

# NOTICE OF MEETING

<b>Meeting:</b>	<b>PLACE AND SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL</b>
<b>Date and Time:</b>	<b>THURSDAY, 13 MARCH 2025, AT 6.00 PM</b>
<b>Place:</b>	<b>COUNCIL CHAMBER - APPLETREE COURT, BEAULIEU ROAD, LYNDHURST, SO43 7PA</b>
<b>Enquiries to:</b>	<b>Email: <a href="mailto:joe.tyler@nfdc.gov.uk">joe.tyler@nfdc.gov.uk</a> Joe Tyler Tel: 023 8028 5982</b>

## **PUBLIC INFORMATION:**

This agenda can be viewed online (<https://democracy.newforest.gov.uk>). It can also be made available on audio tape, in Braille and large print.

Members of the public are welcome to attend this meeting. The seating capacity of our Council Chamber public gallery is limited under fire regulations to 22.

Members of the public can watch this meeting live, or the subsequent recording, on the [Council's website](#). Live-streaming and recording of meetings is not a statutory requirement and whilst every endeavour will be made to broadcast our meetings, this cannot be guaranteed. Recordings remain available to view for a minimum of 12 months.

## **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:**

Members of the public may speak in accordance with the Council's [public participation scheme](#):

- (a) on items within the Place and Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny Panel's terms of reference which are not on the public agenda; and/or
- (b) on individual items on the public agenda, when the Chairman calls that item. Speeches may not exceed three minutes.

Anyone wishing to attend the meeting, or speak in accordance with the Council's public participation scheme, should contact the name and number shown above no later than 12.00 noon on Monday, 10 March 2025.

**Kate Ryan**  
Chief Executive

Appletree Court, Lyndhurst, Hampshire. SO43 7PA  
[www.newforest.gov.uk](http://www.newforest.gov.uk)

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# AGENDA

## Apologies

### 1. MINUTES

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on as a correct record.

### 2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To note any declarations of interest made by members in connection with an agenda item. The nature of the interest must also be specified.

Members are asked to discuss any possible interests with Democratic Services prior to the meeting.

### 3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To receive any public participation in accordance with the Council's public participation scheme.

### 4. CALL - IN OF PORTFOLIO HOLDER DECISION - HURST SPIT (Pages 5 - 18)

To review and comment on the Portfolio Holder Decision regarding Maintenance and Management of Hurst Spit, following call-in from Cllr Jack Davies.

### 5. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (Pages 19 - 64)

To consider a report on Climate Change Adaptation in the New Forest District.

### 6. UK SHARE PROSPERITY FUND FOR 2025/26 (Pages 65 - 88)

To review and discuss the proposed UKSPF 25/26 funding allocations.

### 7. UPDATE ON LOCAL NATURE RECOVERY STRATEGIES - PRESENTATION (TO FOLLOW)

To receive a presentation giving an update on work to prepare a strategy for the delivery of nature recovery.

### 8. PERFORMANCE DASHBOARDS (Pages 89 - 102)

To receive performance data on functions within the remit of this panel.

### 9. PORTFOLIO HOLDER'S UPDATE

An opportunity for the Portfolio Holder's to provide an update to the Panel on developments within their portfolio.

### 10. WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 103 - 104)

To agree the work programme to guide the Panel's activities over the coming months.

### 11. ANY OTHER ITEMS WHICH THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES ARE URGENT

To: **Councillors**

Steve Rippon-Swaine (Chairman)  
Alvin Reid (Vice-Chairman)  
Peter Armstrong  
Allan Glass  
Matthew Hartmann

**Substitutes**

Steve Clarke  
Kate Crisell  
Nigel Linfood  
Caroline Rackham

**Councillors**

Stephanie Osborne  
Adam Parker  
Michael Thierry  
Malcolm Wade

**Substitutes**

Joe Reilly  
Janet Richards  
Phil Woods

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## Place and Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny Panel – 13 March 2025

### Call in Request – Maintenance and Management of Hurst Spit

Purpose	For Review
Classification	Public
Executive Summary	<p>Following a call-in by Councillor Jack Davies and as per 4/8 of the Constitution, Call in Procedures for Executive Decisions, the Panel are to consider the Portfolio Holder Decision – Maintenance and Management of Hurst Spit.</p> <p>Implementation of the decision shall not be affected.</p>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<p><b>1. That the Place and Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny Panel consider the Call-In request and provide its views on the Portfolio Holder Decision to the Leader and the Council.</b></p>
Reasons for recommendation	To comply with the Council’s Call-In procedures for Executive Decisions as set out in 4/8 of the Constitution.
Wards	Milford and Hordle, Pennington and Lymington
Portfolio Holder	Councillor Geoff Blunden – Environment and Sustainability
Strategic Director	<p>Alan Bethune – Corporate Resources and Transformation (S151)</p> <p>James Carpenter – Place, Operations and Sustainability</p>
Officer Contact	<p>Matt Wisdom Service Manager, Democratic and Support Services 023 8078 5072 <a href="mailto:matt.wisdom@nfdc.gov.uk">matt.wisdom@nfdc.gov.uk</a></p>

	Steve Cook Service Manager, Coastal 023 8028 5311 <a href="mailto:steve.cook@nfdc.gov.uk">steve.cook@nfdc.gov.uk</a>
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## **Introduction and background**

1. The Portfolio Holder Decision report considers the current and future management and maintenance of Hurst Spit that may or may not be undertaken by NFDC.
2. This follows the completion of recent engagement (November 2024) of the draft preferred pathways for the Hurst Spit to Lymington Coastal Strategy. The engagement has resulted in there being increased media interest and information requests to NFDC regarding past, current and future management of Hurst Spit, that has historically been undertaken by NFDC.
3. Hurst Spit is located at the eastern end of Christchurch Bay, forming the boundary with the Western Solent. Historically the Spit has been maintained by NFDC, particularly since the completion of the capital project undertaken in 1996.
4. Although NFDC has no Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk (FCERM) duty or land ownership responsibilities to undertake maintenance works, they have in the past been undertaken under the powers of the Coast Protection Act (1949) and when NFDC has been in receipt of grant-in-aid (GIA) funding and the necessary licences. As the ability to attract sufficient GIA funding has now significantly reduced, along with a lack of contribution funding from landowners and other organisations, NFDC can no longer commit to undertaking any required maintenance works.

## **Portfolio Holder Decision**

5. On 19 February 2025, Councillor Geoff Blunden, the Portfolio Holder for Environment and Sustainability made the following decision:
  - That it be noted that NFDC is not a landowner of Hurst Spit and that NFDC has no statutory duty to undertake FCERM.
  - That when maintenance and repair work is required to Hurst Spit, NFDC approach those landowners and organisations that have an operational interest in Hurst Spit to gauge their interest and likely financial support to enable repair works to be undertaken.

- That NFDC will consider undertaking maintenance and repair works to Hurst Spit if in receipt of external funding (Grant in aid or other) and if works are required to protect against flood and erosion risk and if the appropriate licences and permissions are in place.
  - That the Portfolio Holder for Environment and Sustainability write to the Secretary of State for Environment Food and Rural Affairs to express concerns over the potential impacts of damage to Hurst Spit and the lack of funding provision to undertake repair works.
6. The decision was made due to a lack of external funding. NFDC could not commit a budget to undertaking maintenance works on an asset that it has no responsibility for. However, should funding become available through GIA or other external contributions then NFDC will consider undertaking maintenance works.
  7. The full details of the reasons why the Portfolio Holder for Environment and Sustainability made the decision can be found in the report at **Appendix 1**.

### **Call-In**

8. Following the publication of the Portfolio Holder Decision on 19 February 2025, Cllr Jack Davies submitted a call-in. Cllr Davies' reason for calling-in the matter was that he thinks the decision '*needs greater scrutiny*'.
9. As per paragraph 4.1 of the call-in procedures for executive decisions, if one member calls in an executive decision, the matter shall be placed on the agenda for the next programmed meeting of the appropriate Panel for discussion. The appropriate Panel in this instance is the Place and Sustainability O&S Panel. Cllr Jack Davies will also be entitled to speak on the item but not vote. The implementation of the decision shall not be affected.
10. Paragraph 5.1 of the call-in procedures specifies that the Panel are to consider the Portfolio Holder Decision and report its views direct to the Leader and the Council.

### **Implications and Impact Assessments**

11. All relevant implications and impact assessments in respect of the decision are identified within the Portfolio Holder Decision report, at Appendix 1.

## **Conclusion**

12. In accordance with the Council's Call-In procedures, the Panel are asked to consider the Portfolio Holder Decision and report its views direct to the Leader and the Council.

## **Appendices:**

**Appendix 1** – Report – Portfolio Holder Decision – Maintenance & Management of Hurst Spit.



**Portfolio holder decision – Portfolio holder for Environment & Sustainability – 19 February 2025**

**Maintenance & Management of Hurst Spit**

Purpose	For Decision
Classification	Public
Executive Summary	<p>Hurst Spit is located at the eastern end of Christchurch Bay, forming the boundary with the Western Solent. Historically the Spit has been maintained by NFDC, particularly since the completion of the capital project undertaken in 1996.</p> <p>Although NFDC has no Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk (FCERM) duty or land ownership responsibilities to undertake maintenance works, they have in the past been undertaken under the powers of the Coast Protection Act (1949) and when NFDC has been in receipt of grant-in-aid (GIA) funding and the necessary licences.</p> <p>As the ability to attract sufficient GIA funding has now significantly reduced, along with a lack of contribution funding from landowners and other organisations, NFDC can no longer commit to undertaking any required maintenance works.</p>
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	<p><b>1. That it be noted that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NFDC is not a landowner of Hurst Spit</b></li> <li>• <b>NFDC has no statutory duty to undertake FCERM</b></li> </ul> <p><b>2. That when maintenance and repair work is required to Hurst Spit, NFDC approach those landowners and organisations that have an operational interest in Hurst Spit to gauge their interest and likely financial support to enable repair works to be undertaken.</b></p> <p><b>3. That NFDC will consider undertaking maintenance and repair works to</b></p>

	<p><b>Hurst Spit if in receipt of external funding (Grant in aid or other) and if works are required to protect against flood and erosion risk and if the appropriate licences and permissions are in place.</b></p> <p><b>4. That the Portfolio Holder for Environment and Sustainability write to the Secretary of State for Environment Food and Rural Affairs to express concerns over the potential impacts of damage to Hurst Spit and the lack of funding provision to undertake repair works.</b></p>
Reasons for recommendation(s)	<p>That due to a lack of external funding NFDC cannot commit budget to undertaking maintenance works on an asset that it has no responsibility for.</p> <p>Should funding become available through GIA or other external contributions then NFDC will consider undertaking maintenance works.</p>
Ward(s)	Milford and Hordle, Pennington and Lymington
Portfolio Holder(s)	Councillor Geoff Blunden – Environment & Sustainability
Strategic Director(s)	James Carpenter – Place, Operations & Sustainability
Officer Contact	<p>Steve Cook  Service Manager Coastal  02380 285311  Steve.cook@nfdc.gov.uk</p>

## **Introduction and background**

1. This Portfolio Holder Decision report is to consider current and future management and maintenance of Hurst that may or may not be undertaken by NFDC.
2. This follows the completion of recent engagement (November 2024) of the draft preferred pathways for the Hurst Spit to Lymington Coastal Strategy. The engagement has resulted in there being increased media interest and information requests to NFDC regarding past, current and future management of Hurst Spit, that has historically been undertaken by NFDC.

## **Location**

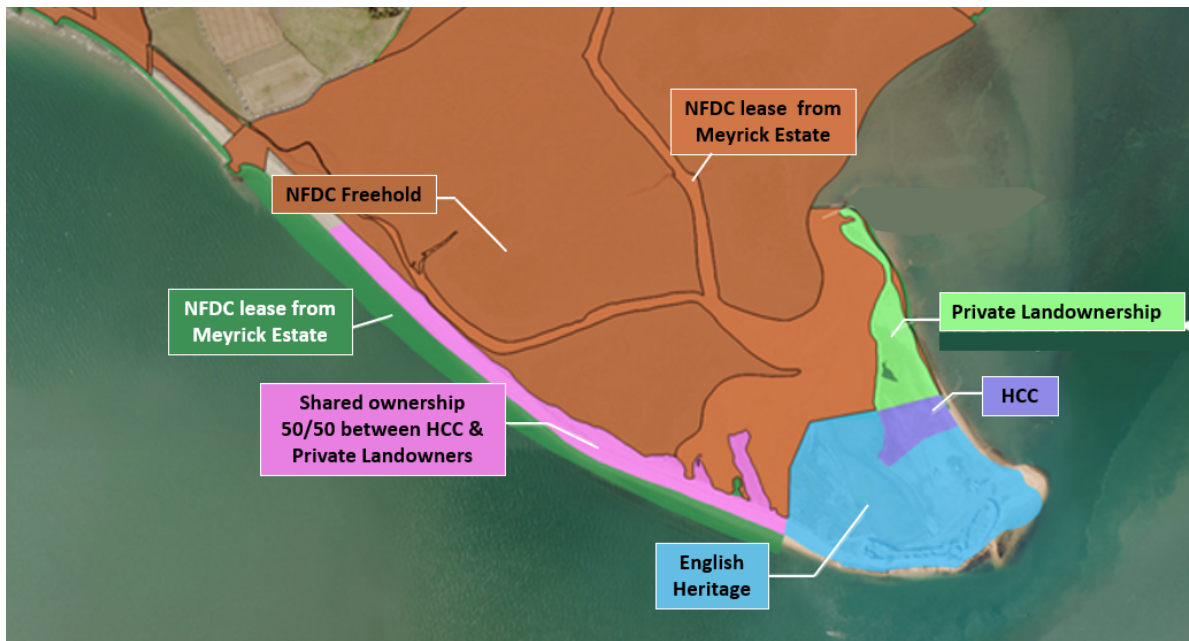
3. Hurst Spit is a prominent coastal feature that lies to the northeast end of Christchurch Bay, forming the boundary between the Western Solent and Christchurch Bay. The spit extends approximately 2.5 km south easterly from Milford-on-Sea beach to Hurst Castle and then northwards for approximately 1km to the entrance to Keyhaven River.

## **Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Function**

4. Hurst Spit is sometimes aptly referred to as "The Guardian of the Western Solent", due to its role in sheltering the Western Solent from severe wave action during south-westerly storms. The exact level of protection offered by Hurst Spit is difficult to quantify, but there is evidence from numerous sources (numerical modelling, comparisons of the 1989 vs 2014 storms and anecdotal evidence) of resulting impacts following storm damage.

## **Ownership**

5. Hurst Spit is jointly owned by several landowners including Hampshire County Council, English Heritage and private individuals. NFDC have permissive powers to undertake works to Hurst Spit under the Coast Protection Act 1949. Although NFDC does not own any section of Hurst Spit, NFDC own the freehold over the saltmarshes immediately to the north and leases the foreshore of Hurst Spit and the river channel to the lee (from Meyrick Estate) where moorings are located, as shown below:



## The Management of Hurst Spit

6. Hurst Spit was once a natural shingle barrier but can no longer be termed a natural feature in the purest sense. Increasingly, through the 1980's Hurst Spit required significant artificial beach renourishment and reprofiling to survive after severe storms. By the early 1990's, Hurst Spit was considerably lower than it had been in the past.
7. The current management policy within the relevant Shoreline Management Plan is to hold the line. This though is not supported through any funding provision.
8. The Hurst Spit Stabilisation Scheme was undertaken by NFDC in 1996/97, with funding provision via a Government grant of 75%, with the remaining 25% being funded through contributions from HCC and NFDC.
9. Along with NFDC undertaking the capital project in 1996, subsequent beach management operations (in the form of beach recycling) have been undertaken to maintain Hurst Spit to a standard of service that protects against wave attack and flood risk in the lee of Hurst Spit.
10. These works have been undertaken by NFDC as the Coast Protection Authority through the powers afforded under the Coast Protection Act (1949). It should be noted that NFDC has no legal or statutory duty to undertake flood and coastal erosion risk management activities at Hurst Spit or for any other areas of the New Forest coastline, nor any obligation to maintain Hurst Spit. The powers to act are purely permissive, with funding provision being made via the environment

Agency as GIA to support the delivery of the beach management recycling operations, while NFDC has provided officer support to enable the delivery of these operations. This being through the development of business case applications to seek funding and in designing, procuring and supervising the works.

11. As the powers to act are purely permissive, NFDC may or may not intervene (and undertake works). The decision to intervene is generally driven by funding availability, risk and appropriate licensing and permissions being in place. Consideration is also given to any environmental restrictions that may limit the ability or timing of undertaking any works.
12. The subsequent (maintenance) works undertaken refer to regular recycling operations, undertaken approximately every one to two years, to restore the volume and maintain a defined cross-sectional profile of Hurst Spit along sections which are prone to erosion. Further intervention works have been undertaken at times as result of storm impacts, such as the 2014 Valentine's storm.
13. More recently, however, the funding of maintenance works has significantly decreased through the GIA system. The most recent works of recycling material from North Point were undertaken in the Autumn of 2022, funded via GIA (£13,000) and supporting contributions from NFDC, English Heritage & HCC to meet the works costs of £58,000.

