



Report to Cabinet

Subject **Core Cities**

Date **20th October 2005**

Author **Chief Executive**

The Head of Cabinet Office has reported previously on work being undertaken by the Greater Nottingham Partnership on the core cities initiative.

A document has just been issued setting out draft proposals for taking this forward and also setting out proposals for the associated “three cities” initiative with Derby and Leicester (see appendix 1).

The Minister for Communities and Local Government, David Milliband, will be visiting Nottingham on Friday 11th November as part of his national tour of core cities and it is anticipated that this will be the subject of discussions with him. It is not yet known who will be invited to this event or what the agenda will be although it is expected that it will involve the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive.

The core cities initiative is a significant development which is expected to feature prominently in the white paper on local government due early in 2006. It is not yet clear how the various policy strands being developed by the government covering core cities, city regions, neighbourhood and community empowerment will fit together or apply, particularly, in the Nottingham area. The picture is further confused by the insistence of the government office that the Local Area Agreement on which much work has been done over the summer period should be based on the County Council area. A suggestion that it might be more appropriate given the core cities agenda for consideration to be given to the LAA for the greater Nottingham area being based on the area covered by GNP was dismissed, although Members will note that this document proposes precisely that. I have already made the observation to the Nottinghamshire LAA that the proposals in this document would be incompatible with the current Local Area Agreement arrangements in my view.

A further report will be brought back to Cabinet following the meeting with the Minister, but Members views on the proposals set out in this document are requested in order to inform the discussions on 11th November.

Members’ instructions are requested.

Appendix 1

Realising our Ambition

**A proposal for Economic Success and Civic Renewal in
Nottingham**

**Draft City Region Development Programme
22nd September 2005**

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1. Introduction

1.1 It is the aim of this document to:

- outline the Government's position in encouraging further success in Britain's cities;
- allow partners to understand the implications for Nottingham and their role in contributing to this agenda;
- outline proposals, to be shaped by consultation, which the Government can understand and act upon;
- describe the process for preparing for the "Nottingham City Summit" on the 11th November 2005 and its implications;
- form the platform for a debate around the development of local decision making.

1.2 Nottingham is recognised as one of England's 8 "Core Cities". It is the largest city and economic and cultural capital of the East Midlands with an urban population approaching 700,000. Like many cities in Britain it experienced economic change during the 1980s and 1990s as many sectors such as textile manufacturing, heavy engineering and mineral extraction continued to contract and successful new business investment began a renaissance in the city. This brought jobs growth in the financial and business services, retail, leisure and hospitality, sport, cultural and tourism, science and innovation and public sectors. It is a compact city with a strong track record in sustainable planning and transportation, and the only Core City Council to hold Centre of Excellence Status in Local Transport Delivery.

1.3 In the past 5 years, coordination of public and private investment has taken place through partnership to realise significant regeneration in the conurbation and its communities. Examples include:

- the construction of Line One of Nottingham Express Transit
- remodelling of the inner ring road to expand the central core and prioritise pedestrians and public transport;
- the rejuvenation of the Lace Market into a desirable residential quarter;
- the international design competition for a new Market Square;
- The National Ice Centre which received £22.5 million of Sports Lottery Funding;
- Wollaton Hall and Park developments securing £7.8 million of HLF/ERDF Funding;
- "CCAN" project providing a major new contemporary art gallery for Nottingham;
- significant university expansion in research, teaching and technology transfer allowing Nottingham to achieve "Science City" designation
- the supply of new business incubation space including the flagship BioCity;
- key programmes to encourage business competitiveness, skills training and neighbourhood renewal in deprived communities.

1.4 We are proud of the cultural diversity of our City and promoting community cohesion is a high priority. This is reflected for example in the 'Three Cities' Create and Connect' programme with major festivals and events throughout the year including 'One World One City'.

1.5 There is still much to do to realise our ambition for a safe, healthy, well-educated, inclusive and diverse city with the ability to compete with the best in Europe and the rest of the world. Many of Nottingham's communities still suffer from some of the highest levels of deprivation in Britain. We have the platform of recent economic success and strong partnership to build upon, but under our current arrangements we may not be capturing all the opportunities we could.

1.6 The challenge now is to take successful partnership working to the next level - to drive new investment, capturing more of the opportunities arising from the Europe, America and the Far East and to deliver even more efficiently and effectively to ensure that all our communities have the chance to benefit and participate in the next phase of growth.

