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Gedling Borough Council

Civic Centre,
Arnot Hill Park,
Arnold,
Nottinghamshire,
NG5 6LU

Agenda

Cabinet

Date: **Thursday 2 July 2020**

Time: **2.00 pm**

Place: **Virtual Meeting**

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Service Manager Democratic Services
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Cabinet

Membership

Chair Councillor John Clarke

Vice-Chair Councillor Michael Payne

Councillor Peter Barnes
Councillor David Ellis
Councillor Gary Gregory
Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth
Councillor Viv McCrossen
Councillor Henry Wheeler

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AGENDA

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MINUTES
CABINET

Thursday 18 June 2020

Councillor John Clarke (Chair)

Councillor Michael Payne
Councillor Peter Barnes
Councillor David Ellis
Councillor Gary Gregory
Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth
Councillor Viv McCrossen
Councillor Henry Wheeler

Officers in Attendance: M Hill, M Avery, A Ball, H Barrington, C McCleary and D Wakelin

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.

None.

2 TO APPROVE, AS A CORRECT RECORD, THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 19 MARCH 2020

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the above meeting, having been circulated, be approved as a correct record, subject to clarifying that the delegation in resolution 3 of minute 82 is in consultation with the Leader and Portfolio Holder for Public Protection.

3 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS.

None.

4 COVID 19 - THE COUNCIL'S RESPONSE

The Director of Health and Community Wellbeing introduced a report providing a comprehensive update to members on the action taken by the Council to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic.

RESOLVED to:

1) Note the steps that have been taken by the Council to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic as set out in Appendix 1 to the report; and

2) Thank Council staff for their efforts, flexibility and dedication to maintaining services and thank the public for their support throughout the pandemic.

5 COVID 19 - THE COUNCIL'S RESET STRATEGY

The Director of Organisational Development and Democratic Services introduced a report of the Senior Leadership Team outlining the Council's approach to recovery in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

RESOLVED to:

1) Note the steps that have already been taken to reinstate services;

2) Approve the Reset Strategy at Appendix 2 to the report;

3) Support the approach proposed in respect of the five work streams underpinning the reset plans; and

4) Review the Gedling Plan priorities and actions in light of the consequences of Covid-19

6 FORWARD PLAN

Consideration was given to a report of the Service Manager, Democratic Services, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, detailing the Executive's draft Forward Plan for the next four month period.

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

7 ANY OTHER ITEMS THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT.

None.

The meeting finished at 3.42 pm

Signed by Chair:
Date:

Report to Cabinet

Subject: Annual Treasury Activity Report 2019/20

Date: 2 July 2020

Author: Assistant Director - Finance

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To inform Members of the outturn in respect of the 2019/20 Prudential Code Indicators, and to advise Members of the outturn on treasury activity, both as required by the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation:

That:

1. Members approve the Annual Treasury Activity Report for 2019/20 and refer it to Full Council for approval, as required by the regulations.

1 Background

1.1 The Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce an annual treasury review of its activities, and the actual Prudential and Treasury Indicators for 2019/20. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code) and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).

1.2 For 2019/20 the minimum reporting requirements were that the Full Council should receive the following reports:

- An Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) in advance of the year. This was considered by Cabinet on 14 February 2019 and subsequently approved by Full Council on 4 March 2019.

- A Mid-Year Treasury Update report. In accordance with best practice, Members will note that, as in previous years, quarterly monitoring reports for treasury activity have been provided, and that this exceeds the minimum requirements.

- An Annual Review following the end of the year describing the activity compared to the strategy. This report is in fulfilment of this requirement.

1.3 The regulatory environment places responsibility on Members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. The Annual Treasury Activity Report provides details of the outturn position for treasury activities during the year, and highlights compliance with the Council's policies, previously approved by Members.

1.4 The Council has complied with the requirement under the Code to give prior scrutiny to all the above treasury management reports by submitting them to Cabinet before they are reported to Full Council.

1.5 Member training on treasury management issues is undertaken by the Chief Financial Officer as it is needed in order to support Members' scrutiny role. In addition, the Council's treasury advisers, Link Asset Services (LAS) periodically deliver more detailed training sessions for Members.

2 Proposal

2.1 <u>Summary of the economy and interest rates during 2019/20</u>

2.1.1 Economic growth was volatile in 2019 at +0.5% in Q1, -0.2% in Q2, +0.5% in Q3, and flat for Q4. This resulted in growth of +1.1% over the year as a whole. Business surveys were optimistic for 2020, but January's results were disappointing, and since then the whole world has changed as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. It now looks likely that the closedown of whole sections of the economy will result in a fall in GDP of at least 15% in Q2. Huge uncertainty remains as to how quickly the economy will then recover.

2.1.2 Although the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 there is still much uncertainty as to whether there will be a reasonable trade deal achieved by the end of the year. It is also unclear as to whether the coronavirus

pandemic may yet impact on the deadline of agreeing a deal by 31 December 2020.

2.1.3 The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) raised Bank Rate from 0.5% to 0.75% in August 2018, but Brexit uncertainty meant that it refrained from further action until March 2020, at which point it was clear that the coronavirus pandemic posed a huge threat to the UK economy and two emergency rate cuts were made, first to 0.25% and then to 0.10%. These cuts were accompanied by an increase in Quantitative Easing (QE).

2.1.4 The Government and the Bank of England have also acted to prevent mass job losses during the lockdown period, imposed to limit the spread of the coronavirus. Accordingly, schemes have been put in place to assist both employed and self-employed workers, together with a raft of measures to help businesses to access loans from their banks – with the Government providing guarantees to the banks against losses. The ratio of debt to GDP is likely to increase from around 80% to 105%.The situation is still evolving and there may yet be further measures put in place.

2.1.5 In the Budget in March 2020 the Government announced a large increase in spending on infrastructure and it is hoped that this will help the economy to recover once the lockdown ends. Provided the coronavirus pandemic is brought under control relatively swiftly, and the lockdown is eased, there is hope for a sharp recovery in the economy, albeit that it will take time to fully recover previously lost momentum.

2.1.6 Inflation is not expected to be an issue in the near future, with the world economy heading into a recession which is already causing a glut in the supply of oil – which has fallen sharply in price. Other prices are also likely to face downward pressure, whilst wage inflation has been falling over the last 6 months - and is likely to continue that trend. Wage inflation has however tended to be higher than CPI inflation, which has increased consumer spending power, and this will have provided support to GDP growth. However, during lockdown when people cannot leave their homes to do non-food shopping, retail sales will take a significant hit.

2.1.7 Employment had been growing healthily through the year, but is now likely to be heading for a significant fall in the coming months.

2.1.8 In the US, Congress agreed a $2trn stimulus package and the Federal Reserve (Fed) could also channel up to $6trn in temporary financing to consumers and businesses over the coming months. However, it is anticipated that this will not stop the US too falling into a sharp recession in Q2 of 2020.

2.1.9 Growth in the Eurozone fell steadily from 1.8% in 2018 to only 0.9% by Q4 of 2019. The European Central Bank (ECB), ended its initial programme of QE in December 2018, however the downturn in growth led them to take new measures in March 2019, and in September it cut deposit rates to negative levels and announced a further round of QE measures to start in November. The ECB then took action in March 2020 to expand its QE operations to help with the expansion of credit and growth in the face of the coronavirus pandemic. What is currently missing is a coordinated EU response of fiscal action to protect jobs, support businesses and promote economic growth across the Eurozone.

2.2 The Council's overall Treasury position at 31 March 2020

The Council's debt and investment position is organised to ensure adequate liquidity for revenue and capital activities, security of investment, and to manage risks within all treasury management activities. At the beginning and end of 2019/20, the treasury position was as follows:

Treasury position:	1 April 2019 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Total external debt	8,812	9,812
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	10,221	10,313
Over/(under) borrowing to CFR	**(1,409)**	**(501)**
Total external debt	8,812	9,812
Total investments	(13,490)	(14,150)
Net debt/(investment)	**(4,678)**	**(4,338)**

Full details of the Council's borrowing and investments can be found at Appendix 1.

2.3 The Treasury Strategy for 2019/20

2.3.1 The expectation within the treasury strategy for 2019/20 (the TMSS) was that because of Brexit uncertainty, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) was unlikely to raise Bank Rate from 0.75% until May 2019. This was expected to be followed by a further rise in February 2020. Medium and longer term fixed rates were expected to rise only gently, but it was noted that due to the uncertainty in the markets, exceptional levels of volatility might prevail. Investment rates were expected to remain low during the

year, and to be on only a gently rising trend over the following years. The treasury strategy was therefore to maintain an under-borrowed position, ie. to postpone borrowing to avoid the cost of holding higher levels of investments at rates lower than the cost of the borrowing. It was however noted that care would be needed to ensure that borrowing was not postponed to a point where undertaking it at higher rates would be unavoidable.

2.3.2 In the event the MPC maintained Bank Rate at 0.75% until 11 March 2020 when, in the face of the coronavirus pandemic, it announced a cut to 0.25%. A further cut to 0.10% was announced on 19 March and this rate remains in force.

2.4 The Council's Borrowing Requirement

The Council's underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure is termed the capital financing requirement (CFR), and is a gauge of the Council's indebtedness.

The CFR results from the Council's capital activity, and the resources it uses to pay for that capital spending, and represents unfinanced expenditure that has not yet been paid for from revenue or other resources.

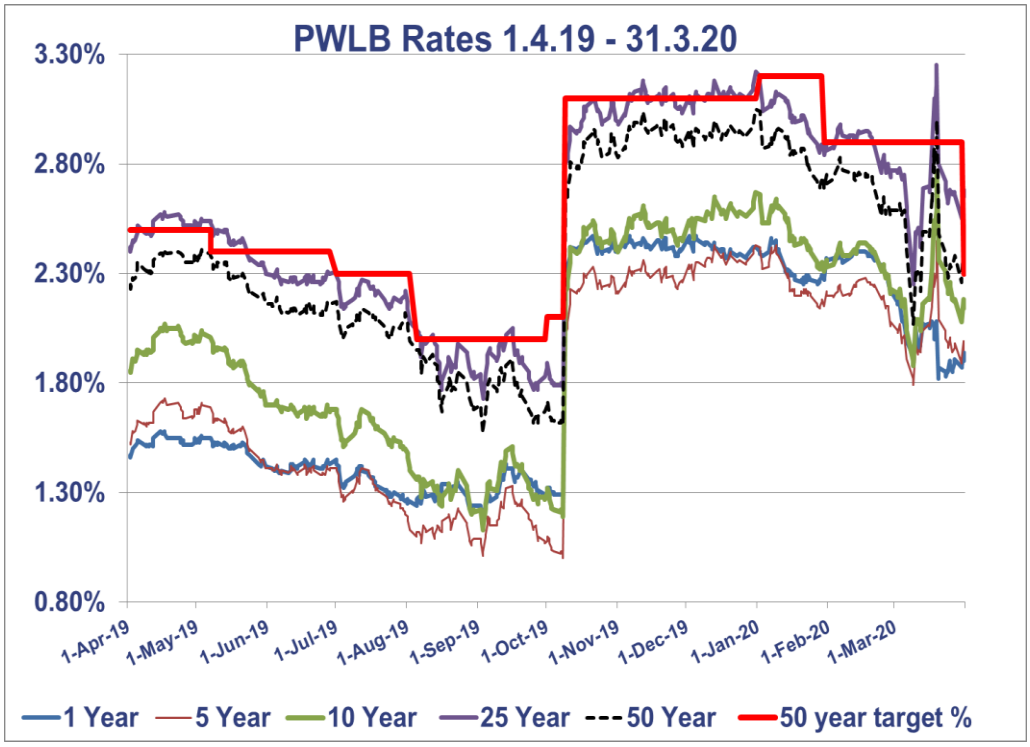
CFR:	1 April 2019 (Actual) £000s	31 March 2020 (Orig. Est-TMSS) £000s	31 March 2020 (Actual) £000s
Capital Financing Requirement	10,221	15,640	10,313

The 2019/20 variance is due to deferrals and savings on the 2018/19 capital programme, both of which reduced the borrowing requirement in that year, and to amendments on the capital programme during 2019/20, including the deferral of schemes to 2020/21.

2.5 Borrowing rates in 2019/20

Medium and longer term fixed borrowing rates were expected to rise only gradually during 2019/20 and the two subsequent financial years. Variable or short term rates were expected to be the cheaper form of borrowing over the period.

The graph below has been provided by the Council's treasury advisers.



PWLB rates are based on, and determined by, UK Government Bond (gilts) yields plus a specified margin determined by HM Treasury. Gilt yields were on a generally falling trend during 2019/20 until the coronavirus pandemic hit western economies. Since then gilt yields have fallen sharply to unprecedented lows.

However, without prior warning, on 9 October 2019 HM Treasury added an additional 1% margin over gilts to all PWLB rates. The PWLB "certainty rate" for which the Council has approval is currently set at gilts plus 180 basis points (ie a 1.8% addition). It is anticipated that there will be little upward movement on PWLB rates over the next two years as it will take national economies a prolonged period to recover the momentum lost in the sharp recession caused by the coronavirus lockdown period.

For illustration, the table below shows the LAS forecasts for interest rates as at 31 March 2020.

Link Asset Services Interest Rate View 31.3.20								
	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22
Bank Rate View	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
3 Month LIBID	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
6 Month LIBID	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
12 Month LIBID	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
5yr PWLB Rate	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10
10yr PWLB Rate	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30
25yr PWLB Rate	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.70	2.70
50yr PWLB Rate	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50

2.6 The Council's borrowing outturn for 2019/20

2.6.1 One new loan of £1m was raised during 2019/20 at an exceptionally favourable 50-year rate of 1.62%. This loan was agreed on 8 October 2019, at which time there was no indication that HMT would raise rates by 1% overnight, hence it proved to be particularly fortunate transaction. No loans were redeemed during the year.

The Council has embarked upon a commercialisation programme aimed at the generation of funds to replace Revenue Support Grant, which was withdrawn at the end of 2018/19. Significant additional borrowing may be required to support this commercial programme, which will be supported by individual business case assessments to demonstrate that each project generates a return sufficient to cover any borrowing costs. Advice will be taken from LAS with regard to the amount and timing of any additional borrowing, and should conditions become advantageous, some further borrowing in advance of need will also be considered by the Chief Financial Officer.

2.6.2 The Council did not borrow more than, or in advance of its needs, purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed, and will not do so.

2.6.3 Total outstanding debt at 31 March 2020 was £9.812m. All loans held are repayable on maturity, and are at fixed rates.

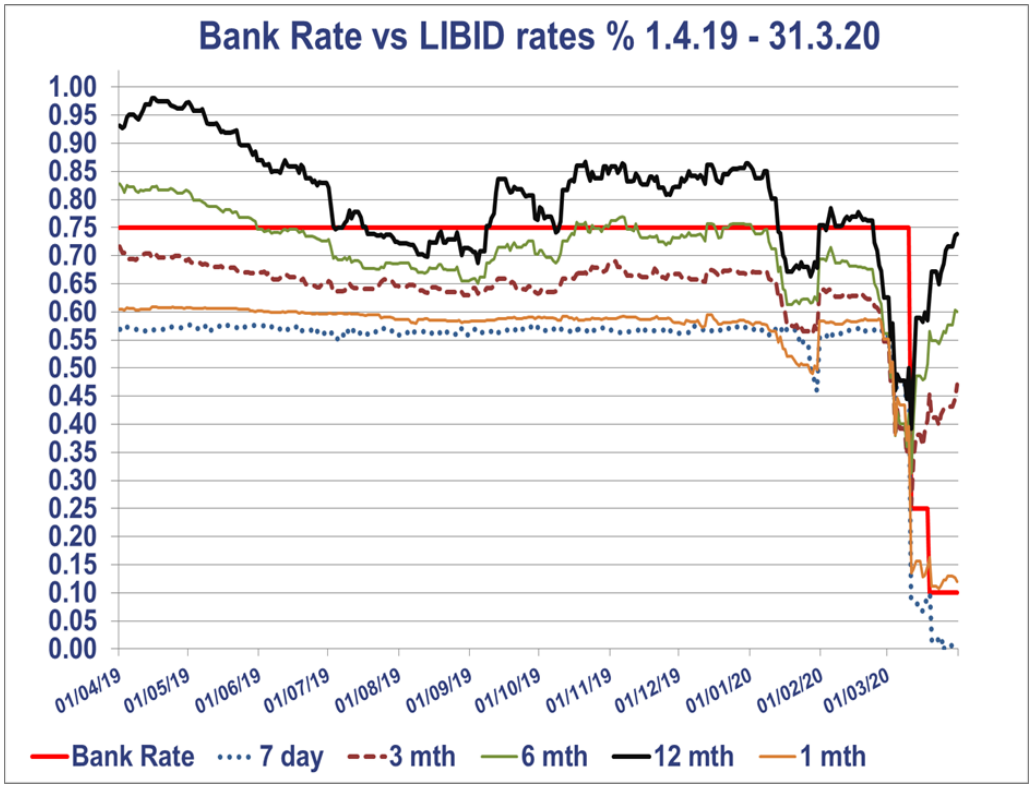
2.6.4 There was no rescheduling of PWLB debt undertaken during the year, as the significant differential between PWLB new borrowing rates and premature repayment rates made such action unviable.

2.6.5 No temporary loans were arranged for cashflow purposes during 2019/20.

2.7 Investment rates in 2019/20

Investment returns remained low in 2019/20. Shorter term rates were fairly flat during most of the year, until two emergency cuts in Bank Rate due to the coronavirus pandemic caused them to fall sharply. Continued uncertainty in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis promoted a cautious approach and investment continues to be dominated by low counterparty risk resulting in relatively low returns compared to borrowing rates.

The graph below has been provided by the Council's treasury advisers.



2.8 The Council's Investment outturn for 2019/20

2.8.1 The Council's investment policy is governed by MHCLG guidance and implemented by the Annual Investment Strategy, which formed part of the TMSS approved by Council on 4 March 2019. This policy sets out the approach for selecting investment counterparties. For 2019/20 the Chief Financial Officer adopted the Link Asset Services (LAS) credit rating methodology, a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from all three of the main rating agencies to give a suggested maximum duration for investments. Accordingly it does not place undue reliance on any one agency's ratings. The methodology subsequently applies an

"overlay" to take account of positive and negative credit watches and/or credit outlook information, which may increase or decrease the suggested duration of investments. It then applies a second overlay based on the credit default swap spreads for institutions, the monitoring of which has been shown to give an early warning of likely changes in credit ratings. The methodology also incorporates sovereign ratings to ensure selection of counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries. The current Treasury Strategy permits the use of any UK counterparties, subject to their individual credit ratings under the LAS methodology. It also permits the use of counterparties from other countries with a minimum sovereign rating of AA.

2.8.2 Whilst credit ratings advice is taken from the treasury advisers, the ultimate decision on what is prudent and manageable for the Council is taken by the Chief Financial Officer under the approved scheme of delegation.

2.8.3 No changes to the TMSS for 2019/20 approved by Council on 4 March 2019 were made during the year.

2.8.4 The Council's investment priorities in 2019/20 remained the security of capital and good liquidity. Whilst the Council always seeks to obtain the optimum return (yield) on its investments, this is at all times commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. During the year it remained appropriate either to keep investments short–term to cover cashflow needs, or to take advantage of fixed periods up to twelve months with a small number of selected counterparties. During the current coronavirus pandemic the maintenance of liquidity is clearly even more critical, and investment terms are likely to be kept short.

2.8.5 During 2019/20, significant use was made of two money market funds, achieving annual equated returns of around 0.69% and 0.67% respectively. These funds are AAA rated investment vehicles which allows the pooling of many billions of pounds worth of assets nationally into highly diversified funds, thus reducing the Council's risk.

2.8.6 An investment of £1m was made in the CCLA Local Authority Property Fund (LAPF) on 30 November 2017. This is a local government investment scheme approved by the Treasury under the Trustee Investments Act 1961 (section 11). The equated dividend for 2019/20 was 4.13% and this is treated as revenue income. The investment has allowed the Council to introduce a property element into its investment portfolio without the risks associated with the direct purchase of assets. The main risk around Property Funds is the preservation of the capital sum however evidence from recent years shows that over time the property market has

been a positive long-term investment and it is accordingly anticipated that this investment will be held for at least five years to minimise any risk.

2.8.7 Notice has been received from CCLA that the LAPF is currently suspended and that no subscriptions or redemptions can be made. Such suspension is a normal course of action in exceptional market conditions such as those currently being experienced due to the coronavirus pandemic. Valuers cannot be confident that their valuations truly reflect prevailing conditions, and where there is a material risk of disadvantage to either party, all transactions must be suspended until the required level of certainty is re-established. CCLA fully expect the suspension to be temporary, although possibly lasting for several months, and as the property fund is viewed as a long term investment the suspension should not cause undue concern.

2.8.8 The property fund investment purchased a number of units, determined by the unit price on the entry date. This valued the initial investment of £1m at £936,770, setting the implied entry fee at £63,230, or 6.32%. The certified value of the property fund investment at 31 March 2020 was £936,390, reflecting a loss in value of £34,702 during the 2019/20 year. Following changes to accounting arrangements, all movements in the valuation of pooled investment funds must be charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account (CIES), however a statutory override is in place for a period of five years to ensure that the impact of these on the General Fund are neutralised. Accordingly the difference of £63,610 between the £1m investment and the certified 31 March 2020 value of £936,390 is held in the Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account. The loss suffered during 2019/20 effectively means that the value at 31 March 2020 is back to that on entry.

2.8.9 Investment interest of £192,953 (including dividends of £41,339 on the property fund) was generated in the year, representing an equated rate of 1.04%. This outperforms the benchmark average 7 day LIBID rate, which ended the year at 0.54%, and in cash terms represents additional income to the General Fund of £92,800. This was achieved partly as a result of positive investment management, but was largely due to the 4.13% dividend on the Property Fund. Performance in respect of the longer average 3 month LIBID rate, which ended the year at 0.64%, still represents additional income of £74,200. It should be noted that anticipated dividends on the Property Fund are likely to be significantly lower in 2020/21.

2.8.10 Investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy and the Council had no liquidity difficulties. The investment counterparty limit of £3m (£4m for money market funds) was exceeded only once

during the year, when an overnight deposit of £3.85m with HSBC Treasury was specifically approved by the CFO on 28 May 2019.

2.8.11 The Annual Treasury Activity Report for the year ended 31 March 2020 is attached at Appendix 1 in accordance with the TMSS.

2.9 Compliance with Prudential and Treasury Indicators

2.9.1 It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limit. The Council's approved Prudential and Treasury Indicators (affordability limits) are included in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) approved by Council on 4 March 2019.

2.9.2 During the financial year 2019/20 the Council has at all times operated within the Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators set out in the Council's TMSS, and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices. A summary of the outturn position at 31 March in respect of each of the 2019/20 Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators is shown at Appendix 2.

a) Prudential Indicators:

i) Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure for 2019/20 totalled £3,107,071. This differs to the approved indicator of £8,943,500 due to the inclusion of approved carry forward requests from 2018/19, and variations to the capital programme during 2019/20, which include the deferral of schemes to 2020/21.

ii) Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

The CFR represents the Council's historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from capital or revenue resources, and is essentially a measure of the underlying borrowing need. It does not increase indefinitely since the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge for the economic consumption of capital assets. The CFR totalled £10,312,644 at 31 March 2020. This differs to the approved indicator of £15,639,600 due to savings and deferrals on the 2018/19 capital programme, as well as to variations to the capital programme for 2019/20 including the deferral of schemes to 2020/21.

iii) Gearing ratio

The concept of gearing compares the total underlying borrowing need (the CFR) to the Council's total fixed assets, and can provide an early

indication when debt levels are rising relative to long term assets held. The Council's gearing ratio at 31 March 2020 was 29.5%, which is lower than the approved indicator of 35% due to the deferral of capital expenditure to 2020/21, but remains broadly comparable with the average gearing ratio for councils of a similar size.

iv) Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream – service related and commercial property

These indicators identify the trend in the cost of borrowing, net of investment income, against the net revenue stream. Financing costs represent the element of the Council's expenditure to which it is committed even before providing any services.

The outturn of 7.70% for service related expenditure differs to the approved indicator of 11.45% due to reduced revenue contributions to capital expenditure; a reduction in MRP arising from savings and deferrals on the capital programme in 2018/19, and additional investment interest.

The outturn in respect of commercial property is nil, which differs to the approved indicator of 0.31% due to the deferral of commercial property investment.

v) Ratio of commercial property to net revenue stream

This indicator demonstrates the extent to which a loss of commercial property income would impact on the Council, ie. to measure the "proportionality" of commercial activity.

The Council is in the very early stages of its commercial property agenda and no acquisitions had been made by 31 March 2020. Accordingly, the outturn for this indicator is nil, which differs to the approved indicator of 0.61%.

vi) Maximum gross debt

The Council must ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the opening capital financing requirement, plus estimates of any additional CFR for 2019/20 and the following two financial years. This allows flexibility for early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes. Gross debt at 31 March 2020 was £9.812m which was well within the approved indicator.

vii) Ratio of internal borrowing to CFR

The Council is currently maintaining an "internal borrowing" position, ie. The underlying borrowing need (CFR) has not yet been fully funded with

loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves and balances is being used as a temporary measure.

The outturn for internal borrowing is 5%, which differs to the approved indicator of 34% due to the deferral of capital schemes to 2020/21, reducing the expected "gap" between CFR and external borrowing.

(b) Treasury Management Indicators:

The Treasury Management indicators are based on limits, beyond which activities should not pass without management action, and the Council has operated within these limits at all times during 2019/20. They include two key indicators of affordability and four key indicators of prudence and Appendix 2 demonstrates the outturn position compared to each limit.

Affordability

i) Operational boundary for external debt

This is the limit above which external debt is not "normally" expected to pass. In most cases this would be a similar figure to the CFR but may be lower or higher depending on the level of actual debt. The Operational Boundary has not been exceeded during 2019/20.

ii) Authorised limit for external debt

This limit represents a control on the "maximum" level of borrowing and is the statutory limit determined under s3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003. It represents the limit beyond which external debt is prohibited.

The Authorised limit must be set, and revised if necessary, by Full Council. It reflects a level of external debt which, whilst neither desirable nor sustainable in the longer term, could be afforded in the short term. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all Councils' plans, or a specific Council, although this power has not yet been exercised. The Authorised Limit has not been exceeded during 2019/20.

Prudence

iii) Prior to the 2017 revisions to the Treasury Management Code there was a requirement to set indicators for the Council's maximum exposure to fixed and variable interest rates for net borrowing (ie. external borrowing less investments). This requirement has now been removed in favour of a statement in the TMSS stating how interest rate exposure is managed and monitored by the Council, and this is reproduced below:

The Council has a general preference for fixed rate borrowing in order to minimise uncertainty and ensure stability in the charge to revenue, however it is acknowledged that in certain circumstances, some variable rate borrowing may be prudent, for example if interest rates are expected to fall. The Council's investments are generally for cashflow purposes and accordingly a mix of fixed and variable rates will be used to maximise flexibility and liquidity. Interest rate exposure will be managed and monitored on a daily basis by the Chief Financial Officer.

Local indicators for the proportions of fixed and variable rate loans, have been retained by the Council for information purposes.

iv) Maximum new principal sums to be invested during 2019/20 for periods in excess of 365 days - such investments are classified as a "non-specified". This indicator is subject to the overall limit for non-specified investments set in the TMSS. In addition to the Council's £1m investment in the CCLA property fund, one additional non-specified investment of £1m was made on 5 August 2019. This investment was classified as non-specified because the initial term was 366 days.

v) Upper limits for the maturity structure of borrowing - set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing. These limits have not been exceeded during 2019/20.

2.10 Other Issues

2.10.1 IFRS9

Following the consultation undertaken by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on IFRS9 the Government has introduced a mandatory statutory override requiring local authorities to reverse out all unrealised fair value movements resulting from pooled investment funds. This will be effective for 5 years from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023. The Council is required to disclose the net impact of the unrealised fair value movements in a separate unusable reserve throughout the duration of the override, in order for the Government to keep the override under review and to maintain a form of transparency. This reserve has been named the Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account (see 2.8.8 above).

2.10.2 Consultation on changes to the terms of PWLB borrowing

The Government is consulting on revising the terms of PWLB borrowing, including a proposal to block access to all PWLB borrowing in any year in which a local authority's capital programme includes expenditure on an asset purchased purely to obtain yield. The closing date for this

consultation has been extended to 31 July in light of the current coronavirus pandemic.

2.10.3 Changes in risk appetite and counterparty limits

The 2018 CIPFA Code and guidance notes have placed enhanced importance on risk management. Where an authority changes its risk appetite, eg. the use of certain investment instruments, this should be brought to Members' attention.

The Council remains averse to risk with the investment of its surplus cash, and has continued to maintain strict limits on the maximum investment with any one counterparty. The only exception to this is investment with the Debt Management Office, whereby the Council is effectively lending to central government.

No specific changes have been made during the year.

2.10.4 Sovereign limits

The UK's sovereign rating was downgraded from AA to AA- in March 2020, reflecting a significant weakening of the UK's public finances caused by the coronavirus pandemic. As discussed at 2.8.1 above the current Treasury Strategy permits the use of any UK counterparties, subject to their individual credit ratings under the LAS methodology. It also permits the use of counterparties from other countries with a minimum sovereign rating of AA.

2.10.5 IFRS16

IFRS 16 is the new accounting standard relating to leases which will bring almost all leases on to the balance sheet, while requiring authorities to recognise a "right of use asset" and a lease liability. IFRS16 was due to come into effect for public services from 1 April 2020 (ie. For the 20/21 Accounts), however in light of the coronavirus pandemic, the Financial Regulatory Advisory Board agreed on 20 March 2020 to defer implementation for a further 12 months to 31 March 2022, ie. for the closure of the 2021/22 accounts.

3 Alternative Options

3.1 An alternative option is to fail to present an Annual Treasury Activity Report, however this would contravene the requirement of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS).

4 Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications directly arising from this report.

5 Legal Implications

5.1 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

7.1 There are no carbon reduction/environmental sustainability implications arising from this report.

8 Appendices

8.1 Annual Treasury Activity Report 2019/20.
8.2 Outturn Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators for 2019/20.

9 Background Papers

9.1 None identified.

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To comply with the requirements of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

Statutory Officer approval:

Approved by: Chief Financial Officer

Date: 23 June 2020

Approved by: Monitoring Officer

Date: 23 June 2020

ANNUAl TREASURY ACTIVITY REPORT 2019/20 **Appendix 1**

For Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Position @ 1 Apl 2019	Loans Made During 19/20	Loans Repaid During 19/20	Position @ 31 Mar 2020
	£	£	£	£
Long Term Borrowing				
PWLB	8,811,577	1,000,000	0	9,811,577
Total Long Term Borrowing	8,811,577	1,000,000	0	9,811,577
Temporary Borrowing				
Local Authorities	0	0	0	0
Central Government	0	0	0	0
Banks & Other Institutions	0	0	0	0
Total Temporary Borrowing	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BORROWING	**8,811,577**	**1,000,000**	**0**	**9,811,577**
Long Term Investment				
CCLA LAPF Property Fund	(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
Total Long Term Investment	(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
Short Term Investment				
Aberdeen Money Market Fund	(1,230,000)	(56,060,000)	53,450,000	(3,840,000)
Bank of Scotland	(2,000,000)	(4,000,000)	3,000,000	(3,000,000)
Blackrock Money Market Fund	(3,260,000)	(16,990,000)	16,940,000	(3,310,000)
Barclays	(1,000,000)	(2,000,000)	3,000,000	0
Close Brothers	(2,000,000)	0	2,000,000	0
Debt Management Office	0	(18,535,000)	18,535,000	0
Goldman Sachs	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	4,000,000	0
HSBC Treasury	0	(23,393,000)	23,393,000	0
Local Authorities & Other	0	0	0	0
Nationwide	0	(1,000,000)	0	(1,000,000)
Santander	(1,000,000)	(7,000,000)	6,000,000	(2,000,000)
Total Short Term Investment	**(12,490,000)**	**(130,978,000)**	**130,318,000**	**(13,150,000)**
TOTAL INVESTMENT (See below)	**(13,490,000)**	**(130,978,000)**	**130,318,000**	**(14,150,000)**
NET BORROWING / (INVESTMENT)	**(4,678,423)**	**(129,978,000)**	**130,318,000**	**(4,338,423)**

Temporary Borrowing & Investment Statistics at 31 March 2020

Investment:

Fixed Rate Investment (LT & ST)	(7,000,000)	(50,928,000)	53,928,000	(4,000,000)
Variable Rate Investment	(6,490,000)	(80,050,000)	76,390,000	(10,150,000)
TOTAL INVESTMENT	**(13,490,000)**	**(130,978,000)**	**130,318,000**	**(14,150,000)**

Proportion of Fixed Rate Investment		28.27%
Proportion of Variable Rate Investment		71.73%
Temporary Investment Interest Receivable	£	192,953
Equated Temporary Investment	£	18,486,027
Weighted Average Interest Rate Received (Interest Receivable / Equated Investment)		1.04%
7 Day LIBID (Benchmark)		0.54%
3 Month LIBID		0.64%

Borrowing:

Temporary Borrowing Interest Payable	£	-
Equated Temporary Borrowing	£	-
Weighted Average Interest Rate Paid (Interest Payable / Equated Borrowing)		n/a
7 Day LIBOR (Benchmark)		0.66%

	If LIBID	Better by
7 Day	100,187	92,766
3 Month	118,740	74,213

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Outturn Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators for 2019/20 **Appendix 2**

1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

			2019/20 Original Estimate (Council 4/3/19)		2019/20 Position at 31-Mar-20
A)	**Prudential Indicators**				
	Affordability:				
a)	Capital Expenditure	£	8,943,500	£	3,107,071
b)	Capital Financing Requirement	£	15,639,600	£	10,312,644
c)	Gearing (CFR to Long Term Assets)		35%		29.50%
	Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream-Services		11.45%		7.70%
	Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream-Commercial		0.31%		0.00%
d)	Total Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream		11.76%		7.70%
e)	Ratio of Commercial Income to Net Revenue Stream		0.61%		0.00%
f)	Maximum Gross Debt	£	17,739,600	£	9,811,577
g)	Ratio of Internal Borrowing to CFR		34%		5%
B)	**Treasury Management Indicators**				
	Affordability:				
a)	Operational Boundary for External Debt:				
	Borrowing	£	18,700,000	£	9,811,577
	Other Long Term Liabilities	£	1,500,000	£	-
	Total Operational Boundary	£	20,200,000	£	9,811,577
b)	Authorised Limit for External Debt:				
	Borrowing	£	19,700,000	£	9,811,577
	Other Long Term Liabilities	£	1,500,000	£	-
	Total Authorised Limit	£	21,200,000	£	9,811,577
	Prudence:				
c)	Upper & Lower limits for the maturity structure of outstanding Borrowing during 2019/20:				
	Under 1 Year		U 40%, L 0%		0%
	1 Year to 2 Years		U 40%, L 0%		0%
	2 Years to 5 Years		U 50%, L 0%		0%
	5 Years to 10 Years		U 50%, L 0%		0%
	Over 10 Years		U 100%, L 0%		100%
d)	Investment Treasury Indicator and limit: Max. NEW principal sums invested in 2019/20 for periods OVER 365 days (ie. non-specified investments), subject to maximum non specified per counterparty of £3m AND to the prevailing overall counterparty limit, AND to the TOTAL non specified limit of £5m.	£	3,000,000	£	1,000,000
e)	Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure: (Maximum outstanding net BORROWING)				
	LOCAL INDICATOR - Investment Only		100.00%		28.27%
	LOCAL INDICATOR - Borrowing Only		100.00%		100.00%
f)	Upper limit for variable interest rate exposure: (Maximum outstanding net BORROWING)				
	LOCAL INDICATOR - Investment Only		100.00%		71.73%
	LOCAL INDICATOR - Borrowing Only		50.00%		0.00%

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards 2019/20

Date: 2 July 2020

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected

Borough-wide

Purpose

This report presents the Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards for 2019/20.

Cabinet is asked to note the final outturn position for 2019/20 and:

a) Approve the movements on earmarked reserves and provisions;

b) Note the capital carry-forward budgets approved by the Chief Financial Officer in accordance with Financial Regulations;

c) Approve the carry forward of non-committed capital budgets from 2019/20 as additions to the 2020/21 budget for referral to Council, in accordance with Financial Regulations;

d) Recommend that Council approve the method of financing the 2019/20 capital expenditure which includes making the Capital Determinations required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

Key Decision

This is a key decision

Recommendation(s)

Members are recommended to:

1) **Note the Budget Outturn figures for 2019/20;**

2) **Approve the movements in Earmarked Reserves and Provisions as detailed in paragraphs 2.4 and 2.5 respectively;**

3) **Note the capital carry forwards approved by the Chief Financial Officer included in Appendix 6, being amounts not in excess of £50,000 and committed schemes above £50,000.**

4) **Refer to Council for approval:**

   i) The capital carry forwards of £1,120,000 included in Appendix 6 for non-committed schemes in excess of £50,000;

   ii) The overall method of financing of the 2019/20 capital expenditure as set out in paragraph 3.4;

   iii) The capital determinations regarding financing and debt provisions as set out in paragraph 3.5.

1 Background

1.1 A refreshed Gedling Plan for 2019/20 was approved by Council on 5 March 2019. The Plan set out the priorities, objectives and top actions for the Council along with the associated budgets.

1.2 The Council has made a commitment to closely align budget and performance management. This is in line with accepted good practice.

1.3 To deliver this commitment, systems to monitor performance against revenue and capital budgets, improvement activity and performance indicators have all been brought together and are now embedded in the way the Council works. Whilst the budget and performance information is presented in 2 separate reports, they are reported to Cabinet together and will appear on the same agenda.

1.4 This report highlights continued good management of the Revenue and Capital budgets.

1.5 During 2019/20 Cabinet received the usual Gedling Plan quarterly monitoring reports and approved a number of budget amendments to align resources to meet identified budget pressures, managing within the overall maximum revenue budget of £11,676,000 approved by Council. Capital budgets have also been monitored by Cabinet to ensure schemes are appropriately profiled, with the current estimate for 2019/20 being approved at £4,611,800.

1.6 The Council's Financial Regulations allow for the carry forward of capital and revenue budgets to the new financial year where there is an underspend against the approved budget. Approval of full Council is required for schemes, which are not contractually committed, with a value over £50,000 for Capital and £10,000 for Revenue. There are four capital schemes that require Council approval. The Chief Financial Officer has delegated authority to approve all other carry forwards subject to reporting the source of the underspend and the subsequent use of the carry forward to the Portfolio Holder.

2 General Fund Revenue Budget Outturn 2019/20

2.1 The actual net revenue expenditure for each Portfolio during 2019/20 is detailed in Appendix 1, together with explanations of major variances in expenditure and income.

The table below summarises the actual net expenditure for each Portfolio in 2019/20 compared to the current estimate. The current estimate is that approved by Cabinet in February 2019, adjusted by budget virements in the fourth quarter. During the financial year Cabinet approved a number of budget amendments as part of the quarterly monitoring process all of which were contained within the original budget of £11,676,000.

The table shows a minor overspend of £57,435 against the current approved Net Council Budget, equating to **0.49%.** This minor overspend is primarily due to additional contributions being made to bad debt provisions that have been assessed as prudent as part of the closure of the Council's accounts (as detailed in paragraph 2.5), and a loss of income following the closure of the Council's leisure centres in March due to the restrictions arising from the Covid-19 pandemic.

Given the extent of financial challenges facing the Council this minor overspend presents a robust outturn position for the Council which still leaves total reserve balances above the estimated position as detailed in Appendix 2.

General Fund Revenue Outturn 2019/20

	Current Estimate 2019/20 £	Actual 2019/20 £	Variance to Current Estimate £
Community Development	1,885,500	1,818,629	(66,871)
Health & Housing	2,508,800	2,418,471	(90,329)
Public Protection	1,578,900	1,639,001	60,101
Environment	4,952,100	4,995,586	43,486
Growth & Regeneration	930,900	811,290	(119,610)
Resources & Reputation	1,203,600	863,404	(340,196)
Net Portfolio Budget	**13,059,800**	**12,546,381**	**(513,419)**
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(1,383,800)	(812,946)	570,854
Net Council Budget	**11,676,000**	**11,733,435**	**57,435**
Less Financing:			
Revenue Support Grant	0	(10,320)	(10,320)
Business Rates (net of coll. fund deficit)	(3,978,300)	(3,954,679)	23,621
Council Tax	(6,034,700)	(6,034,700)	0
New Homes Bonus	(482,000)	(482,040)	(40)
Transfer to/(from) General Fund Balance	**(1,181,000)**	**(1,251,696)**	**70,696**

2.2 **General Fund Balance at 31 March 2020**

The General Fund Balance as 31 March 2020 is £3,909,200 which is £70,700 lower than the current estimate of £3,979,900. This leaves less in balances, which can be used to support the Future Budget and MTFP. The level of balances remain above the minimum required in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan.

The £70,700 variance from the estimated closing General Fund Balance is analysed as follows:

a) A reduction in Business Rates income resulting in an increased contribution from balances of £23,600;

b) Additional Revenue Support Grant enabling a contribution to balances of (£10,300) (see 2.3.1);

c) The Revenue Budget overspend requiring an increased contribution from balances of £57,400.

Details of the total reserves held at 31 March 2020 are shown at Appendix 2.

2.3 Major General Fund Revenue Variances from Current Estimate

2.3.1 Financing Variances 2019/20

Reasons for the variances in General Fund financing budgets are explained in the paragraphs below:

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

Prior to 2018/19 the Government top-sliced part of the RSG to part fund the safety net system in the business rates retention scheme effectively earmarking resources based on an estimate of the funds that would be required for that scheme. The resources required to fund the safety net were ultimately not all required due to sufficient funds being available from the levy on the growth of high-earning authorities therefore the top-sliced sums have been redistributed across Local Government on the basis of original funding allocations. This has resulted in additional grant funding of **£10,320** being allocated to Gedling.

Business Rates Retention

Under the business rates retention scheme the portion of a local authority's income that comes from retained business rates will change according to movements in its local business rates income (which could move up or down) to provide an incentive for supporting local business growth.

The 2019/20 local government finance settlement provided each local authority with its baseline funding level against which movements in income will be measured. For Gedling this is £3,027,122.

Business Rates income in 2019/20 is based on the estimates provided to central government in January 2019 in the required statutory returns. Growth recognised in the accounts for 2019/20 is determined by a complex model in which it is initially recognised as income based on the estimated position, and is then adjusted in the following year, as required by regulation, via the Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit calculation which is based on actual outturn figures.

2019/20 Business Rates Outturn

	Current Estimate 2019/20 £	Actual 2019/20 £	Variance £
Baseline Funding Level	(3,027,100)	(3,027,122)	(22)
Retained Growth Above Baseline (incl. S31 Grants)	(1,002,500)	(978,909)	23,591
Renewables (100% Gedling)	(235,300)	(235,319)	(19)
Total Income 2019/20	**(4,264,900)**	**(4,241,350)**	**23,550**
Collection Fund Deficit/(Surplus)	286,600	286,671	71
Net Business Rates Income	**(3,978,300)**	**(3,954,679)**	**23,621**

Business Rates Pooling

Gedling is a partner in a pooling arrangement with the other Nottinghamshire authorities (excluding the City). Under this arrangement each Member makes the levy payments, if applicable, into the Pool that would ordinarily have been required to be paid to central government had the Pool not been in operation. The Pool surplus funds are then distributed by Nottinghamshire County Council (as lead authority) to Pool Members on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding. This ensures no Member is worse off by being in the Pool, by offering an equivalent "safety net mechanism" to that offered by central government for authorities not in a Pool, and then sharing any remaining surplus.

No sum has been retained by the Pool in 2019/20 for use on strategic infrastructure and countywide issues and the Pool surplus has been allocated to Pool Members in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, to spend on projects in their areas.

The Pool outturn figures for 2019/20 have been finalised with a sum of £313,115 identified for redistribution to Gedling. This income is recognised in the Portfolio outturn figures and it is proposed that it be transferred to earmarked reserves for spend on economic development projects. All retained Pool surpluses will be held by the County Council on behalf of the Pool for use on economic regeneration projects.

2.3.2 **Net Council Budget Variances 2019/20**

An underspend against the Current Net Portfolio 2019/20 of (£513,419) is offset by a net variance on Earmarked Reserve contributions of £570,000 to give a net Council Budget overspend of £57,435. The overspend variances can be split between general variances and those relating specifically to

proposed movements in Earmarked Reserves (paragraph 2.4) as detailed below:

General Major Variances in Excess of £50,000

Reductions in **expenditure** include:

- Employee Expenses show an overall net saving of £65,000 against the current estimate, this is mainly due to vacancies in Customer Services, Economic Development, Public Protection and Waste.

Increases in **expenditure** include:

- Increase in Debtors bad debt provisions of £65,000 (see para 2.5).

Reductions in **income** include:

- Rent Allowances – £121,200 mainly due to reduced overpayments recoveries and increased bad debt provision partially offset by a transfer from reserves.

Increases in **Income** include:

- A contribution of £313,200 from the Nottinghamshire Business Rates Pool for the 2019/20 surplus offset by a transfer to reserves for spend on the economic development programme.

Effect of Covid-19 on 2019/20 Outturn

In light of the Covid-19 Pandemic a number of initiatives were approved in order to alleviate some of the pressure put on Residents and Local Businesses through a Covid-19 Rapid Response Project. Although the majority of the Covid-19 financial pressures relate to 2020/21 there were some that had an immediate impact in the 2019/20 budget, these are set out below:

- Loss of Leisure income relating due to closure of the leisure centres in March - £33,000;
- Additional PPE for Waste staff - £24,000 funded by a contribution from the Transformation Reserve.

Efficiency Programme – Outturn Position

Since 2014/15 Council have approved four separate budget reduction programmes totalling £6.5m net of risk provision. Previous progress has been positive and budget reductions achieved have been in line with the profiled estimate. Of the total programme, £2.6m was planned for delivery over 2019/20 to 2022/23.

In terms of 2019/20, the original programme for the delivery of efficiencies totalled £1,086,300. The outturn position indicates the following:

Movements on Efficiencies 2019/20	
	£
Approved Efficiency Programme 2019/20	**(1,086,300)**
Quarter 1 Amendments	52,200
Quarter 2 Amendments	308,700
Quarter 3 Amendments	74,600
Revised Total at Quarter 3	**(650,800)**
Proposed Amendments Quarter 4:	
Deferred Projects into 2020/21	
Rents above inflation	2,000
Gedling Country Park Café Income	8,500
Total Deferred	**10,500**
Total Quarter 4 Amendments	**10,500**
Revised Total Delivered 2019/20	**(640,300)**
Variance 2019/20 Programme	**446,000**

The £10,500 quarter 4 deferrals are included in the variances detailed in Appendix 1. In summary, the outturn of the efficiency programme delivery was a shortfall of £446,000 which is mainly due to initiatives being deferred to future years and was contained in 2019/20 by underspends identified during quarterly monitoring.

2.4 **Movement In Earmarked Reserves**

Reserves requirements have been reviewed and transactions completed within the portfolio analysis. Earmarked Reserves are sums of money set aside to provide financing for future service expenditure plans and include specific external grants and contributions received.

The balance on Earmarked Reserves at 31 March 2020 is £5,981,800, £570,900 higher than the current estimate of £5,410,900. A full list of movements on Earmarked Revenue Reserves is included in Appendix 3 and these are proposed to Cabinet for approval. Reasons for the variance between the estimated and actual earmarked reserves are included in the portfolio analysis at Appendix 1 and include:

- new contributions to reserves due to new grants and additional income, or underspends in one-off budgets for specific projects;
- variances on planned contributions from reserves mainly due to projects that have been deferred to 2020-21;
- additional contributions from reserves to fund budget pressures arising during the year.

The tables below shows a summary of total movements in earmarked reserves from the current approved estimate.

2.4.1 **New Contributions to Earmarked Reserves**

Included in the Earmarked Reserves proposed for approval are new contributions to reserves totalling £510,900 made up of:

Increases Due to Receipt of New Grants and Additional Income		
Reserve	**Reason for Movement**	**Amount**
NNDR Pool Reserve	Contribution from the Nottinghamshire Business Rates Pool	(313,200)
Selective Licensing	Income received to fund the project in future years.	(41,400)
Earmarked Grants Reserve	New Burdens Grant Custom Self Build	(17,500)
	Community Relation Grants including Social Prescribing	(34,000)
	Heritage Brought Alive Grant	(7,500)
	Additional Brexit Preparation Grant	(17,500)
		(431,100)

Increases for Future Projects Arising from Service Underspends		
Reserve	**Reason for Movement**	**Amount**
Efficiency and Innovation Reserve	IT Digital agenda underspend	(38,000)
Property Management Reserve	Consultancy for Asset Valuations	(10,800)
Joint Use Maintenance Reserve	Contributions to provide for future planned maintenance	(32,100)
Other Minor Movements		1,100
		(79,800)

Total Contributions to Reserves	**(510,900)**

2.4.2 Variances in Planned Usage of Earmarked Reserve

Contributions from reserves have reduced by £60,000 compared to current estimate analysed as follows:

Additional Contributions from Reserves		
Reserve	**Reason for Movement**	**Amount**
Earmarked Grants Reserve	Required Software upgrades in Housing Benefits & Rateable Value Finder	71,900
	Parks - vandalism repairs at Arnot Hill Park	30,000
Housing Benefits Reserve	Rent Allowances Increases	85,200
	Council Tax - Care Leavers Allowance	5,000
	Council Tax - Discretionary Grants	7,400
Asset Management Reserve	Civic Centre Refurbishments	20,000
Insurance Reserve	Excess on Insurance Claims	9,400
CCTV Replacement Reserve	Additional expenditure on CCTV replacements	13,000
		241,900

Offset with:

Reduced Contributions from Reserves – Underspent Projects Deferred to 2019-20		
Reserve	**Reason for Movement**	**Amount**
NNDR Pool Reserve	Strategic Intervention Town Centre Pots for delivery in 2020/21	(74,200)
Asset Management Reserve	Deferred capital schemes Conway Road Recreation Ground and Security Barriers at the Depot	(26,000)
Housing Benefit Reserve	Reduced contribution required for Temporary Accommodation due to additional Homelessness reduction grant received in year	(36,480)
Local Plan Reserve	Deferral of the CIL review and underspend on Evidence Preparation	(50,000)
IT Replacement Fund	Temporary pause in the replacement programme.	(21,000)
Transformation Fund	Lower contribution required for selling Legal Services project and Leisure Marketing Officer	(43,000)

Apprentice Reserve	Lower number of Apprentices	(16,800)
Community and Crime Reserve	Empty Homes Officer post now being funded by base budget	(13,100)
Efficiency and Innovation reserve	Lower expenditure on Plastic Clever Council deferred to 2020/21	(5,800)
	H&S E-learning deferred to 2020/21	(5,500)
Property Management Fund	No Expenditure in Year	(7,500)
Other Minor Movements		(2,500)
		(301,900)

Total Contributions from Reserves	**(60,000)**

2.5 **Movement in Provisions**

Provision requirements have been reviewed and transactions completed within the outturn analysis. Provisions are made when an event has taken place that gives the Council an obligation that probably requires settlement but where the timing and precise amounts are uncertain. The table below details the movements in Provisions for 2019/20 which are now proposed to Cabinet for approval.

Description	**Balance B/fwd 01/04/19**	**Movement in Year**	**Actual Balance 31/3/20**
	£	**£**	**£**
Business Rates Appeals	853,000	342,800	1,195,800
Transferred Housing Stock – Environment Warranties	50,000	0	50,000
Transferred Stock Repairs	50,000	0	50,000
Total	**953,000**	**342,800**	**1,295,800**

Business Rate Appeals - The Business Rate Retention regime places a liability on the Council to refund ratepayers who successfully appeal against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list. A provision of £1,195.800 has been made, representing the Council's estimated share of such liabilities at 31 March 2020.

Transferred Stock Environmental Warranties **-** to provide for the payment of excesses under the Environmental Warranty provided to Gedling Homes under the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer (LSVT) arrangement. An excess of £25,000 makes it likely that the Council will be required to meet certain expenses over the life of the policy.

Transferred Stock Repairs **-** to provide for work required under warranties on the transferred properties referred to above.

Provisions for Bad Debts

Bad debts provisions are an estimate of the amount that will remain uncollectable after a certain time period and will require write off in the future accounts of the Council. They are calculated on the age and amounts of debt owed to the Council based on a hierarchical percentage i.e. the older the debt the greater the likelihood of non-collection. The table below details the movements in Bad Debts Provisions for 2019/20 which are now proposed to Cabinet for approval.

Description	**Balance B/fwd 01/04/19 £**	**Movement in Year £**	**Actual Balance 31/3/20 £**
Sundry Debts	157,300	65,000	222,300
Housing Benefit Debts	1,919,400	104,300	2,023,700
Business Rates Debts (GBC Share)	128,000	25,400	153,400
Council Tax Court Costs	138,200	32,900	171,100
Total	**2,342,900**	**227,600**	**2,570,500**

2.6 **Building Control Fee Earning Trading Account**

There is a statutory requirement to break even on the Building Control Fee Earning account to ensure the service is not subsidised by the council tax payer.

Building control fees were lower than expected therefore the remaining balance on the Building Control Reserve £10,130 has been drawn down leaving the account in deficit by £2,600. Fees and expenditure will be reviewed to ensure that the deficit can be recouped in the future.

2.7 **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

In 2019/20 the Council raised 24 liability notices totalling £447,178 of which £394,870 has been invoiced for payment and £52,308 is still to be collected. Of the £394,870 invoices raised £294,158 is to be spent on strategic infrastructure projects that are identified on the Regulation 123 list, £19,743 is to be spent on the locality it has been collected for via Neighbourhood funding and £80,969 is to fund administration costs as permitted under the Regulations. The total balance now available to spend on infrastructure projects is £1,432,746 as detailed in the table in paragraph 3.4.

2.8 **Members Pot Outturn 2019/20 and Community Grants**

In 2019/20 the Members Pot budget was £82,000 of which £82,000 has been spent on grants to third parties as detailed in Appendix 4.

Despite ongoing financial pressures the Council was still able to provide financial support to voluntary and charitable organisations, Parish Council grants £11,300, Citizens Advice Bureau £40,000, Gedling Play Forum £5,000, We R Here £10,000, Newstead Miners Welfare Trust £2,700 and Groundwork Greater Nottingham £1,500.

2.9 **Gedling Country Park Café 1899**

Gedling Borough Council and Nottingham City Council Trading Operations have entered into a service concession contract to operate the commercial catering outlet within Gedling Country Park. The facility is operated by Nottingham City Council and all operating costs and income are split on a 50/50 basis.

The café is currently in its third year of operation. Due to Covid-19 the café closed for operation on 23rd March 2020 resulting that one week's loss of income during 2019/20. Gedling's actual profit share from the agreement for the year 2019/20 totalled £11,516 compared to an estimated share of £20,000.

2.10 **Support Service Recharges and Capital Financing Variations (Non Controllable)**

Detailed explanations of major variations at individual portfolio holder level are included at Appendix 1. Global changes in respect of the treatment of support services and capital financing can mask the detail of performance in individual areas and these 'non controllable costs' are also highlighted separately (see paragraphs below).

Support Service Recharges

The budgets of all central support, service administration and fleet providers have been monitored and updated as part of the quarterly budget monitoring process. Reallocation of support costs has been undertaken as part of the accounts closedown process based on actual outturn figures and therefore variances between the central support budgets and actual recharges have occurred as a result of this reappraisal. Variances resulting from the reappraisal of central support and service administration have occurred across the board, but the entries themselves do not impact on the budget requirement or the amount to be raised by Council Tax. **Overall, support services have underspent compared to the current estimate by £101,700 in 2019/20.**

Capital Financing Charges

Capital financing charges reflected in the Council's service department budgets include amortisation and depreciation.

Amortisation charges relate to the cost of Capital schemes where no asset is created and the capital expenditure is therefore charged to revenue in the year it occurs e.g. disabled facilities grants. Budget variances may occur because of capital scheme under and overspends and carry forwards/slippage. Depreciation reflects the usage of capital assets within the services and budget variances can occur due to the revaluation of assets.

3. Capital Outturn 2019/20

3.1 A summary of the Capital outturn is presented in the table below. Capital outturn totals £3,107,071 compared to an approved budget of £4,611,800 a net underspend of £1,504,729. After accounting for carry forward requests of £1,507,100 the final increased financing requirement on the capital programme is £2,371. The small over-spend of £2,371 is mainly due to additional expenditure in 2019/20 on the Arnold Market scheme after it was deferred to 2020/21.

3.2 The details of the outturn for individual schemes by Portfolio area are included at Appendix 5.

Capital Outturn and Proposed Carry Forwards 2019/20

Portfolio	Current Estimate 2019/20	Actual Expenditure 2019/20	Variance	Proposed Carry Forward
	£	£	£	£
Community Development	3,700	0	(3,700)	3,700
Housing, Health & Wellbeing	264,300	226,142	(38,158)	37,900
Public Protection	1,110,000	1,027,066	(82,934)	83,000
Environment	1,450,100	1,143,825	(306,275)	303,800
Growth and Regeneration	300,000	305,225	5,225	0
Resources & Reputation	1,483,700	404,813	(1,078,887)	1,078,700
TOTAL	4,611,800	3,107,071	(1,504,729)	1.507,100

3.3 Proposed Capital Carry Forwards

The capital carry forward requests a total £1,507,100 against the current approved capital programme of £4,611,800 which represents 33% re-profiling for 2019/20. The level of funding available to finance the carry forwards is

projected to be sufficient. The majority of the capital re-profiling is in relation to the following:

- Deferral of (£900,000) due to an unsuccessful bid for a potential commercial investment. These funds will be available for alternative investment opportunities in 2020/21;
- The Car Park extension at Gedling Country park which has been delayed due to bad weather and the cessation of works towards the end of the year due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. (£102,600);
- Deferral of the Conway Road Recreation Ground project of (£91,800), commencement on site was delayed due to inclement weather and ground conditions, and further delays due the Covid-19 Pandemic.
- Disabled Facilities Grant, some schemes delayed due to the Covid-19 Pandemic delivery is expected 2020/21 (£83,000).
- Deferral of the refurbishment of Civic Centre Toilets (£72,000) which is due to start early in 2020/21;
- Maximisation of asset life of vehicles with purchases now taking place in 2020/21 - (£51,600);
- Purchase of IT equipment due to a deferral of the rollout of Windows 10 and Agile working, - (£65,000)
- Delay in the progression of the Viewing Platforms at Gedling Country Park due to inclement weather and the outbreak of the Covid-19 Pandemic – (£42,800);
- Deferral of the installation of the security barriers at the Depot (£40,000).

Appendix 6 details:

(a) the carry forward requests authorised by the Chief Financial Officer in line with the delegation arrangements totalling £387,100;

(b) the carry forward requests totalling £1,120,000 for non-committed schemes in excess of £50,000, which requires Council approval. This is for Disabled Facilities Grants, Commercial Property Investments, Civic Centre public toilets and IT equipment replacement.

3.4 Capital Financing 2019/20

The proposed method of financing the £3,107,071 capital expenditure incurred in 2019/20 is summarised below and full details are included in Appendix 7.

	£
Capital Receipts	581,346
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,279,194
S106 & CIL	405,734
General Fund Revenue Contributions	178.800
Borrowing	661,997
Total Capital Financing	**3,107,071**

Usable Capital Reserves

A reserve is created for a specific purpose or to cover contingencies. In accordance with the accounting code, these usable reserves must be separately identified between those that are retained for Capital purposes, and those that are retained for Revenue purposes.

Capital reserves are used to fund the capital programme within the year and the position as at 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Description	**Balance Bfwd 01/04/19**	**Received In Year**	**Use In Year**	**Balance 31/03/20**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Usable Capital Receipts	0	578,791	(578,791)	0
Capital Grants Unapplied	274,640	1,227,748	(1,279,193)	223,195
S106 Contributions (conditions satisfied)	0	405,733	(405,733)	0
Community Infrastructure Levy	1,138,599	294,157	0	1,432,746
Total	**1,413,239**	**2,506,429**	**(2,263,717)**	**1,655,941**

3.5 Capital Determinations 2019/20

The Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires each Local Authority to determine how its capital expenditure has been financed together with the amounts set aside from revenue as a provision for repayment of debt:

(i) Section 42(2)(g) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires the Authority to determine the amount of expenditure which has been met out of money provided by other persons. This is:

	£
Capital grants receivable	1,279,194
Capital contributions	405,734

(ii) Section 60(2) of the Act requires the Authority to determine the amount of usable capital receipts to be applied to meet expenditure incurred for capital purposes for 2019/20. This figure is £581,346.

(iii) Section 63(1) of the Act requires the Authority to determine the amounts set aside from revenue accounts as provision for repayment of debt, known as the minimum revenue provision (MRP). This is calculated in accordance with the MRP policy for 2019/20 as approved by Council on 4 March 2019 and equates to £570,814.

4. Statement of Accounts

4.1 Technical Adjustments to Revenue

The Council is required to comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the production of its Statement of Accounts which requires a number of technical adjustments to be made to portfolio totals. The adjusted totals are then presented in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the Statement of Accounts.

Adjustments will be made in respect of Employee Benefits i.e. holiday pay and pensions, and impairments arising from asset revaluations and further details are provided below. The adjustments themselves do not impact on the budget requirement or the amount to be raised by Council Tax and therefore do not affect the General Fund balance. No budgets are set for them and managers do not have direct control of the costs. They are therefore not included within the Outturn Portfolio balances at paragraph 2.1.

Pension Benefits

IFRS reporting standards require recognition in the Accounts of the benefit entitlements earned by employees during the period rather than the actual amount of employer's pension contributions payable upon which charges to council tax are based. Adjustments will be made to the service revenue accounts Net Costs of Services to remove the actual pension contributions payable and replace them with the benefit entitlements earned as provided by the Actuary. For 2019/20 this adjustment adds £1,794,300 to the Net Cost of Services.

Asset Impairment

A capital asset impairment review is undertaken each year end by the Council's valuer. An assessment is made of whether the asset values currently held in the Council's Balance Sheet reflect both the current physical and market conditions and determine if an adjustment is required. If an asset is impaired i.e. the value is assessed to be lower than that currently held, then the asset value is written down with the accounting loss being charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. In 2019/20 the impact of Covid-19 is expected to have an impact on the valuations of Assets, revised data which is more up-to date is now available to us, we are currently reviewing this data in order to more accurately assess the impact of the Pandemic on Asset Values as at 31 March 2020.

4.2 Pensions

The details regarding the Council's share of the Nottinghamshire County Council Pension Fund are provided for Members consideration at Appendix 8.

Barnett Waddingham are the Pension Fund's appointed Actuary, and their report sets out the assumptions used to prepare the IAS19 pension figures which are reported in Gedling's accounts. It is required that these assumptions are reviewed prior to agreeing their use and inclusion in the Statement of Accounts, and this review has been completed by the Assistant Director - Finance.

4.3 Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020

Consideration of the Council's Balance Sheet does not feature significantly in the budget setting and monitoring, and yet if not managed and reviewed correctly, a number of balances may be hidden that could have a major impact on the revenue outturn in any one year. Balance sheet valuation and management is at the heart of changes being driven by International Financial Reporting Standards, and it is therefore important that in reviewing the Final Accounts, due consideration is given to the main features of the Balance Sheet and year to year changes as follows:

- Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property has reduced by £0.3m to £32.7m. This is due to depreciation of £1.9m offset with increased asset valuations of £0.1m and by capital expenditure additions of £1.5m e.g. investment in Vehicles, Plant and Equipment and Community Assets.

- The Pension Liability has increased by £2.2m to £49.2m due to changes in the discount rate and other assumptions made by the Actuary

5 Alternative Options

This report provides a statement of financial performance against the approved budget for 2019/20 and as such there are no alternative options. The proposals for budget carry forwards are in accordance with requirements of Financial Regulations and are submitted for Member consideration.

The approval of the capital financing method and determinations are statutorily required and as resources available for capital financing are severely restricted there are no alternative options available.

6 Financial Implications

6.1 As detailed in the report.

7 Legal Implications

7.1 None arising directly from this report.

8 Equalities Implications

8.1 None arising directly from this report.

9 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

9.1 None arising directly from this report.

10 Appendices

Appendix 1	General Fund Revenue Outturn 2019/20 Variance Analysis
Appendix 2	Summary General Fund Balance and Earmarked Reserves
Appendix 3	Movement in Earmarked Reserves
Appendix 4	Members Pot 2019/20
Appendix 5	Capital Outturn 2019/20
Appendix 6	Budget Carry Forward Summary
Appendix 7	Capital Financing Summary 2019/20
Appendix 8	Pension Fund Accounting Disclosures

11 Background Papers

Gedling Plan and Budget 2019/20 and Quarterly Budget Monitoring Reports

12 Reasons for Recommendations

12.1 To ensure members are informed of the financial performance against the Gedling Plan and to comply with statutory requirements for capital financing**.**

Statutory Officer Approval

Approved by:	**Chief Financial Officer**
Date:	**23/06/20**
Approved by:	**Monitoring Officer**
Date:	**23/06/20**

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	Current (Revised) Budget 2019-20 £	Actual Expenditure £	Variation to Revised £	Analysis of variance: Controllable Budget Variance £	Analysis of variance: Non Controllable Recharge Variance £
General Fund					
Community Development	1,885,500	1,818,629	(66,871)	(22,258)	(44,613)
Housing, Health & Well-being	2,508,800	2,418,471	(90,329)	47,028	(137,357)
Public Protection	1,578,900	1,639,001	60,101	(110,639)	170,740
Environment	4,952,100	4,995,586	43,486	114,004	(70,519)
Growth & Regeneration	930,900	811,290	(119,610)	(107,052)	(12,558)
Resources & Reputation	1,203,600	863,404	(340,196)	(434,502)	94,306
General Fund	**13,059,800**	**12,546,381**	**(513,419)**	**(513,419)**	**0**
Transfer to/from Earmarked Reserves	**(1,383,800)**	**(812,946)**	**570,854**	**570,854**	**0**
Total	**11,676,000**	**(812,946)**	**57,435**	**57,435**	**(0)**

Community Development Portfolio. Outturn Summary 2019/20

	Current Approved Estimate 2019/20 £	Actual Expenditure £	Variation to Estimate £	Analysis of Variance: Controllable Budget Variance £	Analysis of Variance: Non Controllable Recharge Variance £
Community Development					
Democratic Mgt & Representation	703,300	692,339	(10,961)	1,557	(12,518)
Committee Services	0	0	0	0	0
Localities	161,400	148,312	(13,088)	(4,531)	(8,557)
Community Grants	583,100	575,139	(7,961)	(11,502)	3,540
The Arts & Tourism	51,100	46,142	(4,958)	9	(4,967)
Community Centres	232,800	208,557	(24,243)	1,240	(25,482)
Events	153,800	148,140	(5,660)	(9,032)	3,371
Community Development	**1,885,500**	**1,818,629**	**(66,871)**	**(22,258)**	**(44,613)**
Transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	**(74,300)**	**(52,597)**	**21,703**	**21,703**	**0**
Total	**1,811,200**	**1,766,032**	**(45,168)**	**(555)**	**(44,613)**

Total Controllable Variance for Portfolio of (£1K) underspend

Democratic Mgt & Representation - £1.6K overspend
No Major Variance.

Localities - £4.5K underspend
Variance mainly due to funding received for Gedling Food Project and other externally funded projects offset with contributions to reserves.

Community Grants - £11.5K underspend
Variance mainly due to an underspend on the Heritage Brought Alive externally funded project offset with a contribution to reserves.

The Arts & Tourism - £0K
No major Variance.

Community Centres - £1.2K overspend
No Major Variance.

Events - £9.0K underspend
Variance mainly due to underspends on Remembrance and Children's themed events, which were cancelled due to the Covid-19 Pandemic partially offset with a reduced contribution from reserves.

Transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves Analysis - £21.7K

Variance due to transfers to reserves for externally funded projects: Heritage Brought Alive (£10.5k), Cinderpath phase 2 design (£3.5k) and Gedling Food Project (£3.5K), also a lower contribution from reserves of (£4.7k) due to underspends on Remembrance & Children's themed events.

Housing, Health & Well-being Portfolio. Outturn Summary 2019/20

	Current Approved Estimate 2019/20	Actual Expenditure	Variation to Estimate	Analysis of Variance	
				Controllable Budget Variance	Non Controllable Recharge Variance
	£	£	£	£	£
Housing, Health & Well-being					
Housing Needs	559,700	518,670	(41,030)	(42,932)	1,903
Leisure Services Division	124,700	122,490	(2,210)	(2,084)	(126)
Calverton Leisure Centre	259,400	229,370	(30,030)	(21,237)	(8,793)
Carlton Forum Leisure Centre	210,400	199,583	(10,817)	(743)	(10,075)
Redhill Leisure Centre	217,300	218,865	1,565	18,581	(17,016)
Arnold Theatre	125,500	129,504	4,004	(1,348)	5,352
Arnold Leisure Centre	351,100	311,579	(39,521)	(32,749)	(6,773)
Richard Herrod Centre	333,600	319,169	(14,431)	(5,741)	(8,690)
Health & Wellbeing	(16,500)	(52,215)	(35,715)	(34,237)	(1,478)
Council Tax Benefits	(10,000)	(6,946)	3,054	3,054	0
Rent Allowances	(148,700)	(27,538)	121,162	121,162	0
Housing Benefit Administration	500,100	451,162	(48,938)	42,724	(91,661)
Rent Rebates	2,200	4,779	2,579	2,579	0
Housing, Health & Well-being	**2,508,800**	**2,418,471**	**(90,329)**	**47,028**	**(137,357)**
Transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	**(164,800)**	**(204,484)**	**(39,684)**	**(39,684)**	**0**
Total	**2,344,000**	**2,213,987**	**(130,013)**	**7,344**	**(137,357)**

Total Controllable Variance for Portfolio of £7K overspend

Housing Needs - £42.9K underspend

Variance mainly due to higher recovery rates than expected of removal expenses and temporary accommodation charges this has resulted in a lower contribution from the housing benefits reserve than was expected to address the greater demand for housing needs services and temporary accommodation in the year. (£29k). Saving on vacant posts (£13k).

Leisure Services Division - £2.1K underspend

No Major Variance.

Calverton Leisure Centre £21.2K underspend

Variance mainly due to savings on the joint use maintenance budget offset with a transfer to reserves. Vacancy savings offset with a contribution to reserves to fund the previously approved marketing officer post.

Carlton Forum Leisure Centre - £0.8K underspend

Variance mainly due to savings on the joint use maintenance budget £15k offset with a transfer to reserves. Additional instructor costs, lower income from pay as go sessions and squash courts partially offset with increased income from DNA, swimming lessons and vacancies.

Redhill Leisure Centre £18.6K overspend

Variances mainly due to lower income due to a reduction in the number of DNA members.

Arnold Theatre - £1.3K underspend

Variance mainly due to an increase in cinema income mostly offset by the associated costs of additional productions

Arnold Leisure Centre - £32.7K underspend

Variance mainly due to additional swimming income and club bookings, also lower than anticipated water charges due to the in-year pool closure.

Richard Herrod Centre - £5.7K underspend

Variance mainly due to increased income from Millennium Suite and Activity Room bookings, partially offset with higher electricity costs.

Health & Wellbeing - £34.2K underspend

Variance mainly due to externally funded social prescribing and community development co-ordinator projects offset with a contribution to reserves for a revised date of delivery in 20-21.