### **Current State of Hurst Spit**

14. A record number of storms, during the 2023/24 storm season, left a section of Hurst Spit severely depleted. The eroded section lies immediately west of the hinge point and is a known weak point of Hurst Spit. The width of Hurst Spit had been reduced to ~6-7m in this section and was as narrow as 4m in places. With such a narrow crest width the standard of service is significantly reduced. As it is the section most frequently impacted by high energy waves, the level of protection is reduced meaning the ability to withstand storm attack during winter storms is severely compromised.
15. In considering the undertaking of recycling works to address the increased risks in section 13 above the coastal team engaged with those organisations that have a land ownership, operational or asset interest on Hurst Spit to seek funding contributions for the works. Both organisations supported a beach recycling operation but confirmed that they were unable to contribute to the works on this occasion.

16. A further discussion took place on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2024 with a representative of the private landowners to principally update on the draft preferred pathways for the strategy. At this meeting the landowner was made aware of the NFDC proposal to not undertake maintenance works due to a lack of funding. They made it very clear that they had no intention to contribute and considered that maintenance / funding as a local authority issue.
17. More recently, from late January 2025, Hurst Spit, along with other coastal sites was severely impacted by Storms Eowyn and Herminia with significant narrowing of the crest taking place over an approximate distance 300m. At the narrowest point, the crest width has been reduced to ~1m, effectively now only allowing pedestrian access. No vehicle access is possible for the management of Hurst Castle, which is likely to have a significant impact on their operations.
18. Initial site inspections have been undertaken by the Coastal Team, along with a post storm survey by the Channel Coastal Observatory Team. Once fully assessed and analysed the team will be in a more informed position to better understand the volume changes and impacts.
19. Should repair works not be undertaken, Hurst Spit will almost certainly become further depleted and damaged, particularly in the event of further storms. There is a risk that this may lead to increased flood risk at Keyhaven and Lymington, total loss of access along Hurst Spit (important for recreation, wellbeing and tourism) as well as the potential to affect the operational viability of the NFDC moorings.

### **NFDC Management Policy**

20. It is proposed that the Portfolio Holder agree that NFDC will not undertake maintenance of Hurst Spit under the current conditions. NFDC may continue to undertake maintenance of Hurst Spit if the following conditions apply in future:
  - a. Funding is available either through GIA or contributions to support required works **and**
  - b. Works are required to protect against flood and erosion risk. Noting that NFDC will not undertake works to enable vehicle or pedestrian access along Hurst Spit, **and**

- c. Appropriate and necessary assents and licences are in place to enable works to progress, including Natural England assent (to work within a site of special scientific interest, (SSSI)).

21. It is noted that due to the funding constraints (through Central Government or other organisations and stakeholders that own or have an operational interest in Hurst Spit) that there are currently no proposals for NFDC to undertake any maintenance works that may be required as a result of recent storm impacts. It is recommended that NFDC again approach interested parties on the matter of funding.

### **Corporate plan priorities**

22. The Place priority no.2 refers to "Protecting our climate, coast and natural world", although this decision does not totally align with this, it should be noted that the corporate plan does state that we will work with partners to deliver Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management strategies to set actions for protecting our coastline.

23. NFDC has been and continues to work with the Environment Agency to deliver the Hurst Spit to Lymington Strategy, this being to consider future risk and the actions and opportunities that can be delivered (subject to funding) to better protect and enhance this coastal frontage.

### **Options appraisal**

24. NFDC has a limited annual coastal maintenance budget and needs to focus this resource to assets and areas of greatest risk that are in the ownership of the Council.

25. The only available options are to undertake or not to undertake the required maintenance works to repair Hurst Spit.

26. In lieu of those organisations who have a land ownership or operational interest in Hurst Spit not willing or able to financially contribute then NFDC is unable to undertake any required works.

### **Consultation undertaken**

27. Although this decision paper is in relation to the current and future management operations of Hurst Spit by NFDC it does link closely to the Hurst Spit to Lymington Coastal Strategy.

28. Issues and concerns raised around current NFDC management have come about as a result of the November 2024 strategy engagement to seek views on the draft preferred pathways for the management units across the strategy frontage.

29. Engagement has been undertaken internally through discussions with the Assistant Director for Place Operations, Strategic Director for Place, Operations and Sustainability, as well as the relevant Portfolio Holder. The consensus was an agreement to NFDC no longer undertaking maintenance works when not in receipt of GIA funding and /or contributions from other interested organisations.
30. Milford on Sea Parish Council have been made aware of this proposal through regular coastal briefings undertaken with the Parish Council and NFDC ward members.

### **Financial and resource implications**

31. NFDC has an annual asset management and capital investment programme, which it uses to deliver corporate plan priorities and maintain the authority's assets. Consideration was given to Hurst Spit Works as part of the 2025/26 annual budget preparation, but for the reasons already outlined (no NFDC ownership and lack of partner funding), no funding was allocated to this work.
32. Should there be any progression towards undertaking maintenance repairs (works) following recent further damage (caused in recent (2025) storms) it is likely that costs would now be significant. Any available grant aid will be limited due to the small number of properties at flood risk. Further work would be required to fully understand these requirements, including:
  - a. Full assessment of damage and volume changes
  - b. Suitable sources of material – possibly through crest trimming, North Point recycling and importing of material
  - c. Natural England assent would be required

### **Legal implications**

33. Under the Coast Protection Act 1949 there is no statutory duty on NFDC to undertake flood and coastal erosion risk management activities.

### **Risk assessment**

34. There are a number of risks associated with not undertaking maintenance works to Hurst Spit because of a lack of external funding:
  - a. Lower standard of service afforded by Hurst Spit to land, assets and properties that lie within the lee of Hurst Spit.
  - b. Increased flood risk through breaching and overtopping.
  - c. Potential loss of use of Keyhaven moorings.



- d. Operational impacts to Keyhaven River
- e. Impacts on designated sites.
- f. Loss of access to Hurst castle, for both recreational purposes and operational purposes.
- g. Impact on the future management of Hurst Spit though the Hurst to Lymington Strategy.

**Environmental / Climate and nature implications**

- 35. Hurst Spit is located within a highly designated coastline comprising Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).



- 36. Full long-term environmental impacts are considered through the Hurst Spit to Lymington Strategy.

**Equalities implications**

- 37. None identified.

**Crime and disorder implications**

- 38. None arising from the recommendations.

**Data protection/ Information governance/ ICT implications**

39. None arising from the recommendations.

**New Forest National Park implications**

40. It should be noted that Hurst Spit, along with the coastal frontage through to Lymington lies within the national park area.

**Portfolio holder endorsement**

41. I have agreed to the recommendations of this report.

Signed: **Cllr Geoff Blunden**

Dated: 19 February 2025

**Appendices:**

None

**Background Papers:**

None

Date on which notice given of this Decision – 19 February 2025

Last date for call in – 26 February 2025

## Place and Sustainability Overview & Scrutiny Panel – Thursday 13 March 2025

### Climate Change Adaptation

Purpose	For Review
Classification	Public
Executive Summary	<p>In response to the Council’s declaration of a Climate Change and Nature Emergency, this report highlights the importance of climate change adaptation to the New Forest District.</p> <p>The report (at Appendix 1) outlines the anticipated changes in weather and climate trends, providing data and narrative relating these climate change impacts to the demographic make-up of the district. The report looks at how four key hazards (flooding, coastal erosion, heatwaves and air quality) may affect the district, its residents, and the Council, and gives an overview of the role of the Council, local partners and statutory bodies in responding to these events. The vulnerabilities and opportunities identified within this report will inform discussions about the short-term actions and long-term strategy needed to reduce climate risk.</p> <p>Appended to the report are summaries and action guides targeted at residents, officers, and councillors to help these stakeholders better understand climate change adaptation and the actions needed to increase resilience to extreme weather.</p>
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	<p><b>It is recommended that Place and Sustainability Overview &amp; Scrutiny Panel:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Acknowledges the anticipated climate change impacts for New Forest District and the effects these may have on the environment, residents, and Council services, based on the data and projections outlined in this report;</b></li> </ol>

	<p><b>2. Approves the dissemination of this report to members of the Climate Change and Nature Emergency Task and Finish Group, to inform discussion on the future actions and priorities of climate adaptation in New Forest District;</b></p> <p><b>3. Supports the ongoing adaptation of council assets and services through delivery of the Climate Change and Nature Emergency Action Plan (linked to organisational transformation, policy development, risk assessment and business continuity processes) to improve efficiency and resilience of council operations;</b></p> <p><b>4. Supports the communication of climate change adaptation messages and measures to council stakeholders via the summary and action guides, the NFDC website, and other communication channels.</b></p>
Reasons for recommendation(s)	<p>The recommendations will enable the district and the Council to become more resilient to the impacts of climate change, demonstrating local leadership and commitment to the declared Climate Change and Nature Emergency.</p> <p>The content of the Climate Change Adaptation report contributes towards several of the priorities in NFDC Corporate Plan 2024-28, especially the Place and People themes.</p> <p>The recommendations are also supportive of the key principles outlined in the Council’s Future New Forest Transformation Programme.</p> <p>The Council is required to meet legal obligations within the Climate Change Act (2008) and other national policy commitments around climate change.</p>
Ward(s)	All
Portfolio Holder(s)	Councillor Geoffrey Blunden Environment and Sustainability
Strategic Director(s)	James Carpenter

	Strategic Director – Place, Operations and Sustainability
Officer Contact	<p>Rosalind Carvell  NGDP Management Trainee  02380 285630  <a href="mailto:Ros.carvell@nfdc.gov.uk">Ros.carvell@nfdc.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Roxanne King  Climate and Sustainability Manager  02380 285988  <a href="mailto:Roxanne.king@nfdc.gov.uk">Roxanne.king@nfdc.gov.uk</a></p>

## Introduction and background

1. Climate change 'adaptation' refers to the measures that are needed to prepare for the impacts that extreme weather and climate change will likely bring. Adaptation will protect and safeguard current and future generations of people, and the environment they live in.
2. New Forest District Council (NFDC) declared a Climate Change and Nature Emergency in 2021 and has subsequently supported the development and delivery of a Climate Change and Nature Emergency (CC&NE) Action Plan. Through this action plan, the council is working internally and with partners to deliver four priority programmes of climate action: Carbon Reduction, Climate Adaptation, Nature Recovery and Programme Management (including communications, data analysis and reporting). The creation of this report and the associated outcomes address many of the priority actions committed to by NFDC in the CC&NE Action Plan.
3. A wide range of stakeholders are involved in and/or responsible for delivering climate change adaptation measures across the New Forest District and wider region. Individuals, organisations and statutory bodies (including NFDC) operating within and across administrative and geographical boundaries have roles to play in assessing risks and taking action to ensure that people and places are resilient.
4. NFDC working in partnership with the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) on the issue of climate change adaptation is important to ensure that both organisations have the same understanding of the issues and opportunities across the district, of which we share approximately 70% of the same landmass. Working collaboratively will be beneficial to both the residents and the environment of the district as we work towards collective adaptation actions.

## **Projected seasonal changes**

5. In general, it can be expected that the district will see warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. It is also likely that the intensity and frequency of storms and extreme weather events will increase.
6. The report (at Appendix 1) highlights:
  - what the climate in the district will look like under both a 2°C and a 4°C Global Warming Level scenario,
  - the climate change indicators residents are likely to experience
  - the change to sea level
7. A more detailed account of projected seasonal changes is being developed by the New Forest National Park Authority, which has agreed for this information to be used across organisations. By using the same projections data, we can ensure that there is consistent messaging to residents and coordinated adaptation responses. This Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Opportunities Assessment will be made available in Spring 2025.

## **Demographics of New Forest District in the context of climate change**

8. The demographics of the district are important in relation to climate change, as those living in certain areas or with certain conditions can be more vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather and climate change and/or may be more likely to struggle to adapt.
9. Drawing on data from the Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment ([JSNA](#)), the report explores some key demographic data relating to the New Forest District. A list of potential personal and social vulnerabilities is presented in a table at section 38 of the report. This table indicates how people with certain characteristics may be vulnerable to the impacts of extreme weather and climate change.

## **Key climate change hazards for New Forest District**

10. The report outlines four key hazards that are likely to affect the New Forest District and its residents. These are flooding, coastal erosion, heatwaves, and air quality. We are already witnessing the

effect of these hazards in many areas of our district, and data shows that the risk they pose is increasing.

11. The report looks at the impact of the hazards on residents – the people, businesses and the environment. The report also looks at the impact of hazards on NFDC – their buildings, assets and staff.

### **Action in the District**

12. Improving resilience to climate change in the district is the responsibility of everyone. The table at section 68 of the report identifies different stakeholders and the responsibility they have over climate adaptation within the district. The stakeholders include residents, landlords, businesses, council, formal agencies, community groups, landowners and Town and Parish Councils.
13. Across the district there are a range of agencies and organisations that have different roles and responsibilities relating to contingency planning for emergencies. There are also a range of Community Groups across the district taking part in work to actively tackle climate change.

### **Outputs and communication**

14. The Climate Change Adaptation Report is the key output of the climate adaptation work for 2024/25. The report focuses on providing background to topic of climate change and the importance of adaptation in the context of the New Forest. At the end of the report, there are guides which provide summaries on the content of the report and suggest actions for residents, officers, and councillors.

### **Next steps**

15. Using information from this report, the next steps will be to:
  - integrate climate change adaptation into the NFDC formal policy framework and service risk assessment processes
  - inform the Climate Task and Finish Group
  - update the NFDC climate webpages
  - support community engagement and communication
  - produce Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan(s)

### **Corporate plan priorities**

16. The climate change adaptation report is most closely aligned to place priority 2 – protecting our climate, coast, and natural world. However, the report also outlines how climate change

adaptation can deliver benefits against other place and people priorities.

### **Options appraisal**

17. Option 1 is accepting the recommendations. This means moving forward with a shared understanding of climate change adaptation, with support for ongoing NFDC action and external communication. It demonstrates commitment to the Climate Change and Nature Emergency declaration and Corporate Priorities. This work will help to safeguard the people and places of the New Forest District now and in the future.
18. Option 2 is not accepting the recommendations, which could be detrimental to the Council and the New Forest District. Impacts could include:
  - Further officer time and resources to analyse climate change projections
  - A poor and disjointed approach to adaptation across the district and wider region
  - Greater risk of climate change impacts as appropriate adaptation measures haven't been put in place
  - Reputational damage
  - Legal challenge of not complying with Climate Change Act (2008) and other political commitments

### **Consultation undertaken**

19. This report has been produced in consultation with a range of NFDC officers and with the Climate and Nature Steering Group. There has also been significant consultation with the New Forest National Park Authority. Hampshire County Council is aware of the work, and Test Valley Borough Council has been consulted with.
20. The Portfolio Holder for Environment and Sustainability has been consulted with and provided views and guidance, as well as the Strategic Director for Place, Operations and Sustainability.

### **Financial and resource implications**

21. There are no direct financial or resource impacts resulting from this report.

### **Legal implications**

22. There are no direct legal impacts resulting from this report.

### **Risk assessment**



23. There are no key risks associated with these recommendations.
24. One of the next steps in this report is to produce a service level risk assessment addressing the four key hazards highlighted throughout the report. This will increase the Council's awareness of the risks associated with climate change.

### **Environmental / Climate and nature implications**

25. This report should improve the knowledge and awareness that residents, officers and councillors have surrounding climate change, its relevance to the district and the risks associated with it.
26. It is hoped that this report will demonstrate the action required by stakeholders across the New Forest. This should encourage residents, officers and councillors to make changes, therefore promoting climate adaptation and creating a more resilient district.

### **Equalities implications**

27. Completed Equality Impact Analysis (see Appendix 2). Whilst the report itself does not generate any negative or disproportionate impacts on any protected groups, it does highlight that there are some groups in the New Forest who are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

### **Crime and disorder implications**

28. There are no direct crime and disorder impacts resulting from this report.

### **Data protection / Information governance / ICT implications**

29. There is no direct data protection, information governance or ICT impacts resulting from this report.

### **New Forest National Park implications**

30. New Forest National Park Authority colleagues were engaged throughout the creation of this report. The content of this report has been produced alongside the Risk and Adaptation report being prepared by the NFNPA in order to ensure a comprehensive overview of climate change across the district.
31. Activities undertaken to date and the strategic direction proposed align to the objectives of the NFNPA's Re:New Partnership Plan.

## Conclusion

32. The impacts and risks of extreme weather and hazards are likely to increase under future climate change scenarios, especially given the demographics of residents and the sensitive environmental designations of the New Forest District. There are groups across the district who are likely to be more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than others, who may need extra assistance in making adaptations.
33. Understanding the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, and making appropriate adaptations to processes, systems, practices, and structures will increase local resilience and protect current and future generations of people, and the environment they live in. NFDC is uniquely positioned to lead by example in its response to the Climate Change and Nature Emergency, taking action within the organisation to become more resilient, and encouraging greater activity in the community.
34. A wide range of stakeholders have formal roles and responsibilities for emergency response, community preparedness and business continuity planning. This report aims to communicate the overarching risks and opportunities for climate action to residents, council officers and Councillors, with key deliverables being summaries, action guides and broader communications to provide greater knowledge and encourage individual action.

## Appendices

List appendices here:-  
Appendix 1 – Climate Change Adaptation Report  
Appendix 2 – Equality Impact Analysis

## Background Papers:

[Local Authority | The Met Office climate data portal](#)  
[Climate Report for New Forest](#)  
[What will climate change look like in your area? - BBC News](#)  
[LP-Adaptation-Toolkit-for-LA-October-2024.pdf](#)  
[LCAT: Local Climate Adaptation Tool](#)

# Climate Change Adaptation Report

New Forest District Council

March 2025

## Executive Summary

In response to the Council's declaration of a Climate Change and Nature Emergency, this report provides background and context to the importance of climate change adaptation in New Forest District – providing data and narrative relating to both climate change and the demographic make-up of the area. Taking the necessary action to protect our people and places from the impacts of extreme weather and climate change is vital to ensuring the area's long-term prosperity.