2. The Government Agenda

2.1 During the last term of Office (2001 – 2005) the Government worked closely with the Core Cities group to recognise the role of Cities in the competitiveness of the economy. Following the general election in May 2005 the Rt. Hon. David Miliband MP became cabinet Minister for Communities and Local Government within the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

2.2 The Minister gave his first speech to the Leaders and Chief Executives of the Core Cities in Nottingham on the 19th May 2005. Through this speech and continued engagement since then he made it clear that he wishes to lead a programme of significant change in Britain's cities. He wants the Government to act as a catalyst in making changes which allow cities to accelerate their economic success and deliver sustainable and inclusive communities.

2.3 The Core Cities and ODPM have developed a 10 year vision outlining the key roles Core Cities must play if they are to achieve these aspirations:

- Recognised internationally as being in the premier league of European cities, renowned for their dynamism, quality of life and social inclusion;
- Powerful economic drivers for their city region and region, adding more cylinders to the country's economic engine;
- Strongly led with a powerful sense of civic pride and community engagement, able to take most of the important decisions that mattered to them locally, with effective governance and funding arrangements at city regional level;
- At the leading edge of public service provision, delivering children's services, health care, policing, environmental services, culture and leisure, housing and neighbourhood management which matched and often exceeded the best provided elsewhere in the country;
- Centres of shared activity, nurturing civic values, where diversity is recognised as a strength, with all communities feeling that they have an equal stake in the future well being of the city.

It is recognised that to achieve this vision the Core Cities must build upon, Leadership, Economy, Quality of Life, Services and Inclusion as key themes for delivery.

- 2.4 The ODPM has outlined its proposals for moving this agenda forward as follows:
- **Short Term Decentralisation** – by agreement allowing more decisions to be taken locally to ensure that central government policy can more effectively meet the needs of local people and the economy
 - **Longer Term Devolution** – by legislation to transfer policy development, fiscal powers and decision making in key areas to the local level, to ensure that local need is met by local accountability
- 2.5 While the Government would like to place greater emphasis on the Core Cities, it recognises that solutions need to be locally relevant and that not all areas will want to move at the same speed or go for the same options.
- 2.6 Consequently, the Minister is to visit each of the 8 Core Cities during the Autumn hosting a “City Summit” in each. ***Through these summits he and ministerial colleagues from other Government Departments will seek to understand better the barriers which the Government could remove locally to accelerate success.*** From here the Core Cities will work with the ODPM towards a new urban policy programme to enable this.
- 2.7 **Nottingham’s City Summit will take place on Friday 11th November 2005.** In order to meet the Government’s agenda we need to reach agreement on what will make the difference in Nottingham and how we will organise ourselves to deliver. A series of consultation events will take place over the coming months to ensure partners and key stakeholders have an opportunity to input into the Summit’s discussions.

3. The Regional Picture

- 3.1. Core Cities recognise that their success depends upon the areas of economic influence which extend well beyond their local authority boundaries. In Nottingham the 3 Cities initiative acknowledges that, by virtue of proximity, Leicester and Derby add much to Nottingham’s offer as a Core City and that collaboration rather than competition can provide a stronger focus for investment, cohesion and economic success. This is demonstrated, for example, through the successful Urban Cultures Bid for the ‘Three Cities Create and Connect’ programme of festivals and events.
- 3.2. While Nottingham has the largest population of the 3, between them the 3 Cities “City-Region” takes in a population of 2.4 million (57% of the East Midlands total population) that relies on one or more of the 3 for employment, leisure and a variety of other services.
- 3.3. East Midlands Development Agency’s (emda) Urban Action Plan and “Midlands Way” documents recognise the economic links between the 3 Cities as key to regional economic success. The East Midlands Regional Assembly’s (EMRA) Regional Spatial Strategy has also identified the 3 Cities as one of its planning sub regions.
- 3.4. While our research shows some evidence of economic linkages and common interest between Nottingham, Leicester and Derby the potential for greater economic connectivity, and diversification also exists. It is vital that these connections are realised if the 3 Cities are to continue to grow in a successful, sustainable and inclusive way over the next 50 years.
- 3.5. Consequently, our vision for accelerating Nottingham’s success and role as the region’s Core City is reliant upon ensuring that Leicester and Derby are also empowered to take forward their own individual priorities for sustainable economic growth. Ensuring that the

priorities of the 3 Cities are effectively positioned in the East Midlands' response to the Government's new initiative to seek a formal view on the balance and programming of Regional Funding Allocations for economic development, transport and housing, will be particularly important.