Council Tax Benefits - £3.1K overspend

Variance due to the Run-off of the Council Tax Benefits scheme which was abolished in 2013.

Rent Allowances - £121.1K overspend

Credit and the impact on caseload, in addition overpayment recoveries are lower than anticipated, this is partially offset wit a contribution from Reserves

Housing Benefit Administration - £42.7K overspend

Variance mainly due to required software upgrade offset with a contribution from the New Burdens Grant Reserves.

Rent Rebates - £2.6K overspend

Variance due to a lower subsidy on the increased demand for emergency accommodation.

Transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves Analysis - £39.6K

Variance due to an additional contributions from the Housing Benefits reserve (£85.2k) for additional expenditure on Rent Allowances and (£52.7k) to fund computing equipment. Additional contributions to the Joint Use Maintenance Leisure reserves of £32.2k. A lower than anticipated transfer from Housing Benefit reserve of £29.4k for Housing Needs and a transfer to the Leisure Reserve of £7.3k to fund the previously approved Marketing officer post in 20/21.

Public Protection Portfolio. Outturn Summary 2019/20

	Current Approved Estimate 2019/20	Actual Expenditure	Variation to Estimate	Analysis of Variance	
				Controllable Budget Variance	Non Controllable Recharge Variance
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Protection					
Licencing & Hackney Carriages	110,000	28,496	(81,504)	(48,599)	(32,906)
Environmental Protection	312,700	302,731	(9,969)	(2,858)	(7,112)
Food, Health & Safety	230,400	226,853	(3,547)	(3,780)	233
Comm Protection & Dog Control	674,700	671,583	(3,117)	(5,320)	2,203
Public Sector Housing	251,100	409,339	158,239	(50,082)	208,322
Public Protection	**1,578,900**	**1,639,001**	**60,101**	**(110,639)**	**170,740**
Transfer to/from Earmarked Reserves	**(61,800)**	**(16,000)**	**45,800**	**45,800**	**0**
Total	**1,517,100**	**1,623,001**	**105,901**	**(64,839)**	**170,740**

Total Controllable Variance for Portfolio of (£65K) underspend

Licencing & Hackney Carriages - £48.6k underspend
Variances mainly due to additional taxi licencing income and staff vacancies.

Environmental Protection - £2.9k underspend
No Major Variances

Food, Health & Safety - £3.8k underspend
Variance due to vacancies partially offset with lower licencing income.

Comm Protection & Dog Control - £5.3k underspend
Variance due to Staff Vacancies and an underspend on the Sanctuary scheme of £7k. Additional expenditure on CCTV replacement £11k is offset with a contribution from the CCTV reserve.

Public Sector Housing - £50.1k underspend

Variance due to an underspend on the grant funded Rogue Landlord Project, income from the Selective Licencing scheme and additional repayments of improvements grants offset with a transfer to the Selective Licencing Reserve for continued delivery in 2020/21.

Transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves Analysis - £45.8K

Variance due to an additional net transfer to the Selective Licencing reserve (£33.9k), which includes (£20k) grant funding for the Rogue Landlord element of the project to be used for continued delivery in 2020/21, a lower than anticipated transfer from the Community & Crime reserve of £8k due to the Empty Homes Officer post being funded from base budget, plus an additional contribution from the CCTV reserve £11k for additional CCTV replacements.

Environment Portfolio. Outturn Summary 2019/20

	Current Approved Estimate 2019/20	Actual Expenditure	Variation to Estimate	Analysis of Variance	
				Controllable Budget Variance	Non Controllable Recharge Variance
	£	£	£	£	£
Environment					
Waste Management	2,101,800	2,220,172	118,372	25,914	92,458
Trade Waste	(140,700)	(176,720)	(36,020)	(16,082)	(19,938)
Street Care	982,500	940,531	(41,969)	7,632	(49,601)
Public Conveniences	20,000	30,537	10,537	9,208	1,329
Direct Services Service Support	1,300	1,212	(88)	14,182	(14,270)
Building Services	0	719	719	(964)	1,683
Car Parks	83,400	113,278	29,878	38,743	(8,864)
Fleet Management	(11,800)	0	11,800	16,848	(5,048)
Parks	1,799,400	1,787,446	(11,955)	24,562	(36,517)
Parks - External Works	181,200	137,241	(43,959)	(18,178)	(25,781)
Cemeteries	(65,000)	(59,177)	5,823	12,140	(6,317)
Environment	**4,952,100**	**4,995,237**	**43,137**	**114,004**	**(70,867)**
Transfer to/from Earmarked Reserves	**(84,300)**	**(116,291)**	**(31,991)**	**(31,991)**	**0**
Total	**4,867,800**	**4,878,946**	**11,146**	**82,013**	**(70,867)**

Total Controllable Variance for Portfolio of £82K overspend

Waste Management - £25.9K overspend
Additional expenditure on publicity & promotions and bin issues.

Trade Waste - £16.1K underspend
Variance due to lower trade waste disposal charges and bin issues.

Street Care - £7.6K overspend
Variance mainly due to additional non contractual overtime, agency and standby allowance costs.

Public Conveniences - £9.2K overspend
Variance due to additional expenditure on water & drainage charges.

Direct Services Service Support - £14.2K overspend
Variance due to additional expenditure on casual and agency staff to cover sickness.

Building Services - £1K underspend
No major variances.

Car Parks - £38.7K overspend

Variance mainly due to less income than anticipated from Long Stay permit sales partially offset with increased Pay and Display income.

Fleet Management - £16.8k overspend

Variance due to higher fuel prices partially offset with higher than expected vehicle and scrappage sales.

Parks - £24.6K overspend
Variance mainly due to additional security costs at Gedling Country Park café offset with a contribution from reserves, plus a lower than expected profit share from the café.

Parks - External Works - £18.1K underspend
Variance mainly due to additional income from external works during Quarter 4.

Cemeteries - £12.1K overspend
Variance mainly due to lower income and additional expenditure associated with Assisted Burial costs.

Transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves Analysis - £31.9K

Variance due to an additional transfer from the Insurance reserve for security at Gedling Country Park Café and excess on Insurance claims £28.3k, offset with reduced contributions from the Efficiency & Innovation reserve for lower expenditure on the plastic clever scheme (£4.1K) and lower transfers to the Asset Management reserve of (£20k) for lower parking fines and reduced expenditure on new litter bins. Also there was a reduced contribution from the Apprentice Reserve (£7.5k.) due to no apprentices in the year.

Growth & Regeneration Portfolio. Outturn Summary 2019/20

	Current Approved Estimate 2019/20	Actual Expenditure	Variation to Estimate	Analysis of Variance	
				Controllable Budget Variance	Non Controllable Recharge Variance
	£	£	£	£	£
Growth & Regeneration					
Development Service Support	(1,600)	822	2,422	(4,356)	6,778
Development Management	(53,800)	(40,880)	12,920	14,027	(1,107)
Planning Policy	345,100	301,773	(43,327)	(39,863)	(3,464)
Building Control Account	57,300	52,537	(4,763)	(2,652)	(2,111)
Building Control Fee Earning Account	16,200	12,718	(3,482)	9,130	(12,612)
Land Charges	(9,500)	8,659	18,159	6,710	11,448
Economic Development	442,900	350,476	(92,424)	(89,979)	(2,445)
Housing Strategy	134,300	125,187	(9,113)	(68)	(9,045)
Growth & Regeneration	**930,900**	**811,290**	**(119,610)**	**(107,052)**	**(12,558)**
Transfer to/from Earmarked Reserves	**(192,600)**	**(60,367)**	**132,233**	**132,233**	**0**
Total	**738,300**	**750,924**	**12,624**	**25,182**	**(12,558)**

Total Controllable Variance for Portfolio of £25K overspend

Development Service Support - £4.4K underspend
No major variances

Development Management - £14.0K overspend
Variance due to lower CIL/S106 administration fees and Pre-Application Advice income and overspends in staffing advertising, consultancy and planning advertisements

Planning Policy - £39.9K underspend

Variance due to underspends on consultancy for the evidence preparation for the Local Plan, a deferral of the CIL review to 2020/21 which are both offset by a reduced contribution from reserves and a Custom Build grant from Government offset by a contribution to the New Burdens reserve.

Building Control Account - £2.7K underspend
No major variances

Building Control Fee Earning Account - £9.1K overspend
Variance due to underachievement of Income during the year which will recovered by future fees.

Land Charges - £6.7K overspend
Variance due to lower income than expected on land searches.

Economic Development - £90.0K underspend

Variance mainly due vacant posts and Economic Development Intervention Pots which are deferred for delivery until 2020/21 and offset with a reduced contribution from reserves.

Housing Strategy - £0K
No major variances

Transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves Analysis - £132.2K

Significant Variance mainly due to Transfers to the NNDR Pool Reserve of (£61.6k) for the Economic Development Strategic Intervention Pots for revised delivery date in 2020/21, transfers to the Local Development Fund reserve of (£27.5k) for the deferral of the CIL review to 2020/21, Consultancy work for the evidence preparation for the Local Plan of (£21k), a Custom Build Grant of (£17.5k).

Resources & Reputation Portfolio. Outturn Summary 2019/20

	Current Approved Estimate 2019/20	Actual Expenditure	Variation to Estimate	Analysis of Variance	
				Controllable Budget Variance	Non Controllable Recharge Variance
	£	£	£	£	£
Resources & Reputation					
Organisational Development	(2,500)	2,309	4,809	(22,012)	26,822
Corporate Management	1,072,900	1,107,948	35,048	21,806	13,242
Health & Safety and Emergency Planning	38,700	19,207	(19,493)	(13,239)	(6,254)
Legal Services	22,900	3,635	(19,265)	(439)	(18,826)
Central Print Room	0	58	58	(3,896)	3,955
Postages	0	0	0	(2,052)	2,052
Registration Of Electors	173,600	143,573	(30,027)	(25,033)	(4,993)
Elections	159,200	184,251	25,051	18,834	6,217
Estates & Valuation	25,000	1,214	(23,786)	(4,989)	(18,797)
Public Land & Buildings	47,000	57,569	10,569	(2,593)	13,161
Information Technology	38,300	5,023	(33,277)	(107,677)	74,400
Communications & Publicity	19,000	1,546	(17,454)	8,060	(25,515)
Corporate Officers	42,300	69,102	26,802	(3,240)	30,042
Business Units	(2,900)	(4,746)	(1,846)	4,692	(6,538)
Public Offices	(4,800)	23,467	28,267	18,304	9,963
Corporate Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Services	(15,600)	(460)	15,140	(8,928)	24,068
Customer Services	(28,200)	7,214	35,414	(14,176)	49,590
Insurance Premiums	(53,800)	5,853	59,653	6,570	53,082
Revenues-Local Taxation	641,000	327,964	(313,036)	(265,569)	(47,467)
Central Provisions Account	32,500	53,807	21,307	21,307	0
Non Distributed Costs	270,000	274,527	4,527	4,527	0
Corporate Income & Expenditure	190,300	(440,906)	(631,206)	10,328	(641,534)
Movement in Reserves (MiRs)	(1,461,300)	(978,752)	482,548	(75,088)	557,636
Resources & Reputation	**1,203,600**	**863,404**	**(340,196)**	**(434,502)**	**94,306**
Transfer to/from Earmarked Reserves	**(806,000)**	**(363,208)**	**442,792**	**442,792**	**0**
Total	**397,600**	**500,197**	**102,597**	**8,290**	**94,306**

Total Controllable Variance for Portfolio of £8K overspend

Organisational Development - £22.0K underspend
Variance mainly due to savings on training expenses and fees from providing external training.

Corporate Management - £21.8K overspend
Variance mainly due to relocation expenses and interim Corporate Management arrangements.

Health & Safety and Emergency Planning. - £13.2K underspend
Lower than anticipated flood relief claims offset with a reduced contribution from the severe weather reserve.

Legal - £0.4K underspend
No Major Variance.

Central Print Room - £3.9K underspend
No Major Variance.

Postages - £2.1K underspend
No Major Variances

Registration Of Electors - £25.0K underspend
Variance mainly due to increased Government grant, vacancy savings and lower printing costs.

Elections - £18.8K overspend

Variance mainly due to higher staff, postage, printing an equipment purchase costs for the local election, partially offset by a contribution from reserves for IT equipment.

Estates & Valuation - £5.0K underspend
Variance mainly due to outstanding asset valuation works to be completed in 20/21 offset with a contribution to reserves, and an overspend on staff cost due to maternity pay.

Public Land & Buildings - £2.6K underspend
No Major Variance.

Information Technology - £107.7K underspend

Variance due to a re-alignment of licences spanning more than one financial year, which has resulted in some expenditure being accrued into 2020/21. Lower than expected expenditure on IT replacement has resulted is offset with a lower contribution from the IT replacement reserve and an underspend on the Digital Agenda is offset by a contribution to reserves.

Communications & Publicity - £8.1K overspend

Variance relates to lower than expected income on advertising and sponsorship.

Corporate Officers - £3.2K underspend
Variance due to vacancy savings.

Business Units - £4.7K overspend
Variance mainly due to writing off rent arrears.

Public Offices - £18.3K overspend
Variance mainly due to contribution to office refurbishment costs offset by a contribution from reserves.

Financial Services - £8.9K underspend
Variance mainly due to vacant staffing hours and lower procurement costs.

Customer Services - £14.2 underspend
Variance mainly due to lower than anticipated overtime costs and mileage payments.

Insurance Premiums - £6.6K overspend
Variance due to the amount paid on insurance claims offset by income from settlements and a contribution from the Insurance Reserve.

Revenues-Local Taxation - £47.5K overspend

Variance mainly due to lower than anticipated income from Summons Costs and NNDR Cost of Collection, additional spending on Empty Homes Review and discretionary Council Tax relief . Partially offset by an underspend on the Shared Property Inspector, reduction in staff hours, and contributions from other Precepting Authorities.

Central Provisions Account - £21.3k Overspend

Variance due to an increase in Debtors Bad Debt provision. Lower expenditure on the Covid-19 response budget in 19-20 offset with a reduced contribution from reserves to enable delivery in 20-21. Brexit preparation grant from the government offset with a contribution to reserves.

Non Distributed Costs - £4.5k Overspend
No Major Variances

Corporate Income & Expenditure - £10.3k Overspend
Variance due to a loss of the Property fund capital values offset with a corresponding entry movement in reserves below, and additional investment interest.

Movement in Reserves (MiRs) - £75k Overspend
Variance due to loss of Property Fund Capital values offset with corresponding entry above. Reduced Direct Revenue Financing of the Capital Programme due to deferred schemes offset with associated contribution from reserves.

Transfer to / (from) Earmarked Reserves Analysis - £442.8K	
Significant variance mainly due to:	
Additional Contribution to the NNDR Pool Surplus	313,200
Additional contribution to the Efficiency & Innovation Reserve for IT Digital services, and saving made on the Procurement contract.	57,500
Lower Direct Revenue Financing required due to deferral of capital schemes	40,400
Lower than expected contributions from the Transformation Reserve due to Covid-19 delivery related expenditure that occurred in 20/21 and a lower contribution to selling legal services project.	34,300
Additional contributions to the Earmarked Grant reserves for Brexit preparation	17,500
Severe Weather Reserve - Lower claims for flood damage than expected	13,500
Asset Valuations to be completed in 20/21	10,800
Lower than anticipated Apprentices in the year	9,300
Contribution to Gedling Homes for refurbishment of Civic Centre kitchen and toilets	(20,000)
Local Taxation - additional contributions for RV Finder and Discretionary Council Tax Relief. Reduced contribution for Shared Property Inspector.	(13,200)
Additional Council Tax Hardship discretionary relief	(7,200)
Insurance Premiums - Broker fees and insurance claims excess.	(6,000)
Legal-Transparency work funded by earmarked reserve	(4,300)
Elections - purchase of hardware funded by IER reserve	(3,000)

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Appendix 2

GENERAL FUND BALANCE AND EARMARKED RESERVES 2019/20

	Current Estimate 2019/20 £000	Actual Outturn 2019/20 £000	Variance 2019/20 £000
General Fund Balance at 1 April 2019	**5,161**	**5,161**	0
Plus:			
GBC Council Tax Requirement from Collection Fund	6,035	6,035	0
GBC share of declared previous year Council Tax Collection Fund surplus/(deficit)	0	0	0
Business Rates	3,978	3,955	(23)
New Homes Bonus	482	482	0
RSG & Other grants	0	10	10
Parish Levy	715	715	0
Less:			
Committee Expenditure	(11,676)	(11,733)	(57)
Parish Precept	(715)	(715)	0
General Fund Balance at 31 March 2020	**3,980**	**3,910**	**(70)**
Movement in General Fund Balance	***(1,181)***	***(1,251)***	***(70)***
Earmarked Reserves (see Appendix 3 for detail)			
Opening Balance 1 April 2019	**6,795**	**6,795**	0
Closing Balance 31 March 2020	**5,411**	**5,982**	571
Movement in Earmarked Reserves	***(1,384)***	***(813)***	***571***
Grand Total Reserves at 31 March 2020	**9,391**	**9,892**	**501**

Memorandum - Actual Movement on Balances 2019/20	**£000's**
Reduction in General Fund Balance	*(1,251)*
Reduction in Earmarked Reserves	*(813)*
Actual Net INCREASE/(DECREASE) in Total Reserves 2019/20	***(2,064)***

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Movement on Earmarked Reserves

Reserve	Original Estimate 2019/20				Revised Estimate 2019/20				Outturn 2019/20			
	Opening Balance 01/04/19	Transfer to Reserve	Transfer from Reserve	Balance 31/03/20	Opening Balance 01/04/19	Transfer to Reserve	Transfer from Reserve	Balance 31/03/20	Opening Balance 01/04/19	Transfer to Reserve	Transfer from Reserve	Balance 31/03/20
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Leisure Strategy Reserve	**(237,000)**			**(237,000)**	**(237,000)**			**(237,000)**	**(237,000)**			**(237,000)**
Joint Use & Base Maintenance Reserve	**(80,679)**			**(80,679)**	**(80,679)**			**(80,679)**	**(80,679)**	(32,242)		**(112,922)**
Pub Watch/Shop Radio Replacement Reserve	**(26,961)**	(3,500)		**(30,461)**	**(26,961)**	(3,500)		**(30,461)**	**(26,961)**	(3,500)		**(30,461)**
Building Control Reserve	**(10,130)**			**(10,130)**	**(10,130)**		10,100	**(30)**	**(10,130)**		10,130	**(0)**
Community & Crime Reserves	**(76,437)**		11,000	**(65,437)**	**(76,437)**		50,200	**(26,237)**	**(76,437)**		37,130	**(39,308)**
IT Replacement Reserve	**(664,904)**	(77,000)	259,100	**(482,804)**	**(664,904)**	(77,000)	259,100	**(482,804)**	**(664,904)**	(77,000)	238,934	**(502,970)**
Risk Mgmt Reserve (Health & Safety)	**(74,708)**		7,500	**(67,208)**	**(74,708)**		24,500	**(50,208)**	**(74,708)**		22,900	**(51,808)**
Budget Redn Risk Reserve	**(175,900)**			**(175,900)**	**(175,900)**		175,900	**0**	**(175,900)**		175,900	**0**
S106 Revenue Reserve	**(191,608)**		29,000	**(162,608)**	**(191,608)**		29,000	**(162,608)**	**(191,608)**		28,976	**(162,632)**
Housing & Housing Benefits Reserve	**(415,703)**		15,000	**(400,703)**	**(415,703)**		101,100	**(314,603)**	**(415,703)**		161,969	**(253,734)**
Insurance Reserve	**(298,721)**	(35,000)		**(333,721)**	**(298,721)**	(35,000)	30,000	**(303,721)**	**(298,721)**	(35,160)	39,363	**(294,518)**
Efficiency & Innovation Reserve	**(270,927)**		10,000	**(260,927)**	**(270,927)**		17,600	**(253,327)**	**(270,927)**	(44,300)	5,825	**(309,402)**
Asset Management Reserve	**(532,221)**	(61,100)	15,000	**(578,321)**	**(532,221)**	(61,100)	205,500	**(387,821)**	**(532,221)**	(39,287)	126,379	**(445,129)**
Local Development Framework Reserve	**(108,214)**		60,000	**(48,214)**	**(108,214)**	(14,700)	62,500	**(60,414)**	**(108,214)**	(32,146)	9,340	**(131,020)**
Earmarked Grants Reserve	**(925,667)**	0	30,100	**(895,567)**	**(784,167)**	(115,600)	246,300	**(653,467)**	**(784,167)**	(188,850)	356,920	**(616,097)**
CCTV Reserve	**(220,781)**	(25,800)	30,000	**(216,581)**	**(220,781)**	(25,800)	30,000	**(216,581)**	**(220,781)**	(25,800)	43,000	**(203,581)**
LA Mortgage Scheme Reserve (LAMS)	**(110,593)**			**(110,593)**	**(110,593)**			**(110,593)**	**(110,593)**			**(110,593)**
Apprentice Reserve	**(75,928)**		16,800	**(59,128)**	**(75,928)**		16,800	**(59,128)**	**(75,928)**			**(75,928)**
NNDR Pool Reserve	**(1,080,621)**		454100	**(626,521)**	**(1,080,621)**		225,000	**(855,621)**	**(1,080,621)**	(313,115)	150,802	**(1,242,933)**
Transformation Fund Reserve	**(767,655)**			**(767,655)**	**(767,655)**		175,700	**(591,955)**	**(767,655)**		131,779	**(635,876)**
Economic Development Fund Reserve	**(385,408)**		30000	**(355,408)**	**(385,408)**	(15,300)	65,000	**(335,708)**	**(385,408)**	(15,300)	132,500	**(268,208)**
Property Management Fund	**(64,000)**			**(64,000)**	**(64,000)**		7,500	**(56,500)**	**(64,000)**	(10,800)		**(74,800)**
Selective Licensing	**0**				**(141,500)**			**(141,500)**	**(141,500)**	(41,400)		**(182,900)**
Total Reserves	**(6,794,765)**	**(202,400)**	**967,600**	**(6,029,565)**	**(6,794,765)**	**(348,000)**	**1,731,800**	**(5,410,965)**	**(6,794,765)**	**(858,900)**	**1,671,847**	**(5,981,819)**
Net Transfer (to) / from reserves	**765,200**				**1,383,800**				**812,947**			

Appendix 3

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MEMBERS POT

OUTTURN SUMMARY
Members Pot Expenditure 2019/20

	£		
Budget 2019/20	82,000	No. of Councillors:	41
		Spending their full allocation	41
		Part spending their allocation	0
Less Total Expenditure	82,000	Not spending their allocation	0
Balance Unspent			

Breakdown of Grants/Contributions

Name	£ Amount
1st A Porchester Brownies	100
1st Daybrook Brownies	150
1st Gedling Brownies	150
1st Porchester Brownies	100
1st Porchester Guides	100
1st Porchester Rainbows	100
1st Porchester Scouts, Cubs & Beavers	300
2nd Calverton Brownies	250
37th Nottingham Company Boys Brigade	508
4th Nottingham Company Girls Brigade	508
74th Nottingham Rainbows, Brownies & Guides	150
Age Concern Carlton & District	450
Age UK Men in Sheds	761
All Hallows Church	425
All Hallows School	295
AMC Going Banana's Holiday Club	450
AMC Mental Health Befriending & Support Group	2050
Arno Vale School	200
Arnold Association of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes	600
Arnold Civil Defence Institute	200
Arnold Food Bank	1094.20
Arnold Hill Academy	150
Arnold in Bloom	350
Arnold Local Area Forum	150
Arnold Local History Group	400
Arnold Methodist Church Holiday from Home Project	100
Arnold Swmming Club	100
Arnold Town FC	100
Arnold Town FC U'15	200
Bags of Blessings	100
Balfour Conservative Club	200
Beacon Lodge (Turning Point) Gedling	55
Bestwood Miners Welfare Sports Club	300
Bestwood Village Christmas Tree Group	200
Bestwood Village Park Run	219
Breathe Easy Arnold Group	250
Brickyard Youth Club	350
British Lung Foundation Group for Gedling	200
Burton Joyce & Bulcote Local History Society	200
Burton Joyce & Bulcote Village Hall	500
Burton Joyce & Bulcote WI	250
Burton Joyce Archery Club	62.50
Burton Joyce Parish Council	50
Burton Joyce Primary School	300
Burton Joyce Primary School PTA	50
Calverton & District Art Society	200
Calverton & District U3A	429
Calverton Bowls Club	400
Calverton Cricket Club	600
Calverton Miners Welfare FC Colts	110
Calverton Preservation & History Society	500
Calverton Theatre Group	440
Calverton Working Mens Club	350
Caribbean Elders Lunch Club	250
Carlton Forum Swimming Club	650
Carlton Pre-school Playgroup	350
Carlton Town Football Club	410
Colwick Tots	200
Coppice Farm Primary School	600
CORE Centre	600
Cornwater Evergreens	600
Create a Greener Community - Calverton	300
Creative Care East Midlands Ltd	220
Eagles Nest Church Arnold	1000
Emmaual Church	719
Ernehale Colts	600
Euro Jam Scouting - Yestin Price	250
Expressive Arts Academy	1000
Foxhill Residents Fund	950
Friends for Life Aye-Up-Mi-Duck	200
Friends of Arnot Hill Park	320
Friends of Bestwood Country Park	200
Friends of Breckhill Recreation Ground	300
Friends of Gedling Country Park	200
Friends of Killisick Park	200
Friends of Onchan Park	843
Friends of Roberts Recreation Ground	500
GBC - Arts Development	2025.50
GBC - Bonington Theatre	555
GBC - Community Relations	155.80
GBC - Localities Killisick	800
GBC - Localities Netherfield	2200
GBC - Localities Newstead	750
GBC - PASC	5922
Gedling Asian Elders	200

Name	£ Amount
Gedling Conservation Trust	400
Giving for Gedling Humanitarian Centre	539.5
Gedling Play Forum	3647.45
Gedling Southbank Football Club	384
Gedling Southbank U12 Rovers	500
Gedling Youth Council	650
Glendarragh Dance Academy	118
Guinness Care	140
Haywood Road Community Association	250
Haywood Road Preschool Play Group	250
Honeywood Estate Action Team	500
Hope Nottingham Carlton Food Bank	250
Inspire Culture	298
International Women's Day	600
Killisick Junior School	610
Lambley Parish Council	1000
Leapool Allotment Association	200
Linby Parish Council	750
Little Lambs Baby & Toddler Group	350
Lowdham Church of England Primary School	200
Mapperley All Stars Coaching	200
Mapperley All Stars Football Club	800
Netherfield & Colwick Senior Citizen's Club	353
Netherfield & District Women's Institute	200
Netherfield Boys & Girls Football Club	300
Netherfield Forum	400
Netherfield Parents Forum	350
Netherfield Primary School	200
New Writers UK	150
Newstead Events Group	300
Newstead Youth Club	300
Nottingham Community Housing Association	587
Papplewick & Linby Cricket Club	300
Papplewick Village Fayre Group	300
Parkinson Society	500
Paviors RFC	240
PDSA	200
Phoenix Art & Craft Society	50
Phoenix Boxing Club	650
Phoenix Farm Open Door Project	1250
Piggin Café	100
Ravenshead Memory Lane Group	300
Ravenshead Neighbourhood Watch	300
Ravenshead Parish Council	1600
Ravenshead Ready Call	300
Redhill Road Runners	650
Remedi	100
Richard Herrod Community Group	450
Rushcliffe & Gedling Transport Scheme	125
Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry	200
St. Albans Activity & Recreation Society	300
St. Helen's Old Church Hall	400
St. Johns Church of England Primary School, Colwick	-250
St. Johns Church of England Primary School, Colwick	250
St. John's the Baptist Church	125
St. Johns the Baptist Primary School Colwick	400
St. Mark's Church Woodthorpe	400
St. Mary's Church Arnold	200
St. Mary's Parish Church, Newstead	300
St. Pauls Carlton, Men in Sheds Project	250
St. Pauls Church Carlton	700
St. Pauls Church Daybrook	150
St. Timothy's Community Centre	400
St. Timothy's Friendship Group	274
Stanhope School Foundation Unit	100
Stoke Bardolph Village Hall	815
The Basement Zone c/o Phoenix Farm Methodist Church	1014.55
The Beacon	400
The Bipolar Lift CIC	200
The Good Shepherd PTA	172.5
The Inner Wheel of Carlton	140
The Village Lunch	450
Toddler Time	600
Warren Action Group	500
We R Here	7940
Westdale Pre-School	300
Westdale Primary School	200
Woodborough Celtic Football Club	100
Woodborough Community Association	220
Woodborough Parish Council	680

82,000

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Appendix 5

CAPITAL OUTTURN 2019/20

PORTFOLIO	SCHEME	2019/20 APPROVED BUDGET £	2019/20 FINAL OUTTURN £	VARIANCE £	PROPOSED CARRY FORWARDS £
COMMUNITY RELATIONS	Aid to Parishes	3,700	0	(3,700)	3,700
		3,700	**0**	**(3,700)**	**3,700**
HOUSING, HEALTH & WELLBEING	Burton Road - Affordable Housing	142,300.00	142,174.88	(125)	
	Station Road Carlton	30,000.00	27,112.95	(2,887)	2,900.00
	AMF - CLC Changing Rooms	10,000.00	0.00	(10,000)	10,000.00
	Redhill Replace Gym Equipment 2019	57,000.00	56,853.99	(146)	
	AMF - ALC Lift Repairs	25,000.00	0.00	(25,000)	25,000
		264,300	**226,142**	**(38,158)**	**37,900**
PUBLIC PROTECTION	Disabled Facilities Grants	1,110,000.00	1,027,066.52	(82,933)	83,000
		1,110,000	**1,027,067**	**(82,933)**	**83,000**
ENVIRONMENT	Car Park Resurfacing Arnold	15,000.00	14,614.00	(386)	
	Council Chamber parking spaces	15,000.00	0.00	(15,000)	15,000.00
	Rplace Scarab Minor GN12EKU	70,200.00	70,214.00	14	
	Replace Ford Transit/ plastic body FG11WCY	24,600.00	24,610.00	10	
	Replace Ford Transit Platform Lift FE59LTO	52,000.00	51,977.00	(23)	
	Replace Ford Transit Crew Tail FP60KGN	23,800.00	23,840.00	40	
	Replace Dennis Elite VU11HXE	0.00	-315.00	(315)	
	Replace Ford Transit Connect FD09EPZ	11,700.00	11,747.28	47	
	Replace Ford Fiesta YR61DTZ	11,800.00	11,747.28	(53)	
	Replace Ford Fiesta YR61DWM	11,800.00	11,747.28	(53)	
	Replace Engine Management Fault Finder	11,000.00	7,270.00	(3,730)	
	New Pet Cremation Refridgerated Ford Transit	0.00	-800.00	(800)	
	Replace Ford Transit Cage Tail Lift YT12YHK	33,000.00	0.00	(33,000)	33,000.00
	Replace Dennis Elite VK62CRJ	180,000.00	178,920.00	(1,080)	1,000.00
	Replace Dennis Elite VK62CRU	172,400.00	171,324.00	(1,076)	1,000.00
	Replace Ford Transit FD09EPN	19,300.00	19,308.76	9	
	Street Cleaning Response Team vehicle	30,000.00	29,955.00	(45)	
	Gedling Country Park	19,600.00	3,000.00	(16,600)	16,600.00
	Cinder Path Netherfield	3,000.00	4,125.33	1,125	
	Haywood Road Play Area	136,300.00	136,734.04	434	
	PASC Trees/Landscaping equipment	72,800.00	72,746.00	(54)	
	Muirfield Recreation Ground Redevelopment	100,000.00	100,000.00	0	
	Conway Road Recreation Ground	102,000.00	10,157.34	(91,843)	91,800.00
	Gedling Country Park Seating Area	0.00	1,464.00	1,464	
	Gedling Country Park Viewing Platforms	133,000.00	90,182.57	(42,817)	42,800.00
	Thackeray´s Lane Nature Trail Lighting	13,100.00	13,180.22	80	
	AMF - GCP Car Park Extension	150,000.00	47,422.81	(102,577)	102,600.00
	AMF - Carnarvon Grove Play Area	38,700.00	38,653.00	(47)	
		1,450,100	**1,143,825**	**(306,275)**	**303,800**
GROWTH & REGENERATION	Westdale Lane Surgery - S106	200,000.00	199,832.47	(168)	
	Arnold Market	100,000.00	105,392.26	5,392	
		300,000	**305,225**	**5,225**	**0**
RESOURCES & REPUTATION	Civic Centre Public Toilets	72,000.00	0.00	(72,000)	72,000.00
	Depot security barriers/signage	40,000.00	0.00	(40,000)	40,000.00
	IT Licences - Microsoft Office	88,000.00	87,787.67	(212)	
	All Weather Pitch Carlton Le Willows	300,000.00	300,000.00	0	
	Commercial Property	900,000.00	0.00	(900,000)	900,000.00
	AMF - Footpath Resurfacing	10,700.00	9,025.00	(1,675)	1,700.00
	AMF - Equipment Replacement	65,000.00	0.00	(65,000)	65,000.00
	AMF - Footpath Repairs	8,000.00	8,000.00	0	
		1,483,700	**404,813**	**(1,078,887)**	**1,078,700**
TOTAL		**4,611,800**	**3,107,071**	**(1,504,729)**	**1,507,100**

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ALL COMMITTED CAPITAL CARRY FORWARD REQUESTS, PLUS UNCOMMITTED CAPITAL REQUESTS UNDER £50,000
2019/20 to 2020/21

APPENDIX 6

Schemes Approved by the Chief Financial Officer

Department: All

Ref's

A Work Committed (Ordered/Contract Agreed)

B Not Committed but affected by Policy Decision/ significant impact on Service Prov'n

Scheme	Approved Budget £	2019/20 Actual				Reason for Carry Forward	
		Actual Exp 2019/20 £	Reserved Creditors 2019/20 £	Total 2019/20 Actual £	Carry Forward Requested £	Ref A/B	Details
Stoke Bardolph PC	3,700	0	0	0	3,700	A	Awaiting claim from Parish Council.
Station Road - Carlton	30,000	1,051	26,100	27,200	2,900	A	Demolition partially complete, will be finalised early in 20/21
Calverton Leisure Centre Changing Rooms	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	B	Tender process completed, contract to be awarded early 20/21.
Arnold Leisure Centre Lift Repairs	25,000	0	0	0	25,000	A	Delay due to Covid-19 expected to complete by September 2020.
Gedling Country Park	19,600	3,000	0	3,000	16,600	B	Awaiting identification of schemes for 10 year delivery plan in Gedling Country Park.
Gedling Country Park Viewing Platforms	133,000	90,182	0	90,182	42,800	A	Delay due to Covid-9, completion expected in 2020/21
Gedling Country Park Car Park Extension	150,000	47,423	0	47,423	102,600	A	Delay due to Covid-9, completion expected in 20/21
Conway Road Recn Ground	102,000	10,157	0	10,157	91,800	A	Scheme delayed due to inclement weather and Covid-19, completion expected early in 2020/21.
Depot security barriers/sign	40,000	0	0	0	40,000	A	Deferral of scheme to 2020/21 due to re-phasing of works.
Civic Centre Car Parking Spaces	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	B	Scheme deferred, contract awarded early 2020/21.
Replace Ford Transit Cage Tail Lift YT12 YHK	33,000	0	0	0	33,000	A	Optimised Asset life vehicle on order for September 2020
Replace Dennis Elite VK62CRJ	180,000	178,920		178,920	1,000	A	Signage for vehicle to be completed in 2020/21.
Replace Dennis Elite VK62CRU	172,400	171,324		171,324	1,000	A	Signage for vehicle to be completed in 2020/21.
Footpath Resurfacing	10,700	9,025		9,025	1,700	B	Awaiting identification of schemes.
TOTAL	**924,400**	**511,082**	**26,100**	**537,231**	**387,100**		

NON-COMMITTED CAPITAL CARRY FORWARD REQUESTS OVER £50,000
2019/20 to 2020/21

APPENDIX 6

Schemes to be Approved by Council

Department: All

Scheme	Approved Budget	2019/20 Actual			Reason for Carry Forward
		Actual Exp 2019/20 £	Total 2019/20 Actual £	Carry Forward Requested £	Details
Disabled Faciities Grants	1,110,000	1,027,066	1,027,066	83,000	Some schemes delayed due to Covid-19 Pandemic, delivery expected in 2020/21.
Civic Centre Public Toilets	72,000	0	0	72,000	Scheme deferred to 2020/21.
Commercial Property Investment	900,000	0	0	900,000	Deferral due to an unsuccessful bid. The funds will be made available for alternative investments in 2020/21.
IT Equipment Replacement	65,000	0	0	65,000	Purchase of IT equiptment due to a deferral of Windows10 and Agile working.
TOTAL	**2,147,000**	**1,027,066**	**1,027,066**	**1,120,000**	

Appendix 7

CAPITAL FINANCING SUMMARY 2019/20

	£	£	£
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2019/20 REQUIRING FINANCING			**3,107,071**
RESOURCES APPLIED			
Money Provided by Other Persons			
Capital Grants Receivable:			
DFG	1,027,068		
FCC Communities - Murfield Road Play Area	100,000		
RDPE - GCP Viewing Platforms	78,000		
FCC Communities - Haywood Road Play Area	70,001		
FCC Communities - Cinderpath	4,125		
		1,279,194	
Contributions:			
S106	405,734		
		405,734	
Total Money Provided by Other Persons			**1,684,928**
Revenue Contributions			**178,800**
Total Usable Capital Receipts Applied			**581,346**
Total Prudential Borrowing Applied			**661,997**
TOTAL RESOURCES APPLIED 2019/20			**3,107,071**

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Gedling Borough Council

Nottinghamshire County Council Pension Fund

Pension accounting disclosure as at 31 March 2020

Prepared in accordance with IAS19

Barnett Waddingham LLP

21 May 2020

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Introduction

We have been instructed by Nottinghamshire County Council, the administering authority to the Nottinghamshire County Council Pension Fund (the Fund), to undertake pension expense calculations in respect of pension benefits provided by the Local Government Pension Scheme (the LGPS) to employees of Gedling Borough Council (the Employer) as at 31 March 2020. We have taken account of current LGPS Regulations, as amended, as at the date of this report.

We previously provided a report, dated 30 April 2020, based on fund asset information as at 31 December 2019. This report has been updated with fund asset information as at 31 March 2020.

This report is addressed to the Employer and its advisers; in particular, this report is likely to be of relevance to the Employer's auditor.

These figures are prepared in accordance with our understanding of International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19).

This advice complies with Technical Actuarial Standard 100: Principles for Technical Actuarial Work (TAS 100).

The figures quoted will form the basis of the balance sheet and funding status disclosures to be made by the Employer as at 31 March 2020 in respect of its pension obligations under the LGPS. The projected pension expense calculations for the year to 31 March 2021 may be used for the purpose of any interim financial reporting during the year to 31 March 2021. However, it may subsequently be necessary to adjust these projections following the occurrence of any material events such as curtailments, settlements or the discontinuance of the Employer's participation in the Fund.

Further information relating to our treatment of GMP is included on page 9 of this disclosure.

Please note that an allowance was made for the potential impact of the McCloud & Sargeant judgement in the results provided to the Employer at the last accounting date and therefore is already included in the starting position for this report. This allowance is therefore incorporated in the roll forward approach and is remeasured at the accounting date along with the normal LGPS liabilities.

Please note we have not made any allowance for IFRIC14 in our calculations. We would be happy to speak to the Employer or their auditor if more information is required.

IAS19 also requires the disclosure of any other employer provided pension benefits which are not paid from the Fund itself: examples include additional pensions paid on retirement under the Discretionary Payment Regulations. We have only valued such additional liabilities, which would not be covered in the formal LGPS valuation, to the extent that they have been notified to us and are as disclosed in the Valuation data section of this report.

Amendments to the IAS19 standard now requires that, when determining any past service cost or gain or loss on settlement, the net defined benefit liability is remeasured using current assumptions and the fair value of plan assets at the time of the event. The amendment does, however, note that the extra remeasurement does not need to be applied where the application of that remeasurement is immaterial. We have treated 3 events, which occurred over the accounting period, as material 'special events'.

Characteristics of defined benefit plans and associated risks

The LGPS is a defined benefit statutory scheme administered in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and currently provides benefits based on career average revalued earnings. Full details of the benefits being valued are as set out in the Regulations as amended and summarised on the LGPS website and the Fund's membership booklet.

The administering authority for the Fund is Nottinghamshire County Council. The Pension Fund Committee oversees the management of the Fund whilst the day to day fund administration is undertaken by a team within the administering authority. Where appropriate some functions are delegated to the Fund's professional advisers.

As administering authority to the Fund, Nottinghamshire County Council, after consultation with the Fund Actuary and other relevant parties, is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the Funding Strategy Statement and the Investment Strategy Statement. These should be amended when appropriate based on the Fund's performance and funding.

Contributions are set every three years as a result of the actuarial valuation of the Fund required by the Regulations. The next actuarial valuation of the Fund will be carried out as at 31 March 2022 and will set contributions for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026. There are no minimum funding requirements in the LGPS but the contributions are generally set to target a funding level of 100% using the actuarial valuation assumptions.

On the Employer's withdrawal from the Fund, a cessation valuation will be carried out in accordance with Regulation 64 of the LGPS Regulations 2013 which will determine the termination contribution due by the Employer, on a set of assumptions deemed appropriate by the Fund Actuary.

In general, participating in a defined benefit pension scheme means that the Employer is exposed to a number of risks:

- Investment risk. The Fund holds investment in asset classes, such as equities, which have volatile market values and while these assets are expected to provide real returns over the long-term, the short-term volatility can cause additional funding to be required if a deficit emerges;
- Interest rate risk. The Fund's liabilities are assessed using market yields on high quality corporate bonds to discount future liability cashflows. As the Fund holds assets such as equities the value of the assets and liabilities may not move in the same way;
- Inflation risk. All of the benefits under the Fund are linked to inflation and so deficits may emerge to the extent that the assets are not linked to inflation; and
- Longevity risk. In the event that the members live longer than assumed a deficit will emerge in the Fund. There are also other demographic risks.

In addition, as many unrelated employers participate in the Nottinghamshire County Council Pension Fund, there is an orphan liability risk where employers leave the Fund but with insufficient assets to cover their pension obligations so that the difference may fall on the remaining employers.

All of the risks above may also benefit the Employer e.g. higher than expected investment returns or employers leaving the Fund with excess assets which eventually get inherited by the remaining employers.

Valuation data

Data sources

In completing our calculations for pension accounting purposes we have used the following items of data, which we received from Nottinghamshire County Council:

- The results of the valuation as at 31 March 2019 which was carried out for funding purposes and the results of the 31 March 2019 IAS19 report which was prepared for accounting purposes;
- Estimated whole Fund income and expenditure items for the period to 31 March 2020;
- Estimated Fund returns based on Fund asset statements provided (or estimated where necessary) as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020 and Fund income and expenditure as noted above;
- Estimated Fund income and expenditure in respect of the Employer for the period to 31 March 2020;
- Details of any new early retirements for the period to 31 March 2020 that have been paid out on an unreduced basis, which are not anticipated in the normal employer service cost; and
- Details of any settlements for the period to 31 March 2020.

Although some of these data items have been estimated, we do not believe that they are likely to have a material effect on the results of this report. Further, we are not aware of any material changes or events since we received the data. The data has been checked for reasonableness and we are happy that the data is sufficient for the purposes of this advice.

Employer membership statistics

The table below summarises the membership data, as at 31 March 2019 for members receiving funded benefits.

Member data summary	Number	Salaries/Pensions	Average age
		£000s	
Actives	451	9,452	47
Deferred pensioners	574	995	46
Pensioners	573	2,887	73
Unfunded pensioners	75	130	80

The service cost for the year ending 31 March 2020 is calculated using an estimate of the total pensionable payroll during the year. The estimated total pensionable payroll during the year is £9,766,000, as advised by the Employer. The projected service cost for the year ending 31 March 2021 has been calculated assuming the payroll remains at this level over the year.

Scheduled contributions

The table below summarises the minimum employer contributions due from Gedling Borough Council to the Fund over this inter-valuation period. The calculated cost of accrual of future benefits is 18.2% of payroll p.a.

Minimum employer contributions due for the period beginning	1 Apr 2020	1 Apr 2021	1 Apr 2022
Percent of payroll	18.2%	18.2%	18.2%
plus monetary amount (£000s)	413	428	443

However, Gedling Borough Council have agreed with the administering authority that they will prepay their monetary contributions for the three years to 31 March 2023 by making lump sum payments of £403,000, and £831,000 by 30 April 2020 and 30 April 2021 respectively. These lump sum payments have received an actuarially equivalent discount to the monetary rates above and Gedling Borough Council have been notified separately of these amounts. If they don't make these lump sum payments by 30 April each year, the contribution rates set out above will apply as normal.

Gedling Borough Council may pay further amounts at any time and future periodic contributions, or the timing of contributions may be adjusted on a basis approved by us.

Early retirements

We requested data on any early retirements in respect of the Employer from the administering authority for the year ending 31 March 2020.

We have been notified of three new early retirements during the year which were not allowed for at the previous accounting date. The total annual pension that came into payment was £56,900.

Assets

The return on the Fund (on a bid value to bid value basis) for the year to 31 March 2020 is estimated to be -7%. The actual return on Fund assets over the year may be different.

The estimated asset allocation for Gedling Borough Council as at 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Asset breakdown	31 Mar 2020		31 Mar 2019	
	£000s	%	£000s	%
Equities	42,608	58%	49,773	62%
Gilts	3,068	4%	2,612	3%
Other bonds	6,784	9%	7,431	9%
Property	11,008	15%	10,852	14%
Cash	3,009	4%	1,938	2%
Inflation-linked pooled fund	2,758	4%	2,914	4%
Infrastructure	4,593	6%	3,861	5%
Unit trust	0	n/a	813	1%
Total	**73,828**	**100%**	**80,194**	**100%**

Note that unit trust assets are now included in equities.

We have estimated the bid values where necessary. Please note that the individual percentages shown are to the nearest percentage point for each asset class and may not sum to 100%. The final asset allocation of the Fund assets as at 31 March 2020 is likely to be different from that shown due to estimation techniques.

Based on the above, the Employer's share of the assets of the Fund is approximately 1%.

We received the following information from the administering authority regarding the detail of their assets as at 31 March 2020, representing the percentages of the total Fund held in each asset class (split by those that have a quoted market price in an active market, and those that do not).

Asset breakdown	31 Mar 2020	
	% Quoted	% Unquoted
Fixed Interest Government Securities		
UK	4.2%	-
Corporate Bonds		
UK	3.5%	-
Overseas	5.7%	-
Equities		
UK	21.6%	0.1%
Overseas	31.7%	-
Property		
All	-	14.9%
Others		
Private Equity	-	3.1%
Infrastructure	-	6.2%
Unit trust	-	1.2%
Inflation-linked pooled fund	-	3.7%
Credit	-	1.0%
Cash/Temporary Investments	-	3.0%
Total	**66.7%**	**33.3%**

We do not have any further detail on the current asset allocation of the Fund; we suggest that if further information is required the administering authority is contacted in the first instance. Please note that as above, no adjustments for presentational purposes have been made to the percentages shown.

Actuarial methods and assumptions

Valuation approach

Valuation of the Employer's liabilities

To assess the value of the Employer's liabilities at 31 March 2020, we have rolled forward the value of the Employer's liabilities calculated for the funding valuation as at 31 March 2019, using financial assumptions that comply with IAS19.

The full actuarial valuation involved projecting future cashflows to be paid from the Fund and placing a value on them. These cashflows include pensions currently being paid to members of the Fund as well as pensions (and lump sums) that may be payable in future to members of the Fund or their dependants. These pensions are linked to inflation and will normally be payable on retirement for the life of the member or a dependant following a member's death.

It is not possible to assess the accuracy of the estimated value of liabilities as at 31 March 2020 without completing a full valuation. However, we are satisfied that the approach of rolling forward the previous valuation data to 31 March 2020 should not introduce any material distortions in the results provided that the actual experience of the Employer and the Fund has been broadly in line with the underlying assumptions, and that the structure of the liabilities is substantially the same as at the latest formal valuation. From the information we have received there appears to be no evidence that this approach is inappropriate.

Valuation of the Employer's assets

To calculate the asset share we have rolled forward the assets allocated to the Employer at 31 March 2019 allowing for investment returns (estimated where necessary), contributions paid into, and estimated benefits paid from, the Fund by and in respect of the Employer and its employees.

Experience items allowed for since the previous accounting date

As a result of allowing for actual experience, which may be different from that assumed previously, an experience item may be observed in the reconciliation to 31 March 2020. The effect of allowing for the actual experience is shown in Appendix 3.

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) Equalisation

As a result of the High Court's recent Lloyds ruling on the equalisation of GMPs between genders, a number of pension schemes have made adjustments to accounting disclosures to reflect the effect this ruling has on the value of pension liabilities. It is our understanding that HM Treasury have confirmed that the judgement "does not impact on the current method used to achieve equalisation and indexation in public service pension schemes". More information on the current method of equalisation of public service pension schemes can be found here.

On 22 January 2018, the Government published the outcome to its *Indexation and equalisation of GMP in public service pension schemes* consultation, concluding that the requirement for public service pension schemes to fully price protect the GMP element of individuals' public service pension would be extended to those individuals reaching State Pension Age (SPA) before 6 April 2021. HM Treasury published a Ministerial Direction on 4 December 2018 to implement this outcome, with effect from 6 April 2016. Details of this outcome and the Ministerial Direction can be found here.

Our valuation assumption for GMP is that the Fund will pay limited increases for members that have reached SPA by 6 April 2016, with the Government providing the remainder of the inflationary increase. For members that reach SPA after this date, we have assumed that the Fund will be required to pay the entire inflationary increase. Therefore we do not believe we need to make any adjustments to the value placed on the liabilities as a result of the above outcome.

Demographic/Statistical assumptions

We have adopted a set of demographic assumptions that are consistent with those used for the most recent Fund valuation, which was carried out as at 31 March 2019. The post retirement mortality tables adopted are the S3PA tables with a multiplier of 110% for males and 105% for females. These base tables are then projected using the CMI_2018 Model, allowing for a long-term rate of improvement of 1.25% p.a., smoothing parameter of 7.5 and an initial addition to improvements of 0.5% p.a.

This has been updated since the last accounting date where the demographic assumptions were based on those adopted for the Fund's 31 March 2016 valuation, other than updating mortality improvement projections in line with CMI_2018 at the previous accounting date. The impact of updating the demographic assumptions is set out in the Change in demographic assumptions figure in Table 1 of Appendix 3.

The assumed life expectations from age 65 are:

Life expectancy from age 65 (years)		31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019
Retiring today			
	Males	21.8	21.6
	Females	24.4	24.4
Retiring in 20 years			
	Males	23.2	23.3
	Females	25.8	26.2

We have also assumed that:

- Members will exchange half of their commutable pension for cash at retirement;
- Members will retire at one retirement age for all tranches of benefit, which will be the pension weighted average tranche retirement age; and
- The proportion of the membership that had taken up the 50:50 option at the previous valuation date will remain the same.

Financial assumptions

The financial assumptions used to calculate the results are as follows:

Assumptions as at	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	% p.a.	% p.a.	% p.a.
Discount rate	2.35%	2.40%	2.55%
Pension increases	1.90%	2.40%	2.30%
Salary increases	2.90%	3.90%	3.80%

These assumptions are set with reference to market conditions at 31 March 2020.

Our estimate of the Employer's past service liability duration is 21 years. This has been calculated based on membership data provided for the most recent full valuation of the Employer's liabilities at 31 March 2019. This may differ from the estimated duration at the previous accounting date.

An estimate of the Employer's future cashflows is made using notional cashflows based on the estimated duration above. These estimated cashflows are then used to derive a Single Equivalent Discount Rate (SEDR). The discount rate derived is such that the net present value of the notional cashflows, discounted at this single rate, equates to the net present value of the cashflows, discounted using the annualised Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield curve (where the spot curve is assumed to be flat beyond the 30 year point). This is consistent with the approach used at the previous accounting date.

Similar to the approach used to derive the discount rate, the Retail Prices Index (RPI) increase assumption is set using a Single Equivalent Inflation Rate (SEIR) approach, using the notional cashflows described above. The single inflation rate derived is that which gives the same net present value of the cashflows, discounted using the annualised Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield curve, as applying the BoE implied inflation curve. As above, the Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield spot curve is assumed to be flat beyond the 30 year point and the BoE implied inflation spot curve is assumed to be flat beyond the 40 year point. This is consistent with the approach used at the previous accounting date.

As future pension increases are expected to be based on the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) rather than RPI, we have made a further assumption about CPI which is that it will be 0.8% p.a. below RPI i.e. 1.9% p.a. We believe that this is a reasonable estimate for the future differences in the indices, based on the different calculation methods, recent independent forecasts and the duration of the Employer's liabilities. The difference between RPI and CPI is less than assumed at the previous accounting date. This reflects the movement in market implied RPI inflation that occurred following the UK Statistics Authority's proposal to change how RPI is calculated and subsequent announcements from the Chancellor on the issue.

Salaries are assumed to increase at 1.0% p.a. above CPI. This differs from the salary increase assumption at the previous accounting date and has been updated in line with the most recent funding valuation.

Special events dates

As mentioned above, we have allowed for a number of 'special events' over the accounting period. The net defined benefit liability has been remeasured at each of these event dates using market statistics and the fair value of plan assets at the time of the event.

The below table sets out the dates of these 'special events' and the financial assumptions adopted for each period of remeasurement. The assumptions have been derived consistently with the previous accounting date. However, for dates after 3 September 2019 we have adopted a slightly lower RPI/CPI gap of 0.8%, consistent with the approach set out above.

Event date	Discount rate	Pension increases	Real discount rate
31/03/2019	2.40%	2.40%	0.00%
30/11/2019	2.00%	2.25%	-0.25%
31/03/2020	2.35%	1.90%	0.45%

Past service costs/gains

Past service costs/gains arise as a result of introduction or withdrawal of, or changes to, member benefits. For example, an award of additional discretionary benefits to a member such as added years by a member would be considered a past service cost.

We are not aware of any additional benefits which were granted over the year ending 31 March 2020.

Curtailments

We have calculated the cost of curtailments arising as a result of the payment of unreduced pensions on early retirement. The Employer may also have to account for non-pension related costs (e.g. lump sum payments on redundancy) but for the avoidance of doubt, we have only calculated the cost of curtailments which affect the Employer's LGPS pension liabilities.

We calculate the cost of curtailments at the point of exit, with interest applied to the accounting date accounted for separately.

Over the year, we understand that three former employees became entitled to unreduced early retirement benefits. The capitalised cost of the additional benefits on IAS19 compliant assumptions is calculated at £285,000. This figure has been included within the service cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Unless confirmed to us by the Employer as not material, the cost of each curtailment is calculated using assumptions derived based on market conditions at the date of exit. If not material, then the cost is calculated based on the assumptions applicable at the previous material 'special event' date (or at the previous accounting date if there are no previous material 'special events'). The below table shows the capitalised cost of each of the curtailment events allowed for and the financial assumptions used to calculate this cost. We have also indicated whether the event has been allowed for as a 'special event'. Details of the financial assumptions adopted at each 'special event' date are set out above in the Financial assumptions section.

NI number	Date of curtailment	Curtailment cost £000s	Discount rate	Pension increases	Treated as special Event?
WK782929B	30 November 2019	102	2.00%	2.25%	Yes
WL929397B	30 November 2019	149	2.00%	2.25%	Yes
WK473561D	30 November 2019	34	2.00%	2.25%	Yes

Settlements

We are not aware of any liabilities being settled at a cost materially different to the accounting reserve during the year..

Results and disclosures

We estimate that the value of the net liability as at 31 March 2020 is a liability of £49,181,000.

The results of our calculations for the year ended 31 March 2020 are set out in the appendices below:

- Appendix 1 sets out the Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020;
- Appendix 2 sets out the Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2020;
- Appendix 3 details a reconciliation of assets and liabilities during the year;
- Appendix 4 shows a sensitivity analysis on the major assumptions;
- Appendix 5 shows the Remeasurements in other comprehensive income for the year;
- Appendix 6 contains our estimates of the projected profit and loss account costs for the year ending 31 March 2021. Please note that no allowance has been made for the costs of any early retirements or augmentations which may occur over the year and whose additional capitalised costs would be included in the value of liabilities. It is only an estimate so actual experience over the year is likely to differ. We have not provided balance sheet projections on the basis that they will depend upon market conditions and the asset value of the Fund at the end of the following year.

The figures presented in this report are prepared only for the purposes of IAS19. In particular, they are not relevant for calculations undertaken for funding purposes or for other statutory purposes under UK pensions legislation.

We would be pleased to answer any questions arising from this report.

Julie Baillie FFA
Actuary

Appendix 1 Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020

Net pension asset as at	31 Mar 2020	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2018
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	121,476	125,402	121,554
Fair value of Fund assets (bid value)	73,828	80,194	74,855
Deficit / (Surplus)	**47,648**	**45,208**	**46,699**
Present value of unfunded obligation	1,533	1,777	1,909
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-
Impact of asset ceiling	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liability / (asset)	**49,181**	**46,985**	**48,608**

Appendix 2 Statement of profit and loss for the year to 31 March 2020

The amounts recognised in the profit and loss statement are:	Year to 31 Mar 2020 £000s	Year to 31 Mar 2019 £000s
Service cost	4,107	4,398
Net interest on the defined liability (asset)	1,092	1,220
Administration expenses	32	31
Total loss (profit)	**5,231**	**5,649**

Appendix 3 Asset and benefit obligation reconciliation for the year to 31 March 2020

Reconciliation of opening & closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation	Year to 31 Mar 2020 £000s	Year to 31 Mar 2019 £000s
Opening defined benefit obligation	**127,179**	**123,463**
Current service cost	3,822	3,439
Interest cost	2,903	3,116
Change in financial assumptions	(12,895)	5,963
Change in demographic assumptions	(2,377)	(7,207)
Experience loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation	6,333	-
Liabilities assumed / (extinguished) on settlements	-	-
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(2,751)	(3,020)
Past service costs, including curtailments	285	959
Contributions by Scheme participants and other employers	631	591
Unfunded pension payments	(121)	(125)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**123,009**	**127,179**

Reconciliation of opening & closing balances of the fair value of Fund assets	Year to 31 Mar 2020 £000s	Year to 31 Mar 2019 £000s
Opening fair value of Fund assets	**80,194**	**74,855**
Interest on assets	1,811	1,896
Return on assets less interest	(7,240)	4,515
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	(416)	-
Administration expenses	(32)	(31)
Contributions by employer including unfunded	1,752	1,513
Contributions by Scheme participants and other employers	631	591
Estimated benefits paid plus unfunded net of transfers in	(2,872)	(3,145)
Settlement prices received / (paid)	-	-
Closing Fair value of Fund assets	**73,828**	**80,194**

The total return on the fund assets for the year to 31 March 2020 is (£5,429,000).

Appendix 4 Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis	£000s	£000s	£000s
Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	120,555	123,009	125,516
Projected service cost	3,302	3,391	3,482
Adjustment to long term salary increase	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	123,257	123,009	122,764
Projected service cost	3,393	3,391	3,389
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	125,277	123,009	120,787
Projected service cost	3,481	3,391	3,304
Adjustment to life expectancy assumptions	+1 Year	None	- 1 Year
Present value of total obligation	128,106	123,009	118,132
Projected service cost	3,495	3,391	3,290

Appendix 5 Remeasurements in other comprehensive income

Remeasurement of the net assets / (defined liability)	Year to 31 Mar 2020 £000s	Year to 31 Mar 2019 £000s
Return on Fund assets in excess of interest	(7,240)	4,515
Other actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	(416)	-
Change in financial assumptions	12,895	(5,963)
Change in demographic assumptions	2,377	7,207
Experience gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	(6,333)	-
Changes in effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Remeasurement of the net assets / (defined liability)	**1,283**	**5,759**

Appendix 6 Projected pension expense for the year to 31 March 2021

Projections for the year to 31 March 2021	Year to 31 Mar 2021 £000s
Service cost	3,391
Net interest on the defined liability (asset)	1,134
Administration expenses	30
Total loss (profit)	**4,555**
Employer contributions	1,777

Note that these figures exclude the capitalised cost of any early retirements or augmentations which may occur after 31 March 2020. These projections are based on the assumptions as at 31 March 2020, as described in the main body of this report.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Gedling Plan Quarter 4 and Year End Performance Report

Date: 2 July 2020

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected

Borough-wide

Purpose

To inform Cabinet in summary of the position against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2019/2020 Gedling Plan at the end of quarter 4 and year end.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation

THAT:

The progress against the Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2019/20 Gedling Plan be noted.

1 Background

1.1 The Council has made a commitment to closely align budget and performance management. This is in line with accepted good practice.

1.2 To deliver this commitment, systems to monitor performance against revenue and capital budgets, improvement activity and performance indicators have all been brought together and are now embedded in the way the Council works. Whilst the budget and performance information are presented in two separate reports, they are and will be reported to Cabinet together and will appear on the same agenda.

1.3 In addition, performance reports now focus more directly on the Council's priorities

and offer an “early warning” system of instances where targets may not be secured.

1.4 As usual, comprehensive details about current performance against the Gedling Plan can be accessed through the following link on the Council's website:-

http://www.gedling.gov.uk/council/aboutus/prioritiesplansandperformance/howweredoing/

Members are recommended to view this document which provides valuable background detail to this summary paper. It provides a more in-depth review of indicators, actions and outcomes for quarter 4/year end.

1.5 A full set of papers that appear on the website have been printed and these reports are available in the Members’ Room. They contain explanations of variances from expected performance together with trend arrows for all the performance indicators within the Gedling Plan (note that an upward arrow indicates improved performance, irrespective of whether improvement is represented by a higher or lower value) and progress bars for all Gedling Plan actions showing progress made against project milestones.

1.6 The assessment criteria used for actions and indicators is based on red, amber and green traffic light symbols. To be assessed as green performance indicators must be in line with their expected performance at this stage of the year, whilst actions must be on target against the “completed” or “in progress” milestones determined within the performance management system, Pentana.

2 Proposal

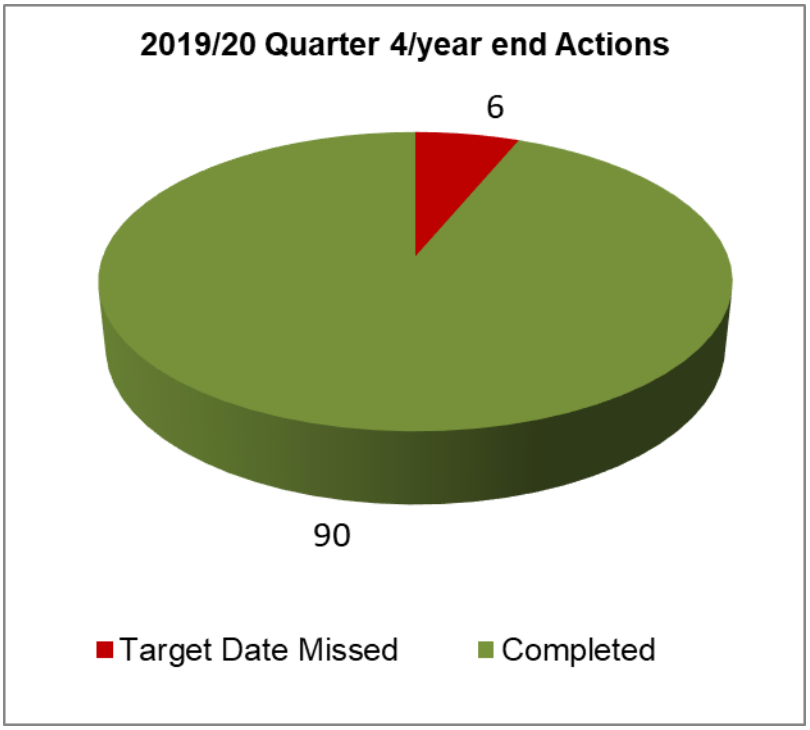
2.1 It is proposed that Cabinet note the current Performance Information for the Gedling Plan 2019/20 for quarter 4 and year end as set out below. A presentation on year end performance including some of the key achievements delivered during the year 2019-20 will be provided at the Cabinet meeting.

2.2 Overall Performance

Overall performance at quarter 4 / year end against the 2019/20 Gedling Plan actions and indicators shows the following:

2.3 Actions

At this stage 6 out of the 96 Gedling Plan actions have not been progressed or completed as expected. This is mainly due to the impact of Covid-19 either due to Officers being redeployed or taking on additional demand and therefore unable to complete the actions.



The actions which were not progressed as expected during the year are:

Establish an interfaith forum – The terms of a protocol which are linked to a wider Equality and Inclusion remit have been agreed. A symposium style event was due to be launched in Spring; however due to other Community Relations work programme pressures and the impact of Covid-19, this was not progressed as expected. This will roll over into the 2020/21 planning cycle and an action relating to continued support to the interfaith forum is included in the Gedling Plan 2020-23.

Deliver the Pride of Gedling Awards – Winners have been agreed and suppliers booked in readiness for the awards evening to take place on 31 March 2020. However the event was cancelled due to Covid-19 restrictions. The event will be re-arranged when current restrictions allow.

Develop a Social Mobility Action Plan - An assessment of national and local social mobility policies, State of Nation data and other relevant data has been undertaken. However, further progress to develop an action plan was not progressed as expected due to the Covid- 19 outbreak. This will roll over into the 2020/21 planning cycle and a number of actions relating to social mobility are included in the Gedling Plan 2020-23.

Develop and implement the procurement and contract management strategy - The Procurement and Contract Management Strategy has been drafted but was not agreed and implemented during 2019/20 due to other work pressures and the impact of Covid-19. It is not included as a specific action in the Gedling Plan 2020-

23, but is expected to be completed in 2020/21.

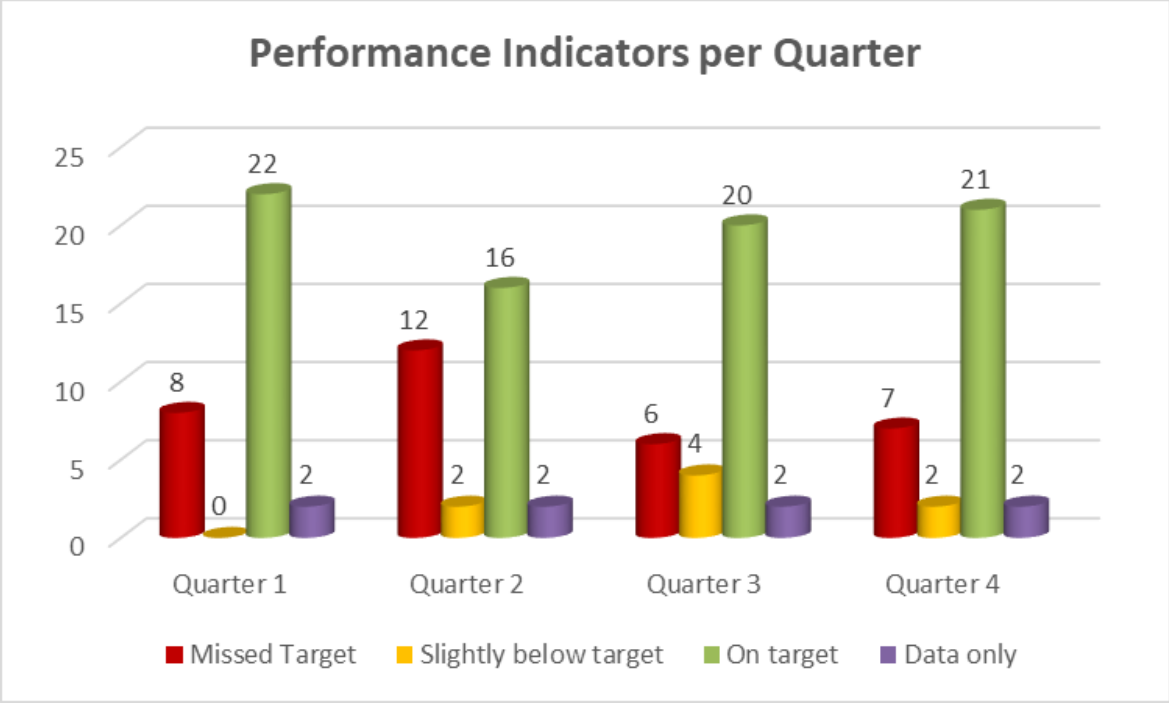
I**ntroduce and implement a Workforce Strategy** – Some progress has been made in drafting the Workforce Strategy. However it was not agreed and implemented as expected during 2019/20, due to other work pressures and the impact of Covid-19. It is not included as a specific action in the Gedling Plan 2020-23, but is expected to be completed in 2020/21.

Deliver an Awards ceremony to recognise building and design excellence - Building design and excellence is recognised through an annual regional event run by LABC, which Gedling is part of. An event specific to Gedling would increase costs and add no further value, therefore it is not proposed to progress this further in 2020/21.

2.4 Indicators

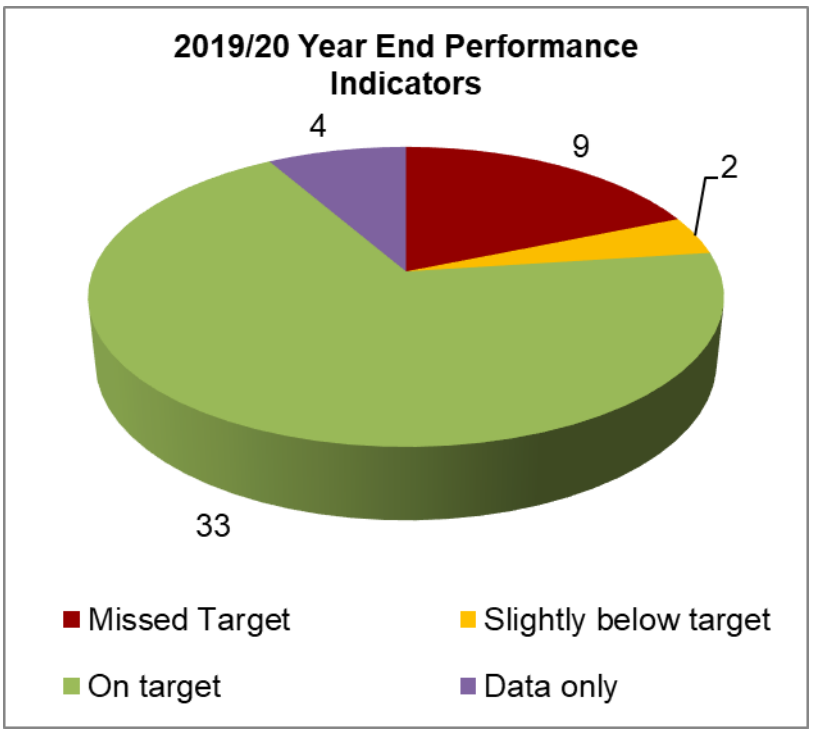
Quarter 4

The following table shows the status of performance indicators appropriate for quarterly monitoring for each quarter throughout the year. During quarter 4, 21 of the 32 performance indicators that are appropriate for quarterly monitoring met or exceeded target and of the remaining two were slightly below target and seven indicators missed their target. Two are tracking only indicators.



Year end

In addition to the performance indicators which are monitored on a quarterly basis, there are a number of indicators which are reported on an annual basis. The diagram below shows the performance position at the end of the year in respect of all 48 indicators included in the Gedling Plan. Overall performance is good with 35 of the indicators on target or slightly below target and 9 behind target. Four are tracking only indicators.