Within this century we are likely to see;

- a 2°C to 4°C rise in average temperatures,
- up to 25% more rainfall in winter,
- sea levels rising up to 90cm,
- and more extreme summer temperatures of around 35°C.

The report details how the climate in the district is likely to change and the impact that it is likely to have on residents. The report also looks specifically at key areas of physical risks and how these may impact the District and the Council. Towards the end of the report, you will find summaries and action guides to help understand how we can all make a difference. These are targeted towards residents, officers, and councillors separately to highlight the roles and impacts we all have across the district.

The purpose of this report is to highlight why Climate Change Adaptation is important to us in the New Forest District. Everyone in the district should be aware and be preparing for Climate Change, not only for their own benefit but for their family, friends, neighbours, and communities.

New Forest District Council's [Corporate Plan](#) sets out to *'secure a better future for the district by supporting opportunities for the people and communities we serve, protecting our unique and special place, and securing a vibrant and prosperous New Forest'*. Under the theme *'Place'*, emerging priorities include *'protecting our climate, coast and natural world'* and *'shaping our place now and for future generations'*. Climate adaptation is essential to achieving these priorities as we start to implement measures to best prepare the district for the impact that climate change will bring.

## Contents

How to Use this Document.....	4
Climate Change Adaptation .....	4
Working with the New Forest National Park .....	5
Projected Seasonal Changes.....	7
Demographics of New Forest District.....	10
Hazards Specific to the New Forest.....	17
Flooding .....	17
Coastal Erosion .....	21
Heatwaves.....	24
Air Quality .....	26
Action in the District .....	28
Summaries and Action Guides .....	32
What Do Residents Need to Know .....	32
What Can Residents Do? .....	33
What Do Officers Need to Know? .....	34
What Can Officers Do?.....	35
How Can Councillors Champion Climate Change Adaptation?.....	36

## How to Use this Document

1. This document is set out to be accessible to a wide range of audiences, who need and want different levels of information.
2. The first part of this document provides specific detail for those keen to learn more about climate change, and its likely impact on the district. This sets out some background to both climate change and the district – including projected seasonal changes and insights into the socio-economic factors that affect the vulnerability of residents to climate change impacts. Within this section, there is also some exploration of hazards likely to occur in the New Forest.
3. For those who may wish to engage in the topic in a more straightforward way, summaries and action guides are provided at the end of the document. These guides offer insights into what information is most important to be aware of relating to climate change and what actions can be taken to start to adapt and mitigate the effects. These guides are split into residents, officers, and councillors.

## Climate Change Adaptation

What is climate change in the context of New Forest District?

4. Climate Change refers to changes in the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time, for example the temperature and amount of rainfall. We are interested in how the average conditions of the New Forest District may change under different Global Warming Level scenarios, and what this means for the people living and working in the area, the natural environment, our built assets and how we deliver council services.
5. No one knows for certain the exact nature and extent of future climate change, so organisations develop approaches and actions based on a range of possible scenarios.
6. In 2021 New Forest District Council (NFDC) declared a Climate Change and Nature Emergency and subsequently supported the development and delivery of a Climate Change and Nature Emergency (CC&NE) Action Plan.

Through this action plan, the council is working internally and with partners to deliver four priority programmes of climate action: Carbon Reduction, Climate Adaptation, Nature Recovery and Programme Management (including communications, data analysis and reporting). The creation of this report addresses many of the priority actions committed to by NFDC in the CC&NE Action Plan, particularly focusing on the Climate Adaptation priority programme.

What does Climate Adaptation mean?

7. Climate change adaptation refers to the measures that are needed to best prepare for the impacts that climate change will bring. Adapting to climate change means making changes and adjustments to processes, systems, practices, and structures to protect and safeguard future generations of people and the environment they live in.

Why is Climate Adaptation important?

8. The effects of further warming are unavoidable, so it is essential to prioritise adaptation to prepare for, and deal with, the effects of climate change. Climate change adaptation can also be about learning how to benefit from the potential opportunities that climate change may bring. Adaptation will support the district in becoming more resilient.

## Working with the New Forest National Park

Why are we working with the National Park?

9. Working with the National Park Authority on the issue of climate change is important to ensure that both organisations have the same understanding of the topic of climate change across the New Forest area, of which we share approximately 70% of the same geography. Working collaboratively will be beneficial to both the residents and the environment of the district as we work towards collective goals.
10. The New Forest National Park Authority are also producing a Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Opportunities Assessment, covering the area within the boundaries of the New Forest National Park. We have worked

together throughout the creation of these reports to ensure that a comprehensive view of the New Forest is developed.

How will the reports differ?

11. This report covers an overview of the projected seasonal changes, the demographic make-up of the district, and how the changes are likely to impact residents and both the built and natural environments.
12. The New Forest National Park's report will be looking at climate change projections across the National Park, with a specific focus on its [purposes as a National Park](#) and adaptation measures that can be taken to ensure the special qualities of the New Forest can be resilient, secure and enjoyed by future generations.
13. The New Forest National Park is providing more detailed evidence on the climate change projections for their geography, due to specific expertise in this area. The projections for the National Park will be largely reflective for the whole district, and to avoid duplication of work, we will share this knowledge. This will also ensure that both NFDC and NFNPA have the same understanding of what the New Forest might look like under different climate projections, allowing us to prepare and support the district to best adapt.

What are the boundaries of the New Forest National Park?

14. 32% of the New Forest District sits outside the New Forest National Park and is the home of 81% of the district population. This area consists of three separate sub-areas as shown in the map, with a significant part of the area situated on the coast or the Waterside.
15. The area of the New Forest District which is outside the National Park is referred to as the NFDC 'Plan area'. The map below shows a breakdown of the district.





**Map showing the boundaries of New Forest District and the New Forest National Park**

## Projected Seasonal Changes

What climate changes can we expect to see in the New Forest?

16. In general, it can be expected that the district will see warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. It is also likely that the intensity and frequency of storms and extreme weather events will increase.
17. The independent guidance, adopted by the UK government, states that we should be preparing for a 2°C rise in the temperature across the globe whilst assessing the risk for a 4°C rise. These changes are relative to the pre-industrial baseline (1850-1900), and across the globe we have already seen a 1.2°C rise from this baseline.
18. The timings of when these levels will be reached differ depending on future emissions and how the climate system responds. It is likely that the 2°C level will be reached in the 2050s, but it could be reached as early as 2030. There is currently a low likelihood that the 4°C global warming levels will be reached by the end of the century. However, the current

emission reductions that nations across the world have pledged to, are likely to cause temperature to rise above the 2°C target.

19. [The Climate Report for New Forest](#), produced through the Local Authority Climate Service tool, provides a summary of climate change projections specific to the New Forest. Residents can see what climate change might look like in their local area through this [Climate Change resource](#)
20. The New Forest National Park Authority have produced a comprehensive report looking at the past, present and future climate of the New Forest National Park, which is largely reflective of the climate across the district. This report (which will be linked when made publicly available), is a useful resource for those interested in the technical data on climate change across the New Forest.

What will the situation be under a 2°C Global Warming Level scenario?

21. Under the projections of a 2°C rise in temperatures globally, the New Forest is likely to experience an annual average temperature that is 1.6°C warmer than current levels and a 3.7°C increase in the maximum summer temperature. It is expected that there will be a 12% reduction in precipitation rate during summer and a 9% increase during winter.
22. Some indicators of climate change that residents of the New Forest are likely to experience under this scenario include:
  - More days where the maximum temperature is higher than 25°C,
  - More days where the maximum temperature is higher than 30°C,
  - Fewer days where the daily minimum temperature is lower than 0°C,
  - More days where the average temperature is more than 5.5°C – this is when there is energy available for plant growth,
  - Fewer days where the average temperature is less than 15.5°C – this is an indicator of the energy demanded for heating,
  - More days where the average temperature is more than 22°C – this is an indicator of the energy demanded for cooling.

What will the situation be under a 4°C Global Warming Level scenario?

23. Under the projections of a 4°C rise in temperatures globally, the New Forest is likely to experience an annual average temperature that is 3.4°C warmer than current levels and a 7.3°C increase in the maximum summer

temperature. It is expected that there will be a 36% reduction in precipitation rate during summer and a 25% increase during winter.

24. Alongside the indicators experienced under a 2°C scenario, residents can also expect to experience:

- More extreme summer days where the daily maximum temperature exceeds 35°C,
- More tropical nights where the daily minimum temperature is greater than 20°C.

What will happen to the sea level in the New Forest?

25. The likely scenario is that sea level rise in the New Forest will be 18cm by 2030, 29cm by 2050 and 47cm by 2080. However, the amount of sea level rise depends on emissions, and it is possible that by 2080 the sea level in the New Forest could have risen by up to 91cm.

26. [The Climate Report for New Forest](#) provides more information and demonstrates the projections for 2030, 2050 and 2080 under two different futures.

What will be the impact on day-to-day life in the New Forest?

27. These changes to the climate will impact the residents of the New Forest in a range of ways including:

- Transport disruption,
- Increased risk to health,
- Risk to water supplies,
- Increased energy demand during summer for cooling,
- Higher risks of flooding,
- Drainage disruption,
- Impact to wellbeing and mental health,
- Flooding of both coastal services and infrastructure,
- Flooding of coastal communities and buildings,
- Intrusion of saltwater impacting agricultural land.

## Demographics of New Forest District

What are demographics?

28. Demographics are the structure of populations and the range of different groups that exist within these populations. Demographics reveal the characteristics of areas and groups which can be helpful for gaining an understanding of an area and opening the opportunities for analysis.

Why are demographics important to consider alongside climate change?

29. Demographics are particularly important as those living in certain areas or with certain conditions could be more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and/or more likely to struggle to adapt.

30. Climate change tends to have a greater effect on those who:

- Are aged 65+ and may require extra support when climate events occur and/or may be less comfortable with technology and making changes,
- Are under 5 who can't regulate their own temperature,
- Have health conditions, both physical and mental,
- Are on low incomes and have less disposable income to adapt and prepare for the effects of climate change,
- Are renting in private or social housing and may be unable to make adaptations to their home,
- Are living in social isolation and therefore have a lack of support network when climate emergencies occur,
- Have low personal mobility and may be unable to react to climate events,
- Live in close proximity to hazard sources, for example near the coast or flood zones.

31. Some residents may fall into multiple of these categories, causing compounding factors of risks and vulnerabilities. These compounding factors may cause residents to experience an increased effect from climate change.

32. Within the New Forest, the impact and experiences caused by climate change are likely to be slightly different across the rural and urban areas of the district, and therefore a varied response will be necessary.

What does the district look like now?

33. The areas of the district outside the National Park tend to be more densely populated than the areas within the National Park, particularly around the urban areas of Totton, Hythe, Lymington, New Milton, and Ringwood, as shown on the map below. Some of the most deprived areas of the district also fall in this area outside the National Park. 2.4% of residents in the district live in the 20% most deprived areas in England, according to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation ([JSNA 2019](#)).



**Population Density Map – [JSNA 2021](#)**

34. There is an ageing population across the New Forest District, with 30.3% of the total population aged 65+ and 5.5% aged 85+. These figures are higher than across Hampshire and are expected to increase significantly between now and 2030. The ageing population is particularly prevalent on the coastline, with 60.7% of the coastal population aged 65+. ([JSNA 2021](#))

What could the district look like in the future?

35. When considering the effects of Climate Change and the actions that need to be taken to adapt to these changes, it is important to consider what the district could look like in the future.

36. Projections for the changes to the population in the New Forest by 2030 include ([JSNA 2021](#)):

- 3.8% **decrease** in those aged 0-17 years
- 0.4% **decrease** in those aged 18 to 64 years
- 10.4% **increase** in those aged 65+
- 16.1% **increase** in those aged 85+

37. This demonstrates significant growth of the ageing population in the New Forest, particularly amongst those aged 85+. Therefore, when making plans on how to adapt and prepare as a district, it is going to be important to centre the plans around this growing population who will be especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

How Does Climate Change Affect Personal and Social Vulnerabilities in the New Forest?

38. The table below summarises the different groups who are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, the impact that climate change is likely to have on them and the relevance to the New Forest District.

<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Relevance to New Forest (<a href="#">JSNA Data</a>)</b>
<p><b>Older People</b> Those aged 65+, particularly those aged 75+.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More physically sensitive to impacts of climate – e.g. they find it harder to regulate temperatures during extreme heat</li> <li>• They may have poor health or low mobility – making it harder to respond and adapt to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30.3% of the population are 65+, expected to increase by 10.4% by 2030</li> <li>• 5.5% are 85+, expected to increase by 16.1% by 2030</li> <li>• Significant proportion of the population are ageing, and this is only predicted to grow.</li> </ul>

	<p>changing climate or weather event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Likely to have compounding vulnerabilities – e.g. social isolation and living in certain types of housing</li> </ul>	<p>Meaning there is going to be more of the population that are vulnerable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mostly living within the National Park, compounding factors of rurality – making it difficult for them to get out or to access services, which may be enhanced by climate change</li> </ul>
<b>Under 5s</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less able to regulate own temperature in high heats</li> <li>Reliant on care givers to support them to adapt to changes or hazards</li> <li>More susceptible to mental health issues caused by trauma of extreme events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1% of population are aged 0 – 4</li> <li>Small proportion within the district, number of young people are shrinking – less of a priority area than ageing</li> </ul>
<b>People with Health Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those living in poor health, with existing physical and/or mental illness</li> <li>Impact and harm may vary depending on the conditions</li> <li>Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical limitations/limited mobility impact on</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.5% of population are disabled under Equality Act</li> <li>9.6% of population providing unpaid care</li> <li>Need to also be considering how individuals with health conditions receive care – climate change may</li> </ul>

	<p>people’s ability to adapt, prepare or respond to changing climates or events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mental health conditions may affect people’s ability to adapt or cope</li> <li>- Medications may reduce ability to adapt or cope</li> <li>- Reliant on carers to adapt, respond and recover</li> <li>- Extreme events may limit ability to access healthcare, carers or medication</li> <li>- Compounding vulnerabilities</li> </ul>	<p>affect the ability of carers to provide care</p>
<p><b>People on Low Incomes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less financial means by which to prepare/respond/recover from changing climate and extreme weather events</li> <li>• Poverty linked to other vulnerabilities e.g. ill-health or having a disability</li> <li>• More likely to be renting property so can’t make change or adaptations to home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 48.6% of population deprived in at least one dimension</li> <li>• 12.4% of children living in low income households</li> <li>• 2.2% on Universal Credit</li> <li>• Areas of deprivation mostly in areas outside of National Park</li> <li>• Rural deprivation, including lack of access to services –</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properties less resilient and more exposed</li> <li>• Reliant on public transport which may get disrupted</li> <li>• Less likely to seek help</li> </ul>	<p>this will particularly impact in a climate event like flooding</p>
<p><b>Tenants in Private or Social Housing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More likely to be on low income – compounded vulnerability</li> <li>• Reliant on landlord</li> <li>• Associated with shorter residency in area, less local knowledge to understand risk</li> <li>• Purpose-built flats which can be vulnerable to heat</li> <li>• Live in overcrowded homes – impact ventilation and internal temperatures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.8% of NFDC population in social rented</li> <li>• 14.4% in private rented</li> <li>• NFDC own and manage over 5000 properties – so have a level of responsibility over those living there</li> <li>• Responsibility to build homes that can withstand heat and be warm in winter</li> </ul>
<p><b>People Who Are Socially Isolated</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples – single pensioner households, people with pre-school age children, transient populations</li> <li>• Lack of support networks to alert/support</li> <li>• Unknown to community and local services making it harder to identify and help</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population density varies from 16.3 to 6056.6</li> <li>• Classified as Urban with Significant Rural (2011)</li> <li>• Those living in rural areas may be more likely to be socially isolated.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less likely to access community support</li> <li>• Rural/coastal isolation</li> </ul>	
<b>People with Low Personal Mobility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May not be able to respond quickly during an extreme weather event</li> <li>• Reliant on caregivers or support network</li> <li>• Services, support or equipment may be affected</li> <li>• Associated vulnerabilities</li> <li>• Rural and coastal areas lack access to services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.6% Learning Disability Prevalence</li> <li>• Highest in Hampshire for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Moderate or severe frailty (12.2%)</li> <li>- Reduced mobility (19.7%)</li> <li>- Moderate or severe sight loss (9%)</li> <li>- Experiencing falls (27.4%)</li> <li>- Dementia (7.9%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 17.4% of population with 2 or more health conditions</li> </ul>

## Hazards Specific to the New Forest

39. This section looks at 4 key hazards likely to affect the New Forest: flooding, coastal erosion, heatwaves, and air quality.
40. These hazards are relevant to the New Forest due to the nature of the district. We are already witnessing the effect of these hazards in many areas of our district and the risk they pose is increasing as a consequence of the changing climate.
41. This section looks at what the risks are and how climate change affects them, where in the district faces particular risks from these hazards, where in the district are already experiencing problems caused by these hazards, what has been implemented to prepare for these hazards, and finally the specific impact of the hazard on different areas of residents' lives and council operations.