- 3.6. It is not just the 3 Cities which can deliver this vision. The majority of the 2.4 million population of the 3 Cities "City Region" live within urban areas but although many live outside the 3 Cities' local authority areas. Furthermore, a significant minority live in surrounding rural communities closely tied to the 3 conurbations. Consequently, there is a vital role for the 3 County Councils and the Borough/District authorities to play.
- 3.7. Successful partnership between City, County and District authorities already exists in planning and transportation and in economic regeneration through the 3 Sub-Regional Strategic Partnerships (the Greater Nottingham Partnership in Nottingham's case). The strengthening of partnership arrangements at this level within the existing regional frameworks is key in ensuring that success is built upon the interests of all stakeholders in the local economy.
- 3.8. At the Greater Nottingham level we are already working to coordinate and influence mainstream provision through the development of a Local Area Agreement (LAA) to be operational in April 2006. The LAA focuses on 4 "blocks" of activity concerning:
 1. Children and Young People;
 2. Economic Development and Enterprise (including tackling worklessness and skills);
 3. Safer and Stronger Communities;
 4. Healthier Communities and Older People

We are actively working with the County Council and Greater Nottingham Boroughs towards the establishment of a joint Economic Development and Enterprise block for the conurbation.

- 3.9. While the development of the LAA will continue alongside this process it should provide a useful basis upon which to learn from the experience of aligning service delivery and agreeing priorities, both locally and with government, and potentially build additional areas of activity arising from this process in the medium to longer term.

4. Where do we want to go?

- 4.1 Our strategic priorities for both Nottingham and the wider 3 Cities "City Region" are already set out in two key documents, the Core City Strategy "Drawing Together", owned by the Greater Nottingham Partnership (GNP):

- Leadership
- Economic Diversity
- Innovation
- Connectivity- Transport
- Connectivity – Digital
- Developing skills
- Quality of Life
- Physical Regeneration

... and the 3 Cities Action Plan, owned by the 3 Cities Collaborative Group:

Promoting the 3 Cities - as a regional unit of economic significance;
SMART Productivity - Raising productivity through smart use of technology and knowledge and maximising Nottingham's status as a "Science City" and coordinating the provision of sites, premises and support to key sectors;
SMART Connections - Developing gateways and linkages nationally and internationally, including improvements to transport and communications links, people and community linkages;
SMART Renaissance - Creating conditions for choice and growth through improved living environments and infrastructure, employment and skills, land assembly and use and improving public realm.

4.2 It is not the purpose of this process to rewrite these priorities, however it should focus on the challenges faced in delivering them and how they might be overcome at both the Greater Nottingham and 3 Cities levels. These are identified in the "Challenges to Delivery" table in Appendix 1.

4.3 ***We have an opportunity to raise our own expectations in terms of what we can achieve locally to realise our ambitions - and to challenge Government to respond.***

5. How will we get there?

5.1. The matrix table in Appendix 2 outlines the possible changes to existing powers and responsibilities short-term decentralisation and longer-term devolution could bring in order to overcome the challenges identified in Appendix 1.

5.2. In order to explore the possibilities for greater decentralisation and devolution the Government has been clear that Cities and City Regions must be organised to provide a stable and accountable base upon which change can be effected. Changes to governance arrangements at the local level is **not** the ultimate aim from this initiative but seen, where necessary, to be "the means to the end" in accelerating economic success and delivering sustainable and inclusive communities.

5.3. In Greater Nottingham a "City Forum" has already been established to try and better coordinate the work of democratically accountable service providers (e.g. Local Authorities, the Health Authority, Primary Care Trusts, the Police Authority etc).

5.4. It is our proposal to develop this group into an accountable "Conurbation Governance Board" able to meet this agenda. This would see the addition of a number of other key stakeholders to the existing group including the Greater Nottingham Partnership and representation from the private, higher education and voluntary/community sectors.

5.5. We further propose that Leicester and Derby should be allowed the opportunity to develop their own Conurbation Governance Boards and set their own priorities for city development. In many cases these priorities will be similar to those outlined in Appendix 1, however, it is important to recognise the individuality of both Cities and their specific strengths and challenges.