2.5 Examples of particularly positive performance over the year include:

- Number of attendances at Bonington Theatre – High levels of performance are being maintained with 58,818 attendances against a target of 44,600.

- Average time to process new Housing Benefit claims (in calendar days) – finishing the year with an average of 12.2 days against 13 days and a reduction from previous year.

- Percentage of calls to the contact centre answered (or call back made) - 12 month rolling total – Currently stands at 96.3% in comparison to target of 92%.

- Percentage of customers seen within 15 minutes – 94.4% of customers are seen within 15 minutes against target of 85%.

- Number of Keep Me Posted email newsletter subscribers – This as risen to 30,145 subscribers against anticipated target of 18,000.

- Percentage of Major planning applications processed within 13 weeks – 100% processed within 13 weeks against a target of 90%.

- Number of school-age work experience placements hosted in Gedling Borough Council in partnership with YouNG (and Economic Development) – Finished the year with 16 placements against an annual target of 6.

- Number of garden waste customers – The number continues to grow with nearly 16,500 customers, exceeding target by 1,300.

- Percentage of food premises scoring 4 or 5 in the national food hygiene rating scheme – 96% against a target of 90% target.

- Average number of Swim School Members (12 month rolling period) – Average number is 2,624 against target of 2,500.

2.6 The following performance indicators missed their target at the end of the year and are worthy of note. However from a Senior Leadership Team perspective there are no specific performance concerns to raise.

Housing needs and welfare support

The average length of time spent in temporary accommodation (in weeks) is 23.7 weeks against a target of 8 weeks.

The lack of move on property continues to have a direct impact on the overall length of stay in temporary accommodation. An all-time low of just 125 general needs properties were advertised during 2019/20. The Allocation Policy has been re-written to partly address this issue and is due for roll out later this year. Also there are numerous large developments that also were due for completion which would have provided valuable move on affordable accommodation. This area remains a high priority for the Housing Needs Team and is continually being reviewed.

Housing

The number of net additional new homes for this year was 360 which was lower than the 480 anticipated. While the target was missed this represents a significant improvement in delivery when compared against previous years. Following the publication of the Housing Delivery Test results in February 2019 a Housing Delivery Action Plan was published in August 2019 which set out a range of actions to help increase completions. Discussions are ongoing with developers and

landowners through the regular developers' forum meetings and in conjunction with other Greater Nottingham authorities (via the Housing Delivery Workshop) to understand constraints to delivery and identify potential solutions.

The number of affordable homes delivered just missed the annual target of 18 properties by 2 properties. This is due to the slightly slower delivery rate at Chase Farm development than expected (these properties have been completed but went into the next financial year). There is now a steady pipeline of housing sites coming forward, which will be delivering affordable properties (through s106 agreements), as the Local Plan allocations are being brought forward.

Waste

The residual household waste per household (in Kg) and Percentage of household waste sent for reuse and composting have missed their annual targets. The main reason for this is that we are still experiencing a higher than normal volume of rejected loads at the recycling depot due to contamination of recyclables. To improve contamination the Council has introduced a number of initiatives in partnership with Veolia and other districts in Nottinghamshire including a simpler recycling information leaflet and clearer information on the bin calendars. We continually promote recycling through our social media pages, advertising on waste vehicles, the bin collection calendar distributed to all households, contacts magazine and the bin reminder email service. We also place a sticker on the contaminated bin which inform residents of the reason for non-collection of their recycling bin and to remove the contamination before collection.

2.8 **Achievements**

Members will recall that Cabinet received a comprehensive report at its meeting on 18 June 2020 setting out the Council's response to the Covid-19 pandemic and the outstanding work of Officers across the whole Council. A separate report has been produced highlighting additional key achievements delivered during quarter 4, focusing on areas where the Council has made a real difference to people's lives. This is attached as Appendix 1 and is available on the Council's website and in hard copy in the Members' Room. The following outcomes are identified for particular attention:

Gedling Youth Council receive prestigious award - The Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, Sir John Peace, has accepted the recommendation of his Deputy Lieutenant, to grant Gedling Youth Council his Award for Promoting Voluntary Service. The Lord-Lieutenant wrote to the Youth Council offering congratulations, and thanking them for the magnificent contribution they have made to improve the lives of their members and of the community in which they live.

Certificate of Excellence - In quarter four the Service Manager – Customer Services and Communications was asked to provide a submission to the iESE for recognition of our customer focus within Customer Services. The outbreak of Covid-

19 has delayed the response, however, we were recently informed that we have been awarded a Certificate of Excellence which, in the iESE's words, recognises the work that has been undertaken towards making a difference in the public sector.

The Communications Team have achieved the highest recorded level of positive page leads/main stories in the local newspaper media (doesn't include radio or TV coverage) at 67 pieces in Q4 – the previous high was 56 and the historic target (this indicator is no longer targeted) was 11 per quarter. This has been achieved in a period which has included two significant storms and the Covid-19 outbreak.

Arnold Market Place consultation and town centre events - 10 events were held to support the four week Arnold Market Place public consultation. This included morning and evening events, displays located throughout the town and an on-line survey. We received feedback from over 2000 people.

Free Health and Fitness Memberships for Registered Carers - Gedling Leisure has been running a joint funded initiative in conjunction with east Midlands Carers to provide 12 week free health and fitness membership to registered carers in the borough. Through 19/20 a total of 116 carers have taken up the opportunity with some really positive feedback

Waste Collections – Waste Services provided a free bulky waste collection to residents in January/February 2020.

3 Alternative Options

3.1 Not to present an update on quarterly performance, in which case Executive members will not be aware of performance against the Gedling Plan 2019/20.

4 Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications arising out of this report.

5 Legal Implications

5.1 There are no legal implications arising out of this report.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 There are no equalities implications arising out of this report.

7 Carbon Reduction/Sustainability Implications

7.1 There are no carbon reduction/sustainability implications arising out of this report.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1 – Examples of Outcomes achieved during Quarter 4 2019/20.

9 Background Papers

9.1 None identified.

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To ensure Members are informed of the performance against the Gedling Plan 2019/20.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by the Chief Financial Officer
Date: 23 June 2020

Approved by the Monitoring Officer
Date: 23 June 2020

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Examples of Achievements and Activities

During

Quarter 4 2019/20

Strong and Dynamic Communities

PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE PRIDE, GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

Chinese New Year Children's Themed Event in Netherfield -

The Chinese New Year themed event which had been running for ten years in Arnot Hill Park was moved to the St Georges Centre in Netherfield to allow more families from the local area to attend.

The event attracted 164 people (71 adults and 93 children). 33 attended from Netherfield, 21 from Gedling and a further 36 from the Carlton/Mapperley area. There were also 23 attendees from Arnold.

Gedling Play Forum provided a variety of Chinese New Year themed arts and crafts activities with seven of their volunteers attending. Musician Ling Peng attended telling stories, playing an erhu and sharing paper craft activities. A traditional Lion Dance performance was also held in the outdoor area and Netherfield Children's Centre attended offering some low key activities as an opportunity to engage with families about local services.

It was encouraging to see that a good amount of people had attended from the Netherfield area as it was one of the primary aims of the event to engage families locally. A reasonable number of attendees also came from the Arnold area where the event has previously taken place, and a few commented that they had enjoyed the event in the past and were happy to travel to continue attending.

Future planning is considering work with the Confucius Institute at the University of Nottingham to enhance the engagement with Chinese artists and performers at the event and allow participants a greater opportunity to engage with and learn about Chinese culture

.

Gedling Youth Council receive prestigious award - The Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, Sir John Peace, has accepted the recommendation of his Deputy Lieutenant, to grant Gedling Youth Council his Award for Promoting Voluntary Service. The Lord-Lieutenant wrote to the Youth Council offering congratulations, and thanking them for the magnificent contribution they have made to improve the lives of their members and of the community in which they live.

Unfortunately, the planned reception at Caunton Manor on 18 April 2020, when the Lord-Lieutenant was due to present their Award, has been postponed due to Covid-19.

Haywood Road Community Centre - By the end of March the negotiations for a new long-term lease between the Council and Haywood Community Association were almost complete, put on hold due to lockdown. In is anticipated to complete during Quarter 1, 2020/21.

Community Grants Scheme - 51 grants were awarded in quarter 4, with all members grants pots allocated for 2019/20.

Community and Voluntary Sector E-newsletter - Two e-newsletters were circulated in January and March to our community and voluntary sector database.

Articles included:

- Funding News
- Gedling Lotto launch
- Gedling Support Group
- The Core Centre
- SPRIING promotion
- Volunteering opportunities for The National Allotment and Garden Trust and Arnold Swimming Club
- Free Hot Desks for Charities
- GBC Services available to support the sector

High Performing Council

IMPROVE THE CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE OF ENGAGING WITH THE COUNCIL

Customer Service Award Finalists - the Customer Service Team were shortlisted for an 'Excellence in Customer Commitment' award with the National Institute of Customer Services. Unfortunately, although the team were finalists, we were not winners. However, the team were one of only very few public sector organisations that had been shortlisted and made it as finalists.

Certificate of Excellence - In quarter four the Service Manager – Customer Services and Communications was asked to provide a submission to the iESE for recognition of our customer focus within Customer Services. The outbreak of Covid-19 has delayed the response, however, we were recently informed that we have been awarded a Certificate of Excellence which, in the iESE's words, recognises the work that has been undertaken towards making a difference in the public sector.

Highest Ever result for Answered Calls - Despite the increased level of customer contact on the telephones as a result of the start of the Covid-19 outbreak, the Customer Service Team have posted their highest ever quarter end result for % of calls to the contact centre (96.3%).

PROVIDE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE SERVICES

The Communications Team - have achieved the highest recorded level of positive page leads/main stories in the local newspaper media (doesn't include radio or TV coverage) at 67 pieces in Q4 – the previous high was 56 and the historic target (this indicator is no longer targeted) was 11 per quarter. This has been achieved in a period which has included two significant storms and the Covid-19 outbreak.

IMPROVE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Digital infrastructure - A large number of IT infrastructural projects have been completed this quarter in the ongoing work to upgrade our operating systems, these have primary focussed around server upgrades.

Vibrant Economy

PROVIDE MORE HOMES

Housing Completions - The number of housing completions for the financial year 2019/20 as a whole is 360. This is the highest completions figure since 2011 and compares to the lowest completions figure of 174 dwellings in 2015/16.

Housing Allocation Policy – proposed changes on the Housing Allocation Policy underwent a 12 week public consultation, which finished on 5th April 2020.

ENSURE LOCAL PEOPLE ARE WELL PREPARED AND ABLE TO COMPETE FOR JOBS

School events - There were four employability events held local schools this quarter.

Business support session – an apprenticeship fair was held at the Methodist Church, where 238 people visited the 22 stands and had the opportunity to attend two CV workshops.

CREATE THRIVING AND VIBRANT TOWN AND LOCAL CENTRES

Arnold Market Place consultation and town centre events - 10 events were held to support the four week Arnold Market Place public consultation. This included morning and evening events, displays located throughout the town and an on-line survey. We received feedback from over 2000 people.

Sustainable Environment

PROVIDE AN ATTRACTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT THAT LOCAL PEOPLE CAN ENJOY

Conservation Area Appraisals - The conservation area appraisals for Bestwood Village and Lambley are in the process of being reviewed and draft documents prepared to update the existing appraisals prepared in 2005 and 2007 respectively. These draft documents have been circulated to the relevant parish councils and local history societies (where appropriate) for informal comment prior to formal public consultation in due course.

CONSERVE, ENHANCE, PROMOTE AND CELEBRATE OUR HERITAGE

Development of the Gedling Borough Heritage Way - Nottingham Trent University has awarded £5,000 to support the development work for a new Gedling Borough Heritage walking and cycling route. The Council will be working alongside creative consultants Culture Syndicates and local heritage consultant Denis Hill to undertake stakeholder and community consultation to inform a future funding bid. A workshop of key partners was held in early March to gauge support and coordinate a multi-agency approach, however plans to engage with the local Gedling Borough Heritage Forum have been postponed due to the Covid-19 outbreak. These plans will be reviewed again as part of the Council's Covid-19 Reset Strategy.

PROMOTE AND PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT BY MINIMISING POLLUTION AND WASTE

Waste Collections – Waste Services provided a free bulky waste collection to residents in January/February 2020. 83% of residents were satisfied with the general domestic waste/recycling service according to the residents' satisfaction survey 2019.

Healthy Lifestyles

IMPROVE HEALTH AND WELLBEING AND REDUCE HEALTH INEQUALITIES

Free Health and Fitness Memberships for Registered Carers - Gedling Leisure has been running a joint funded initiative in conjunction with east Midlands Carers to provide 12 week free health and fitness membership to registered carers in the borough. Through 19/20 a total of 116 carers have taken up the opportunity with some really positive feedback *"it's helpful to get out of the house for a purpose, to think of something else, change of scenery, amongst other people. Sometimes it's an effort to get out of the house but I know I always feel better for getting the exercise at the gym."*

Report progress of Plan to the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Group on a quarterly basis - The Gedling and Health Wellbeing Partnership adopted a new terms of reference in January and a clear set of aims objectives to towards revising and developing the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan.

This will model seeks to integrate a local collaboration between the voluntary and community sector, commissioned public health services, the South Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Partnership and local GP Primary Care Networks with the Council taking a lead coordination role.

The Partnership adopted the following objectives:

- To adopt and champion a community centred well-being approach to improving health outcomes.
- To adopt an integrated whole system approach to agency and sector working from strategic to neighbourhood level.
- To identify health priorities and establish a Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan for the Partnership shaped by community insight.
- To enable a strengthened community by giving them a voice, by listening and by considering their needs when planning and shaping work.
- To co-produce its work programme with local engagement forums and communities, responding to, providing direction and influencing change as appropriate.
- To request the delivery of specific pieces of work through local projects or through other appropriate mechanisms in line with the priorities set out in the Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan.
- To be informed about opportunities to access external funding that may be available to support the Partnership's Plan.
- To monitor, review and evaluate the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan.

INCREASE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND USERS TO PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Gedling Country Park – **Viewing Platforms** Following the successful £138,000 funding bid work on the viewing platforms at Gedling Country Park began in February. The Beacon View platform is now complete and in lockdown is being enjoyed by visitors to the park taking daily exercise. Work to complete the Lincoln View platform commences 11 May and this along with the new geographic point of interest interpretation panels should see the project complete for the summer.

Conway Rec Play Area – Following extensive consultation, work to construct a new children's play area at Conway Road Recreation Ground has started. Works on the new junior play park began in February and was due to be completed by the end of March but was delayed due to the virus outbreak. Proludic the contractor are now rescheduled to start work at Conway Road with effect 11th May after bring some of their staff out of furlough. They will ensure social distancing guidelines are adhered to at all times whilst carrying out the completion work to the project. This should see an official opening for this new play facility later in the year after lockdown sanctions

have been lifted, as currently all the Council's play areas are closed to the public because of the virus epidemic.

Funding for Goosedale Sports Pitches - The Artificial Grass Pitches at the community run Goosedale Sport facilities, on the edge of Bestwood Village, were identified within the Playing Pitch Strategy as a facility that required investment due to the age and quality of current surface. Nottingham Hockey Club are the main users of the pitches and had been working on sourcing funding, supported by the Council in partnership with England Hockey and Active Notts. The club has been successful with a Sport England Grant to improve the facility, however this is based on further funding being obtained from other sources for the project. The club is currently awaiting the outcome of a pending application for a Local Improvement Scheme grant.

REDUCE LEVELS OF LONELINESS AND ISOLATION

Sign up to the Mental Health Concordat and the Time for Change Pledge - Public Health England have endorsed the Council's submission to sign up to the Mental Health Concordat.

An adapted version of the submitted action plan has been presented to the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Partnership and partners have agreed to review and consider a joint working approach to support this.

Developing partnership with Artspeak - A partnership has been developed with Artspeak, a charity based in Nottingham which uses a bespoke arts programme to improve the social well-being of older people and make over 60's more visible and active in society. A series of taster sessions have been planned at the Bonington Theatre offering photography and poetry with the aim of speaking with those attending about what other creative activities might be of interest. In the longer term the aim is to create a creative hub at the Bonington for older people, linking with the theatre programme and sessions at Arnold Library and inviting partner organisations such as Gedling Homes and those that have been involved in the SPRIING project to attend and shape future activities. These sessions are unfortunately on hold due to Covid-19 but will be reviewed as part of the Council's Reset work.

Giving for Gedling - As part of the Council's Covid-19 Humanitarian Response in March, a new Giving for Gedling team was established to offer support to those residents most during the crisis, offering advice and guidance to residents and local support groups, recruiting volunteers and to plan for a coordinated approach to distributing emergency food parcels locally. Many officers were re-deployed from Community Relations, Public Protection and Leisure Services to be integral members of the team. By the end of the month, requests for need we being received and responded to by the team and volunteers recruited. The Giving for Gedling reported to the Council's emergency Incident Management Team and was coordinating work with the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum.

SPRIING - 93 Referrals had been received in the scheme with many signposted and integrated into local groups. Some participants have unfortunately dropped out of the scheme due to ill health and family issues. There were currently 34 active SPRIING participants at the beginning of March. A total of £2,800 SPRIING grant fund had been awarded to groups and local organisations to help address social isolation in the community.

On 12th February, a successful SPRIING Cook and Eat Session with participants was delivered demonstrating different techniques and procedures on food preparation and gave attendees cooking ideas that were easy to prepare and could be easily varied with different ingredients. Feedback was that such sessions were popular and participants said they would be interested in similar future sessions.

A SPRIING project evaluation has now submitted to funder Jigsaw Homes this has been well received by that organisation. The full project evaluation by Nottingham Trent Evaluation is yet to be completed and has now been put on hold due to the Covid-19 outbreak.

Plans for falls prevention sessions, the launch of the Netherfield Allotment Scheme, funded by SPRIING, and an arts and wellbeing based programme have also had to be put on hold due the pandemic. Funding from Jigsaw Homes for SPRIING ceased end of March. A proposed extension to Jigsaw Homes funding to enable a transition from SPRIING into the new NHS funded social prescribing system, delivered on behalf of our four local Primary Care Networks, has unfortunately been suspended, also due to the emergency situation. The local social prescribing community infrastructure developed out of SPRIING, which includes a new community development coordinator, capacity building for and connection between local groups and the SPRIING Coordinator post have all played a key role in the Covid-19 Giving for Gedling Humanitarian Response.

Funding for New Community Development Worker - The South Notts Community Development Coordinator post, hosted by the Community Relations team and externally funded by the NHS Integrated Care System, began operations in February. Before the lock down, the post established relationships and collaborated with community organisations and health providers to encourage partnership working with the long term aim to provide the NHS funded social prescribing link workers with groups to signpost their patient and clients too. The resource has also been working closely with the libraries, churches and various voluntary organisations to enhance triangulation work in order to support social prescribing.

The role has raised awareness of the NHS link workers within the Gedling area and some of the community groups have responded positively and are eager to forge lasting relationships that will support social prescribing.

Following the Covid-19 outbreak, this resource has continued to engage with those community groups keen to maintain a social prescribing connection. The post gathered emerging Facebook groups and community groups contacts that offered support to vulnerable people and shared these with link workers adding to their repertoire of support resources. The role has called Link Workers weekly; listening to them, sharing experiences and celebrating their good work. It has also supported

the Giving for Gedling humanitarian team to enhance community support available, sharing our local Good Neighbour Guide with the link workers and will be supporting a funding bid for a new befriending service to support residents in Gedling as part of the Covid-19 response effort.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Business Continuity Policy

Date: 2 July 2020

Author: Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To seek approval to formally adopt a Council Business Continuity Policy, Business Impact Assessment (BIA) guidance and BIA templates. The Policy, BIA guidance and templates will form key elements of the Council Business Continuity Plans for all Council service areas. Additionally, to also agree Business Continuity promotion proposals.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision

Recommendations

THAT:

1) **The Business Continuity Policy at Appendix 1 to be applied to all service areas be approved;**

2) **The Business Impact Assessment Guidance at Appendix 2 be approved;**

3) **The Business Impact Assessment Template at Appendix 3 to be completed by all service areas be approved;**

4) **The Director responsible for emergency planning and business continuity be authorised to approve future minor updates to the Policy as outlined in paragraph 2.5;**

5) **The Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer be authorised to make amendments to the Business Impact Assessment templates**

and guidance to ensure they remain fit for purpose as outlined in paragraph 2.6; and

6) The Business continuity promotion proposal as outlined in paragraph 2.7 be agreed.

1 Background

1.1 A Business Continuity (BC) Policy can be described as a set of standards and guidelines an organisation has in place to ensure resilience and proper risk management arrangements are in place. BC policies vary between organisations and industry. All BC policies require periodic updates as technologies evolve and business risks change.

1.2 Having a BC Policy supports the Council's Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) 2004 legal duties as well as the Council's corporate vision: Serving people; Improving lives. The BC Policy will also support the delivery of the priorities and objectives in the Gedling Plan; to promote Cohesive, Diverse and Safe Communities, as well as contribute towards the High Performing Council.

1.3 A BC Policy will also support the Council's Local Code on Corporate Governance and its core principles by demonstrating a strong commitment to our ethical values and respecting the rule of law, ensuring openness, stakeholder engagement, sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits and managing risk. The Policy should reflect the size and nature of the Council, and be proportionate and pragmatic in terms of meeting the legal requirements of the CCA 2004, balanced against the practicalities of managing day-to-day operational requirements of Council business.

1.4 The nature of the Council functions that we deliver across the borough make it necessary to plan in advance in terms of how we intend to respond to and recover from events that have the potential to prevent us from 'business as usual' activities. It is important to have a broad overview of perceived risk and to look at all critical aspects of the services we provide. It would be easy to concentrate on what may be perceived to be a major crisis such as terrorism, flooding, serious fires, significant cyber-attack, to a pandemic influenza amongst many other examples but we also have a duty to look ahead to less newsworthy but predictable problems, such as software disruptions, short-term severe weather conditions or minor phishing attacks etc. We must be able to continue providing core services even when things go wrong.

1.5 To provide some additional background and context to responding to emergencies and business continuity, there are two categories of responders defined in the CCA 2004; the two key categories of emergency responders are:

Category 1 responders, these are the primary responders, the blue-light emergency services, local authorities and the health community. These responders are subject to six duties with respect to emergency planning, with Local Authorities subject to an additional seventh, that being Business Continuity promotion.

Category 2 responders such as utility companies have fewer statutory obligations to fulfil, but are required to aid the preparation and response to major emergencies through co-operating and sharing information with Category 1 responders.

1.6 The seven Emergency Planning and Business Continuity statutory duties that apply to the Council are:

1. Risk Assessment
2. Emergency Planning
3. Warning & Informing the public
4. Co-operating with partner agencies
5. Sharing information with partner agencies
6. Business continuity
7. Business Continuity promotion.

1.7 In the past in terms of promoting business continuity, we have done this only on a case by case basis.

1.8 Every County in England has a Local Resilience Forum (LRF), the LRF has the same boundaries as the County itself. The LRF oversees the response to major emergencies at a strategic level. In Nottinghamshire the LRF also meets regularly in normal time to discuss the emergency planning and other preparation work such as training and exercising plans.

1.9 It is important to note that risk assessments have been carried out nationally, regionally and by the LRF locally to measure the likelihood and impact of external hazards and threats that the Council could be affected by. As a category 1 responder under the CCA 2004 the Council has legal duties to plan for and prepare our services for these potential risks. The LRF assists the Council in fulfilling some of our CCA 2004 duties.

1.10 For more details about the LRF, its aims, objectives, the community risk register and other key documents please go to this link: http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/site-page/emergency-planning-

preparing-nottingham-and-nottinghamshire

1.11 The Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer is the lead Emergency Planning Officer for the Council whom liaises with the LRF to ensure the Council keeps abreast of current best practice planning arrangements and engages where necessary to fulfil our CCA 2004 statutory duties.

1.12 All major incidents that affect the Council activates the Council's Emergency Plan, depending on circumstances this may impact on one or several service areas for a period of time, this is where business continuity plans need to be in place, up to date and be subsequently activated if required.

1.13 What the Council has proven during the Covid-19 emergency response, is that the Council can act decisively to manage major incidents. This has been demonstrated by all service areas completing a full test and completion of the Business Impact Assessment (BIA) templates using the BIA guidance provided in this report. This was completed in a very short space of time. The Council and its service areas came together during the unprecedented event. Consequently, it has been an excellent example of cross-departmental cooperation and multi-agency partnership working. Most importantly, the Council is has and continues to maintain critical statutory functions throughout the incident.

2 Proposal

2.1 Cabinet are asked to note the work already undertaken to develop emergency planning, this Policy and BC arrangements required to manage the Council response during the Covid-19 emergency incident.

2.2 It is proposed that Cabinet approves the Business Continuity Policy at Appendix 1. The Policy has been prepared by the Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer in consultation with a number of stakeholders including, the Local Resilience Forum, senior Council Officers, Nottinghamshire County Council Emergency Planning Officer colleagues and references good practice guidance.

2.3 The BC Policy formalises the aims and objectives, the methods and standards of how the Business Continuity Plans (BCP) will be consistently recorded, updated and covers the roles and responsibilities. The Policy includes governance information which explains the review cycles for the Policy as well as service area BCP. Finally, the Policy outlines a framework for training and exercising BC arrangements.

2.4 Cabinet are also asked to formally approve the Business Impact Assessment (BIA) Guidance and BIA template at Appendix 2 and 3. These provide a consistent approach across the Council to record BC arrangements and will support preparation of our BC Plans. The

templates have already been successfully utilised during the Covid-19 emergency response. These documents will also be utilised for external BC promotion activities as well.

2.5 It is proposed that two operational delegations are agreed to allow for a smooth day-to-day operational management of the BC Policy and BC arrangements. The first is a delegation to the Director responsible for emergency planning and business continuity to approve future minor updates to the Policy. This will ensure the Policy remains up to date and fit for purpose and communicated to all staff as quickly as possible. This will also ensure that the Executive is not burdened with decisions relating to day-to-day operational matters. The Policy will be kept under review by the Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer and significant changes will be submitted for future approval and adoption by the portfolio holder responsible for emergency planning and business continuity.

2.6 Cabinet are asked to agree that a second delegation to enable the Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer to make amendments to the Business Impact Assessment templates and guidance to ensure they remain fit for purpose. These are operational documents, which should be reviewed and updated by Officers.

2.7 In terms of BC promotion, it is proposed that the current arrangements are enhanced, by the establishment of a bespoke Council website page, where we will publish the Cabinet approved BC templates and guidance. This platform will be where businesses in the borough that wish to utilise these templates can do so. It is also proposed to promote this website and information via the Council's community and business bulletins.

3 Alternative Options

3.1 The Council could continue to operate without an approved Business Continuity Policy. However, this means that the templates remain formally unapproved guidance documents rather than formal policy that has full awareness and authority of the Executive. It can leave open to interpretation BC management and leave ambiguous BC roles and responsibilities. BC promotion will also remain at current levels. In addition, the Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer will not be able to complete an internal audit review recommendations to have a formal policy and BIA templates approved with the full awareness of the Executive. This could potentially result in non-compliance internally within service areas.

4 Financial Implications

4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

5 Legal Implications

5.1 These are explained in the background and proposal sections of the report which detail the Council's legal duties under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. The attached documents supports the Council's duties and responsibilities under the CCA and provide a framework for dealing with the business continuity.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 There will be positive impacts on a range of service users who fall within the protected characteristics of disability and potentially age due to the increased opportunity to assess risks associated and plan mitigating measures that would potentially affect them. Other than the equality impacts identified the equality impacts are neutral. No further actions are recommended as a result of this equality impact review.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

7.1 There are no direct negative impacts foreseen for the implementation of BC plans. BC planning can result in many positive impacts. This has been notable during the pandemic influenza Covid-19 incident. The lockdown restrictions has resulted in many positive carbon reduction and environmental impacts such as less traffic on the borough roads, reduced pollution and reduced sundry resources being used.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1 – Business Continuity Policy

8.2 Appendix 2 - Business Impact Assessment Guidance

8.3 Appendix 3 - Business Impact Assessment Template

9 Background Papers

9.1 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/36/contents

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To provide a clear policy for the Council and its service areas to use to manage Business Continuity risk and to have standardised arrangements for completing Business Impact Assessments. In addition to further enhance Business Continuity promotion activities within the community.

10.2 To allow for smooth day to day operational management and avoid the Executive being burdened with operational decisions.

Statutory Officer approval	
Approved by:	Chief Financial Officer
Date:	04/06/20
Approved by:	Deputy Monitoring Officer
Date:	03/06/20
On behalf of the Monitoring Officer	

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Business Continuity Policy

1. Document Maintenance

1.1 Document Version

Amendment	Date / or version	By whom
New BC policy first developed, SLT consultation period	Nov 18 v1.0	GI
Amendments post consultation	Jan 19 v1.1	GI
Mike Hill amendments incorporated & Covid IMT response and recovery consultation	May 20 v1.2	GI
Helen Barrington amendments incorporated	May 20 v1.3	GI
Final draft amendments	June 20 v1.4	GI
SLT feedback, incorporated. Corporate risk register matrix included	June 20 V1.5	GI

1.2 Maintained by

The Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer.

1.3 Distribution list

Internal: Council circulation: Director and Lead officer for Emergency Planning and Business Continuity at this time the Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer; Senior Leadership Team (SLT); Service Managers and senior managers.

External: Resilience Direct document store (LRF members with permission of the Lead officer for Emergency Planning and Business Continuity to view council pages).

1.4 Classification

The policy document is classified as OFFICIAL

The Business Continuity Plan and operational documents are classified OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - PROTECTIVE MARKING

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE classification

Access to **sensitive** information must **ONLY** be granted on the basis of a genuine, 'need to know' and an appropriate personnel security control.

Document contains restricted & sensitive information. Public access to this information could potentially jeopardise security measures and increase the risk to those involved.

This report is classified as OFFICIAL SENSITIVE. It must be afforded a level of protection commensurate with its protective marking and its contents must not be disclosed without the prior agreement of the originator. This sheet must not be detached from the report to which it refers. This material is exempt from disclosure under the relevant Freedom of Information Act and may be subject to exemption under the Environmental Information Regulations and the General Data Protection Act. Any FOI or other disclosure request MUST be referred back to the originating organisation.

1.5 Important information warning

The data contained in this guidance is covered by the security classification and strict GDPR legislation. Failure to comply with the classification and warning could result in serious consequences for the Council and or other parties. Ultimately, this may result in disciplinary action being taken against officer(s).

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

GPMS Marking	Restricted / OFFICIAL SENSITIVE
Reason for GPMS higher than Not Protectively Marked	Document contains restricted & sensitive information. Public access to this information could potentially jeopardise security and planning measures, as well as increase the risk to the Council's reputation and recovery time.
Disclosable under the Freedom of Information Act 2002	BC Policy overview and content pages 1-6 (Yes); Business Impact Assessments (BIA), BC action plans and other BC operational documents – No
Full EIA or Screening Document	Considered. May 2020
Date of assessment	16.5.20

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Foreword

This Business Continuity Policy supports the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and the Council's Corporate vision: Serving people; Improving lives.

The importance of Council legal duties and service provisions both statutory and discretionary make it essential to plan in advance how we intend to respond to and recover from events that have the potential to prevent us from 'business as usual' activities.

It is important to have a broad overview of perceived risk and look at all critical aspects of the services we provide. It would be easy to concentrate on what may be perceived to be a major crisis such as terrorism, flooding, fire, pandemic influenza or a fuel shortage, but we also have a duty to look ahead to less newsworthy but predictable problems, such as severe weather or cyber-attacks. We must be able to continue providing core services even when things go wrong.

Risk assessments have been carried out nationally, regionally and locally to measure the likelihood and impact of external hazards and threats. As a category 1 responder the Council has legal duties to plan for and prepare our services for these risks.

The Business Continuity Policy provides a strategic framework around which we can work to enable our most important services to be restored as quickly as possible in the event of a disruption. In this way the confidence of local people and organisations we serve, deliver services for or provide a premise for, will be retained in the face of any problems that may arise.

It is important that this process, as well as risk management, is integrated into the core activities of the Council. We will plan for business continuity interruptions and take action to address observations. We will through a programme of training and exercises test the Business Continuity Plans.

Business continuity planning is not only a statutory duty, it is also good business sense and a practice that the Council has a duty to promote among the business and voluntary sectors in the wider Borough.

Mike Hill	John Clarke
Interim Chief Executive	Leader of Council

Policy

1.1 Overview

Gedling Borough Council (the Council) is committed to having in place robust and effective business continuity management processes as a key mechanism to restore and deliver continuity of key services in the event of a disruption or emergency.

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a statutory duty on the Council to ensure that it can:

- Respond to an emergency
- Continue to support emergency response partners
- Continue to provide critical services to the public

Business Continuity Plans (BCP) provides the operational structure of the Council with a standard framework for responding to serious disruption, and can be summarised as follows:

- To have an operational document that sets out priorities, management structures and communications mechanisms to ensure an appropriate response to any disruption.

- The BCP addresses the full range of the Council's service functions focussing on functions critical to the Council, coordinating with our partners based on the Civic Campus and Jubilee Depots. Where appropriate, it considers the interdependencies of different organisations, mutual aid and partnership arrangements. As well as other contractual obligations ranging from commercial contracts to landlord duties amongst others.

1.2 Aim and objectives

The aim of the BCP is:

- To anticipate risks, mitigate them where possible and to have flexible and tested plans in place to minimise disruption when unplanned events significantly disrupt normal business.

The objectives are:

- To ensure the Council can continue to exercise its functions and contractual obligations in the event of an emergency.
- To identify the potential areas of vulnerability in Council services.
- To determine overall priorities for recovery of functions if disruption takes place.
- To build on good work already in place for risk management, ensuring all existing and developing plans are integrated into the overall framework.

- To ensure all Council service areas are involved in the preparation of plans, so that there is an effective and consistent response to service continuity.
- To undertake training and awareness programmes for staff, elected members, suppliers and partners as appropriate and carry out regular tests of BCP to validate the arrangements.

1.3 Methods and standards

The Council's business continuity management arrangements will meet legislation and good practice mandatory requirements.

The Council will have in place BCP each service area.

The Council will build BCP through the use of Business Impact Assessment (BIA) templates and BIA guidance. These will form service area and departmental BCP. From the BIA will form action plans to further build resilience arrangements and where necessary will be logged on the Corporate risk register.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The business continuity management roles and responsibilities are designed to ensure that the Policy and service area BCP remain living documents.

Leader / Executive

- Approve the council's Business Continuity Strategy and Policy Statement every three years.

Audit and Risk Committee

- Monitor risks associated with and effectiveness of Business Continuity Management (BCM) arrangements.

Chief Executive

- Be a positive champion pf the BC Policy across the Council and ultimately responsible for the Council's overall BCP arrangements.
- During an incident, lead the Council's 'Strategic' (Gold) Incident response;

Directors

- Ensure the BC policy is complied with and resourced appropriately;
- During an incident, co-ordinate the council's BCM incident response(s), supporting the CE as 'Strategic' lead;
- Participate as required in management teams to support Business Continuity Planning;
- Ensure appropriate levels of staff sit on the 'Strategic' (Gold) 'Tactical' (Silver), Operational (Bronze) and Recovery teams;

- Ensure each of their Service Areas has an effective and current BCP in place which is reviewed each year;
- Embed BCM culture into the ethos of operational management.

HSEPO

- Overall responsibility for co-ordinating the BCM programme;
- Following an incident, facilitate the 'lessons learned' session(s);
- Produce the Corporate BCM framework and strategy;
- Make available best practice tools (e.g. templates);
- Identify training needs and support delivery;
- Support and advise service areas;
- Support the facilitation of testing and exercising of the Council's BCPs when requested by Directors/their teams;
- Quality control – review BCM arrangements for services;
- Lead on the council's statutory duty to promote BCM in the community.

Service Managers

- Lead Business Continuity arrangements within their service area;
- Ensure the BCP for their service area remains current;
- Attend training commensurate with their role;
- Identify staff from their teams that have a role to play in any recovery for suitable training;
- Prepare a BIA recovery plan covering all service delivery functions (priority for critical functions), update at least annually; and,
- Implement the agreed arrangements in the event of a disruption.

All Staff

- Familiarisation with business continuity arrangements within their area;
- Attend training commensurate with their role;
- Engage with testing and exercising;
- Respond positively during a crisis situation.

1.5 Governance

This Policy will be reviewed regularly, not exceeding three year cycles. The Community Risk Register (see Nottinghamshire Police website for latest version) will also be reviewed to ensure business continuity reflects the current assessment of likelihood of potential adverse events within the community.

BC plans will be reviewed six monthly to ensure that information on directorate functions and contacts information are kept up to date.

The Policy will be reviewed when there are significant structural re-organisations within the Council, or if new duties or responsibilities are taken on. However, it is the responsibility of SLT, Service Managers and Senior Managers to notify the Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer of any significant changes that occur between these updates.

Periodically and in line with the Council's auditing policy, the overall Business Continuity Plan may be audited by either internal audit team or the external auditors appointed by the Council.

1.6 Training and exercises

Training takes place regularly for those officers likely to be called on to lead or be part of an emergency response for a business continuity incident.
Lessons learnt from training and exercises are used to determine any amendments or inclusions required when the Policy or Plan are updated.

Business Impact Analysis Guidance

What are the critical functions carried out by your service – the key things you do to deliver your service? What would be the impact if you stopped doing them for a period of time and what resources do you need to deliver them? Business Impact Analysis (BIA) helps you to prioritise the needs of your service and spot any gaps in your business continuity plan (or spot any gaps in your business continuity plan if you have written it already).

Your business continuity plan should describe how the requirements identified in your BIA can be achieved. This guidance is based on the structure of the BIA template

Section A: Overview of team critical functions.

This is where you need to list all the team critical functions in the table below, in priority order, along with details of the last review and any key outstanding actions. You will provide details for each one in the tables further down.

What is a critical function?

If your service has been identified as critical, it means that Gedling Borough Council must continue providing it no matter what or resume it quickly if interrupted because the consequences of not doing so are serious. The priorities used in deciding what is critical are:

1. Protection of life and limb.
2. Protection and care of vulnerable people.
3. Health and safety of people and buildings.

4. Maintaining the transport network.
5. Maintaining our ability to pay employees and suppliers.

To be defined as a critical service your team must deliver one or more critical functions. Defining your critical functions is about identifying the specific things that your team does, which you must continue doing, or resume quickly, in order to achieve one or more of the priorities above. Your team may have one critical function or ten – each one needs to be analysed to find out exactly what you need in order to be able to get it back up and running if a business continuity incident affects the service. You should then use that information to write your business continuity plan – or to feed into the next review of it if you have written a plan already.

The critical function overview table, below, should be filled in with basic details of each critical function for the team or service, to provide a quick overview. Then scroll down to section B to begin completing the BIA for your first critical function.

Critical Function	Team BIA reference no.	Statutory/non-statutory/essential function	BIA date of last review	Actions required

Section B: Business impact analysis for each critical function

For each of the team functions:

- Make a separate entry below, filling in details to show the impact of not carrying out the function over time and the resources needed to deliver it. Two copies of the table are included below for you to fill in – copy and paste more if you have more critical functions to analyse.
- For example, you may not be able to deliver a service without power for any length of time, but you may be able to deliver the service for the first 24 hours without computers. Include information about the key staff resources you need to deliver the function – IT systems, office space, specialist equipment and so on. Identifying these key resources will help you work out what contingency arrangements you need to develop in case your key resources become unavailable – for example, paper copies of documents in case IT systems are lost.
- For key staff make sure you identify the minimum number of staff you need to deliver the function for a short period in the worst possible scenario – post titles and numbers of staff, rather than individuals.
- Add the recovery time objective (RTO) – that is, when you need to have the service back up and running to avoid irretrievable impacts.
- Assess the likelihood and impact of each of the standard business interruptions listed and rate the overall risk – see the matrix at section C for information on how to calculate the risk. Include a brief note in each box, where appropriate, to explain your reasoning – why have you assessed something as being unlikely? Why is the impact significant?
- Identifying the risk and impact of each scenario will help you prioritise which contingency arrangements you need to focus on. You should decide whether to accept, manage or reduce each risk, or to plan for what you will do if it does occur. Include information about any contingency arrangements you already have in place. For example, if you have arrangements to relocate to another building if yours is unavailable, or if you have paper-based systems you could revert to in case of loss of IT or power.
- Using the information in the BIA, decide what, if any, specific actions are required and list them in the action plan – for example, if your highest risk is loss of staff and your RTO is 4 hours, you might need to identify and train staff in other teams who could provide emergency support. Don't include anything that you have already covered in an existing business continuity plan though – this is about identifying gaps.

<Insert BIA reference no>	<insert critical function name>	Last reviewed on:	

1. What would be the impact of not doing this over time?		2. What resources do you need to deliver this function? (note if these change over time)	
Immediate:		Building/s:	
1-4 hrs:		Staff (min number):	
24 hrs:		ICT systems:	
24-48 hrs:		Telecoms:	
1 week:		Council vehicle/s:	
2 weeks:		Key telephone numbers:	
Up to 1 month:		Other resources:	
1 month +:			

3. Recovery time objective for this function: (e.g. Immediate 1-4 hrs, 1 day, 1 week, 1 month)	

4. What is the risk of a business interruption to this function?

Identify the likelihood and impact (low, medium, high or very high) of each of the following business interruptions and rate the overall risk.

Business interruption	Likelihood	Impact	Overall risk
Loss of premises			
Loss of staff			
Loss of ICT			
Loss of power			
Loss of telecommunications			
Loss of fuel			
Loss of water			
Loss of key supplier			

5. Action Plan

Taking account of the risk identified in part 4, and any existing contingency arrangements you have in place, what are the gaps? What arrangements, contingency plans or other actions do you need to carry out to ensure that you can get your service up and running in the timescale required?

Action	Assigned to	Comments	Status (Complete, in progress, not started, or state other reason)

<Insert BIA reference no>	<insert critical function name>	Last reviewed on:	

3. What would be the impact of not doing this over time?		4. What resources do you need to deliver this function? (note if these change over time)	
Immediate:		Building/s:	
1-4 hrs:		Staff (min number):	
24 hrs:		ICT systems:	
24-48 hrs:		Telecoms:	
1 week:		Council vehicle/s:	
2 weeks:		Key telephone numbers:	
Up to 1 month:		Other resources:	
1 month +:			

3. Recovery time objective for this function: (e.g. Immediate 1-4 hrs, 1 day, 1 week, 1 month)	

6. What is the risk of a business interruption to this function?

Identify the likelihood and impact (low, medium, high or very high) of each of the following business interruptions and rate the overall risk.

Business interruption	Likelihood	Impact	Overall risk
Loss of premises			
Loss of staff			
Loss of ICT			
Loss of power			
Loss of telecommunications			
Loss of fuel			
Loss of water			
Loss of key supplier			

7. Action Plan

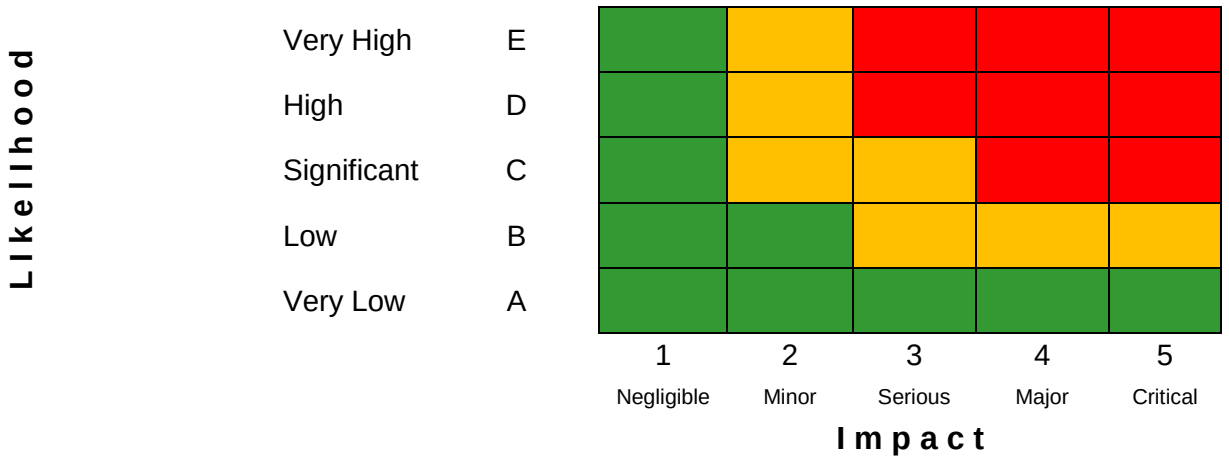
Taking account of the risk identified in part 4, and any existing contingency arrangements you have in place, what are the gaps? What arrangements, contingency plans or other actions do you need to carry out to ensure that you can get your service up and running in the timescale required?

Action	Assigned to	Comments	Status (Complete, in progress, not started, or state other reason)

Section C: Risk Rating Matrix Use this to help you with part 4 of your BIAs.
Likelihood The likelihood can be approximately calculated through assessing various sources of information. For example, when calculating the likelihood of losing a building consider what potential hazards there are e.g. flooding- is the building in a flood plain, has it been flooded before? Use the table below to help.

Impact Use the information recorded in the 'impact' column of the above table to help identify if the impact of the interruption is: Negligible, Minor, Serious, Major or Critical. Use the table below to help.

The overall risk rating is calculated by plotting the level of impact against the level of likelihood using the risk matrix table (risk rating= likelihood x impact).



Likelihood

5	Very High	< 81% chance
4	High	21 > 80% chance
3	Significant	21 > 50% chance
2	Low	6 > 20% chance
1	Very Low	0 > 5% chance

Impact

5	Critical	< 81% effect
4	Major	21 > 80% effect
3	Serious	21 > 50% effect
2	Minor	6 > 20% effect
1	Negligible	0 > 5% effect

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Business Impact Analysis for <insert service name>

Department:

Author:

Date Assessed (review date);

What are the critical functions carried out by your service – the key things you do to deliver your service? What would be the impact if you stopped doing them for a period of time and what resources do you need to deliver them?

The objective is to identify key risks, assess these in terms of their likelihood and the potential impact or consequences, were they to occur.
Business Impact Analysis (BIA) helps you to prioritise the needs of your service and spot any gaps in your business continuity plans.

Section A: Overview of team critical functions. List all the team critical functions in the table below, in priority order, along with details of the last review and any key outstanding actions. You will provide details for each one in the tables further down.

Critical Function	Team BIA reference no.	Statutory/non-statutory/essential function	BIA date of last review	Actions required

Section B: Business impact analysis for each critical function

For each of the team functions:

- Make a separate entry below, filling in details to show the impact of not carrying out the function over time, and the resources needed to deliver it. Two copies of the table are included below for you to fill in – copy and paste more if you have more critical functions to analyse.

- Fill in the recovery time objective (RTO) – that is, when you need to have the service back up and running to avoid irretrievable impacts.

- Assess the likelihood and impact of each of the standard business interruptions listed and rate the overall risk – see the matrix at section C for information on how to calculate the risk.

- Using the information in the BIA, decide what, if any, specific actions are required and list them in the action plan – for example, if your highest risk is loss of staff and your RTO is 4 hours, you might need to identify and train staff in other teams who could provide emergency support.

  Go to the table on the next page.

<Insert BIA reference no>	<insert critical function name>	Last reviewed on:	

1. What would be the impact of not doing this over time?		2. What resources do you need to deliver this function? (note if these change over time)	
Immediate:		Building/s:	
1-4 hrs:		Staff (min number):	
24 hrs:		ICT systems:	
24-48 hrs:		Telecoms:	
1 week:		Council vehicle/s:	
2 weeks:		Key telephone numbers:	
Up to 1 month:		Other resources:	
1 month +:			

3. Recovery time objective for this function: (e.g. Immediate 1-4 hrs, 1 day, 1 week, 1 month)	

4. What is the risk of a business interruption to this function?

Identify the likelihood and impact (low, medium, high or very high) of each of the following business interruptions and rate the overall risk.

Business interruption	Likelihood	Impact	Overall risk
Loss of premises			
Loss of staff			
Loss of ICT			
Loss of power			
Loss of telecommunications			
Loss of fuel			
Loss of water			
Loss of key supplier			

5. Action Plan

Taking account of the risk identified in part 4, and any existing contingency arrangements you have in place, what are the gaps? What arrangements, contingency plans or other actions do you need to carry out to ensure that you can get your service up and running in the timescale required?

Action	Assigned to	Comments	Status (Complete, in progress, not started, or state other reason)

<Insert BIA reference no>	<insert critical function name>	Last reviewed on:	

3. What would be the impact of not doing this over time?		4. What resources do you need to deliver this function? (note if these change over time)	
Immediate:		Building/s:	
1-4 hrs:		Staff (min number):	
24 hrs:		ICT systems:	
24-48 hrs:		Telecoms:	
1 week:		Council vehicle/s:	
2 weeks:		Key telephone numbers:	
Up to 1 month:		Other resources:	
1 month +:			

3. Recovery time objective for this function: (e.g. Immediate 1-4 hrs, 1 day, 1 week, 1 month)	

6. What is the risk of a business interruption to this function?

Identify the likelihood and impact (low, medium, high or very high) of each of the following business interruptions and rate the overall risk.

Business interruption	Likelihood	Impact	Overall risk
Loss of premises			
Loss of staff			
Loss of ICT			
Loss of power			
Loss of telecommunications			
Loss of fuel			
Loss of water			
Loss of key supplier			

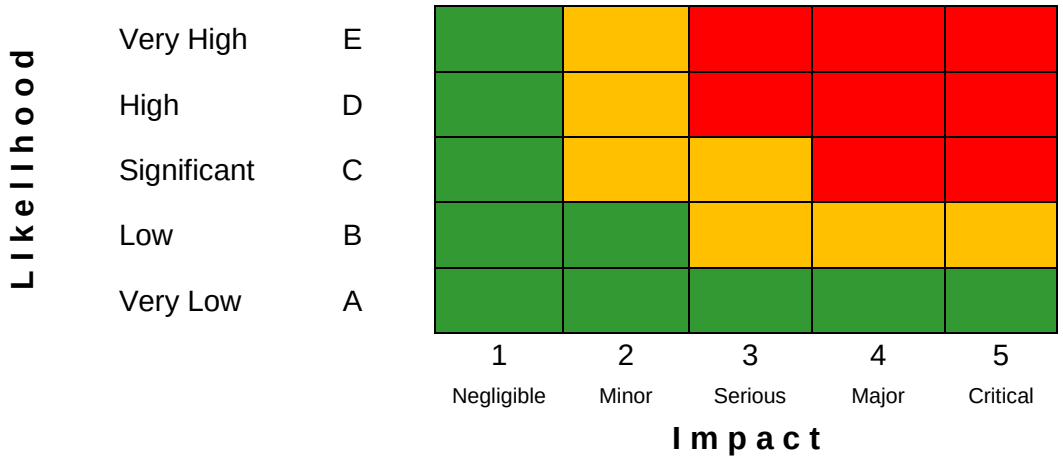
7. Action Plan

Taking account of the risk identified in part 4, and any existing contingency arrangements you have in place, what are the gaps? What arrangements, contingency plans or other actions do you need to carry out to ensure that you can get your service up and running in the timescale required?

Action	Assigned to	Comments	Status (Complete, in progress, not started, or state other reason)

Section C: Risk Rating Matrix Use this to help you with part 4 of your BIAs.
Likelihood The likelihood can be approximately calculated through assessing various sources of information. For example, when calculating the likelihood of losing a building consider what potential hazards there are e.g. flooding- is the building in a flood plain, has it been flooded before? Use the table below to help.

Impact Use the information recorded in the 'impact' column of the above table to help identify if the impact of the interruption is: Negligible, Minor, Serious, Major or Critical.
The overall risk rating is calculated by plotting the level of impact against the level of likelihood using the risk matrix table (risk rating= likelihood x impact).



Likelihood

5	Very High	< 81% chance
4	High	21 > 80% chance
3	Significant	21 > 50% chance
2	Low	6 > 20% chance
1	Very Low	0 > 5% chance

Impact

5	Critical	< 81% effect
4	Major	21 > 80% effect
3	Serious	21 > 50% effect
2	Minor	6 > 20% effect
1	Negligible	0 > 5% effect

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Carlton Square Improvement Scheme

Date: 2 July 2020

Author: Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration

Wards Affected

Carlton

Purpose

To update members on the progress of the Carlton Square Improvement Scheme project and proposed timescales for delivery.

To seek approval of the final scheme of works for the car park and obtain the delegations as outlined in the recommendations to enable the project to progress.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision

Recommendation(s)

THAT CABINET:

1) **Approves the final scheme of improvement works for Carlton Square car park as shown at Appendix 4.**

2) **Authorises the Chief Executive to submit an application for planning permission for the approved scheme at Carlton Square car park.**

3) **Delegates authority to the Service Manager of Economic Growth and Regeneration to make any minor amendments to the approved scheme as required during the planning application process.**

4) **Approves the decrease in the total project budget from £600,000 to £450,000 to reflect that the Council is only delivering part of**

the overall comprehensive scheme in its ownership.

5) Delegates authority to the Director of Organisational Development and Democratic Services to negotiate and enter into a legal agreement with BNP Paribas for the comprehensive development of Carlton Square, subject to the grant of planning permission and external funding being secured by the Council.

6) Approves an additional and separate capital budget of £25,000 for the improvement works to the proposed service yard to be funded by a contribution from the Economic Development Reserve.

7) Notes the progress to date, as set out in the report, and the intention to apply for funding for the works from the D2N2 LEP N2TC fund.

1 Background

1.1 The Carlton Square Improvement Scheme project is part of a wider regeneration programme for Carlton to deliver the Gedling Plan objectives of improving the image and offer of Carlton Square shopping centre. The project aims to secure the comprehensive development of the Council owned car park and the privately owned shopping precinct (shown in Appendix 1). A scheme of improvement works has been developed over time by officers working in partnership with BNP Paribas, the owners of Carlton Square shopping precinct, BNP Paribas Depositary Services Limited and BNP Paribas Depositary Services (Jersey) Limited (hereafter referred to as BNP Paribas), through their local managing agents Waypoint Asset Management Ltd (hereafter referred to as Waypoint). The works are intended to improve and enhance the experience of visitors to the Square through improved layout of the car park making it safer to use, the visual appearance of service areas, as well as a refreshed shopping area, new signage, public realm and street furniture.

1.2 A report was taken to Cabinet on 14 February 2019 where the principle of working with BNP Paribas to develop a comprehensive scheme was approved. Authority was given for the Council to enter into an initial partnership agreement with BNP Paribas to facilitate further joint working and to commence consultation on firstly the principles of the proposed improvement works and secondly on more detailed proposals produced following the initial public consultation.

<u>Public consultation on the initial scheme</u>

1.3 The first public consultation was held at Carlton Square in February/March 2019 to capture initial thoughts on what people would like to see as part of the improvements to Carlton Square.

1.4 The consultation took a number of forms including: an online survey (204 responses received), liaising with local businesses directly (17 in total), and two consultation events where residents and visitors could speak to officers about the proposals and ideas. A press release was picked up by local media and an article appeared in the Council's Contacts magazine. A banner was also placed on site showing broad visuals and how to take part in the consultation. This consultation was accompanied by two very general plans of identified issues with an opportunity to feedback as to whether these were the areas that should be focussed on and which were of greatest importance.

1.5 Overall, 97% of people agreed that improving the Centre is important, which demonstrates the overwhelming support and local feeling about this regeneration scheme for Carlton Square.

1.6 Other feedback included:

- Consideration to pedestrian and vehicular movements and the need to reduce areas of conflict
- Ongoing maintenance of the areas (such as litter bins being emptied)
- Poor public realm and uneven surfacing
- Poor lighting and security concerns
- More seating required
- Landscaping required
- Clearer signage
- Better promotion
- Need to be more welcoming

<u>Public consultation on the draft plans</u>

1.7 A second public consultation was held during the summer of 2019 where the Council consulted on a draft plan of the scheme, shown at Appendix 2. A number of events were held at Carlton Square itself on different days and at different times. An evening event was also held at the nearby Tesco Store and there was a presence at the Carlton Fun Day. This consultation also received media coverage and a number of responses were also received through email.

1.8 The proposed scheme was met with mostly favourable comments although changes were made to the proposal as a direct result of the consultation. These included not pursuing the metal fretwork around the building, although understanding the desire for the Square to have a better identity, and trying to incorporate more planting within the scheme. A Consultation

Summary Report on this second consultation can be found at Appendix 3.

1.9 Alongside the two public consultations, contact has been made with the surrounding landowners, all businesses within the Square as well as the owners of Walton Court in order to ensure that when the Project progresses it can do so quickly with all parties aware of the plans and all key contacts made. Officers are in dialogue with neighbouring properties including Queensbridge Homes, the owners of DBH House and the car park to the east of the site. Queensbridge Homes and some neighbouring properties have a right of way over the Council's car park which may be affected during the works, if approved. The Council will need to agree an alternative route with those affected.

Preparation of the final scheme

1.10 Initially a legal agreement between the Council and BNP Paribas was pursued to ensure both parties were aware of what the project was seeking to deliver, deal with any issues during the project and to provide commitment for the overall delivery. As a result of a simplified delivery of the scheme – with each party procuring its own works and delivering this as part of one holistic scheme – the agreement has not yet been entered in to. An agreement will still be required to ensure comprehensive delivery of the entire scheme and to satisfy the external funder, but this will be a simpler agreement that can be developed and entered in to once a planning application has been submitted.

1.11 BNP Paribas have continued to work with officers, through Waypoint their Managing Agent, to develop a scheme of works to the shopping precinct and car park to achieve the improvement of the centre as a whole and drawings have been commissioned to show the proposed scheme of works. The proposed final scheme is attached at Appendix 4 and incorporates feedback received during the consultation process and pre-application planning advice which has been sought from the Council's planning department.

1.12 This proposed final scheme comprises of:

- A new entrance to the car park from Burton Road (roughly the site of the demolished cottage)
- A revised car parking layout including identified spaces for EV points and improved disabled parking spaces in the southern car park
- New planting and boundary treatments
- New paving improving layout and access for all between the car park and shopping area without unnecessary changes in levels
- Revised siting of payment machines and lighting

Alongside the above works being undertaken by the Council, BNP Paribas will separately undertake works to the Square including works to shop fronts, paving and public realm as well as signage.

Delivery of the final scheme

1.13 Whilst initially the intention had been for the Council and BNP Paribas to submit one joint planning application, it has been agreed that each party will submit a separate application for the elements of the scheme on their land. This is simpler and ensures that each party will be responsible for their own costs associated with the application. Therefore, the Council will need to apply for planning permission for the proposed works to the car park as the new entrance from Burton Road requires planning permission. The rest of the works (on Council land) can be undertaken without planning permission through permitted development rights. BNP Paribas will also need to apply for planning permission for the proposed advertising on the site and for the boundary treatment along Station Road, if above a certain height.

1.14 If the scheme of works to the car park is approved, the vacant site at Burton Road acquired by the Council in June 2016 will become part of the car park and be surfaced and laid out for the parking of vehicles. This will require a change to the Council's Civil Enforcement Off-Street Parking Order (the Order). This additional area will need including in the Order for the Council to be able to enforce the conditions of its use. Amendment of the Order will be considered via a separate approval process along with other proposed changes to the Order affecting some of the Council's other car parks.

1.15 The Council initially submitted an Expression of Interest (EoI) to the D2N2 LEP N2 Town Centre (N2TC) fund in August 2016 for external funding towards a scheme of improvement works at Carlton Square. This initial EoI was approved by D2N2 and the Council asked to prepare a full business case. The Council has subsequently liaised closely with D2N2 as the project has progressed and developed to ensure it remains eligible for the funding; some elements originally envisaged have now been dropped as the project has developed. If the final scheme is approved by members, officers will develop a full business case to support the application for funding and will apply for £350,000 funding from the N2TC fund towards the costs of the works. It is anticipated that the full business case will be submitted in July, alongside the application for planning permission, and we would expect to receive confirmation as to whether the application has been successful in September.

2 Proposal

Proposed Final Scheme

2.1 As set out above, a final scheme of improvement works across the Carlton Square site has been developed with BNP Paribas to ensure a consistent and comprehensive development which regenerates the shopping centre. Details of the proposed scheme of works are outlined at paragraph 1.12 and Appendix 4 has been produced to illustrate the proposed scheme. The proposal incorporates feedback received during two public consultations and pre-application planning advice. D2N2 LEP have also been consulted throughout to ensure the proposal meets the objectives of the N2TC fund.

2.2 Members are asked to approve this final scheme of improvement works for the car park at Carlton Square to enable the project to progress to the next stage which will involve submission of the funding application and an application for planning permission.

Budget / Project costs

2.3 There is an approved budget of £600,000 in the Capital programme for the Carlton Square regeneration project, which is dependent upon securing £500,000 of grants and contributions to match with a £100,000 contribution from the Economic Development fund.

2.4 Due to the changes of the delivery outlined in Section 1.13 above explaining how the project will be delivered, the approved budget of £600,000 now needs to be amended to reflect this change and only includes those elements of the project deliverable by the Council. Consequently the revised budget for the Council part of the scheme is now £450,000.

2.5 The revised overall project total of £450,000 comprises of £350,000 funding from the D2N2 N2TC fund and the Council will need to provide match funding of £100,000 (which has previously been approved as part of the Capital Programme) if successful.

Planning permission

2.6 If approved, the scheme is now at a stage where an application for planning permission can be submitted. Members are therefore asked to give the Chief Executive authority to submit the planning application for proposed scheme in respect of the Council-owned land. Amendments to the approved scheme may be required during the planning application process and delegation is therefore sought to enable the Chief Executive to make any minor amendments to the approved scheme as may be required during the planning application process. Should more extensive changes be required Officers will come back to Cabinet with a revised scheme for approval.

Partnership agreement

2.7 To ensure that the improvement works are carried out across the site, it is proposed that the Council enters into a legal agreement with BNP Paribas to require them to submit an application for planning permission for the works to the shopping centre (if required) and, subject to the grant of acceptable planning permission and confirmation of receipt of funding for the Council, to undertake the works concurrently with the Council. This will ensure that there is comprehensive development of Carlton Square including the shopping precinct, areas of public realm and the car park.

2.8 Whilst the partnership agreement envisaged at the time of the previous report was not entered into, this has not stalled or delayed the project. BNP Paribas, through Waypoint, have continued to work with the Council to develop a scheme of improvement works for the whole site and progress the project. A legal agreement will however now be required to ensure that the full scheme of works is implemented across the site by both the Council and BNP Paribas.

2.9 The Council is hoping to secure external funding towards its works at the car park. D2N2 specify specific outputs which should be achieve through the funding and they require Carlton Square to be developed as a whole to ensure the area is regenerated. If the funding is secured, the funder will want assurances that the areas in private ownership will also be developed as one consistent scheme of improvement. Approval is therefore sought to enable the Council to enter into a legal agreement with BNP Paribas to secure that the intended improvement works to the shopping centre are delivered concurrently to the Council works.

Service Yard

2.10 As part of the proposed scheme of works, a new entrance to the car park will be constructed from Burton Road to create a new entrance to the car park from the north. This will enable a separate entrance to the service yard to be achieved by using the existing entrance for this purpose only. This will enable the service yard to be screened off from the public realm elements of the site to improve the visual appearance from the car park as well as add greatly to the safety of the Square by separating pedestrian and shopping traffic from deliveries. The service yard will be used by the retail units to the north of the shopping centre.

2.11 The service yard comprises of some land which is currently unregistered. This unregistered land runs through the car park from Burton Road to Station Street but has been managed and maintained by the Council as part of the car park for a significant number of years. The Council has submitted an application to the Land Registry to register its interest in the

land. This application is outstanding.

2.12 As the Council currently manages and maintains that area of land and has an application pending with the Land Registry, it will undertake resurfacing works as part of the proposed improvement scheme if approved. It is proposed that these works are not funded through any grant funding the Council may receive from D2N2 as the Council may consider transferring this area of land to BNP Paribas at a later date as the service entrance to the service yard will not form part of the public realm and will be used exclusively by the businesses that occupy the retail units. This will remove any future maintenance liability from the Council. The subsequent future transfer of the land would be subject to a separate approval process.

2.13 The additional funding required to undertake works to the new service yard that is in GBC ownership cannot be funded by the external funding as the Council may wish to transfer this land to BNP Paribas at a later date. The funders are unlikely to permit funds to be used to undertake work on land to then pass to another organisation. The separation of this element and the identification of a new budget will help to illustrate to funders that this is separate. The cost of most of the repair work was included within the broad costings that have been generated for the project. For this reason a separate budget of up to £25,000 needs to be agreed to cover these works.

Project Timescales

2.14 If the scheme of improvement works and budget are approved by members, the indicative timeline for delivery of the project is as follows:

2020/21	**Stage**
July	Cabinet approval GBC submit application for planning permission (car park works) BNP Paribas submit application for planning permission (shopping precinct) GBC and BNP Paribas to enter into a legal agreement for the comprehensive development of Carlton Square GBC to submit funding application and full Business case to D2N2 N2TC fund
August	BNP planning permission determined (shopping

	precinct)
September	GBC planning application determined (car park) GBC received confirmation of D2N2 N2TC fund
If planning permissions granted:	
September onwards	GBC procure contractor to deliver works to the car park (open tender or framework)
October	GBC enter into funding agreement with D2N2
January	BNP Paribas and GBC appointed contractors start on site
March	Completion of works

3 Alternative Options

3.1 Continue to operate the parking areas in their existing condition without further investment. This would not deliver comprehensive improvements to the area or secure the health and vitality of the centre in the future. This would not align with the objectives of the Gedling Plan to improve the image and offer of the area.

3.2 Deliver a scheme without BNP Paribas, limited to the parking areas within Gedling Borough Council's ownership. Whilst this would improve the parking area, this would not deliver a comprehensive scheme and would not secure improvements to the shopping precinct buildings or secure private sector contributions to the scheme. It is also unlikely to secure the funds from the LEP as these are predicated on the car park and building works working together.

3.3 Develop an alternative scheme. However, the scheme proposed to be approved has been developed following two public consultations, input from the planning department and in conjunction with BNP Paribas whose agreement is required to secure development across the site. It is felt that this is the best scheme possible to achieve improvement of the centre as a whole.

4 Financial Implications

4.1 A budget of £600,000 for this project is included in the Council's approved Capital Programme for 2020/21 (which includes a £100,000 contribution from the Economic Development Reserve). As detailed in paragraph 2.3

to 2.5 it is now proposed that the budget is reduced to £450,000 to reflect only the elements that are to be directly delivered by the Council.

4.2 Whilst the capital budget is approved, delivery is dependent upon securing additional grant (as set out in the body of this report) of £350,000 which have not yet been confirmed. If this funding is not secured the scheme will have a significant funding shortfall and will be at risk of non-delivery. Furthermore the outputs required from the funders will be tied to the private sector partner through the Partnership Agreement. Any risk of clawback will be transferred through this method.

4.3 It is proposed that an additional budget of £25,000 be established by virement for the works to new service yard to be funded from the Economic Development Reserve (thereby reducing the long term revenue implications).

5 Legal Implications

5.1 As set out in Sections 2.11 and 2.12 above, the Council has an application outstanding with Land Registry to register that area of land in the Council's name. Any subsequent transfer of this land need to comply with the duty to obtain the best price reasonably obtainable under section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 and state aid rules and would be subject to separate approval.

5.2 The proposed installation of advertising on the side of one of the buildings at the shopping centre facing the southern car park will, as well as planning permission, require separate consent from the Council as the former land owner through a covenant contained in the conveyance when the Council sold the land in 1985. That covenant prohibits any form of advertisement being affixed to the external walls of the building except with the Council's prior written consent. Consent for the installation of advertising boards will be considered separately if BNP Paribas obtain planning permission for this element of their proposed works.

Note: this may not be required but we are awaiting confirmation

BNP Paribas, as part of their works and following feedback from the consultations, wish to include additional signage for Carlton Square. This will address issues of visibility and identify, raised during the consultations. A totem style sign is proposed to be included at Station Road to highlight the Square and provide information as to what shops are within. This sign would be placed on Council land. BNP Paribas would need to enter into a suitable legal agreement with the Council to enable this; subject to planning approval and separate approval of the proposal by the Council.

5.3 The Council will need to enter into a legal agreement with BNP Paribas as owners of the privately own shopping precinct to ensure that the whole

scheme comes forward within a specified time period. The Council's Legal Services team will draft, negotiate and complete that agreement to ensure there are legally binding obligations on BNP Paribas to apply for planning permission for the intended works to their land (if required) and carry out the works. This agreement is also likely to be required by the funder to provide them with the assurance that the complete comprehensive scheme and all of its benefits are delivered.

5.4 If the Council is successful in its funding application to D2N2 LEP N2 Town Centre fund, the Council will need to enter into a funding agreement with D2N2 to secure release of the funding. This is likely to include caveats and stipulations as to how the funds can be expended and clawback arrangements which will need to be considered. The legal service team will review and advise on the funding agreement to ensure all obligations are complied with.

5.5 Procurement of the contractor to deliver the works on the car park will be undertaken through an open tender or through a framework in accordance with the Council's Contract Standing Orders.

5.6 Some neighbouring properties have a right of way over the Council's public car park to access the rear of their properties. Furthermore, when the Council sold some of the car park to Queensbridge Homes in February 2019 to create private car park for residents of DBH House a right of way was granted over the Council's car park for access to the new private car park. These rights of way will be effected by the improvement works whilst the car park is reconfigured and resurfaced. Delivery of the works will be programmed so that a right of way can be maintained at all times and the Council may need to grant a temporary alternative right of way whilst the works are carried out.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 An Equality Impact Assessment has been prepared to support this report and may be found at Appendix 5. Whilst there will be physical changes made to Carlton Square these will be positive in nature, making the car park and shopping area easier to access and use. The scheme of improvement works has been developed to meet the needs of persons with protected characteristics, taking account of feedback received during the public consultation particularly in relation to uneven surfaces.

6.2 The lower car park will create improved designated car parking for persons suffering from a disability. Furthermore, the enhanced layout and new surfacing of the car park, pedestrian areas and public realm will make the area more accessible for the elderly and persons with a disability or mobility issues.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

7.1 Carlton Square shopping centre is located at a prominent cross-roads and well served by public transport. The car park changes will see a small reduction in the number of spaces, although the car park is rarely ever fully used. There will be additional planting provided on-site to soften the look and feel of the area that may be used by wildlife.

7.2 Space for electric vehicle (EV) charging will be provided as will relevant ducting to enable its quick and easy installation. Lighting to car park will also be provided and will be of modern standard and specification.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1 – Carlton Square Improvement Scheme ownership map

8.2 Appendix 2 – 2nd Consultation Draft Plan

8.3 Appendix 3 – Consultation Summary Report (July 2019)

8.4 Appendix 4 – Proposed final scheme

8.5 Appendix 5 – Carlton Square Improvement Scheme Equality Impact Assessment

9 Background Papers

9.1 None

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 This allows the overall final proposals to be agreed and delivered following Member scrutiny.

10.2 This allows for the scheme to be submitted for consideration through the planning process and to allow officers to submit the application.

10.3 The planning process may require minor amendments to be made. This allows the Chief Executive to authorise those minor amendments to allow the scheme to be progressed through the planning process without the need to bring minor amendments back for Member approval.

10.4 This reflects the revised budget required for the project as a result of the Council delivering only its part, whilst BNP Paribas delivers its element separately.