### Flooding

What is Flooding and how does Climate Change cause it?

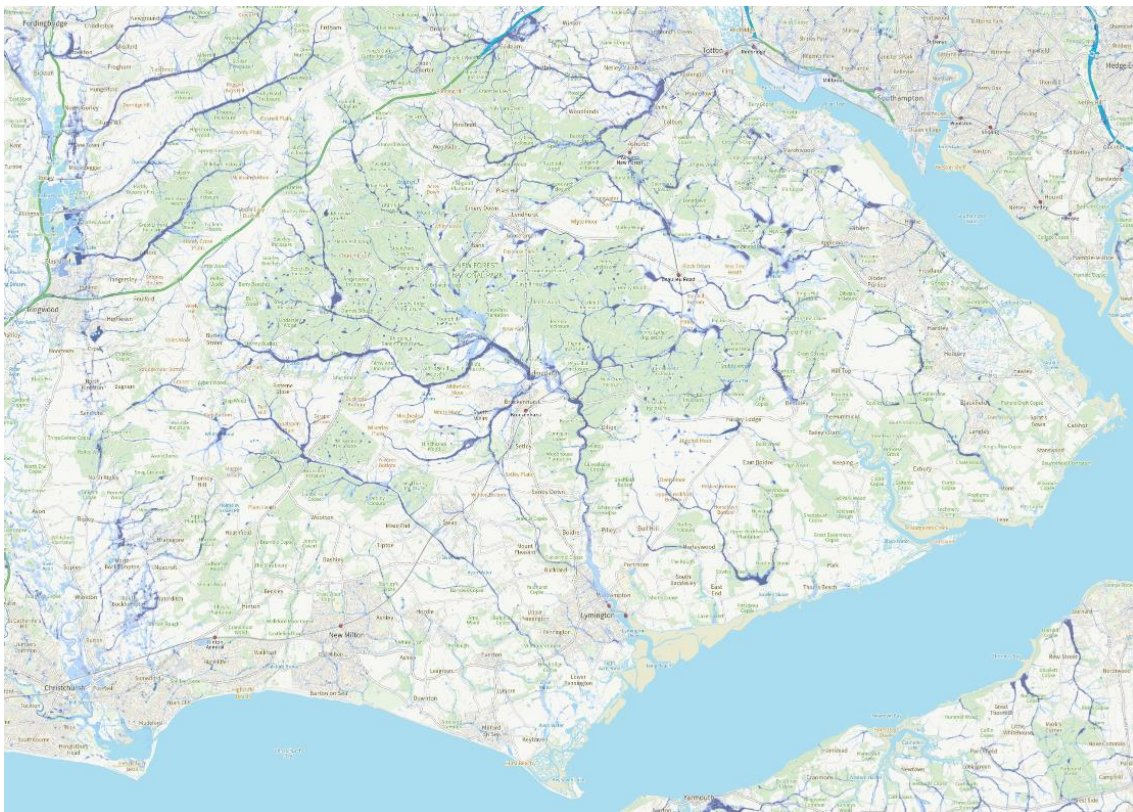
42. Flooding is when there is an overflow of water that submerges land which is usually dry. There are many types of flooding including coastal, river, groundwater, and flash floods. Flooding is a particular risk in low-lying coastal areas and areas where flood plains have been built on.
43. There are rising temperatures across the district, which causes more moisture to be held in the atmosphere, which is what causes increased intensity, frequency, and duration of precipitation. When these levels of precipitation are seen, the risk of flooding increases. There is also a trend of more extreme weather events that is associated with climate change, which will also increase the risk of flooding.

Where in the district is Flooding a particular risk?

44. The map below highlights which areas have the greatest numbers of residential properties at risk of flooding.



**Residential Properties at risk of Flooding – JSNA 2023**



**Extent of Surface Water Flooding - [Check My Flood Risk](#)**

45. The map above highlights the extent of flooding in the district caused by surface water. The darker blue areas highlight where there is a higher

chance of flooding occurring each year. Similarly, the map below shows the extent of flooding from rivers and sea.



***Extent of Flooding from Rivers and Sea – [Check My Flood Risk](#)***

Where in the district are we already seeing the effects of Flooding?

- 46. The effects of flooding are felt across the district, particularly in the aftermath of storms. The effect is most felt in coastal towns such as Hythe, Lymington, Calshot and Hurst.
- 47. The cost of flooding to the district is significant in both the damage it causes to infrastructure and building but also the cost to residents physical and mental health.

What has been implemented to prepare for Flooding?

- 48. There is significant emergency planning work that has been completed with agencies and partners across the district and county that set out what procedures and arrangements are in place should flooding occur. An example of this is the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum who are pivotal to providing resources and guidance in preparing for emergencies like flooding.

49. [The Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy 2021-2024](#) and [The Hurst Spit to Lymington Strategy](#) also cover the impact of flooding on coastal areas and are important tools in the district's preparedness for flooding.

What is the impact of Flooding to the district?

<b>Residents</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Environment</b>
Damage to houses Costly and harder to get insurance for those living in flood areas Lack of water to houses Inability to leave house for work or social impact – may cause a loss of income May impact children getting to school Damage to those more socially vulnerable Potential loss of power Mental health impacts Physical health impacts	Staff cannot work Cannot open business – loss of trade Impact to the agricultural industry and production Damage to infrastructure Impact on the tourism industry	Costly to the district to prepare for floods Failures to the defences which then needs them to be replaced and repaired Impact on wildlife and biodiversity Impact on emergency services

What is the impact of Flooding to NFDC?

<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Staff</b>
Need to protect property from risks of flooding	Damage to council owned housing Damage to council owned property Car park management, have to deal with flooding	Staff physical health may affect ability to work Staff may not be able to get to work due to flooding

## Coastal Erosion

What is Coastal Erosion and how does Climate Change cause it?

50. Coastal Erosion is the loss or displacement of land along the Coastline. Changes to coastline boundaries are caused by waves and tides, sediment supply, precipitation levels and the effect of groundwater. Coastal Erosion is a process that occurs naturally; however, the effects of climate change are accelerating the rate of the erosion. Due to rising sea levels, more land is being worn away by the sea.

Where in the district is Coastal Erosion a particular risk?

51. Coastal Erosion is an issue across the Coastline in the New Forest, with over 1,200 properties set to be at risk from coastal erosion by 2124 if no measures are implemented.
52. Much of the area of the New Forest which sits outside the National Park, is on the Waterside or on the coastline and are therefore likely to be impacted by coastal erosion. Hurst and Calshot Castles have been highlighted as particularly vulnerable to the effects of Coastal Erosion.

Where in the district are we already seeing the effects of Coastal Erosion?

53. Milford on Sea is already witnessing the effects of Coastal Erosion, especially after the effects of the extreme weather events that have occurred in recent years. At Hordle Cliff, many beach huts have had to be removed due to their increased vulnerability to erosion and ground movement following a number of storms.

What has been implemented to prepare for Coastal Erosion?

54. There are two strategies being developed to manage the risk of Coastal Erosion along the New Forest Coastline. These are [the Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy 2021-2024](#) and [the Hurst Spit to Lymington Strategy](#). These two strategies are in different stages of development, but both set out to create a sustainable future in relation to flooding and coastal erosion. These strategies will identify where, when and what type of works are needed to manage risks and the costs, as well





- Hold the (existing defence) line – there is an ambition to build or maintain any artificial defences to maintain the position of the shoreline. Sometimes, the type or method of defence may change to achieve this result.
- Managed realignment – allowing the shoreline to move naturally, whilst managing the process to direct it in certain areas.

What is the impact of Coastal Erosion to the district?

<b>Residents</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Environment</b>
Loss of homes Loss of access to beach huts and other assets Potential need to relocate, and the costs associated with this Potential risk of injury and other health hazards Insecurity and the unknown of when events may occur Cost to residents of protecting from the risks of erosion Ageing population who are likely to be most effected	Negative impact on tourism if visitors can't access beaches without risk Fishing industry Loss of land that businesses operate from Damage to infrastructure	Geographically isolated coastal towns become more isolated Impact on habitats and biodiversity Damage to natural defences Cost of putting in additional defences Residents may start moving away from coast which will put pressure on housing in the rest of the district

What is the impact of Coastal Erosion to NFDC?

<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Staff</b>
Beach huts Council owned property on the coast	Loss and damage to beach huts Damage to property	Staff that may live on the coast and may be vulnerable to Coastal Erosion

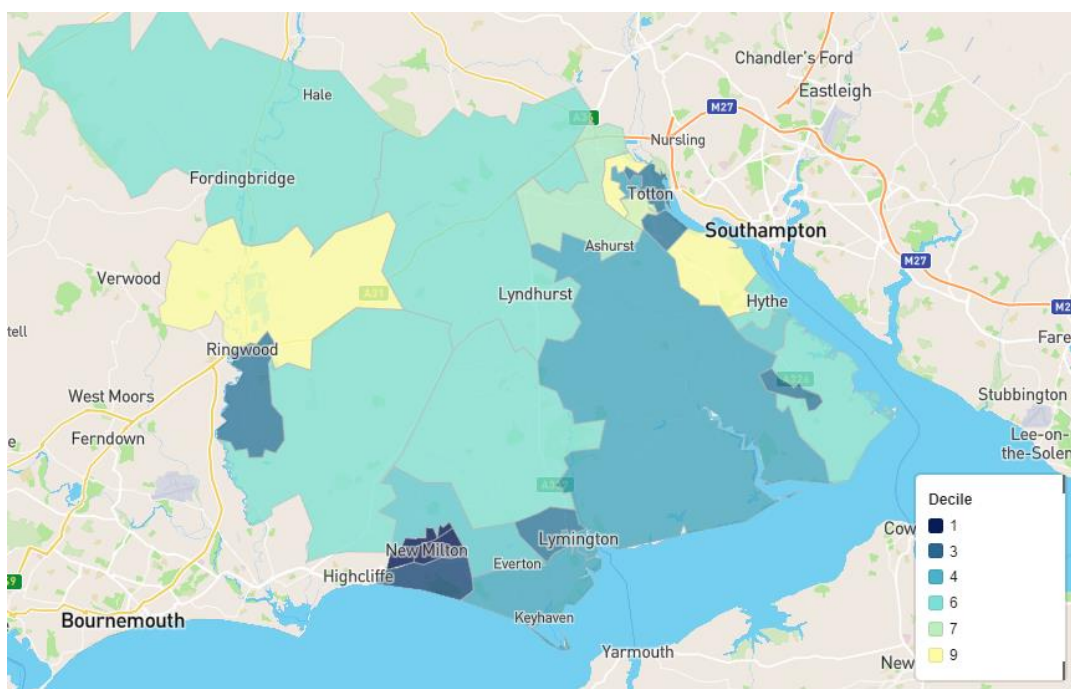
## Heatwaves

What are Heatwaves and how does Climate Change cause it?

58. Heatwaves are periods where there is unusually hot weather, typically lasting for more than two days. Heatwaves are an extreme weather event, which are occurring more frequently due to the effects of climate change. It is likely we will start to see heatwaves occurring every other year.

Where in the district are Heatwaves a particular risk?

59. Heatwaves are of a particular risk to those who are more vulnerable due to old age and long-term health conditions. The map below shows the areas in the district that are more vulnerable to heat and therefore are at more of a risk of poor outcomes caused by heatwaves. The heat vulnerability index looks at indicators relating to age, health, mobility, physical environment, income, tenure, social networks, and access to services.



**Heat Vulnerability Index Map – [JSNA 2018](#)**

Where in the district are we already seeing the effects of Heatwaves?

60. Heatwaves impact the health and wellbeing of residents, there is an increased risk of heat exhaustion and heat stroke as well as impact on

respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. When the temperature is above 28°C, a public health alert is triggered.

61. While much of the New Forest District is rural, there are some areas which are more built-up with a higher density of residents – particularly within the area of the New Forest outside the National Park. These areas are likely to experience the Urban Heat Island Effect, where the built-up areas are hotter than the surrounding countryside. The differences in temperature may be more noticeable at night.

62. The map below shows the number of wildfires and fires in the open across the district from 2018 to 2023. The likelihood of fires and wildfires increase during a heatwave.



**Wildfires Map – JSNA 2023**

What is the impact of Heatwaves to the district?

<b>Residents</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Environment</b>
Impact on physical health Increased risk of heat related death	May be good for tourism as will encourage more 'staycations'	Urban heat islands, the more densely populated parts of the district are

Particular impact on more vulnerable population Increased cooling cost due to need to use aircon	Shortage of food due to growing conditions Impact on agricultural industry	likely to be impacted more Melting roads and buckling rails – impact to transport Impact on wildlife May benefit certain species of animals Risk of wildfire
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What is the impact of Heatwaves to NFDC?

<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Staff</b>
More air con required, higher cooling cost Need to think about green spaces in new development to keep areas cool and help with urban heat islands	Fires in properties Fleet/vehicles overheating	Staff physical health Especially staff working outside

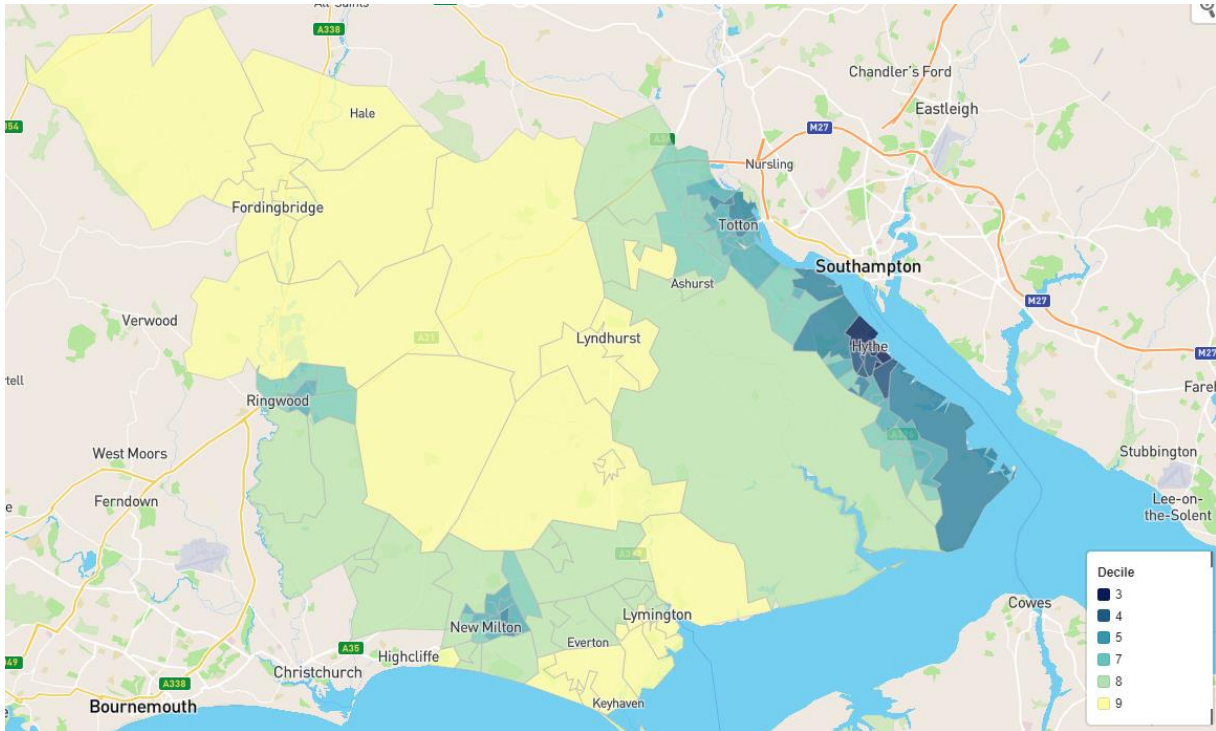
## Air Quality

What is Air Quality and how does Climate Change cause it?

63. Air Quality refers to the condition of the air within our surroundings and is a measure of how clean or polluted the air is. Air pollution causes the climate to change, and climate change also causes air pollution to change, creating a cyclical effect. The warmer temperatures we are set to see are forecasted to have a damaging effect on surface air quality.

Where in the district is Air Quality a particular risk?

64. The map below highlights how air quality varies across the district. In general air quality in the New Forest is good, but there are some pockets where it is poorer. Majority of these locations fall on the Waterside.



***Air Quality in the District – [JSNA 2019](#)***

Where in the district are we already seeing the effects of Air Quality?

65. The New Forest welcomes many tourists throughout the year, with a significant majority of these using cars or coaches as their methods of transport. This is likely to be having an impact on the air quality within the district.

What has been implemented to prepare for Air Quality?

66. New Forest District Council have a responsibility to review and assess the air quality in the New Forest. There are 2 active local authority funded air quality monitoring sites within the district, located in Fawley and Totton. NFDC also produce an annual local air quality report to record the air quality in the district and highlight local actions taking place. An Air Quality Assessment in New Developments has also been introduced.

67. There is a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan which supports the district move towards more active travel, in turn reducing emissions. There are also pushes towards moving towards cleaner energy which will also impact emissions in the district. Reducing emissions will help prevent a worsening of air quality.

What is the impact of Air Quality to the district?

<b>Residents</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Environment</b>
Those most vulnerable effected the most Cardiovascular and respiratory conditions may increase Shortens lives and damages quality of life Mental health impacts	Productivity and health of workers	Wildlife may suffer

What is the impact of Air Quality to NFDC?

