

Strategic Business Case

F1 - PROGRAMME/PROJECT DETAILS		
1.1 - PROGRAMME/PROJECT & APPLICANT'S INFORMATION		
Programme/Project Name:	NFM – Conisbrough and Tickhill	
Programme/Project Location/ Address, including Post Code and Local Authority Area:	The project location is Conisbrough town, along Kearsley Brook catchment, within Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and Paper Mill Dyke Tickhill,	
Applicant Organisation, Size & Company Registration Number (if applicable):	Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3BU. Large company.	
Is your organisation an SME? If so, state size of organisation (Micro, Small or Medium)	N/A	
Contact Name and Role:	Project Lead: Kyle Heydon – Senior Engineer, Flood Risk Management	
Address:	Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, North Bridge Depot, North Bridge Road, Doncaster, DN5 9AN	
Email:	Kyle.Heydon@doncaster.gov.uk	
Telephone:	01302 735531	
Other Delivery Partners and Roles:	N/A	
Is your company a living wage employer? [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-national-minimum-wage-in-2021]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Are all your subcontractors living wage employers? [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-national-minimum-wage-in-2021]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.2 - FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
A - Total Programme/Project Cost (£)	<i>[Provide total programme/project costs - (B+C+D=A)]</i> £4 Million	
B - Total Private Investment (£):	<i>[Provide details of total private investment secured or anticipated]</i> £0	
C - Total Other Public Sector Investment (Non-MCA Funding) (£):	<i>[Provide details of total other public sector investment secured or anticipated]</i> £3.6 Million	
D - MCA Funding Sought (£): <i>The MCA will determine the most suitable form of investment (this could be a loan, grant, an equity stake or other forms of investment or a</i>	£400k	

Strategic Business Case

<i>combination thereof) and communicate this to the lead applicant.</i>	
E - MCA as % of Total Programme/Project Investment (G=F/A):	10%
Evidence of need	Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC) has arrived at the funding request figure, as the estimated scheme cost is £4million; there is a requirement for an additional £400k required for this scheme to be delivered after securing £3.6million from other public sector investment.

1.3 – APPENDICES

All projects should complete Appendices A.1 to A.3 and B.1 and confirm below. Please also confirm below which of appendices A4, A5 or A6 you have completed and attached with your submission. Your outcomes Appendix (A.4 to A.6) must be discussed with the MCA Executive before you complete this form.

Appendices A:		Tick
Appendix A.1	Outputs/Outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Appendix A.2	Spend and Funding Profile	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Appendix A.3	Risk Log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Appendix A.4	Employment Outcomes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Appendix A.5	Housing Outcomes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Appendix A.6	Skills Outcomes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Appendices B:		Tick
Appendix B.1	Social Value Outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2 - STRATEGIC DIMENSION

2.1 – Please tell us about your programme/project?

[If any information you provide below is deemed by you to be unsuitable for publishing on your company's and the MCA website, please append a redacted version to this application.]

Strategic Business Case

[\[https://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/\]](https://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/)

The project aims to deliver a natural flood management scheme along Kearsley Brook at Conisbrough and Paper Mill Dike at Tickhill.

Conisbrough is a town within the Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster, with a history dating back through the Middle Ages. The town developed around Conisbrough Castle, which was built close to Kearsley Brook and its confluence with the River Don.

Two major flood sources affect the town: the River Don that marks the north extent of the settlement and Kearsley Brook that flows through the centre. Kearsley Brook rises in the hills 3km south of Conisbrough near to Micklebring and Clifton where the land is elevated to around 100mAOD. The brook meanders through agricultural land of Conisbrough Parks before reaching the small industrial estate at Sheffield Road where the brook first passes through a circular culvert and then an arch culvert under the road. The brook then passes through several culvert and bridge structures en route to its discharge into the Don.

Tickhill is a village within the Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster. The 1850 map shows Paper Mill Dyke entering the village along with the rear garden of West Gate and Lindrick feeding the millpond of Tickhill Mill. The main discharge from the mill was south into agricultural fields with a split outflow west along Lindrick. The arrangement remained largely unchanged through to the middle of the 20th century. Paper Mill Dyke is the main flood source that affects the town. The dike rises around Maltby approximately 7km west of Tickhill, where it is called Ruddle Dike. The watercourse may receive some urbanised drainage from the upstream extent at Maltby; however, from here the route is predominantly rural with the exception of its path through the village of Stainton. From its source to the approach on the west boundary of Tickhill, the dike falls from 105mAOD down to 25mAOD, which is an average gradient of 1 in 100.

Following the recent flooding event of November 2019, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC) as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) produced a Section 19 report to identify and investigate the causes of flooding within the region. Conisbrough and Tickhill suffered severe flooding during the November 2019 event. The number of flooded and critically impacted properties within Conisbrough were 26 and 22 in Tickhill.