10.5 This allows Officers to develop and agree the legal agreement required to ensure that the works of both BNP Paribas and GBC are completed as

agreed.

10.6 This allows for works to be undertaken to the new service yard to bring it up to standard ahead of its disposal (thereby removing subsequent long term revenue implications). It is required to be separate from the other funding works to ensure that it is not seen as part of the overall project costs.

10.7 This brings Members up to date with the proposal and the works undertaken so far. It also highlights, subject to the approval of this report, the works that are then required in order to secure the funds to undertake the works outlined.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:
Date:
On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:
Date:
On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

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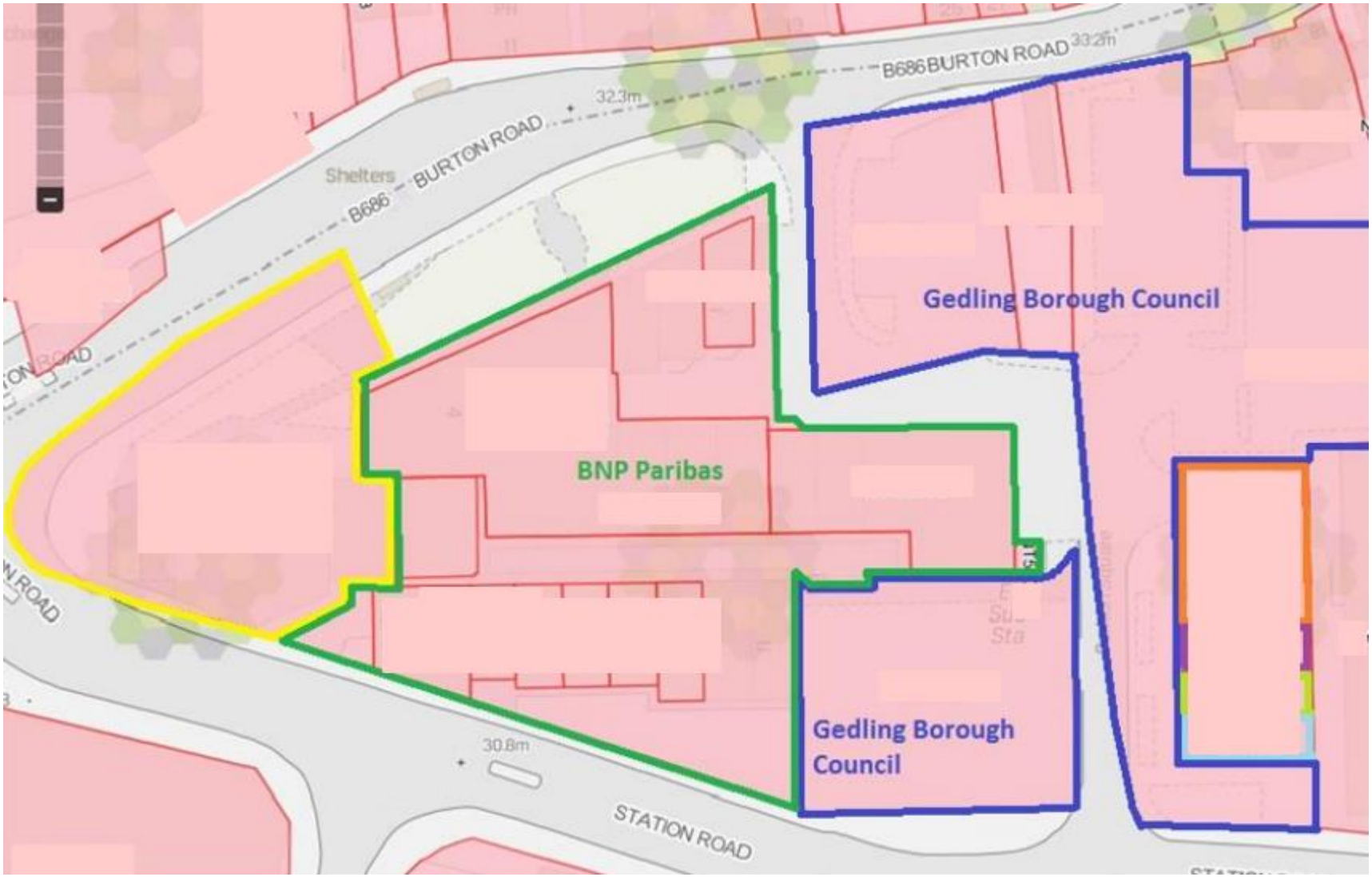
Appendix 1: Carlton Square Improvement Scheme Ownership Map



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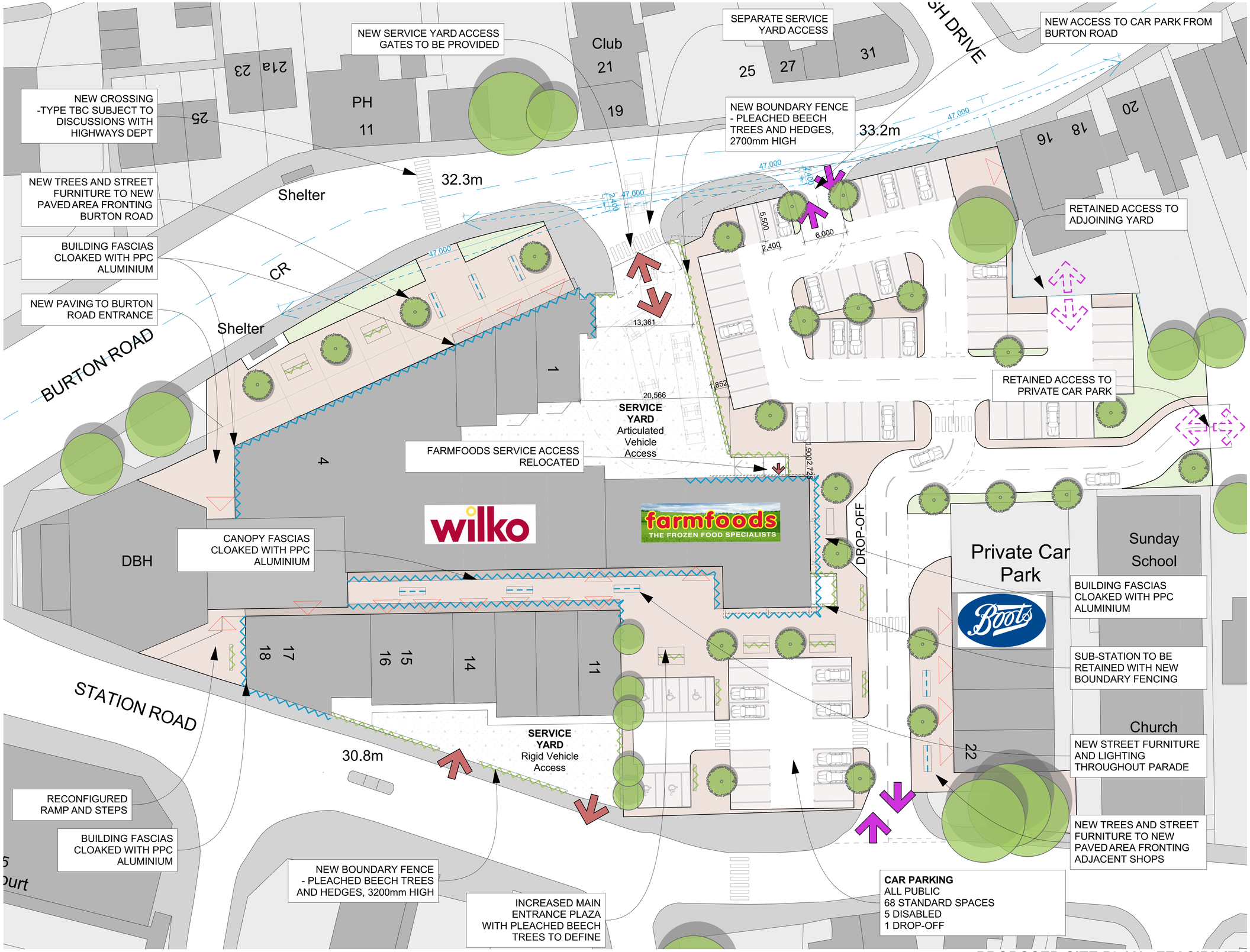

PROPOSED SITE PLAN - FEASIBILITY
1:250@A1

Notes
1) This drawing MUST NOT BE SCALED.
2) All dimensions to be CHECKED ON SITE and any DISCREPANCY reported to the Architects.
3) The site boundary shown is the best assumed from available data and does NOT represent legal ownership.

KEY:-

- EXISTING BUILDING ENTRANCE
- SHOPPING CENTRE ENTRANCE
- PUBLIC VEHICULAR ACCESS
- PRIVATE VEHICULAR ACCESS
- SERVICE ACCESS
- PLEACHED BEECH SCREEN IN METAL CAGE / FENCE
- PROPOSED TREES
- EXISTING TREES

N

metres 0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5
DRAWN SCALE - 1:250 @ A1

Revisions.

☐ APPROVAL ☐ INFORMATION
☐ PRELIMINARY ☐ FOR CONSTRUCTION

Project
CARLTON SQUARE DEVELOPMENT
CARLTON
NOTTINGHAM

Client
Waypoint

Drawing Title
FEASIBILITY PLAN

Drawing By	Checked By
WLB	
Date	Scale
OCTOBER 2018	1:250 @ A1
Drawing Number	Revision
7259 / 12	C

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Carlton Square

Regeneration Scheme

Consultation Summary Report

August 2019

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Planting/greenery 11
Next Steps 11

DRAFT

1.0 Background to the consultation

1.1 This report details the consultation mechanisms used and summarises the responses received. This report concerns the second consultation to take place following the initial consultation in March 2019. The main purpose behind this consultation was to feedback to residents, visitors and businesses about the outcomes of the first consultation and how this has helped to shape the current direction that the designs have taken. It was stressed that this was not the final design and that a further opportunity to comment formally on the final scheme would be available through the planning application process.

1.2 The consultation used a plan and a series of 'current' and 'proposed' images, an example of which is provided below. These were set alongside a brief synopsis of the outcomes of the March 2019 consultation. Officers sought views on whether people liked the broad concept or not, which parts of the scheme was most important to them, whether there were aspects that should be considered but haven't been, and finally any other comments they had. It was made clear that these were only indicative images and not necessarily the final scheme.

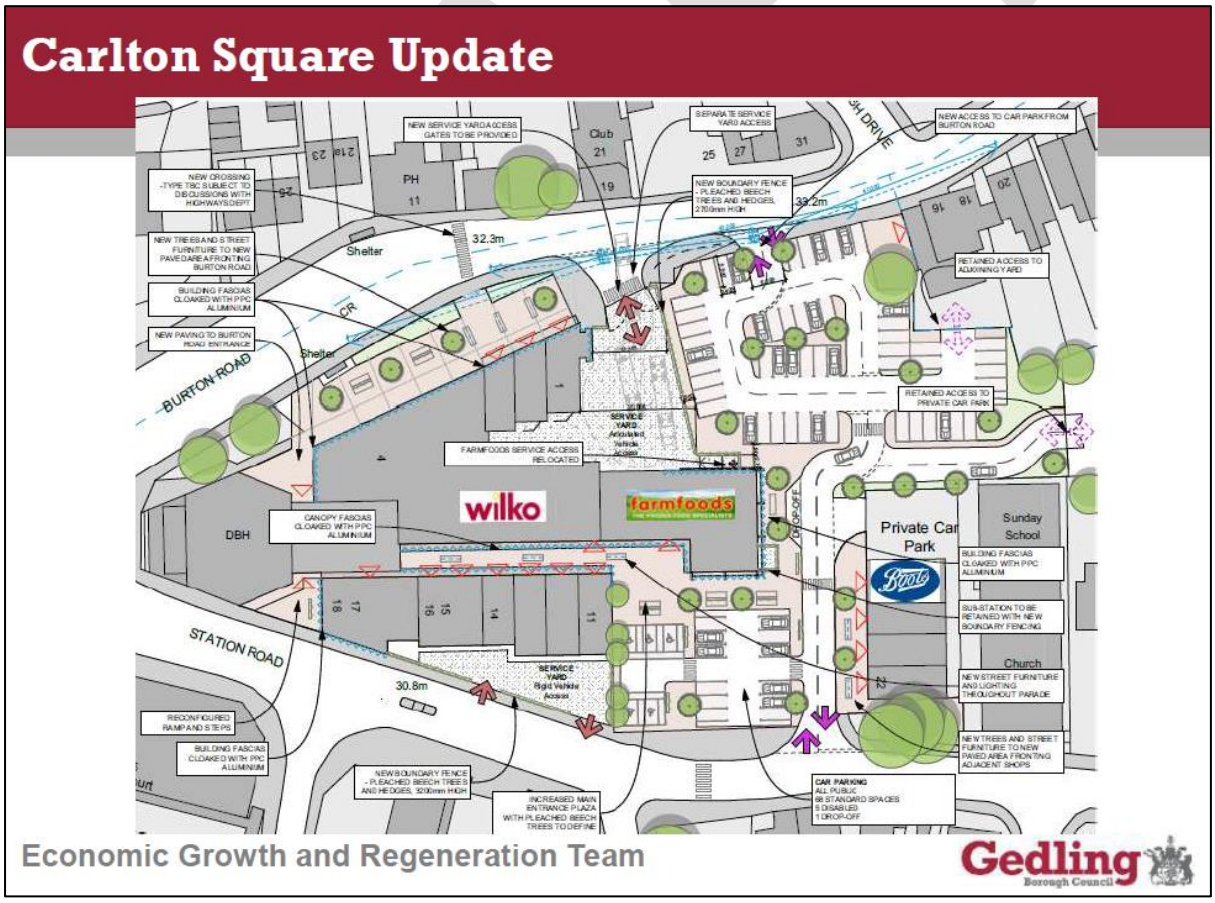


Image 1: Plan image used to show scheme

Image 2: Example of 'current' and 'proposed' scheme (one of five)

1.3 The Council ran a targeted consultation. Officers were on-site at Carlton Square on Wednesday 14 August (12noon-14:00), Thursday 15 August (10:00-12noon), and Monday 19 August (14:00-16:00). In addition Officers attended the Carlton Fun Day on Wednesday 21 August (13:00-16:00) and also undertook an evening event on Wednesday 21 August at the Carlton Tesco (16:30-19:00). Officers specifically targeted the businesses within Carlton Square and went in person to those that were open to make them aware of the consultation and the website.

1.4 The Council Communications Service promoted all of the above events through social media at times throughout the consultation, including directing people to the 'Have your Say' part of the Gedling Borough Council website where the images were displayed, encouraging people to also email comments through to the Economic Development email inbox.

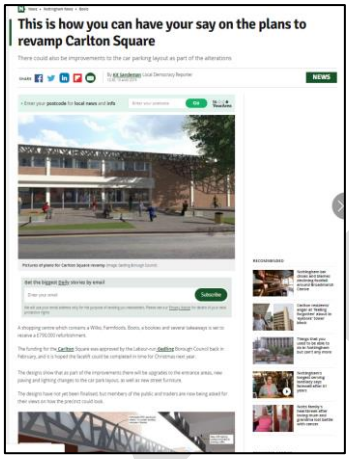
1.5 The events were also picked up by the Nottingham Post who included an article, based on the information released, on Friday 16 August.

1.6 Over the course of the consultation 13 businesses were directly spoken with and 98 members of the public. Through email a further 13 responses were received.

2.0 Advertising and promotion

Press releases and social media

2.1 The Nottingham Post published an article on Friday 16 August of the consultation period and opportunity to review the proposed plans (see below).



2.2 The Council's webpages and social media outlets were all updated to make people aware of the consultation and releases made using social media to advertise the various events and how to get involved:

2.3 Through the Council Facebook page some 8,348 people were reached with 2,103 engagements (likes, comments, shares, clicks through to webpage) and 41 shares. This was achieved through three posts about the project.

2.4 Twitter, using the same information as Facebook, achieved 14 retweets and eight likes. Given the 'scrolling' nature of Twitter this was expected.

2.5 378 unique views of the information on the Councils' 'Have your Say' took place with visitors staying for well over two minutes. This means that the information would have been read. It was also a page that people arrived directly at, meaning that they will

have found the link on other media and clicked through, showing that the Twitter and Facebook information did convert through to people visiting the site.

On site promotion

2.6 Officers attended Carlton Square on three different occasions and were located in the same area each time, clearly highlighted with the Council banner and branding. Officers also arranged the Carlton Fun Day and visited Tesco on evening to further promote the opportunity to review the plans (see images below).

Image 3: Carlton Square

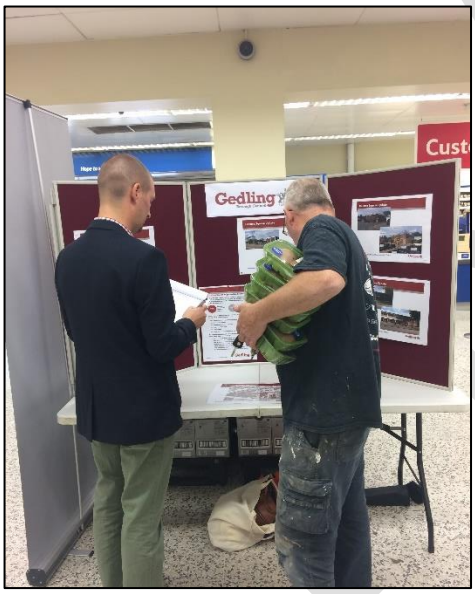


Image 4 (above) Tesco, Image 5 (above right) Carlton Fun Day

2.7 Each of the open businesses at Carlton Square were approached and made aware by Officers and encouraged to take part and raise any issues. This led to positive interactions with the retailers who are keen to see something happen. All consultations were done with the knowledge and support of Waypoint, the managing agents for Carlton Square.

3.0 Business and retailer feedback

3.1 An Officer spoke to each of the businesses on the first day of the consultation and made them aware of the consultation were further information was available on line.

3.2 As part of this targeted engagement, Officers recorded verbal feedback from 13 different retailers/businesses. Generally, feedback was positive with businesses showing support for the works.

3.3 The main comments were:

- Pleased to see that something was going to happen but more information needed on how the works would be done and the effect on businesses and their operations. (It was understood that there would likely be some disruption. Once final plans are in place conversations on individual impacts can then be had).
- Rear of 1-3 Carlton Square: this area is used for parking for the tenants at the moment. As this will be in a service yard where will the tenants be able to park?
- Rear of 11 Carlton Square: there is a section of wall missing and cars do pull forward in the last space and drive through the service yard. Will this be replaced or stopped?
- Is the central walkway to be covered over?
- The plans show new signage to the tops of the windows (along the Wilko side) – will this be replicated on the south side where the smaller shops are?
- Something needs to be done to control the central walkway and keep it free of signs to allow people to walk up and down under cover.
- Will tenants still be able to put tables, chairs and signs out in the walkway?
- Farm Foods specifically: keen to put a door in the eastern wall to increase footfall and make blank wall more interesting. The service yard to the rear would mean that the current arrangements would need to be changed. Farm Foods have provided plans.

DRAFT

4.0 Face to face comments received

4.1 98 members of the public were engaged with over the three days at Carlton Square and the two events at the Carlton Fun Day and Tesco. Of these eight did not agree with the plans with two main reasons given:

- The plans did not go far enough and were 'top dressing' rather than actually dealing with the issue of how it looks
- The metalwork was not liked (even when explained that this was a representation and not necessarily what could be put up)

4.2 The main comment from those who liked the proposal was that anything would be an improvement and that it was good to see investment in the area. People mentioned that DBH House looked far nicer and that the works to the Square would work well alongside this.

4.3 There were a number of comments received, including:

- New entrance to car park on bad corner – turn left only when leaving car park?
- How will we ensure pigeons are not an issue with the trellis as they are a menace at the minute and leave a lot of mess
- Can lorries actually fit into the yard and turn?
- Design is not imaginative enough
- Taller barrier along Station Road car park – protects children
- Trellis looks like a climbing frame (*the metalwork provoked a lot of comments, mostly negative but also some who saw it as an opportunity. Got feeling that mainly it was about it 'dressing up' the Square and that it was very generic and wouldn't age well. It was suggested making it use local landmarks to give it a unique identity)*
- Can the Square not be matched to DBH House?
- More trees and plants – very heavy on landscaping
- Planted wall is nice but will it be looked after?
- Secure bike parking needed
- Electric charging points for cars
- Disabled parking needs to be spread across the site as not all who visit go to Carlton Square, some people go to neighbouring shops
- Public toilets needed
- More seating areas and bins
- Greater range of shops needed
- Parking meters – need to be well located and work
- Seating may encourage anti-social behaviour
- Crossing at Boots is in an awkward spot
- Good local shops in the Square
- Better lighting needed

4.4 There were also a number of comments made about sites surrounding Carlton Square which we said could be passed on. These focussed on Walton Court and works there (there was a report in the Nottingham Post about this as well) and comments about how nice DBH House was looking although the steps to the front needed work.

DRAFT

5.0 Electronic comments received

Emails

5.1 13 members of the public submitted their concerns by email to the Economic Development account. The main areas of concern were:

- Trees and green space were of most concern, with 70% of respondents in favour of this and that more should be included
- A number of respondents were not in favour of the metal work, with one stating it was 'an eyesore and waste of money'

5.2 A summary of the comments received are as follows:

- Comments on trees/green space
  - More trees
  - Include real hedges, living roofs and other much needed oxygenators
  - Green space should be prioritised and increased
  - There should be more tree planting
  - Shrubbery borders/edging looks great
- Comments on metalwork
  - An eyesore and has no functional purpose
  - It doesn't appear attractive at all
  - This is a cheap and poor attempt to try and improve appearance
  - Look outdated and a cheap 'fix'
- Car parking
  - Reduce the amount of car parking to encourage public transport, etc.
  - Additional child/parent parking
  - Electric car charging points should be included
  - No safe walkway in car park
  - View of the car park from Station Street is very 'harsh'
- CCTV installation and increased street lighting to make people feel safer in the area (especially at night) were mentioned.
- Sustainability and a low carbon economy – including the installation of solar panels.

Social media feedback

5.3 A number of responses were received through twitter and Facebook, which were reviewed as part of the consultation. These included:

- More trees and green space
- More seating
- Less steelwork
- More eco-friendly measures, such as recycling bins and econ charging points
- Create a barrier between pavements and parking spaces

DRAFT

6.0 Consultation Summary

Overall it is felt that the consultation was a success and that the staggered consultation events combined with the social media programme worked well in engaging a range of people with the proposal during a relatively short space of time.

The comments received were largely positive with people being pleased to understand that there was to be investment in the overall area to improve its look and feel. However the designs did provoke comment focussed on two main areas – the metalwork facing, and planting/greenery.

Metalwork facing

Generally, the concept of a unifying feature around the Square was positively received. Comments were made about the proposed design of the metalwork which was less well received although people did agree that it would help to provide an identity and would visually tie the scheme together. They saw that it was investment even if they didn't particularly like the design. There were some suggestions about the design in terms of incorporating something local (such as making it reflect local landmarks) to give it a greater sense of locality.

Comments were also received around the practicalities of the metalwork such as it being used for climbing if too close to the ground and how it would be pigeon-proofed. It was also mooted that a similar cohesive scheme could be achieved by other means such as painting/cleaning the existing structure instead.

Planting/greenery

There were a number of comments made regarding the proposed planting around the wider site. Whilst it was appreciated that planting requires maintenance, it was felt that the proposed scheme was not very 'green' in appearance. There were also comments about the living walls and how these would be maintained as they could look scruffy quickly if left to die. It was also felt that the greenery might help to create areas where people would want to sit and enjoy the space.

Consultees understood that the Square was not in Council ownership, however greenery could be looked at within the car parking areas as well to 'soften' it.

Next Steps

The comments made as part of this consultation and contained within this report have been shared with the agents for BNP Paribas to assist them in taking the scheme forward. The Council will also consider how it can respond to these within the element of the scheme in its control, namely the car park.

Overall, the fact that 'something' was being done to Carlton Square was the main benefit people saw of these proposals; they were pleased that there would be investment that would make it look better.

DRAFT

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NEW SERVICE YARD ACCESS GATES TO BE PROVIDED

SEPARATE SERVICE YARD ACCESS

NEW BOUNDARY FENCE - CLIMBING PLANTS 2000mm HIGH PLUS, BOX HEAD TREES 4000mm HIGH, AND LOW LEVEL PLANTERS

NEW ACCESS TO CAR PARK FROM BURTON ROAD

NEW CROSSING -TYPE TBC SUBJECT TO DISCUSSIONS WITH HIGHWAYS DEPT

NEW PAVING

RETAINED ACCESS TO ADJOINING YARD

NEW PAVING TO BURTON ROAD ENTRANCE

RETAINED ACCESS TO PRIVATE CAR PARK

SERVICE YARD Articulated Vehicle Access

FARMFOODS SERVICE ACCESS RELOCATED

CANOPY FASCIAS CLOAKED WITH PPC ALUMINIUM

NEW CUSTOMER ENTRANCE TO FARMFOODS

SUB-STATION TO BE RETAINED WITH NEW BOUNDARY FENCING

NEW LOW LEVEL CANOPIES

NEW STREET FURNITURE AND LIGHTING THROUGHOUT PARADE

NEW TREES AND STREET FURNITURE TO NEW PAVED AREA FRONTING ADJACENT SHOPS

SERVICE YARD Rigid Vehicle Access

RECONFIGURED RAMP AND STEPS

NEW BOUNDARY FENCE - CLIMBING PLANTS 3000mm HIGH

NEW BOUNDARY FENCE - CLIMBING PLANTS 2000mm HIGH PLUS, BOX HEAD TREES 4000mm HIGH, AND LOW LEVEL PLANTERS

INCREASED MAIN ENTRANCE PLAZA

CAR PARKING
ALL PUBLIC
65 STANDARD SPACES
5 DISABLED
1 DROP-OFF

PROPOSED SITE PLAN - FEASIBILITY
1:250@A1

Notes
1) This drawing MUST NOT BE SCALED.
2) All dimensions to be CHECKED ON SITE and any DISCREPANCY reported to the Architects.
3) The site boundary shown is the best assumed from available data and does NOT represent legal ownership.

KEY:-
- EXISTING BUILDING ENTRANCE
- SHOPPING CENTRE ENTRANCE
- PUBLIC VEHICULAR ACCESS
- PRIVATE VEHICULAR ACCESS
- SERVICE ACCESS
- METAL SCREEN WITH CLIMBING PLANTS
- PROPOSED TREES
- EXISTING TREES

N

metres 0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5
DRAWN SCALE - 1:250 @ A1

Revisions.

☐ APPROVAL ☐ INFORMATION
☐ PRELIMINARY ☐ FOR CONSTRUCTION

Project
CARLTON SQUARE DEVELOPMENT
CARLTON
NOTTINGHAM

Client
Waypoint

Drawing Title
FEASIBILITY PLAN

Drawing By	Checked By
WLB	
Date: OCTOBER 2018	Scale: 1:250 @ A1
Drawing Number: 7259 / 12	Revision: E

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Appendix 5: Carlton Square Improvement Scheme Equality Impact Assessment

Carlton Square Improvement Scheme					
The main objective of (please insert the name of accessed document stated above):	The Project aims to secure the comprehensive development of the Council owned car park and the privately owned shopping precinct, as part of the wider regeneration for the Carlton area, in line with the Council plan priorities.				
What impact will this (please insert the name) have on the following groups? Please note that you should consider both external and internal impact: • External (e.g. stakeholders, residents, local businesses etc.) • Internal (staff)					
Please use only 'Yes' where applicable		Negative	Positive	Neutral	Comments
Gender	External			X	
	Internal				
Gender Reassignment	External			X	
	Internal				
Age	External			X	
	Internal				
Marriage and civil partnership	External			X	
	Internal				

Disability	External		X		The scheme has been designed to be more disabled friendly and reduces the amount of steps and uneven surfaces (compared with the current situation).
	Internal				
Race & Ethnicity	External			X	
	Internal				
Sexual Orientation	External			X	
	Internal				
Religion or Belief (or no Belief)	External			X	
	Internal				
Pregnancy & Maternity	External			X	
	Internal				
Other Groups (e.g. any other vulnerable groups, rural isolation, deprived areas, low income staff etc.). Please state the group/s:	External		X		This scheme is designed to make the area more attractive for retailers/users to take on the empty shops and create a vibrant economy for local people.
	Internal				

Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?		No	All positive impacts are not classed as disproportionate and would have benefits for most people.
Is there an opportunity to mitigate or alleviate any such impacts?		N/A	
Are there any gaps in information available (e.g. evidence) so that a complete assessment of different impacts is not possible?		No	All the designs have been prepared to be accessible and safe.

In response to the information provided above please provide a set of proposed action including any consultation that is going to be carried out:

Planned Actions	Timeframe	Success Measure	Responsible Officer
Reference to accessibility within the planning application submission	Upon submission of the planning application	Planning permission	Jeffery Kenyon

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer	J Kenyon
Authorising Service Manager	J Davies
Date	17/06/2020
Review date (if applicable)	

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options Consultation

Date: 2 July 2020

Author: Service Manager – Planning Policy

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To seek approval to issue the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options document for a period of consultation.

Key Decision

Yes as it is likely to be significant in terms of its effect on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards of the Borough.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

1) **That the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options document is approved in so far as it relates to Gedling, to allow a period of public representations.**

2) **That authority is delegated to the Service Manager Planning Policy to make any minor editing changes such as typographical, formatting or changes to imagery necessary to the Growth Options document prior to consultation.**

1 Background

1.1 This report follows on from the Cabinet Report dated 10th January 2019 at which members were asked to note the intention to commence a review of the Local Plan, commencing with the review of the Core Strategy.

1.2 Strategic policies for the Greater Nottingham area are currently set out in the adopted Core Strategies for the Greater Nottingham authorities (Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Councils, adopted in September 2014; the adopted Core Strategy for Erewash Borough Council, adopted in March 2014; and the adopted Core Strategy for Rushcliffe Borough Council, adopted in December 2014). Collectively these are referred to as the Aligned Core Strategies, as the policy framework within them is consistent, they are based on a common evidence base, collectively they meet the full objectively assessed need for housing and other development, and they cover the same plan period. Together they provide a consistent and coherent strategic spatial planning framework for the Nottingham Core (Greater Nottingham) Housing Market Area.

1.3 The Aligned Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and forms part 1 of the Gedling Local Plan, providing the strategic context for the Part 2 Local Planning Document. It sets out the strategic policy direction for future development in the Borough up to 2028. There is, however, a legal requirement to review local plans every five years. Once adopted, the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will replace the Aligned Core Strategy and the publishing of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options represents the first stage in reviewing the core strategies covering Greater Nottingham.

1.4 An important first stage is the preparation of evidence. One early commission[1] was to review whether the geographic area remained the appropriate area to plan for and the study provided the assurance that the preparation of the review is based on sound geography. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options is being prepared by Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council.

1.5 In terms of the other partner authorities within the Greater Nottingham area, Erewash have produced a separate Growth Options document and Sustainability Appraisal as the first stage of their Core Strategy review. The Hucknall part of Ashfield District Council is also part of Greater Nottingham but most of the district lies outside of Greater Nottingham and the District as a whole is part of the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area. In accordance with the conclusions of the Greater Nottingham Housing Market Area Study the strategic policies will be set out in its own emerging Local Plan.

[1] Nottingham Core Housing Market Area Boundary Study 2018, Opinion Research Services

2 Proposal

2.1 The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options document will set out the key principles for the vision for development across the Greater Nottingham area over the next 15 – 20 years, building on the strengths of the existing strategy, promoting sustainable development patterns and addressing climate change. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) also states that Local Plan strategic policies should look ahead over a minimum 15 year period from adoption, so the plan period for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will extend to 2038 with a base date of 2018.

2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework includes a list of the minimum requirements for a strategic plan which has been considered for this document and includes the following chapters and key questions:

Overall Strategy. Distribution options for future growth are questioned; considers urban intensification/concentration; focus on key settlements with or capable of providing infrastructure; new settlement option; Green Infrastructure-led growth option and a focus on accessible locations. Consideration is also given to the housing need options such as what factors could justify departing from the standard methodology such as major new infrastructure, meeting affordable housing need and environmental constraints.

Green and Blue Infrastructure and the Natural Environment. How new growth is supported and provides new Green and Blue Infrastructure is questioned;

Green Belt. The principle of maintaining the Green Belt is considered and what factors would need to be taken into account with a Green Belt review;

Working in Greater Nottingham. The quantum of employment development to support our economic aspirations is questioned and also how we can support the recovery and growth of the economy especially in view of the current Covid-19 crisis;

Living in Greater Nottingham; The types of homes and the proportion and nature of affordable housing is considered;

City and Town Centres; How the Strategic Plan can help our City and Town centres adapt and change is considered;

Designing Good Places; The need to ensure the Strategic Plan results in places where people want to live and work is questioned; and

Infrastructure to Support Growth. What infrastructure will be needed to

support new growth is raised.

2.3 Consultation forms an essential part of the local plan process. Authorities are legally required under the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England)Regulations 2012 to consult at two stages before submitting draft plans for examinations. Firstly, the initial Regulation 18 stage when the strategy is in its early stages and the later Regulation 19 phase just before it is sent to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

2.4 This Growth Options document **(Appendix 1)** comprises the first formal Regulation 18 stage and the partner councils are seeking views on the scope and content of the Strategic Plan. The Growth Options document looks to identify the key issues facing the plan area and the main options open to us for tackling those issues. The consultation asks whether the issues are the right ones, whether any have been missed, which of the options consultees favour or whether any other options should be considered in taking the strategy forward.

2.5 The Growth Options document makes no decisions regarding how future growth should be accommodated. To inform future decisions, the councils have commissioned consultants AECOM to review options for growth in Greater Nottingham to inform the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The Growth Options Study assesses the growth potential of broad locations and this information will help decide where and what form development should take in order to meet the collective growth targets of the councils in a way that best meets a range of environmental, economic, social, transport and other objectives. The Growth Options Study does not identify land for a specific number of homes, but identifies all locations that could be appropriate for strategic scale growth to help the Councils make decisions about specific areas once housing need is known. Work will need to be undertaken to understand the amount of need that can be accommodated within the urban area. However, it is important to note that the area of land identified as having potential for development is likely to be several times more than is needed to accommodate future housing need in Gedling Borough. Therefore, choices over where the growth should go can be informed by this report and other technical evidence base documents as part of the plan preparation process. A briefing note summarising the conclusions of the Growth Options study is attached as **Appendix 2**.

2.6 The Growth Options consultation asks consultees to comment on three elements of the Growth Options Study:-

- the growth strategy options;
- the 48 broad areas of search across the plan area (of which 10 are

in Gedling); and

- the sites put forward by developers, either through the annual SHLAA process or as part of a 'call for sites' undertaken in 2019, that have been considered as part of the Growth Options study.

2.7 This statutory stage must have regard to the representations received and these will help to inform the developing strategy. Key matters such as the growth assumptions including the quantum and distribution will be agreed at the next stage of the plan. The Sustainability Appraisal is a legal requirement of plan preparation. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (**Appendix 3**) has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), and the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

2.8 The Council also has a requirement to set out how we will effectively engage with communities during plan preparation in the Statement of Community Involvement. When assessing the plan's legal compliance, the examining inspector will consider whether it has been consulted on in line with the Statement of Community Involvement's objectives.

2.9 However, many typical forms of local plan consultation are now either impossible or very difficult since restrictions on travel and social distancing were imposed by government in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic. Some typical Statement of Community Involvement commitments such as providing hard copies of documents in public locations or holding face-to-face community consultation events are no longer possible. The Council's Statement of Community Involvement states that a consultation strategy will be produced for each development plan document prepared, to set out the specific approach to consultation for that document. The consultation strategy for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan responds to the current restrictions on travel and social distancing but ensures that the measures proposed still accord with the Statement of Community Involvement.

2.10 Nevertheless, there is a call on local planning authorities to press on with their plan preparation during the pandemic and consider this an opportunity to think differently about how to consult and allow people to get involved. Many of the events which would have happened physically can take place online and there is an opportunity to make better use of social media. The proposed interim measures will be made clear on the Council's website and it is intended that the Growth Options document will be available for representations over an extended 10 week period (rather than 6 weeks) commencing on 6th July and ending on 14th September 2020.

2.11 Once the consultation period has concluded we will assess the responses, collate the remaining evidence before preparing a draft strategic plan "Preferred Option" for public consultation. Responses to that document will

be reviewed before the drafting and publishing the draft Strategic Plan and submission to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

2.12 The timing of the next stages of plan preparation is uncertain, given the current circumstances and likely implications for the preparation of evidence. However, the latest timetable agreed by the Joint Planning Advisory Board (JPAB) is as follows:-

- January 2021 – consultation on draft strategic plan (preferred options stage)
- June 2021 – consultation on strategic plan (publication stage)
- November 2021 – submission of strategic plan to Secretary of State

3 Alternative Options

3.1 One alternative option would be not to not review the Aligned Core Strategy but there is a statutory requirement to prepare a Local Plan and to review it every five years. An out of date plan and policies would make the Council vulnerable to speculative planning applications as applications would be determined in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework 7 and its default presumption in favour of sustainable development

3.2 Another alternative would be not to produce a joint plan but there are significant advantages of a comprehensive approach to strategic planning across the whole of the Greater Nottingham area. The Greater Nottingham Housing Market Area Study confirmed that the boundaries remain appropriate to take forward for the review of the strategic policies.

3.3 One further alternative would be to delay consulting on the Growth Options document until the guidelines on social distancing are relaxed but the current guidance is encouraging local planning authorities to press on with plan preparation process and to be well placed to progress the plan once social restrictions have been removed.

3.4 In relation to the second recommendation, an alternative option would be not to delegate minor editing changes. However, this would put an unnecessary operational burden on the executive.

4 Financial Implications

4.1 The preparation and consultation of the Local Planning Document is part of the statutory planning process. The costs of this activity will be met from existing resources identified for this purpose.

5 Legal Implications

5.1 It is a legal requirement of local planning authorities that they exercise their plan making functions (under s.39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). There is also a legal requirement to review local plans every 5 years (Reg 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012) and this is reflected in the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Consultation forms an essential part of the local plan process. Authorities are legally required under the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England)Regulations 2012 to consult at two stages before submitting draft plans for examinations. Firstly, the initial Regulation 18 stage when the strategy is in its early stages and the later Regulation 19 phase just before it is sent to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. The Growth Options stage comprises the initial Regulation 18 stage

A combined database has been set up in conjunction with the other participating authorities and the database and the arrangements for the consultation exercise will be managed in accordance with the requirements of the GDPR.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 The Growth Options document looks to identify the key issues facing the plan area and the main options open to us for tackling those issues. It is not a draft plan at this stage. However, the next stage of plan preparation will need to be supported by an Equalities Impact Assessment in order to consider any equalities implications arising from the draft policies.

6.2 Consultation on the Growth Options document will be undertaken in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. A separate consultation strategy is being prepared to set out in more detail how the Council will carry out consultation in partnership with other Greater Nottingham councils on the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan in the light of the current Government guidance on social distancing due to the public health crisis. A key factor is ensuring that the consultation is accessible to all and that equalities implications are given full consideration.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

7.1 Sustainability Appraisal is a legal requirement of plan preparation in order to consider economic, social and environmental objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), and the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

7.2 The Growth Options document looks to identify the key issues facing the plan area and the main options open to us for tackling those issues. It is not a draft plan at this stage. However, the document states that the draft plan will need to, amongst other objectives, address the causes of climate change and the mitigation of its effects; and ensure new development contributes to carbon neutrality.

8 Appendices

Appendix 1 - Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options document

Appendix 2 - Growth Options Study: briefing note

Appendix 3 - Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Sustainability Scoping Report

9 Background Papers

Background Paper 1 - Aligned Core Strategy (September 2014) https://www.gedling.gov.uk/acs/

Background Paper 2 - Nottingham Core Housing Market Area Boundary Study, 2018 - http://www.gnplan.org.uk/evidence-base/

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 The production of the Local Plan is a statutory requirement for the Borough Council and must be reviewed every 5 years. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will, when adopted, replace the Aligned Core Strategy and comprise part 1 of the Council's Local Plan addressing strategic planning issues.

10.2 To enable drafting or other minor editing changes to be made without the need to bring the documents back to the Portfolio Holder.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:	Alison Ball
Date:	10th June 2020
On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer	
Approved by:	Francesca Whyley
Date:	10th June 2020
On behalf of the Monitoring Officer	

Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan

Growth Options Consultation

July 2020

Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership

Broxtowe Borough Council

Gedling Borough Council

Nottingham City Council

Rushcliffe Borough Council

Photos on cover

Hemlock Stone, Bramcote - Bestwood Winding House, Gedling - The Market Square, Nottingham - Bingham Market

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Racecourse and Holme Pierrepont

Chapter One

Introduction and Vision

Introduction

1.1 This chapter seeks to address: the issues that the Vision and Spatial Objectives of the Strategic Plan should address; the evidence which should inform the Plan; and the Strategic Issues which the Plan should consider.

1.2 Paragraph 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019[1] stresses that the planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings.

1.3 Paragraph 17 of the NPPF notes that the development plan must include strategic policies to address each local planning authority's priorities for the development and use of land in its area. These strategic policies can be produced in different ways, depending on the issues and opportunities facing each area, and can be contained in 'joint or individual local plans', produced by authorities working together or independently.

Background

1.4 Strategic policies for the Greater Nottingham area are currently set out in the adopted Core Strategies for the Greater Nottingham authorities[2]. Collectively, these are referred to as the 'Aligned Core Strategies', as the policy framework within them is consistent, they are based on a common evidence base, collectively they meet the full objectively-assessed need for housing and other

1 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf.

2 Aligned Core Strategies (Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Councils), Core Strategy for Erewash Borough Council, and the Core Strategy for Rushcliffe Borough Council.

development, and they cover the same plan period. Together, they provide a consistent and coherent strategic spatial planning framework for the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area (HMA)[3].

1.5 It should be noted, however, given the development pressures that Erewash Borough Council faces, and the need to progress swiftly with plan making, Erewash Borough Council has produced a separate 'Growth Options' document and Sustainability Appraisal as the first stage of its Core Strategy review. Its emerging Plan is intended to be for the period until 2037. The other Greater Nottingham Councils have responded to Erewash Borough Council's consultation, setting out the advantages of a comprehensive approach to strategic planning across the whole of the Greater Nottingham area. Nevertheless, work on a single joint evidence base spanning the whole of Greater Nottingham continues, and where necessary to give a Greater Nottingham-wide perspective, reference to Erewash Borough is made within this document.

1.6 The 'Hucknall' part of Ashfield District Council is also part of Greater Nottingham, but most of the District lies outside of Greater Nottingham. The District as a whole is part of the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area[4], and the strategic policies for Ashfield are set out in its emerging Local Plan.

New Library, Nottingham

1.7 This document was prepared during the early 'lockdown' stage of the Coronavirus pandemic. Accordingly, it is recognised that this Plan will need to respond to the challenges that this crisis will bring to our communities and local economy.

Towards a Vision for Greater Nottingham in 2038

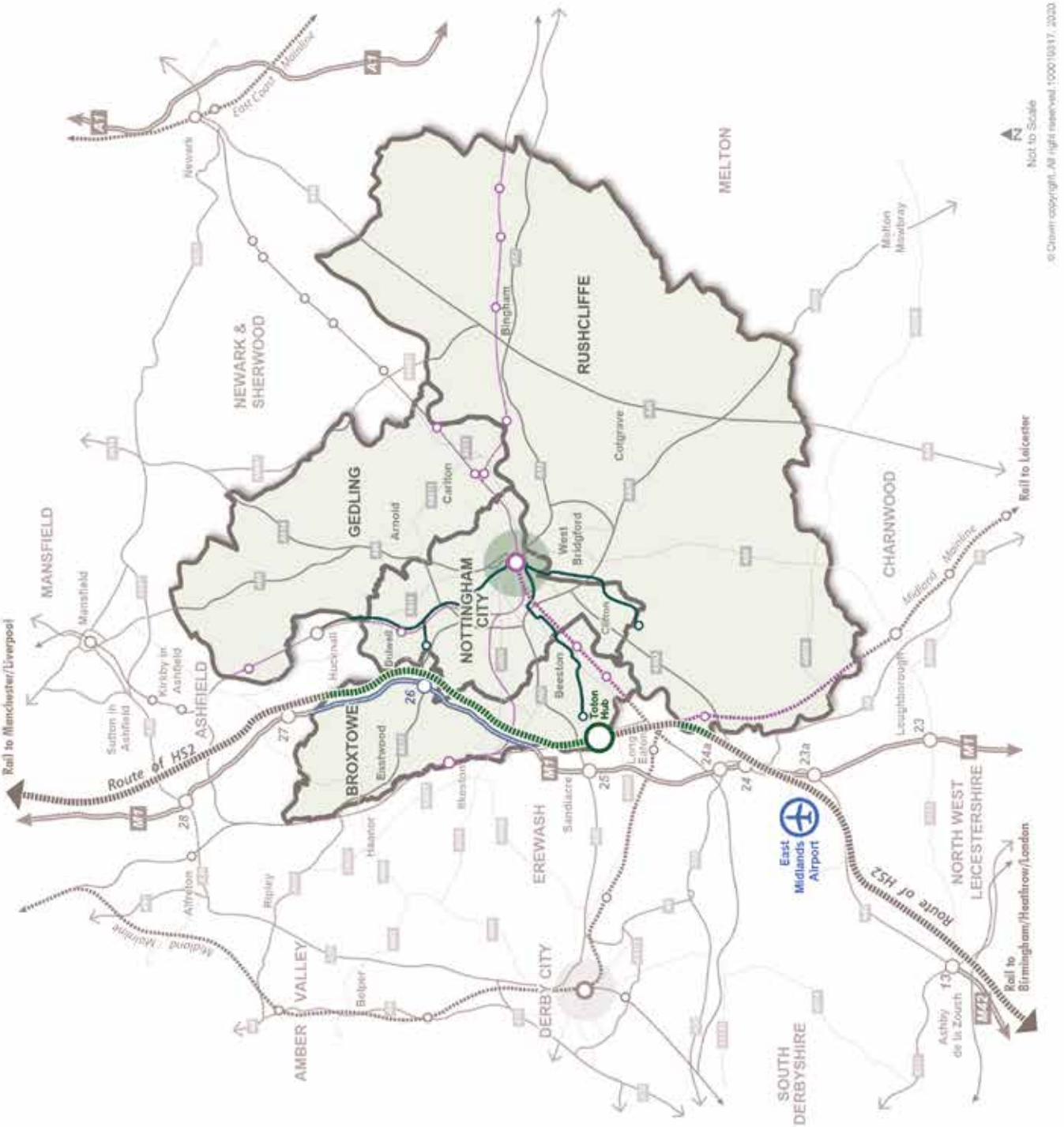
1.8 Once this consultation has concluded, and we prepare our draft Strategic Plan, a 'Vision' for Greater Nottingham will be included, which will describe what the plan area, see Figure 1.1, will look like in 2038. This will inform a range of Spatial Objectives, which the policies of the Strategic Plan will seek to implement. Some aspects of this are already clear, for instance all of the partner Councils have declared a climate emergency and have adopted targets to be carbon neutral before the end of the plan period in 2038. This means this Strategic Plan is the one that will guide development towards carbon neutrality. Equally, the Government has a range of policies, such as 'net environmental gain'[5], that this Strategic Plan will have to reflect.

3 The Nottingham Core Housing Market Area (HMA) includes Nottingham City and the adjacent local authority Boroughs of Broxtowe, Gedling, Rushcliffe, and Erewash; the Hucknall part of Ashfield District is also functionally part of the housing market area.

4 Further information on the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area is available at: https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/media/4936/nottingham-outer-shma-update-report-may-2017.pdf.

5 For further information: https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/biodiversity-net-gain-updating-planning-requirements.

Figure 1.1: Map of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Area



1.9 It is proposed that the Vision and Spatial Objectives should address the following issues:

- Addressing the causes of **climate change** and the mitigation of its effects;
- Ensuring new development contributes to **carbon neutrality**;
- Providing for a **quantum of new homes** that meets the needs of the existing population, and balances economic aspirations with environmental constraints;
- Providing the **right type of homes** to meet the needs of our diverse communities;
- Providing for **economic development** that generates sufficient new jobs, moves the economy to one with higher value, low carbon credentials and contributes to the economic recovery from the impacts of Coronavirus;
- Providing for **vibrant and viable city and town centres**;
- Ensuring new development provides **net environmental gain**, including increasing biodiversity;
- Ensuring 'good growth' by providing **well-designed new homes and premises** that are supported by the necessary infrastructure, especially green and blue infrastructure;

Gedling Country Park

- **Guiding good place-making**, reflecting local distinctiveness and character, to create sustainable places that people want to live and work in, and that are well connected with the rest of the area to reduce the need to travel; and,
- Creating the conditions to **enable strong, cohesive and safe communities and a healthier population**.

Question INT1: Vision and Spatial Objectives

- *Are there any other issues the Vision and Spatial Objectives should address?*

Strategic Planning in Greater Nottingham

1.10 There is a long history of close collaboration in strategic planning across Greater Nottingham. In recognition of the importance of planning coherently across Greater Nottingham, the Greater Nottingham Joint Planning Advisory Board[6] was established in 2008. It is an advisory body and therefore any decisions it makes must be ratified by the relevant executive bodies of each member Council.

6 JPAB presentation (2019) setting out further details: https://local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Greater%20Nottingham%20Aligned%20Plans-14th%20Feb.pdf.

1.11 The planning policy context and current position is summarised, by local authority, within Figure 1.2. The existing Core Strategies were adopted in 2014 and it is appreciated that there is a requirement to undertake a review of local plans at least every five years[7]. It is intended that the revised core strategy, the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, will provide the strategic context to allow each Council to prepare their own Part 2 Local Plans addressing local planning issues.

Figure 1.2: Planning Policy Position by Local Authority

Broxtowe Borough Council	• Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan): Adopted September 2014. • Broxtowe Borough Part 2 Local Plan: Adopted October 2019. • One Neighbourhood Plan has been made at Nuthall and there are a further nine Neighbourhood Plans emerging within the Borough, based on the parishes of Awsworth, Brinsley, Cossall, Greasley and the Town Council areas of Kimberley, Stapleford and Eastwood, whilst Neighbourhood Forums have been established for Bramcote, and Toton and Chilwell. • Website link to Neighbourhood Plans: https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/for-you/planning/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/.
Erewash Borough Council (See para 1.5 for explanation of EBC approach)	• Erewash Core Strategy: Adopted March 2014. • No Part 2 Local Plan to be prepared. • There are currently two Neighbourhood Plans emerging within the Borough, based on the parishes of Little Eaton and Breadsall. • Website link to Neighbourhood Plans: https://www.erewash.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning.html.
Gedling Borough Council	• Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan): Adopted September 2014. • Gedling Borough Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan): Adopted July 2018. • There are currently four Neighbourhood Plans within Gedling Borough, based on the parishes of Calverton, Linby, Burton Joyce and Papplewick. • Website link to Neighbourhood Plans: https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/.

7 NPPF paragraph 33 and Planning Practice Guidance: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/plan-making#plan-reviews.

Nottingham City Council	• Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan): Adopted September 2014. • Nottingham City Land and Planning Policies Document (Part 2 Local Plan): Adopted January 2020. • There are no Neighbourhood Plan proposals within Nottingham City.
Rushcliffe Borough Council	• Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy: Adopted December 2014. • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 2 Land and Planning Policies: Adopted October 2019. • Five Neighbourhood Plans have been made at East Leake, Gotham, Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent and Upper Broughton. There are a further five Neighbourhood Plans emerging within the Borough based on the parishes of Bingham, Colston Bassett, Hickling, Ruddington and Tollerton. • Website link to Neighbourhood Plans: https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplanning/.

1.12 Minerals and waste plans are also under preparation. A consultation on the scoping Issues and Options Joint Waste Local Plan took place in Spring 2020. Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Councils' Local Development Schemes indicate the final preparation to be in 2020 and adoption to be in 2021. The Nottinghamshire County Minerals Local Plan was submitted for examination in February 2020. Minerals policies for Nottingham City are set out in the Part 2 Local Plan which was adopted January 2020.

Scope of Plan and Plan Period

1.13 The Joint Planning Advisory Board has agreed that the strategic policies for Greater Nottingham should be reviewed, and that the objectively assessed need for housing will be established using the Government's 'standard methodology'[8], based on the household projections published in September 2018. The NPPF states that strategic policies within Local Plans should look ahead over a minimum 15-year period from adoption, so the base period for strategic policies within the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will be from 2018 until 2038.

Evidence

1.14 An important first stage was the preparation of evidence to confirm that the geographic basis of the Joint Planning Advisory Board remains robust in light of up-to-date evidence. 'Opinion Research Services' was commissioned to undertake a review of the relevant evidence, and its report 'Greater Nottingham

8 Planning Practice Guidance: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments.

Housing Market Area Study'[9] was published in September 2018. This confirmed that the boundaries for strategic planning remain appropriate to take forward into the review of the strategic policies; this provides assurance that the preparation of the review is based on a sound geography.

1.15 The Plan will also have to take account of (and implement relevant parts of) the strategies of partners, such as the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan 'Vision 2030'[10], and Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group's[11] Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan[12].

1.16 The proposed main components of the evidence base to inform the Plan are set out in Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3: Proposed Main Components of the Evidence Base

Document Title	Original Publication Date	Notes (Including Progress, Where Relevant)
Greater Nottingham Housing Market Area Study	Sept 2018	
Review of Greater Nottingham SHLAAs	June 2019	
Greater Nottingham Growth Options Study	June 2020	
Greater Nottingham & Ashfield Housing Needs Assessment Report	June 2020	
Gypsy and Travellers' Accommodation Assessment	2016	Commissioned January 2020
Habitats Regulations Assessment	2013	Commence review at 'Preferred Options' stage
Employment Forecasting Study	2015	To be commissioned prior to 'Preferred Options' stage
Broxtowe, Gedling, Rushcliffe and Nottingham Retail Study	2016	To be commissioned prior to 'Preferred Options' stage
Greater Nottingham Core Strategies Transport Modelling	2012	Awaiting outcome of Growth Options Study

9 Greater Nottingham Housing Market Area Study, Opinion Research Services (Sept 2018).

10 D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan 'Vision 2030': http://www.d2n2lep.org/write/Vision2030.pdf.

11 http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/.

12 Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group's Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan can be viewed on the organisation's website at the following link: http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.html#lbap.

Document Title	Original Publication Date	Notes (Including Progress, Where Relevant)
Greater Nottingham Scoping Watercycle Study	2009	Awaiting outcome of Growth Options Study
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	2013	Ongoing
Nottingham Core Viability Update Study	2013	Required for 'Preferred Options' stage and prior to 'Submission' stage
Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment	2009	Review not required.
Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review	2006	Assessments undertaken using a common methodology for Part 2 Local Plans
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	2017	Review at 'Preferred Options' stage

Question INT2: Evidence Base

- *Do you think there is any additional evidence required to support the Plan?*

Strategic Issues

1.17 The NPPF is clear that strategic planning across functional areas is key to delivering sound Local Plans. Paragraph 20 of the NPPF includes a list of the minimum requirements for a strategic plan, which are:

- An overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development;
- The homes and workplaces needed, including affordable housing;
- Appropriate retail, leisure and other commercial development;
- Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals[13] and energy (including heat);
- Community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and,
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation, and conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscape and green infrastructure.

13 It should be noted that we plan for sufficient mineral and waste facilities through specific minerals and waste plans, prepared by County and Unitary Councils: https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/new-minerals-local-plan and https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/waste-development-plan/new-waste-local-plan.

1.18 In addition, in accordance with the NPPF, it is proposed to include an overarching policy on how proposals will be considered in terms of whether they constitute 'Sustainable Development'[14]. The Plan will also consider how to respond positively to the development implications of the Coronavirus crisis.

1.19 It is proposed that this Plan will set out a revised and updated Vision and Objectives for the Plan Period and beyond, based on the strategy emerging following this consultation.

Question INT3: Strategic Issues

- *Are there any other Strategic Issues we should consider?*

Gedling Colliery Site

14 Paragraph 7 of the NPPF states that 'at a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' [Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly].

need info

Chapter Two

Overall Strategy

Introduction

2.1 This chapter seeks to assess the most appropriate growth strategy for where new development will take place in the Greater Nottingham area over the next 15 - 20 years. Growth strategies which could be considered include: urban intensification, focusing development within and adjoining the Nottingham urban area; more flexible locations for development, enabling other objectives to be met such as more affordable housing or brownfield development in towns and villages outside the Nottingham urban area; new settlements; new development led by green and blue infrastructure; and new development led by transport infrastructure, in locations that are, or can be, highly accessible.

2.2 Whilst planning for much needed growth in Greater Nottingham, the Plan will ensure that new development is sustainable, at the same time as addressing climate change, and in particular, helping to ensure the transition of the area towards becoming 'Carbon-Neutral'[15] over the Plan period.

2.3 We are also seeking to establish whether there is any justification for planning for either a greater number of new homes or fewer new homes than the Government's 'standard methodology' suggests is needed. In addition, we seek to establish whether the Plan should designate 'Safeguarded Land', which is land which has been removed from the Green Belt to potentially meet development needs beyond the end of the Plan period, but would be 'safeguarded' from development until it is allocated through a future review of the Local Plan.

15 Definition of Carbon-Neutrality: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20190926STO62270/what-is-carbon-neutrality-and-how-can-it-be-achieved-by-2050.

2.4 Planning consultancy AECOM was commissioned to review and update the findings of previous background studies[16] to consider the various growth strategy options for accommodating future growth within the Greater Nottingham area and thereby inform the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. This included reviewing and assessing the sustainability of settlements within Greater Nottingham and assessing the growth potential of broad locations, transport corridors, sustainable urban extensions, key settlements and stand-alone sites, or clusters of sites largely outside the main built-up area of Nottingham. We are also seeking your views on which broad locations for growth assessed within this Study might be appropriate for development, see paragraphs 2.26 to 2.33, and whether you have any views on the sites that are identified, see paragraph 2.34 to 2.36.

2.5 Paragraph 24 of the NPPF (2019) states that local planning authorities and the County Council are under a 'duty to cooperate' with each other and other prescribed bodies on strategic matters that cut across administrative boundaries.

2.6 More specifically in relation to meeting housing needs, paragraph 65 of the NPPF requires strategic policy making authorities to establish a housing requirement for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the Plan period.

2.7 In order to demonstrate effective joint working, the partner Councils are required to prepare and maintain a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG – see Glossary). The partner Councils have produced a draft SOCG that sets out the key strategic boundary issues. This document confirms that the partner Councils will set development requirements for the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area and that the Greater Nottingham Joint Planning Advisory Board (see Glossary) will recommend the distribution of development. The Nottingham Core Housing Market Area (HMA) includes Nottingham City and the adjacent Boroughs of Broxtowe, Gedling, Rushcliffe, and Erewash.

Cotgrave Colliery

Background
Achieving Sustainable Development

2.8 Looking to the future, the Plan will seek to address a number of issues including, amongst others, climate change, achieving carbon neutral development and ensuring there are enough jobs and homes to meet local

16 Tribal Studies: https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/2329/tribal-report-greater-nottingham-sustainable-locations-for-growth.pdf and https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/2328/tribal-report-appraisal-of-sustainable-urban-extensions.pdf.

needs, and including any spatial implications arising from the Coronavirus crisis. Climate change is linked to increased levels of flooding, including along the flood plains of the Rivers Trent, Erewash, Day Brook and Leen, which flow through the Greater Nottingham area. Flooding events are expected to increase in the future. The Plan Area has significant areas at high risk of flooding.

2.9 In line with Government policy, all growth strategies need to be subject to the sequential approach[17] to locating development with the preference being areas at a lower risk of flooding, followed by those at a higher risk if insufficient sites are available in the lower risk areas. Exceptionally, Government policy permits some development in higher risk areas, which is necessary for example, to regenerate an area, provided it is considered safe. It is important to ensure that the final growth strategy will achieve sustainable patterns of development and movement and the right amount of development in appropriate locations, including those less vulnerable to flood risk.

Waterside

2.10 The broad aim of the Plan is to achieve sustainable development that will continue to ensure that Greater Nottingham is a great place to live and work, to visit or do business within. The overall growth strategy should ensure that the Greater Nottingham area is served by a sustainable settlement pattern with a high level of interconnectivity between the existing urban area, surrounding settlements and new growth locations. The growth strategy will need to be sustained by new infrastructure, including green and blue infrastructure, to support the delivery of new development and for the benefit of new and existing residents. Overall, the growth strategy should add to the quality of life.

2.11 It may be that the growth strategy will be a combination of options to meet development needs and address a range of issues. Some issues, such as the need to address climate change, are considered so important that they would need to be addressed through all growth strategy options and should be regarded as a 'golden thread' running through the Plan. However, some growth strategy options may have a greater propensity in adapting to climate change than others, for example, through the provision of green and blue infrastructure.

Growth Strategy Options

2.12 The growth strategy options that could be taken forward into the final Plan, although not exhaustive, are as follows:

17 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessment-the-sequential-test-for-applicants.

- Urban intensification growth strategy focusing development within and adjoining the Nottingham main built up area;
- A more dispersed growth strategy option enabling other objectives to be met such as more affordable housing or brownfield development in towns and villages outside the Nottingham urban area which may include a new settlement or settlements;
- Green and blue infrastructure-led growth strategy; and
- Transport-led growth strategy.

Urban Intensification Growth Strategy

2.13 This growth strategy option would focus development within and adjoining the Nottingham main built up area with emphasis on re-using previously developed land and through increased building densities. Any residual development, which cannot be accommodated within the existing urban area would be allocated in the form of Sustainable Urban Extensions[18] (SUEs) on the edge of the Nottingham urban area.

Figure 2.1: Potential positive and negative impacts of the Urban Intensification Growth Strategy Option

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Urban regeneration	Potential for the over-development of urban areas
Potential to co-locate housing closer to main job markets	May lead to loss of existing urban open space
Maximising the use of existing infrastructure	Potential overload on existing service capacity
Potential for district heating schemes	Potential for higher levels of urban pollution for e.g. air quality, noise etc.
Protecting the Green Belt	

Question OS1: Urban Intensification Growth Strategy

- *Should we focus growth in and adjacent to the urban area as far as practical to meet development needs?*

18 Sustainable Urban Extension: An extension to the built up area of a town or city, built in line with sustainable development principles, aimed at creating a mixed and balanced community, integrating the extension with the existing urban fabric, including the provision of necessary infrastructure such as public transport, parks and open spaces etc., whilst also providing for the needs of the new community in terms of jobs and social infrastructure such as education.

More-Dispersed Growth Strategy Option

2.14 Conversely, development could be planned in a more-dispersed manner with more development options chosen in locations within or beyond the Green Belt. This could include expanding existing settlements, which have or are capable of providing the requisite levels of supporting infrastructure. This growth strategy option could also include the development of a new settlement in the form of a 'garden community'[19], which would be expected to provide for its own infrastructure needs, or be sustainably connected to locations with the required infrastructure.

Figure 2.2: Potential positive and negative impacts of the More-Dispersed Growth Strategy Option

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Potentially more affordable housing contributions due to generally higher land values	Higher loss of Green Belt land
Greater range of housing choices and locations	Increased congestion
Locating employment in areas highly attractive to the market such as close to the M1 corridor.	Increased and longer distance commuting
	Increased pollution
	Long development timescale for a new garden community

Question OS2: More-Dispersed Growth Strategy Option

- *Should we opt for more dispersed growth, expanding existing settlements or developing new settlements within or beyond the Green Belt?*

19 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/garden-communities

Green and Blue Infrastructure-Led Growth Strategy Option

2.15 This growth strategy option would give priority to delivering new green and blue infrastructure in association with major new development. Current green and blue infrastructure priorities identified include the strategic river corridors of the Trent, Erewash and Leen rivers, canal corridors, the Greenwood Community Forest and urban fringe areas. These are shown on the map in Chapter 3. The key issue is to achieve linkages through these green and blue corridors and address any gaps to create a green and blue infrastructure network.

2.16 Specific issues relating to green and blue infrastructure are set out in Chapter 3. The issue for the growth strategy is to establish where the strategic focus should be in terms of green and blue infrastructure.

Figure 2.3: Potential positive and negative impacts of the Green and Blue Infrastructure-Led Growth Strategy Option

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Benefits in terms of peoples' health and wellbeing	Potential harm to existing protected wildlife sites from visitor pressure
Greater potential to create new biodiversity	Strategic river corridors are in areas of high flood risk and accordingly the more vulnerable types of development in these areas should be avoided.
Greater potential for adaptation to climate change	
Would be likely to make development more acceptable to existing communities	
May help mitigate against flood risk through better catchment-wide flood risk management	

Question OS3: Green and Blue Infrastructure-Led Growth Strategy Option

- *Should we continue to prioritise development that can enhance the strategic river corridors, canal corridors, the Greenwood Community Forest and urban fringe areas, and/or prioritise other GBI assets?*

Transport-Led Growth Strategy Option

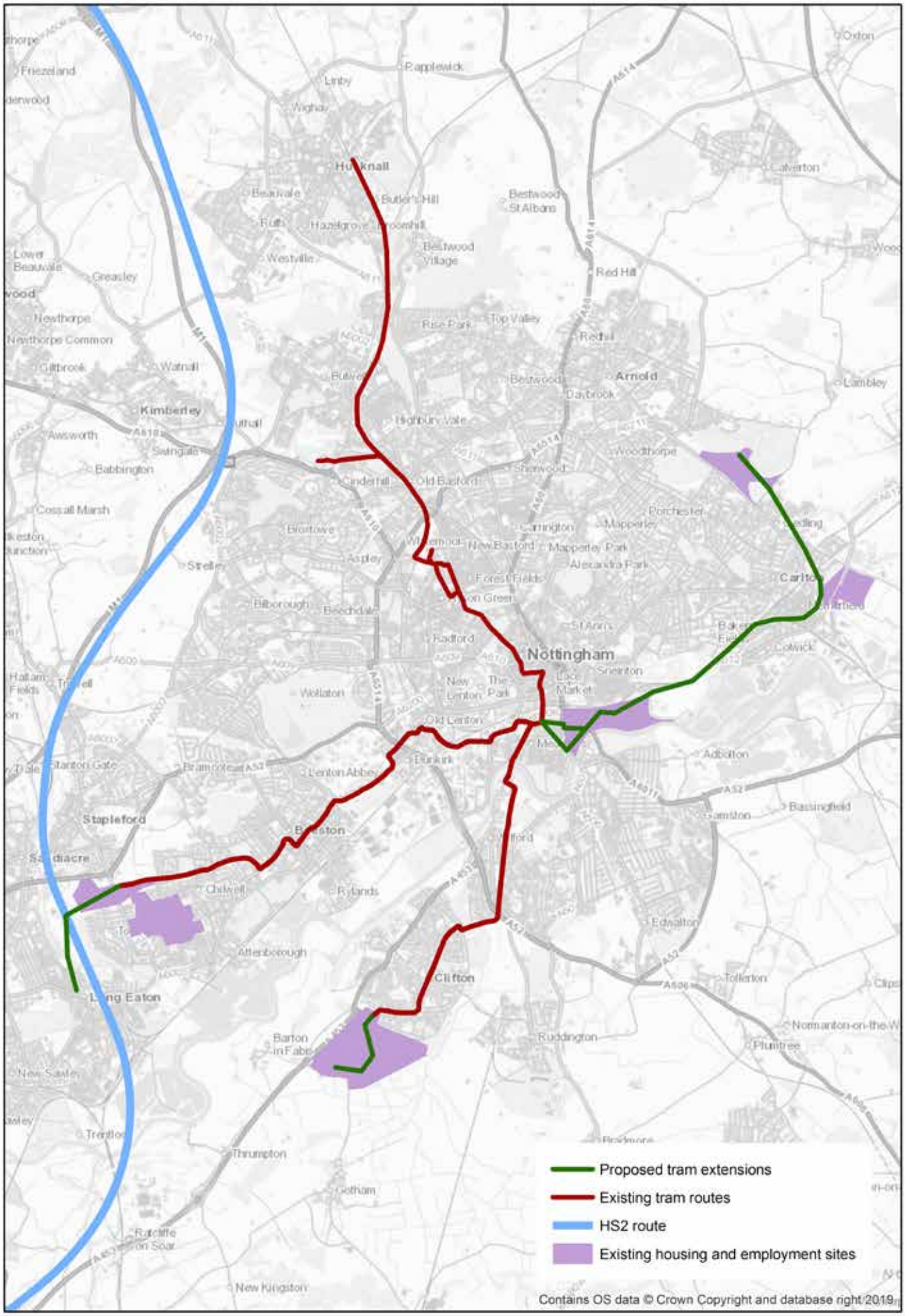
2.17 Planned transport improvements and locations with the potential for improvements could influence the growth strategy. For example, the location for the East Midlands HS2 Hub Station at Toton[20] will significantly improve the accessibility from the Greater Nottingham area to London and a number of other main cities both in the UK and in mainland Europe. The HS2 Hub Station will also become highly accessible to the rest of Greater Nottingham and beyond, and an attractive location for business and residential development. The issue of the HS2 Hub Station is set out further in Chapter 9. Other improvements to public transport could include extensions to the Nottingham Express Transit (NET) and the creation of a more efficient network leading to a significant shift towards more sustainable forms of transport. Future improvements to transport networks could also include extensions of the NET to Toton and the former Gedling Colliery.

Figure 2.4: Potential positive and negative impacts of the Transport-Led Growth Strategy Option

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Potential for public transport improvements.	Would require significant levels of investment in the NET and need to prioritise developer contributions to transport over and above other infrastructure.
Potentially greater use of public transport, less reliance on the private car and lower greenhouse gas emissions	Could lead to more development pressure along the M1 and A52 corridors
	Loss of Green Belt in the more sensitive gap between Nottingham and Derby.

20 https://www.hs2.org.uk/stations/east-midlands-hub/

Figure 2.5: Potential Transport Improvements



Question OS4: Transport-Led Growth Strategy Option

- *To what extent should the location of development relate to existing and proposed transport infrastructure?*

Other Spatial Priorities

2.18 The list of growth strategy options discussed above is not exhaustive and there are other possible growth strategy options including those which may be key drivers in certain parts of the Plan Area, such as protecting and enhancing heritage assets. Whilst this is largely for individual Councils to address in their Part 2 Local Plans, it is important that this Plan provides a suitable framework to integrate important sub-regional objectives, such as the protection and enhancement of heritage assets.

Trent Basin

Climate Change

2.19 As already stated, climate change is a key issue which will need to be addressed irrespective of the growth strategy option or options which are selected. In this context, it is anticipated that extreme weather events including hotter drier summers and major flooding events are likely to increase over the Plan period. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to include policies that make a step change towards achieving carbon neutrality over the Plan period, including policies in relation to the location of new development, sustainable design, as well as, potentially, sustainability standards for new development. The Government has set a national target for the country to become 'carbon neutral' by 2050[21], and has recently consulted on changes to Part L of the Building Regulations[22], to be introduced in 2020. The partner Councils have resolved to become 'carbon neutral' before the national target, by the following dates:

a. Broxtowe Borough by 2027
b. Gedling Borough by 2030;
c. Nottingham City by 2028; and
d. Rushcliffe Borough by 2030.

21 https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-becomes-first-major-economy-to-pass-net-zero-emissions-law.

22 https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-homes-standard-changes-to-part-l-and-part-f-of-the-building-regulations-for-new-dwellings.