<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Staff</b>
Need to be aware of the emissions produced from buildings	Need to be aware of emissions produced by assets	Illness of staff, particularly with respiratory and cardiovascular conditions

## Action in the District

Who is responsible for what in the district?

68.Improving resilience to climate change is the responsibility of everyone.

The table below demonstrates different stakeholders and their responsibility over climate adaptation within the district.

	<b>Responsibility</b>
Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting their own home from climate related emergencies</li> <li>Making adaptations to their homes to best prepare for a warming climate</li> </ul>
Landlords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting their tenants</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making adaptations to their properties to protect and prepare them</li> </ul>
Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting their staff</li> <li>• Protecting their business operations and assets</li> <li>• Preparing their assets to be best equipped for climate change</li> </ul>
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering services</li> <li>• Educating their residents and officers on climate change</li> <li>• Encouraging residents and businesses to make adaptations</li> <li>• Leading by example and being an advocate</li> </ul>
Formal Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Varies depending on the organisation, but includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the risk of emergencies</li> <li>- Creating emergency plans</li> <li>- Creating business continuity arrangements</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Community Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging and promoting action within the community</li> <li>• Educating the community</li> <li>• Being aware of those in the community who are vulnerable</li> </ul>
Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the risks to their land from climate change</li> <li>• Engaging in opportunities to support community and infrastructure resilience</li> <li>• Sustainable land management</li> </ul>
Town and Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging residents in their communities to make adaptations</li> <li>• Awareness of who and where the most vulnerable are in the community</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider climate change when making local decisions</li> </ul>
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## Formal Agencies

69. Across the district there are a range of agencies and organisations that have different roles and responsibilities relating to contingency planning for emergencies. These responsibilities include assessing the risk of emergencies occurring, creating emergency plans and business continuity arrangements. They are also responsible for sharing information with other responders and residents.

70. At a strategic level, the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum (LRF) brings together key actors that have a collective responsibility to plan, prepare, deliver and communicate multi-agency responses to a range of emergency situations – partners include emergency services, local authorities, government agencies, utility companies and healthcare providers. The work of the LRF and its partners includes assessing the risk of emergencies occurring, creating/testing emergency plans and developing business continuity arrangements.

71. These relationships and roles have not been explored in detail throughout this report. However, the existence of these formal partnerships and processes ensures that there is comprehensive management of emergency situations.

## What are community groups doing to tackle climate change?

72. Across the New Forest there are a range of Community Groups taking part in work to actively tackle climate change. These groups are active across the district from Sway to Brockenhurst and across to the Waterside. Some groups are set up independently and some are set up as local hubs of bigger Climate Action groups – including the Greening Campaign, New Forest Transition Hub and the Heat Project.

73. Many of these groups are brought together in a wider ‘Green Group’ which is coordinated by the New Forest National Park Authority and encourages discussion across community groups on a range of topics.



74. Most of the work of these Community Groups is focused on encouraging local action, educating the community and being a mechanism for change within the community.

# Summaries and Action Guides

## What Do Residents Need to Know

<p><b>Climate Change Background</b></p> <p>In general, it can be expected that the district will see <b>warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers</b>.</p> <p>It is also likely that the district will see more <b>frequent</b> and <b>intense</b> storms and extreme weather events.</p> <p>If you are interested to see how temperatures and number of rainy days may change, this tool shows you <b><u>what climate change will look like in your area</u></b>.</p>	<p><b>Who Will Be Most Affected?</b></p> <p>Some groups in the district may be more vulnerable to the impact of climate change than others, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Older people</b> - 30.3% of the New Forest population are 65+</li> <li>• <b>People with health conditions</b> – 18.5% of the population are disabled under the Equality Act</li> <li>• <b>People on low incomes</b> – 12.4% of children are living in low income households</li> <li>• <b>Tenants in private or social housing</b> – 10.8% socially rent and 14.4% privately rent</li> <li>• <b>People who are socially isolated</b> – the district has significant rural areas</li> <li>• <b>Those living near areas of risk</b> – check your area for risk of flooding or coastal erosion.</li> </ul>
<p><b>How Will Climate Change Affect Residents?</b></p> <p>The changes to temperature and rain that climate change is likely to bring, will cause residents to experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More ‘summer’ days and fewer cold days</li> <li>• Lower demand for heating, but an increased demand for cooling (e.g. aircon)</li> </ul> <p>Residents may also experience implications to their insurance if they are in an area at increased risk from climate related emergencies, e.g. flooding.</p>	
<p><b>Flooding</b></p> <p>Residents can <b><u>check the long term flood risk for their local area</u></b>.</p> <p>Flooding is likely to impact the physical and mental health of residents across both the short and long term, as well as causing damage to infrastructure, loss of trade or ability to work, and involve costs to fix issues.</p>	<p><b>Coastal Erosion</b></p> <p>The coastline is changing across the country, this tool maps predicted <b><u>Coastal Erosion Risk</u></b>. Coastal Erosion may cause some residents to lose houses or assets, including beach huts. There also may be some impact to tourism in the coastal towns. Costs are also associated with managing and protecting the risk.</p>
<p><b>Heatwaves</b></p> <p>Heatwaves are likely to become more frequent as the climate changes, and those living in the more urban areas of the district will experience even higher temperatures due to the urban heat island effect.</p> <p>Heatwaves impact on physical health, including causing heat related deaths, and may cause wildfires. They may be beneficial to tourism in the district, encouraging more staycations.</p>	<p><b>Air Quality</b></p> <p>Air quality refers to how clean or polluted the air is.</p> <p>New Forest District Council produces an <b><u>Air Quality Annual Status Report Summary</u></b> which addresses the areas across the district where air quality is of particular concern.</p> <p>Air quality can impact on the health of the population, particularly cardiovascular health.</p>

**For those wanting more detail on climate change adaptation, please refer to the full report.**

## What Can Residents Do?

It is important for residents to understand climate change and take on the responsibility to adapt and prepare for the changes that may be brought about.

Residents need to make changes to their lives in order to prepare and adapt to a changing climate.

### Ways to Adapt to Climate Change

To best prepare for the impacts that climate change will bring, changes and adjustments to processes, systems, practices, and structures need to be made.

Some adaptation actions include:

- Making sustainable choices – this includes food, travel and energy usage
- Taking the time to know your neighbours – understand who is at risk in your local area
- Educating yourself – by increasing your knowledge on the topic of climate change, you will be better equipped to make better choices
- Adding insulation and efficient cooling solutions to your homes
- Knowing your flood risk and preventing potential flood damage
- Preparing for climate related emergencies

### Preparing for Climate Related Emergencies

As a result of climate change, residents are likely to experience more frequent and intense weather events – this will cause an increase in climate related emergencies that residents will need to be prepared for.

Some ways residents can be prepared include:

- Signing up to priority services registration forms for different utilities
- Creating a house emergency plan
- Having an emergency kit packed
- Signing up to flood alerts and being aware of the flood risk in their local area
- For those living on the coast, be aware if they are at risk of coastal erosion and the impact that weather events may have on this risk
- In the event of heatwaves, ensure that they have appropriate cooling measures and make sensible decisions based on how they react to high temperatures

### Useful Resources for Residents

- [Check the long term flood risk for an area in England - GOV.UK](#)
- [Check My Flood Risk - Created by Shoothill](#)
- [Check coastal erosion risk for an area in England - GOV.UK](#)
- [Priority services - SSEN](#)
- [Your home emergency plan – SSEN](#)
- [Households - Local Resilience Forum | Hampshire & Isle of Wight](#)
- [WWF Footprint Calculator](#)
- [What will climate change look like in your area? - BBC News](#)

**For those wanting more detail on climate change adaptation, please refer to the full report.**

## What Do Officers Need to Know?

### Climate Change Background

In general, it can be expected that the district will see **warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers**.

It is also likely that the district will see more **frequent** and **intense** storms and extreme weather events.

This [Local Authority Climate Report](#) provides a summary of climate change projections within the New Forest in a non-technical way. The [Local Climate Adaptation Tool](#) is useful to explore the local climate of the New Forest, as well as the climate impact for a range of events.

### Who is Most Vulnerable in the District?

Some groups in the district may be more vulnerable to the impact of climate change than others, this includes:

- **Older people** - 30.3% of the New Forest population are 65+
- **People with health conditions** – 18.5% of the population are disabled under the Equality Act
- **People on low incomes** – 12.4% of children are living in low income households
- **Tenants in private or social housing** – 10.8% socially rent and 14.4% privately rent
- **People who are socially isolated** – the district has significant rural areas
- **Those living near areas of risk** – those in more built-up areas are likely to experience higher temperatures

### What Areas of the Council are Vulnerable?

Across the council it is important that we all prepare for climate change and begin to make adaptations, however, some areas of the council are more vulnerable than others and will need particular focus;

- Those in the workforce who are considered 'ageing'
- Those in the workforce who spend most of their time working outside
- Assets that are owned by the Council which may be liable to flooding
- Beach huts that are owned by the Council which may be vulnerable to coastal erosion
- There is high cost and time associated with protecting the coast
- The housing stock owned by the Council needs to be maintained and remain fit for purpose
- Protecting the open spaces in the district and ensuring they meet future climate needs

### How Might Climate Change Affect the Council and My Role?

- New Forest District Council declared a Climate Change and Nature Emergency and is committed to the National target to be Carbon Neutral by 2050, so actions need to be taken by all officers to ensure this goal is met.
- This may result in changes to council operations and day to day working life of officers.
- Everyone at all levels has a responsibility to adapt to climate change.

**For those wanting more detail on climate change adaptation, please refer to the full report.**

## What Can Officers Do?

New Forest District Council declared a Climate Change and Nature Emergency and is committed to the National target to be Carbon Neutral by 2050, so actions need to be taken by all officers to ensure this goal is met.

Officers need to be aware of the impact their work has on the climate, and take steps to reduce this impact, as well as preparing and adapting for the changes we may see.

### **Within Your Role**

The exact scope and depth of officer's actions is dependent on their role and position. However, all officers should be considering climate change throughout all aspects of their role. A key part of climate adaptation is moving away from viewing climate change as an independent pillar of work and moving towards embedding the discussions at every level.

Alongside this change in understanding of climate change, officers can:

- Attending training on the topic of climate change educate themselves
- Sharing training and knowledge with colleagues
- Empowering local climate action where possible
- Considering climate change in all policy and funding decisions
- Thinking about climate change as part of day-to-day work

Councils play a critical role in preparing people and places for the impact of climate change. The actions taken by officers should be leading them to the goal of being able to support the district and residents to adapt and prepare for climate change.

### **Personal Choices**

Whilst making changes within their role is a key responsibility of officers, it is also important that they consider the personal choices they are making, including:

- The way they are commuting to work
- Preparing for emergencies
- Taking part in active travel
- Making sustainable choices

### **Useful Links for Officers**

- [Check the long term flood risk for an area in England - GOV.UK](#)
- [Check coastal erosion risk for an area in England - GOV.UK](#)
- [WWF Footprint Calculator](#)
- [Local Authority Climate Report](#)
- [Local Climate Adaptation Tool](#)
- [ClimateJust](#)
- [Explore the Climate of your Local Authority](#)

**For those wanting more detail on climate change adaptation, please refer to the full report.**

## How Can Councillors Champion Climate Change Adaptation?

### **What do Councillors Need to Know?**

In general, it can be expected that the district will see **warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers**.

It is also likely that the district will see more **frequent** and **intense** storms and extreme weather events.

The [Local Climate Adaptation Tool](#) is useful to explore the local climate of the New Forest, as well as the climate impact for a range of events.

To see how temperatures and number of rainy days may change within your local area, this tool shows you [what climate change may look like in your area](#).

### **Where and Who in the District is Vulnerable?**

A range of different groups across the district are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, some examples include:

- Older people
- Under 5's
- People with health conditions
- People on low incomes
- Tenants in private or social housing
- People who are socially isolated
- People with low personal mobility
- Those in close proximity to physical risks – e.g. flooding

Those in the urban areas of the district tend to experience higher temperatures due to the urban heat island effect – those living here therefore may be more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Those living in the rural areas of the district may experience more social isolation, making them more vulnerable.

### **What Can Councillors Do?**

There are a range of actions that members can take to adapt to and prepare for climate change, some of these include:

- Be aware of the vulnerable members within their community
- Encourage communities and residents to make emergency plans
- Undertake training to better understand the topic of climate change
- Lead by example within their community
- Support the opportunities that climate change may bring – e.g. increased tourism in coastal areas due to warmer weather

**For those wanting more detail on climate change adaptation, please refer to the full report.**

### Equality Impact Analysis (EIA)

**Introduction: The EIA is an effective way of improving decision making, policy development and service delivery by making sure that managers consider the needs of all service users, the community and employees. It is also designed to identify potential steps to promote equality and good relations and avoid unintentional discrimination. Please ensure you read the guidelines before completing this form.**

[Guidance Notes](#)

Policy/Procedure	Climate Change Adaptation Report
Service	Climate and Sustainability
Business unit	
Your name	Ros Carvell
Email	ros.carvell@nfdc.gov.uk
Title	NGDP Management Trainee
Service manager's name	Roxanne King
If you would like your service manager to receive a copy of this form, please enter their email address.	
Service manager email	roxanne.king@nfdc.gov.uk
Date completed	22/01/2025

1. What is the overall purpose and aim of the policy/project/practice or service?

The purpose of this report is to highlight why Climate Change Adaptation is important to us in the New Forest District.

This report provides background and context to the importance of adaptation, using data and evidence relating to both climate change and the demographic make-up of the district.

The report also looks specifically at key hazards and how these may impact the district and the Council. Towards the end of the report, there are you will find summaries and action guides targeted to residents, officers, and councillors to help them better understand climate change how we can all make a difference.

2. What are the main aspects of the policy/project/practice or service where consideration of equality impacts and issues need to be incorporated?

Consideration given to vulnerability of residents and council services to the impacts of climate change and how the scale and nature of risks may differ between groups.

3. Relevance Assessment - which group(s) of people (if any), do you think will, or potentially can be, affected by this policy/project/practice or service? Please state your reasons.

No direct impact will be caused by the publication of this report, however the report highlights that certain groups of people may be disproportionately impacted by climate change over time.

Please indicate if you think the impact is none, low, medium or high?

Age	Sex	Religion or Belief	Disability	Race	Sexual Orientation	Marriage/Civil partnership	Gender reassignment	Maternity and Pregnancy
High	None	None	High	None	None	None	None	None

### Detailed Assessment - Age

What negative/disproportionate impacts will this proposal have on this protected group?

Climate change tends to have a greater effect on those who:

- Are aged 65+ and may require extra support when climate events occur and/or may be less comfortable with technology and making changes
- Are under 5's who can't regulate their own temperature

In seeking to advance equality, promote good relations and improve access, what positive impacts could this proposal have on this protected group?

In highlighting the increased vulnerability of older/younger people, this report encourages adaptation actions to be carried out to safeguard those individuals

### Detailed Assessment - Disability

What negative/disproportionate impacts will this proposal have on this protected group?

Climate change tends to have a greater effect on those who:

- Have health conditions, both physical and mental
- Have low personal mobility and may be unable to react to climate events

In seeking to advance equality, promote good relations and improve access, what positive impacts could this proposal have on this protected group?

In highlighting the increased vulnerability of people with health conditions and/or low personal mobility, this report encourages adaptation actions to be carried out to safeguard those individuals

How will you know if the agreed actions have had the desired results? What monitoring and performance measures/indicators will be reported?

There are no direct actions associated with this report, and therefore no direct monitoring of outcomes, but the information and insight provided will help inform future climate action of the council and its community partners.

NFDC staff: safeguarding of vulnerable individuals will be considered through service risk assessments and associated business continuity actions

Residents: the report will be shared directly with residents and with local partners who are able to support and assist vulnerable members of the public through climate adaptation initiatives e.g. funded home energy efficiency schemes. These groups regularly provide impact reports.

Who has been consulted with on this EIA and what were the comments made?

Roxanne King, Climate and Sustainability Manager  
Andrew Herring, Senior Policy Planner

Any further comments:

This report highlights the potential inequalities in managing and responding to climate change. These inequalities should be considered in all future projects/strategies.