Within the section 19 report, several scheme options were identified to help reduce the impact of flooding within the area, which required further investigation.

The scheme Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC) wish to progress from the Section 19 recommendations is the option to introduce natural flood management (NFM) techniques along the Kearsley Brook catchment and Paper Mill Dike.

NFM practices may attenuate water upstream and slow the flow of water, which will ultimately reduce flooding frequency and duration within Conisbrough and Tickhill. NFM is environmentally friendly and delivers increased flood protection to the community.

The natural flood management options will include a network of Leaky Barriers at various heights online/offline runoff attenuation ponds, Buffer Strips and hedgerows.

The NFM scheme will deliver huge benefits by reducing the threat to the residents and their properties deliver social and economic benefits, which is consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.

It is necessary to mention that the MCA funding will be used purely for the construction of the above-mentioned interventions.

Strategic Business Case

2.2 - What opportunities or barriers will this programme/project unlock? Tell us why the taxpayer should invest in this project and why the market cannot provide 100% funding.

[What is the rationale for public sector investment in this programme/project. Please specify the market failure or equity objective. Detail the opportunities/barriers to economic growth that have been identified, supported by sufficient evidence and why the market (and the private sector) is not providing all the funding needed. [Approx. 500 words]

By implementing NFM practices and improving flood alleviation within Conisbrough and Tickhill, DMBC will also be improving transportation routes during a flooding event, which also benefits the emergency services, residents and businesses within the area to ensure growth and investment and prevent relocation from the region.

By reducing the frequency, significance and duration of future flooding, DMBC will also be reducing incident response costs and operational costs (during future events) through resource deployment (e.g. sandbag distribution / collection / supply, pump supply). Other costs incurred frequently by DMBC following flooding events include highway infrastructure repair due to water damage (eg pot holes) and jetting/CCTV survey costs for highway drainage systems to remove silt/debris deposits. The money saved would then be spent on improving other drainage assets to reduce/improve flooding in the region.

The scheme will also help improve protection to a minimum of 26 properties during a 5% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), 2% AEP and 1.33% AEP event. The scheme will help identify suitable locations to construct natural flood management interventions to ensure maximum benefits can be achieved for the project including wildlife and habitation creations where possible.

2.3 - Please provide details of what activities MCA funds will be specifically used to pay for.

[Set out exactly what MCA funds will be used for (e.g. site remediation). Bullet point will suffice – Approx. 200 words]

In order to develop a detailed design and produce the NFM scheme, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC) is requesting funding to be used towards:

- Engage with key stakeholders and landowners in regards to the schemes development
- Complete required surveys (Archaeological, Environmental, and Topographical).
- Carry out any Geotechnical Investigation work and surveys.
- Tender works (procurement)
- Produce design statement
- Produce construction drawings
- Construct scheme (aided with GIA funding)
- Produce as-built drawings, Health, and Safety file.

Figure 1 and 2 represent potential NFM scheme overview for both, Conisbrough and Tickhill. Additional information is provided in appendix 1 about various NFM interventions.