2.20 The NPPF requires plans to address climate change in a number of ways:

- Avoid increasing vulnerability to the range of impacts of climate change, for example, flood risk;
- Manage risk through suitable adaptation measures for example, provision of green infrastructure;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the location, orientation and design of new development;
- Help increase the use and supply of renewable energy.

Question OS5: Climate change

- *How can we address climate change and in particular drive the area to becoming 'carbon neutral' within the Plan period?*

Meeting Housing Need

2.21 The strategic plans currently adopted across Greater Nottingham provide for housing need for the area for the period 2011 – 2028, as summarised within Figure 2.6. A review of these figures is part of this Strategic Plan preparation process.

Figure 2.6: Current Housing Targets by Local Authority Area

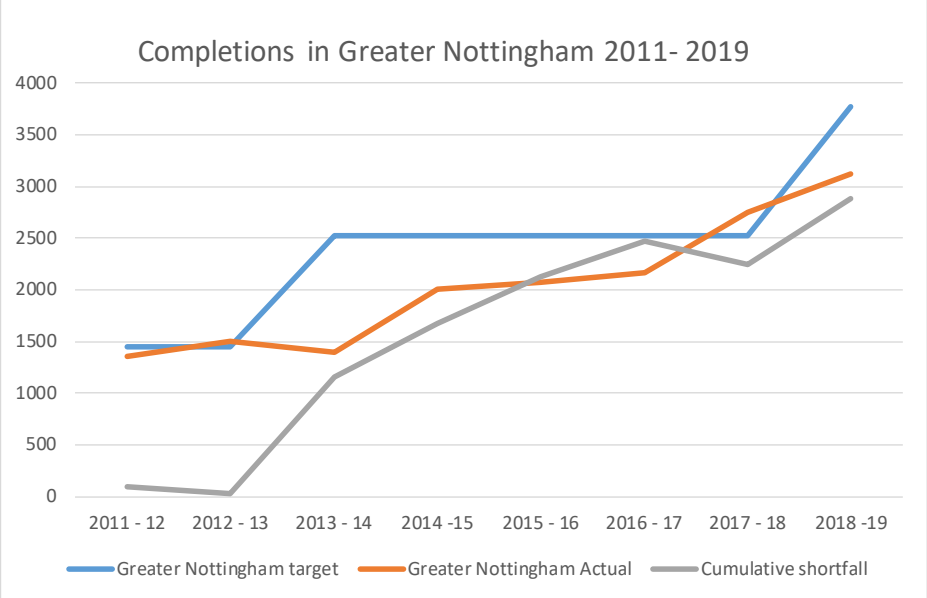
Area	2011 - 2013	2013 - 2018	2018 - 2023	2023 - 2028	Total 2011 - 2028
Broxtowe Borough	200	1,800	2,150	2,000	6,150
Erewash Borough	736	1,840	1,840	1,840	6,256
Gedling Borough	500	2,200	2,400	2,150	7,250
Nottingham City	950	4,400	5,950	5,850	17,150
Rushcliffe Borough	500	2,350	6,500	4,100	13,450
Greater Nottingham Total	2,886	12,590	18,840	15,940	50,256

Figures are minimums. All years are financial years, April to March.

Note: Erewash Borough Council's housing need is included in the Table as the Council forms part of the Housing Market Area although they are not participating in this Growth Options consultation.

2.22 Net completions for Greater Nottingham were 3,126 homes for the year 2018/19. This is the highest level of completions in the monitoring period 2011 – 2019, and builds on the results of the previous year. However, with the exception of Erewash, all the core strategies have 'stepped' trajectories, which anticipate housing completions ramping up in 2018/19 and staying at that higher level for five years. As a result, the 2018/19 completions are insufficient to meet the level of completions anticipated (3,768 new homes). This results in a cumulative shortfall of delivery against core strategy targets of 2,883 homes compared to 2,246 homes in 2017/18 and 2,469 homes in 2016/17. Figure 2.7 shows anticipated delivery, actual delivery and the resultant shortfall of housing completions against targets.

Figure 2.7: Housing Completions in Greater Nottingham (2011 -19)



2.23 The recent adoption of site-specific Part 2 Local Plans by the partner Councils (Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe Boroughs and Nottingham City) will greatly increase the availability of allocated housing sites and should help increase rates of housing delivery, but the impact of the Coronavirus on housebuilding and completions is as yet unknown.

The Amount of New Housing

2.24 Paragraph 60 of the NPPF requires that, in order to determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method[23] in national planning guidance[24]. This results in a housing figure for Greater Nottingham of

23 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments.

24 However, the Government has some reservations about the validity of this set of projections in reflecting the true level of housing need. It has stated that it 'will consult on adjustments to the way housing need is calculated so it is consistent with delivering 300,000 new homes per year by the mid-2020s'.

need location

59,420 homes between 2018 and 2038. Without Erewash Borough, the figure is 51,580, see Appendix 1. The Plan period to 2038 is considered appropriate for a long-term strategic plan, which should provide at least fifteen years' duration following adoption and takes into account the statutory requirement for a review within five years of adoption. The currently identified supply is capable of meeting this figure, however the final housing need figures and their distribution between council areas will be established as part of this Plan review.

2.25 The NPPF makes it clear that the standard methodology should be used unless there are any exceptional circumstances that justify an alternative approach, which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. An issue is whether there are any exceptional circumstances supporting a different minimum housing figure to be included in this Plan; for instance, through consideration of the opportunities presented by existing or planned investment in infrastructure, the area's economic potential, the need to achieve sustainable development, provide sufficient affordable housing, or the scope for net environmental gains. On the other hand, are there overriding environmental constraints which would justify a lower figure?

Question OS6: Amount of New Housing

- *What, if any, factors (that can be evidenced) justify planning for more or fewer new homes than the standard methodology suggests?*

Broad Areas of Search for Growth

2.26 Having considered a range of growth strategy options as identified in paragraph 2.12, and the amount of new housing development proposed within paragraph 2.24, we will consider where new development can best be accommodated. In addition to housing development, the Councils will also need to plan for other types of development including employment and services. A key issue is the capacity of the main urban area for new housing and other types of development. In this context, the Nottingham and Derby Green Belt surrounds the Nottingham urban area with the implication being that development that cannot be met within the urban area would need to be accommodated through Green Belt releases and / or at locations beyond the Green Belt.

2.27 The NPPF requires the Councils to test all reasonable strategic growth options for locating new development. It is important to stress that no decisions have yet been made, as the technical information needed to assess the sustainability and suitability of the various locations/sites is not yet fully available.

Ruddington Lane

2.28 It is, however, important to recognise that a significant amount of development is already committed, meaning that at least some of the need for the period up to 2038 is already included in Plans and in the various Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments, although some sites may not be in the right locations to meet our chosen growth strategy.

2.29 It is intended that the locations where development may be possible will be identified following this stage of the process, together with any specific sites, should further strategic sites need to be identified. The feedback received to this consultation will then help inform the next stage of the process where an assessment of the suitability and sustainability of the different sites/location options will be made. The final strategy may be a combination of two or more of the growth strategies identified in this document.

2.30 The supporting evidence base is intended to assist the Councils in choosing the most appropriate growth strategy option or combination of options. The current distribution of development set out in the Aligned Core Strategies was underpinned by the two 'Tribal' Studies in 2008, and these made a number of recommendations for Sustainable Urban Extensions and for sustainable locations in the main settlements around Greater Nottingham. AECOM has been commissioned to review and update the findings of the two 'Tribal' Studies, and widen their assessment to also include the potential for new settlements. This 'Growth Options Study' (available at https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/gnpp/evidence-base/) has the main purposes of:

- Reviewing and assessing the sustainability of settlements within Greater Nottingham;
- Assessing the growth potential of broad locations, transport corridors, Sustainable Urban Extensions and key settlements largely outside the main built-up area of Nottingham, and setting out how any constraints might be mitigated; and
- Undertaking a high level analysis of potential development sites and clusters of sites either submitted for consideration by developers, or included in the Councils' Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments.

2.31 Critically, this Study takes account of constraints to growth and demonstrates the range of growth options available to the Councils for the period between 2018 and 2038. The following factors are assessed:

- Environmental constraints;
- Transport and accessibility;
- Geo-environmental considerations;
- Infrastructure capacity and potential;
- Landscape and topography;
- Heritage considerations;
- Housing demand;
- Regeneration potential;
- Economic development potential; and,
- Spatial opportunities and constraints.

2.32 The Growth Options Study is a key element in formulating the growth strategy. Its conclusions will assist the Councils in determining the growth strategy option (or combination of options) that best meet development need and address other issues, such as regeneration, or the need for affordable housing. The growth strategy options for locating development presented below are therefore for 'broad areas of search ' and will be subjected to more detailed assessment in relation to their suitability, sustainability and 'fit' with the strategic objectives of the Greater Nottingham Plan.

Attenborough Nature Reserve

Figure 2.8: Growth Options: Broad Areas of Search

Map need

2.33 Figure 2.8 shows the possible 'broad areas of search' for growth, assessed by the Study as the basis for the Councils to consult on. It is stressed that at this stage, the Councils have not made any decisions on what their preferences are, and the responses to this consultation will be considered as part of the process informing the Councils' preferences which in turn will be subject to further consultation.

Question OS7: Growth Options

- *Which of the broad areas of search identified in the Growth Options Study do you prefer, and why?*

Question OS8: Other Growth Strategy Options

- *Do you think there are other growth strategy options, which should be considered? If so, why?*

2.34 In addition to assessing broad areas of search, the Growth Options Study considers specific potential development sites, either submitted as part of a 'call for sites', or included in the Councils' Strategic Housing Land Availability Studies. These sites are shown in Appendix 2.

Location

2.35 The Growth Options Study only includes a high-level analysis of these sites. Before decisions can be taken as to whether any site is appropriate for development, more detailed site analysis and Sustainability Appraisal will be required. Many of the sites considered are also relatively small in size, and may not be considered strategic.

2.36 Following further assessment, the Councils will consider which if any of the sites are strategic in the context of the Plan. If any of the sites are deemed critical to achieving the Councils' preferred growth strategy, they will be included in the next draft of the Plan. Those that are not considered strategic will be screened out, although they may be appropriate for inclusion in subsequent Part 2 Local Plans.

Question OS9: Site Assessments

- *Do you prefer any of the sites at Appendix 2, and why?*

Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

2.37 It is unlikely that all development needs can be met within the main urban areas, which will require locations within the Green Belt and / or beyond the Green Belt to be considered. Issues relating to Green Belt are set out in Chapter 4. However, there is an option to designate 'Safeguarded Land'[25], which is land taken out of the Green Belt which could potentially meet development needs beyond the end of the Plan period, but would be 'safeguarded' from development until it is allocated through a review of the Local Plan.

Question OS10: Safeguarded Land

- *Should this Plan designate Safeguarded Land within the Green Belt? If so, where?*

Linby

25 NPPF paragraph 139 parts (c) and (d).

Need location

Chapter Three

Green and Blue Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

Introduction

3.1 This chapter seeks to address the following issues: which green and blue infrastructure areas (which consist of a wide variety of multi-functional areas, including water and wetland environments, see Glossary) and other assets, including corridors and individual open spaces, should be identified as being of strategic importance; how proposed development can enhance and protect Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI), nature conservation assets and the wider ecological network; and how we should ensure that new developments achieve net gains in biodiversity.

3.2 Paragraph 20 of the NPPF requires that strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for 'conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation'.

3.3 Paragraph 174 of the NPPF also states that plans should identify, map, and safeguard wildlife-rich habitats and the ecological network, including international, national, and locally designated wildlife sites and priority habitats.

Background

3.4 For many local communities, securing high quality GBI in and around their neighbourhoods is essential. The Plan must therefore ensure these spaces are protected and enhanced, and that critically, new developments are accompanied by GBI that benefits both residents and wildlife.

3.5 GBI, nature conservation assets and the wider network across Greater Nottingham can be conserved and enhanced whilst delivering the required new homes, employment, and infrastructure. Critically, the Plan must deliver high quality and accessible GBI for new and existing residents which mitigates the causes and effects of climate change.

3.6 GBI covers a wide variety of open spaces, including water and wetland environments. There is a clear overlap between GBI and ecological networks (see Glossary) which seek to prevent the ecological isolation of habitats and species through the creation of wildlife corridors and stepping stones. The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan[26] has reiterated the importance of identifying and enhancing these corridors, terming them 'Nature Recovery Networks'[27].

Need location

3.7 GBI assets are wide ranging and vary in scale. They can comprise small green spaces, such as domestic gardens and street tree avenues, to larger strategically important green spaces such as playing pitches and recreation grounds, river corridors, canals and lakes, cycle routes, local nature reserves and woodlands. They provide a wide range of benefits for people and wildlife, most notably providing benefits for health and wellbeing, improving the attractiveness of an area, mitigating the causes and effects of climate change, and providing habitats and wildlife corridors.

Strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure Assets

3.8 The Greater Nottingham area already has a wealth of GBI assets, notably; the River Trent corridor, areas within the Sherwood Forest, including the Greenwood Community Forest[28], numerous formal parks, local open spaces, and an extensive rights of way network that links the City and rural settlements to the wider countryside.

3.9 Multi-functionality is a key element of GBI. The River Trent corridor cuts across the Greater Nottingham area, providing accessible sport and recreational opportunities, wildlife habitats and an ecological network. It reduces local temperatures during heat waves, and offers non-motorised transport opportunities. Critically, extensive areas of land adjacent to the River Trent and its tributaries have been kept free from development and provide flood water storage during periods of heavy rainfall, reducing flood risks for residents and businesses elsewhere. Places such as Attenborough Nature Reserve also serve important biodiversity purposes.

26 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan/25-year-environment-plan-our-targets-at-a-glance.

27 Planning Practice Guidance: Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 8-010-20190721: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment.

28 http://www.greenwoodforest.org.uk/.

3.10 Sherwood Forest is located to the north of Nottingham and there are several areas of woodland within the Greater Nottingham area. Comprising extensive areas of important woodland and heathland habitats, these support a number of protected species and some areas have the highest levels of environmental protection. Some woodlands are also designated as 'Open Access Land'[29]. These and others provide an extensive network of accessible natural green spaces for residents within the Greater Nottingham area and beyond.

Attenborough Nature Reserve

3.11 Within the City itself, 25% of the City's total land area is made up of accessible open green spaces. This provides opportunities for recreation and enjoyment, as well as contributing to the quality and aesthetic value of the City. Whilst most green spaces are small, Wollaton Park, Colwick Country Park, and Bulwell Hall provide significant spaces for wildlife and recreation. There are numerous allotments, playing fields, sports and recreation grounds, and natural greenspaces that provide local open spaces within walking distances for residents. Many of these are linked (for instance by the River Leen corridor), creating GBI corridors for recreation and wildlife.

3.12 Large areas of open countryside surround the main urban area, towns, and rural settlements. These provide extensive informal recreational opportunities. There is also a significant number of nature conservation sites, including nature reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest[30], local wildlife sites, and extensive areas of priority habitats (notably woodlands, grasslands, and wetlands). Together, these provide an important ecological network that extends into the City and beyond the Greater Nottingham area.

3.13 GBI corridors are not restricted by local authority boundaries and can extend across administrative boundaries at a regional and national scale. For example, the River Trent corridor extends west through Derbyshire into the West Midlands and north into north Lincolnshire and the Humber Estuary. As a consequence, the alignment of strategic policies across Greater Nottingham offers an opportunity to deliver an effective strategic network of connected GBI and ecological networks.

29 https://www.gov.uk/right-of-way-open-access-land/use-your-right-to-roam.

30 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-areas-sites-of-special-scientific-interest.

3.14 Due to their multifunctional nature, some GBI assets will contribute to the ecological network, for example open access woodland, grassland, or heath also provide recreational opportunities. The priority within ecological networks is the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. As these networks will contain extensive areas of privately-owned inaccessible land and so are likely to be mapped separately, any connectivity with GBI assets will need to be identified.

3.15 The protection of important habitats and the delivery of ecological enhancements at a landscape scale, rather than individual sites, ensures a coherent network of connected habitats is maintained and improved.

3.16 The existing aligned Core Strategies for Broxtowe, Gedling, and the City of Nottingham, does not currently identify individual infrastructure assets, but specifically identifies regional and sub-regional networks. These were informed by the 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy[31] and include the river and canal corridors, the Greenwood Community Forest and Urban Fringe areas as locations where green infrastructure should be delivered in conjunction with major regeneration and residential development.

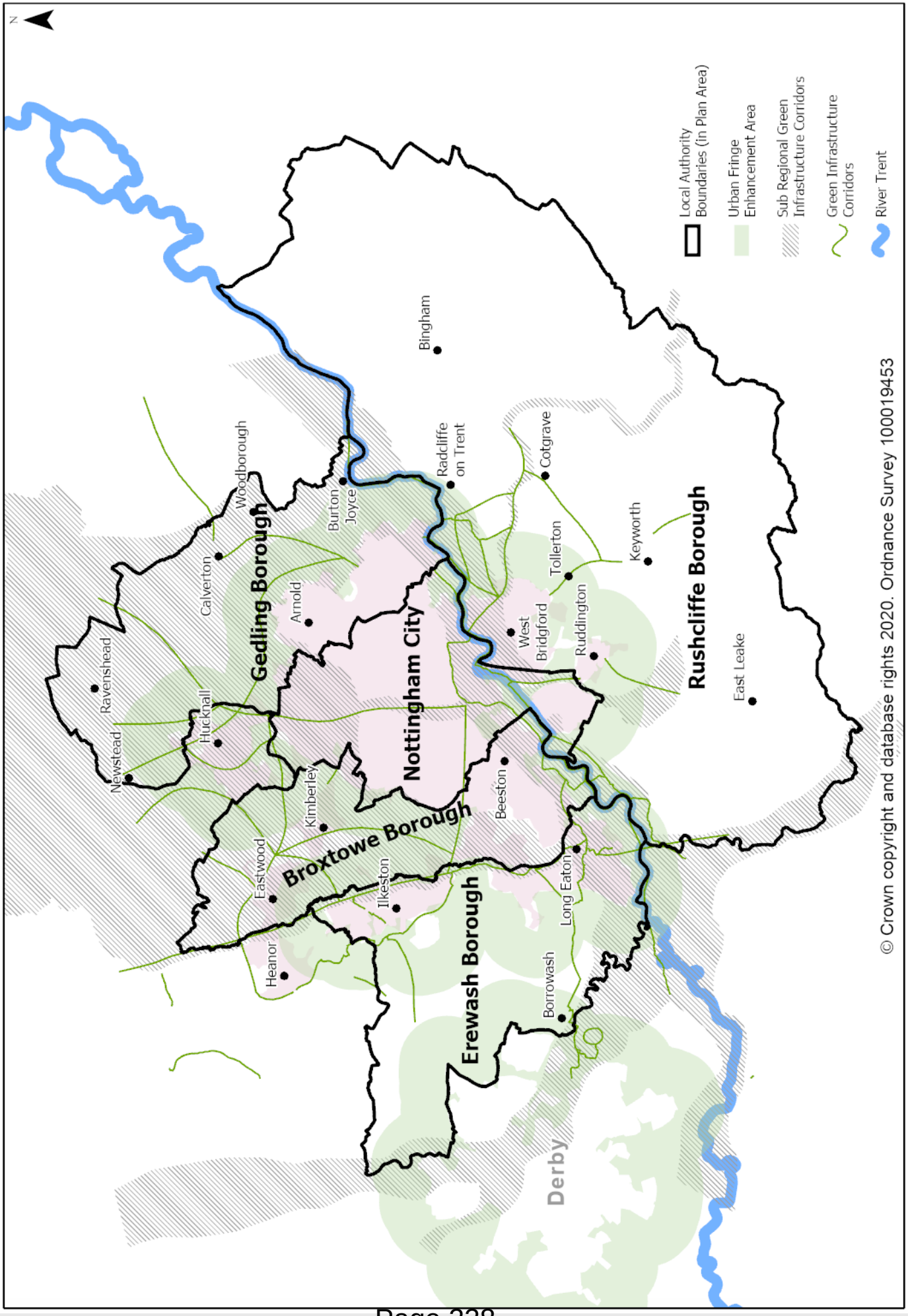
3.17 Rushcliffe's and Erewash's Core Strategies also identify the river corridors (Trent and Erewash), Grantham Canal, the Erewash Valley Trail, Hopewell to Dale Greenway, Great Northern Greenway, and Nutbrook Trail and urban fringe areas as locations where green infrastructure should be delivered. Erewash specifically identifies links between Nottingham and Derby and Ilkeston and Long Eaton.

3.18 Figure 3.1 shows the strategic GBI assets and corridors within the Greater Nottingham area.

Need location

31 https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/6_cs_gi_volume_6_strategic_gi_network_nottingham_pua_and_sub_regional_centres/6C%27s%20GI%20Volume%206%20-%20Strategic%20GI%20Network%20%28Nottingham%20PUA%20and%20Sub-Regional%20Centres%29.pdf.

Figure 3.1: Strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure



Question GBI1: Strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure Assets

- *Are there other areas, corridors, or individual open spaces that should be identified as Strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure?*

Flood Risk

Papplewick Dam Wood

3.19 GBI can make an important contribution to the reduction in flood risk. For example, open spaces adjacent to the River Trent provide extensive flood water storage areas, and across Greater Nottingham, green spaces allow rain water to infiltrate into the ground, reducing surface water run-off.

3.20 Paragraph 20 of the NPPF requires that strategic policies make sufficient provision for infrastructure for flood risk management. It requires new development to be planned in ways that address the impacts of climate change, which include a greater amount of rainfall. This should be achieved by using opportunities provided by development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding and, where appropriate, through the use of natural flood management techniques. Critically, developments should not increase flood risks elsewhere and major developments should incorporate sustainable drainage systems that provide multifunctional benefits and have agreed maintenance arrangements.

Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment

3.21 Critical to the delivery of net gains in biodiversity and effective ecological networks are the Local Biodiversity Action Plans[32] (LBAP) for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. These identify the priority habitats and species which can be found across the Greater Nottingham area and which provide important corridors for wildlife.

3.22 Building on the LBAP, the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project[33] has identified areas where there is the opportunity for key habitats and focal areas within the Sherwood Forest, Trent Valley, Broxtowe Borough and Rushcliffe Borough areas. These should inform the identification of important ecological networks within the Greater Nottingham area and the habitats delivered within them to achieve net gains in biodiversity. Within Rushcliffe Borough, the Local Plan Part 2 identifies these opportunity areas and requires developments to protect and enhance each area's identified priority habitats.

32 http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.htm#lbaps.

33 https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/120449/ld5-trent-valley-biodiversity-opportunity-mapping-and-background-information-february-2016.pdf.

3.23 The Trent Valley Vision and Trent Valley Living Landscape[34] provide landscape-scale strategies for the delivery of development and enhancement of the natural environment along the Trent Valley. These could inform the identification of opportunities to improve wildlife sites and their connectivity.

Strategic Allocations and Policies

3.24 Depending upon the housing and employment needs across the Greater Nottingham area for the period up to 2038, further strategic sites may be required. The development of these allocations is likely to have significant effects upon the natural environment, and the provision of GBI will be required to meet the needs of new residents and employees. Such infrastructure could provide important habitats and corridors for wildlife and avoid, or at the very least, reduce losses in biodiversity. The provision of GBI would therefore ensure the delivery of sustainable strategic sites, which are also attractive to new residents and employees who value the proximity of multi-functional green open spaces. Whilst the inclusion of GBI may reduce the developable area of sites, it can, if integrated correctly, increase the value of the development overall. In addition to strategic allocations, this Plan should also ensure non-strategic development delivers GBI.

Question GBI2: Strategic Allocations and Policies

- *How can proposed development enhance and protect Green and Blue Infrastructure, nature conservation assets and the wider ecological network?*

Biodiversity Net Gains

3.25 The enhancement of the natural environment can be achieved by providing net gains in biodiversity. National policy requires that plans identify and pursue measurable net gains in biodiversity. The Government has stated that, within the Environment Bill[35], it intends to make the achievement of a 10% net gain mandatory for new development.

Linby - Backpad

34 https://www.derbyshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/trent-valley.

35 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-bill-2020/30-january-2020-environment-bill-2020-policy-statement.

3.26 In November 2018, The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) published their proposed 'Biodiversity Metric'[36]. The Metric uses habitat to describe biodiversity, which is converted into measurable 'biodiversity units', according to the size of each type of habitat. The Metric scores different habitat types (e.g. woodland, grassland) according to their relative biodiversity value and adjusts this according to the condition and location of the habitat.

3.27 The delivery of net gains could be achieved either within developments, or through the creation of new habitats or the enhancement of existing habitats elsewhere. The Plan will consider how developments should contribute to achieving net gains.

Question GBI3: Biodiversity Net Gains

- *How should we ensure new developments achieve net gains in biodiversity?*

Need a different pic??

36 http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6020204538888192. The government recently sought feedback in relation to the proposed updated Biodiversity Metric: https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-england/the-biodiversity-metric-2-0/.

Lambley Village View

Chapter Four

Green Belt

Introduction

4.1 The main issues that this chapter seeks to address include: whether the principle of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt should be maintained; the considerations that should direct development towards Green Belt areas rather than non-Green Belt areas (including safeguarded land); and the improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of remaining Green Belt areas that could be considered and how these improvements could be achieved.

4.2 Paragraph 133 of the NPPF notes that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. It notes that the fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.

4.3 Paragraph 134 of the NPPF outlines the five purposes of the Green Belt as:

'a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land'.

4.4 Paragraphs 136 and 137 of the NPPF stress that Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in 'exceptional circumstances' (see paragraph 4.14) where they are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans. All other reasonable options for meeting the identified need for development should be examined fully.

4.5 Paragraph 136 of the NPPF states that where a need for changes to Green Belt boundaries has been established through strategic policies, detailed amendments to those boundaries may be made through non-strategic policies, including neighbourhood plans.

4.6 Paragraph 138 of the NPPF notes that the impact of removing land from the Green Belt should be offset through 'compensatory improvements' to the environmental quality and accessibility of remaining Green Belt land.

Background

Lambley

4.7 The Nottingham-Derby Green Belt encircles Nottingham and surrounds the towns lying between Nottingham and Derby but constrains only the eastern side of Derby. The main function of the Green Belt is to prevent the coalescence of the main built up areas of Nottingham and Derby and the settlements between them.

4.8 The principle of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt is well established. The Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006)[37] considered that the area immediately between Nottingham and Derby (in Broxtowe and Erewash Boroughs) and the areas immediately north generally perform most strongly against the purposes of the Green Belt, as set out at paragraph 4.3.

4.9 The Green Belt to the south and east of Nottingham (in Gedling and Rushcliffe Boroughs) serves fewer of the purposes because, while supporting the containment of the urban area, it is not separating major areas of development. The Green Belt has also helped to maintain separation between other settlements within the Greater Nottingham area.

4.10 The 'objectively assessed housing figure' for Greater Nottingham is 59,420 homes between 2018 and 2038, according to the Government's standard methodology[38] (51,580 homes without Erewash Borough). Information regarding the potential supply of sites can be found within the various Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments[39] which cover the Plan area.

4.11 Subject to the outcome of this consultation, it is considered that this figure should be treated as a minimum and should be met in full, within the Councils' areas. This is because the Councils want to support economic and housing growth and to promote sustainable patterns of development and travel.

37 http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/4198.

38 Further details in relation to the government's standard methodology can be found at the following link: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728247/How_is_a_minimum_annual_local_housing_need_figure_calculated_using_the_standard_method.pdf.

39 These can be found on the websites of each of the Greater Nottingham local authorities.

4.12 Given the tightly drawn Green Belt boundaries around much of Greater Nottingham and the scale of growth that is needed, it is considered that some release of Green Belt land may be necessary. Where this is the case, plans should give first consideration to land which has been previously-developed and/or is well-served by public transport. It will be important to provide compensatory improvements to the remaining areas of Green Belt, where possible.

Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Statistics

4.13 The table within Figure 4.1 provides key statistics in relation to the Green Belt within each local authority area.

Figure 4.1: Key Green Belt Statistics by Local Authority Area

Authority	Authority Area (ha)	Amount of Green Belt in Authority Area (ha)	Percentage of land designated as Green Belt	Amount of Safe-guarded Land (ha)	Amount of land beyond the Green Belt (ha)	Amount of land released from the Green Belt for development since 1990 (ha)
Broxtowe	8,010	5,130	64%	0	0	410
Erewash	10,968	7,851	72%	0	0	0
Gedling	11,998	8,795	73%	140	0	287
Nottingham City	7,461	750	10%	0	0	47
Rushcliffe	40,920	16,239	40%	46	21,794	1,000

Question GB1: Principle of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt

- *Should the principle of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt be maintained?*

Approach to the Green Belt

4.14 According to the High Court judgement on the 2014 Core Strategies[40], 'exceptional circumstances' which might justify changes to Green Belt boundaries include:

- the acuteness / intensity of the objectively assessed housing need;
- the inherent constraints on the supply / availability of land potentially suitable for sustainable development;

40 Case No. CO/4846/2014: https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/1927/legal-challange-decision.pdf.

- the consequent difficulties in achieving sustainable development without impinging on the Green Belt;
- the nature and extent of the harm to the Green Belt; and,
- the extent to which the consequent impacts on the Green Belt may be ameliorated or reduced.

Hemlock Stone, Bramcote

4.15 Consideration should therefore be given to the consequences for sustainable development of channelling development towards urban areas inside the Green Belt boundary, towards towns and villages inset within the Green Belt or towards locations beyond the outer Green Belt boundary.

4.16 Even if the development needs of the area can be met without Green Belt release, consideration will still need to be given to whether releasing Green Belt land may produce a more sustainable outcome.

4.17 Strategic policies should establish the need for any changes to Green Belt boundaries, having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so they can endure beyond the plan period. The NPPF allows local planning authorities to designate 'Safeguarded Land' between the urban area and the Green Belt, to meet longer-term development needs stretching beyond the plan period. At present there is only Safeguarded Land in Gedling and Rushcliffe Boroughs. Paragraph 139 of the NPPF notes that Safeguarded Land is not allocated for development at the present time and its permanent development should only be granted following a review of the Local Plan.

4.18 Within the inner Green Belt boundary, there is no land outside of the urban area or settlements, that is not 'Safeguarded'. All of the land beyond the outer Green Belt boundary is located in Rushcliffe Borough.

4.19 Not all of the land identified as Safeguarded Land will be suitable for development in its entirety and sites will need to be subject to a detailed assessment through the review of the Local Plan to take account of landscape, heritage, flooding and other constraints[41].

4.20 Previously (with the exception of Erewash Borough) the Core Strategies allocated strategic sites (over 450 dwellings) which, where necessary, were removed from the Green Belt upon adoption of the Core Strategies. The Core Strategies also identified 'Strategic Locations for Growth' which were detailed further in the Part 2 Local Plans.

41 In some locations in Gedling Borough, the safeguarded land designation has been used as a planning tool. Certain areas of safeguarded land have been identified separately in the Local Plan to reflect that it is not expected that any part of these sites will be developed for a variety of reasons, but they are not considered appropriate for inclusion in the Green Belt.

4.21 Any potential release of land from the Green Belt would be subject to a Strategic Green Belt Review as part of the preparation of this Plan. This would be followed by more detailed local boundary reviews in Part 2 Local Plans.

Question GB2: Approach to the Green Belt

- *Are there any other considerations that should direct development towards Green Belt areas rather than non-Green Belt areas (including 'Safeguarded Land')?*

Compensatory Improvements to Remaining Green Belt Land

4.22 As previously noted, the NPPF states that the impact of removing land from the Green Belt can be offset through compensatory improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of remaining Green Belt land.

4.23 These improvements may be informed by supporting evidence of landscape, biodiversity or recreational needs and opportunities including those set out in local strategies[42].

Question GB3: Offsetting Losses to the Green Belt

- *What improvements to environmental quality and accessibility should we consider and how could these be achieved?*

Papplewick

42 Planning Practice Guidance: Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 64-002-20190722.

EMP, Science Park

Chapter Five

Working in Greater Nottingham

Introduction

5.1 The main issues that this chapter seeks to address include: the amounts and types of new workspaces that will be required throughout the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan period and the general locations in which these workspaces should be situated; the diversification of the local economy; and the main regeneration priorities for the area. The chapter also seeks to consider how innovation can be driven, including through links with the Universities, and how best to encourage and nurture new business start-ups. Challenges facing rural areas, such as rural diversification, as well as those facing cities, towns, and other urban areas are also considered.

5.2 This will be particularly important as the economy emerges from the Coronavirus emergency, which is likely to significantly impact on the local and national economy, and prospects for growth.

5.3 This chapter also seeks to consider the challenges that will be faced as a result of Climate Change and the measures and mitigation strategies that will be required to address this threat, as well as seeking to establish how opportunities for companies within the 'greener' products and service sectors can be best realised.

5.4 The NPPF (paragraphs 80 and 82) states that planning policies should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Furthermore, this national policy encourages each area to build on its strengths. It goes on to state that planning policies should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors and emphasis is placed on supporting clusters of knowledge-based, creative or high technology industries.

Background

5.5 The Councils commissioned planning consultants to produce an Employment Land Study[43] (ELS), published in 2015, to provide more up-to-date employment forecasts and an assessment of employment space needs. Figure 5.1 shows the distribution of employment land and office space set out in the Local Plans across the Nottingham Core HMA.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of Employment Land in Local Plans

Authority	Industrial and warehousing (ha)	Office space sq. m.
Broxtowe	15	34,000
Erewash	10	42,900
Gedling	19	10,000
Nottingham City	25	253,000
Rushcliffe	50	80,000
Core HMA	119	419,900

5.6 The 2015 ELS Study is now dated and a new employment study will be prepared in support of the new Plan. Unlike housing, there is no standard method for calculating employment land requirements but rather a combination of factors is normally used. Such factors include:

- Past trends in employment space take-up;
- Recent trends in employment space per worker density by sector;
- Meeting the needs of all employment sectors;
- Population forecasts and assessment of local housing need and resultant labour force supply;
- Job forecasts;
- Economic strategies including the D2N2 Local Economic Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan and Local Industrial Strategy; and
- The quality of employment land available and where there are gaps in the portfolio.

5.7 This new Employment Land study should advise on a baseline or minimum amount of employment land provision but will also need to be adjusted upwards to take account of various policy scenarios. These scenarios would need to address the issues, opportunities and challenges facing the plan area, for example, the development of the HS2 Hub Station and its associated economic benefits.

43 Employment Land Forecasting Study Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA, Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners, August 2015.

Key Issues, Opportunities and Challenges

Need location

5.8 The D2N2 LEP Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) 2030[44] aspires to achieve a high value added local economy. Various sources[45] identify a number of issues, challenges and opportunities for Greater Nottingham's economy and employment prospects, all of which need to be caveated in so far as we are unsure of the scale of impact of the Coronavirus crisis on the economy:

- 90% of new jobs predicted to be in the service sector with manufacturing jobs expected to decline further;
- Strong representation of knowledge-intensive service jobs but relatively few high-technology manufacturing jobs;
- Too many people in low paid work and insufficient numbers in higher paid occupations meaning there is a need to create more high value added jobs and diversify further;
- Upskilling of the workforce and lifelong learning is essential;
- Potential to develop research and innovation capacity further;
- Automation could lead to a significant reduction in jobs in certain sectors but also opportunities in others;
- Economic activity rates, especially in Nottingham City, are below the national average;
- Areas with relatively high levels of unemployment and certain areas in need of regeneration;
- Ageing population with population forecasts showing relatively few additions to the supply of labour;
- Climate change is a major threat;
- Nottingham City Centre is a major regional centre and focus for office-based employment;
- The area has good access to the national transport network, and is therefore attractive to many industries, such as the logistics sector;
- The rural economy is important with agriculture still dominant, but also offers a significant leisure and recreation destination;
- Nottingham has good public transport and potential to expand the tramway (NET);
- More flexible patterns of working;
- HS2 is a major opportunity; and
- There is a proposal to create a Development Corporation to take forward major development at Toton and at Ratcliffe-on-Soar power station within the plan area, and around East Midlands airport, which is just outside.

44 http://www.d2n2lep.org/SEP.

45 D2N2 SEP and economic and employment bulletins and papers for Greater Nottingham on the Nottingham Insight webpage.

Local Economy

Further Diversifying the Greater Nottingham Local Economy

5.9 Information on jobs in Greater Nottingham[46], estimates the number of jobs in the area is approximately 315,000 (as of 2018). The area has a lower proportion of manufacturing jobs (10%) than nationally and regionally. The majority of jobs are in the service sector (87%). The economy is more diverse than in the past but a concern is that there may now be too much reliance on lower-order service jobs, especially in the public sector.

5.10 Knowledge-intensive medium- / high-technology jobs are expected to be a key source of employment in the future. In 2018, just over half (53.8%) of the total jobs in Greater Nottingham were categorised as being knowledge-intensive, which is above the regional and national average, although most of these jobs are in the service sector with relatively few high-tech manufacturing jobs. Other growth sectors include: caring services; leisure services; and the visitor economy.

Inland Revenue

5.11 The proposals to establish a Development Corporation, centred on delivering significant growth at Toton, Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station and East Midlands Airport, could play a key role in diversifying the economy, and assisting recovery from the economic impacts of the Coronavirus crisis. Building on each location's unique strengths, in terms of connectivity, economic potential and existing growth plans, the proposal aims for economic additionality, over and above the area's current economic offer.

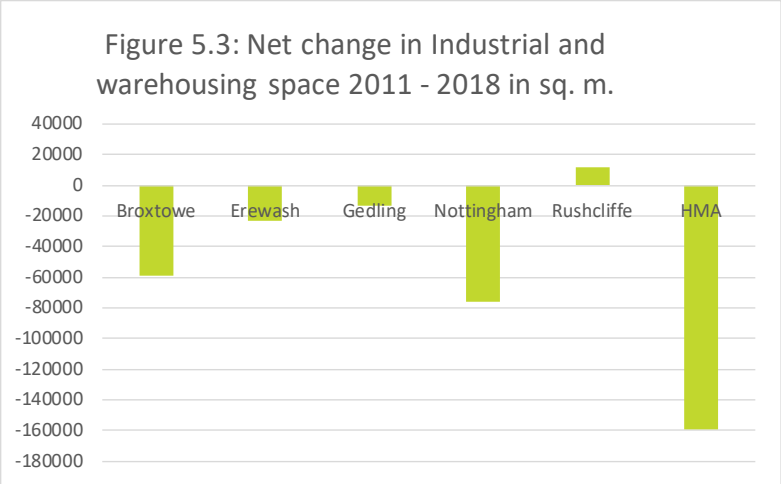
Manufacturing Space

5.12 Manufacturing employment is expected to decline further, partly because of increased global competition and due to automation. All of the Councils gained industrial space in gross terms, but overall the Councils reported a net decline in industrial space, with the exception of Rushcliffe Borough, see Figures 5.2 and 5.3. This suggests that less industrial space is needed in the future, but an issue is the amount of new space required to meet modern industrial requirements and to replace obsolete space. In some instances, regeneration can require the relocation of certain businesses and these planned / unplanned relocations will need to be addressed.

46 Jobs in Greater Nottingham September 2019, Nottingham City Council: https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/a7gwcMw.

Figure 5.2: Gross Industrial and Warehousing Space Taken-Up (Sq. M)

Council	Gross take up Industrial and Warehousing floorspace 2011 - 2018
Broxtowe	2,638
Erewash	13,613
Gedling	7,800
Nottingham	10,030
Rushcliffe	7,434
Greater Nottingham	41,515

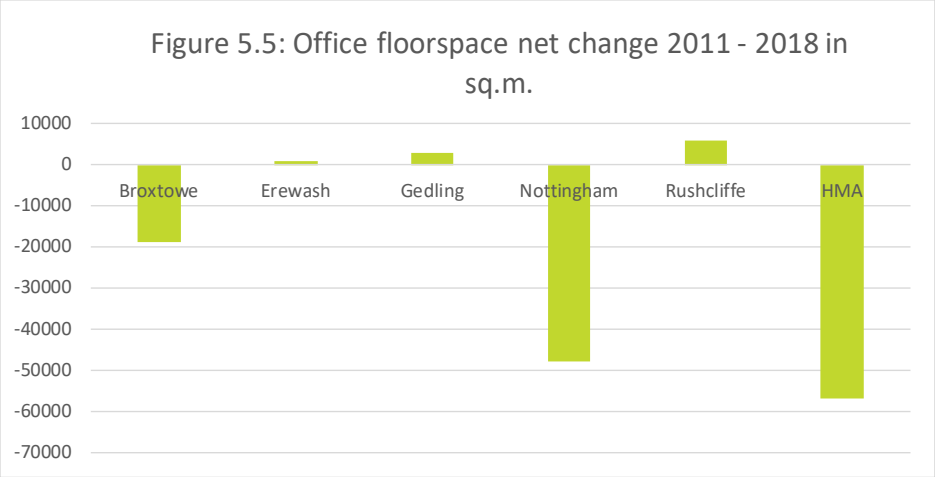


Office Space

5.13 Most new jobs are expected to be in the 'Service Sector', although not all of these jobs would require new floor space as many of these would be accommodated within existing sites and premises.

Figure 5.4: Gross Take-Up Office Space (Sq. M)

Council	Gross take up office floorspace 2011 - 2018
Broxtowe	2,311
Erewash	1,673
Gedling	9,630
Nottingham	20,166
Rushcliffe	2,782
Greater Nottingham	36,562



5.14 Recent trends indicate that, across the Greater Nottingham area, approximately 37,000 sq. m (gross) of new office space was developed between 2011 – 2018, see Figures 5.4 and 5.5, but closer inspection indicates that despite the continuing shift to service employment, Greater Nottingham has experienced a net decline (minus 57,000 sq. m), see Figure 5.5, in office space, with Nottingham City witnessing the largest decline. The explanation lies within the fact that Nottingham City has the largest amount of office stock and the most conversions of offices to residential has taken place there. Whilst boosting housing supply, this raises issues about the quality of the available office stock. Most conversions in Nottingham City have been of poorer quality office space, so the net loss of floor space to date has largely been a rationalisation of stock, rather than a loss of economic activity. However, should office conversions continue at a similar pace, the supply of lower rent and start-up office space might be threatened.

5.15 The supply of new office space is also giving rise to some concern, with local property agents reporting a lack of quality Grade A[47] office stock available in the City Centre. However, existing planning permissions and the development of new floorspace for HM Revenue & Customs will introduce significant new floorspace to the market.

5.16 A key issue is therefore how much new office space is needed to meet future demand, especially from the knowledge-based sector, and to upgrade the existing stock, and whether the focus should continue to be the City Centre. The proposed Toton Innovation Campus is relevant in this context, and is intended to attract leading companies, universities and research institutions, together potentially delivering up to 11,000 high quality jobs, 5,000 homes, and a range of leisure opportunities[48].

47 Grade A / new: This refers to 'new' (or 'newly completed') high-quality office stock which has never been previously occupied; or to stock which has previously been occupied but has undergone high-specification renovations between tenants.

48 Further information is set out within the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy: https://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/write/East_Midlands_HS2_Growth_Strategy_-_September_2017.pdf.

5.17 The new transport infrastructure at the proposed HS2 Hub Station will be highly accessible to Greater Nottingham and facilitate quick and convenient rail travel to other large cities. It is clearly a major opportunity for further growth. Other locations, potentially attractive for mixed-use development, would benefit from transport infrastructure investment, including along the routes of potential NET tramway extensions.

5.18 Achieving a knowledge-intensive local economy is likely to increase the overall number of jobs in the local economy, thereby spreading the benefits of growth. An implication of this is that the planning system would need to ensure sufficient employment space is provided for all economic sectors and overall more business space would be required.

5.19 One factor, which would lead to a downward adjustment to business space requirements, is the trend for more flexible types of working with many businesses downsizing and more people working from home. This has implications for the amount and type of business space likely to be required in the future and potentially increased demand for live / work properties[49]. The Employment Land Study will therefore need to take into account likely increases in worker / space densities (sometimes referred to as 'space less' growth) especially for office space.

Science Park

Question EMP1: Employment Land and Office Space

- *Do you agree that the minimum amount of employment land and office space to be provided should be based on the factors set out at paragraph 5.6?*

Question EMP2: Office Development

- *Should we focus office development in Nottingham City Centre or should it be at other accessible locations such as around the HS2 Hub Station or at Sustainable Urban Extensions?*

Driving Innovation and Supporting Business Growth

5.20 One of Greater Nottingham's strengths is the presence of world-class companies including Boots, Capital One, Experian and Rolls Royce. Important sectors include bioscience and creative media with such innovation being greatly assisted by the presence of two major universities. The University of Nottingham is of international significance for research and Nottingham Trent University is rapidly growing its research and development capacity. The

49 'Live/work' describes properties where space is designed to integrate both peoples' professional and personal lives.

larger companies and the universities in particular are often a catalyst in terms of new firm foundation or start-ups. It is therefore important that spatial planning policy links to the various skills, research and training programmes of the universities / further education sector. Experience to date shows that growing knowledge-based companies in this manner requires close collaboration with the universities and leading companies.

Loxley House

5.21 Incubator and start-up units could be provided within existing or expanded university campuses or specific provision could be provided off-campus on 'themed' parks or as part of the proposals for Toton and Ratcliffe-on-Soar power station through the proposed Development Corporation.

5.22 In order to maximise the potential of the local economy, there will need to be sufficient land, labour and housing available. The amount of housing is considered in Chapter 2. A key demographic challenge and opportunity is the ageing population and workforce. The importance of lifelong learning and addressing unemployment and underemployment to maximise the potential of the workforce will be essential.

5.23 Experience locally suggests most new jobs are created in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)[50] both within knowledge-based and other sectors. It is important therefore that the planning system caters for the needs of SMEs both at the formation stage and as these firms grow. Policies within the Plan should complement other policy support for SME growth and relocation strategies. Options should consider the provision of managed workspace, small units, and need for space for businesses to expand into.

Question EMP3: Driving Innovation and Supporting Business Growth

- *How can we drive innovation and encourage start-up companies, including expanding the role of the universities in the area's economy?*

Regeneration Priorities

5.24 The highest levels of disadvantaged people are to be found within the City. The percentage of people claiming unemployment benefits is higher within the City than the regional and national average and economic activity rates are lower. As a regional centre located within a relatively self-contained Functional Economic Market Area[51] (FEMA), there is considerable in-commuting from the adjoining

50 Business with fewer than 250 employees.

51 A FEMA is defined as the spatial level at which local economies and markets actually operate. In Greater Nottingham the FEMA is the same as the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area.

Council areas. Wages of residents of the City are lower than the wider Greater Nottingham, regional and national averages.

BioCity

5.25 It is also the case that more traditional manufacturing industries are most heavily concentrated within Nottingham City and most vulnerable to the threats of competition and automation.

5.26 A recent study[52] looked at the likely impacts of automation concluding that the demand for people with good analytical skills and interpersonal skills would increase while conversely there would be net losses of administrative, secretarial and skilled-trade occupations with mixed fortunes for more elementary occupations. The Aligned Core Strategy identified a number of priority sites for regeneration, largely within Nottingham City and good progress is being made. However, more work needs to be done and further contractions in industrial activity is likely to mean further job losses. Regenerating parts of Greater Nottingham suffering disadvantage is part and parcel of realising the D2N2 vision for the local economy and new regeneration priorities are likely to be identified.

Question EMP4: Regeneration Priorities

- *What should the key regeneration priorities be, and where?*

Climate Change

5.27 There are potential conflicts between achieving a high-value economy and environmental constraints. However, the two can be compatible. For example, high technology is generally more attracted to areas which achieve a high quality of place for both their businesses and workers. This goes hand in hand with the provision of a generous amount of green infrastructure and improved biodiversity. The aim should be to integrate environmental, economic and social objectives into the overall strategy to achieve sustainable development.

5.28 A key challenge in the future is the threat from Climate Change. Each of the Greater Nottingham Councils have declared a climate emergency. Businesses in Greater Nottingham will need to play their part, but there are potential benefits, for example, from business premises becoming more efficient in terms of energy use and of businesses encouraging their workforce to travel more sustainably. The co-location of jobs, homes, services and facilities to reduce the need to travel and building at higher densities are possible approaches. Greener products and services also form part of a market with huge potential.

52 https://www.centreforcities.org/publication/can-cities-outsmart-robots-future-skills-uk/.

Question EMP5: Climate Change

- *How can we encourage businesses to address Climate Change and mitigate their environment impacts?*

Safeguarding Good Quality Employment Sites

5.29 The existing policy approach seeks to safeguard existing employment sites and allocations unless certain criteria are met. In this context, the Greater Nottingham Councils have permitted the change of use of employment space to other uses, for example, residential and mixed uses, where the sites are considered unsuitable for modern businesses or where they have been marketed for employment without success. The policy seeks to avoid the 'blanket' safeguarding of employment sites in order to make the best use of land generally, boost housing supply and create alternative types of employment where possible. Employment sites considered to be good quality or of strategic significance have been safeguarded for employment use.

Question EMP6: Safeguarding Employment Land

- *Should we continue to safeguard good quality employment sites and release sites of lesser quality, unless they contribute to regeneration?*

Rural Area

5.30 Many rural businesses have sought to diversify in order to remain competitive. Changes to the Common Agricultural Policy[53] are likely to encourage further diversification. There is a need for planning policies to encourage appropriate diversification schemes.

5.31 The visitor economy is also a significant employer within rural areas. There is a variety of visitor attractions, including country parks, heritage assets, sports facilities, hotels and conference centres. There is also likely to be an increased demand for leisure and recreational facilities and services.

Freeth Street

53 https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/cap-glance_en.

5.32 More ‘footloose’ businesses may seek premises within the rural area including within villages or vacant rural buildings in the countryside. There are benefits in terms of providing local job opportunities in the rural area, especially where there are pockets of disadvantage and / or lack of accessibility to employment centres. However, a large proportion of the rural area is Green Belt, which acts as a major policy constraint on economic development. Green Belt policy permits the reuse of rural buildings subject to certain criteria and conditions. There is a case for planning policies to be more proactive in terms of identifying and safeguarding suitable small-scale employment opportunities.

Question EMP7: Rural Area

- *How can we support rural diversification?*

Jubilee Campus

Need location

Chapter Six

Living in Greater Nottingham

Introduction

6.1 The main issues that this chapter seeks to address include: the approach that should be taken to affordable housing; the sizes, types, and tenures of new housing that will be required; how the requirements of different groups with particular needs, such as the elderly, disabled or students, can be planned for; and, the approach to accommodate the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

6.2 Paragraph 61 of the NPPF states that *'the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies'.*

6.3 Paragraph 61 of the NPPF also clarifies that these different groups include, but are not limited to: those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes.

6.4 Paragraph 62 of the NPPF stresses that where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required.

Background

6.5 Planning for 'diversity' will enable the Plan to provide for the needs of different groups within the community and will therefore also ensure that the Plan is in compliance with the expectations of the NPPF.

6.6 The Plan will include policies to support the needs of a number of different groups, such as:

- those who will require affordable housing due to issues such as their income and other circumstances, and property prices within the different Greater Nottingham areas;
- Families including those with children;
- Older people;
- Students (including undergraduates and postgraduates);
- People with disabilities;
- Service families;
- Gypsies and travellers;
- Other groups, such as people who wish to rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes.

Affordable Housing

6.7 All households with housing needs and whose needs are not met by the market can be considered to be in affordable housing need. Affordable housing (which is defined within Annex 2 of the NPPF) includes affordable housing for rent, starter homes (which are likely to be replaced by 'First Homes'), discounted market sales housing and other affordable routes to home ownership.

Need location

6.8 Current strategic policies set percentage targets which are negotiated through the planning application process. The proportions vary from 10% to 30% depending on location.

Question H1: Affordable Housing

- *What approach should we take to affordable housing?*

Housing Size, Types and Tenure

6.9 Larger and more 'aspirational' homes can play a role in supporting economic development ambitions, by providing homes attractive to workers within sectors which are targeted for growth. Conversely, in some higher value areas there will be a need for a greater number of smaller homes, to diversify the market and to provide for local housing need. However, the extent to which the market is delivering these homes is limited.

6.10 Trends in recent years indicate a shift in tenure patterns, with fewer people owning their own homes and more people renting. This has been accompanied by significant increases in rental levels across the area. Part of the shift in tenure is the result of people delaying house purchase until later in their lives. The local market has responded to this, with an increase in the private rented sector and more recently some significant 'Build to Rent' apartment schemes being planned for and developed in Nottingham (particularly in the City Centre).

6.11 All councils maintain their own Self and Custom Build registers, which give an indication of levels of demand.

Question H2: Housing Size, Types and Tenure

- *What should our role be in influencing the mix of housing size, types and tenure in new development schemes?*

Meeting the Needs of Different Groups

Older people

6.12 The proportion of older people in the population of Greater Nottingham has been increasing and this trend is expected to continue, although the situation varies significantly between different parts of the area.

Lambley Village

6.13 The Plan will have to consider the various ways of meeting the needs of older people. Older people are defined within Annex 2 of the NPPF as *'people over or approaching retirement age, including the active, newly-retired through to the very frail elderly; and whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing through to the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs'*. Appropriate housing may include accessible, adaptable general needs housing and a range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.

Students

6.14 Nottingham City and, to a lesser extent, Broxtowe Borough Council have significant concentrations of student households. The Nottingham City Local Plan includes specific policies to address the housing needs of students living in both house in multiple occupation and purpose built student accommodation. Broxtowe will be introducing a Supplementary Planning Document to address the issue in parts of Beeston.

People with Disabilities

Need location

6.15 Over 30% of households in the area contain at least one person with a long-term health problem or disability. This proportion has been increasing, in line with the trend towards an increasingly elderly population, as mentioned previously.

6.16 Some Councils already have local policies addressing this issue, for example Nottingham City and Broxtowe have policies requiring 10% of dwellings in large new developments to be 'accessible and adaptable' (as defined within Building Regulations[54]).

Service Families

6.17 It is not currently considered that the requirements of service families need to be further addressed within the Plan, as these needs are generally accommodated within existing Ministry of Defence (MOD) bases. There are no Royal Air Force bases within the Greater Nottingham area, although there is a British Army installation at Chetwynd Barracks in Chilwell. This is scheduled to close in 2024.

6.18 Due to the limited presence of MOD installations within the Greater Nottingham area, it is not proposed to include a specific policy in the Plan, however the First Homes initiative is intended to give priority to Service Families.

Question H3: Meeting the Needs of Different Groups

- *How should we address the needs of people with particular housing needs for example, the elderly, disabled and students?*

Gypsies and Travellers

6.19 The 2016 South Nottinghamshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)[55] identified a requirement for 11 additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in the period up to 2029 across Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham and Rushcliffe.

54 2015 edition of Approved Document M incorporating 2016 updates - Access to and use of buildings: Volume 1 – Dwellings: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/540330/BR_PDF_AD_M1_2015_with_2016_amendments_V3.pdf.

55 https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/5335/south-nottinghamshire-gypsy-traveller-accommodation-assessment-2014-29.pdf.

6.20 A new, comprehensive assessment, to update the South Nottinghamshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, has been commissioned to cover the whole plan period. The outcome of this work is expected in late 2020/ early 2021.

Question H4: Gypsies and Travellers

- *What approach should we take to accommodating the housing and travel needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?*

Peatfield Road, Stapleford

Nottingham City Centre

Chapter Seven

The City and Town Centres

Introduction

7.1 This chapter considers how we should protect and enhance our City, Town and District Centres. The issues include: whether the current network and hierarchy of centres remains appropriate; how best to help our City and Town Centres to adapt to changing shopping habits and other behavioural changes; whether local impact thresholds should be set to protect retail centres; and if so, to define what these thresholds should be and what the reasons would be for applying such thresholds.

7.2 Paragraph 85 of the NPPF requires that planning policies should support the role that town centres play at the 'heart' of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. In particular, planning policies should define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability. Policies should allow them to grow and diversify in a way that can respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries, allow a suitable mix of uses (including housing) and reflect their distinctive characters.

Background

7.3 The Plan will aim to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the City and Town Centres through an improvement of the facilities on offer, including retail, housing, leisure and social facilities.

7.4 Modern consumer behaviour in the UK has become far more complex over recent years. We are increasingly shopping in different ways and buying from a variety of different channels and locations dependent on where we are in the day and what we are doing. Buying patterns are also driven by convenience;

there is now a diverse range of shopping opportunities, whether it is at the local level, town centres, out of town, online, TV shopping, mobile shopping etc., and the choices are increasing all the time. These shopping habits have impacted on our City and Town Centres, which have had to adapt and change to attract and retain visitors. This has led to an increase in their leisure offer, especially in the food and drink sector, but also in terms of their broader leisure economy, and increasingly town centres are becoming desirable places to live for some sections of the community.

The Network and Hierarchy of Centres

7.5 In addition to the City Centre, Greater Nottingham is served by a diverse range of distinctive Town, District and Local Centres, all of which serve important roles in meeting the various needs of its many neighbourhoods. The current network and hierarchy of centres is as set out within Figure 7.1:

Figure 7.1: Greater Nottingham Network and Hierarchy of Centres

Greater Nottingham Network and Hierarchy of Centres

City Centre
Nottingham City Centre

Town Centres
Arnold, Beeston and Bulwell

District Centres*
Bingham, Clifton, Eastwood, Hyson Green, Kimberley, Stapleford, Sherwood and West Bridgford.

[Below these are 'Local Centres[56]' and 'Centres of Neighbourhood Importance', which are currently defined in Part 2 Local Plans].

**In addition, 'Hucknall' in Ashfield District, is a major district centre which draws Gedling Borough residents from the adjoining local area.*

7.6 The existence of the network and hierarchy is intended to help guide new development to appropriately-sized centres across Greater Nottingham and ensure that future growth is adequately balanced across the area.

56 'Local Centres' are listed in policies contained within respective Part 1 Local Plans, but defined in respective Part 2 Local Plan Policies Maps (with the exception of Broxtowe's Local Plan).

7.7 In order to create sustainable places, new retail development of an appropriate scale, as identified through masterplans, may be required to support proposed areas of growth. In most instances, these are likely to be Centres of Neighbourhood Importance rather than larger centres.

7.8 As a result of changing conditions and consumer behaviour, there may need to be changes to the network and hierarchy of centres. This may take the form of additions to the hierarchy, promotion of centres, identification of those in need of enhancement, and re-classification of those that provide limited retail, service and leisure facilities and no longer perform a 'centre' function. In all cases, the aim will be to ensure that residents will still have access to amenities in proximity to these centres.

Question CTC1: The Network and Hierarchy of Centres

- *Do you think the network and hierarchy of centres set out within Figure 7.1 remains appropriate?*

Nottingham City Centre and the Town and District Centres

Nottingham City Centre

7.9 Nottingham City Centre has many strengths, assets and history, and our aim as set out in the emerging City Centre Strategy[57], is for it to be the number one retail destination and economic hub in the East Midlands. It is a successful regional centre which is adapting well to changes in retail trends. The recent 2019 Retail Vitality Index[58] from Harper Dennis Hobbs lists Nottingham City Centre as the best ranked centre in the East Midlands.

Kings Walk, Nottingham

7.10 The Plan will aim to maintain and enhance Nottingham City Centre's role as a regional destination and a great place for shopping, heritage and increasingly leisure and the night time economy. It is important to continue to enhance the City Centre's 'quality of place' so it can compete against the internet and other shopping options. This means promoting good design and respecting heritage and green spaces.

7.11 The existing retail policy currently identifies 'primary areas' with the most protection for shops. The Government has introduced flexibility for retail and service uses to change between these uses without needing planning permission. The Plan will need to consider how to maintain the character of these areas as shopping streets with this greater flexibility.

57 http://www.mynottinghamnews.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Developing-a-City-Centre-Strategy-for-Nottingham.pdf.

58 http://hdh.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/2019-Vitality-Index-White-Paper.pdf.

7.12 Future needs for major shops, cafes / bars / restaurants, leisure and cultural facilities will be focussed in the City Centre. Shops and other main town centre uses should be located within the existing shopping area where sites are available in order to support the ongoing vitality and viability of the City Centre. If no sites are available, they should then instead be located within 'edge of existing centre' sites, well linked to the shopping area, to ensure overall needs are met.

7.13 The visitor economy is an important contributor to Nottingham City Centre's vitality and viability, and the significant improvements to Nottingham Castle[59] to create a world-class visitor attraction and the leisure-focused redevelopment of intu Broadmarsh, together with the associated upgraded public realm, are expected to increase visitor numbers. There may be opportunities to further enhance Nottingham as a visitor destination, for instance at Broadmarsh West and at the Island Quarter.

7.14 Nottingham City Centre is increasingly a popular location for people to live, with a particular focus on both the Private Rented Sector and students. As well as being a highly accessible and sustainable location for new homes, this helps support its vitality and viability, and there is a significant pipeline of planned residential development.

Town and District Centres

7.15 Town Centres are often the principal centre or centres in a local area and include primary shopping areas and provide a range of facilities and services. District Centres usually comprise groups of shops, often containing at least one supermarket, and a range of non-retail services. Local Centres usually include a range of small shops of a more local nature serving a small catchment whilst Centres of Neighbourhood Importance typically consist of small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance.

7.16 Our Town and District Centres should include provision for local shops, amongst other uses, in order to maintain their key function and role in the retail hierarchy and contribute to shorter, more sustainable journeys. However, retail requires co-location with complementary uses to sustain a thriving centre in respect of changing retail, leisure and economic trends. Therefore, some flexibility will need to be allowed to accommodate changes of use to alternative uses where appropriate.

Bingham Market

59 https://www.nottinghamcastle.org.uk/.

7.17 Policies will need to make clear which uses will be appropriate, in principle, in each type of centre and within the Primary Retail Frontage and other parts of the City Centre, whilst taking into consideration the current flexibility of the Government's Use Class categories and that some modern business models are more fluid than this. Such policies will recognise that appropriate residential development can contribute to the vitality of centres.

Beeston

7.18 Town Centres have the potential to play a significant role within the local economy. Offices can play a role in creating diverse centres, and a strong network of linked centres around the area will support economic growth. Opportunities of an appropriate scale, to add to existing, or provide new sources of local employment should be encouraged.

7.19 It is also considered important that all centres continue to act as a focus for community life, where residents can live and socialise, in order to help strengthen social cohesion. To maintain this, it is vital to preserve, and where needed, add to the diverse range of facilities already present within them. This is essential in ensuring the continued vibrancy and prosperity of centres, particularly in challenging ever changing economic circumstances.

Question CTC2: Nottingham City Centre and the Town and District Centres

- *How can we help our City, Town and District Centres to adapt to changing shopping habits and other behavioural changes?*

Acceptable Uses on the Edge or Outside of Centres

7.20 The NPPF advocates a 'town centre first' approach, giving preference to sites within or well connected to the town centre, then 'edge of centre' locations provided that sites are well connected to the centre, before consideration of out of centre proposals.

7.21 An important consideration is also the individuality of town centres in terms of competition, consumer choice and diversity. Where town centres are in decline, future economic activity should be encouraged. Residential developments and bringing vacant floorspace above shops back into use can make a significant contribution to the enhancement of town centre locations and offer opportunities for supporting regeneration and increasing footfall at different times of the day.

7.22 In the comparison goods sector, retailers are seeking fewer, larger stores, with space for click and collect facilities and their associated parking demands. However, to ensure the continued viability of Town Centres, one option is to continue to include a policy in the Plan which sets criteria concerning the information and assessment requirements for edge of centre and out of centre retail and leisure proposals.

7.23 A 'Quality of Centres' study is to be commissioned for Greater Nottingham and this will include a health-check of centres and consider the scope for managing the enhancement of centres.

7.24 Some Part 2 Local Plans include local impact assessments[60]. The use of such local impact assessment thresholds for retail and leisure development would set a requirement for applicants to supply additional information for relevant proposals which would be triggered by lower thresholds than the default 2,500sq m gross threshold set by Government. This will increase the quality, level of detail and availability of relevant technical retail and leisure information for assessment for relevant proposals via the planning application process.

Arnold Town Centre

Question CTC3: Acceptable Uses on the Edge or Outside of Centres

- *Should local impact thresholds be set to protect retail centres? If so, what should these thresholds be and why?*

60 Further information can be found within government Planning Practice Guidance: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ensuring-the-vitality-of-town-centres#assessing-proposals-for-out-of-centre-development.

Need location

Chapter Eight

Designing Good Places

Introduction

8.1 This chapter considers how to achieve well designed places across the Greater Nottingham area, within which people will choose to live and work. The issues include: whether we should promote the use of consistent design principles or standards across the Plan area; and if so, what design tools should be used. This chapter also seeks to establish how the Plan could provide a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

8.2 One of the key aims of the NPPF is to foster a well-designed and safe built environment (paragraph 8, (b), 'a Social Objective'). Paragraph 124 of the NPPF states that the creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. The paragraph also stresses that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested is essential for achieving this.

8.3 Paragraph 125 of the NPPF states that plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. In addition, Planning Practice Guidance[61] advocates design policies being set at the appropriate level, through strategic and non-strategic policies, and through neighbourhood plans where these are prepared.

61 Planning Practice Guidance: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/design

8.4 Paragraph 185 of the NPPF states that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including both designated and non-designated heritage assets. Non-designated heritage assets could include areas of archaeological protection and locally-valued buildings, where these have been formally identified.

Background

8.5 Nottingham and the surrounding towns and villages of the Greater Nottingham area have developed over a considerable time period, with the characteristics of places and architectural quality of the built environment varying widely across the area as a whole. Apart from some of the more modern housing developments, there is no uniform style of design within the main built up area of Nottingham, and the numerous towns and villages that surround it.

8.6 The Greater Nottingham area benefits from a significant number of examples of good contemporary design. More recent examples include: Green Street in the Meadows; Lenton Gardens in Lenton, Nottingham; Trent Basin on Nottingham's Waterside; the GlaxoSmithKline Carbon Neutral Laboratories for Sustainable Chemistry at the University of Nottingham; the Advanced Manufacturing Building at the Jubilee Campus of the University of Nottingham; The Pavilion 'Heart of the Campus' development at the Clifton Campus of Nottingham Trent University; and, The Barn, Sutton Bonington.

8.7 The historic environment contributes significantly towards a sense of place, and can provide for local distinctiveness. Designated historic assets, such as listed buildings (for example, Wollaton Hall and numerous churches as well as industrial buildings and structures, such as the Bennerley Viaduct in Awsworth), conservation areas (including the Lace Market, for its industrial heritage), historic parks and gardens (such as Newstead Abbey Park) and scheduled monuments (for example, Margidunum Roman Station) are offered statutory protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Bestwood Winding House

Achieving Well Designed Places

8.8 In 2019, the Government produced its National Design Guide[62]. The aim of the National Design Guide is to illustrate how well designed places that are beautiful, enduring and successful can be achieved in practice. The National Design Guide outlines ten key characteristics to consider when seeking good design. These are:

62 National Design Guide: 'Planning practice guidance for beautiful, enduring and successful places', MHCLG (2019): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/843468/National_Design_Guide.pdf.

- Context
- Identity
- Built form
- Movement
- Nature
- Public spaces
- Uses
- Homes and buildings
- Resources
- Lifespan

8.9 A number of 'tools' can be used to ensure good design and place-making, such as design codes, Building for Life assessments and design review panels.

8.10 In addition, and subject to evidence and viability, a number of standards could be applied to new development, such as space standards, technical standards (for example, Breeam certification) and accessibility standards.

8.11 There is an opportunity for the Plan to promote the use of some of the design tools on offer. This could apply across the whole plan area on a consistent basis, or it could be left to individual authorities to decide their approach.

Question D1: Achieving Well Designed Places

- *Should we promote the use of consistent design principles or standards across the Plan area? If so, what design tools should be used?*

Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

8.12 We need to ensure that the plan seeks to conserve and enhance our historic environment. National planning policy states that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.

Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem, Nottingham

8.13 This strategy could take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and,
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Question D2: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

- *How can the Plan provide a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment?*

Canal Side Nottingham

Tram on Wilford Bridge

Chapter Nine

Infrastructure to Support Growth

Introduction

9.1 This Chapter addresses: whether there are any barriers to future housing or economic development in terms of necessary infrastructure provision, and if so what these are; the infrastructure that will be required to support housing and economic development; whether the Plan should set out the priorities for development-funded infrastructure; and how the timely provision of this can be achieved.

9.2 Paragraph 20 of the NPPF requires that strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for:

- '(b) infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat)', and,
- '(c) community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure)'.

9.3 Part (c) of paragraph 81 of the NPPF states that planning policies should seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure.

9.4 The importance of planning for transport-related infrastructure is emphasised within Chapter 9 of the NPPF ('Promoting Sustainable Transport'). Part (b) of paragraph 102, in particular, states that transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making so that 'opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised, for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated'.

9.5 Paragraph 112 of the NPPF stresses that advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. Planning policies should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections.

Background

9.6 The planning system has an important role in identifying and co-ordinating the provision of physical and community infrastructure necessary to support future development.

New school at Bestwood Village

9.7 The Plan will identify the strategically important infrastructure necessary to support the future development of the area and indicate how it will be funded and delivered. It will also need to promote and safeguard community facilities. We are mindful of the role that planning policies can play in improving the health and wellbeing of the population and that health and social care infrastructure should meet future needs.

9.8 This consultation stage therefore allows the Plan to be shaped by infrastructure providers and during the period open for consultation we will be engaging directly with those organisations responsible for local infrastructure.

9.9 Our definition of 'strategic infrastructure' for the purposes of the Plan is quite wide and currently includes:

- Transport (highways and public transport);
- Telecommunications;
- Emergency services and security;
- Waste management;
- Water supply and wastewater;
- Flood prevention measures;
- Healthcare (local healthcare and hospitals);
- Education;
- Culture;
- Strategic green space; and
- Energy production.

9.10 It should be noted that we plan for sufficient mineral and waste facilities through specific minerals and waste plans, prepared by the County and City Councils.

Infrastructure to Support Growth

9.11 We wish to work alongside infrastructure providers, service delivery organisations and the D2N2 local economic partnership[63], to look at our growth options in light of infrastructure deficits and requirements, and opportunities for addressing them, including the potential for bidding for strategic infrastructure funding from Government. Whilst the development of the Growth Options Study has included some liaison with providers where necessary, at this stage, we are not setting out specific infrastructure requirements for each of the growth options.

9.12 This consultation will allow the Greater Nottingham authorities to engage with infrastructure providers to help us assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure, and its ability to accommodate the growth options. Infrastructure will be one factor which helps us select a preferred growth option. When this is selected and where deficiencies in infrastructure are identified as a result, we will need policies to set out how those deficiencies will be addressed.

Nottingham Trent University

9.13 We also need to consider the potential for nationally significant infrastructure within our area. The principal infrastructure project which is impacting on our area is the proposed National High Speed 2 (HS2) railway, Phase 2b of which includes the provision of a new high speed railway line from Birmingham to Leeds with a hub station to be built at Toton. This project, assuming it proceeds to plan, will not likely be realised until the end of the Plan period. This will have transformational impacts on Toton and the Erewash Valley and we are keen that the project is a catalyst for regeneration and a location for strategic growth[64]. The A52 highway forms a key corridor in the national strategic road network linking the M1 and A1 and will require continued capacity improvements by Highways England, particularly at junctions.

9.14 Our local transport network is critical to ensure people can get to where they need to be across Greater Nottingham. Investing in better facilities for walking and cycling will mean that people are able to travel in more sustainable ways, which will also result in benefits for public health. Supporting greater travel by local bus, tram and rail services will also help manage carbon emissions and lead to better air quality. The Plan, when finalised, should support local transport objectives. The highway authorities for Greater Nottingham[65] will continue to

63 http://www.d2n2lep.org/.