### Action to be taken as a result of the Equality Impact Analysis

Displaying 1...2 of 2 records

Details of Issue	Action to be undertaken	Date due
Ensure inequality issues are adequately described within the report and considered in presentations/discussions	Include links between climate change adaptation and inequalities in report presentations	13/03/2025
Include potential impacts on vulnerable groups in future risk assessments	Include in risk assessment template	31/03/2025



## Place & Sustainability Overview & Scrutiny Panel – 13 March 2025

Cabinet – 2 April 2025

### UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) 25/26 allocations

Purpose	For Review
Classification	Public
Executive Summary	This report sets out the projects proposed to be funded from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund in the financial year 2025/26.
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	<p><b>That the Panel provides comments to the Cabinet on the content of this report and supports the intended Cabinet recommendations as follows:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. note the continued purpose of the UK SPF;</b></li> <li><b>2. support the allocation of 25/26 UKSPF funding towards specific projects as set out in this report; and</b></li> <li><b>3. note that once approved in principle by Cabinet, delegated authority will be sought to assign future decision making associated with the finalisation of the project programme for 25/26 UKSPF spend to the Strategic Director for Place Operations and Sustainability, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Economy.</b></li> </ol>
Reasons for recommendation(s)	To progress proposals for the allocation of UK SPF funding to projects for delivery in the financial year 2025-2026.
Ward(s)	All
Portfolio Holder(s)	Councillor Derek Tipp – Planning and Economy
Strategic Director(s)	James Carpenter – Strategic Director of Place, Operations & Sustainability

Officer Contact	Tim Guymer Assistant Director for Place Development <a href="mailto:tim.guymer@nfdc.gov.uk">tim.guymer@nfdc.gov.uk</a>
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## Introduction and background

1. The UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) was launched in April 2022 by the previous Government and was designed to reduce inequalities between communities, replacing previous EU funding.
2. New Forest District Council was previously awarded £1 million in 2022 to cover the period 2022-2025. At that time, a Local Investment Plan was required to be prepared and submitted by this Council to demonstrate how the money would be spent in the district against the three national investment priorities as then set out:
  - a. Communities and Places
  - b. Supporting Local Businesses
  - c. People and Skills
3. Further details of the awarding of the original funding in 2022 was set out in a report to the Council's [Cabinet in July 2022](#). This included an explanation of the breakdown of the funding for each financial year, community engagement activities and the basis for preparing the Local Investment Plan.
4. Whilst the UKSPF was originally a three-year programme, the funding was heavily weighted to year 3 (2024-25) where c.£730k of the £1 million awarded was to be spent (c.£90k in 2022-23, c.£180k in 2023-24).
5. Officers have been overseeing and managing this expenditure during this period and expect the existing funds to be fully spent by the end of March 2025. A separate report will be prepared detailing the outcomes of this funding and any lessons learnt.
6. Meanwhile, in December 2024 the Government announced further UKSPF funding to be allocated to each local authority across England. For New Forest District, the total sum is £327,146 with £60,401 for capital expenditure and £266,745k for revenue expenditure. However, there is a degree of flexibility and previous guidance indicate that councils may increase the proportion of capital in response to local identified need. Government has continued to stipulate that a minimum of 10% of the overall allocation must be capital (i.e. £32,715).

7. Unlike the previous funding rounds, there is no requirement for local authorities to submit a local investment plan to secure this funding. Instead, local authorities are expected to update the Government through existing reporting arrangements. Up to 4% (£13,085.44) of the fund allocated can be used by the Council to help support the administration of the fund.

### Government criteria for how 25/26 funding can be spent

8. The priority investment areas of the UKSPF have not changed from the original prospectus with a focus on the following:
  - Communities and Place
  - Supporting Local Businesses
  - People and Skills
9. Figure 1 illustrates how these priority areas link to the five key national policy themes (and 12 sub-themes) set by the Government in December 2024.

Figure 1: relationship of Government missions to UKSPF priorities



10. The role of the lead local authority (New Forest District Council) remains the same as before from a delivery perspective, ensuring that collaboration and value for money is secured in delivering key local projects.
11. Reporting as per the 2025/2026 guidance will be simplified reducing the burden on the lead local authority, thus allowing it to focus on the delivery of positive outputs and outcomes. Further guidance from Government (via the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) is expected in due course in this regard.

### **Identifying 2025/26 projects for New Forest District**

12. In identifying a shortlist of projects for potential funding in 25/26, officers are mindful that the number and types of programmes funded in the existing 2022-25 programme has resulted in a significant administrative burden for officers over and above the 4% administrative charge that could be drawn. As such, it is suggested that this year's funding is focussed on fewer projects, with opportunities taken to minimise administrative resource where possible.
13. To collate a list of projects for consideration this year, two principal sources were used:
  - a. Existing UKSPF projects that provided positive outputs and outcomes and could readily be continued into 25-26;
  - b. Projects previously discounted from the 22-25 UKSPF programme and additional projects identified by officers taking account of established and emerging priorities for the District, including the Corporate Plan the priorities set out for a future Freeport Delivery Plan as agreed by [Cabinet in April 2024](#) and the work currently underway to develop a New Forest Skills Action Plan;
14. Appendix 1 provides a table of the projects considered, including their estimated cost, expected outcomes, alignment with UKSPF and Corporate priorities, consideration of project readiness and whether the project could be considered eligible for future CIL funding.
15. The proposed projects for funding from the 2025-26 UKSPF are set out in Table 1 below. A total of 9 projects are proposed, totalling an indicative cost of approximately £313k which, combined with the allowable administrative costs of £13k represents the total fund available for 2025-26.

Table 1 – Proposed projects

	<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (indicative)</b>
1	Start up support programme	£25k
2	New Forest Apprenticeship Hub	£30k
3	Digital Skills Initiative for Business & Community	£35k
4	NEET Support Programme	£40k
5	Business growth accelerator programme	£50k
6	New Forest HEAT project	£20k
7	Replacement public litter bins	£53k
8	Replacement noticeboards (Go New Forest)	£30k
9	Repairs to Hythe Promenade	£30k
	<b>Total cost</b>	<b>£313k</b>

16. Further details of these potential projects, along with those not recommended to be progressed for funding at this time, are set out in Appendix 2.
17. The projects listed in Table 1 include six projects with a particular focus on skills and business support, recognising the increasing imperative at a national and local level to upskill the workforce (and those currently not working). Three of these projects are proposed to be a continuation of existing projects delivered through the 2022-25 UKSPF, whilst a further three are new projects focussed on supporting those Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs), improving digital skills and supporting the growth of maturing businesses.
18. The indicative cost for these projects is expected to be in the region of £200k and all projects would be considered 'revenue spend'. As such, the opportunities to fund these through alternative measures (such as the Community Infrastructure Levy) is very limited.
19. The remaining three projects proposed are capital funded projects, aligning with the communities and place priorities of the UKSPF. They all directly relate to replacing/repairing existing community infrastructure. The litter bins replacement project would see approximately 75 replacement litter bins for those that have reached the end of their designed life and no longer reflect current waste standards, aligned to the new waste collection service.
20. The project to replace a series of dilapidated noticeboards of varying ages and designs across the New Forest to be replaced, providing better wayfinding and direct visitors to New Forest businesses. Income generated from advertising receipts for these boards would be used to support Go New Forest (as a Community Interest

Company) in other tourism related activities, as well as supporting the ongoing maintenance of the boards.

21. The project to repair Hythe Promenade is in recognition of the need for significant maintenance to be undertaken on this important local facility over and above typical annual expenditure. Investment through this project will enable local people to access the waterfront next to the village centre with key views across Southampton Water.

### **Corporate Plan priorities**

22. Appendix one sets out the links between the project's outputs, the Government missions and the UKSPF and Corporate Plan priorities. The UKSPF provides opportunities to fund projects across the Place, People and Prosperity priorities of the Corporate Plan.

### **Options appraisal**

23. As set out in the appendices, there were a number of potential projects considered for allocating funding to from the UKSPF. Clearly, not every project could be funded for 25-26 and therefore officers have prioritised those listed in Table 1 which retain a predominantly revenue focus to expenditure.
24. Those projects that have not been proposed to be funded for next year have not been discounted because they don't have merit. Rather, that that when considered against the guidelines for expenditure of the UKSPF, local priorities and considering the prospect of alternative opportunities (including potentially Community Infrastructure Levy), the projects listed in Table 1 are considered to justify their inclusion for the coming year.
25. Those projects that are unsuccessful on this occasion will be considered again in the context of any suitable future funding opportunities becoming available.

### **Consultation undertaken**

26. The original setting of the UKSPF funding for 2022-25 included meeting the New Forest Partnership Board, engaging with local MPs and engagement with local community representative groups which helped to inform the proposed projects.
27. The preparation of this report has taken into account this previous engagement, alongside extensive work with local business, infrastructure providers and education and skills providers in relation to the New Forest Skills Action Plan.

28. Following consideration by the Place & Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny Panel this report is proposed to be considered by Cabinet at its meeting in April.

### **Financial and resource implications**

29. The UKSPF is a government awarded grant fund and therefore there are no direct costs to the Council in allocating funds to individual projects. With just over £13,000 available from the fund to cover the administration of the funds, it is unlikely that this will cover the officer costs of resourcing in full. However, any additional administrative costs are considered capable of being met from existing budgets and within the officer resources as provided for in the Economic Development Team.
30. The Council's procurement and contract management guidelines will be followed to ensure that the full funding allocation is spent within the 25/26 funding period, avoiding any project overspend.

### **Legal implications**

31. Directly related to the content of this paper there are no legal implications to consider. However prior to finalising projects ready for delivery, a number will need to be tested in line with the Subsidy Control Act 2022 to ensure rules and regulations related to subsidy control are not breached. Officers will also need to ensure compliance with procurement rules and regulations.

### **Risk assessment**

32. No formal risk assessment is required for this report. The funding of projects will be subject to significant monitoring and reporting throughout 2025/26 which will ensure any risks arising are identified, managed and mitigated at the earliest opportunity.
33. Officers in consultation with potential delivery bodies, will prepare forecasted outputs and outcomes attributed to each project. This will support the ongoing management of the UKSPF 25-26, whilst mitigating any impacts should a project become unviable by ensuring there are a range of worked up schemes ready to replace any that drop out.

### **Environmental / Climate and nature implications**

34. Addressing sustainability and developing activity which directly supports the Climate Change and Nature Emergency is a key feature across the potential projects.

35. Reducing the environmental impact of all projects will be considered through the project design and procurement processes. Officers will seek to reduce risk and maximise added-value opportunities wherever possible.

### **Equalities implications**

36. The UKSPF schemes are intended to improve life chances of all residents, increasing accessibility to services, fostering a pride of place and strengthening social cohesion. Within this context particular attention is given to those most vulnerable to remove barriers to participation both economically and socially.

### **Crime and disorder implications**

37. Actions to improve the public realm, and address social exclusion are anticipated to have positive impact on crime and disorder, improving public perceptions around safety and foster pride in neighbourhoods.

### **Data protection / Information governance / ICT implications**

38. None.

### **New Forest National Park / Cranborne Chase National Landscape implications**

39. There are no direct implications in this regard.

#### **Appendices:**

Appendix One – Appraisal of projects  
Appendix Two - Further details of potential UK SPF projects for 2025/26

#### **Background Papers:**

List documents here on which you have relied on to a material extent in the preparation of the report. Include links where possible.

July 2022 Cabinet Report: [Decision - UK Shared Prosperity Fund Council Services](#)



Appendix 1 – Appraisal of projects

Project	Cost (indicative)	Direct outcomes for Apr 26	UKSPF Priorities	Corporate Priorities	Capable of being funded through CIL?	Project readings (1 = high; 5 = low)
<b>Revenue projects recommended to take forward for delivery through 2025-26 UKSPF</b>						
Start up support programme	£25k	Continued delivery of focussed support for pre-start and newly established businesses	People and Skills; Supporting Local Business	People Prosperity	No	1
New Forest Apprenticeship Hub	£30k	Continued support for businesses in NF in securing apprenticeships (and similar) and understanding skills needs	People and Skills; Supporting Local Business	People Prosperity	No	1
Digital Skills Initiative for Business & Community	£35k	Delivery of new digital skills training to complement the roll out of high-speed broadband	People and Skills; Supporting Local Businesses; Community and Place	People Prosperity Place	No	2
NEET Support Programme	£40k	New programme to target those young people Not in Education, Employment or	People and Skills; Supporting Local Business	People Prosperity	No	2

Appendix 1 – Appraisal of projects

Project	Cost (indicative)	Direct outcomes for Apr 26	UKSPF Priorities	Corporate Priorities	Capable of being funded through CIL?	Project readings (1 = high; 5 = low)
		Training in New Forest District				
Business growth accelerator programme	£50k	New programme to support businesses into maturity (i.e. beyond 2 years)	Supporting Local Business	Prosperity	No	2
New Forest HEAT project	£20k	Continue support for energy efficiency and home energy resilience programme	Community and Place; People and Skills	People Place Prosperity	No	1
<b>Capital projects recommended to take forward for delivery</b>						
Public litter bins aligned to new waste collection services	£53k	Replacement of existing bins at end of life and below standard	Community and Place	Place	No (replacement)	1
Noticeboards (Go New Forest)	£30k	Improved wayfinding to local businesses & destinations	Community and Place	Prosperity	No (replacement)	2
Hythe Promenade	£30k	Repaired promenade	Community and Place	Place	No (repair)	2

Appendix 1 – Appraisal of projects

Project	Cost (indicative)	Direct outcomes for Apr 26	UKSPF Priorities	Corporate Priorities	Capable of being funded through CIL?	Project readings (1 = high; 5 = low)
<b>Projects not recommended to take forward for delivery through 2025-26 UKSPF</b>						
Hythe Pier Pontoon	£62.5k-£250k	Reinstated (and enhanced?) Hythe Ferry service	Community and Place	People Prosperity	Only if additionality secured i.e. to enable new services	2-3
Defibrillators	£20k	Emergency resuscitation facility in accessible locations	People and Skills	People	Yes	3
Calshot bus connectivity	£25k - £150k	Increased frequency of bus service connecting Calshot to wider network (1 extra service at c.11:30 = £25k)	Community and Place	People Prosperity	No	3
Access improvements at Hordle Cliffs	£30-£50k	Improved pedestrian access to beach from Hordle Cliffs	Community and Place	Place	Yes	4
Provision of additional CCTV cameras	Not currently available	Expansion of CCTV network in district	Community and Place	People and Place	Yes (for capital cost)	4

Appendix 1 – Appraisal of projects

<b>Project</b>	<b>Cost (indicative)</b>	<b>Direct outcomes for Apr 26</b>	<b>UKSPF Priorities</b>	<b>Corporate Priorities</b>	<b>Capable of being funded through CIL?</b>	<b>Project readiness (1 = high; 5 = low)</b>
Refurbishment of Public Conveniences	Not currently available	Refurbished public conveniences in district	Community and Place	People Place	No (refurb)	5
Solar canopies for public car parks	Not currently available	New solar canopy over a car park	Community and Place	Place	Yes	5

## **Revenue funded**

### *Project 1 - New Forest start up support programme*

1. The existing New Forest start up support programme, funded through the 2022-25 UKSPF, provided a face-to-face one-to-one mentoring service for pre-start businesses. At the time of launch this programme met an identified gap in business support and skills provision and since its inception has delivered support to 42 new/prestart businesses and 23 businesses that have been trading between 1 and 3 years.
2. Feedback from those that attended, and officers, has been very positive. In potentially funding such a programme for 2025-26, officers propose to consider a range of delivery partners to ensure continued best value.

### *Project 2 - New Forest apprenticeship hub*

3. The apprenticeship hub programme funded by the 2022-25 UKSPF provides businesses in the New Forest with advice and guidance related to skills programmes. This included apprenticeships, T-Levels and work experience, support to undertake skills needs analysis for the business and guidance on how to secure an apprenticeship transfer levy.
4. The programme has performed well and delivered substantial outputs against its key performance indicators (KPIs) such as 46 businesses engaged in skills programmes and £191,000 apprenticeship levy transferred to businesses in the New Forest.
5. Officers recommend that this project is funded for 2025-26, recognising the significant benefits that have been secured to date.

### *Project 3 - Digital skills initiative for businesses and communities*

6. A newly proposed programme providing revenue funding to deliver digital skills to businesses and residents in the New Forest. This is proposed to complement the £14m capital investment via Project Gigabit delivering highspeed fibre broadband infrastructure to circa ten thousand homes across the district.
7. Ensuring that businesses and residents have the right digital skills is essential to maximise the benefits associated with a highspeed broadband service. Benefits for businesses include efficiency improvements and access to wider markets. For residents especially in rural areas there are health and wellbeing benefits through

## Appendix 2 – Further details of potential UK SPF projects for 2025/26

reduced isolation and economic benefits through increasing the digital skills for existing and potential employers, as well as greater value for money through access to a wider shopping experience.

8. Finally, environmental benefits can be realised through the opportunity for residents to work from home, thereby reducing congestion on the road network and, by proxy, CO2 emissions.
9. Currently under consideration is the potential to leverage further revenue funding from additional sources to create a multi-year programme. This will enable skills provision to track the infrastructure rollout, encouraging take up and ensuring the full benefit of fibre broadband is realised for the district. It is however recognised that UKSPF funding must be spent in the 2025/26 financial year. Therefore, if additional revenue is leveraged, SPF funding will be front loaded allowing alternative funding to be spent in later years.

### *Project 4 - NEET support programme*

10. The NEET support programmes objective would be to reduce the percentage of young people (currently circa 4% of 16 – 17 year olds) in New Forest District who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET).
11. Officers will consult with education specialists with an interest in the New Forest to ensure a balance for the programme between output/outcome coverage and impact.
12. A partnership approach is proposed to be adopted for this programme with a focus on collaboration with education establishments, community groups, voluntary organisations and private sector delivery partners.
13. The programme will move away from traditional skills support such as C.V. writing and interview techniques, instead delivering a well-rounded support package that meets the complex needs of the NEET target group.
14. If approved, officers will develop a framework for the programme ready for consultation with stakeholders once support is obtained through the NFDC governance process.

### *Project 5 - Business growth accelerator programme*

15. The New Forest is a place of entrepreneurs with a business birth rate of 11% (the proportion of new businesses established in the area

## Appendix 2 – Further details of potential UK SPF projects for 2025/26

compared to total number of active businesses) in 2023. However, unfortunately whilst many businesses start up there is a trend that sees a considerable number not make it through their first two years.