5.6. With 3 Conurbation Governance Board's established it is proposed to develop a strong partnership or "City Region Executive Body" formed from the three organisations and able to steer the "City Region" dimension to our proposals.

6. Consultation

6.1. The proposals outlined in this document represent initial ideas upon which we want to consult widely and adapt based on input from partners and key stakeholders. A final draft document will be presented to the Minister on the 11th November and along with the outcome from discussions on that day form the basis for the next stage of work between Core Cities and ODPM.

6.2. In particular we are interested to know:

- 1) *Whether the challenges outlined in Appendix 1 seem reasonable?*
- 2) *Whether there are any additional challenges we may have missed?*
- 3) *Whether our proposals for developing a “Conurbation Governance Board” is the right way forward and if so which organisations/sectors should be involved?*
- 4) *Whether the proposals for changes to powers and responsibilities outlined in Appendix 2 seem reasonable?*
- 5) *Whether there are any additional powers/responsibilities we should recognise in Appendix 2?*

6.3. It is important to acknowledge that the City Summit on Friday 11th November represents the start of a process. ***There is no requirement for us to present a “hard and fast” set of proposals to the Minister.*** No doubt issues will arise which will require careful consideration. It is therefore our intention to present clearly all the views received during this process as an example of the general “direction of travel” and of the issues we will need to explore in the next phase of work during the winter months.

6.4. A series of consultation events are being held across the autumn that will afford all key partners and stakeholders a chance to contribute and debate to the City Summit process. An outline timetable of these events is contained in Appendix 3. Please contact Lorraine Baggs on (0115 915 4972) if you wish to attend and haven't yet received an invitation

6.5. If you wish to respond by letter or e-mail please do so to:

Nottingham City Summit
The Greater Nottingham Partnership
3rd Floor
Castle Heights
72 Maid Marian Way
Nottingham
NG1 6BJ

e-mail: citysummit@gnppartnership.org.uk (Nb: Address not yet live)

Appendix 1. Challenges to Delivery

“City” (Greater Nottingham Development Strategy)	Challenge	“City Region” (3 Cities Action Plan)	Challenge
Developing Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordination between 6 Local Authorities (e.g. strategic planning and consistent service delivery) -Coordination between 6 LSPs and 2 PCTs and County based LSC, JC+ and Business Link services. -Reporting of official statistics by ONS, Gov Depts and other bodies by local authority area 	Promoting the 3 Cities - as a regional unit of economic significance	Recognition of 3 Cities priorities within regional frameworks and investment priorities (e.g. proportional representation on regional assembly and recognition of role as economic driver)
Economic Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ability to provide ladders of space for business growth given pressures from competing uses (e.g. residential development/university expansion needs) -Ability to coordinate regional and national delivery of business support services appropriate to local business need 	SMART Productivity - Raising productivity through smart use of technology and knowledge and maximising Nottingham’s status as a “Science City” and coordinating the provision of sites, premises and support to key sectors.	Ability to coordinate provision of employment land strategically, (e.g. to ensure sustainable development of the airport and to ensure a ladder of space for business growth within sub-region)
Innovation	Nationally set funding streams and strategic focus for Higher Education, weaken ability for universities to drive economic development locally	SMART Productivity	Coordination of 6 universities engagement given nationally set strategic focus
Connectivity – Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Co-ordination of cross boundary investment, particularly in public transport services and infrastructure -Ability to influence heavy rail investment -Requirement to raise local finance contribution for transport investment in NET Phase 2 -Complex decision-making processes at national level - New RFA process will struggle to reconcile ‘City region’ with Inter urban schemes- eg NET vs A46 dualling 	SMART Connections - Developing gateways and linkages nationally and internationally, including improvements to transport and communications links, people and community linkages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regional complexities in setting transport investment priorities -Ability to influence heavy rail investment -Ability to influence public transport connectivity and quality across the 3 Cities sub-region -Issue of potential introduction of Charging/road pricing mechanisms and Transport Innovation Fund Bids