64 Further information is set out within the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy: https://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/write/East_Midlands_HS2_Growth_Strategy_-_September_2017.pdf.

65 The local highways authorities are: Nottingham City Council for Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Council for the rest of the County.

explore how best to manage the flows of vehicular traffic around the Greater Nottingham conurbation, particularly at 'pinch points' such as key junctions and the river crossings. This will assist in identifying the transport infrastructure necessary to deliver the growth proposals in the Plan.

9.15 At the opposite end of the infrastructure spectrum, we need to consider how we can ensure the provision of community and health care facilities, which will help enhance the health and wellbeing of communities. We also need to ensure that appropriate local levels of accessible green space can be provided to help boost health and wellbeing. Green and Blue infrastructure is discussed further in Chapter 3 of this document. In view of changes to national guidance, it will be necessary for plans in future to include clearer policies on developer contributions for education facilities[66].

Question IN1: Infrastructure to Support Growth

- *Are there any barriers to future housing or economic development in terms of necessary infrastructure provision, and if so what are they?*

Development-Funded Infrastructure

9.16 Government recommends that when preparing a plan, strategic policy-making authorities should use available evidence of infrastructure requirements to prepare an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). It is our intention to prepare an IDP to support the Plan. This will be used to demonstrate the delivery of infrastructure throughout the plan-period. The IDP will perform the following functions:

Arnold Town Centre

- Confirm our understanding of infrastructure requirements to support the development strategy.
- Identify the sources of funding anticipated to support delivery.
- Identify anticipated funding needed from developer contributions, and how contributions will be used.
- Help prioritise developer contributions towards infrastructure investment if there are choices to be made, to help to ensure that development remains viable, and show how authorities intend to deal with any resulting shortfall in funding.

66 Further information has been published by the Department for Education: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/843955/Developer_Contributions_Guidance_update_Nov2019.pdf.

9.17 We will need to ensure that policies setting out contributions expected from development do not undermine delivery of the development proposed by the Plan. A Plan-wide viability assessment will also be undertaken, which will inform the nature of any Section 106 and/or Community Infrastructure Levy contributions from development.

9.18 Government guidance indicates that where plans are including proposals for longer term growth through major urban extensions or new settlements, there may not be certainty, and / or the funding secured for necessary strategic infrastructure at the time when the Plan is produced. We will be expected to demonstrate that there is a realistic prospect that the proposals can be developed within the timescales envisaged.

Question IN2: Priorities for Development-Funded Infrastructure

- *Are there any priorities for development-funded infrastructure that we should set out?*

Timely Provision of Infrastructure

Solar Farm at Gedling Country Park

9.19 In relation to the provision of infrastructure, we need to be realistic about what can be achieved and when. We need to make sure that the growth options are examined carefully in terms of what infrastructure is required and how it can be funded and brought forward, and make sure that the infrastructure necessary to support the option we select has a good prospect of being delivered at the right time.

9.20 We appreciate that this is a long-term plan and associated infrastructure requirements may not be capable of being identified fully at the outset. Anticipated rates of delivery and infrastructure requirements will therefore need to be kept under review, particularly as policies are updated.

Question IN3: Timely Provision of Infrastructure

- *How can we ensure the timely provision of necessary infrastructure?*

Photo

Chapter Ten

Any Other Issues, Commenting on this Document and Next Steps

Any Other Issues

10.1 Are there any other issues or topics that you think we have missed or that we should consider in greater detail? Are there any other comments that you would like to make?

Question OI1: Any Other Issues

- *Are there other issues you wish to raise, if so what are they, and what topic do they come under?*

Commenting on this Document

10.2 This public consultation will last for ten weeks starting on the **06 July 2020** and end on **14 September 2020** and your comments are very welcome.

10.3 Comments should be made through our online consultation system which is available at the following link:

www.gnplan.org.uk

10.4 Please do not hesitate to contact us if you would like any further information or assistance in relation to preparing or submitting your response to this public consultation.

10.5 For further information, please telephone us on **0115 876 4594** or contact us by email at **contact@gnplan.org.uk**. Please do use these options to contact us, as officers are working from home with limited access to postal facilities. If you are unable to use electronic methods to contact us, you can write to us at the following address, but there will be a delay in processing your letter:

Planning Policy and Research Team
Nottingham City Council
Loxley House
Station Street
Nottingham
NG2 3NG

Next Steps

10.6 Your views on this Growth Options consultation document are important. They will help shape the new Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan as we go forward to prepare the 'Preferred Options'.

10.7 Responses will be considered in the preparation of the next version of the Plan, and a report of responses will be prepared.

The Square, Nottingham

Appendices

index

Appendix 1

Figure A1.1: Nottingham Housing Market Area Local Housing Need according to the Standard Methodology

A	B	C	D
	Standard Methodology Figure (annual)	Total 2018 to 2038	* Current estimated Supply from 2018
Broxtowe	368	7,360	7,567
Gedling	458	9,160	6,553
Nottingham	1,149	22,980	23,000
Rushcliffe	604	12,080	16,144
Strategic Plan Area	**2,579**	**51,580**	**53,264**
Erewash	392	7,840	8,689
Greater Nottingham	**2,971**	**59,420**	**61,953**

This table is for illustrative purposes only as the final housing need figures and their distribution between council areas will be established as part of this Plan review.

**Current estimated supply post 2018 is based on Local Plans and SHLAAs:*

The Broxtowe figure excludes a possible additional 1,000 homes at Toton Lane, and additional 1,000 homes at Chetwynd Barracks post 2028.

The Erewash figure is based on the 2018 SHLAA as no Local Plan Part 2. Latest Erewash document allows for 8,690 homes from 2018.

The Nottingham figure currently includes some SHLAA Sites emerging since the 2018 Local Plan.

The Rushcliffe figure includes around 1000 homes at Gamston/Tollerton which are expected to be delivered post 2038.

Glossary

BREEAM: a method of assessing, rating, and certifying the sustainability of buildings.

Building for Life: a tool for assessing the design quality of homes and neighbourhoods in England, comprising 20 criteria, to assess the design quality of new housing developments.

Building Regulations: building regulations in the United Kingdom are statutory instruments or statutory regulations that seek to ensure that the policies set out in the relevant legislation are carried out. Building regulations set out required standards for building work and materials and Building Regulations approval is required for most building work in the UK. Part L sets standards for the energy performance of new and existing buildings.

Carbon Neutral: having a net zero carbon footprint in relation to achieving net zero carbon dioxide emissions through eliminating carbon emissions or where carbon emissions are balanced out by funding an equivalent amount of carbon savings elsewhere also known as offsetting.

City Centre: the highest level of centre identified in development plans. In terms of hierarchies, it will often be a regional centre and will serve a wide catchment. The centre may be very large embracing a wide range of activities for Greater Nottingham. In Greater Nottingham, this is Nottingham City Centre.

Climate change: long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, wind and all other aspects of earth's climate. It is often regarded as a result of human activity and fossil fuel consumption.

Core Strategy: the key Development Plan Document, setting out the long term spatial vision for the area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision.

D2N2: the Local Enterprise Partnership covering Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, Derby and Derbyshire see Local Enterprise Partnership below.

Designated Neighbourhood Area: an area designated for preparing a Neighbourhood Plan by a Parish Council or a Neighbourhood Forum.

Duty to Cooperate: places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.

Employment sectors: one of four subdivisions of the economy which are primary (mining of raw materials), secondary (processing and production), tertiary (service provision) and quaternary (high technology industries).

Environmental constraints: constraints on development of an environmental nature such as flood risk, high-grade agricultural land, nationally and local designated wildlife sites, ancient woodlands and public parks.

Evidence Base: the information and data that have informed the preparation of policies.

Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA): reflects the way the economy works, with a strong correlation between where people live and work, the scope of service market areas and catchments.

Greater Nottingham: made up off the administrative areas of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Councils and the Hucknall part of Ashfield Council.

Greater Nottingham Joint Planning Advisory Board: board made up of planning and transport lead councillors from all the Greater Nottingham Local Authorities, established to oversee the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The Board is advisory, and refers decisions to the executive bodies of the constituent Councils.

Geo-environmental considerations: relating to geology and groundwater including land stability and the protection of groundwater sources.

Green Belt: a strategic planning tool, designating an area of land around a City having five distinct purposes:

i) To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
ii) To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
iii) To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
iv) To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
v) To assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Green and Blue Infrastructure: a network of multi-functional greenspace, water resources, urban and rural which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits and can include parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, river and canal corridors, allotments and private gardens.

Greenhouse gas: a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect (global warming) by absorbing infrared radiation. Carbon Dioxide is the main example of a greenhouse gas.

Greenwood Community Forest: one of England's Community Forests. Greenwood Community Forest Initiative enables Nottinghamshire's communities to create, improve and enjoy woodlands and other high quality accessible green spaces in a sustainable way that benefits the environment, landscape and the local economy. Greenwood covers 161 square miles (41,700 hectares) of Nottinghamshire including large parts of Greater Nottingham. Over 1.1 million people live within 8km (5 miles) of Greenwood Community Forest.

Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment: an assessment to calculating the pitch and plot requirements of persons of nomadic life style whatever their race or origin.

Habitats Regulations Assessment: an assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a European nature conservation site with the purpose to consider the impact of a land use plan against conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site.

Housing Market Area: a geographical area defined by household demand and preferences for all types of housing, reflecting the key functional linkages between where people live and work.

HS2 Hub Station: the proposed station location at Toton to serve the planned High Speed Rail Line and will also act as a public transport interchange to a wide range of destinations.

Incubator units: business premises designed to help new employment start-ups to succeed. Business support programmes run by the public and private sectors normally complement such provision offering business advice and support to the occupiers.

Infrastructure: facilities and services to meet the needs of the existing community and to meet the needs of new development. Includes transport infrastructure, public transport, education, health, affordable housing, open space, community facilities etc.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan: sets out the range of infrastructure required to support Local Plans. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out the infrastructure projects critical to the successful delivery of a strategy, when they are needed and how they will be funded and delivered.

Joint Planning Advisory Board: see Greater Nottingham Joint Planning Advisory Board above.

Knowledge intensive medium/high technology businesses: businesses that involve highly advanced or specialised knowledge, systems or devices for example, legal and accounting activities, scientific research and development, telecommunications.

Local Plans: plans for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. The current Aligned Core Strategies forms Part 1 of the Local Plan. Part 2 Local Plans include site allocations and development management policies.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP): a partnership body designated and established to determine economic priorities, drive sustainable economic growth and create jobs. Various funding streams are determined by the LEP. The D2N2 LEP covers Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

Main Built up Area of Nottingham: includes West Bridgford, Clifton, Beeston, Stapleford, Long Eaton, Bulwell, Arnold and Carlton. (Also occasionally referred to as the Principal Urban Area).

Minerals Local Plan: prepared jointly by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council setting out planning policies relating to minerals.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): document setting out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Nottingham Express Transit (NET): The light rail (tram) system for Greater Nottingham.

New Settlement: a large planned self-contained development on clear rural or urban land often with its own supporting infrastructure such as a local centre. The scheme would be comprehensively planned from the outset with a high standard of design, environmental quality, fully supported by infrastructure including blue and green infrastructure. Often referred to as garden communities or garden villages.

Nottingham and Derby Green Belt: the Green Belt surrounding Nottingham and the eastern side of Derby designated in 1980. See Green Belt definition above.

Nottingham Core Housing Market Area: the functional Housing Market Area around Greater Nottingham see definition of Housing Market Area above.

Part 1 and Part 2 Local Plans: in Greater Nottingham the Part 1 Local Plan comprises the Aligned Core Strategy and the Part 2 Local Plan comprises site allocations and development management policies such as the Gedling Borough Local Planning Document.

Renewable energy: includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and from biomass and ground heat.

Plan Area: the area covered by the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan comprising the administrative areas of Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Councils.

Plan period: the time span over which the Plan is operating for i.e.. 2018 to 2038.

Planning System: a plan led system with the key document being the Local Plan drawn up by local planning authorities where planning decisions should generally accord with the policies in the local plan. The local plan should be consistent with national planning policy drawn up by Government. The plan led system is complemented by a system of development management with decision making on planning applications largely carried out by local planning authorities but for some decisions on large infrastructure projects the responsibility lies with government ministers. There is also a right of appeal against a refusal of planning permission to the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Planning Inspectorate.

Safeguarded Land: land outside of the main built up area of Nottingham and settlements which is specifically excluded from the Green Belt but safeguarded from development unless a future local plan is adopted that allocates it for development.

Service sector jobs: employment in the tertiary sector for example, business and financial services excluding those engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying. The vast majority of the Greater Nottingham work force is in service employment.

Small and medium sized enterprises: businesses with fewer than 250 employees.

Standard method for calculating local housing need: the Government's standard method for calculating housing needs for each local planning authority based on household formation and adjusted for affordability. The methodology is set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance.

Spatial Planning: spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes, which influence the nature of places and how they function.

Sub regional centre: a town large enough to contain a critical mass of services and employment. For Greater Nottingham, Hucknall and Ilkeston are both Sub regional centres.

Statement of Common Ground: Local planning authorities and county councils (in two-tier areas) are under a duty to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. Strategic policymaking authorities should prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross-boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment: Document with the role of identifying sites with potential for housing assessing their housing potential and when they are likely to be developed.

Sustainability Appraisal: examines the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a local plan.

Sustainable development: The NPPF defines this as follows: "at a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Regeneration: development which delivers wider benefits such as prosperity, improved environmental conditions and enhanced wellbeing.

Spatial Strategy: the overall policy for achieving the pattern and distribution of development and place making. The Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies is based on a strategy of urban concentration with regeneration.

Urban fringe: the area of transition between urban edge and the surrounding rural area and can often be sensitive in terms of being the interface between town and country.

Use Classes: the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'.

Visitor economy: tourism, recreation including long and short stay visitors.

Waste Local Plan: prepared jointly by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council covering waste planning matters such as waste disposal, treatment, transfer and recycling.

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Tel: 0115 9177777
policy@broxtowe.gov.uk

Gedling Borough Council
Civic Centre
Arnot Hill Park
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localdevelopment@rushcliffe.gov.uk

General queries about the process can also be made to:

Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership

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Tel: 0115 876 4594
localplan@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership
Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham NG2 3NG

AECOM Growth Options Study

Briefing note – June 2020

Introduction

The Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership (comprising Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe councils) has commissioned consultants AECOM to review options for growth in Greater Nottingham to inform the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The Growth Options Study assesses the growth potential of broad locations; transport corridors, sustainable urban extensions, key settlements and stand-alone sites/clusters of sites largely outside the main built-up area of Nottingham setting out how any constraints may be mitigated.

This information will help decide where and what form development should take in order to meet the collective growth targets of the Councils in a way that best meets a range of environmental, economic, social, transport and other objectives.

The Growth Options Study does not identify land for a specific number of homes, but identifies all locations that would be appropriate for strategic scale growth to help the Councils make decisions about specific areas once housing need is known. The final report of the Growth Options Study will be published alongside the consultation on the Growth Options document, being the first formal consultation stage for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

Methodology

The Study broadly follows a two-stage approach.

- Stage 1 considers the entire study area and establishes broad areas of search to be examined in more detail in stage 2;
- Stage 2 assesses these broad areas of search to define locations that are potentially suitable for strategic growth and highlights what mitigating measures would be likely to be required to enable development.

As a separate exercise, the suitability of existing settlements has been assessed in terms of their position in the settlement hierarchy and the extent to which they provide sustainable access to services.

Stages 1 and 2 take account of the following:-

- Environmental constraints;
- Transport and accessibility;
- Geo-environmental considerations;
- Infrastructure capacity and potential;
- Landscape and topography;
- Heritage considerations;

- Housing demand;
- Regeneration potential;
- Economic development potential; and
- Spatial constraints and opportunities

The Study only considers areas for strategic growth of approximately 1,000 homes. Sites proposed through the “Call for Sites” undertaken by the partner Councils in summer 2019 and larger sites submitted through the Councils’ SHLAA processes have been considered as part of the wider assessment of growth locations undertaken in this study.

Location in the Green Belt has not resulted in a location being considered unsuitable for strategic development per se. However, the Green Belt purposes (such as to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another and to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment) are built into the wider assessment criteria.

How the study will be used

The Study is a technical document that will inform the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The inclusion of locations as being potentially suitable in this study does not imply that they will or should be allocated for housing development. Conversely, the exclusion of a location does not mean that sites could not come forward within it, providing that the constraints identified could be satisfactorily overcome.

It is the next stage of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, the preferred options stage, that will allocate strategic sites for development. The site selection process will consider a wide range of additional evidence, including transport modelling and more detailed site assessment work, as well as sustainability appraisal.

The Study only considers land outside existing built up areas and/or settlement boundaries. Urban sites, whether infill or redevelopment opportunities, and smaller sites still have an important role to play and the fact that this exercise focusses only on land outside existing urban areas should not be considered to supersede the important role of brownfield regeneration in sustainable development.

Study conclusions

The Study has led to the identification of broad areas of search for more detailed consideration in stage 2 of the Study. The areas of search are free of ‘showstopping’ or absolute constraints and are, or have the potential to be, connected to existing places and services by sustainable means.

Stage 2 has identified approximate areas within the broad areas of search that appear to have potential for future growth and can be investigated in greater detail through the plan making process. Each area has been classified as a:

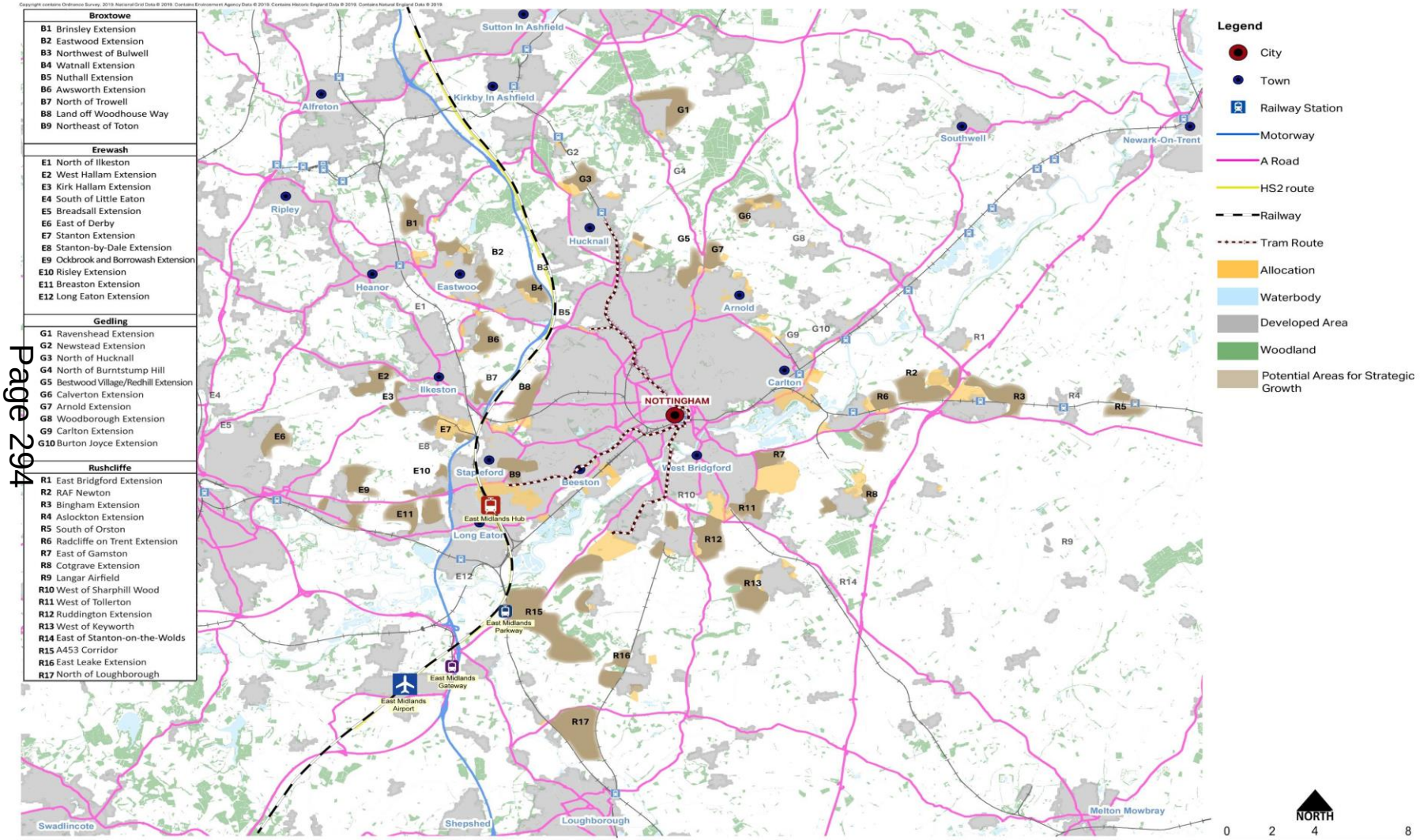
- High potential area for strategic growth;
- Potential area for strategic growth; or is
- Below the study's threshold for strategic growth (1,000 dwellings).

A summary of the conclusions of the stage 2 assessment is set out in the plan attached at **Appendix 1** showing the broad areas of search with potential for future strategic growth**.** The plan attached at **Appendix 2** shows those sites which have been submitted by developers and which have been considered as part of the Growth Options study. No decisions have been made regarding either these broad areas of search or the sites promoted by developers at this stage.

The table attached at **Appendix 3** lists out each of the broad area of search identified on the plan at Appendix 1, indicating whether the form of potential growth could be either autonomous (a new settlement), co-dependent (a distinct settlement but one that directly connects with existing settlements) or urban extension/village expansion (ie on the edge of an exiting settlement). It also identifies where submitted sites fall within the broad areas of search.

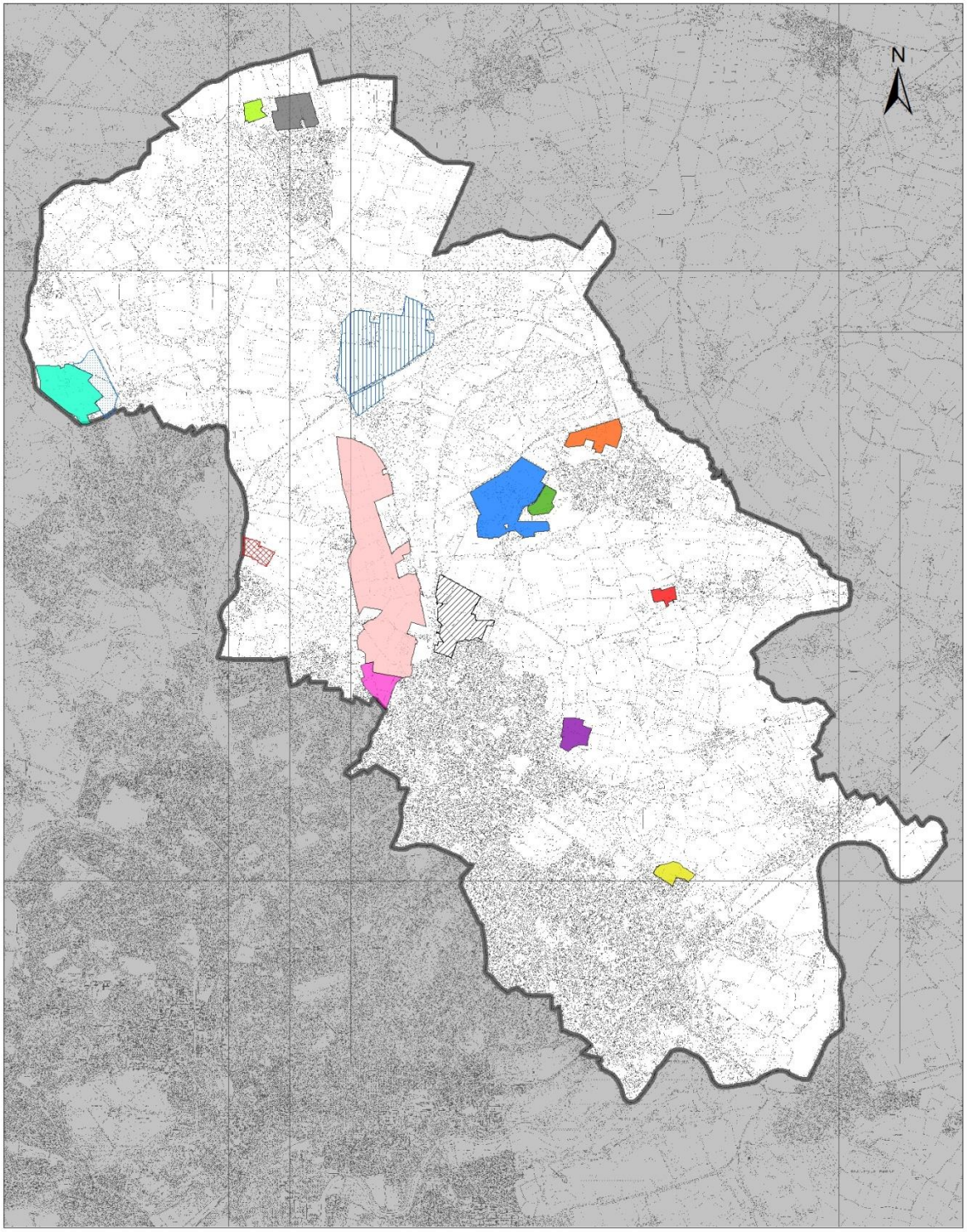
The Growth Options study has been undertaken without reference to the housing need for Greater Nottingham or individual authority areas. The housing need is not yet known and the Government is currently reviewing the standard method for calculating need. Work will need to be undertaken to understand the amount of need that can be accommodated within the urban area. However, it is important to note that the area of land identified in the table is likely to be several times more than is needed to accommodate future housing need in Gedling Borough. Therefore, choices over where the growth should go can be informed by this report and other technical evidence base documents as part of the plan preparation process.

Appendix 1 – Broad areas of search, showing potential area for strategic growth



Potential Areas for Strategic Growth

Appendix 2 – Submitted sites in Gedling Borough



Gedling Borough Council
Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, NG5 6LU

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Appendix 3 – Broad areas of search and submitted sites

Broad Area of Search - Ref	Broad Area of Search - name	Typology Option(s)	Submitted Site - Ref	Submitted Site - name
G01	Ravenshead Extension	Urban extension	G01.1	Silverland Farm, Ricket Lane Site A
			G01.2	Silverland Farm, Ricket Lane Site B
G02	Newstead Extension	Non strategic	n/a	
G03	North of Hucknall	Co-dependent/urban extension	G03.1	Top Wighay Farm east
			G03.2	Top Wighay Farm north
G04	North of Burnstump Hill	Non strategic	G04.1	North of Burntstump, Mansfield Road
G05	Bestwood Village/Redhill Extension(s)	Urban extension	G05.1	Land to the west of the A60, Redhill
			G05.2	Land to the north of Bestwood Lodge Drive
			G05.3	Land at Westhouse Farm, Bestwood Village
G06	Calverton Extension	Village Extension	G06.1	Land off Oxton Road
			G06.2	Ramsdale Park Golf Centre Site A
			G06.3	Ramsdale Park Golf Centre Site B
G07	Arnold Extension	Urban extension	G07.1	Land at Stockings Farm, Redhill
			G07.2	Land at Middlebeck Farm, Mapperley

Broad Area of Search - Ref	Broad Area of Search - name	Typology Option(s)	Submitted Site - Ref	Submitted Site - name
G08	Woodborough Extension	Non strategic	G08.1	Land North of Bank Hill
G09	Carlton Extension	Non strategic	G09.1	Land off Lambley Lane[1]
G10	Burton Joyce Extension	Non strategic	n/a	

[1] Please note the Local Planning Document Housing allocation H3 (Willow Farm) forms part of this wider site

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Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Main Report

July 2020

Broxtowe Borough Council
Erewash Borough Council
Gedling Borough Council
Nottingham City Council
Rushcliffe Borough Council

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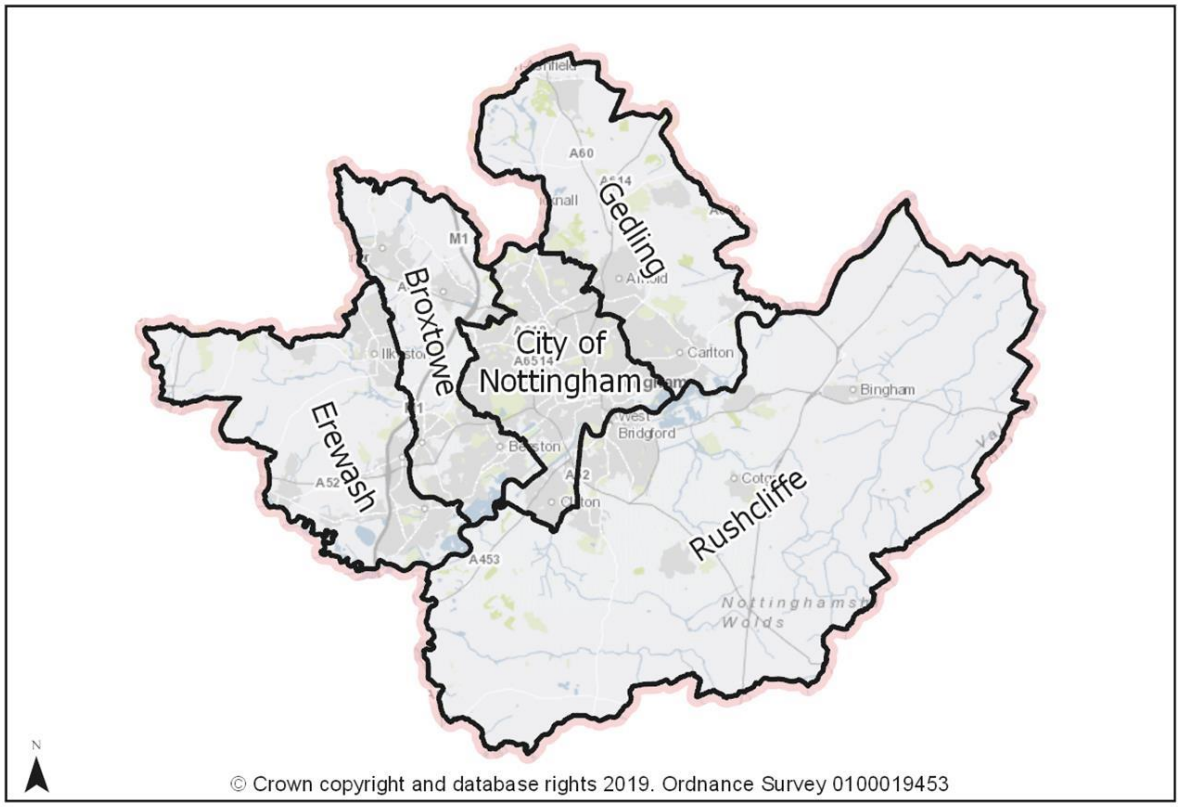
Section 1: Introduction

1.1 The Scoping Report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process for the following Greater Nottingham councils:-

- Broxtowe Borough Council,
- Erewash Borough Council,
- Gedling Borough Council,
- Nottingham City Council, and
- Rushcliffe Borough Council.

1.2 **Map 1** shows the council administrative areas as listed in the above paragraph.

Map 1: Council administrative areas



Purpose of this Scoping Report

1.3 The purpose of this report is to decide on the scope and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal.

1.4 The Scoping Report sets out the information required to determine the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal, suggests a list of sustainability issues and sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework against which the effects of the Local Plan will be assessed.

1.5 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the preferred option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development.

Sustainable development

1.6 The UK Government launched the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy in 2005. The strategy defines sustainable development as to "enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations".

1.7 The strategy contains a set of five guiding principles for sustainable development:

Living within Environmental Limits
Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity, to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

Achieving a Sustainable Economy
Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.

Using Sound Science Responsibly
Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

Promoting Good Governance
Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.

The Local Plan

1.8 The Local Plans for Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council have been prepared in two parts:-

- Part 1 Local Plan, the Core Strategy, identifies strategic allocations and sets strategic planning policies to guide development; and

- Part 2 Local Plan sets out non-strategic allocations and detailed policies for new development in each council area.

1.9 Erewash Borough Council has a Part 1 Local Plan Core Strategy only.

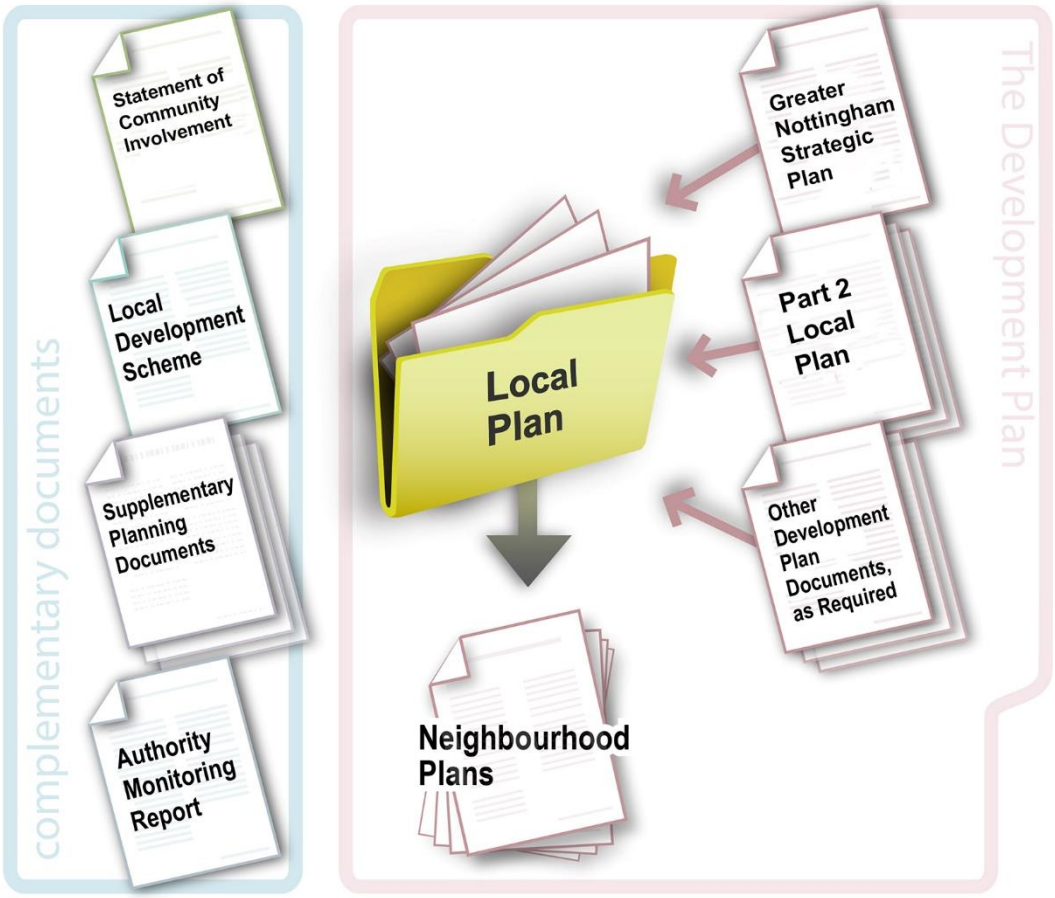
1.10 Currently there are eight Neighbourhood Plans within the council areas. Broxtowe has one Neighbourhood Plan (Nuthall). There are no Neighbourhood Plans in Erewash and Nottingham City. For Gedling there are four Neighbourhood Plans (Burton Joyce, Calverton, Linby and Papplewick). Rushcliffe has five Neighbourhood Plans (East Leake, Gotham Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent and Upper Broughton). Other Neighbourhood Plans are currently being prepared for Neighbourhood Areas designated in Broxtowe, Erewash and Rushcliffe.

1.11 The existing Core Strategies for Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City are contained in one single document with Erewash Borough and Rushcliffe Borough each producing aligned but separate Core Strategies. Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Councils are working together to align their Core Strategies into a single Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan[1]. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will form part 1 of the Local Plan and when adopted it will replace the Core Strategies for Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Councils.

1.12 The Local Plan is illustrated in **Figure 1** and shows how the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will fit into the overall scheme for each of the participating councils.

[1] Erewash Borough Council has produced a separate Growth Options Document and Sustainability Appraisal as the first stage of their Core Strategy review. This was issued for consultation in January 2020. Nonetheless, work on a single joint evidence base spanning the whole of Greater Nottingham continues, and where necessary to give a Greater Nottingham-wide perspective, mention of Erewash is made within this main report and the accompanying appendices.

Figure 1: The Local Plan for each council



Consultation and next steps

1.13 A draft version of the Scoping Report was previously sent to the three statutory consultation bodies for England (the Environmental Agency, Historic England and Natural England) for informal comments and amendments have been made to reflect the comments received.

1.14 The councils are now seeking comments on the Scoping Report and consultation questions are set out in **Section 7** of this report. The responses from the consultation will help to shape the SA Framework before work starts on the next stages of the SA process.

1.15 Following the consultation period, the Sustainability Appraisal of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will take place over several stages (as identified in **Section 2** of this report).

1.16 A Sustainability Appraisal report will also be published detailing the assessment of reasonable alternative options put forward and the proposed policies and site allocations.

Section 2: Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment

2.1 This section explains the legal requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

2.2 In addition to this process, the councils are also required to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment and an Equality Impact Assessment. Nottinghamshire County Council has prepared a Planning and Health engagement protocol setting out arrangements for how health partners including Nottinghamshire County Council should be consulted on local plans and planning applications.

Sustainability Appraisal

2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal as an integral part of the preparation of new or revised Local Plan.

2.4 Paragraph 32 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 states:-

"*Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered)*".

2.5 The SA is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. The purpose of the SA is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of plans or strategies so that the preferred option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development. It also aims to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategy.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.6 European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) which was translated into legislation[2] in the UK in July 2004, requires that local planning authorities undertake an

[2] The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/made

'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment.

2.7 Regarding the planning (environmental) requirements when the UK leaves the European Union, the government has published statutory instruments in relation to environmental assessments and the planning regime in October 2018[3]. These instruments make no substantive changes of policy but now that the UK has left the European Union, these instruments ensure the continued smooth operation of the following regimes relating to the environment and the planning system. One of the instruments is the Strategic Environmental Assessment.

2.8 The objective of SEA is stated in Article 1 of the Directive: '[to] provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans … with a view to promoting sustainable development'.

2.9 The SEA should consider the key likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as:- biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

Relationship between SEA and SA

2.10 Both SEA and SA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that the SEA focuses on environmental effects whereas the SA covers environmental, social and economic matters.

2.11 For clarification, throughout this report the term Sustainability Appraisal and SA are used to encompass the requirement of UK planning guidance and European law.

2.12 **Table 1** shows how the requirements of SEA are met in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 1: How the requirements of SEA Directive are met in the SA

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	**Where requirement is met in the Sustainability Appraisal**
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	The main objectives of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will be described in the Sustainability Appraisal report.

[3] https://www.gov.uk/government/news/continuity-of-planning-environmental-requirements-when-the-uk-leaves-the-european-union

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	**Where requirement is met in the Sustainability Appraisal**
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 4 of the Scoping Report summarises the characteristics of the council areas. Appendix B contains the baseline data for each council. The likely evolution thereof without implementation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will be assessed and reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 4 of the Scoping Report summarises the characteristics of the council areas. Appendix B contains the baseline data for each council.
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 2 of the Scoping Report refers to the Appropriate Assessment (Habitats Regulations Assessment) as required by the European Directive 92/43/EEC. European Directive 79/409/EEC refers to Special Protection Areas.
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 3 contains the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes. Section 5 of the Scoping Report describes the sustainability issues facing the council areas.
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.	The likely significant effects will be assessed and reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	**Where requirement is met in the Sustainability Appraisal**
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	The measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	The reasons for selecting the alternatives and a description of how the assessment was undertaken will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	The monitoring framework will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	A non-technical summary will be produced alongside or included in the Sustainability Appraisal report.

Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

2.13 The councils' approach to undertaking Sustainability Appraisal is based on the government's planning practice guidance. The guidance is designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the SEA Directive.

2.14 The Government guidance identifies 5 stages of carrying out an SA. **Table 2** shows the main stages of a Sustainability Appraisal.

2.15 This scoping report covers Stage A of the SA process. The Sustainability Appraisal report will cover Stages B and C of the SA process. Stage D represents the consultation stage which the Sustainability Appraisal report will be published alongside the publication draft of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan in order to seek comments. The remaining Stage E will be completed at the adoption stage.

Table 2: Stages in Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
		A2	Collect baseline information
		A3	Identify sustainability issues and problems
		A4	Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
		A5	Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report
Stage B		B1	Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework

	Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	B2	Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives
		B3	Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
		B4	Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B5	Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
Stage C	Preparing the sustainability appraisal report		
Stage D	Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public		
Stage E	Post adoption reporting and monitoring	E1	Prepare and publish post-adoption statement
		E2	Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
		E3	Response to adverse effects

Habitats Regulations Assessment (Appropriate Assessment)

2.16 The EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) requires that an Appropriate Assessment is made of the effects of land-use plans on sites of European importance for nature conservation.

2.17 The sites that are subject to Appropriate Assessment are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, and/or as Special Protection Area (SPAs) designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive).

2.18 Appropriate Assessments should be carried out on sites that are within and outside the plan area that could potentially be affected by the plan. During the previous Core Strategy's process, a potential significant effect on an area of land that may be designated in the future as a European site was identified. It found that there could be potentially significant effects of the Core Strategies on the prospective Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area. (The screening process followed a precautionary approach, as advised by Natural England, and assumed the prospective Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area is progressed through the normal classification process, via potential Special Protection Area and classified Special Protection Area status, but it is not known when a decision on its final status is expected).

2.19 Unlike Strategic Environmental Assessment that is incorporated with the Sustainability Appraisal, Appropriate Assessment (or Habitats Regulations Assessment) must be reported on separately to the Sustainability Appraisal.

Equality Impact Assessment

2.20 Under the Equality Act 2010, the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan is required to be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that it meets the needs of all members of the community. There are nine protected characteristics[4]:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

2.21 Undertaking Equality Impact Assessments allows the councils to identify any potential discrimination caused by their policies or the way they work and take steps to make sure that it is removed.

2.22 During the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan process, an Equality Impact Assessment of the draft policies will be undertaken using a similar methodology to that used for the Equality Impact Assessment carried out on the Core Strategies.

Health Impact Assessment

2.23 Nottinghamshire County Council has prepared a Planning and Health engagement protocol setting out arrangements for how health partners including Nottinghamshire County Council should be consulted on local plans and planning applications. This initiative to improve engagement between the health partners and local planning authorities builds on the Health and Wellbeing Strategy previously produced by Nottinghamshire County Council which recommended the use of the Planning and Health checklist to assess development proposals. The councils agreed the use of the Health and Well-being Checklist in relation to local plan policy preparation.

2.24 During the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan process, the draft policies will be assessed against the Health and Wellbeing checklist.

[4] https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/equality-act/protected-characteristics

Section 3: Reviewing other relevant plans, policies and programmes (Stage A1)

3.1 This section looks at reviewing the relevant international, national and local plans, policies and programmes to identify their key requirements and assess their relationship to the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

3.2 **Appendix A** sets out the review of all plans, policies and programmes considered relevant to the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. It contains issues and objectives, targets, the implications for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and the implications for the Sustainability Appraisal.

3.3 There is no definitive list of plans that must be reviewed. Reviews of the plans, policies and programmes that are deemed relevant to the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan have been included in Appendix A.

3.4 The list of relevant documents will be kept under review during the SA process.

Issues identified from review

3.5 The following list contains the key messages from the review of plans, policies and programmes included in Appendix A. The key messages are split into different themes as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (2019), Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) and National Planning Policy for Waste (2014):

- Delivering a sufficient supply of homes
- Building a strong, competitive economy
- Ensuring the vitality of town centres
- Promoting healthy and safe communities
- Promoting sustainable transport
- Supporting high quality communications
- Making effective use of land
- Achieving well-designed places
- Protecting Green Belt land
- Meeting the challenge of climate change and flooding
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals
- Planning and delivering traveller sites
- Achieving sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and waste management

3.6 **Table 3** summarises the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes.

Table 3: Key messages

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Delivering a sufficient supply of homes • Reduce homelessness • Reduce the number of empty homes • Improve affordability across the housing market • Increase the supply of homes • Promote self-build or custom build homes • Provide a supply of high quality, well designed, energy efficient housing appropriate to needs of the community including family homes, homes to meet the needs of the ageing population and social housing	• Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act (2015) • National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015) • Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008) • The Relationship Between Household Size and Dwelling Size in Future Housing Provision (2010) • Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth Study (2010) • Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009) • Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2007) • A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash (2011) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Erewash Local Plan Saved Policies 2005 (2014) • Stanton Regeneration Site Supplementary Planning Document (2017) • Gedling Borough Affordable Housing	Requires objectives to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	Supplementary Planning Document (2009) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • Rushcliffe Housing Delivery Plan 2016-2021 (2016) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans • All councils' Housing Strategies • All councils' Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments • All councils' Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessments	
Building a strong, competitive economy • Consider the location of new business with regard to accessibility and the local environment • Ensure that the location of industry and commerce brings benefit and not harm to local communities • Regenerate deprived areas through business development • Ensure location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure • Understand future demands for business land • Develop economic capacity and expertise • Increase economic diversity • Maximise economic benefit from tourism • Encourage growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic activities • Ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with high quality environment	• Equality Act 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2017) • Employment Land Forecasting Study Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA (2015) • Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity (2015) • Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000) • Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment (2018) • Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement • East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan (2015)	Requires objectives to improve employment skills and levels; to ensure there is sufficient supply of land for business development; to ensure that businesses are located in the correct places and that local communities (especially deprived communities) benefit from them; to ensure that businesses do not cause harm to the communities in which they are situated; and to

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
• Develop flourishing local economies • Understand future demands for land including type of land and location • Encourage inward investment • Reduce worklessness • Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation • Ensure supply of employment land • Prevent decline in some rural communities • Promote rural renewal • Development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside • Connect to fast broadband services and communications	• Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Erewash Local Plan Saved Policies 2005 (2014) • Ilkeston Gateway Supplementary Planning Document (2015) • Stanton Regeneration Site Supplementary Planning Document (2017) • The Nottingham Growth Plan (2012) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	encourage diversity and high value, high growth, knowledge intensive economic activities, including tourism. Requires objectives to ensure sustainable communities in the countryside.
Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and other sectors • Promote the vitality of town centres by promoting and enhancing existing centres	• National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Retail Study (2015) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	Requires objectives to support the growth and diversity of town and local centres.
Promoting healthy and safe communities		

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
• Promote social cohesion and inclusion in both urban and rural communities • Support vulnerable groups • Reduce deprivation, focusing on most deprived areas • Tackle poverty in urban and rural areas • Increase social interaction • Improve social development of children • Improve quality of life • Create clean, attractive, quality, safe urban spaces • Access to quality health, education, housing, transport, shopping and leisure services • Ensure equality of opportunity in housing, employment and access to services • Recognise that different people have different needs • Improve the quality of educational facilities • Improve health and access to quality health facilities • More opportunities for walking and cycling • Improve access to open space and leisure opportunities • Understand the economic benefits of better health in the community • Encourage and support local food growing opportunities • Reduce crime and the fear of crime • Design out crime	• Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) • Equality Act 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy (1998) • Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2023 • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Erewash Local Plan Saved Policies 2005 (2014) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Borough Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2013) • Breathing Space – Revitalising Nottingham's open and green spaces (2010-2020) (2010) • Nottingham Outdoor Sport Strategy (2010) • Nottingham Playing Pitch Strategy (2015) • Nottingham City Centre Urban Design Guide (2009) • Food Growing Framework 2012-2015 (2012) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	Requires objectives to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities and local food growing opportunities. Requires objectives to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities. Requires objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	• All councils' Air Quality Action Plans and Annual Status Reports • All councils' Sustainable Community Strategies	
Promoting sustainable transport • Embed accessibility in decisions affecting provision, location, design and delivery of services in both urban and rural areas • Improve social inclusion by making services more accessible • Tackle crime and fear of crime on public transport • Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling networks • Improve public transport networks • Encourage more people to walk and cycle • Reduce impact of travel on the environment • Maximise the use of existing roads infrastructure and avoid inappropriate development • Reduce traffic and in particular journeys made by car • Improve public transport • Reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion • Improve the freight network to reduce amount of road freight • Promote sustainable transport • Ensure that the rights of way meet the present and future needs	• National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Derbyshire Highway Network Management Plan (2005) • Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Derbyshire (2007-2012) (2007) • Derbyshire Local Transport Plan Three (2011-2026) (2011) • Nottinghamshire Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (2011) • East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan (2015) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Erewash Local Plan Saved Policies 2005 (2014) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • Green Lanes Action Plan 2012-2017 • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	Requires objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.
Supporting high quality communications • Support expansion of electronic communications	• National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
networks, including next generation mobile technology, and full fibre broadband connections to existing and new developments	• Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity (2015)	Requires objectives to ensure electronic communications networks.
Making effective use of land • Maximise the use of brownfield land for housing, business and commercial development • Prioritise the re-use of existing buildings	• National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	Requires objectives to ensure that best use of land is made prioritising the re-use of land and buildings.
Achieving well-designed places • Ensure developments are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping, sympathetic to local character and history • Establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit	• National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Nottingham City Centre Urban Design Guide (2009) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	Requires objectives to ensure good design for new development to maintain a sense of place and to reflect local character.
Protecting Green Belt land • Need to maintain the openness and prevent coalescence between Nottingham, Derby and other settlements • Protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • Exceptional circumstances are required for the Green Belt boundaries to be altered	• National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014)	Requires objectives to ensure that the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt maintain the openness and prevent coalescence between

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	• Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	Nottingham, Derby and other settlements.
Meeting the challenge of climate change and flooding • Encourage low or zero carbon communities • Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment • New homes to be energy efficient and able to cope with the effects of climate change • Ensure that new development is able to cope with climate change • Spatial planning should contribute to sustainable communities and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions • Seek secure, clean affordable energy • Reduce amount of energy consumed • Generate energy at local levels • Increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses • Increase the amount of renewable energy produced • Invest in the energy infrastructure • Recover energy from waste • Reduce existing levels of flood risk • Safeguard land used to manage floodwater • Avoid inappropriate development on floodplains • Ensure new development does not afford flood risk elsewhere	• Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000) • Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007) • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • Climate Change Act 2008 • Planning Act 2008 • Energy Act 2011 • National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • The Clean Growth Strategy (2017) • Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019) • Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas across the East Midlands (2011) • Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009) • Water for Life and Livelihoods – Humber River Basin District river basin management plan (2015) • Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008) • River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) and Addendum (2017)	Requires objectives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change. Requires objectives to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of generating energy. Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by considering where development should take place and by protecting floodplains.

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	• Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Nottingham City Energy Strategy 2010-2020 (2010) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • Rushcliffe Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020 (updated 2013) • Melton and Rushcliffe Landscape Sensitivity Study: Wind Energy Development (2014) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	
Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Protect and promote biodiversity net gains • Conserve threatened species • Ensure that land uses (including agriculture) does not threaten biodiversity • Protect, restore and improve habitats including woodland and aquatic ecosystems • Create and integrate habitats in urban spaces and in the built environment • Protect and extend heathland • Protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements • Prevent loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land • Conserve and enhance the rural landscape	• EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979) • Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (1991) • EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992) • Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1999) • Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)	Requires objectives to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, habitats and green infrastructure. Requires objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment; and to encourage people to enjoy the countryside.

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
• Preserve and enhance local landscape character • Protect, maintain and enhance geological diversity • Open up access to the countryside • Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design • Promote the creation of a Sherwood Forest Regional Park • Protect geological heritage • Mitigation against harm to the landscape • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment • Reduce pollution • Ensure that new development does not reduce air quality • Improve water efficiency • Reduce amount of water used by domestic properties • Lessen effects of flood and drought • Reduce water pollution • Enhance and protect aquatic water systems • Promote the use of SUDS where appropriate	• Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air For Europe Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) • Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (2010) • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) • European Landscape Convention (2000) • Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981) • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) • Water for Life and Livelihoods – Humber River Basin District river basin management plan (2015) • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • Biodiversity 2020 – A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) • The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations (2012) • National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • The Clean Growth Strategy (2017) • A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2019) • Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019) • Planning for a healthy environment – good practice for green	Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality. Requires objectives to improve water efficiency, protect water systems and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	infrastructure and biodiversity (2012) • Benefits of Green Infrastructure (2010) • The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) • A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008) • Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2019-2028 (2019) • Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998) • Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020 (2011) • Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-2020 • Lower Trent & Erewash Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013) • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009) • Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000) • Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008) • 6Cs Green Infrastructure Study (2010) • National Character Area profiles (2014) • Natural England Corporate Plan (2014-2019) • Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000 • The Landscape Character of Derbyshire (2014)	

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	• Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) and Addendum (2017) • River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Erewash Local Plan Saved Policies 2005 (2014) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • Nottingham City Council Biodiversity Position Statement 2011-2020 – 'Ambitious for Wildlife' • Rushcliffe Nature Conservation Strategy (2016-2020) (2015) • The Rushcliffe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report (2015) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans • All councils' Air Quality Action Plans and Annual Status Reports	
Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Conserve and enhance the townscape • Provide opportunities to value local heritage • Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design	• European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (1992) • Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Requires objectives to protect and enhance the built environment and to encourage

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
• Conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments	• Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 • National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Erewash Local Plan Saved Policies 2005 (2014) • Nottingham City Centre Urban Design Guide (2009) • City Centre Time & Place Plan (2013) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans • All councils' Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans	people to enjoy their local heritage.
Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals • Promote development that minimises the use of resources • Prevent soil loss • Prevent contaminated land • Safeguarding mineral resources	• Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008) • National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • Broxtowe Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy (2001) • Contaminated Land Strategy for Gedling Borough Council (2014) • Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan Part 1 & 2 (2002) • Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (2005)	Requires objectives to promote development that minimises the use of resources and safeguarding minerals resources to meet future needs.

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Planning and delivering traveller sites • Provide adequate amount of land for gypsies and travellers	• Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) • South Nottinghamshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014-2029 (2016) • Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014) • Erewash Core Strategy (2014) • Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014) • All councils' Part 2 Local Plans	Requires objectives to ensure adequate amount of land for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.
Achieving sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and waste management • Reduce amount of municipal and commercial waste produced • Recycle, compost or re-use waste • Minimise harm to the environment and human health from waste treatment and handling • Disposal of waste to be considered the last option	• Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (1999) • Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008) • Waste Management Plan for England (2013) • National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) • Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan (2005) • Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013) • A Waste-Less Nottingham – Waste Strategy 2010-2030 (2010)	Requires objectives to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.

Section 4: Baseline Data and Characteristics (Stage A2)

4.1 This section looks at the baseline data and characteristics for each council area.

4.2 The SEA Directive requires the collection of baseline information on social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area and in order to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The baseline information will also help to identify sustainability issues and potential ways of dealing with them.

4.3 The baseline data collected is set out in **Appendix B**.

Characteristics of the council administrative areas

4.4 The Greater Nottingham Housing Market Area (referred to as the "HMA" throughout this section) includes the administrative areas of five councils. This consists of the city of Nottingham in the centre, surrounded by Broxtowe, Erewash (in Derbyshire), Gedling and Rushcliffe councils. The individual maps of the council administrative areas are provided in Appendix B.

4.5 Nottingham City is one of the designated Core Cities recognised as of national importance and consists of a very compact and a high-density urban area. The other councils consist of a mix of urban and rural areas.

4.6 Broxtowe is the most densely populated authority after Nottingham City and is typified by an urban south and a rural north with the M1 motorway (running in a north/south direction) acting as the divide between the main built up area of Nottingham and the remaining key settlements at Awsworth, Brinsley, Eastwood and Kimberley and other rural villages including Cossall, Babbington, Moorgreen, Strelley and Trowell.

4.7 Erewash lies between the cities of Derby and Nottingham. The majority of the residents living within three miles of the county boundary with Nottinghamshire in the two main built up areas of Ilkeston and Long Eaton. This contributes to a strongly urbanised eastern fringe supplemented by the settlements of Sandiacre and Sawley. The remainder of the Borough is predominantly rural with the larger settlements at Borrowash, West Hallam, Breaston and Draycott and a number of smaller villages including Breadsall, Dale Abbey, Little Eaton, Morley, Ockbrook, Risley, Stanley, Stanley Common and Stanton-by-Dale.

4.8 Gedling Borough is a mix of urban and rural areas with the majority of residents living within the suburbs of Arnold and Carlton. Part of the north west of the Borough adjoins Hucknall which is located in Ashfield District but has close links to Nottingham City. The remainder of the Borough is predominantly rural with key settlements at Bestwood Village, Calverton and

Ravenshead and a number of smaller villages including Burton Joyce, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Papplewick, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough.

4.9 Rushcliffe is the largest of the councils with the lowest population density with the majority of residents living in West Bridgford, a large suburb to the south of Nottingham City. The remainder of the Borough is predominantly rural with the six larger settlements (Bingham, Cotgrave, East Leake, Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent and Ruddington) and a number of smaller villages including Aslockton, Bunny, Car Colston, Colston Bassett, Costock, Cropwell Bishop, East Bridgford, Flintham, Gotham, Granby, Hawksworth, Hickling, Langar, Kinoulton, Kneeton, Newton, Normanton on Soar, Orston, Rempstone, Shelford, Shelton, Sutton Bonington, Thrumpton, Tollerton, Upper Broughton, West Leake, Whatton, Willoughby on the Wolds and Wysall.

Population and demographics

4.10 The total population of the HMA has grown from 750,543 in 2011 to 790,300 in 2017 equating to an increase of 5.3% population growth (39,757 people) during that period.

4.11 Broxtowe has the smallest population of 112,700 people in 2017 with an increase of 2.7% (3,000 people) since 2011. Erewash and Gedling also saw relatively small increases in population during the same period with 2.8% growth (3,100 people) for Erewash and 3.1% growth (3,557 people) for Gedling. Rushcliffe's population has increased by 4.3% (4,800 people) since 2011. Nottingham City has the largest population of 329,200 people in 2017 (which makes up 42% of the total population for the council areas) with an increase of 8.3% (25,300 people) since 2011.

4.12 In 2011, Nottingham City is relatively ethnically diverse with 34.6% of the total population coming from Black and Minority ethnic groups (i.e. all categories except White British). This has increased from 18.9% in 2001. The total population coming from Black and Minority ethnic groups in 2011 in Broxtowe is 10.5% followed by 9.7% in Gedling and Rushcliffe and 4.8% in Erewash.

4.13 The population in Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Rushcliffe is ageing and the proportion of the total population being 65 or over in these council areas increased by approximately 2% in 2017 since 2011. This trend is not replicated in Nottingham City where the proportion of the total population being 65 or over decreased slightly from 11.7% in 2011 to 11.5% in 2017. The population in Nottingham City has a larger proportion of residents in the 18-24 age range (20.1% of the City's population in 2017) compared to other councils primarily due to the number of students attending the two universities[5].

4.14 Rushcliffe is the least deprived area ranking 314 out of 317 in England in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. Broxtowe, Erewash and Gedling are all

[5] University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University

relatively stable in the middle of the ranking table in 2019 (ranking 220, 153 and 209 respectively). Nottingham City is the most deprived ranking 11th most disadvantaged out of 317 areas in England in 2019.

4.15 Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Rushcliffe all have pockets of deprivation that sit alongside areas that are less deprived. In terms of the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation, Broxtowe has none in the most deprived 10%. Within Erewash there are four localised pockets of significant deprivation within Cotmanhay, Kirk Hallam and Long Eaton. Gedling has one significant pocket of deprivation within Killisick. Other areas of deprivation include Eastwood and Chilwell within Broxtowe, Ilkeston within Erewash and Netherfield, Colwick, Bestwood and Newstead Village within Gedling. For Nottingham City, 54 of the 182 super output areas (SOAs) in the area are in the 10% most deprived nationally and Rushcliffe has no areas within the worst 30%.

Homes

4.16 The HMA has delivered a total of 13,209 (net) new homes between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2018. Nottingham City delivered 46% of the total (6,020 homes) at an average delivery rate of 860 homes per annum.

4.17 Nottingham has two world class universities (University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University) resulting in high demand for student accommodation in the City Centre over the last few years. To meet this demand Nottingham City has delivered 3,356 purpose-built student dwellings between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2018. Broxtowe has also seen an increase in demand for student accommodation which is focused largely in Beeston (which is located close to the western entrance of the University of Nottingham).

4.18 Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2018 there were 2,365 new affordable dwellings delivered in total. Nottingham City delivered the vast majority of these (1,158 affordable dwellings) which equates to 28% of their total gross completions (excluding student accommodation). The proportion of affordable dwellings (compared to the total delivered) is relatively consistent across the other council areas with Broxtowe, Erewash and Gedling all achieving 17% of their total gross completions. Rushcliffe has achieved the lowest proportion of affordable dwellings compared to the total dwellings delivered (15%).

4.19 The 2011 Census shows that Nottingham City has a largest proportion of terraced dwellings and flats, maisonettes and apartments and the smallest proportion of detached dwellings compared to other councils. 62% of all flats, maisonettes and apartments across the HMA fall within Nottingham City and 24% of detached houses across the HMA fall within Rushcliffe which reflects the deprivation trends.

4.20 Average house prices have increased across the HMA. Reflecting the deprivation trends, Rushcliffe has the highest average house price (£273,957) with Nottingham City having the lowest average (£141,976).

Property prices in Broxtowe, Erewash and Gedling are fairly moderate with prices around £184,288, £162,726 and £183,758 respectively. The average house prices for Broxtowe and Gedling are higher than the average for Nottinghamshire (£174,500). Erewash's average house price is lower than the average for Derbyshire (£177,332).

4.21 Across the HMA the total number of homelessness acceptances has decreased from 753 in 2011 to 705 in 2017. However Broxtowe and Gedling have both seen an increase in the number of homelessness acceptances during this period.

4.22 The total number of vacant dwellings fell by 1,503 dwellings between 2011 and 2018 with all councils seeing a respective decrease. Broxtowe and Nottingham City were the only two councils that had local authority owned vacant dwellings in their areas in 2011 and these fell by 57% from 916 dwellings in 2011 to 390 dwellings in 2018. The number of private registered provider vacant dwellings also fell by 49% from 331 dwellings in 2011 to 169 dwellings in 2018.

Economy

4.23 As a regional economic hub, Nottingham City is the main work destination for the majority of residents living within the city and surrounding areas. The latest data shows a 4.6% increase in the number of jobs in Nottingham City from 216,000 in 2015 to 226,000 in 2017. In the HMA there was a 4.7% increase from 359,000 in 2015 to 376,000 in 2017.

4.24 The top 25 employers (ranked by turnover) in the HMA by the lists of Top 200 Businesses in Derby and Derbyshire for 2018 and Nottinghamshire's Top 200 Companies for 2018 are shown in Appendix B. This shows a strong local focus for pharmaceuticals and optical goods, manufacturing, ICT technology and finance and banking. Boots UK Limited (which spans the Broxtowe and Nottingham City boundary) is the largest employer in the HMA employing in excess of 40,000 people.

4.25 The proportion of economically active residents (the working age population) for all councils has increased by 7.6% from 335,000 in 2011 to 360,300 in 2018. On average 74.8% of the total working age population across the HMA was economically active in 2018 with Erewash achieving 85.8%.

4.26 The unemployment rate fell by 38% across the HMA for the same period with the most significant fall of 42.5% in Nottingham City. Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe all performed favourably whereas Broxtowe has performed less well with unemployment increasing from 2,700 in 2011 to 3,300 in 2018.

4.27 The weekly pay of full time employees working in the HMA has increased by an average of £50.30 between 2011 and 2018. However, there is a clear contrast between the average change in weekly earnings for full time employees working in Erewash and Nottingham City during this period (-

£95.50 and -£48.00 respectively) compared to Gedling (+£214.10). For full time employees living in the HMA, weekly pay earnings have increased by an average of £80.30 between 2011 and 2018. However, there is a clear contrast between the average change in weekly earnings for full time employees living in Nottingham City during this period (£30.30) compared to Gedling (£104.40). In 2018, total weekly earnings for full time employees living in Nottingham City remain lower than in the HMA with full time employees living in Rushcliffe earning £236 more.

4.28 More than half (56.7%) of all persons in employment in the HMA are employed in management, professional, technical and skilled trades. Nottingham City has a high proportion of the working age population employed in professional occupations (18.2% in 2018).

4.29 The majority of the working age population in the HMA are qualified to NVQ2 or above[6]. Rushcliffe has a high proportion of the working age population qualified to NVQ2 or above (88.4%) compared to other councils. 10.2% of the working age population in Nottingham City does not have any qualifications.

4.30 The HMA has four designated Enterprise Zones[7] which benefit from financial incentives and government support to boost economic growth and attract investment. These are:-

- The Alliance Boots site which spans the boundary between Broxtowe and Nottingham City (designated in 2011);
- Beeston Business Park in Broxtowe (designated in 2016);
- MediPark in Nottingham City (designated in 2013); and
- Nottingham Science Park in Nottingham City (designated in 2011).

4.31 The Alliance Boots site has gained outline consent to deliver up to 82,000 sqm employment floorspace (B1a, B1b, B1c, B2 and B8), up to 2,500 sqm retail & food/drink (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5), non-residential institutions (D1), residential institutions and up to 675 residential units (C2 & C3) in 2014. Boots have recently completed a separate scheme to deliver the highways infrastructure required to support the development. Beeston Business Park has gained consent for industrial, storage and distribution buildings (use classes B1(c), B2 and B8) and 310 dwellings. No planning application has been submitted for MediPark. Nottingham Science Park has planning consent granted in January 2019 for a three storey B1 office building with undercroft parking, cafe, conference and meeting space at ground floor (17/02866/PFUL3).

4.32 Since 2011, 38.93 hectares of employment land across the HMA was lost to housing or other uses. Nottingham City has the highest proportion of employment land lost to housing or other uses (23.79 hectares) compared to

[6] NVQ2 equivalent e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.
[7] Enterprise Zones are designated areas with incentives to encourage the creation of new businesses which will contribute to the growth of local and national economies.

other councils. 77,264 sqm of offices and 17,994 sqm of industry and warehousing within Nottingham were lost to housing or other uses.

Town centres

4.33 Within the HMA there is 1 city centre, 5 town centres, 7 district centres, 28 local centres and 55 centres of neighbourhood importance.

4.34 Nottingham City is the primary centre in the HMA hierarchy. It is a leading City in the East Midlands with its shopping facilities ranked as amongst the best in England. Within the Nottingham City area there is also a town centre at Bulwell, three district centres (Clifton, Hyson Green and Sherwood) and 12 local centres. There are also 42 centres of neighbourhood importance.

4.35 Broxtowe has a town centre located in Beeston with three district centres (Eastwood, Kimberley and Stapleford) and a centre of neighbourhood importance. Erewash has two town centres at Ilkeston and Long Eaton in addition to two local centres (Borrowash and Sandiacre) and a centre of neighbourhood importance which is at the Stanton Regeneration Site. For Gedling, Arnold town centre is the largest centre in the Borough. There are eight local centres including village centres at Burton Joyce, Calverton and Ravenshead. Rushcliffe has two district centres (Bingham and West Bridgford) in addition to six local centres and 11 centres of neighbourhood importance.

4.36 A City Council survey revealed that in May 2018 there were 12% vacant units (159 units) out of 1,319 units in the City Centre. Broxtowe's shopping centre surveys revealed that in June 2019 there were 5% vacant units out of 185 units in Beeston. Three districts centres had an average of 12.5% vacant units (Eastwood 12.5%, Kimberley 12% and Stapleford 13%). Erewash's shopping centre surveys revealed that in February 2018 there were 13.5% vacant units out of 297 units in Ilkeston and 7% vacant units out of 253 units in Long Eaton. Gedling's shopping centre surveys revealed that in February/March 2019 there were 6% vacant units out of 210 units in Arnold. Rushcliffe's shopping surveys revealed that in April/June 2019 there were 8% vacant units out of 90 units in Bingham and 1.5% vacant units out of 133 units in West Bridgford.

Healthy and safe communities

4.37 Life expectancy at birth has increased for both males (by an average of 1.1 years) and females (by an average of 0.5 years) across the HMA since 2008. Life expectancy for females remains higher than for males. Life expectancy in Nottingham City is lower than the surrounding council areas with life expectancy in Rushcliffe being higher than surrounding council areas.

4.38 Crime statistics for each council area are provided in Appendix B. The highest proportion of crimes reported to Nottinghamshire Police (for

Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe) and Derbyshire Police (for Erewash) were violence again the person[8].

4.39 The Sport England Active Lives Survey shows that the respondents in the HMA are being active. Respondents in Rushcliffe were more active than respondents in other council areas, with 70.5% playing sport for 150+ minutes at moderate intensity at least once a week. The survey also reveals that at least 75% of the respondents in the HMA had taken part in sport and physical activity in the last 28 days prior to the survey being undertaken.

Transport

4.40 The HMA area is connected to the M1 and the national motorway network via the A453 to junction 24, the A52 to junction 25 and the A610 to junction 26. The major upgrade of the M1 between junctions 23a to 25 has been completed and is now operating as a smart motorway. The A453 linking Nottingham with junction 24 of the M1 has been upgraded to a dual carriageway. The A52 provides a trunk road connection from Derby to Nottingham including to the A46 which runs between the M1 north of Leicester to the A1 at Newark. Orbital movements in Nottingham are less well accommodated with there being only a partial ring road (A52 and A6514). Construction work is underway for a new Gedling Access Road which will provide a link between the B684 Mapperley Plains and the A612 Trent Valley Road / Nottingham Road, thereby extending (but not completing) the ring road.

4.41 There are a number of other major transport routes that run through the HMA such as the A60 which runs from Loughborough to Mansfield via Nottingham, the A612 from Nottingham towards Southwell, the A614 which is the main northern route from Nottingham towards the A1 and the A38 which runs from Derby to Sutton-in-Ashfield and junction 28 of the M1.

4.42 There are 15 railway stations in the HMA. The primary station in Nottingham City, which hosted in excess of 7,800,000 journeys in 2017/18, is on the national London St Pancras to Sheffield/Leeds rail line. The national rail line also stops at East Midlands Parkway in Rushcliffe. The Nottingham-Leeds rail line runs through Nottingham City and Erewash stopping at Ilkeston. The Matlock-Newark rail line runs through Erewash, Broxtowe, Nottingham City and Gedling stopping at Long Eaton, Attenborough, Beeston, Nottingham and Carlton. The Nottingham-Lincoln rail line runs through Gedling stopping at Carlton and Burton Joyce. The Nottingham-Skegness rail line runs through Nottingham City, Gedling and Rushcliffe stopping at Netherfield, Radcliffe, Bingham, Aslockton, Elton and Orston. The Nottingham-Mansfield Woodhouse rail line runs through Nottingham City and Gedling stopping at Bulwell and Newstead. The new train station in Ilkeston, situated on the south eastern border of Derbyshire, in Erewash was opened in 2017 and has provided additional rail network access to neighbouring cities and further

[8] Includes a range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm.

afield. All stations in Gedling (Burton Joyce, Carlton, Netherfield and Newstead) and Nottingham City (Nottingham and Bulwell) have seen an increase of station usage since 2011. Both stations in Broxtowe (Attenborough and Beeston) have seen marginal decreases in station usage since 2015/16 and Long Eaton Station in Erewash has seen a significant drop in station usage possibly as a result of the new Ilkeston station (which has seen a total of 252,772 entries and exits from the station during 2017/18 since opening in April 2017).