16. The business growth accelerator programme is proposed to act as a pilot project to address this issue, by providing extended tailored support to enhance the growth of businesses in the first two years of trading.
17. Whilst still under development, examples of the support that could be provided includes: -
  - Mentorship and coaching
  - Networking opportunities
  - Funding and investment identification and securing
  - Educational workshops and training
  - Product development and innovation
18. It is important to note that this programme moves beyond the support proposed to be available for the New Forest start up support programme, by providing specialist wrap around and extended growth advice targeted at businesses that have the desire and potential to grow exponentially.
19. As per the other programmes, officers will carry out due diligence to test current available provision. This will ensure the avoidance of duplication, guaranteeing effective use of public funding.

### *Project 6 - New Forest HEAT Project*

20. The New Forest HEAT Project was previously funded through the 2022-25 UKSPF with the aim of supporting area-wide energy efficiency and home energy resilience, in addition to delivering green skills and creating opportunities for access to employment. The project has successfully delivered a wide range of outcomes, far exceeding its targets.
21. To date, three paid part-time roles have been created – Project Coordinator, Technical Coordinator and Project Mentor, with 56 volunteer energy advisors successfully trained (against a target of 15). Of these volunteers, 21 have subsequently participated in City and Guilds Level certified and equivalent courses in low carbon skills (against a target of 4).
22. The 22-25 HEAT project initially intended to provide 400 New Forest households with energy advice, albeit 677 contacts have been achieved (via home visits, info packs and event engagement). 17

community facilities have also been supported through thermal imaging surveys, energy savings advice and grant applications (against a target of 5).

23. The HEAT project has received a high level of community support and, if continued, could have greater reach across the New Forest District. Improving energy efficiency will support households with the cost of living, have positive impacts on health and wellbeing and enable greater energy resilience through reduced local demand.

### **Capital funded**

#### *Project 7 - Public litter bins*

24. Waste management is a significant expenditure for NFDC, therefore, the purchasing and installation of up to 75 public litter bins to replace existing bins reaching the end of their life and not reflecting current standards has the potential to assist in reducing that cost. Investment via UKSPF will support the wider delivery of the NFDC waste management strategy, whilst also supporting key corporate priorities associated with prosperity and place.
25. New Forest residents and visitors have an expectation of a clean New Forest. By utilising UKSPF funding to support meeting this expectation there are direct economic, environmental and wellbeing impacts that can be achieved.
26. A litter free New Forest will attract recurring visitors and their associated spend, supporting the tourism sector and the wider economy. It will also protect the natural capital which is one of the key drivers for the visitor economy. Finally, a clean and green New Forest will attract residents and visitors to enjoy outdoor physical activity supporting health and wellbeing.

#### *Project 8 - Noticeboards*

27. Over the course of many years, the District Council has erected a number of noticeboards across the district which in recent years have been used to support tourism activity by enabling local businesses to advertise on the noticeboards. Upon the formation of Go New Forest as a Community Interest Company (previously the tourism service within NFDC) in 2017, the responsibility for managing these noticeboards was passed to this company as well as the income generated through selling the advertisement space. That income has been used to help support the wider tourism activities of Go New Forest since 2017.



28. Unfortunately, when Go New Forest was formed and responsibility for managing the noticeboard was transferred from the District Council, the ongoing maintenance of the noticeboards was not addressed. Subsequently the condition of the noticeboards has worsened, with many in a poor state of repair and a variety of historic NFDC branding (some dating back to at least the 1990s) on display.
29. The condition of these noticeboards is now hampering the ability of Go New Forest to sell advertising space with consequential impact on the reliability of this income stream to support their wider work as a Community Interest Company. The noticeboards themselves are also increasingly detracting from the quality of the environment which they are located within and present a somewhat confusing message of the District Council's brand.
30. Funding the replacement of the 11 current noticeboards managed by Go New Forest, and potentially looking to fund up to a further 4 noticeboards to address potential gaps in coverage (e.g. Calshot and Totton) provides an opportunity to provide a more contemporary and resilient group of noticeboards for Go New Forest to attract advertising revenue in support of their visitor marketing activities. It would also provide an opportunity for the District Council (or an alternative authority) to provide fresh and consistent branding across these locations.
31. If there was support for the principle of funding such an initiative, officers are keen to ensure that the maintenance of the noticeboards as an asset are resolved through an agreement with Go New Forest to take responsibility and fund through the income they receive through advertising the space.

*Project 9 - Hythe Promenade*

32. Hythe Promenade provides residents and tourists with the ability to navigate the seafront area at Hythe. Its attraction for visitors includes a prominent position to take in the local natural capital and is recognised as prime spot for watching activity on Southampton Water. The promenade adds to the wider visitor offer for Hythe and complements other attractions such as the pier and the ferry.
33. Unfortunately, the promenade has suffered from under investment, resulting in the planks that make up the walkway needing replacement. There is little doubt that this will impact residents and tourists utilising the promenade impacting on the wider prosperity of the area.

34. It is proposed that maintenance funded via the UKSPF will return the promenade to its original condition. This in turn will support NFDC corporate objectives associated with place and prosperity.

#### *Hythe Pier Pontoon*

35. The ferry route between Hythe and the City of Southampton has its origins dating back to at least the late eighteenth century. Twenty years ago, the ferry carried over 430,000 passengers each year, albeit by the start of the Covid-19 pandemic its patronage had fallen to just under 200,000 passengers a year.
36. In 2023, the ferry company operating the service was purchased by Red Funnel and in late 2024, ownership of the pier (enabling access to the deep water needed for the ferry service), was transferred to a new company (Hythe Pier Company Ltd). Earlier in 2024, the pontoon at the end of the pier necessary for the ferry to be used was found to need of immediate replacement. The current estimated cost of replacement is £250k and until/unless this is funded the ferry remains out of action. It is understood that the pontoon remains in the ownership of Red Funnel.
37. A number of public bodies, including Hampshire County Council and Southampton City Council have been approached to ask for funding for this replacement but have declined. More recently this Council has also been approached for potential funding by Red Funnel, and local district councillors, with enquiries also being received from the Department of Work and Pensions as to when the ferry service will reopen. There is a history of public money being used to support the ferry service in recent years.
38. Clearly there are a number of potential benefits to enabling the ferry to reopen which don't need to be rehearsed in detail here but include:
- **boosting the local economy** through encouraging tourists and visitors into Hythe and as a gateway to the wider New Forest;
  - **improving connectivity across Southampton Water** including access to jobs, education/skills training and leisure as an alternative to car based travel and longer public transport routes;
  - **environmental benefits** - The ferry offers a more eco-friendly alternative to road transport, potentially reducing congestion and carbon emissions.
  - **community support** - The ferry is an important part of local heritage and culture

39. Conversely, there are a number of potential issues arising with considering directing funding for this project including:
- **Cost Burden** - There has already been significant public subsidy given to the Hythe Ferry over recent years and there is no guarantee that the ferry will continue to operate on a sustainable financial footing in the future. In this regard, the complexity of the ownership of the different components of the service creates further uncertainty;
  - **Lack of wider funding commitment** – linked to the above, officers have not been made aware of any other funding commitments made by either the current operator/owner or indeed the two councils with statutory responsibility for transport on this route (Southampton City Council and Hampshire County Council)
  - **Impact on Waterside bus service** – the reinstatement of the ferry service would potentially displace some demand away from the bus service, albeit there is no evidence available of any significant adverse impact on the viability of the bus service;
  - **Lack of detail about proposal** – at this stage, there is no substantive information or detail available to inform a positive decision about funding. For instance, what options have been looked at? Is there any potential to secure an improvement to the service/infrastructure, rather than a like-for-like replacement? What other funding opportunities are being explored? Are there any other foreseen costs arising? What is the long term business case?
40. At this time this project is not proposed for funding for the 2025-26 UKSPF. However, if infrastructure improvements can be secured through a new pontoon over and above the previous operation model, the project may be eligible for bidding for funding from the Community Infrastructure Levy.

*Reconnection of bus services to Calshot*

41. Some ballpark figures from Bluestar: reinstate the hourly frequency to Calshot on Bluestar 9 would be around £180k p.a. Bear in mind that there are no fewer people using the reduced level of service now than when the service ran hourly, so for me there's a question mark over value for public money here. One additional journey from Calshot to Southampton at say 11.35 which would fill the current gap in service would cost circa £25k p.a.

42. Following changes to the bus timetable in 2024, the regular Bluestar bus service connecting Calshot village and beach to the rest of the Waterside and Southampton was replaced by a less frequent service which has left significant times of the day when Calshot is not able to be accessed by public transport. This reduction of connectivity to a part of the District which has significant challenges in terms of deprivation is disappointing, particularly so given its wider function as a coastal destination.
43. Investment back into this service could range from the reintroduction of an hourly service at an estimated annual cost of £180k to a single additional service to fill a significant gap in late mornings at £25k per annum. This could have the potential to improve access for residents that otherwise do not have access to private vehicles. Wider outcomes associated with this approach include supporting access to employment and skills.
44. Tourism could also benefit from the proposed investment by improving connections of Calshot's foreshore to the main bus route attracting more visitors to local attractions boosting tourism and local businesses.
45. However, historical data has shown limited patronage to the service (12 passengers) that calls into question the financial sustainability of the service once UK SPF funding has been used. This has wider implications in terms of continued subsidy to maintain the service, should take up remain low, especially in the current economic climate.
46. Finally, due to the small population at Calshot and the potential of limited demand the wider outputs and outcomes that could be attributed to this project are likely to be significantly less than other interventions. This in turn would limit the impact when compared with other investments. For these reasons officers have not recommended this project for UKSPF funding for 2025-26.

#### *Defibrillators*

47. Installation of defibrillators across the New Forest could have multiple benefits for residents and visitors to the area. Public safety is enhanced, whilst reducing pressure on elements of the wider health care system. Defibrillators also provide confidence for residents and visitors in the area that should a serious cardiac incident occur, the relevant health infrastructure is in place allowing people to act quickly.

## Appendix 2 – Further details of potential UK SPF projects for 2025/26

48. Defibrillators can also promote health awareness when deployed as part of a wider health and wellbeing campaign. The reason for officers not recommending this project for funding this time is two-fold. Firstly, that it is unclear as to the extent to which defibrillators are already in place across the District. Secondly, such a project could equally well be considered for funding through alternative sources of funding including the Community Infrastructure Levy.

### *Hordle Cliff access*

49. Hordle Cliff is a popular tourist destination that provides valued sea views and is serviced by range of facilities including beach huts.
50. Recent storms have destroyed access to certain areas of the beach with steps allowing visitors to ascend and descend the cliff at key locations unusable.
51. There is a potential opportunity to reintroduce access points maintaining the popularity of the area and supporting the local economy. Health and wellbeing benefits can also be attributable to this potential project by allowing residents and visitors to enjoy physical outdoor activities through the navigation of the popular location.
52. However, at this stage there are no detailed proposals as to where such improved access could be secured with no surveys having been undertaken or design work carried out. Given that any UKSPF project would need to be completed by April 2026, it is highly unlikely that this project could meet this timeline

### *Provision of additional CCTV cameras*

55. Deployment of CCTV provides a range of benefits including deterring illegal fly tipping and acting as a deterrent against anti-social behaviour, allowing residents and visitors to feel safe when navigating areas of the New Forest. There is a direct link between these outcomes and the corporate priorities of place and prosperity, however, it should be noted that the CCTV network has recently been extended and there is no evidence to suggest further extension is required at this point in time.
56. Additionally, as with the Hordle Cliff and Public Toilet projects there are no detailed plans in place. This raises concerns in terms of the deliverability of this project, especially when considering the short delivery timeframe of April 2026.

### *Refurbishment of public toilets*

53. The refurbishment of public toilets across the New Forest District meets corporate priorities associated with place and prosperity. From a place perspective the improvement of aesthetics enhances their appearance creating a more welcoming environment. This is particularly important when considering the economic benefit the New Forest receives from the millions of visitor per year, and the positive impact this has on the local economy which supports prosperity for businesses, communities and residents.
54. However, at this stage there are no detailed proposals linked with this project and the short timeframe by which to defray UKSPF funding would suggest it is highly unlikely that this project could be delivered by April 2026.

#### *Solar Canopies for public car parks*

55. NFDC own and manage a number of public car parks across the district, many of which could be suitable sites for the installation of solar PV canopies. Such canopies would provide a range of added value benefits whilst preserving car parking facilities.
56. Benefits would include:
- Renewable energy generation – this could be: used to power onsite electrical equipment; direct wired into adjacent buildings; fed into the grid network for income generation; sold to local customers through a PPA (power purchase agreement); stored in batteries to boost capacity during periods of high local demand.
  - Cost reduction – reducing the current running of costs of car park facilities e.g. EV chargers, lighting, ticket machines, security/comms devices. It could also provide power to adjacent NFDC operated buildings to reduce utility costs.
  - Weather protection – canopies would provide shade from the sun and shelter from rain. This would be of benefit to car park users, but also provide protection to the carpark surfacing and infrastructure. Climate change projections indicate that weather conditions will become more extreme in the future.
  - Maximisation of space – development space within the district is tightly constrained, with many initiatives and priorities competing for space, particularly within towns and villages. The installation of solar canopies over car parks would provide additional benefits without requiring additional land.
  - Climate action – NFDC has declared a Climate Change and Nature Emergency and is committed to taking action to reduce carbon emissions and adapt to extreme weather. This was reemphasised in the Corporate Plan 2024-28. Investment in

solar canopies would demonstrate delivery and corporate leadership in addressing the climate agenda.

57. Suitable sites are yet to be identified, and it is acknowledged that the physical impact of installing canopies would need to be carefully considered, along with an assessment of grid capacity and connections prior to confirming the suitability of sites to accommodate. At this stage there are no detailed proposals for this project. Once proposals have been developed, this project may be a suitable candidate for CIL funding, and therefore not a priority project for UKSPF funding.

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## Place and Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny Panel – 13 03 2025

### Corporate Plan: Key Performance Data for Quarter 3 2024-25

Purpose	For Review
Classification	Public
Executive Summary	Corporate Plan Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are presented for Q3 covering October 2024 to December 2024. Measure IDs 16 through to 33 only are for Place and Sustainability panel review.
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	<b>That the Panel consider and review the Q3 dashboard.</b>
Reasons for recommendation(s)	These Key Performance Indicators are integral to our Corporate Plan 2024-2028. Reporting and accountability for the commitments set out in the plan are described in our Performance Management Framework.
Ward(s)	All
Portfolio Holder(s)	Councillor Jill Cleary, Leader
Strategic Director(s)	Alan Bethune, Strategic Director Corporate Resources S151 and Transformation
Officer Contact	Saqib Yasin Performance and Insight Manager 023 8028 5495 Email address: saqib.yasin@nfdc.gov.uk

#### Introduction and background

1. The Corporate Plan Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) dashboard is presented for review. Having recently published and circulated data

for Q1 and Q2, we can now present data for Q3 covering October 2024 to December 2024 where available.

2. Data reported with a lag is updated to the respective quarterly dashboard where this is now available. Both measures are allocated to the Place and Sustainability panel and are:

- **Kilogrammes of non-recycled waste produced per household.** Quarter 2 data is now available and is indicated on the Q3 dashboard under 'previous period' value. i.e. 220.9kg.
- **Percentage of household waste sent for recycling.** Quarter 2 data is now available and is indicated in the Q3 dashboard under 'previous period' value. i.e. 39.0%.

3. As per our Performance Management Framework, following EMT approval (on the 25/02/2025), the Q3 dashboard will now be passed through to panels with associated covering reports. These reports will focus attention to the measures aligned to each panel.

The following should be read in conjunction with the Q3 dashboard referenced in the appendix.

#### 4. **Layout of the dashboard.**

There are 48 KPIs in total in the dashboard. Each is organised by Corporate Plan theme and then priority. The Portfolio Holder and associated panel for each KPI is given.

Data metadata is shown as follows:

- Desired direction of travel – indicates whether good performance is typified by an increasing or decreasing value
- Return format – shows the unit of the value being reported
- Frequency – shows how often the KPI is to be reported.
- Target – shows the desired value
- This period – shows the value for the given reporting period
- RAG status are as per our Performance Management Framework
  - Green, on target or above target
  - Amber, up to 10% below target
  - Red, over 10% below target

## 5. Feedback from previous panels

6. The layout of the dashboard has been upgraded as per recommendations from panels. The dashboard is presented in colour and it is recommended that it is best viewed on an electronic device. The dashboard can then be viewed and zoomed in as appropriate.
7. Panels asked that it be clearer which panels the KPIs relate to. The dashboard now has a header for each panel with the KPIs listed below, further organised by Corporate Plan priority.
8. The rearrangement of the dashboard has enabled the presentation to fit the page in a clearer format.

## 9. Quarter 3

10. Data is presented for 27 of the KPIs with 8 KPIs marked for consideration at Place and Sustainability Panel. These KPIs include one provisional annual figure. This is KPI no.33: *Proportion of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage* marked for the Place and Sustainability panel.

### Highlights

ID	Observation
<b>Place and Sustainability</b>	
16-19	Performance for our planning measures continue to perform well. Major applications determined in time is ever so slightly below target. Our locally set target of 85% is 25 percentage points above the government prescribed target of 60%.  3 of 15 planning appeals were allowed. Small numbers give large variances (against target). This is against the context of 195 planning decisions made over the same period.
22	Households using our chargeable garden waste service performs well to our (cumulative) targets.
24	Percentage of household waste sent for recycling.  There is a data lag and so Q3 is not yet available. Q2 data has been received and is above target.