Strategic Business Case

Figure 1- NFM Scheme Overview-Conisbrough

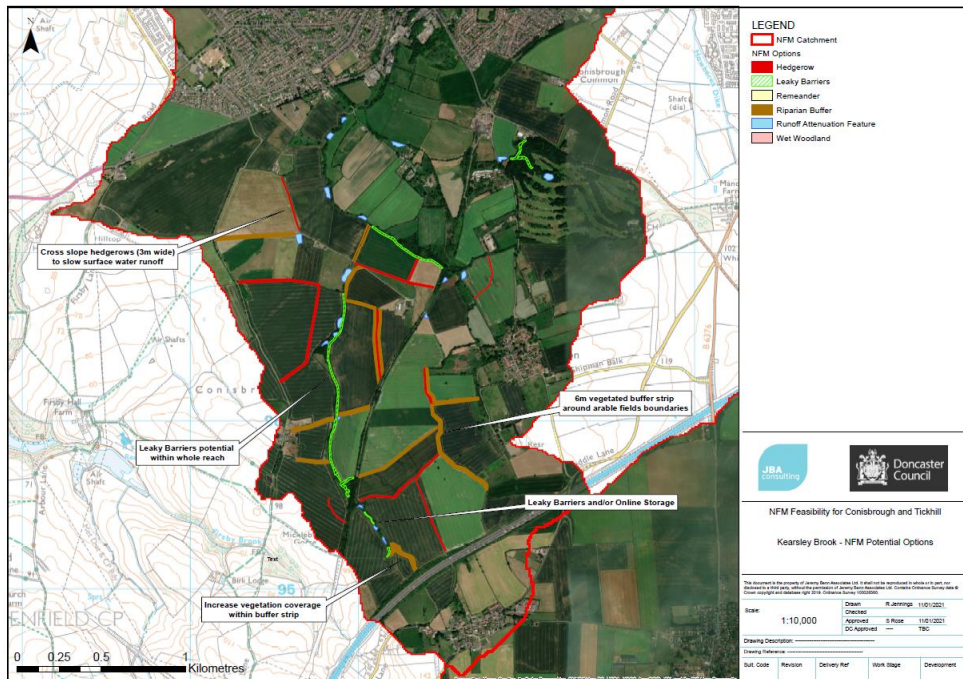
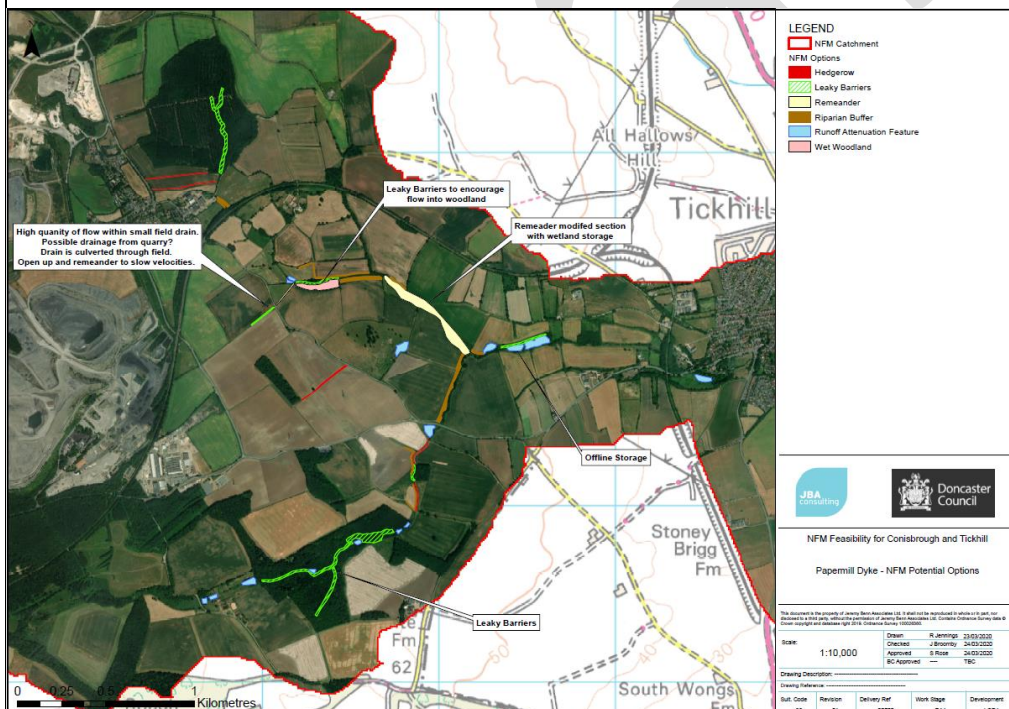


Figure 2-NFM Scheme Overview Tickhill



2.4 – Please set out the SMART objectives of this programme/ project. Use this opportunity to tell us what purpose(s) this project will achieve.

The objectives of the proposed programme/project must align with the SEP and the RAP.

For details of the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)

<https://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/SCR-SEP-Final.pdf>

Strategic Business Case

For details of the Renewal Action Plan (RAP)

<https://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/renewal-action-plan/>

[Tell us what you are looking to achieve as a result of this programme or project. You may consider this as a way of telling us why you are embarking on this project (why you need to do this) and focus on what you intend to achieve. This should be linked to your response to questions 2.1 and 2.2. For example, even though an output (for MCA purposes) may be new jobs created, this is often unlikely to be an objective of the project. The objective is more likely to be linked to increasing turnover by x% or growing market share by y% or providing a market solution or protecting IP or reducing congestion by z%. - Approx. 200 words]

The scheme is hoping to achieve a reduction in the frequency, significance and duration of future flood events within Conisbrough and Tickhill by implementing NFM practices and improving flood alleviation within Conisbrough. By doing so, DMBC will also be improving transportation routes during a flooding event, which also benefits the emergency services, residents and businesses within the area to ensure growth and investment and prevent relocation from the region. By reducing the frequency, significance and duration of future flooding, DMBC will also be reducing incident response costs and operational costs (during future events) through resource deployment (e.g. sandbag distribution). The money saved would then be spent on improving other drainage assets to reduce/improve flooding in the region.

The scheme will protect a minimum of 26 properties during a 5% AEP, 2% AEP and 1.33% AEP event in Conisbrough and 22 properties in Tickhill in a 2%AEP. The detailed design will help identify suitable locations to construct the recommended scheme to ensure maximum benefits can be achieved during the detailed design and construction phase of the project.