4.43 In January 2013, the Secretary of State for Transport announced the preferred route for the second stage of High Speed Two (HS2) rail network (extending north of the first stage of the High Speed (HS1) railway line between Birmingham and London) with a hub station at Toton, a former huge freight yard between Nottingham and Derby, to serve the East Midlands[9]. High Speed Two will link London and Birmingham to Manchester, the East Midlands and Leeds. This will significantly reduce journey times from the HMA to other areas and will improve connections to stations in Europe via HS1. The full HS2 services are expected to be operational by 2033.

4.44 Derby and Nottingham have been allocated £161 million from the Transforming Cities Fund to deliver a range of schemes focusing on city centre connectivity, better connecting Derby, Nottingham and East Midlands Airport and Nottingham/Derby growth corridors. It is intended that all schemes will be completed by 2022/23.

4.45 There are five Park and Ride sites with the HMA where people park and take public transport into Nottingham and Derby; three sites surrounding Nottingham City, one just off the A52 in Broxtowe and one at Clifton in Rushcliffe.

4.46 In 2018/19 the combined number of passenger journeys by bus and tram in the HMA was 82.75 million of which 17.73 million passenger journeys were by tram only. In 2011/12, the figures were 76.21 million passenger journeys and 9.02 million passenger journeys were by tram only.

4.47 The traffic growth in 2017 has decreased by an average of 0.8% in Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe since the 2010 base[10]. Since 2010, the traffic growth in Nottingham City has dropped by 4.5% and the traffic growth in Gedling has increased by 4.3%.

4.48 For the cycle growth in 2017, the number of cycling trips in Nottingham City and Rushcliffe increased by 36.8% and 20.8% respectively since the 2010 base. It should be noted that major works can impact on cycle numbers and therefore the overall growth factor for each council area.

4.49 Erewash Canal runs from the River Trent to Langley Mill (located outside the HMA), going through Long Eaton and running roughly parallel to the River

[9] http://www.rail.co.uk/rail-news/2013/hs2-phase-2

[10] No data is available for Erewash as Derbyshire County Council does not measure traffic growth and cycle growth using the same methodology as Nottinghamshire County Council.

Erewash. It also passes through or nearby villages at Eastwood, Ilkeston, Awsworth, Cossall, Trowell, Stapleford and Sandiacre (in Broxtowe and Erewash).

High quality communications

4.50 There is no baseline data relating to high quality communications.

Effective use of land

4.51 In total, 11,218 homes delivered between 2011 and 2018 were built on previously developed land. For Nottingham City, 7,077 homes were built on previously developed land and this equated to 95.5% of their total dwellings.

4.52 In order to increase the number of houses built the Government requires local authorities to prepare and maintain a register of brownfield land that is suitable for residential development. Brownfield land registers will provide up-to-date and consistent information on sites that the councils consider to be appropriate for residential development. In total there are currently 275 sites on the councils' brownfield registers which consists of 483.22 hectares of brownfield land across the HMA. It should be noted that most sites on the brownfield registers have planning consent for residential development.

Well-designed places

4.53 There is no baseline data relating to well-designed places.

Green Belt

4.54 Green Belt designation covers approximately 39,092 hectares (49%) of the HMA.

Climate change and flooding

4.55 There are seven Air Quality Management Areas within the HMA all declared to control the pollutant Nitrogen dioxide NO^2. The whole of Nottingham City is covered by an Air Quality Management Area. Broxtowe has one Air Quality Management Area encompassing twenty properties on parts of Iona Drive and Tiree Close next to the M1 motorway in Trowell. Erewash has two Air Quality Management Areas, one which encompasses five dwellings situated immediately to the east of the M1 motorway (either side of Derby Road Sandiacre to the north of junction 25 of the M1 motorway) and one which encompasses approximately 130 dwellings situated to the south of junction 25 in Long Eaton. Gedling has one Air Quality Management Area incorporating land adjacent to a stretch of the A60 Mansfield Road from its junction with Oxclose Lane and Cross Street south to its junction with Egerton Road. Rushcliffe has two Air Quality Management Areas, one which encompasses the Lady Bay Bridge/Radcliffe Road junction, the Trent Bridge/Loughborough Road/Radcliffe Road junction and the Wilford

Lane/Loughborough Road/Melton Road junction in West Bridgford and one covering land adjacent to the A52 at Stragglethorpe Junction.

4.56 The latest estimates of end-user carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions for the council areas show that between 2011 and 2017 the CO_2 emissions decreased as shown in a table in Appendix B. Nottingham City has a larger decrease compared to the other councils from 5.1 in 2011 to 3.5 in 2017.

4.57 The River Derwent, River Erewash, River Leen and River Trent run through the HMA. The River Trent borders the southern parts of the Borough and forms the boundary between Gedling and Rushcliffe. There are 102,932 properties in the HMA that are affected by flooding, 60,709 in Flood Zone 2 and 42,223 in Flood Zone 3.

Natural environment

4.58 The national Green Flag Award recognises and rewards well managed parks and green space, not only for reaching high environmental standards, but also for ensuring access to quality green space and involving local communities in their upkeep, development and use. In 2018 there were 49 open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard in the HMA.

4.59 The number of Green Flag Award open spaces in Nottingham City has increased from 16 in 2011 to 36 in 2018, as well as 21 Green Flag Community Awards and 4 Green Heritage Awards.

4.60 There are 18 designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, including a site that covers both Broxtowe and Nottingham City (Seller's Wood), covering 374 hectares within the HMA. These have been designated for a range of different reasons (many of which are important because of their wetness and acidity) including species rich grasslands, woodlands and marsh land. Many of the SSSI's in the HMA are as a result of the restoration of former minerals extraction sites (including gravel, clay, plaster and brick pits and quarries) and disused railway cuttings as shown in a table in Appendix B.

4.61 There are no National Nature Reserves within the HMA. There are 51 Local Nature Reserves in the HMA covering 764.38 hectares. Broxtowe and Nottingham City have the greatest number of Local Nature Reserves (15 sites and 14 sites respectively), however Nottingham has the greatest area covered by Local Nature Reserves with 40% of the total area (302.97 hectares).

4.62 The HMA has a diverse range of natural habitats, which includes a number of valuable sites for nature conservation and biodiversity. Within the HMA there are 614 Local Wildlife Sites covering 5,427.83 hectares and there are 49 Local Geological Sites covering 119.49 hectares.

4.63 There are 5,333.5 hectares of woodland area within the HMA. Much of the woodland included in the National Forest Inventory is located within Gedling (1,764.4 ha), which includes large amounts of Broadleaved and Conifer

woodland to the north of the borough and Ruchcliffe (1,979.1 ha), which also includes large amount of Broadleaved and Conifer woodland. In addition, there are 447.7 hectares of ancient woodland within the HMA area. The majority of this (159.6 hectares) is located in Broxtowe where High Park Wood (located to the north of the Borough) forms ancient and semi-natural woodland.

Historic environment

4.64 Nottingham City and many areas within the surrounding councils have a strong sense of heritage. The HMA has a strong literary heritage including Newstead Abbey Park (once home to Lord Byron) which is a major feature in the north of the Gedling. Most of the north of Broxtowe, in particularly Eastwood and Brinsley, are associated with DH Lawrence who grew up in the area and used this as the focus for many of his famous novels. There is textile and industrial heritage legacy including the lace mills in Erewash and Nottingham areas, the canal network and the Nottingham caves network.

4.65 In 2019 there were 2,230 heritage assets within the HMA. There were 67 Grade I Listed Buildings, 105 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 1,876 Grade II Listed Buildings. In addition there were also 58 Scheduled Monuments, 18 Registered Parks and Gardens (covering 747 hectares) and 106 Conservation Areas (covering 3,749 hectares). Nottingham City and Rushcliffe have 71% designated heritage assets with more than half of the Grade I Listed Buildings located within Rushcliffe. In 2018 there were 12 Listed Buildings (1% of the total in the HMA), 20 Conservation Areas (19% of the total in the HMA) and 6 Scheduled Monuments (10% of the total in the HMA) included on the national Heritage at Risk Register.

4.66 There are 13 accredited museums in the HMA, including a museum on DH Lawrence in Broxtowe, Newstead Abbey in Gedling and Nottingham Castle in Nottingham City. It should be noted that this does not include non-accredited museums such as Nottingham Transport Heritage Centre/Great Central Railway, Ruddington Framework Knitters Museum and Ruddington Village Museum in Rushcliffe.

Sustainable use of materials

4.67 Nottinghamshire County Council and Derbyshire County Council (in the case of Erewash) are responsible for the production of their own Minerals Local Plans.

4.68 The type and area of mineral resources in the HMA is summarised in Appendix B. The majority of surface coal falls within Broxtowe and the majority of brick clay falls within Gedling. There are 3 hectares of single hard rock limestone quarry at Linby (in Gedling). There are 11,041 hectares of gypsum in Rushcliffe. There are sand and gravel deposits across the HMA with the Rushcliffe having the majority (3,627 hectares).

Traveller sites

4.69 There are no known gypsy and traveller pitches in Broxtowe, Erewash and Gedling. For Nottingham City, there are 60 permanent pitches, including 20 for travelling show people. Rushcliffe has 10 pitches.

Waste

4.70 Nottinghamshire County Council and Derbyshire County Council (in the case of Erewash) are responsible for the production of their own Waste Local Plans.

Section 5: Identifying Key Sustainability Issues (Stage A3)

5.1 This section looks at the key sustainability issues which have been identified from the review of other relevant plans, policies and programmes (stage A1) and the baseline data (stage A2).

5.2 **Table 4** sets out the role of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan in tackling identified key sustainability issues. For clarification, the issues are listed in no particular order of importance.

Table 4: Key sustainability issues identified

Key sustainability issue	Possible role of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan
Social Issues	
Further population growth is projected. Different areas would require specific types of housing.	The impacts of the projected population increases for each council are likely to be significant. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can ensure that an appropriate number of new dwellings are developed in appropriate locations. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can have a role in ensuring the right types of housing are delivered. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can also make provision for appropriate employment opportunities and deliver adequate infrastructure for existing and future residents.
There is a need to ensure that adequate amount of land is provided for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can have a role in ensuring that the right pitches and plots are delivered for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.
Some of the rural settlements are very isolated and suffer from poor transport links. The access to facilities is vital.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can help reduce the need to travel by allocating strategic sites in areas well served by public transport and ensure that they benefit from a range of services and employment.
There is a need to reduce the reliance on the private car and increase the use of alternative transport modes, including public transport.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can help reduce the need to travel by allocating sites in areas well served by public transport.

Key sustainability issue	Possible role of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan
There are different areas that have relatively high deprivation.	The provision of new allocations for housing and employment with improved linkages to existing communities alongside improvements to facilities and the local environment can help to address deprivation.
The house prices are high and there is a significant need for affordable housing provision.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can ensure that new affordable dwellings are provided in appropriate locations.
The population is ageing.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can have a role in ensuring the right type of new homes, services and facilities are delivered to suit the needs of the ageing population.
Economic Issues	
There is a need to maintain the employment base.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can ensure that an appropriate supply of good quality employment land is provided in appropriate locations to serve projected demands and ensure a range and choice of employment locations.
The proportion of the workforce employed in the service sector is very large.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can provide for different types of employment to ensure that the economic base does not continue to narrow as this could have a detrimental effect on the economy as a whole.
There is a need to support the growth and diversity of town and local centres.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can have a role in ensuring that the vitality and viability of centres is protected.
Environment Issues	
A high proportion of land within Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough, Erewash Borough and Rushcliffe Borough areas is Green Belt. There is therefore potential for conflict between the need to protect Green Belt from inappropriate development and the need to provide sufficient land for new homes in line with the housing requirement.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan needs to balance the need to provide sufficient land for housing growth with the need to protect the Green Belt where possible. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can address a revision of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt. For clarification, the Green Belt is a policy tool and not an environmental protection designation. As such it will not be included as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to be used to test the sustainability of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. However, careful consideration will be given to the impact of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan on the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt based on the Green Belt assessment and through the site selection process.

Key sustainability issue	Possible role of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan
There is a need to maintain high rates of brownfield development.	There will be limited scope for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan to locate strategic sites on brownfield land due to the need to locate the large proportion of the housing requirement within the urban area where the number of brownfield sites is very limited. Consequently the provision of new allocations to meet projected population increases is likely to involve significant releases of greenfield land.
There are a large number of sites, including isolated sites, which are important in landscape and biodiversity terms and should be conserved and enhanced where possible. There is also a need to conserve and enhance connectivity corridors.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can look to protect and enhance green infrastructure, landscape and biodiversity.
There are a large number of heritage assets which have historic or architectural significance and should be conserved and enhanced where possible.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can look to conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and identify opportunities to enhance or better reveal these assets. Consideration of different levels of harm and mitigation would be taken into account.
There is a need to conserve and enhance the distinctive character and contribute towards creating a sense of place within new developments.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can examine the function of existing settlements and set out an approach on the design of new developments.
There is a need to enhance and protect water systems.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can look to protect and enhance blue infrastructure.
There are significant areas which are at risk from flooding.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can ensure that sites at risk from flooding are protected from development. Where development is deemed necessary within flood risk areas, the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will help by including policies to ensure that development will be safe from flood risk over the lifetime of the development without increasing flood risk to third parties.
There is a need to improve energy efficiency and reduce contributions to climate change.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can set out an approach to reduce carbon emissions.

Key sustainability issue	Possible role of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan
There are a number of Air Quality Management Areas within the council areas.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can help to reduce pollutants arising from traffic through reducing the need to travel by locating strategic sites in areas well served by public transport and close to local services and facilities. It will also help by locating potentially polluting strategic level development away from sensitive locations.
There is a need to safeguard minerals resources to meet future requirements.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan can ensure that there are sufficient minerals resources available to meet future development requirements.

Section 6: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Stage A4)

6.1 This section looks at developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework which contains a list of objectives based on the review of other relevant plans, policies and programmes (stage A1), the analysis of the baseline data (stage A2) and the identification of key sustainability issues (stage A3).

6.2 The SA Framework will be used to test the sustainability of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The SA Framework will be used to assess the reasonable alternative options for the policies and the strategic site allocations.

6.3 As explained in the previous section, consideration of the Green Belt will not be included as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework because it is a policy tool and not an environmental protection designation. However, careful consideration will be given to the impact of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan on the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt based on the Green Belt assessment and through the site selection process.

SA Framework

6.4 **Table 5** provides a list of SA objectives for the SA Framework. The table also shows the relationship between SA objectives and SEA Directive topics (as mentioned in paragraph 2.9 in this report).

Table 5: SA Framework

SA objectives	SEA Directive topic
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Population Material assets
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	Population Material assets
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a high quality modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	Population Material assets
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	Population Human health
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	Population Human health
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Population Human health

SA objectives	SEA Directive topic
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	Population Human health
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	Air Climatic factors
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	Soil Material assets
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	Climatic factors
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	Air Climatic factors Human health
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	Water Climatic factors
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green and Blue Infrastructure and the natural environment.	Biodiversity Fauna Flora
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	Landscape
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	Cultural heritage
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Soil Material assets

6.5 When assessing the options for the policies and the strategic site allocations a score would need to be given to each SA objective to indicate whether the effect was likely to be positive, negative, uncertain or no impact. The score includes a colour coding system which should help to provide a visual summary of the overall results against the SA objectives. **Table 6** provides the SA scoring.

Table 6: SA scoring

Major positive	Minor positive	Uncertain or no impact	Minor negative	Major negative
++	+	? or 0	-	--

6.6 When assessing the options for the policies and the strategic site allocations, the SA Framework was split into two tables as both policies and site allocations require different criteria questions.

SA Framework 1 – Policy Criteria

6.7 For the policies, the SA Framework has been matched with policy criteria questions and includes a generic scoring system as shown in **Table 7**. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a reasonable alternative option or a proposed policy works towards the SA objective.

6.8 These criteria will be used to assess the policy options for the policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The criteria will also be used for the assessment of the draft version of Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

SA Framework 2 – Site Allocation Criteria

6.9 For the site allocations, the SA Framework has been matched with site allocation criteria questions and includes a matrix scoring system as shown in **Table 8** (on page 47). These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a reasonable alternative option or a proposed site allocation works towards the SA objective.

6.10 These criteria will be used to assess the site options for the site allocations in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The criteria will also be used for the assessment of the proposed sites allocated in the draft version of Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

Table 7: SA Framework 1 – Policy Criteria

Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
The policy would have a significant positive impact on one or more of the policy criteria questions or a minor positive impact on a significant number of the questions	The policy would have a minor positive impact on at least one of the policy criteria questions	Unknown effect or the policy has no implications for the objective	The policy would have a minor negative impact on at least one of the policy criteria questions	The policy would have a significant negative impact on one or more of the policy criteria questions or a minor negative impact on a significant number of the questions

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	• Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	• Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	• Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	• Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	• Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	• Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	• Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green and Blue Infrastructure and the natural environment.	• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Green and/or Blue Infrastructure networks?
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	• Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	• Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting[11]? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment?
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?

[11] Designated assets include Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens. Non-designated assets include locally listed buildings and unknown archaeology.

Table 8: SA Framework 2 – Site Allocation Criteria

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Is the site allocated for housing? Will the site include provision for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople?	Provides a strategic level of housing in and adjoining the built up area or key settlement Provides for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople	Provides a strategic level of housing in conjunction with one or more smaller sites in and adjoining the built up area or key settlement	Unknown effect or No impact as the site would not provide housing		Results in the loss of a strategic level of housing Results in the loss of a site for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	Will the site provide jobs for unemployed people? Will the site provide new job opportunities in areas of deprivation?	Provides a strategic level of jobs in and adjoining the built up area or key settlement Provides local labour agreements on projects (over 50 jobs) Provides new job opportunities in areas of deprivation	Provides a strategic level of jobs in conjunction with one or more smaller sites in and adjoining the built up area or key settlement Provides local labour agreements on projects (up to 50 jobs)	Unknown effect or No impact as the site would not provide new jobs	Results in the loss of jobs on a partially occupied site	Results in the loss of a strategic level of jobs Results in the loss of jobs on a fully occupied site

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	Is the site allocated for employment, retail or mixed use? Is the site allocated for specific employment uses e.g. office-based? Will the site involve the loss of employment, retail or mixed use land? Is the proposal for new educational buildings? Does the proposal involve new high quality employment opportunities? E.g. centres of excellence? Is the site allocated for mixed live-work units?	Provides a strategic level of employment in and adjoining the built up area or key settlement Provides opportunity for training and / or high knowledge sectors (i.e. office based) Provides live-work units	Provides a strategic level of employment in conjunction with one or more smaller sites in and adjoining the built up area or key settlement	Unknown effect or No impact as the site is not currently used for employment/ retail/mixed use purposes and is proposed solely for housing development. Assumes all housing sites make appropriate education provision	Results in the loss of part of land for employment, retail or mixed use	Results in the loss of a strategic level of employment Results in the loss of land for employment, retail or mixed use Results in the loss of opportunity for training and / or high knowledge sectors (i.e. office based) Results in the loss of live-work units

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	Is the site allocated for town centres uses or mixed use?	Provides new town centre uses or mixed use in the existing centre	Provides new mixed use (including non-town centre uses) in the existing centre	Unknown effect or No impact on the vitality and viability of the existing centre	Results in the loss of mixed use (including non-town centre uses) in the existing centre	Results in the loss of town centre uses in the existing centre
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	Is the site within 30 minutes travel time of a health facility? Is the site within 400 metres walking distance of a recreational area? Will the site result in a loss of accessible Green Infrastructure e.g. parks, open spaces, playing fields, allotments, watercourses?	Within 400 metres walking distance of health facilities	Access to health facilities within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling Within 400 metres walking distance of recreational open space	Unknown effect or No impact	Not within 400 metres walking distance of health facilities	Access to health facilities not within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling Results in the loss of accessible Green Infrastructure

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the site be designed to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime?			No impact as all sites considered neutral as the impact of development upon crime is dependent upon design and a series of secondary factors not related to site allocation		
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	Will the site improve access to community facilities e.g. post office, community centres, leisure centres, libraries, schools etc.? Will the site result in a loss of a community facility?	Within 400 metres walking distance of at least two community facilities	Access to community facilities by public transport, walking and cycling within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling	Unknown effect or No impact	Not within 400 metres walking distance of any community facilities	Access to community facilities not within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling Results in the loss of existing community facilities

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	Is the site accessible by public transport? Is the site located in or adjoining the main built up area? Is the site within 30 minutes public transport time of community facilities, schools, retail centres and employment areas? Is there direct route(s) from the site to existing businesses and shopping centres?	Located within or adjoining the main built up area with existing transport infrastructure Within 400 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop Site is accessible by public transport and has good direct route(s) to work Within 400 metres of designated cycle route	Approx or at least 400 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop. Within 400 metres walking distance to a bus stop with bus service at least half/hourly Within 400 metres of designated cycle route	Unknown effect or No impact Assumes site will not affect the continuity of Rights of Way	Majority of the site not within 400 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop	Not within 800 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop Site is not accessible by public transport Not within 400 metres of designated cycle route

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	Is the site a brownfield site?	Site is on brownfield land	Site is on predominantly brownfield land	Unknown effect or No impact	Site is on predominantly greenfield land	Site is on greenfield land
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	Will the site include provision of renewable technology? Is the site for a specific renewable energy? Is the site for the development of community energy systems?			Unknown effect as the impact of development is dependent upon opportunities for either renewable energy provision or energy efficiency measures or nature-based solutions		

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	Will the site cause additional harm to an existing Air Quality Management Area? Is it likely to create a new Air Quality Management Area?			Unknown effect or No impact as the site will not impinge on existing an Air Quality Management Area	Site will impinge on an existing Air Quality Management Area	Site falls within an existing Air Quality Management Area Site is likely to impact an area of poor air quality (and creating an Air Quality Management Area)

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	Is the site within or adjacent EA Flood Zone:- - 1 (Low Probability); - 2 (Medium Probability); - 3a (High Probability); or - 3b (The Functional Floodplain)? Will it deteriorate river habitat in-stream and the riparian zone adjacent floodplain habitats? Will the site cause any harm to the Source Protection Zone or the water environment? Can surface water run-off be appropriately managed without increasing flood risk elsewhere?	Site located within EA Flood Zone 1		Site within area likely to be impacted as a result of scheduled flood prevention infrastructure Within area of very low risk of surface water run-off Source Protection Zone not relevant for housing sites Employment sites may lead to harm to Source Protection Zone	Part of site located within EA Flood Zone 2 or 3 Within area of low to medium risk of surface water run-off	Majority of site or whole site located within EA Flood Zone 2 or 3 Within area of high risk of surface water run-off

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green and Blue Infrastructure and the natural environment.	Will it create net biodiversity gain? Will it result in a loss of all or part of or impact of a designated site of nature conservation interest? Is the site adjacent to a designated site of nature conservation interest? Will it involve the loss of existing habitats or trees/ hedgerows/woodland or loss of connectivity? Will the site include the provision on-site or off-site open space? Will the site involve the loss of existing open space? Will the site improve the underused or undervalued open space?	Creates net increase in biodiversity or existing habitats	Improves underused or undervalued open space Provide 10% open space on existing brownfield land	Unknown effect or No impact	Site adjacent open space, biodiversity or designated site of nature conservation interest Results in the loss of hedgerows and trees	Results in partial or complete loss of open space, biodiversity, existing habitats, Tree Preservation Orders, woodland or designated site of nature conservation interest

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	Will it have an adverse impact on local landscape character? Will it conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form? Will it create a new landscape character?	A new landscape character would be created Would not have an adverse impact on local landscape character	Would conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form	Unknown effect or No impact	Would not conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form	Would have an adverse impact on local landscape character

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	Will it result in development that is sympathetic to its surrounding in terms of design, layout and scale? Will it result in a loss of or harm to a designated or non-designated heritage asset(s) or its setting[12]? Will it harm the significance of designated or non-designated heritage asset(s) or its setting? Will it enhance or better reveal the significance of the heritage asset? Will it promote heritage based tourism or heritage led regeneration? Will it lead to the adaptive reuse of a heritage asset?	Would not have an adverse impact on local townscape character Site promotes major opportunity to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset including its setting Provides major opportunities for heritage based tourism or heritage led regeneration	Would conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the townscape in the present form Site promotes opportunity to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset including its setting Provides opportunities for heritage based tourism or heritage led regeneration	Unknown effect or No impact as no heritage assets or their setting are likely to be affected	Would not conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the townscape in the present form The setting and significance of designated heritage assets may be harmed by the site. There may be opportunities for mitigation The setting and significance of non-designated heritage assets may be harmed by the site	Would have an adverse impact on local townscape character The setting and significance of designated heritage assets will be harmed by the site. There are no opportunities for mitigation Results in the loss of opportunities for heritage based tourism or heritage led regeneration

[12] Designated assets include Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens. Non-designated assets include locally listed buildings and unknown archaeology.

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Is the site on high grade agricultural land:- - Grade 1 (excellent) - Grade 2 (very good) - Grade 3a (good) - Grade 3b (moderate) - Grade 4 (poor) - Grade 5 (very poor)? Will it lead to a loss of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land (agricultural soil grades 1, 2 and 3a)? Will the site reduce household and commercial waste per head? Will it sterilise mineral resources?	It would not sterilise existing mineral resources		Unknown effect or No impact as the site is not on best and most versatile land (agricultural soil grade 1, 2 or 3a) and on moderate, poor or very poor soil (agricultural soil grade 3b, 4 or 5)	All sites will result in increased household and commercial waste	Site is on best and most versatile land (agricultural soil grade 1, 2 or 3a) It would sterilise existing mineral resources

Section 7: Consultation on the Scoping Report (Stage A5)

7.1 This section looks at the consultation questions on the Scoping Report.

7.2 In accordance with the SEA Directive, the Scoping Report will be sent to the three statutory consultation bodies for England (the Environmental Agency, Historic England and Natural England). A draft version of the Scoping Report was previously sent to the three statutory consultation bodies for informal comments and amendments have been made to reflect the comments received.

7.3 The councils are now seeking comments on the Scoping Report and consultation questions are set out below.

Consultation questions

1. Plans, policies and programmes

1a. Have all plans, policies and programmes that affect the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan been included in Section 3 and Appendix A of the Scoping Report?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

1b. Please provide any comments regarding the plans, policies and programmes included in the Scoping Report.

2. Baseline data

2a. Does Appendix B of the Scoping Report identify an appropriate and accurate range of relevant baseline data?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

2b. Please provide any comments regarding the baseline data used in the Scoping Report.

3. Key sustainability issues

3a. Are the key sustainability issues identified in Section 5 of the Scoping Report correct for the council areas?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

3b. Please identify any other sustainability issues that should be included and how these are likely to impact upon the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

4. SA Framework – SA objectives

4a. Do the SA objectives in the SA Framework in Section 6 of the Scoping Report adequately cover the key sustainability issues facing the council areas?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

4b. Please identify how the objectives should be amended, bearing in mind that the number of objectives should be manageable.

5. SA Framework 1 – Policy Criteria

5a. Are the policy criteria questions in the SA Framework 1 in Section 6 of the Scoping Report appropriate?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

5b. Please identify how the policy criteria questions should be amended.

6. SA Framework 2 – Site Allocation Criteria

6a. Are the site allocation criteria questions in the SA Framework 2 in Section 6 of the Scoping Report appropriate?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

6b. Please identify how the site allocation criteria questions should be amended.

7. SEA Directive requirements

7a. Does the the SA Framework meet the requirements of the SEA Directive?

- Yes
- No (please specify why)

7b. Please identify why the SA Framework does not meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and how this can be rectified.

8. Other comments

8a. Do you have any other comments to make about the Scoping Report?

Section 8: Next steps

8.1 The responses from the consultation will help to shape the SA Framework before work starts on the next stages of the SA process.

8.2 When the draft Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan is published, a Sustainability Appraisal report will also be published detailing the assessment of reasonable alternative options put forward and the proposed policies and site allocations. It will detail how the options were refined as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

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Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Appendix A: Reviews of Plans, Policies and Programmes

July 2020

Broxtowe Borough Council
Erewash Borough Council
Gedling Borough Council
Nottingham City Council
Rushcliffe Borough Council

This appendix summarises the plans, policies and programmes that affect the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The plans, policies and programmes are split into nine tables representing different geographical areas.

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Table 1 – International and European documents

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:HTML https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147&from=EN			
The Wild Birds Directive ensures far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme: • Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for 194 particularly threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. They are part of the Natura 2000 ecological network set up under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. • A second component bans activities that directly threaten birds, such as the deliberate killing or capture of birds, the destruction of their nests and taking of their eggs, and associated activities such as trading in live or dead birds (with a few exceptions). • A third component establishes rules that limit the number of bird species that can be hunted (82 species and sub-species) and the periods during which they can be hunted. It also defines hunting methods which are permitted (e.g. non-selective hunting is banned). In 2009, Directive 79/409/EEC 1979 has been amended substantially and Directive 2009 147/EC has been introduced to ensure continued clarity and rationality (see second link above).	No set targets. To codify amendments to the original directive of 1979 to maintain clarity and rationality of overall vision of original directive.	Policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development. Avoid pollution or deterioration of other habitats or any other disturbance effecting birds.	Needs to incorporate protection of birds into the SA Framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		Designation of SPAs or prospective SPAs in plan area would restrict development opportunities.	
Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (1991)			
The Council of the European Communities			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31991L0676&from=EN			
Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. The Nitrates Directive forms an integral part of the Water Framework Directive and is one of the key instruments in the protection of waters against agricultural pressures.	No set targets.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reduce water pollution.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (1992)			
The Council of Europe			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
https://rm.coe.int/168007b4d4			
Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.	No set targets.	Ensure that site allocations and policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan take account of the Convention.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect archaeological heritage.
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML			
The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The objectives are: • Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. • Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity. • Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.	Requirements to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site is required.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take into account the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to take into account the conservation status of areas. Note the measures are also covered by Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive.	
Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1999)			
The Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31998L0083&from=EN			
Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect and enhance water quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (1999)			
The Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31999L0031&from=EN			
The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill by 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32000L0060&from=EN			
The Water Framework Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. The objectives are: • Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015. • Promote the sustainable use of water.	Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan needs to ensure that development does not have a detrimental	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure sustainable use of water.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
• Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. • Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. • Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning. Amendments have been made since 2000. A consolidated version of the Directive including the four main amendments is available: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF.		impact on large bodies of water.	
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
The Council of Europe			
https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/0900001680080621			
It provides a basis for recognising the importance of landscapes and sharing experience across Europe. The convention recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management, protection and development. Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'.	No set targets.	Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure sustainable use of landscape.
Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042&from=EN			
Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and	The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes	The Directive must be applied to the	The Directive will be applied to the

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
adoption of plans and programmes with a view of promoting sustainable development.	whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	Sustainability Appraisal process.
Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32007L0060&from=EN			
Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective that relates to flood management and reduction of risk.
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=EN			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
The Waste Framework Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. The objectives are: • Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste • The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. • Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. • Reduced movements of waste. • Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.	By 2020, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials from households and other origins similar to waste from households shall be increased to a minimum of overall 50 % by weight. By 2020, the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste shall be increased to a minimum of 70 % by weight.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.
Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050&from=EN			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
The Air Quality Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality. The objectives are: • Protect human health and the environment as a whole. • Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. • Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. • Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM2,5 would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2,5).	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.
Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (2010)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32010L0075&from=EN			
This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing pollution.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		Planning Policy Framework.	
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0244&from=EN			
In 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010 - halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss - and a vision for 2050: by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides - its natural capital - are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. The strategy is also in line with the global commitments made in Nagoya in October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where world leaders adopted of a package of measures to address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade.	The six targets cover: - Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity - Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure - More sustainable agriculture and forestry - Better management of fish stocks - Tighter controls on invasive alien species - A bigger EU contribution to	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to ensure that biodiversity is retained and enhanced in the council areas.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to biodiversity, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance green infrastructure.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	averting global biodiversity loss.		

Table 2 – National and East Midlands documents

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46			
An Act to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981			
Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69			
An Act to prohibit certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; to amend the law relating to protection of certain mammals; to restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants; to amend the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; to amend the law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks and to make provision with respect to the Countryside Commission; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; and for connected purposes.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9			
An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas.
The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69412/pb10589-securing-the-future-050307.pdf			
The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The objectives are: • Sustainable Consumption and Production to achieve more with less. This means addressing: - how goods and services are produced to reduce the inefficient use of resources; - the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle; and - building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. • Reduce the impacts on climate change by reducing the amounts of greenhouse gasses released during energy production and other human activity. • Ensure a decent environment for everyone by implementing environmental protection, enhancement and recovery.	Five overarching principles which form the basis for policy in the UK: - Living within environmental limits - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society - Achieving a sustainable economy	Policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should support the principles and objectives and achieve a sustainable economy and a strong healthy and just society within	The strategy provides guidance and informs the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
• Create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.	- Promoting good governance - Using sound science responsibly.	environmental limits.	
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006			
Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16			
An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 1) (2007)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf			
This sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. The objectives are: • Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. • Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to ensure that air quality is considered.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to air quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
The strategy is accompanied by The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 2) (2007): http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb12670-air-quality-strategy-vol2-070712.pdf.			
Climate Change Act 2008			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27			
The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
Planning Act 2008			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29			
The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should ensure that the implications arising from	The SA Framework needs to take account of the Act.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process.	
Water for Life and Livelihoods – Humber River Basin District river basin management plan (2015)			
Environment Agency			
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015			
This is an update of and replaces the river basin management plan published in 2009. Part 1 of the document sets out the current state of the water environment, pressures affecting the water environment, environmental objectives for protecting and improving the waters, programme of measures, actions needed to achieve the objectives and progress since the previous 2009 plan.	• To prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater • To achieve objectives and standards for protected areas • To aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	good surface water chemical status • To reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater • The cessation of discharges, emissions and loses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters • Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants -		
Benefits of Green Infrastructure (Forest Research) (2010)			
Forest Research for DEFRA and CLG			
https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/documents/2516/urgp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure_main_report.pdf			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Green infrastructure refers to the combined structure, position, connectivity and types of green spaces which together enable delivery of multiple benefits as goods and services. This report provides a synthesis of the evidence covering the benefits of green infrastructure, based on expert evaluation of scientific and other related literature.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective covering green infrastructure.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29			
The Act aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will also help tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer. The objectives are: • The development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. • The development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities. • Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works. • A more risk based approach to reservoir management. • Enables water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges. • To require the use of SuDs in certain new developments. • The introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should ensure that it has due regard to the flood and water management regulations.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to flood risk and water management.
Equality Act 2010			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Government Equalities Office			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15			
The Act bans unfair treatment and helps achieve equal opportunities in the workplace and in wider society. The Act prohibits unfair treatment in access to employment and private and public services regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.	The SA Framework should take account of equality issues. Note the issues are also covered by the Equality Impact Assessment.
Biodiversity 2020 – A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf			
The strategy will guide conservation efforts over the next decade, including setting our ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020, and to move progressively to a position of net gain. The objectives are: • To halt overall biodiversity loss. • Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems on land and at sea. • Establish coherent ecological networks. • More and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	- To halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020. - Increasing the proportion of SSSIs in favourable condition.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this strategy.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to biodiversity and ecological networks.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	- At least 25% English waters to be covered by MPAs.		
Energy Act 2011			
Department of Energy and Climate Change			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16			
The Act is underpinned by three policy objectives: • tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; • enhancing energy security; and • facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies. The majority of the Act is made up of provisions to enable the financing and facilitation of the installation of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses - the 'Green Deal' - with the remainder of the Act dealing with securing fair competition in energy markets and the supply of low carbon energy.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should support the Energy Act's objectives of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective on energy efficiency.
Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas across the East Midlands (2011)			
Land Use Consultants, Centre for Sustainable Energy and SQW for East Midlands Councils			
http://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/write/Emids-low-carbon-energy-opportunities-Final-Report-07-2011-update.pdf			
This report sets out an evidence base of the technical potential for renewable and low carbon energy technologies within the East Midlands. It aims to assist local planning authorities across the East Midlands in developing well-founded policies and strategies that support low carbon energy deployment up to 2030.	No set targets.	Policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles	The SA Framework needs to include an objective on the technical potential for

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		and policies of this initiative.	renewable and low carbon energy technologies.
Planning for a healthy environment – good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity (2012)			
Town & Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts			
https://www.tcpa.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=34c44ebf-e1be-4147-be7d-89aaf174c3ea			
This guidance is designed to offer advice to planning practitioners on how green infrastructure and biodiversity can be enhanced and protected through the planning system. It summarises the latest policy drivers and distils the best of our current policy responses.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective covering green infrastructure and biodiversity.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations (2012)			
Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/1927/made			
An Act to make provision for the conservation of habitats and species	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective covering the conservation of habitats and species.
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf			
This provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive. The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.	By 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. By 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.
National Character Area profiles (2014)			
Natural England			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles			
NCA profiles are guidance documents which will help to achieve a more sustainable future for individuals and communities. The profiles include a description of the key ecosystem services provided in each character area and how these benefit people, wildlife and the economy. They identify potential opportunities for positive environmental change and provide the best available information and evidence as a context for local decision making and action. e.g. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield, Sherwood, Leicestershire and Nottingham Wolds	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the character areas.
Natural England Corporate Plan (2014-2019)			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Natural England			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/300746/ne-corporate-plan-2014-2019.pdf			
This Corporate Plan explains our ongoing commitment to play our part in delivering the Government's priorities for the natural environment whilst meeting our statutory duties and core environmental outcomes. This will be achieved through working constructively with local partners and communities and our partners across the Defra network.	• Promote nature conservation and protect biodiversity; • Conserve and enhance the landscape; • Secure the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment; • Promote access to the countryside and open spaces and encourage open-air recreation; and • Contribute in other ways to social and	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the natural environment.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	economic well being through management of the natural environment.		
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf			
This sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. This document should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Waste Management Plan for England.	Ensuring waste management is considered alongside with spatial planning concerns. Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management.	The Councils should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management. Ensure compatibility with Waste Core Strategy.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective in relation to increasing recycling opportunities and reducing waste.
Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015)			
HM Government			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard			
This deals with internal space within new dwellings for use across all tenures. The Nationally Described Space Standard can be applied if local planning authorities have the evidence to justify its application and had tested its viability. The Nationally Described Space Standard needs to be delivered through a relevant Local Plan Policy.	No set targets but option of a minimum space standards for new dwellings.	Consideration of whether any space standards could be included for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	There is no direct influence to the Sustainability Appraisal process.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf			
The document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. This document should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework.	The Councils should set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.
Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act (2015)			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/17			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
This sets out the requirement for local councils to establish a register for those interested in developing a self or custom built house in the area.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to allocate sites for self-built plots.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to securing a range of housing options, including self-build homes.
Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity (2015)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-one-nation-economy-a-10-point-plan-for-boosting-rural-productivity			
Sets out measures to boost the rural economy by investing in education and skills, increasing wages, improving infrastructure and connectivity, and simplifying planning laws for rural businesses and communities. Rural areas fully connected to the wider economy 1. Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services 2. High quality, widely available mobile communications 3. Modern transport connections A highly skilled rural workforce 4. Access to high quality education and training 5. Expanded apprenticeships in rural areas Strong conditions for rural business growth	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should promote and help to boost the rural economy.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the rural economy.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
6. Enterprise Zones in rural areas 7. Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses <u>Easier to live and work in rural areas</u> 8. More housing – e.g. starter homes on exception sites 9.Increased affordability of affordable childcare <u>Greater local control</u> 10. Devolution of power			
National Planning Policy Framework (2019)			
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/740441/National_Planning_Policy_Framework_web_accessible_version.pdf			
The National Planning Policy Framework provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. This Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects for which particular considerations apply. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant (which may	The document includes the following key areas: • Achieving sustainable development • Delivering a sufficient supply of homes • Building a strong, competitive economy	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should promote and help to achieve sustainable development.	The National Planning Policy Framework and relevant planning practice guidance inform the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and are a material consideration in decisions on planning applications. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. This document should be read in conjunction with Planning Policy for Traveller Sites and National Planning Policy for Waste.	• Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Promoting healthy and safe communities • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications • Making effective use of land • Achieving well-designed places • Protecting Green Belt land • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Conserving and enhancing the		

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	natural environment • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • 14. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals		
Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2017)			
Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy			
https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/the-uks-industrial-strategy			
The aim of the Industrial Strategy is to boost productivity by boost productivity and earning power across the country by focusing on 5 foundations: • Ideas – research and development • People – technical education system, maths digital and technical education • Infrastructure – support investment in transport (including electric vehicles), housing and digital infrastructure • Business Environment –improving productivity in small/medium sized businesses • Places – emphasis on local industrial strategies, transforming cities fund and professional development for teachers	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the ambitions for economic growth, improved skills and increased productivity.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to business enterprise, education and infrastructure.
The Clean Growth Strategy – Leading the way to a low carbon future (2017)			
HM Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-strategy			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
This strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of 'clean growth', i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions during the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change.	Targets include:- • Businesses to improve their energy productivity by at least 20% by 2030; • Many homes as possible to be Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Band C by 2035; • End the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; • Phase out the use of unabated coal to produce electricity by 2025; • Establish a new network of forests	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the ambitions for economic growth and decreased emissions.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to economic growth and decreased emissions.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	including new woodland on farmland, and fund larger-scale woodland and forest creation, to plant 11 million trees; and • Work towards our ambition for zero avoidable waste by 2050		
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2019)			
HM Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan			
This sets out what the Government will do to improve the environment, within a generation. This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.	The Environment Plan has the following 25 years goals:- • Clean air • Clean and plentiful water • Thriving plants and wildlife • Reducing the risks of harm from	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the 25 Year Environment Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the requirements of the 25 Year Environment Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	environmental hazards • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently • Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment • Mitigating and adapting to climate change • Minimising waste • Managing exposure to chemicals • Enhancing biosecurity		
Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019			
The strategy sets out the comprehensive actions required across all parts of government and society to improve air quality. The strategy sets out how we will:-	The Clean Air Strategy set a series of measures	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan	The SA Framework needs to

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
• protect the nation's health • protect the environment • secure clean growth and innovation • reduce emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry • monitor our progress The strategy complements three other UK government strategies: the Industrial Strategy, the Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 Year Environment Plan.	to improve air quality.	will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Table 3 – Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire documents

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy (1998)			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/leisure/countryside/access/greenways/strategies/east-derbyshire-greenway-strategy.pdf			
Derbyshire County Council along with the Countryside Commission wish to develop clear proposals for a strategic network of multi user routes through East Derbyshire.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the strategy.	The SA Framework should take account of the need for a strategic network of multi user routes through East Derbyshire.
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)			
Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group			
http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.htm			
The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. The aims of the plan are 1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats; 2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity; and 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. The objectives are:	Targets are set for a range of habitats and species: Habitat Action Plans	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should assist in the conservation and enhancement	The SA Framework should take account of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
• Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development. • Through planning control, ensure that the potential effects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. • Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves.	- Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Standing Waters - Lowland Calcareous Grassland - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland - Lowland heathland - Lowland Wet Grassland - Mixed Ash-dominated Woodland - Oak-Birch Woodland - Reedbed - Rivers and streams - Unimproved Neutral Grassland - Urban and Post-industrial Habitats - Wet Broadleaved Woodland	of biodiversity within the area.	

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	Species Action Plans - Barn Owl - Bats - Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper - Nightjar - Otter - Water Vole - White Clawed Crayfish		
Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/106679/historiclandscapecharactermap.pdf			
By mapping the local characteristics of the current landscape according to their known or likely functional origins and dates, it gives expression to the varying degrees of historical depth which are visible in today's landscapes and shows the influence of cultural behaviour and change in the structure and appearance of our surroundings. The maps produced in this work explain and complement other maps or descriptions characterising the landscape from other perspectives.	No set targets	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the local characteristics of the landscape.
Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000)			
Greenwood Partnership Board			
http://www.greenwoodforest.org.uk/images/content/pdfs/greenwood_strategic_plan.pdf			
The Greenwood Community Forest is one of twelve Community Forests established in the early 1990s to demonstrate the contribution of	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
environmental improvement to economic and social regeneration. Together, the twelve Community Forests were able to help to improve the health, well being and quality of life of over half of England's population. They aim to work in partnership to enable Nottinghamshire's communities to create, care for and to use woodlands and other high quality accessible green spaces in a sustainable way that benefits the environment, landscape and the local economy. The Strategic Plan provides an environmental framework, which describes the Greenwood area - taking account of landscape characteristics; biodiversity; agriculture; forestry; countryside access, recreation; urbanisation pressures; environmental education; and the arts, culture and tourism. It justifies the rationale for a Community Forest and identifies the strategies and the main players, which will help achieve the Community Forest over a 25 year period.		Strategic Plan should give consideration to the action plan.	needs to include an objective relating to the Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan.
Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan Part 1 & 2 (2002)			
Derbyshire County Council in partnership with Derby City Council			
Minerals Local Plan Part 1 https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/environment/planning/planning-policy/minerals-waste-development-framework/derby-and-derbyshire-minerals-local-plan-part-one.pdf Minerals Local Plan Part 2 - https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/environment/planning/planning-policy/minerals-waste-development-framework/derby-and-derbyshire-minerals-local-plan-part-two.pdf			
The Minerals Local Plan sets out detailed policies and proposals for mineral working in Derbyshire (outside the Peak National Park). Its aim is to provide for the future supply of minerals whilst ensuring that the environment is satisfactorily protected.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Minerals Local Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the mineral needs.
Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan (2005)			
Derbyshire County Council & Derby City Council			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/environment/planning/planning-policy/minerals-waste-development-framework/derby-and-derbyshire-waste-local-plan.pdf			
The waste management strategy considers the future of waste management (including how the targets may be met) throughout Derby and Derbyshire, including the area within the Peak District National Park. The waste local plan makes use of the information and policies contained in the waste management strategy.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Waste Local Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the waste needs and includes an objective for reducing overall waste consumption.
Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (2005)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/adopted-minerals-local-plan			
The Minerals Local Plan sets out detailed policies and proposals for mineral working in Nottinghamshire. Its aim is to provide for the future supply of minerals whilst ensuring that the environment is satisfactorily protected.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Minerals Local Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the mineral needs.
Derbyshire Highway Network Management Plan (2005)			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport-roads/roads-traffic/highway-network-management-plan/highway-network-management-plan.aspx			
The intention of this Highway Network Management Plan and County highway maintenance is to: • Set the maintenance policy for the highway network, within Derbyshire.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan	The SA Framework should take

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
• Ensure the network is safe for all users. • Comply with and enforce statutory obligations. • Promote the County Council priorities as set out in this plan. • Establish the principles by which an effective use of maintenance expenditure can be achieved. • Identify the standards that local people should expect. • Highlight the key issues affecting the maintenance of the County's highway network.		should give consideration to the highway network management plan.	account of the highway network needs.
Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Derbyshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=94083			
The purpose of this study was to provide a broad strategic review of the Green Belt. It was produced to underpin the 3 cities sub-regional strategy that is contained within the then East Midlands Regional Plan. The scope of the study is limited to the principles of including land within the Green Belt.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt.
Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Derbyshire (2007-2012) (2007)			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/access/improvements/rights-of-way-improvement-plan-for-derbyshire.aspx			
Derbyshire's Rights of Way Improvement Plan looks at: • the extent to which local rights of way (including footpaths, cycle tracks, bridleways, byways, open access land, trails and Greenways) meet the present and future needs of the public	Aim 1: Ensure that the existing and future public rights of way network is	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration	The SA Framework should take account of these needs.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
• the opportunities provided by local rights of way for exercise and other forms of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of our area, together with the use of the network by local people as a means to access workplaces, schools and other facilities • the accessibility of local rights of way for blind or partially sighted people and those with limited mobility or other impairments	open and available for use Aim 2: Provide an up-to-date and widely available Definitive Map and Statement Aim 3: Provide a more connected, safe and accessible network suitable for all users Aim 4: Improve the promotion, understanding and use of the network Aim 5: Encourage greater community involvement in managing local rights of way	to the Rights of Way Improvement Plan.	
Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2007)			
B.Line Housing Information Ltd			
http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/4098			
An assessment document reviewing housing market need within the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. The report outlines conditions, identifies and defines distinct sub-market areas, and highlights key housing	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should	The SA Framework needs to include an

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
issues for Greater Nottingham. The SHMA recommends that affordable housing policy targets should be developed by each local authority. Further needs updates to the assessment were also prepared in 2009 and 2012 to reflect up to date cost and revenue figures:- • Nottingham's update 2009 study (http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/4098) • Broxtowe's update 2012 (http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/4099) • Gedling's update 2012 (https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpdexamination/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/localplanningdocument/LPD_HOU_04_Gedling_Borough_Council_Housing_Market_Assessment_Update_April_2012.pdf) • Rushcliffe's update 2012 (https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/lp2examination/KSHOU01%20Nottingham%20Core%20Affordable%20Housing%20Viability%20Assessment%20Report%20(Rushcliffe).pdf)		consider the latest findings of the assessment.	objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008)			
EDAW AECOM			
https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/63751			
This is a plan to promote the River Trent as a major strategic Green Infrastructure resource, including biodiversity, access, marketing, management etc.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the Trent River Park Vision.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)			
Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council and Nottingham Regeneration Limited			
https://www.nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk/d/aAXCLr1			
A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is a planning tool that helps local authorities steer new developments away from high flood risk areas. This document is a study carried out by consultants into flood risk from the River Leen and Daybrook. A Non-Technical (Summary of Key Findings) Report is also available here https://www.nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk/d/aAXCLY0	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008)			
The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group			
http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nottsairqualityimprovementstrategy2008.pdf			
This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public. The objectives are:- • Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change. • Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population. • To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account the requirements.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to air quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008)			
Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council			
https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpdexamination/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/localplanningdocument/LPD-GRO-16%20appraisal%20of%20sustainable%20urban%20extensions%202008.pdf			
This report represents the final assessment in the supplementary work (Assessment of Sustainable Urban Extensions) for the Nottingham Core Housing Market's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). It accepts that it is not possible for the amount of new housing required by the RSS to be built on brownfield land and that a proportion will need to be built on greenfield land. It provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations, and suggests the density of housing that sites could accommodate.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration as appropriate.	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.
Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/sustainableenergynottsmain.pdf			
The Policy Framework aims to inform local development planning by providing evidence for the case for higher energy performance standards in new development across the county.	Advisory targets for phased proportion of low/zero carbon contribution in new domestic/non domestic development in order to support policy development.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should seek to contribute towards carbon reduction in new development.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop renewable energy resource.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=94091 (report excluding appendices available. Full report available on CD on request.)			
Landscape character assessment is a technique used to identify what makes a place unique. Characterisation involves assessing the physical components of a landscape alongside cultural influences. This study looked at the landscape of Greater Nottingham and will provide part of the evidence base for the local authorities' Local Plans.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should consider the findings of the Landscape Character Assessment.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect and enhance the landscape character.
Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009)			
Three Dragons			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/gedling_bc_final_viability_report_(nov_2009)_-_corrected.pdf			
The study was published in 2009 to build on the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The study looks at whether developments of new housing would be viable with different levels of affordable housing in different area. Developments in areas with higher house prices and land values will potentially support more affordable housing than other areas with lower house prices and land values. The study considers two main approaches to setting affordable housing percentages:- • Retain the Local Plan target of affordable housing. • Adopt differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values.	Proposes adoption of differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration as appropriate.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
6Cs Green Infrastructure Study (2010)			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Leicester City Council/Leicester County Council/ Nottingham City Council/ Nottinghamshire County Council/ Derby City Council & Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/6Cs_GI_Strategy_Executive_Summary_2010.pdf (summary) https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/11109009R_Volume%201_Final_06-10.pdf (volume 1) https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/11109009R_Volume%202_Final_06-10.pdf (volume 2) https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/11109009R_Volume%203_Final_06-10.pdf (volume 3) https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/11109009R_Volume%204_Final_06-10.pdf (volume 4) https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/11109009R_Volume%205_Final_06-10.pdf (volume 5) https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/11109009R_Volume%206_Final_06-10.pdf (volume 6)			
The 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy is a long term vision is to protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements in and around the three cities of Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, connecting with their surrounding towns and villages.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Green Infrastructure Study.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to developing and improving Green Infrastructure networks.
Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth Study (2010)			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council			
https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpdexamination/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/localplanningdocument/GN-SLFG-Feb2010.pdf			
The report provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations in the areas that lie outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area. The study takes into account a variety of factors including environmental, economic, infrastructure, transport and landscape. The report sets out the results for each of the 34 assessment areas, and provides a brief overview of the potential growth, and of the constraints to growth for each area.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.
Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=174916			
This study establishes a common means of measuring and assessing settlements in terms of residents access to jobs, shopping, education and other services by walking, cycling and public transport.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should consider the findings of this study.	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.
The Relationship Between Household Size and Dwelling Size in Future Housing Provision (2010)			
Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners			
https://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Environment-and-Planning/Housing_Strategy/Dwelling_Size_Research_Nottingham_Core_HMA_tcm20-136326.pdf			
The purpose of the study was to examine current demographic and housing market information and consult with stakeholders in order to	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
decide upon a 'direction of travel' for the type of housing that needs to be delivered in the sub-region; to examine the potential impact that an ageing population and migration would have on the relationship between household size and dwelling size; to inform the development of robust and effective strategies regarding dwelling delivery; and to develop a toolkit to assist in developing housing mixes that can be applied to sites of different sizes and with different levels of strategic importance.		Strategic Plan should give consideration as appropriate.	needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010)			
Nottingham Growth Point Partnership			
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/192954			
The study identifies that the water resource situation in the East Midlands is significantly constrained and reinforces the importance of managing the demand for water. A planned programme of measures to improve water supply means that growth should not be constrained. It suggests that consumption could be reduced both by Councils having policies that support the water company's efficiency measures and by building new housing to water consumption standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3/4. New housing development should occur in the lowest flood risk zones (the study does not take into account non-residential development); in all cases, development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1. In addition, the effect of climate change should also be taken into consideration, which is likely to increase the extent of the flood zones. Surface water flooding should also be a material planning consideration. New developments should apply sustainable drainage techniques to control flood risk, whilst also providing benefit in terms of water quality, amenity value and green infrastructure targets. The need for	The study recommends that new households should achieve at least Level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to reduce demand. Development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account the Water Cycle Study.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the demand for water and surface water flooding.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
a further Detailed Study is identified which should examine wastewater treatment and/or river / catchment water quality modelling in more detail.			
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)			
Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water			
(available on CD on request)			
This is a study carried out by consultants into flood risk from the River Trent and its key tributaries through the Nottingham Housing Market Area on behalf of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Partnership. The SFRA draws upon updated river modelling and survey data to predict how the River Trent and its key tributaries will react during various flood events.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash (2011)			
Peter Fletcher Associates Ltd			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Housing/Housing_Needs_and_Research/Final_Main_report_-_Older_People_Hsg_Needs._May_2011_tcm20-198610.pdf			
This is a study of the housing needs of older people. It was carried out across Nottinghamshire Housing Market Areas which include Erewash. The study outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.	No set targets.	The issues will need to be addressed in the Greater Nottingham	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		Strategic Plan to meet the range of housing needs of older people.	seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Nottinghamshire Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (2011)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/public-transport/plans-strategies-policies/local-transport-plan			
The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for Nottinghamshire County Council's administrative area (excluding Nottingham City) up to 2026. It has been developed with a view to achieving economic, environmental and health benefits to local citizens and businesses. Transport's role in supporting the economy and enabling enterprise, reducing carbon emissions from transport, maintaining the current transport assets and providing and enhancing an integrated transport system are core themes of this strategy.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should support the objectives of the Local Transport Plan.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Local Transport Plan.
Derbyshire Local Transport Plan Three (2011–2026) (2011)			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport-roads/transport-plans/ltp3/local-transport-plan-three.aspx			
Plan sets out Derbyshire's transport strategy and a path towards transport investment that will result in a more sustainable and healthy transport system, managing carbon emissions and improving public health and safety, which also supports the local and sub-regional economy.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should support the objectives of the Local Transport Plan.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Local Transport Plan.
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109118/waste-core-strategy-1.pdf			
The Waste Core Strategy is a strategic document which sets out overall planning policy towards existing and future waste management facilities within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. It will be the basis for determining planning applications for all future waste management development and gives guidance on the broad location and type of waste management facilities that we want to encourage. It also provides the context for the later policy documents that will follow.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Waste Local Plan.	The SA Framework needs to take account of the waste needs and include objective for reducing overall waste consumption.
Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/ACS%20Main%20Publication%20First%20Draft%20(August%202014)%203-9-14.pdf			
The Aligned Core Strategies set out, along with other matters, its vision, strategic objectives, delivery strategy and spatial policies for future development. The plans cover from 2011 to 2028.	7,250 new homes: - Approx 4,045 homes in and adjoining built up area of Nottingham - Approx 1,300 homes adjoining Hucknall Sub Regional Centre	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to revisit the policies in the Aligned Core Strategies.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the objectives of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	- Up to 1,945 homes in three Key Settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead - Up to 260 homes in other villages. 22,000 sq m of new office and research development and 10 hectares of new and relocating industrial and warehouse uses. 10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing depending on location.		
Employment Land Forecasting Study Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA (2015)			
Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP) was commissioned to prepare			
https://nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/160643			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
This study provides evidence on economic prospects and employment land forecasts for the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area (HMA) and the Nottingham Outer HMA. This study helps to identify future employment land needs and guiding economic development over the period to 2033 for the commissioning authorities. On this basis, the study considers future quantitative land and floorspace requirements and any related qualitative factors for individual sectors or employment uses.	Includes estimates for future floorspace needs for LPAs and the HMA.	Follow the recommendations of the report in allocating sites and developing employment policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the employment provision meets the needs of the area.
Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Retail Study (2015)			
Carter Jonas			
http://nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/162183			
This provides evidence on the need and capacity for both comparison and convenience retail floorspace in the study area during the plan period. The study updates the findings of the previous Retail Study undertaken in 2008 by consultants DTZ. This would inform decisions on allocations for retail and town centre boundaries to be included in the Local Plan.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the retail study.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the retail floorspace provision meets the needs of the area.
South Nottinghamshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014-2029 (2016)			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Broxtowe BC, Gedling BC, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe BC			
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/161752%20			
The purpose of this assessment is to establish the additional permanent pitch provision requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller population in the Local Authority areas of Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Borough from 2014 to 2029.	Identified accommodation requirements for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should ensure that the accommodation needs are considered.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum (2017)			
AECOM			
http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/5574			
This addendum is to refresh studies to inform planners and developers with the latest flood risk policy, guidance and data availability since the publication of the two documents; the River Leen & Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) and the Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010).	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020 (2011)			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/environment/conservation/ecology/lowland-derbyshire-biodiversity-action-plan/lowland-derbyshire-biodiversity-action-plan-lbap-2011-2020.pdf			
The biodiversity action plan introduced a new, logical and spatial approach to Biodiversity Action Planning within our area. The principle is to ensure the right habitats and species were protected and enhanced in each area.	Maintenance, Management & Creation of Habitats: Woodland Sami-natural Grassland Heathland Wetland Arable	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to ensure that new development respects any identified Biodiversity assets and improves biodiversity conditions.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan Assessment.
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-2020			
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust			
https://www.bolsover.gov.uk/images/LIVE/P/Plan_EB_DWT_Strategic_Plan_2015to20_1412.pdf			
The Wildlife Trusts have a vision where wildlife moves freely through our countryside, towns and cities; Living Landscapes. By restoring, recreating and reconnecting wildlife habitats, landscapes and communities we will create living landscapes; areas where wildlife thrives and communities benefit from the services that healthy ecosystems provide.	Restoring, recreating and reconnecting wildlife habitats, landscapes and communities in:- - Derwent Valley - Derby City	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to ensure that new development supports the	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	- Trent Valley - White Peak - Erewash Valley/ Coalfields	retention of identified wildlife habitats.	
Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2023			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/social-health/health-and-wellbeing/about-public-health/health-and-wellbeing-board/health-and-wellbeing-strategy/health-and-wellbeing-strategy.aspx			
At a local and national level health systems are working together to develop a 'person-centered' approach to health that focuses on the holistic needs of the individual. This approach requires health and wellbeing partners to work together to enable people to remain healthy and independent for as long as possible, working in a joined-up way across a wide range of sectors including health, social care, housing and education to create environments that support good health. The health and wellbeing strategy sets out 5 priorities:- • Enable people in Derbyshire to live healthy lives. • Work to lower levels of air pollution. • Build mental health and wellbeing across the life course. • Support our vulnerable populations to live in well-planned and healthy homes. • Strengthen opportunities for quality employment and lifelong learning.	To reduce health inequalities and improve health and wellbeing across all stages of life by working in partnership with our communities.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to consider the needs of individuals health and wellbeing when identifying major development sites.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
Green Lanes Action Plan 2012-2017			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/access/green-lane-action-plan/green-lane-action-plan.aspx			
This Action Plan takes on board lessons learned over the past years including the ongoing period of implementation of the Rights of Way	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Improvement Plan. It sets down the Council's strategy for managing motorised vehicular use of routes throughout the County.		Strategic Plan will need to consider the action plan in the event of allocating sites within rural areas that may impact on the rural road network.	needs to reflect the priorities of the Green Lane Action Plan.
Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment (2018)			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://observatory.derbyshire.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/reports/documents/economic/LEA.pdf			
The purpose of the 2018 Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment is to provide a picture of how the county's economy is currently performing against core economic indicators, along with how things have changed since the last Local Economic Assessment in 2014.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to consider current economic conditions in making suitable provision of employment land.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment.
Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement			
Derbyshire County Council			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/business/economic/derbyshire-economic-strategy-statement.pdf			
The Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement brings together the ambitions and growth objectives of all the local authorities, private and third sector partners across Derbyshire and sets out the opportunities to drive economic growth.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to consider current economic conditions in its approach to enhancing Erewash's economy.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement.
East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan (2015)			
East Midlands Airport			
https://live-webadmin-media.s3.amazonaws.com/media/2935/ema-sdp-2015-summary.pdf https://live-webadmin-media.s3.amazonaws.com/media/2931/ema-sdp-2015-economy-and-surface-access.pdf https://live-webadmin-media.s3.amazonaws.com/media/2934/ema-sdp-2015-land-use.pdf https://live-webadmin-media.s3.amazonaws.com/media/2933/ema-sdp-2015-community.pdf https://live-webadmin-media.s3.amazonaws.com/media/2932/ema-sdp-2015-environment.pdf			
The Sustainable Development Plan sets out the strategic context for the long-term development of East Midlands Airport.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to understand the economic importance of East Midlands Airport and	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the East Midlands Airport Sustainable

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		make suitable provision for enhanced transport links and access to the airport.	Development Plan.
Lower Trent & Erewash Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013)			
Environment Agency			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/291403/LIT_3309_b5e317.pdf			
This Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Lower Trent & Erewash area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will work alongside abstraction requirements and encourage more sustainable use of water resources when allocating strategic sites.	The SA framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Lower Trent & Erewash Abstraction Licensing Strategy.
The Landscape character of Derbyshire (fourth edition, 2014)			
Derbyshire County Council			
https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/landscape-character.aspx			
This Landscape character of Derbyshire document has allowed Derbyshire County Council to re-evaluate data collected as part of the original	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham	The SA framework will

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
landscape character assessment, to take stock of changes to the planning and regulatory system, and to reflect on how the work has helped inform and guide landscape change in the intervening period.		Strategic Plan will need to consider the varying landscape type when allocating strategic development sites.	need to understand the importance of landscape and the impacts upon it through new strategic sites.
Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2019-2028 (2019)			
Nottingham City Council			
https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/aYjlegG			
The strategy is the outcome of a series of workshops held with stakeholders during 2016 and 2017 to review the Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008) and incorporates the most recent evidence into the adverse effects on human health and the environment and strategies for reducing emissions and exposure of all forms of air pollution. Two aims of the air quality strategy are:- 1. To reduce average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter in Nottinghamshire (which will ultimately lead to a reduction in air quality management areas in Nottinghamshire); and 2. To reduce the estimated proportion of disease and deaths attributable to air pollution (encompassing particles, nitrogen dioxide and other air pollutants).	Four strategic objectives include:- • Place making and development for good air quality; • Enable to shift to zero and low emission transport to reduce emissions; • Reduce, minimize and prevent	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	emission from industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic sources and activity; and • Engagement and communication for behaviour change.		

Table 4 – Broxtowe Borough Council documents

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Broxtowe Borough Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020 (2010)			
Broxtowe Borough Council			
https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/1407/sustainable-community-strategy-for-2010-2020.pdf			
The Sustainable Community Strategy was created by the Broxtowe Partnership following consultation with local people to set out a long term vision for the Borough. The Broxtowe Borough Partnership brings together many different organisations to work together for the good of Broxtowe. Through consultation with residents, businesses, statutory organisations and voluntary and community groups, the Partnership has developed a Sustainable Community Strategy that seeks to reflect the needs and address the issues and concerns that affect the local community. The broad aim of the plan is to enhance the quality of life in Broxtowe.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account of the Sustainable Community Strategy.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reflect the principles of the Sustainable Community Strategy.
Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Broxtowe Borough Council (2015)			
Broxtowe Borough Council			
https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/3155/usa_broxtowe-2015-opt.pdf			
This report is designed to provide the public with information relating to the local air quality in Broxtowe.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		that minimise emissions.	improving air quality.
Broxtowe Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)			
Broxtowe Borough Council			
https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/2545/contaminated-land-strategy.pdf			
This strategy details how Broxtowe Borough Council, in accordance with its duty under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, will inspect the land in its borough for contamination. It details how the Council will take a rational, ordered and efficient approach to this inspection. The Council will use all available information and a risk based approach both in the initial screening process and then again in the detailed inspection of sites to identify 'contaminated land'. An inspection programme will commence following the assessment of appropriate historic information with the Council producing a public register of any land designated as 'contaminated land' as defined in part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The process of investigating and remediating such land is intended to ensure that all land in the borough is suitable for use and does not pose unacceptable risks to people, the environment, water and property.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	The SA Framework needs to reflect priorities of the Contaminated Land Strategy as appropriate.
Housing Strategy 2015-2020 (2015)			
Broxtowe Borough Council			
https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/media/4139/broxtowe-housing-strategy-2015-2020.pdf			
The Housing Strategy 2010-2015 addresses the housing challenges due to the significant changes to national and regional policy. The housing strategy is driven by local priorities and sets out how the Council will continue to work to meet the housing needs of local residents. Agreed in consultation with partners, stakeholders and residents, the identified	Detailed action plan with concise delivery targets	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the strategic	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
priorities and key areas, which frame the strategic direction for housing in the borough, remain unchanged. 1. Delivering decent homes 2. Providing new and affordable homes 3. Developing safe and inclusive communities 4. Special and supported housing need		actions and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	Housing Strategy as appropriate.
Conservation Area Character Appraisals (Attenborough Village Appraisal (2009), Attenborough, Barratt Lane (2009), Beeston, St John's Grove (2009), Beeston West End (2009), Bramcote (2008), Cottage Grove (2008), Eastwood (2007), Kimberley Town Centre (2007) Stapleford, Church Street (2011) and Stapleford, Nottingham Road (2011)			
Broxtowe Borough Council			
https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/for-you/planning/conservation-areas			
A character appraisal defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area. It identifies those elements that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. It also identifies those elements that detract from the character and appearance of the area, which offer an opportunity for enhancement.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account the Conservation Area Character Appraisals.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the Conservation Areas.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (ongoing)			
Broxtowe Borough Council			
https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/for-you/planning/planning-policy/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment-shlaa			
An annual review of potential housing sites. The assessment includes land that has come forward from a range of sources, including sites that have planning permission and sites that have been put forward by landowners and developers.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give	Sites included in the SHLAA, which are considered

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		consideration to the latest SHLAA assessment and consider potential suitable sites to inform site allocations.	strategic in size, will need to be appraised as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process, either as reasonable alternatives or as allocations.
Broxtowe Part 2 Local Plan 2018-2028 (2019)			
Broxtowe Borough Council			
https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/for-you/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/part-2-local-plan/adoption			
In addition to the strategic policies contained within the Aligned Core Strategy, the part 2 Local Plan provides detailed policies to help deliver specific allocations and help in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Broxtowe Part 2 Local Plan.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Broxtowe Part 2 Local Plan.

Table 5 – Erewash Borough Council documents

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Erewash Core Strategy (2014)			
Erewash Borough Council			
https://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Final_Core_Strategy_-_Version_for_Website.pdf			
The Core Strategy contains 20 strategic policies which, through their implementation, will assist the Borough to achieve its long-term growth requirements out to 2028.	Affordable Housing – 1200 over plan period Market Housing - 6250 over plan period 42,900 sq m Offices and Research development delivered over plan period	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to revisit the policies in the Erewash Core Strategy.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the objectives of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.
Erewash Local Plan Saved Policies 2005 (Amended 2014) (2014)			
Erewash Borough Council			
https://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Erewash_Local_Plan_Saved_Policies_2005_amended_2014_v2.pdf			
In addition to the strategic policies contained within the Erewash Core Strategy, a large number of largely non-strategic planning guidance are included as part of the Borough's Saved Policies document. Content originates from a succession of adopted Local Plans produced from the 1990s onwards, although scoping work undertaken around the time of the	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will replace the relevant saved policies in the	The SA Framework needs to reflect the objectives of the Greater

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Core Strategy's adoption show policies to still remain in broad conformity with national planning guidance.		Local Plan 2005.	Nottingham Strategic Plan.
Ilkeston Gateway Supplementary Planning Document (2015)			
Erewash Borough Council			
https://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Planning/Ilkeston_Gateway_SPD.pdf			
This Supplementary Planning Document has been prepared in order to provide a clear set of planning directions going forward for the area between Ilkeston town centre and the new Ilkeston railway station, the 'Ilkeston Gateway'	Maximizing the economic potential of a presently under utilized area next to Ilkeston railway station.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to revisit the special status of the Ilkeston gateway area and consider identifying potentially suitable sites for employment-based site allocations.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives of the Supplementary Planning Document.
Stanton Regeneration Site Supplementary Planning Document (2017)			
Erewash Borough Council			
https://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Planning/Stanton/Adopted_Stanton_Regeneration_Site_Supplementary_Planning_Document_SPD.pdf			
This Supplementary Planning Document provides a Masterplan to enable the comprehensive redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site. The Supplementary Planning Document will reduce uncertainty for developers, and so help to bring this complex site forward.	Aid regeneration of a strategic brownfield site.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to	The SA Framework needs to reflect the

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		revisit the site's continued suitability as a strategic allocation.	objectives of the Supplementary Planning Document.
Erewash Conservation Character Appraisals and Management Plans (Breaston (2012), Draycott (2013), Ilkeston (2009), Long Eaton Lace Factories (2005), Long Eaton Town Centre (2005), Sandiacre Canal Side and Cloud Side (2014), Sandiacre Lock (2013), Sheet Stores, Stanton-by-Dale (2011) and West Hallam (2011))			
Erewash Borough Council			
https://www.erewash.gov.uk/index.php/conservation/appraisals.html			
A character appraisal defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area. It identifies those elements that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. It also identifies those elements that detract from the character and appearance of the area, which offer an opportunity for enhancement.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account the Conservation Character Appraisals and Management Plans.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the Conservation Areas.
Air Quality Annual Status Report (2017)			
Erewash Borough Council			
https://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/EBC/web-files/environmental-health/Environmental_Permitting/ASR__2017_Final.pdf			
This Annual Status Report is designed to provide the public with information relating to the local air quality in Erewash.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan	The SA Framework needs to

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (ongoing)			
Erewash Borough Council			
https://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/SHLAA_2014_ASSESSMENTS.pdf (2014) https://www.erewash.gov.uk/index.php/evidence-base/shlaa-2018-and-five-year-supply.html (2018 ongoing)			
An annual review of potential housing sites. The assessment includes land that has come forward from a range of sources, including sites that have planning permission and sites that have been put forward by landowners and developers.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the latest SHLAA assessment and consider potential suitable sites to inform site allocations.	Sites included in the SHLAA, which are considered strategic in size, will need to be appraised as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process, either as reasonable alternatives or as allocations.