25	Fly-tipping remains green-rated. This measure is presented as per 1000 of the population with the actual number of fly-tipping incidents also provided in the narrative (502).
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### **Corporate plan priorities**

11. The dashboard presents the KPIs ordered by our new corporate plan priorities.

### **Options appraisal**

12. The KPI list 2024-2028 has been developed following extensive work and consideration of alternative KPIs and targets. This work was completed in conjunction with the development of the Corporate Plan 2024-2028.

### **Consultation undertaken**

13. The performance team have worked closely with data owners, responsible service managers and Strategic Directors to form the KPI list 2024 / 28. We have sought to identify KPIs which align with corporate plan objectives. Consideration was given to setting a baseline and reviewing benchmarking data (where applicable) for the setting of SMART targets.

### **Financial and resource implications**

14. There are no financial or resource implications arising from this report.

### **Legal implications**

15. There are no legal implications arising from this report.

### **Risk assessment**

16. There are no new risks arising from this report. The nature of KPI reporting means performance is scrutinised at a service level as

data becomes available and any associated risks and mitigation are put in place and reported in the KPI narrative as appropriate.

### **Environmental / Climate and nature implications**

17. There are no environmental / climate and nature implications arising from this report.

### **Equalities implications**

18. There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

### **Crime and disorder implications**

19. There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

### **Data protection / Information governance / ICT implications**

20. There are no data protection / information governance / ICT implications arising from this report.

### **Conclusion**

21. Review of our key performance indicators, ultimately provides Cabinet with a sense check of progress against our corporate plan commitments. Passing the scorecard through the levels of governance outlined in our Performance Management Framework promotes accountability. We look forward to bringing back quarter 4, leading to our end of year performance report.

**Appendices:**

List appendices here:-

Appendix 1 – Q3 Corporate Plan  
dashboard.pdf

**Background Papers:**

Corporate performance dashboard Q3 - October to December 2024

Housing and Communities

Corporate plan priority: Helping those in our community with the greatest need

Corporate plan theme: People  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Steve Davies (KPI no.1-3), Cllr Dan Poole (KPI no.4)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Housing and communities

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desired DOT	Return Format	Freq.	Previous Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
1	Percentage of homelessness duty cases successfully prevented	Up	%	Q	41%	>50%	48%	Amber	Preventing homelessness remains a key priority. The current private rented sector remains challenging, with several factors affecting renters. Including the limited number of rental properties within the district, changes to landlord circumstances resulting in sale of the property, increasing demands from letting agents, including rent advanced payments and rent guarantors, all creating barriers and difficulties for potential tenants. Despite these challenges in the private sector, we work hard to support clients by providing advice, and practical support.
2	Number of households in external emergency accommodation	Down	Num	Q	59	<50	48	Green	Preventing the need to use emergency accommodation (EA) remains a significant challenge with increasingly larger families often with complex needs and affordability of private sector accommodation.
3	Number of families with children under 16 in external emergency shared accommodation over 6 weeks	Down	Num	Q	7	<7	5	Green	EA for families with children is only used when no other accommodation is available in the location that the family needs. Moving families in to accommodation with no shared facilities remains a priority. We must consider the needs of the family when seeking accommodation including school/education, doctor or health facilities, family support networks, employment factors or other complex needs.
4	Number of Appletree careline services provided to customers	Up	Num	Q	3,968	4,089	3,933	Amber	Although 52 new customers joined careline services in October and November, over the same period we experienced higher monthly averages in cancellations of 59 clients, with a reduction of 118 services. Of these 59 clients, 21 were deceased and 31 moved into full time residential or nursing care placements. This is in line with seasonal expectations i.e flu etc. December in comparison, between cancellations and installations saw a positive uplift of 8 services overall.

96

**Corporate plan priority: Empowering our residents to live healthy, connected and fulfilling lives**

Corporate plan theme: People  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Dan Poole (KPI no.5-10)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Housing and communities

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Return Format	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
5	Resident perception that their quality of life is affected by the fear of crime	Down	%	Every 2 years	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data not available until completion of next resident survey.
6	Resident perception that they feel safe when outside in their local area	Up	%	Every 2 years	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data not available until completion of next resident survey.
7	Investment in and rollout of public space CCTV system	Up	£	Q	£66k	£30k	£66k		Target is cumulative. The installation plan over Q3 has enabled a partnership to be developed with a large retail store, allowing siting of cameras on their buildings, simplifying the installation process and reducing costs. This will cover locations including Holbury, Bransgore and Fordingbridge. Additional locations have been secured in Fawley, Gangwarily and Ashley. 17 cameras from the Hardley depot have interlinked with the CCTV control room and it is anticipated a further 10 live monitored cameras will be installed by end of January.
8	Number of education and awareness sessions in relation to serious crime	Neutral	Num	Q	47	Monitor	47		In quarter 3, 47 sessions were delivered to 289 attendees with participant breakdown being 55% male and 45% female.
9	Number of positive interventions in response to Public Spaces Protection Orders (1 and 2)	Neutral	Num	Q	522	Monitor	35		Quarter 3 showed a reduced number of interactions which is anticipated outside of the main holiday season. Of the 35 engagements, 2 related to fire with the remaining 33 relating to petting of animals. No interactions required escalation necessitating the issuing of any fixed penalty notices. Yearly fire data compiled for the Safer New Forest annual strategic assessment on crime and disorder, show incidents of fire have reduced over the past year since the order was approved. Further monitoring will continue to consider all aspects that have contributed to this reduction.
10	Number of cultural events and activities supported by New Forest District Council	Up	Num	Q	19	18	22		Target is cumulative. Grant for new project Suitcase Stories in partnership with Forest Forge. Resource and support shared in supporting HCT take over the Folio network and sector support function. Funding allocated to the development of ROAM arts festival, bid writer funded by NFDC at this stage.

96



**Corporate plan priority: Meeting housing needs**

Corporate plan theme: People  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Steve Davies (KPI no.11-15)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Housing and communities

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desired DOT	Return Format	Freq.	Previous Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
11	Number of affordable social housing homes delivered by NFDC and its partners	On forecast	Num	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2023/24 EOY position to determine a baseline figure.
12	Number of affordable council homes delivered against the 2026 target set	On forecast	Num	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2024/25 Q1 Corporate Dashboard.
13	Percentage score for overall tenant satisfaction with the Council as a landlord, as determined in the Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSMs)	Up	%	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2024/25 Q1 Corporate Dashboard.
14	Number of council homes achieving Energy Performance Certification band C	Up	Num	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2024/25 Q1 Corporate Dashboard.
15	Percentage scores for the 5 safety and compliance management Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSMs)	Up	%	Q	99.27%	96.80%	97.67%		Our five safety and compliance management measures continue to perform very well.

97

## Place and Sustainability

**Corporate plan priority: Shaping our place now and for future generations**

Corporate plan theme: Place  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Derek Tipp (KPI no.16-20)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Place and sustainability

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
16	Percentage of major planning applications determined in time	Up	%	Q	75%	85.0%	83%	Amber	Although this is flagged as amber, it should be noted that local target is set at 25% above the Government prescribed target of 60% and Q3 performance shows an increase of 8% from Q2.
17	Percentage of minor planning applications determined in time	Up	%	Q	95%	95.0%	96%	Green	Improvement on last quarter and above target.
18	Percentage of other planning applications determined in time	Up	%	Q	97%	95.00%	95%	Green	Performance is on target.
19	Percentage of allowed planning appeals	Down	%	Q	13%	<10%	60%	Red	3 appeals allowed, 2 appeals dismissed. Between October and December 2024 there were 195 decisions made, 173 granted and 22 refused.
20	The total outstanding net dwelling supply as set out in our development plan	Down	Num	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	Grey	Data last reported 2024/25 Q1 Corporate Dashboard.

86

**Corporate plan priority: Protecting our climate, coast, and natural world**

Corporate plan theme: Place  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Geoffrey Blunden (KPI no.21-24)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Place and sustainability

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
21	Kilogrammes of non-recycled waste produced per household	Down	Kg	Q	220.9kg	342	N/A		Quarter 3 data will not be available until approx. 2 months after quarter end when returned to us from HCC. Data will be updated at a later date. Quarter 2 data has since become available and is referenced in the 'previous period' column.
22	Households using our chargeable garden waste service as a percentage of total properties in NFDC	Up	%	Q	28%	27%	29%		Target is cumulative.
23	Emissions from the council’s vehicle fleet	Down	Tonnes of CO2e	Annually	N/A	Monitor	N/A		Data last reported 2023/24 EOY position to determine a baseline figure.
24	Percentage of household waste sent for recycling	Up	%	Q	39%	38.5%	N/A		Target is cumulative. Quarter 3 data will not be available until approx. 2 months after quarter end when returned to us from HCC. Data will be updated at a later date. Quarter 2 data has since become available and is referenced in the 'previous period' column.

**Corporate plan priority: Caring for our facilities, neighbourhoods and open spaces in a modern and responsive way**

Corporate plan theme: Place  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Geoffrey Blunden (KPI no.25-27)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Place and sustainability

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
25	Number of fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 people	Down	Num	Q	3.8	<13.94	2.85		The reported figure is based on the total of 502 fly-tipping incidents occurring in Q3. (502/175,942*1000).
26	Percentage customer satisfaction with the appearance of their local area	Up	%	Every 2 years	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data not available until completion of next resident survey.
27	Equivalent number of 0.5 litre bottles filled at water-filling stations – waste averted	Up	Num	Q	21,954	23,000	25,598		Target is cumulative. Q3 figure of 3644 is low due to the short period of operation during this period before units turned off for winter. Units are not operational during winter months and are expected to be switched back on early/mid march 2025.

**Corporate plan priority: Maximising the benefits of inclusive economic growth and investment**

Corporate plan theme: Prosperity  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Derek Tipp  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Place and sustainability

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
28	Squared metres of industrial/employment land developed.	Up	Sqm	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2024/25 Q1 Corporate Dashboard.
29	Level (£) of retained business rates (at source)	Up	£	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2023/24 EOY position to determine a baseline figure.

**Corporate plan priority: Supporting our high-quality business base and economic centres to thrive and grow**

Corporate plan theme: Prosperity  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Geoffrey Blunden (KPI no. 30), Cllr Derek Tipp (KPI no.31)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Place and sustainability

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
30	Resident perception of our highstreets and town centres	Up	%	Every 2 years	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data not available until completion of next resident survey.
31	Vacancies of retail premises within town/local centres	Down	%	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2023/24 EOY position to determine a baseline figure.

**Corporate plan priority: Championing skills and access to job opportunities**

Corporate plan theme: Prosperity  
 Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Derek Tipp (KPI no.32-33)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Place and sustainability

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
32	Employment rate percentage of working age adults (aged 16-64)	Up	%	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Figures for 2024 have not yet been released, and are not expected until May 2025. Latest data is 82.3% (2023 period) according to ONS.
33	Proportion (in percentage terms) of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage	Down	%	Annually	13.3% (2023)	Monitor	14.2% (2024)		Provisional 2024 data, according to ONS.

100

## Resources and Transformation

**Corporate plan priority: Putting customers at the heart**

Corporate plan theme: Future New Forest  
 Portfolio holder(s): Leader Cllr Jill Cleary (KPI no. 34), Cllr Jeremy Heron (KPI no.35-36)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Resources and transformation

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
34	Resident satisfaction with Council services	Up	%	Every 2 years	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data not available until completion of next resident survey.
35	Staff satisfaction score with NFDC ICT services	Maintain	Num	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		-
36	Resident satisfaction score with the quality of NFDC digital services	Maintain	Num	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data not available until completion of next resident survey.

**Corporate plan priority: Being an employer of choice**

Corporate plan theme: Future New Forest  
 Portfolio holder(s): Leader Cllr Jill Cleary (KPI no. 37-40)  
 Overview and scrutiny panel: Resources and transformation

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
37	Percentage of vacancies filled first time	Up	%	Q	63%	80%	55%		We had 42 vacancies and 23 were filled first time, however a large number were only out for advert in December so we are waiting for decisions on 11 of those campaigns.
38	Percentage staff turnover	Down	%	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2023/24 EOY position to determine a baseline figure.
39	Average number of days sickness absence per employee	Down	Num	Q	9.78	8	9.33		Whilst we are always finding ways to reduce sickness and absence levels to meet our targets, this is of largely out of our direct control. Every step is taken to be satisfied that sickness absence is genuine, that sickness is reducing and that we are managing sickness effectively to keep this figure reducing. HR work closely with managers to apply our policies effectively to manage sickness.
40	Number of council apprenticeships	Up	Num	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A		Data last reported 2023/24 EOY position to determine a baseline figure.

**Corporate plan priority: Being financially responsible** Corporate plan theme: Future New Forest  
Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Jeremy Heron (KPI no. 41-44)  
Overview and scrutiny panel: Resources and transformation

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
41	Percentage variance to Council budget +/- (General fund budget variations)	Up or Down	%	Q	0%	+/- 3%	0%		Indicative figures as at 21 January 2025, final figures will be confirmed as set out in the Financial Monitoring Report taken to Cabinet 5 February 2025.
42	Percentage variance to Housing Revenue budget +/- (HRA budget variations)	Up or Down	%	Q	0.55%	+/- 3%	-0.50%		Indicative figures as at 21 January 2025, final figures will be confirmed as set out in the Financial Monitoring Report taken to Cabinet 5 February 2025.
43	Percentage of Council Tax collected in year	Up	%	Q	57.40%	85.3%	84.96%		Target is cumulative. Some instalments have been spread to March 2025 so collection rates should be maintained come year end. We have also had a number of properties transferring from business rates to council tax as the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) have determined the property is no longer a holiday let, with bills only recently being sent and some disputing the VOA decision.
44	Percentage of Non-domestic Rates collected in year	Up	%	Q	57.50%	84.3%	84.52%		Target is cumulative.

**Corporate plan priority: Designing modern and innovative services** Corporate plan theme: Future New Forest  
Portfolio holder(s): Cllr Jeremy Heron (KPI no. 45-48)  
Overview and scrutiny panel: Resources and transformation

NFDC ID	KPI Name	Desire d DOT	Retur n Forma t	Freq.	Previo us Period	Q3 Target	This period	RAG Status	Supporting Narrative
45	Benefit realisation from ICT investment	Maintain	%	Every 6 Months	N/A	N/A	95.0%		(Q2 - 87.5%) Narrative for April 24 - April 25: Azure Migration project = 100% (9/9) Learning Management System (LMS) project = 86% (6/7) (Security training module is targeting go live on LMS on the 17th Jan) Direct Debit = 100% (5/5)
46	Percentage of ICT incidents resolved within SLA	Up	%	Q	98%	95%	97%		-
47	Percentage of annual ICT work programme delivered on time and on budget	Maintain	%	Q	93.33%	70%	93.33%		Narrative for April 24 - April 25: Azure Migration project = delivered on time in line with board approved project plan. Learning Management System (LMS) project = delivered on time in line with board approved project plan. Direct Debit = delivery delayed by around 1.5 months whilst transition to BAU was better prepared for within business units.
48	Percentage unscheduled downtime for critical systems	Down	%	Q	2.89%	<5%	0.16%		-

102

# PLACE AND SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL

## WORK PROGRAMME 2024/2025

ITEM	OBJECTIVE	METHOD	LEAD OFFICER
<b>13 MARCH 2025</b>			
Climate Change Adaptation -	To receive an update	Presentation	Roxanne King
UK Shared Prosperity Fund for 2025/26	Review the recommendation for expenditure	Report	Tim Guymer
Update on Local Nature Recovery Strategies	<i>Update on work to prepare strategy for the delivery of nature recovery across Hampshire.</i>	Presentation	Tim Guymer
Corporate Plan Performance Dashboard – <i>only those relevant to Place Panel</i>	To receive the latest Corporate Performance Dashboard for items falling under this Panel.	Report	Saqib Yasin
Portfolio Holder Updates	Update on work within respective Portfolios	Verbal Update	Cllr G Blunden Cllr D Tipp
<b>19 JUNE 2025</b>			
Parking Strategy	To consider a proposed Parking Strategy.	Report	Nicola Plummer / Chris Noble

ITEM	OBJECTIVE	METHOD	LEAD OFFICER
Corporate Plan Performance Dashboard	To receive the latest Corporate Performance Dashboard for items falling under this Panel.	Written Report	Saqib Yasin
Portfolio Holder Updates	Update on work within respective Portfolios	Verbal Update	Cllr G Blunden Cllr D Tipp
<b>TO BE CONFIRMED</b>			
Public Realm Strategy	To consider a proposed Public Realm Strategy.	Report	Chris Noble / Iain Park
Environmental Enforcement Policy	To consider the draft Environmental Enforcement Policy	Report	David Hurd
Update from Environment Agency on flood risk strategy (To be confirmed)	To receive an update on the Environment Agency on flood risk	Presentation	Steve Cook (Dave Martin, Environment Agency)
Waste Strategy Update (September)	Feedback following first phase and update ahead of phases 2 and 3		Chris Noble
Planning Advisory Service – Peer Review of Planning Service	To receive an update	Report / Presentation	Tim Guymer
National Planning Policy Framework	Update on local implications and work of Local Plan Task and Finish Group	Presentation / Written Report	Tim Guymer
Government Paper on Reforming Planning Committees	Update on the proposals for information /discussion. Officers will circulate to Members, who will be able to comment before the March meeting	Report	Tim Guymer