The scheme will:

- Reduce the likelihood/consequence of flooding to residential and commercial properties
- Reduce resource deployment frequency (staff, temporary pumps, sandbag supply / distribution / collection), by reducing flooding frequency
- Improve staff management (reduced site visits and inspections).
- Improve transport infrastructure and associated costs (highway repairs, CCTV / Jetting) during and after a flooding event.
- Reduce road closures, which are frequently in place during overtopping of the culverts along Kearsley Brook (Low Road).

Strategic Business Case

2.5 – Using the table below, please set out which of the MCA’s Core Strategic Outcomes (Stronger, Fairer and Greener), as set out in the Strategic Economic Plan and Renewal Action Plan, your programme/project will contribute to.

Projects that deliver against at least one indicator from all three of Strategic Outcomes (Stronger, Greener, Fairer) are more likely to be prioritised for investment.

Useful links:

For details of the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)

<https://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/SCR-SEP-Final.pdf>

For details of the Renewal Action Plan (RAP)

<https://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/renewal-action-plan/>

Strategic Outcomes	Indicator	Desired Outcome / Output	Contribution from this Programme/Project e.g. increase in [outcome] of x [number/%] by y [year]. Please be specific as you possibly can be at this stage of the project.
Stronger – an economic transformation to create not just a bigger economy but a better one: higher-tech, higher skill, and higher-value.	Productivity	Our workforce’s productivity will increase, and the economy will grow, increasing the prosperity of our residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 26 No of residential properties protected at Conisbrough - 2 business protected at Conisbrough - 22 No of properties protected against flooding at Tickhill - Approx 8km of River Restored by protection at Tickhill and Conisbrough DMBC workload will increase; therefore, more staff may need to be employed to cope with the construction aspect of the scheme (see below also). DMBC is a living wage employer that are committed to lifelong learning and career progression.
	Enterprise	Growing a more successful business base, underpinned by more productive and higher growth businesses	Reducing flooding frequency and duration within the local community to residents, commercial properties and transport infrastructure will help promote growth within the region and investment.
	Employment	More working-age people are in employment. More and better jobs	This scheme will provide work which local contractors will help construct. DMBC will also collaborate with other key stakeholders during the scheme including landowners, parish council,

Strategic Business Case

			Environment Agency to ensure the funding benefits the residents, community and the local economy.
Fairer – a transformation of wellbeing and inclusion, raising our quality of life, reducing inequality, and widening opportunity.	Education	A higher proportion of working-age population possess higher qualifications, indicating progression in education and employment.	Education through schools learning with NFM and living with water. Awareness could be raised through various means on how to pursue a career within water and environmental management authority to future proof the environment, contribute to the local community by reducing flood risk and saving lives.
	Wage levels	More employees lifted out of low earnings.	N/A
	Health	Our population live increasingly long, healthy lives. Gap in healthy life expectancy is narrowed	This scheme will make a positive impact on reducing the local resident's mental health, which is assumed to be impacted during flooding events. Health issues arising due to flooding events such as Combined Sewer flooding will also be minimised, reducing the risk to the public/environmental health.
Greener – a green transformation to decarbonise our economy, improve our environment, and revolutionise our transport.	Air quality	Improvement in air quality, as measured by relevant different particulate matter.	
	Flood mitigation	Reduced flood risk and impact	<p>Conisbrough-Kearsley Brook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Length of River Restored by protection at Conisbrough is 4000m - 12 buffer strips Constructed - No of Trees planted in Conisbrough approx 9340 - 26 No of Residential properties protected against flood - 17 No in form of bunds, runoff attenuation and ponds created - Construction of 62 No.of Leaky Barriers <p>Tickhill-Paper Mill Dike</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 Leaky Barriers/dams created - 8000 trees planted - 40164m of River Restored by protection - 22 Residential Properties protected - 17 online/offline ponds/wetlands - 13 Arable Buffer Strips
	Net zero	Contribution to net zero carbon target	By better embracing natural solutions and rigorously demonstrating their benefits, designers and asset owners can save costs and radically reduce carbon emissions across the infrastructure sector for instance, better

Strategic Business Case

			farming practices less silt, better water quality, reduction in silt reduce cleaning , more trees and planting of a diverse ecology.
--	--	--	--

2.6 - Set out any other outcomes which the project will deliver and show how these relate to the MCA's Strategic Objectives of Stronger, Greener, Fairer as presented in Section 9 of the Strategic Economic Plan.