Connectivity – Digital	Ability to influence national infrastructure providers and to pump-prime investment	SMART Connections	Ability to influence national infrastructure providers and to pump-prime investment
Developing Skills	-Ability to influence provision of skills training and recruitment support from national providers to meet local need -Ability to coordinate and influence education services across different LEAs to ensure consistency of approach and quality (?)	SMART Renaissance - Creating conditions for choice and growth through improved living environments and infrastructure, employment and skills, land assembly and use and improving public realm	Ability to ensure consistency in provision of skills training and recruitment support to employers/investors for who the whole 3 Cities sub-region is their labour market (e.g. Airport located/related employers)
Quality of Life	Creating mixed and balanced communities, where all have the opportunity to engage and contribute To sustain and improve the cultural infrastructure of the City	SMART Renaissance	-Providing a differentiated and sustainable offer for absorbing housing growth pressures in the south east -Three Cities Connect - through partnership working develop and secure funding for iconic projects e.g. CCAN, New Central Library, Castle Conservation and Development Plan in Nottingham, QUAD in Derby and the Performing Arts and Convention Centre in Leicester
Physical Regeneration	-Ability to intervene effectively in the assembly of development sites, to ensure land use demands are balanced with need -Need for compatibility and consistency between statutory Regional and Local Planning process	SMART Renaissance	-Ability to strategically plan physical regeneration to meet need, including key opportunities outside of the Cities' boundaries -Need to ensure 3 Cities Sub Regional Priorities fully reflected in IRS/RSS

Appendix 2. Proposals for additional Powers and Responsibilities

	Priority	Decentralisation (Short-Term)	Devolution (Longer-Term)
City (Greater Nottingham) “Conurbation Governance Board”	Developing Leadership	-Comprehensive LAA for Greater Nottingham	-Adoption of local fiscal powers
	Economic Diversity	-Responsibility for steering key Economic Development Activities Responsibility of Business Support providers to deliver against locally-set priorities	-Ring Fenced Budgets for Economic Competitiveness -Ability to levy Business Rate for Economic Competitiveness priorities -Tax raising powers for financing key infrastructure
	Innovation	-Financial and strategic incentives for Universities to lead innovation activities through Science City	
	Connectivity – Transport	-Prioritised decision making for core cities in DfT and new Regional Funding Allocation process	-Duty on communications providers to engage in local ICT strategy
	Connectivity – Digital		
	Developing Skills	-Flexibilities for LSC and JC+ to prioritise Skills Board requirements	-Ability to define LSC and JC+ targets locally -Ability to govern quality and approach of LEA services for conurbation
	Quality of Life	-Strategic role in coordinating CDRP priorities -Strategic role in coordinating PCT priorities -Strategic role in coordinating LSP priorities -Strategic role in coordinating Experience Nottinghamshire priorities.	-Proportional Representation on Nottinghamshire Police Authority and ability to set policing priorities
	Physical Regeneration	-Greater powers/flexibilities for NRL	

<p>City Region (3 Cities) “City Region Executive Body”</p>	<p>Promoting the 3 Cities</p> <p>SMART Productivity</p> <p>SMART Connections</p> <p>SMART Renaissance</p>	<p>-Recognition of 3 Cities objectives within RES and RSS</p> <p>-Responsibility for rolling out Science City objectives</p> <p>-Responsibility for producing transport investment strategy and improved arrangements for joint planning and implementation: NET Phase 2, Bus Strategy, Ticketing, information and promotion</p> <p>- Joint Bid to Transport Innovation Fund- WPL</p> <p>-Responsibility for producing “sustainable communities plan to focus on housing renewal and monocultral estates</p> <p>-Duty on skills/recruitment providers to cooperate on skills/recruitment for key employers/investors</p> <p>-Overview of Cultural and Tourism co-ordination.</p>	<p>-Ring-fenced budget for City Region competitiveness</p> <p>-Ring-fenced budget within Regional transport pot</p> <p>-Ability to influence strategic heavy rail decisions</p> <p>-Cooperation on public transport priorities</p> <p>- City Region URC with overview of employment land assembly</p>
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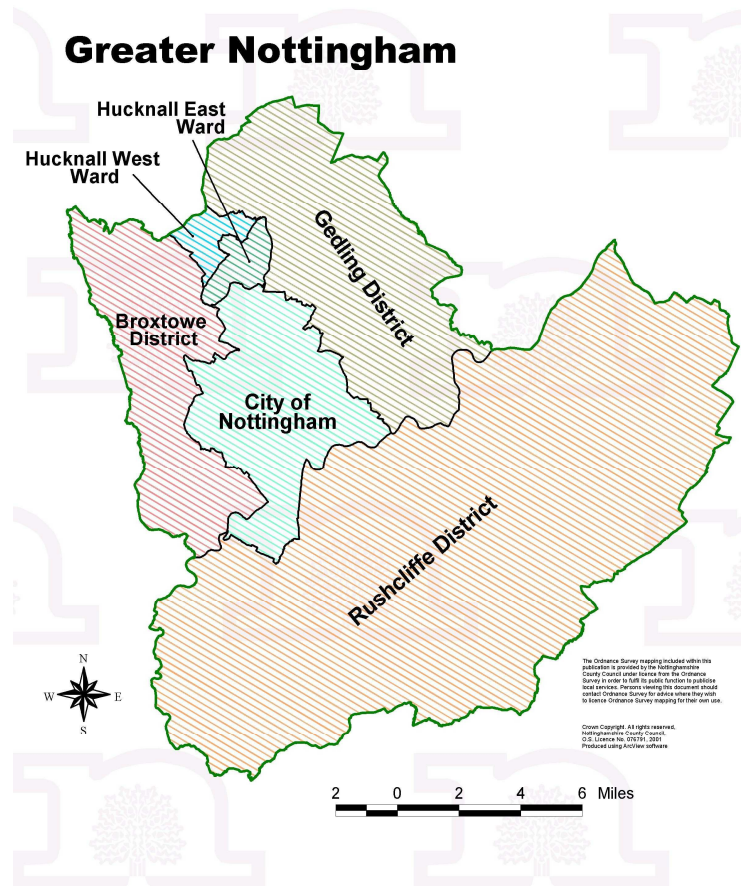
Appendix 3 – Draft Programme of Consultation Events