[Approx. 300 words]

By using NFM techniques as opposed to hard engineering, the scheme will be working with the environment to provide a more natural flood risk approach to the community. NFM scheme will deliver huge benefits by reducing the threat to the residents and their properties deliver social and economic benefits, is consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. The scheme will keep critically impacted location such as Low Road, New Hill road, Burcroft Hill and Minneymoor Hill operational during periods of heavy rainfall. The scheme will enable residents to access local transport, travel to work, keep roads accessible for emergency services such as Ambulance, Police and Fire Rescue.

2.7 – Please set out your “short-list” of options. At least one of the viable options should include a lower MCA funding request, but if this is not possible, please tell us why.

This short-list should include:

- i) A realistic Do Minimum option that represents “Business as Usual”; and,
- ii) at least one alternative viable option (usually the next best choice to deliver the SMART objectives).
- iii) the preferred way forward (the combination of choices most likely to deliver the SMART objectives)

Option	Description (max. 50 words)
Do minimum/nothing	In a do nothing scenario there would be no detailed design and no plans to carry out a scheme. In the do minimum scenario, DMBC would continue operating as usual. There would be an overview of the forecast weather, weather warnings and flood warnings. During a forecast flood event a briefing would be held, sandbags delivered in line with the sandbag policy, a flood risk call log produced, records produced for streets to be evacuated adhered to Doncaster's Multi-Agency flood plan, the road closure protocol followed. Following the flood event there would be a flooding debrief and report along with the production of a Section 19 report produced by the LLFA.
Viable alternative option 1	Scope to introduce a raised barrier bank on the right side of the River Don to provide a degree of flood protection or additional upstream storage or increase channel capacity by channel widening/ deepening. Such a project would need to be led by the Environment Agency, but also with Network Rail and other stakeholders. Property Flood Resilience (PFR) may be an option to affected properties in Conisbrough, led by a detailed PFR survey. The PFR survey would investigate the specific failure mode at those properties.
Preferred option	Complete detailed design/construction for the NFM scheme to reduce and minimise future flooding events within Conisbrough. An NFM scheme throughout the Kearsley Brook catchment could include for example; providing a network of small dams, leaky dams, naturalised upstream channels, tree/shrub planting,

Strategic Business Case

	modified farming practices. While the contribution from each individual feature would be small, taken together this approach may make a material difference to the town.
2.8 – Please summarise here the key reasons for selecting the Preferred option, highlighting how and why this is more likely to achieve your SMART objectives.	
<p><i>[Approx. 300 words]</i></p> <p>The preferred option for the scheme is the most advantages associated with it. In addition to providing protection to 26 properties in Conisborough and 22 in Tickhill, an NFM scheme can slow the flow of water through the catchment, by reducing run off and increasing the ability of the catchments to hold water, which can also help reduce river peak flows.</p> <p>One of the big advantages of NFM options compared to traditional attenuation schemes is that they often provide multiple benefits for both the environment and society whilst managing flood risk at the same time.</p> <p>Any schemes to raise barrier banks or increase channel capacity/width/depths along the River Don would need to be progressed by the Environment Agency, therefore DMBC have rejected progressing this option further.</p> <p>The main reason behind choosing the preferred option is the outcome of our NFM assessment; NFM modelling revealed a 53% reduction in peak flow as well as a delay of 45 minutes in the timing of the flood peak for a 10% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP). Additionally it revealed that the scheme would provide protection to 26 properties during a 5%, 1.3% and 2% AEP event. To achieve the above-mentioned reduction in flow, 62 Leaky Barriers at various heights (average 1m), 25 RAFs (Online/Offline), 22 Buffer Strips and 10 hedgerows were implemented within the Kearsley Brook catchment. The catchment was modelled down to the Kearsley Brook initial urban culvert at E-451165, N-398059. All these interventions are environmentally friendly, sustainable and can be constructed efficiently in short span of time.</p> <p>If the project is not progressed there will be continued flooding to properties. Private householders would not be able to sustain increasing insurance costs putting pressure on the Local Authority to pick up repair costs. With the increasing frequency and intensity of flooding events due to climate change, managing the flood naturally is believed to be a viable solution.</p>	

3 - ECONOMIC DIMENSION

3.1 - Outputs and Outcomes

Please summarise the outputs and outcomes to be created by the programme/project.

For guidance on outcomes that align with the MCA's strategic objectives, please refer to Section 9 of the SEP (see pages 77-81).

<https://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/SCR-SEP-Final.pdf>

Please ensure your response in the table below is aligned with the objectives and outcomes you have provided in the Strategic Dimension in 2.4 and 2.5 and Appendix A.1.

Outputs/Outcomes	Preferred Option	Do Minimum
Outputs:		
detailed design for the NFM scheme to reduce flood by natural means as well as enhancing the environment.	1	No study and no plans to carry out a scheme.