Core Cities Summit Nottingham 11 th November						
Events feeding directly to preparation of summit paper				Supplementary existing events for presentations/consultation		
	Audience	Subject	Org.	Audience	Subject	Org.
<u>Core Cities Breakfast</u> 20th Sept	Previous breakfast group	Setting the scene – what/when/why	NCC	<u>Meetings with GN Boroughs</u> 9th Sept		GNP
<u>NRL Regeneration Event</u> 28th Sept	Business/property	Regeneration sites tour	NCC/NRL	<u>GNP Board Meeting</u> 13th Sept		GNP
<u>Painting the Picture Breakfast</u> – (Business & Transportation) 5th Oct	GNTP Partners/ business community	Transport	NCC/GNP/ GNTP	<u>NRL Board meeting</u> 22nd Sept		NRL
<u>IPPR/Smith Institute visit</u> 24th Oct	Leader, senior Cllrs of districts/ GNP area	City Governance (During local democracy week)	NCC	<u>Local Area Agreement event</u> 27th Sept		GNP
Ambassador event/ UNIEI – Innovate Office 26th Oct	Ambassadors	Cross district working/3 cities	NCC	<u>3 Cities Collaborative Group Meeting</u> 3rd Oct		
Skills Breakfast 2nd Nov	GN Skills Board Partners ODPM	Delivery of local skills agenda	Skills Board/GNP	<u>Regeneration Conference</u> 13th Oct		NDE
<u>Painting the Picture Breakfast</u> – (Law & order) 8th Nov	CDRP/SAFE in Nottingham Partners	Community Safety/Respect	NCC/CDRP	<u>Meet the Media</u> 20th Oct	Local & regional media	County Council
<u>OCPN</u> tbc	Voluntary & community sector		OCPN			
<u>Local Democracy Week</u> Various tbc						

Appendix 4. Statistical Baseline for Greater Nottingham and the 3 Cities

Greater Nottingham

(Greater Nottingham = City of Nottingham, Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe Boroughs and the Hucknall wards of Ashfield District)



Population

Headlines

- continuing population growth
- increasing proportions of elderly people in Greater Nottingham and in the longer term in the City
- total numbers of children falling slightly in the short term
- big growth in the numbers of middle-aged people
- continuing growth in BME groups

Current position

The latest official estimate of Greater Nottingham's population (Mid-2003) is 630,100.

Greater Nottingham's age-structure is similar to the national average, with only a slightly higher percentage in the 20 to 24 age-group. The City of Nottingham has double the national average (13.1%) in that age-group. More than one-in-ten of the population are full-time university students.

(Source: Office for National Statistics 2003 Mid-Year Estimates)

Projected change

Greater Nottingham's population is projected to rise 17,000 (2.7%) by 2011 and a further 18,700 (2.9%) between 2011 and 2021.

The number of very elderly people (aged 85 and over) is likely to rise by about 10% by 2011 and a further 10% by 2021.