Strategic Business Case

<p>Conisbrough-Kearsley Brook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Length of River Restored by protection at Conisbrough - buffer strips Constructed - No of Trees planted in Conisbrough - No in form of online/offline bunds, runoff attenuation and ponds created - Construction of No.of Leaky Barriers <p>Tickhill-Paper Mill Dike</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaky Barriers - trees planted - Length of River Restored - online/offline ponds/wetlands created - Arable Buffer Strips constructed 	<p>4000m</p> <p>12</p> <p>approx 9340</p> <p>17</p> <p>62</p> <p>40</p> <p>8000</p> <p>40164m</p> <p>17</p> <p>13</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>
Outcomes:		
No of Residential properties protected against flood	48 (26 Conisbrough, 22 Tickhill)	
Creation of full time educated jobs associated with the construction, delivery and design of the project.	Jobs required for the detailed design and construction, delivery of the project. Numbers tbc	No jobs created.
Non quantifiable outcomes:		
Increased life expectancy and/or reduced costs associated with mental health and environmental health caused from frequent flooding events.	The scheme will help reduce the impact associated with flooding events and mental health and environmental health, reducing costs and possibly life expectancy by reducing flooding severity, duration and frequency,.	Flooding would continue and the impact upon mental health would remain the same.
Increased enterprise to the area due to reduction of flooding which has a negative impact on local economy growth and investment.	The scheme will help retain businesses within the region and locality by reducing flooding severity, duration and frequency and the ability for transportation routes to remain operational during a flooding event.	Likely result in continued flooding and the relocation of businesses due to the effected disruption and increased insurance costs.
Reduced unemployment through the prevention of business relocation from the region, investment in flood resilience and employment	The scheme will help retain businesses within the region and locality by reducing flooding severity, duration and frequency and the ability for transportation	Likely result in continued flooding and the relocation of businesses due to the effected disruption and increased insurance costs.

Strategic Business Case

through construction and design.	routes to remain operational during a flooding event.	
Outputs: The measure of the tangible and intangible products created e.g. floor space, housing units, homes and businesses given access to high-speed internet. Outcomes: The impact or value of benefits realised by the output e.g. FTE Jobs, GVA, higher skills attainment.		
3.2 – Non-quantifiable benefits – if some of the benefits to be generated by this project cannot be monetised, please provide a qualitative assessment of these below. <i>[This is your opportunity to include a qualitative assessment of the Economic, Carbon, Social and other benefits or disbenefits that are part of the case for investment, where it has not been possible to quantify these above. For the table below, please score on a scale of -2 (high adverse effect) to +2 (high positive contribution). Mark as 0 where the project does not contribute to this outcome. Please explain your basis for the score in the description column]</i>		
Outcome	Score	Description
Economic Value	+2	<i>Flood damages (maintenance cost), insurance prems, clean up, surface water damage, congestion,</i>
Net Carbon Value	+2	As per above. By better embracing natural solutions and rigorously demonstrating their benefits, designers and asset owners can save costs and radically reduce carbon emissions across the infrastructure sector for instance, better farming practices less silt, better water quality, reduction in silt reduce cleaning , more trees and planting of a diverse ecology.
Social Value	+2	Well-being mental health and reduced flooding, etc
Other	0	
3.3 - Please detail any market testing which has been undertaken to evidence demand/need and provide evidence that demonstrates that the market will respond to this opportunity.		
<p>Frameworks are already set up to deliver the scheme, other risk management authorities including ourselves have delivered NFM schemes in the past to a high succession. South Yorkshire Catchment deals with a large amount of NFM schemes and good practises have been learnt in terms of evaluation and specifications for new schemes.</p>		

4 - COMMERCIAL DIMENSION

PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

4.1 - How well developed is the potential procurement approach (mark one)?

Strategic Business Case

Tried and tested, risk largely with supplier: Established supplier market and promoter team have existing experience. Very Low risk	X
Tried and tested, some risk sharing: Established supplier market and promoter team have existing experience. Expectation that risk sharing can be mitigated. Low Risk	
Emerging or some risk sharing: Potential new market or a small number of suppliers. Increasing levels of risk sharing or limits to the ability to mitigate. Medium risk	
Novel procurement or complex risk sharing: Uncertain supplier market, new product or service, limited promoter experience and potential for promoter bearing significant risks. High risk	
Procurement route still to be defined	

5 - FINANCIAL DIMENSION

5.1 – Linked to Table A.2.2 ('Eligible Costs') of Appendix A.2, please indicate below the degree of certainty in relation to the costs you have provided.

Degree of certainty to cost estimates		30% (early estimate of costs based on projects of a similar nature) 60% (Programme/Project designed and initial cost estimated based on specific requirements / details of this programme/project). 75% (Project designed in details and costs reviewed by appropriate independent assessor) 95% (Procurement complete and costs based on tender prices)
%	60	

6 - MANAGEMENT DIMENSION

6.1 – Please provide estimated dates for the key milestones below. Use N/A if not applicable.

Complete outline design	February 2022
Issue Outline Case to MCA	March 2022
Complete full design	March 2022
Satisfy all statutory requirements (e.g. planning permission)	April 2022
Procurement complete	July 2022

Strategic Business Case

Issue Full Business Case to MCA				July 2022	
Works commence				August 2022	
Works complete / Project opening				March 2023	
6.2 - What would you need to accelerate these dates?					
Delivery of the scheme (construction) may be accelerated if there is no adverse weather or unforeseen issues on site once work commences. The funds being requested from the MCA will help to ensure that the delivery timescales are achieved.					
6.3 – Linked to your response to Appendix A.3, please summarise in the table below the top five delivery risks and mitigations for this.					
No.	Risk	Likelihood (High, Med, Low)	Impact (High, Med, Low)	Mitigation	Owner
1	Not securing funding, which will result in scheme not going ahead, residential and commercial properties will remain at risk.	Medium	High	N/A	DMBC
2	Delays due to adverse weather, the scheme would be affected by a flooding event, which will delay scheme delivery	Medium	Low	Work Carried out in summer months	DMBC
3	Failure to identify and procure suitable NFM interventions/locations to make a significant impact on Conisbrough	Medium	Medium	Good frameworks and catchment best practises	DMBC
4	Identification of major utilities/services which require removal or relocation in order to complete the scheme	Medium	High	Working in rural areas has limited services.	DMBC
5	Any aspect of the scheme requiring planning application	Medium	High	Flood Risk scheme falls under permitted development.	DMBC
6.4 - Please provide evidence that you have sufficient backing from your organisation to progress this project.					
<p>Following recent incidents there has been increasing pressure from the local community, councillors and members of the parliament to investigate potential solutions. If a project is not progressed there will be continued flooding to properties. Private householders would not be able to sustain increasing insurance costs putting pressure on the Local Authority to pick up repairs costs.</p> <p>There is also a risk of rising tension and discontent amongst homeowners who have been severely affected by a number of flooding events in the past, should the scheme not progress.</p> <p>As previously mentioned, DMBC carried out Section 19 investigation which suggested further development and construction of Natural Flood Management Schemes along Kearsley Brook and Paper Mill Dike.</p>					

Strategic Business Case

DMBC has supported the existing modelling and design of the scheme in response to the 2019 and 2021 flood events. Cabinet report for the incident along with the section 19 report can be found <https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/emergencies/flood-recovery-report>

6.5 - Subsidy Control (previously State Aid)

Rules and tests govern whether public subsidies are acceptable. For any funding, that is considered a subsidy, and then the UK Government has set common principles that define whether the funding is acceptable. In this section, please explain how the project meets Subsidy Control rules.

As the UK Government is currently developing further detail on a new domestic subsidy control regime, we will continue to accept applications that meet the EU state aid rules. So alternatively, an explanation of how the application meets EU state aid rules will be acceptable.

[Details regarding Subsidy Control can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/complying-with-the-uks-international-obligations-on-subsidy-control-guidance-for-public-authorities>. It is important to understand subsidy rules from the outset as this may affect the eligibility or level of funding applied for, so early engagement with professional (legal) advice is recommended in this area. An OBC or FBC should be accompanied by full professional advice where relevant.

Explain whether the funding request meets the tests in [step one](#) to be considered a subsidy. If so, then explain how the grant meets the requirements of each of the principles set out in [Annex 2](#) of the Technical Guide.

Alternatively, explain how the grant meets the [EU state aid rules](#)

No legal opinion on Subsidy Rules has been obtained for the project to date. The scheme is an infrastructure project and as such:

- As an infrastructure delivery project, it would not give an advantage to a single beneficiary
- Community wide benefits would result from the project through reduction in the risk of flooding to transport networks and local/regional economy

It is therefore considered that **Subsidy Control** rules would be satisfied.

7 - ASSESSORS QUESTIONS (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ASSESSOR)

Is it clear what the MCA is being asked to fund?

Do the SMART objectives describe the purpose(s) and ambition(s) clearly and adequately?

Does the project align with the SEP and RAP?

Are the strategic dimension objectives reflected in the economic dimension outcomes?

Are the economic outcomes proportionate to the level of funding requested?