Reliable projections by ethnic group are not available, but, due to their comparatively young age-structures, it is likely that the proportion of the population in BME groups will continue to rise from 2001 figure of 15.1%; perhaps to about 20% by 2011.

(Sources: Nottinghamshire County Council 2001-based population projections; ONS 2003-based population projections and 2001 Census)

Housing and Households

Headlines

- **high levels of housebuilding in the City**
- **increase in owner-occupation**
- **big growth in one person households**

Current position

Housebuilding is continuing to be a high level. 1,287 dwellings were completed in the City of Nottingham in the 2004-2005 financial year, 475 (37%) of them in the city centre.

(Sources: Nottingham City Council housing monitoring system)

Projected change

Due to council house (and RSL) sales and housebuilding, the proportion of owner-occupied housing is certain to continue to rise.

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan provides for 36,500 dwellings to be built in Greater Nottingham between 2001 and 2021, 18,500 of them in the City.

Over half of the growth in households in the City of Nottingham to 2021 is expected to be in one person households below pensionable age. By then, 24% of all households are likely to be in this group, and all one person households, including people over pensionable age will comprise 36% of the total. Similar trends will also occur in Greater Nottingham.

(Sources: Nottinghamshire County Council 2001-based population projections; Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan and Nottingham Local Plan Review)

Jobs

Headlines

- **strong growth in 90s**
- **more recently little change and below the national average**
- **continued growth projected, but at below the national rate**

Current position

In Greater Nottingham there are 286,500 workplace jobs, of which nearly 35% are part time (slightly higher than the England proportion of 32%).

In addition, it is estimated that somewhere between 27,000 and 30,000 residents are self-employed.

(Sources: Annual Business Inquiry 2003, Labour Force Survey 2003, Census 2001. Greater Nottingham includes Hucknall)

Projected change

There are a number of projections for jobs growth which vary depending on when they were done and how the economy was performing at that time. They do not attempt to account for planned physical redevelopments such as the regeneration zones.

The most recent projects an increase of 10,700 full time equivalents (FTE) workplace jobs in Greater Nottingham, a rise of 4.3% between 2004 and 2014.

The same source projects the increase in the East Midlands will be lower than in Greater Nottingham, at 3.7%, but UK growth will be higher at 4.8%.

(Source: Scenario Impact Model, EMDA/Experian, 2005. Greater Nottingham excludes Hucknall)

Structural change

Headlines

- **significant industrial shift from manufacturing to services**
- **shift projected to continue**
- **corresponding shift from lower to higher order occupations projected**
- **implication is a need to 'up-skill' the workforce**

Current position

Service sector representation has risen from 72% to 83%. Service sector representation has also risen, from 73% of all workplace jobs to 87%. We have an over-representation of employment of business services, public administration, health and education compared to the Region, and particularly in the non-marketed services which exceed the national average. These are sectors projected to grow in terms of output, and to a lesser extent jobs.

Projected change

Work by the Nottinghamshire Learning and Skills Council has projected that this shift will continue. An increase of 11,000 jobs (including the self-employed) is projected in Nottinghamshire by 2010 (taking 2002 as the base year). It is projected this will comprise a loss of approximately 29,000 jobs (in mainly lower order occupations) and an increase of around 41,000 (higher order). It is reasonable to assume that approximately two thirds of these

changes will take place in Greater Nottingham. We do not know how many of these jobs will be full time.

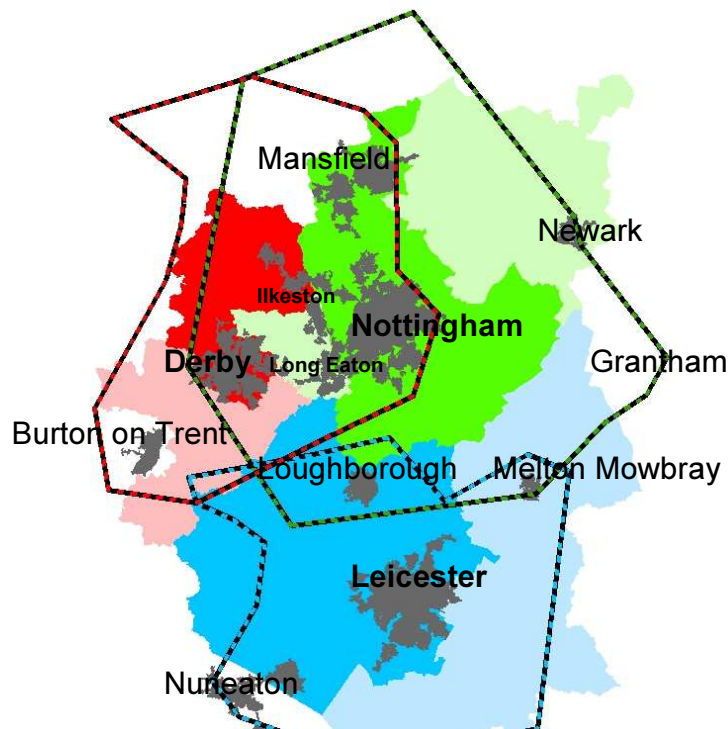
(Source: Sector Skills Intelligence, Learning and Skills Council Nottinghamshire, 2004. The LSC used information from "Working Futures", published by the Sector Skills Development Agency, and from the Warwick Institute for Employment Research.)