Strategic Business Case

<i>Does this project make a proportionate contribution to achieving Carbon Net Zero?</i>
<i>What commitment does this programme/project make to delivering a fairer and more inclusive economy?</i>
<i>Is the timetable for delivery reasonable? Are there any opportunities for acceleration?</i>
<i>Does the programme/project have backing from the promoting organisation? e.g. has the promoter identified the SRO and has the SRO signed off this business case?</i>
<i>Has the project fully considered Subsidy Control compliance and is the evidence they have presented to support this acceptable?</i>

Strategic Business Case

Document Sign Off

8 – DECLARATION AND SIGN OFF

On signing the Strategic Business Case (SBC) the applicant agrees to the following:

- 1. The Sheffield City Region (SCR) Mayoral Combined Authority (MCA) is a public body and is therefore subject to information/transparency laws and the Local Government Transparency Code 2015. This SBC will be shared with the appropriate SCR/MCA Boards including the MCA and Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). In line with legislation, papers to the MCA and LEP meetings are published in advance and made publicly available. These papers will detail the applicant and summarise the SBC in sufficient detail to allow the members to take an informed decision. At this point, under Local Government access to information provisions, the SBC may have to be made available for inspection to any member of the public who requests it.*

Once a project is admitted onto our programme, in line with MCA's Assurance and Accountability Framework and Freedom of Information Act (FOI) Publication Project, the SBC must be published on the applicant's and the SCR/MCA website.

For this purpose, you may wish to also send a redacted copy stating any exemption or exception applied under FOI or Environmental Information Regulations. We will consider any requested redaction. Any comments received after publication are required to be reflected in the OBC and FBC if the project progresses further. MCA will require evidence of this through the assurance process.

- 2. MCA support is not allocated unless and until a Strategic Business Case has been approved and a Grant Funding Agreement has been executed by both parties.*
- 3. To the best of your knowledge all the information provided in this SBC is true and correct. You acknowledge that the information provided will inform any future contract should a decision be made to support the project.*
- 4. You will comply with due diligence requirements appropriate to this project. This will be conducted by the SCR/MCA Executive Team and further details will be provided if the project progresses further.*

Person responsible for the application (Chief Executive or relevant Executive Director in your organisation)

Name:	Paul Evans
Role:	Streetworks and Drainage Manager
Date:	20/06/2021

Strategic Business Case

Counter signatory – Director of Finance	
Name:	
Role:	
Date:	

For MCA Use Only	
Programme/Project Reference Number:	
Date Received/ Accepted:	
Version Number:	
Summary of Amendments: (if applicable)	

Strategic Business Case

Appendix 1

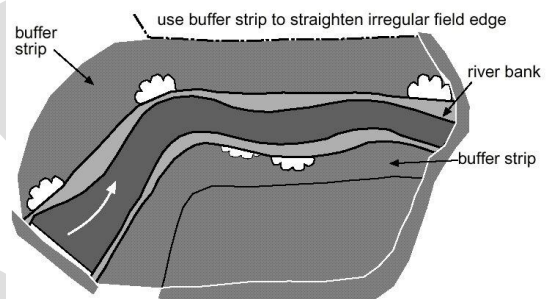
Leaky Barriers (Leaky Woody Dams) (Woody Material)

These dams involve using natural on-site materials to block/slow the flood flows within streams and gullies. The dams are constructed above normal stream level, allowing baseflow through/under each barrier before the flood flow starts to back up behind them prior to spilling over.



Buffer Strip

A buffer strip is an area of land maintained in permanent vegetation that helps to control air quality, soil quality, and water quality, along with other environmental problems, dealing primarily on land that is used in agriculture.



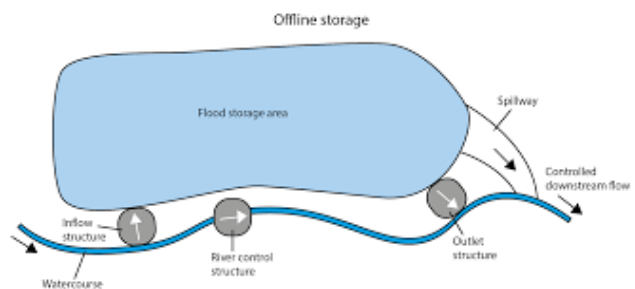
Wetland/Ponds

Wetlands provide both stormwater attenuation and treatment. They comprise shallow ponds and marshy areas, covered almost entirely in aquatic vegetation. Wetlands detain flows for an extended period to allow sediments to settle, and to remove contaminants by facilitating adhesion to vegetation and aerobic decomposition. They also provide significant ecological benefits.



Offline Storage Area

Offline storage is where water is diverted from the river channel, stored in a separate area, which may still be part of the floodplain, then later released back to the river or watercourse.



Online Storage

Online storage is where water is temporarily stored within the rivers channel and floodplain, usually behind a dam or impoundment structure. The flow control structures such as pipes, flumes or sometimes gates, are normally located inside the impoundment structure and control the outflow of water from the storage area back into the channel.