The 3 Cities "City Region"

Nottingham City Council research has sought to identify the sphere of influence or 'city region' using a number of factors such as shopping and commuting. Regardless of the factor chosen, Nottingham's city region is consistently more populous than the Sub-regional Strategic Partnership (GNP) area. For example, commuting patterns show our economic development affects and is dependent upon at least seven other authorities.

The research also demonstrates some linkages between the Three Cities (the local authorities of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester) primarily for retail and transport. Commuting between the three local authorities is still at a relatively low level. The extent of connections between other authorities and between businesses has yet to be determined. Whilst this implies that the benefits of scale afforded by the Three Cities working together have yet to be fully exploited, it does show potential. As a result a policy approach is being developed that seeks economic development through a polycentric city region comprising distinct conurbations with shared objectives.

The Three Cities City Region (as defined by DTZ) is formed by 3 contiguous housing markets in which 70% of all housing moves are contained. Defined on this basis the City Region extends far beyond the built-up boundaries of Nottingham, Leicester and Derby taking in the urban conurbations of Mansfield/Ashfield, Loughborough, Newark on Trent and Melton Mowbray. Including suburban and rural districts it covers a total of 19 local authority districts.



The 3 Cities City Region as defined by Housing Markets (shaded) and hourly bus services (dotted lines). (Areas of Influence - Nottingham = Green, Leicester = Blue, Derby = Red)

Sub-Regional Housing Areas	Population	Households*	Workplace Jobs	GVA (£bn)
Derby	436,400	174,500	188,200	6.2
Leicester	903,200	356,400	393,600	12.4
Nottingham	1,030,100	431,700	430,300	13.4
TOTAL	2,369,700	962,600	1,012,100	32.1

*Household numbers will have increased since the 2001 Census.

Key urban centres other than the three cities themselves (in order of population size):

Mansfield (including Sutton-in-Ashfield and Kirkby-in-Ashfield)	165,200
Loughborough	58,000
Newark on Trent	37,900
Melton Mowbray	25,500

Potential

Science City-Region:

- α 6 Universities
- α 141,000 Students (91% on Higher Education courses)
- α Up to 1.1 million Sq.M of Science and Technology Park space under development and planned for completion by 2012
- α University and Private Sector specialisms in, Medicine, Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology, Satellite Navigation, Space Technology, Sports Excellence, Automotive and Aeronautical Engineering

Connectivity:

- α Nottingham East Midlands is the Largest Pure Cargo Airport in the UK handling 279,000 tonnes in 2004
- α 4.4m passengers passed through the Airport in 2004 with a total of 75 destinations including 3 long-haul
- α M1 / M6 / A50 polygon covers the City Region as the logistics hub for the UK
- α Over 89% of England & Wales reachable by truck within 4 hours and over 7.5m people (more than 12.5% of UK population) within 1 hour drive time
- α Midland Main Line provides direct rail links to St Pancras Eurostar Terminal (London reachable in 1hr 30mins)

Future Opportunities

- α Over 4 million Sq.M of employment land developed across 3 cities urban areas by 2012
- α Approximately £6 billion private sector investment planned and in progress including 3 major city centre retail developments totalling 280,000 Sq.M (3,012,800 Sqft)
- α Over £1 billion strategic public sector investment over the next five years

Source data courtesy of Nottingham, Leicester and Derby City Councils, East Midlands Development Agency/Experian "Scenario Impact Model" and Nottingham East Midlands Airport