Table 6 – Gedling Borough Council documents

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Gedling Borough Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2009)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/affordable_housing_spd_final_dec2009.pdf			
This has been prepared to help the Council secure affordable housing through the planning system. The document contains 3 key elements which will affect the delivery of affordable housing within the Borough:- • Threshold - the Borough Council will seek the provision of affordable housing on sites of 15 dwellings or greater; • Percentage of affordable housing required - the Borough Council will require the provision of 10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing in different sub markets within the Borough; and • Commuted sums - affordable housing will normally be delivered on site. However, under certain circumstances, this may be waived in favour of a commuted sum.	- 10% affordable housing in the Newstead and Colwick/Netherfield sub-markets - 20% affordable housing in the Arnold/Bestwood, Calverton and Carlton sub-markets - 30% affordable housing in the Arnold/Mapperley, Bestwood St Albans, Gedling Rural North and Gedling Rural South sub-markets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account of the Supplementary Planning Document.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Gedling Borough Housing Strategy 2010-2014 (2010)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/housing/housingstrategy			
It sets out the objectives for housing up to 2014, a period that fits with the life of the Local Investment Plan for Greater Nottingham. The Strategy forms an integral part of the Sustainable Community Strategy and describes how the housing objectives will contribute to the Vision of Gedling in 2026 that we have agreed with local residents and stakeholders. The objectives for housing in the borough are: • Quality - Improving the standard of housing in Gedling. • Neighbourhoods - Building safe and strong communities. • Inclusion - Making sure everyone can access the type of housing they need. • Supply - Managing the supply of homes that Gedling needs for the future. The Housing Strategy does not cover how many new homes should be built in Gedling or where they should be located.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Housing Strategy as appropriate.
Air Quality Action Plan for Gedling Borough Council (2012)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/buildingcontrol/AQ_Action_Plan%20FINAL.pdf			
The Air Quality Action Plan has been prepared to address the air quality problems identified along the A60 Mansfield Road. The objective of the Action Plan is to set out the local actions that will be implemented to improve air quality and work toward meeting the objectives. Policy	No set targets. However the action plan measures are scheduled as:-	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to address air	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Guidance (PG09) outlines that an air quality Action Plan must include the following: - Quantification of the source contributions to the predicted exceedences of the relevant objectives; this will allow the Action Plan measures to be effectively targeted; - Evidence that all available options have been considered; - How the local authority will use its powers and also work in conjunction with other organisations in pursuit of the air quality objectives; - Clear timescales in which the authority and other organisations and agencies propose to implement the measures within its plan; - Where possible, quantification of the expected impacts of the proposed measures and an indication as to whether the measures will be sufficient to meet the air quality objectives. Where feasible, data on emissions could be included as well as data on concentrations where possible; and - How the local authority intends to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.	1. Improve links with Local Planning and Development Framework 2. Improve links with Local Transport Strategy 3. Target reductions in emissions from Buses 4. Target reductions in emissions from Heavy and Light Goods Vehicles 5. Public Transport 6. Traffic Control and Management 7. Promoting Travel Choices 8. GBC waste collection 9. Promotion of Cycling and Walking 10. Travel Plans	quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	11. Communication and Education 12. Parking Control and Management 13. Target reductions in emissions from Taxis 14. Target reductions in emissions from the Council Fleet & Contract Vehicles. 15. Encourage the uptake of alternative fuels. 16. Park and Ride 16. Low Emission Zone 17. Re-routing Freight Operators		
Gedling Borough Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2013)			
Gedling Borough Council			
https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpdexamination/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/localplanningdocument/LPD_OPE_03_Green_Space_Strategy_2012_2017.pdf			
The Purpose of the Green Spaces Strategy is to:	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan	The SA Framework needs to

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
- Provide a strategic vision, a set of aims, a robust evidence base and, a set of objectives that together provide a strategic framework for the planning, development and management of parks and open spaces - Protect and improve Gedling Borough's accessible parks and open spaces to meet community needs and aspirations - Provide the Council with a robust basis for making development decisions and negotiating planning green space gain - Identify ways in which parks and open spaces can be improved in a coordinated way whilst providing value for money. Five aims: 1. To enhance peoples quality of life through the provision of sufficient accessible, attractive green places. 2. To promote the central role that green spaces play in contributing to the Boroughs biodiversity, sustainability and heritage. 3. To providing open spaces and play and sports facilities to enable residents to undertake a wide range of recreational and educational activities for healthy living. 4. To actively involve the community in their local open spaces. 5. Increasing participation in green spaces for sport and recreation.		should take into account the Green Space Strategy.	reflect the priorities of the Green Space Strategy as appropriate.
Contaminated Land Strategy for Gedling Borough Council (2014)			
Gedling Borough Council			
https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/environmentalhealth/DRAFTGBC%20ContamLand%20Strategy_2014.pdf			
This strategy details how Gedling Borough Council will inspect the land in its Borough for contamination. It details how the Council will take a rational, ordered and efficient approach to this inspection.	No set targets	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the key priorities and	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Contaminated

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	Land Strategy as appropriate.
Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment (2018)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/amrand5yhlsa/5YL2018.pdf			
The purpose is to monitor and review the housing supply against the housing requirement. Gedling Borough Council currently has a 5.10 year supply.	Target based on past completions and remaining dwellings to build.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the findings.	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (ongoing)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/shlaa			
The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the latest	The SA Framework needs to include objective which seeks to ensure that the

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		SHLAA assessment.	housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans (Bestwood Village (2005), Calverton (2007), Lambley (2007), Linby (2011), Papplewick (2018) and Woodborough (2017))			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/heritage/conservationareas			
A character appraisal defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area. It identifies those elements that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. It also identifies those elements that detract from the character and appearance of the area, which offer an opportunity for enhancement.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account the Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans.	The SA Framework needs to include objective relating to the Conservation Areas.
Local Planning Document Part 2 Local Plan (2018)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpd			
In addition to the strategic policies contained within the Aligned Core Strategy, the part 2 Local Plan provides detailed policies to help deliver specific allocations and help in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Local	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Local Planning Document.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		Planning Document.	

Table 7 – Nottingham City Council documents

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
A Waste-Less Nottingham – Waste Strategy 2010-2030 (2010)			
Nottingham City Council			
http://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/Data/West%20Area%20Committee/20100714/Agenda/NottinghamDraftWasteStrategyMay2010Final%20-%2043887.pdf			
This Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the aims and intentions for delivery of the waste management service provided by the City Council. This includes the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of wastes from households, some commercial premises (known as trade waste), and other council supporting services to reduce the amount of waste we generate. The combination of both household waste and other wastes collected by the City Council is known as Municipal Waste.	The plan identifies the following 5 key actions which the strategy aims to deliver:- - To produce the lowest amount of household waste per person of any Core City in England. - To increase the amount of reuse and recycling from just over a third of our waste at present to the majority of household waste (55%+). - To transform the management of	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Waste Strategy.	The SA Framework should take account of the waste needs and includes objective for reducing overall waste consumption.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	trade waste and other (non household) wastes by providing new services and infrastructure to reduce, recycle and recover energy. - To save an additional 3 - 6000 tonnes of carbon dioxide2 per year by recovering resources and energy from waste, helping to combat climate change - making the carbon savings by the waste management service around 16 - 19,000 tonnes of CO2 / year, this is 25 - 30% of the City Council emissions, e.g. from heating		

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
	buildings, vehicle usage, street lighting etc. - To recover around 47 million kilowatt hours of energy from waste using the Energy from Waste plant at Eastcroft with associated District Heating and electricity generation scheme, and by also processing food and other organic waste in a technology known as Anaerobic Digestion. This also contributes to the Sustainable Energy Strategy targets.		
The Nottingham Growth Plan (2012)			
Nottingham City Council			
http://nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/178607			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
The Growth Plan provides a framework for working in partnership with a whole range of stakeholders across the public and private sectors to bring economic growth by encouraging more businesses and jobs into the City and making sure that citizens have the skills to be successful in those jobs. It sets out how the City Council and its partners will develop a highly skilled, science and technology based, low carbon economy within Nottingham by 2020. The three key themes are fostering enterprise, developing a skilled workforce and building 21st century infrastructure. The Growth Plan seeks to diversify the City's economy, noting that the current emphasis on service sector jobs, and a reliance on the public sector, makes the economy less resilient. Whilst it concludes that the emphasis on service sector jobs is a key strength, the economy needs to be readjusted and reconnected with its historical roots as a centre for manufacturing excellence and enterprise to ensure ongoing resilience. Whilst it concludes that the emphasis on service sector jobs is a key strength, the economy needs to be readjusted and reconnected with its historical roots as a centre for manufacturing excellence and enterprise to ensure ongoing resilience. An important part of the Growth Plan's proposals is the establishment and development of the Creative Quarter in Nottingham City Centre (including both the Lace Market and Hockley), aimed at supporting the creation and growth of business.	Targets around the economy and employment.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Growth Plan and incorporate the Creative Quarter ambitions.	The SA Framework should include objective relating to economic growth.
City Centre Time & Place Plan (2013)			
Nottingham City Council			
http://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/documents/s4984/Time%20and%20Place%20Plan%20Part%201.pdf			
The City Centre Time & Place Plan provides a spatial context for the future development of the City Centre, and along with the Creative Quarter,	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
proposes the development of three further City Centre 'Quarters', each with its own unique character. It sets out broad principles for development within these quarters which are reflected in the Land and Planning Policies Document.		Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Time & Place Plan and incorporate the Quarters.	needs to reflect the ambitions of the Time & Place Plan.
The Nottingham Plan to 2020			
Nottingham City Council			
https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/research-areas/nottingham-key-strategies			
This Sustainable Community Strategy sets the overall strategic direction and long term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the City of Nottingham. The strategy is informed by both evidence reviews and local aspirations. It provides the overarching vision and aims for all the City's other public strategies and plans, including the Local Area Agreement.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	The SA Framework needs to include objective to reflect the principles of the Nottingham Plan.
Quality Homes for All – Nottingham's Housing Strategy 2018-2021 (2018)			
Nottingham City Council			
https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/information-for-residents/housing/strategic-housing/the-citys-housing-strategy			
This housing strategy sets out the housing priorities for Nottingham City Council and its partners over the next three years and how they will deliver them. All of the objectives in the strategy are aimed at achieving the housing vision for Nottingham: that all citizens can access a good quality	No set targets	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
home, irrespective of whether it is rented from a social landlord, let by a private landlord, or owner occupied.		to the Housing Strategy.	Housing Strategy as appropriate.
Nottingham City Energy Strategy 2010-2020 (2010)			
Nottingham City Council			
http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/5852			
This Strategy provides an overarching framework for the City's plans, programmes and initiatives relating to sustainable energy supply and use to 2020: - cutting emissions, - maintaining energy security, - maximising economic opportunities, and - protecting the most vulnerable. The Strategy and the associated action plan will ensure that Nottingham accelerates the development, use and value of its energy resource and energy efficiency potential.	The Action Plan prioritises the delivery of: - A 26% reduction of carbon dioxide emissions against 2005 levels, - 20% of the City's own energy generated from low or zero carbon sources by the target date of 2020, as set out in the local Sustainable Community Strategy.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Energy Strategy.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Energy Strategy as appropriate.
Breathing Space – Revitalising Nottingham's open and green spaces (2010-2020) (2010)			
Nottingham City Council			
https://nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=171438			
The Revised Strategy for Nottingham's Open and Green Spaces. The revised 'Breathing Space' embeds the strategic framework, seeking to add	No set targets	The Greater Nottingham	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
value and revitalise the City of Nottingham's open and green spaces. Nottingham's first 'Breathing Space' strategic document was adopted in 2007 and has proved invaluable in providing a strategic approach towards the future planning, development and management of the open and green spaces network within the City in order to make a contribution to its citizens' quality of life. Since the adoption of Breathing Space there has been a great deal of work completed to ensure that the strategic approach to the management of open and green spaces in the City is further developed and implemented. This work has been shaped by the two audits that have been completed - the PPG17 and Outdoor Sports Playing Pitch Assessment - and through typology specific work including the Food Growing Framework, Allotment Strategy, Play Management Plan and the joint work with other Departments in the City which has produced the Area Commentaries and Impact Assessment Toolkit.		Strategic Plan will need to reflect the objectives of the Breathing Space document.	needs to reflect the priorities of the Breathing Space document as appropriate.
Nottingham Outdoor Sport Strategy (2010)			
Ashley Godfrey Associates			
An audit of all playing pitches, other outdoor sports, changing and ancillary facilities including parking, public transport accessibility etc, school and college facilities (primary, secondary and tertiary) with special attention being paid to their availability for community use. The audit also focuses on multi use games areas used for sport, recreation and training.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Energy Strategy.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to improving health and reducing

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
			health inequalities.
Nottingham Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan Update (2018)			
Nottingham City Council (KKP)			
http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/5853			
The Strategy provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities between 2017 and 2028. The purpose to the strategy is to provide:- • A vision for the future improvement and prioritisation of outdoor sports facilities. • A number of aims to help deliver the recommendations and actions. • A series of sport by sport recommendations which provide a strategic framework for sport led improvements to provision • A range of sport by sport and local authority wide scenarios to help inform policy recommendations and prioritisation of actions. • A series of strategic recommendations which provide a strategic framework for the improvement, maintenance, development and, as appropriate, rationalisation of provision. • A prioritised area-by-area action plan to address key issues.	Ensure sufficient provision of formal playing pitches within the City.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should consider the findings of this assessment particularly on the release of lapse playing pitch sites.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to improving health and reducing health inequalities.
Food Growing Framework 2012-2015 (2012)			
Nottingham City Council			
https://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/documents/s11710/DD0012.pdf			
The Food Growing Framework outlines the way in which Nottingham City Council's Parks and Open Spaces Service will work to encourage and support local food growing. The Food Growing Framework will contribute to a range of local policies and plans and in particular supports the delivery of the 'Locally sourced food' action programme of Nottingham's Sustainable Community Strategy.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the key priorities of the	The SA Framework needs to include objective

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		Food Growing Framework and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	relating to local food growing.
Nottingham City Council Biodiversity Position Statement 2011-2020 – 'Ambitious for Wildlife'			
Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/157687			
The City Council is committed to protecting, enhancing, monitoring and raising awareness of biodiversity and recognises the benefits for both wildlife and people's wellbeing. The council has developed an action plan to ensure biodiversity is safeguarded, developed, created and promoted within the City. Four aims for biodiversity in the City and across the Council:- 1 Make consideration towards biodiversity within all functions of the Council; 2 Promote and encourage the incorporation of biodiversity enhancements into the overall design of new developments and open spaces; 3 Maximise opportunities for biodiversity gain through Council wide initiatives; and 4 Ensure protection is given to key species and habitats.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the key priorities of the Biodiversity Position Statement and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Biodiversity Position Statement as appropriate.
Nottingham City Centre Urban Design Guide (2009)			
Nottingham City Centre			
https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d180638			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
The Urban Design Guide analyses the City Centre and the characteristics that make it work and make it special. These are developed into a series of design rules to guide development, to create a more lively, competitive and civilised City centre with access for all. The series of rules cover: urban form and the siting of buildings; the public realm and the public spaces between buildings; massing of buildings and a strategy for tall buildings; maintaining and increasing activity; environmental sustainability and sustainable lifestyles; and general design principles.	Recommended building heights by area proposed.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should support the principles of the Urban Design Guide.	The SA Framework needs to include objective relating to the built environment.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (ongoing)			
Nottingham City Council			
https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/information-for-business/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/the-local-plan-and-planning-policy/other-local-plan-related-documents			
The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the latest SHLAA assessment and consider potential suitable sites to inform site allocations.	Sites included in the SHLAA, which are considered strategic in size, will need to be appraised as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process, either as reasonable alternatives or as allocations.
Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans and Policy Documents			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
(Arboretum (2009), Bulwell (2016), Castle (1994), Clifton Village (1997), Forest Grove (2007), Hine Hall (2007), Lace Market (1993), Mapperley Park and Alexandra Park (2007), New Lenton (2010), Nottingham Canal (2008), Old Lenton (2010), Star Buildings (2007), Station (2008), Sutton Passeys (2011), The Park (2007) and Wellington Circus (2010))			
Nottingham City Council			
https://nottinghaminsight.org.uk/f/96135			
A character appraisal defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area. It identifies those elements that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. It also identifies those elements that detract from the character and appearance of the area, which offer an opportunity for enhancement.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account the Conservation Area Character Appraisals, Management Plans and Policy Documents.	The SA Framework needs to include objective relating to the Conservation Areas.
Land and Planning Policies Document Local Plan Part 2 (2020)			
Nottingham City Council			
https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/information-for-business/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/the-local-plan-and-planning-policy/the-adopted-local-plan/			
In addition to the strategic policies contained within the Aligned Core Strategy, the part 2 Local Plan provides detailed policies to help deliver specific allocations and help in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Land and Planning	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Land and Planning

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		Policies Document.	Policies Document.

Table 8 – Rushcliffe Borough Council documents

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Rushcliffe Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020 (updated 2013)			
Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/environmentandwaste/Climate_change_strategy_2013.pdf			
This sets out the Borough Council's approach to tackling climate change. This sets out the key actions which include reducing the Borough Council's carbon footprint (from its estate and business operations), offering guidance and support, and seeking funding opportunities.	The emissions reduction target is to reduce the total direct GHG significant emissions by 15% by 2015 and a further 15% by 2020.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should include policies to minimise energy use.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to reducing carbon emissions.
Melton and Rushcliffe Landscape Sensitivity Study: Wind Energy Development (2014)			
Melton Borough Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/corestrategy/planningpolicypage/WTRweb2_Part1.pdf http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/corestrategy/planningpolicypage/WTRweb2_Part2.pdf http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/corestrategy/planningpolicypage/WTRweb2_Part3.pdf http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/corestrategy/planningpolicypage/WTRweb2_Part4.pdf http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/corestrategy/planningpolicypage/WTRweb2_Part5.pdf			
The study examines the sensitivity of landscape in Rushcliffe and Melton to wind turbine development. It will assist by identifying areas of greater and lesser sensitivity and providing guidance as to how development can be accommodated in the landscape of the Boroughs.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the Landscape	The SA Framework needs to include objective for encouraging appropriate

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		Sensitivity Study.	renewable energy technologies.
Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014)			
Rushcliffe Borough Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/corestrategyexamination/9%20Local%20Plan%20Part%201%20Rushcliffe%20Core%20Strategy.pdf			
This out the broad planning policy direction for Rushcliffe and allocates strategic sites for development. It provides the strategic policies for key areas in relation to housing, the economy, the environment, transport, renewable energy and supporting infrastructure. It: • Sets out a housing target of 13,150 between 2011-2028, with the following spatial hierarchy established: • Strategic allocations for mixed use development and housing at – (1) Melton Rd, Edwalton, (2) South of Clifton, (3) North of Bingham, (4) RAF Newton, (5) Cotgrave Colliery, (6) East of Gamston/North of Tollerton • Commitment to a review of the Green Belt (outside of the main urban area) as part of the LAPP • Establishes the retail hierarchy: District centres – West Bridgford and Bingham, Local centres – Cotgrave, East Leake, Keyworth (The Square and also Wolds Drive), Radcliffe on Trent and Ruddington. • Affordable housing policy (thresholds and mix) based on housing submarkets • Identifies transport infrastructure priorities: * NET 2 (now complete) * A453 widening (now complete) *A46 improvements (now complete) *Nottingham Ring Road improvement scheme	Sets out a housing target of 13,150 between 2011-2028. Minimum housing targets for key settlements – (1) East Leake – minimum of 400 homes, (2) Keyworth – minimum of 450 homes, (3) Radcliffe on Trent – minimum of 400 homes, (4) Ruddington – minimum of 250 homes.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to revisit the policies in Rushcliffe Core Strategy.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the objectives of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
* Improvements to A52 junctions between A6005 (QMC) and A46 (Bingham) * bus priority measures to serve land East of Gamston	Identification of a minimum of 67,900 square metres of new floorspace for B1 (a) and (b) and a minimum of 20 hectares of employment land.		
Rushcliffe Air Quality Action Plan (2010) and Air Quality Annual Status Report (2019)			
Rushcliffe Borough Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/environmentalhealth/pollution/airquality			
This report provides an update with respect to the progress of implementation of the measures outlined in the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) initially published in 2007 and updated in 2010. The AQAP contains a set of measures aimed at working toward ensuring the air quality in Rushcliffe meets the Air Quality Objectives set out in the National Air Quality Strategy due to excessive levels of nitrogen dioxide in air quality management areas (AQMAs) within the Borough.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework needs to include objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.
Rushcliffe Nature Conservation Strategy 2016-2020 (2015)			
Rushcliffe Borough Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/environmentandwaste/environment/nature/Rushcliffe%20Nature%20Conservation%20Strategy%202016_2020%20final.pdf			
The principle objectives are:- 1) Promote landscape scale conservation to create a more resilient natural environment. 2) Promote the maintenance and enhancement of nature reserves.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect	The SA Framework needs to include

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
3) Promote sympathetic land management for wildlife in rural and urban areas. 4) Support continuing surveying, monitoring and reporting of Rushcliffe's biodiversity. 5) Raise awareness of nature conservation issues. 6) Seek to influence the impact of development on wildlife.		the objectives of the Conservation Strategy where appropriate	objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
The Rushcliffe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report (2015)			
Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group and Nottinghamshire County Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/environmentandwaste/outdoors/natureconservation			
The report includes a series of maps that indicating how habitats within the Borough are currently connected together and identifies opportunities that are present to help to enhance existing sites and to increase habitat connectivity. There are several areas where existing habitats and associated opportunities are concentrated and they are known as 'Focal Areas'. There are substantial opportunities in both the short and long term to enhance and expand these habitats, to buffer them and to link them up to create a stronger habitat network across a landscape scale. Nine focal areas were identified:- 1. Cotgrave Forest 2. East Leake/Stanford Hall 3. Fariham Brook 4. Gotham Hills, West Leake to Bunny ridgeline 5. River Smite Corridor 6. Soar Valley 7. Rushcliffe pondscape 8. Trent Valley (Lady Bay to Stoke Bardolph) 9. Trent Valley (Wilford to Thrumpton)	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the objectives of the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report where appropriate	The SA Framework needs to include objective to enhance existing sites and to increase habitat connectivity.
Housing Delivery Plan 2016-2021 (Housing Strategy) (2016)			
Rushcliffe Borough Council			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/housing/housinggeneral/Rushcliffe%20Housing%20Delivery%20Plan%202016%202021%20final%20print.pdf			
The Housing Delivery Plan sets out the vision and three key priorities for housing in Rushcliffe. Following feedback during consultation the overall vision and priorities remain unchanged from the Rushcliffe Housing Strategy 2009-2016. The three key priorities of the Housing Delivery Plan are:- • Supply: delivering housing growth including affordable housing to meet the needs of our diverse communities. • Quality: ensuring that existing and new homes are of a high standard and contribute to improving the health of our residents. • Inclusion: tackling homelessness and provision of effective housing related support for residents.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Housing Strategy as appropriate.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (ongoing)			
Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/localplan/supportingstudies/strategiclandavailabilityassessment			
An annual review of potential housing sites. The assessment includes land that has come forward from a range of sources, including sites that have already been granted planning permission and sites that have been put forward by landowners and developers.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give consideration to the latest SHLAA assessment and consider potential suitable sites	Sites included in the SHLAA, which are considered strategic in size, will need to be appraised as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process, either

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		to inform site allocations.	as reasonable alternatives or as allocations .
Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans (Aslockton (2008), Bingham (2010), Bradmore (2011), Bunny (2011), Car Colston (2009), Colston Bassett (2009), Costock (2009), Cropwell Butler (2009), East Bridgford (2008), East Leake (2008), Edwalton (2009), Flintham (2009), Granby (2009), Hawksworth (2010), Hickling (2008), Keyworth (2010), Kneeton (2018), Langar (2009), Normanton on the Wolds (2009), Orston (2010), Ruddington (2009), Scarrington (2010), Sutton Bonington (2010), Thoroton (2009), Thrumpton (2010), Upper Broughton (2009), Upper Saxondale (2010), West Leake (2010), Whatton in the Vale (2008) and Wysall (2010))			
Rushcliffe Borough Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/conservation/conservationareasinrushcliffe/aslockton			
A character appraisal defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area. It identifies those elements that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. It also identifies those elements that detract from the character and appearance of the area, which offer an opportunity for enhancement.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should take into account the Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans.	The SA Framework needs to include objective relating to the Conservation Areas.
Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies (2019)			
Rushcliffe Borough Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/localplan/localplanpart2landandplanningpolicies			
In addition to the strategic policies contained within the Aligned Core Strategy, the part 2 Local Plan provides detailed policies to help deliver specific allocations and help in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.	No set targets.	The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should give	The SA Framework needs to reflect the

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
		consideration to the Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies.	priorities of the Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies.

Table 9 – Neighbourhood Planning documents

This section includes Neighbourhood Plans that have been formally 'made' by the councils.

Broxtowe Borough

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan			
Nuthall Parish Council			
https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/for-you/planning/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/nuthall-neighbourhood-plan			
The aim of a neighbourhood plan is to supplement existing local and national planning policies by providing detailed policies and proposals specific to the area covered by the plan. The Neighbourhood Plan for Nuthall sets out its vision and objectives for Nuthall. The plan covers from 2015 to 2030. The two objectives are:- 1. Maintain and where possible enhance the balanced, inclusive community structure in Nuthall in the provision of local jobs and other facilities. Take advantage of the opportunities from the proximity to Kimberley (for retail, secondary schooling and indoor fitness) and speedy access to Nottingham, for all needs, which is a useful feature of local life in the provision of services not located in the Parish itself; and 2. Housing and transport infrastructure development must take account of the existing burdens of the construction of the M1 motorway in the 1960's and the route proposed for the HS2 rail system alongside the motorway with their detrimental impacts on health (noise and pollution), traffic congestion (time loss and frustration) and any further loss of	No set targets.	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
greenbelt. New development should protect and enhance the local environment, green and open spaces, trees and ancient woodland.			

Erewash Borough

There are no Neighbourhood Plans in Erewash.

Gedling Borough

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Calverton Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2028 (2017)			
Calverton Parish Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/calvertonneighbourhoodplan/Calverton%20Neighbourhood%20Plan%20(Final%20Plan)%2030%20November%202017.pdf			
The Neighbourhood Plan for Calverton sets out its vision and objectives for Calverton. The plan covers from 2016 to 2028. The objectives are:- (a) Promote high quality and sustainable growth; (b) Protect and enhance Calverton's historic built environment; (c) Protect and enhance Calverton's natural and historic environment, countryside and Green Belt setting; (d) Improve the provision of Sustainable Transport throughout the village	No set targets.	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.
Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028 (2018)			
Papplewick Parish Council			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/papplewickneighbourhoodplan/Papplewick%20Neighbourhood%20Plan%202017-2028%20and%20Policies%20Map%20(Made%20Plan).pdf			
The Neighbourhood Plan for Papplewick sets out its vision and objectives for Papplewick. The plan covers from 2017 to 2028. The objectives are:- (A) Preserve and enhance Papplewick's historic built environment (B) Protect and enhance Papplewick's natural environment, countryside and Green Belt setting (C) Protect and develop the community of Papplewick (D) Ensure that Papplewick is not adversely affected by the strategic growth of Gedling and Ashfield	No set targets.	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.
Burton Joyce Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017-2028 (2019)			
Burton Joyce Parish Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/burtonjoyce			
The Neighbourhood Plan for Linby sets out its vision and objectives for Burton Joyce. The plan covers from 2017 to 2028. There are eight community objectives:- 1. Ensuring that all new development is designed and located so that it minimises its impact on the natural and built environment, whilst providing direct benefit to local people by: a) Being suitable to meet Parish needs, and b) Being informed by the Village Appraisal (as well as other District and County studies), c) Being underpinned by extensive local consultation, and d) By not exacerbating the existing flooding issues in the village. 2. Ensuring that all new development is designed so that it	No set targets.	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
a) respects the materials, style, and layout of the existing settlement (where applicable), and b) enhances, rather than diminishes, the existing character of Burton Joyce Parish. 3. Ensuring that the landscape character of Burton Joyce Parish is protected by ensuring that a) Burton Joyce remains separate from the Nottingham built up area. b) The long views and vistas from the ridgelines above the village looking south across the Trent Valley are protected. c) The soft green edges of the village remain with immediate walking access to high quality landscape areas along the river and north over the ridgelines. d) The value of the bio diversity in the parish with its green and open spaces, ancient woodland, veteran trees and hedgerows and trees is recognised and where possible native trees and hedgerows are planted as part of new development. 4. Ensuring that future housing growth provides a mix of house types particularly smaller dwellings to meet local as well as district need for properties for downsizing and for starter homes. 5. Seeking opportunities to maintain and enhance services and facilities within Burton Joyce, particularly the renovation of the Old School building, and ensuring that future development does not place an unacceptable burden on the local doctors and primary school. 6. Encouraging development that improves the village centre. 7. Seeking opportunities to improve and extend the walking and cycling routes through the Parish and improving pedestrian safety along the A612 and within the village centre.			

Description	Targets	Implication for GN Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
8. Encouraging pre-application community consultation21 so the community and developers can work together to produce schemes designed to a high standard and in the most appropriate locations.			
Linby Neighbourhood Development Plan 2018-2032 (2019)			
Linby Parish Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/linby			
The Neighbourhood Plan for Linby sets out its vision and objectives for Linby. The plan covers from 2018 to 2032. There are five objectives:- 1. To maintain Linby's distinctive character as a historic rural settlement in Gedling Borough. 2. To ensure that Linby Village is not adversely affected by the remaining strategic site that is planned in the parish by Gedling Borough Council and the strategic growth planned in Ashfield. 3. To ensure that Linby is a sustainable settlement, offering a balanced mix of uses, including a range of employment and community facilities. 4. To provide high quality, well-designed new housing to meet current and future needs and to ensure that new developments have a strong sense of place, creating safe, convenient and sustainable environments. 5. To inform and shape the design and development at the Top Wighay site.	No set targets.	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Nottingham City

There are no Neighbourhood Plans in Nottingham City.

Rushcliffe Borough

Description	Targets	Implication for GNC Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
East Leake Neighbourhood Plan 2013 to 2028 (2015)			
East Leake Parish Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplanning			
The Neighbourhood Plan for East Leake sets out its vision and objectives for East Leake. The plan covers from 2013 to 2028. The Neighbourhood Plan includes a vision for each chapter:- • Housing – "We believe that the capacity of essential services such as health, education and drainage should be increased in step with any new developments within East Leake and surrounding smaller villages. We are concerned that recent new housing developments have been mainly targeted at well-off families; our aim is to maintain the diversity of the village population by ensuring that new housing is provided for young people, lower income families and older people. We will restrict new housing to sites within walking distance of the village centre, and will ensure that its character is sympathetic to the local tradition in terms of materials and scale. We will encourage smaller scale housing developments on infill sites in preference to large-scale estates on green field sites. We will encourage and support improvements in the quality and energy efficiency of older housing." • Business and employment – "We aim to enhance local employment opportunities, in particular improving facilities for start-up businesses. We will encourage retention and widening of the range of facilities that serve the needs of the community." • Transport, communications and traffic – "We will seek to improve connections between the different parts of the village, and out into the countryside beyond, for both pedestrians and cyclists; in particular we want all new developments to enhance the network of routes within the	No set targets.	The strategic policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GNC Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
village. We will press for improvements to public and community transport links with facilities and transport interchanges outside the village." • Environment – "We wish to conserve and enhance the rural character of the village, and to preserve the ring of green undeveloped hills surrounding the village. Further, we intend to exploit and enhance the network of informal green spaces within the village, so that they support attractive pedestrian and cycle routes connecting the different parts of the village." • Leisure and play – "We wish to promote healthy lifestyle choices for all and improve facilities for young people, and in particular provide more activities for teenagers." • Conservation, history and heritage – "We wish to maintain the character of East Leake as a place with a strong sense of community and history." • Village Centre – "We are concerned that at present the shopping centre is something of a muddle. We will endeavour to improve the quality of the entire public area in the village centre by making it more pedestrian-friendly and safer, resolving car parking problems, reducing traffic dominance and radically improving the quality of building design and materials. We will also encourage retention and widening of the range of shops and facilities that serve the needs of the community."			
Keyworth Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2028 (2018)			
Keyworth Parish Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplanning			
The Keyworth Neighbourhood Development Plan sets out its vision and objectives for Keyworth. The plan covers from 2014 to 2028. There are eight objectives:-	No set targets.	The strategic policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not	The SA Framework should take account of the

Description	Targets	Implication for GNC Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
1. Economic development – protect the existing businesses of Keyworth, whilst promoting new opportunities, specifically encouraging entrepreneurial activity and businesses in the high-skills, knowledge-based and tourist sectors; 2. Community facilities – retain and enhance existing services and facilities whilst identifying opportunities to build on the village's role as a rural hub through responding to local need. 3. Leisure and recreation – Improve the quantum and quality of, and access to, all types of recreation and leisure provision, including access to the countryside, for all ages and abilities. 4. Shops and retail – retain, improve and promote retail opportunities within identified areas and encourage new, limited retail development to meet the needs of new housing schemes. 5. Transport and access – reduce reliance on the private car by supporting proposals which encourage sustainable travel, including improvement and promotion of new and existing walking and cycling routes, and to deliver high quality targeted transport infrastructure improvements. 6. Housing – deliver 450 to 480 homes in order to meet the housing growth requirement for Keyworth up to 2028 whilst helping to create a sensitively designed and sustainable community. 7. Environment – protect and enhance environmental assets and biodiversity; supporting sustainable community led schemes and new development that relates well to the landscape and natural environment. 8. Heritage and Conservation Area – value and conserve the Keyworth Conservation Area and heritage assets through contextually responsive and sensitive design which reinforces Keyworth's unique character.		conflict with the policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	Neighbourhood Plan.
Radcliffe-on-Trent Neighbourhood Plan (2017)			

Description	Targets	Implication for GNC Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
Radcliffe-on-Trent Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplanning			
The Radcliffe-on-Trent Neighbourhood Plan sets out its vision and objectives for Radcliffe-on-Trent. The plan covers from 2014 to 2028. There are eight objectives:- 1. Village Centre – to promote Radcliffe-on-Trent Village Centre as a thriving, attractive and safe retail and service area supporting a range of independent shops. 2. Public realm – to deliver a more pedestrian-friendly Village Centre, with improved pedestrian and cycle routes and high quality, safe and well-designed streets and spaces as part of new developments. 3. Transport and services – to prioritise sustainable modes of transport, with particular focus on improving bus and rail provision, and promote good access for all to public services and facilities. 4. Leisure – to significantly improve the sports and leisure facilities for all residents by providing for new facilities (including places for young and old to socialise), whilst protecting those that exist. 5. Housing – to ensure that a balanced supply of housing is achieved in Radcliffe-on-Trent, focussing on improving choices for different age groups whilst promoting sustainable location of new houses and setting high standards of eco-design and energy efficiency. 6. Employment – to ensure that the existing businesses within the parish are supported in their operation and growth, whilst offering sustainably located opportunities for new development encouraging the creation of small and medium sized enterprises and their investment in the parish. 7. Design and heritage – to protect and enhance heritage and architectural assets whilst promoting high quality design in all new	No set targets.	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GNC Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
development in the parish contributing to the village sense of place and identity. 8. Environment – to protect and enhance the rural setting and local biodiversity of the village and parish and promote a network of green spaces and wildlife corridors connecting the village, the River Trent and the countryside.			
Gotham Neighbourhood Plan 2017 – 2028 (2020)			
Gotham Parish Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplanning			
The Neighbourhood Plan for Gotham sets out the objectives for Gotham. The plan covers from 2017 to 2028. The objectives are:- • To identify a Green Network made up of the most valuable footpaths and bridle ways, areas of biodiversity particularly the Gotham Hill Pasture SSSI, the Hill Road grassland area, wildlife corridors and open spaces and areas of green belt that serve an important planning function that warrant protection over and above Green Belt designation. • To develop policies to protect, conserve and enhance the green network identified including the proper maintenance of existing footpaths and bridleways and where appropriate locally designated green spaces • To identify opportunities for new housing compatible with the green strategy set out above and to set out the context for affordable housing provision • To identify new areas for employment compatible with the green strategy set out above with an emphasis on employment for local residents	No set targets.	The strategic policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GNC Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
• To set out design policies and prepare development briefs for new housing and employment sites • To improve the sustainability the village historic core through traffic management, traffic calming and environmental improvements and limit environmental damage from through traffic and ensure a safe pattern of movement within the village through land use policy, traffic regulation orders and physical improvements to the road network • To create a sustainable transport network by improving, enhancing and developing footpath, cycle and bus routes to shopping, jobs, schools in the village and elsewhere and the wider transport network including a cycle link across Clifton Pastures as part of the National Cycle Network. • To mitigate the effects of flooding and sewerage overflows on the village			
Upper Broughton Neighbourhood Plan 2011-2028 (2020)			
Upper Broughton Parish Council			
https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplanning			
The Neighbourhood Plan for Upper Broughton sets out the vision for Upper Brougton. The plan covers from 2011 to 2028. The vision statement is:- “This Plan seeks to ensure that future development makes Upper Broughton a stronger more vibrant community, with enhanced environmental impact and better provision for economic activities, whilst maintaining the "special feel" of a characterful, small semi-rural village. This means: • Important open spaces and views are protected. • Local services and facilities are retained. • Heritage is conserved.	No set targets.	The strategic policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the policies in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.	The SA Framework should account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Description	Targets	Implication for GNC Strategic Plan	Implication for SA
• The character and beauty of the countryside is safeguarded. • Housing development reflects local needs. • The parish is home to a range of small-scale businesses.”			

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Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Appendix B: Baseline Data

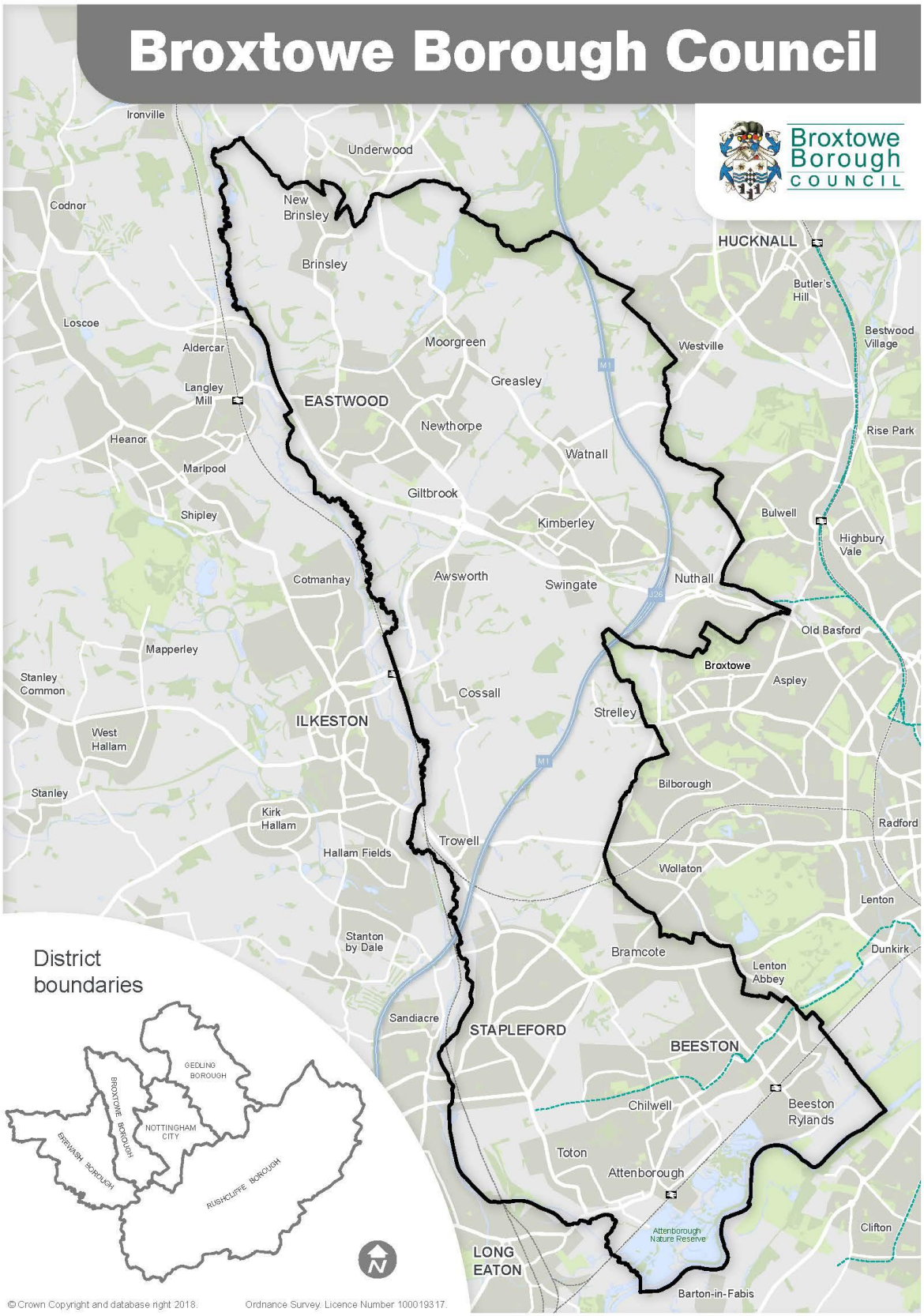
July 2020

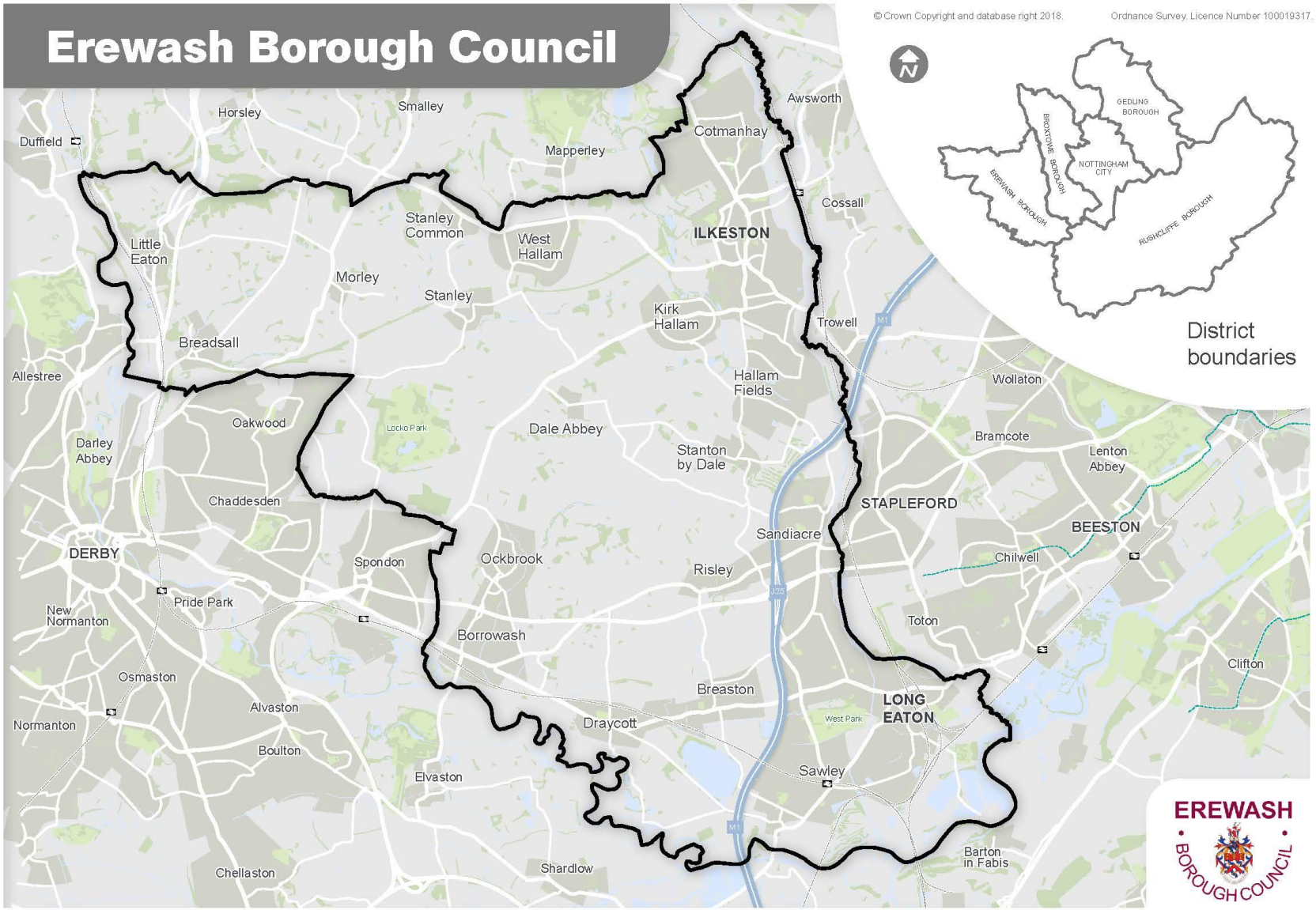
Broxtowe Borough Council
Erewash Borough Council
Gedling Borough Council
Nottingham City Council
Rushcliffe Borough Council

This appendix provides the baseline date for the five council areas. The baseline data has been divided into different themes as shown on the list below. For information, the data is provided for the council area as a whole and does not include data at ward or parish level.

Characteristics of the council administrative areas 3
Population and demographics 9
Homes 14
Economy 21
Town centres 32
Healthy and safe communities 36
Transport 41
High quality communications 48
Effective use of land 49
Well-designed places 51
Green Belt 52
Climate change and flooding 53
Natural environment 57
Historic environment 70
Sustainable use of materials 81
Traveller sites 82
Waste 83

Characteristics of the council administrative areas




Erewash Borough Council
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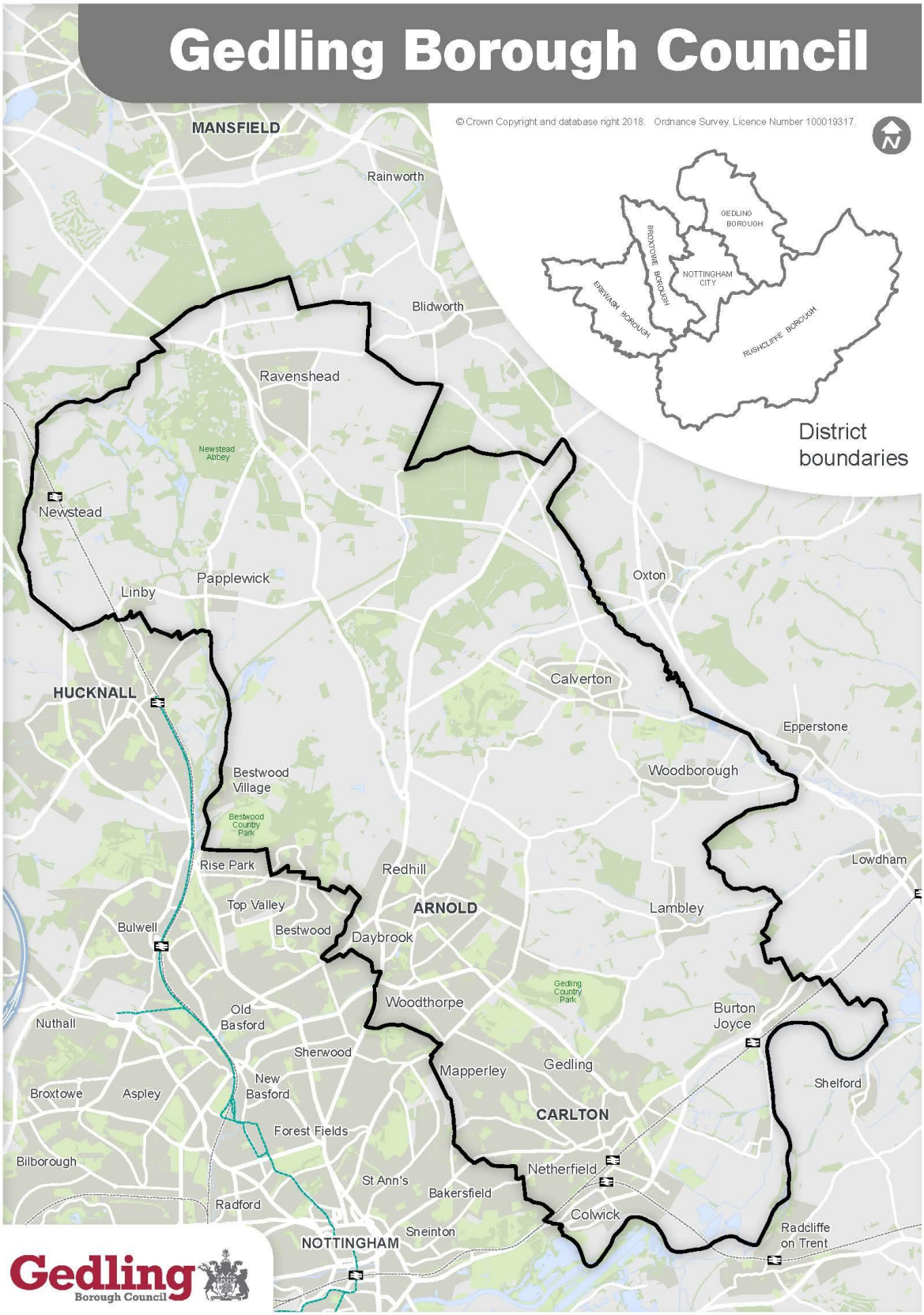
GEDLING BOROUGH
BROXTOWE BOROUGH
NOTTINGHAM CITY
EREWASH BOROUGH
RUSHCLIFFE BOROUGH
District boundaries
Horsley
Smalley
Awsworth
Duffield
Cotmanhay
Mapperley
Cossall
Stanley Common
West Hallam
ILKESTON
Little Eaton
Morley
Stanley
Kirk Hallam
Trowell
Breadsall
Allestree
Hallam Fields
Wollaton
Oakwood
Locko Park
Dale Abbey
Bramcote
Darley Abbey
Stanton by Dale
Lenton Abbey
Chaddesden
STAPLEFORD
Sandiacre
BEESTON
DERBY
Spondon
Ockbrook
Risley
Chilwell
New Normanton
Pride Park
Toton
Borrowash
Clifton
Osmaston
Breaston
LONG EATON
Alvaston
Normanton
Draycott
West Park
Boulton
Sawley
Elvaston
Barton in Fabis
Chellaston
Shardlow
EREWASH
BOROUGH COUNCIL


Gedling Borough Council
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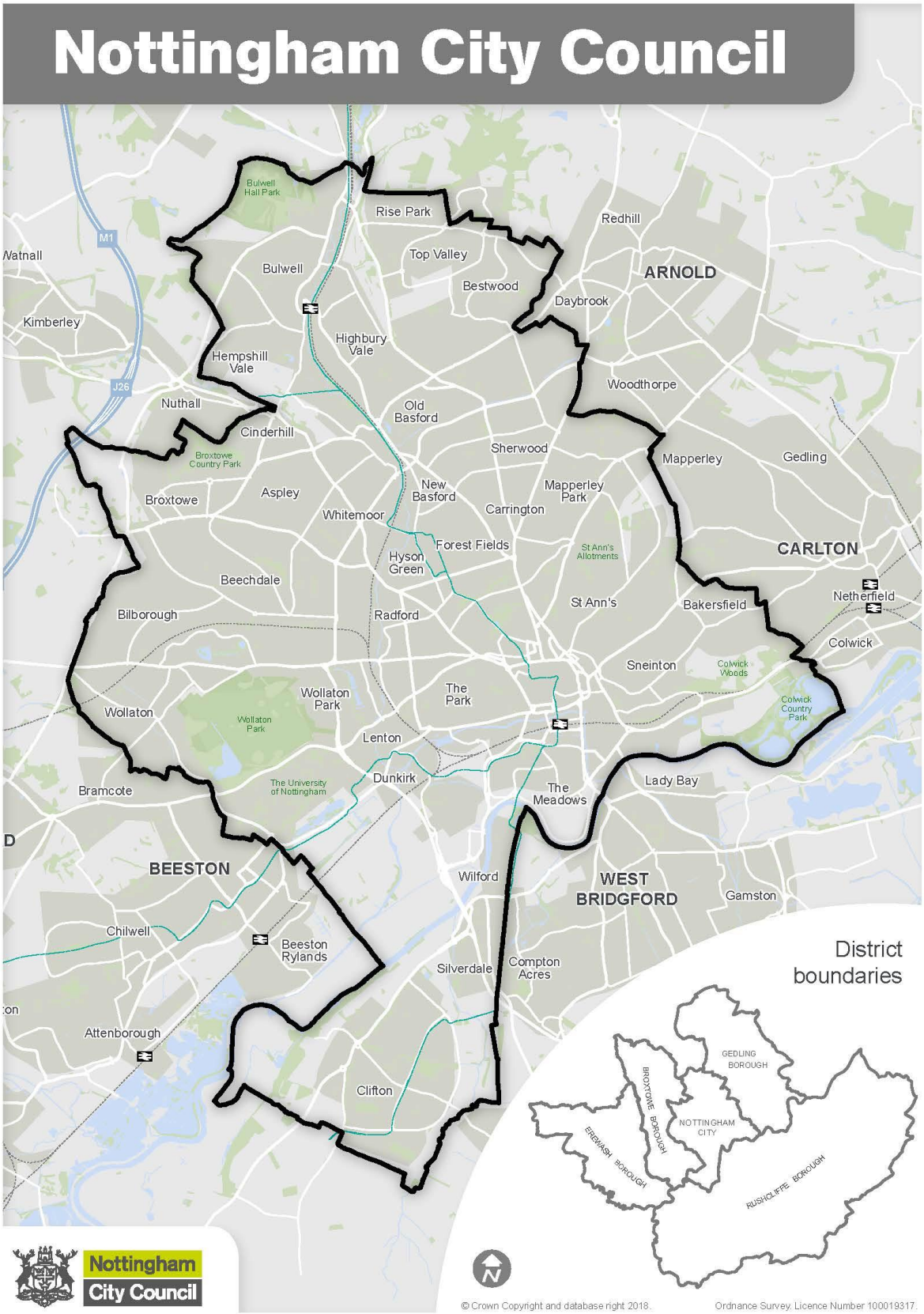
GEDLING BOROUGH
BROXTOWE BOROUGH
NOTTINGHAM CITY
EREWASH BOROUGH
RUSHCLIFFE BOROUGH
District boundaries
MANSFIELD
Rainworth
Blidworth
Ravenshead
Newstead Abbey
Newstead
Papplewick
Linby
HUCKNALL
Oxton
Calverton
Epperstone
Woodborough
Bestwood Village
Bestwood Country Park
Rise Park
Redhill
Top Valley
ARNOLD
Lambley
Lowdham
Bulwell
Bestwood
Daybrook
Gedling Country Park
Woodthorpe
Burton Joyce
Nuthall
Old Basford
Sherwood
Mapperley
Gedling
Shelford
Broxtowe
Aspley
New Basford
CARLTON
Forest Fields
Bilborough
Netherfield
St Ann's
Bakersfield
Radford
Colwick
Sneinton
NOTTINGHAM
Radcliffe on Trent
Gedling Borough Council


Nottingham City Council
Bulwell Hall Park
Rise Park
Redhill
M1
Watnall
Top Valley
Bulwell
ARNOLD
Bestwood
Daybrook
Kimberley
Highbury Vale
Hempshill Vale
Woodthorpe
J26
Nuthall
Old Basford
Cinderhill
Sherwood
Broxtowe Country Park
Mapperley
Gedling
Aspley
New Basford
Mapperley Park
Broxtowe
Whitemoor
Carrington
Forest Fields
St Ann's Allotments
CARLTON
Hyson Green
Beechdale
Netherfield
St Ann's
Bakersfield
Bilborough
Radford
Colwick
Sneinton
Colwick Woods
The Park
Wollaton Park
Colwick Country Park
Wollaton
Wollaton Park
Lenton
Dunkirk
Lady Bay
Bramcote
The University of Nottingham
The Meadows
BEESTON
Wilford
WEST BRIDGFORD
Gamston
Chilwell
Beeston Rylands
Silverdale
Compton Acres
Attenborough
Clifton
District boundaries
GEDLING BOROUGH
BROXTOWE BOROUGH
NOTTINGHAM CITY
EREWASH BOROUGH
RUSHCLIFFE BOROUGH
Nottingham City Council
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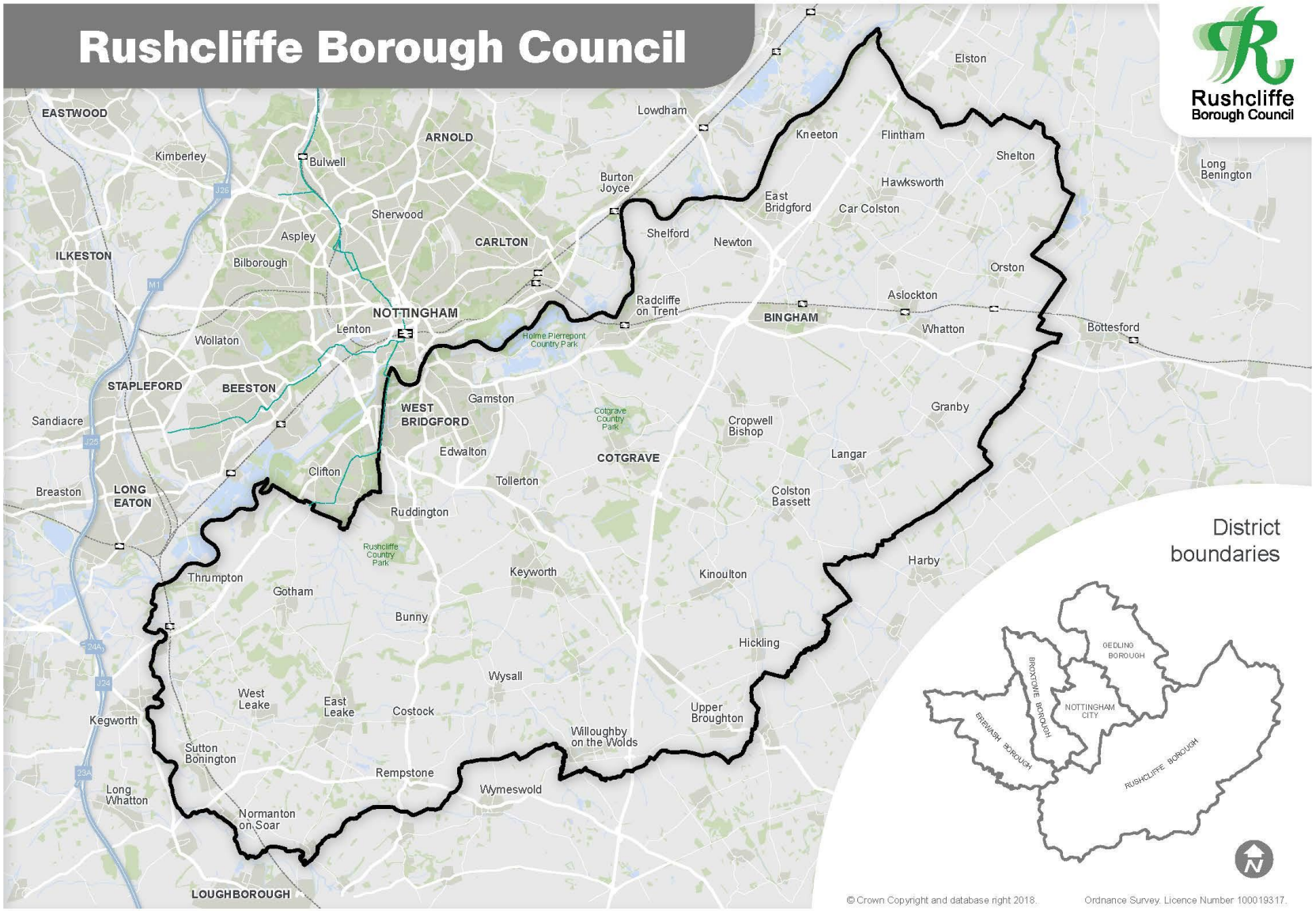
Rushcliffe Borough Council
Rushcliffe
Borough Council
EASTWOOD
Kimberley
Bulwell
ARNOLD
Lowdham
Elston
Kneeton
Flintham
Shelton
Long
Benington
Burton
Joyce
Hawksworth
East
Bridgford
Car Colston
Sherwood
Aspley
CARLTON
Shelford
Newton
ILKESTON
Bilborough
Orston
Aslockton
Radcliffe
on Trent
BINGHAM
NOTTINGHAM
Lenton
Whatton
Bottesford
Wollaton
Holme Pierrepont
Country Park
STAPLEFORD
BEESTON
Gamston
WEST
BRIDGFORD
Cotgrave
Country
Park
Granby
Sandiacre
Cropwell
Bishop
Edwalton
COTGRAVE
Langar
Clifton
Tollerton
Breaston
LONG
EATON
Colston
Bassett
Ruddington
Rushcliffe
Country
Park
Harby
Keyworth
Kinoulton
Thrumpton
Gotham
Bunny
Hickling
Wysall
West
Leake
East
Leake
Costock
Upper
Broughton
Kegworth
Willoughby
on the Wolds
Sutton
Bonington
Rempstone
Long
Whatton
Wymeswold
Normanton
on Soar
LOUGHBOROUGH
District
boundaries
GEDLING
BOROUGH
BROXTOWE BOROUGH
NOTTINGHAM
CITY
EREWASH BOROUGH
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	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Size of administrative area (ha) Size of the council area by hectares Source:- Local authorities	8,010 ha	10,968 ha	11,998 ha	7,461 ha	40,920 ha
Population density (people per ha) Population per hectare calculated in 2017[1] Source:- Local authorities	14	11	10	44	3

[1] Based on data from “Size of administrative area (ha)” and “Population – total”.

Population and demographics

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Population – total Total number of population Source: ONS website	2017: 112,700 2016: 112,100 2015: 111,800 2014: 111,500 2011: 109,700	2017: 115,300 2016: 115,100 2015: 114,700 2014: 114,200 2011: 112,200	2017: 117,100 2016: 116,500 2015: 115,889 2014: 115,683 2011: 113,700	2017: 329,200 2016: 325,300 2015: 318,900 2014: 314,400 2011: 303,900	2017: 116,000 2016: 115,200 2015: 114,500 2014: 113,700 2011: 111,200
Population – by males and females Number of males and females of the population[2] Source: ONS website	2017 Males: 56,000 Females: 56,700 2011 Males: 54,300 Females: 55,500	2017 Males: 56,500 Females: 58,800 2011 Males: 54,900 Females: 57,300	2017 Males: 57,100 Females: 60,000 2011 Males: 55,500 Females: 58,300	2017 Males: 166,800 Females: 162,400 2011 Males: 153,200 Females: 150,700	2017 Males: 57,100 Females: 58,900 2011 Males: 54,800 Females: 56,500

[2] The figures do not always tally with the figures as shown in “Population – total”.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Population – black and minority ethnic (BME) Percentage of the population which consists of black and minority ethnic groups (i.e. all categories except White British) <u>Source:</u> ONS website	2011: 10.5% 2001: 6.8%	2011: 4.8% 2001: 3.4%	2011: 9.7% 2001: 6.1%	2011: 34.6% 2001: 18.9%	2011: 9.7% 2001: 6.7%
Population – young people Number and percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 <u>Source:</u> ONS website	2017: 8,600 (7.4%) 2011: 8,700 (7.7%)	2017: 8,500 (7.4%) 2011: 9,400 (8.3%)	2017: 8,100 (6.9%) 2011: 8,800 (7.7%)	2017: 66,000 (20.1%) 2011: 57,800 (19.0%)	2017: 8,400 (7.2%) 2011: 8,800 (7.9%)

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Population – working age Number and percentage of the population aged 16 to 64 years <u>Source:</u> ONS website	2017: 70,000 (64.6%) 2016: 69,900 (62.3%) 2015: 70,100 (62.7%) 2014: 70,100 (62.9%) 2011: 70,900 (64.6%)	2017: 71,500 (62.0%) 2016: 71,700 (62.3%) 2015: 71,700 (62.5%) 2014: 71,700 (62.8%) 2011: 72,000 (64.2%)	2017: 71,900 (61.4%) 2016: 72,100 (61.8%) 2015: 72,000 (62.0%) 2014: 72,100 (62.3%) 2011: 70,100 (63.0%)	2017: 229,900 (69.8%) 2016: 227,100 (69.8%) 2015: 222,500 (69.8%) 2014: 219,100 (69.7%) 2011: 212,600 (70%)	2017: 70,300 (61%) 2016: 70,300 (61%) 2015: 70,300 (61%) 2014: 70,000 (62%) 2011: 70,100 (63%)

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Population – 65 or over Number and percentage of the population at the age of 65 or over <u>Source:</u> ONS website	2017: 23,400 (20.8%) 2016: 23,100 (20.6%) 2015: 22,700 (20.3%) 2014: 22,300 (20.0%) 2011: 20,200 (18.4%)	2017: 23,100 (20.0%) 2016: 22,900 (19.9%) 2015: 22,500 (19.6%) 2014: 22,200 (19.4%) 2011: 20,200 (18.0%)	2017: 24,200 (20.7%) 2016: 23,800 (20.4%) 2015: 23,500 (20.2%) 2014: 23,100 (19.9%) 2011: 21,200 (18.6%)	2017: 37,800 (11.5%) 2016: 37,500 (11.6%) 2015: 37,200 (11.7%) 2014: 37,000 (11.8%) 2011: 35,600 (11.7%)	2017: 24,300 (21.0%) 2016: 23,800 (20.7%) 2015: 23,400 (20.4%) 2014: 22,900 (20.2%) 2011: 20,600 (18.5%)

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
English Index of Multiple Deprivation The local authority district with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 317 the least deprived for 2019 (326 the least deprived for 2010 and 2015)[3] Source: www.gov.uk website[4] (File 10: local authority district summaries)	2019: 220 out of 317 2015: 218 out of 326 2010: 216 out of 326 See also File 7: all ranks, deciles and scores for the indices of deprivation for super output areas (SOAs) within Broxtowe. Online map is available at the following webpage http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#	2019: 153 out of 317 2015: 140 out of 326 2010: 148 out of 326 See also File 7: all ranks, deciles and scores for the indices of deprivation for super output areas (SOAs) within Erewash. Online map is available at the following webpage http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#	2019: 209 out of 317 2015: 203 out of 326 2010: 199 out of 326 See also File 7: all ranks, deciles and scores for the indices of deprivation for super output areas (SOAs) within Gedling. Online map is available at the following webpage http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#	2019: 11 out of 317 2015: 8 out of 326 2010: 20 out of 326 See also File 7: all ranks, deciles and scores for the indices of deprivation for super output areas (SOAs) within Nottingham City. Online map is available at the following webpage http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#	2019: 314 out of 317 2015: 319 out of 326 2010: 318 out of 326 See also File 7: all ranks, deciles and scores for the indices of deprivation for super output areas (SOAs) within Rushcliffe. Online map is available at the following webpage http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#

[3] At the time of publication of the IMD 2019 there were 317 local authorities in England. At the time of publication of the IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 there were 326 local authorities in England. For clarification, the 'rank of average score' figures are used.
[4] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation

Homes

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of housing completions (net) Net housing completions include new dwellings built and take account of existing dwelling losses. Also includes purpose-built student dwellings. Source:- Local authorities	2011 to 2018: 1,144 2017/18: 324 2016/17: 285 2015/16: 100 2014/15: 78 2013/14: 150 2012/13: 67 2011/12: 140 Purpose-built student dwellings 2011 to 2018: No data available.	2011 to 2018: 1,620 2017/18: 173 2016/17: 179 2015/16: 369 2014/15: 222 2013/14: 257 2012/13: 198 2011/12: 222 No purpose-built student dwellings built.	2011 to 2018: 1,743 2017/18: 237 2016/17: 198 2015/16: 174 2014/15: 311 2013/14: 321 2012/13: 227 2011/12: 275 No purpose-built student dwellings built.	2011 to 2018: 6,020 2017/18: 1,393 2016/17: 974 2015/16: 947 2014/15: 1,022 2013/14: 463 2012/13: 799 2011/12: 422 Purpose-built student dwellings 2011 to 2018: 3,356 2017/18: 615 2016/17: 940 2015/16: 206 2014/15: 364 2013/14: 297 2012/13: 490 2011/12: 444[5]	2011 to 2018: 2,682 2017/18: 593 2016/17: 528 2015/16: 487 2014/15: 373 2013/14: 199 2012/13: 209 2011/12: 293 No purpose-built student dwellings built.

[5] The figure is higher than the net completions figure due to a large number of demolitions and other dwelling losses during that year (a net change of -22 dwellings).

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of housing completions – affordable Affordable housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing. It can be a new-build property or a private sector property that has been purchased for use as an affordable home. <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 207 (17%) 2017/18: 8 (2%) 2016/17: 20 (7%) 2015/16: 23 (23%) 2014/15: 55 (70%) 2013/14: 56 (37%) 2012/13: 13 (12%) 2011/12: 32 (23%)	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 298 (17%) 2017/18: 28 (13%) 2016/17: 28 (16%) 2015/16: 34 (9%) 2014/15: 71 (32%) 2013/14: 82 (32%) 2012/13: 19 (10%) 2011/12: 36 (16%)	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 293 (17%) 2017/18: 52 (22%) 2016/17: 39 (20%) 2015/16: 18 (10%) 2014/15: 38 (12%) 2013/14: 56 (17%) 2012/13: 36 (16%) 2011/12: 54 (20%)	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 1,158 (28%) 2017/18: 267 (33%) 2016/17: 141 (21%) 2015/16: 254 (34%) 2014/15: 161 (24%) 2013/14: 88 (17%) 2012/13: 92 (25%) 2011/12: 155 (56%) All gross figures excluding purpose-built student dwellings.	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 409 (15%) 2017/18: 128 (22%) 2016/17: 78 (15%) 2015/16: 96 (20%) 2014/15: 51 (14%) 2013/14: 1 (0.5%) 2012/13: 42 (20%) 2011/12: 13 (4%)

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Census 2011 housing type – by dwelling type Number of detached houses, semi-detached houses, terrace houses and flats, maisonettes or apartments in 2011[6] <u>Source:-</u> ONS website	All dwellings: 46,820 Detached house: 17,155 Semi-detached house: 16,782 Terraced house: 7,809 Flat, maisonette or apartment: 4,974	All dwellings: 48,692 Detached house: 13,937 Semi-detached house: 21,790 Terraced house: 9,152 Flat, maisonette or apartment: 3,719	All dwellings: 49,349 Detached house: 18,919 Semi-detached house: 17,156 Terraced house: 7,713 Flat, maisonette or apartment: 5,307	All dwellings: 126,131 Detached house: 18,954 Semi-detached house: 39,976 Terraced house: 36,004 Flat, maisonette or apartment: 30,641	All dwellings: 45,835 Detached house: 21,309 Semi-detached house: 14,372 Terraced house: 5,182 Flat, maisonette or apartment: 4,601

[6] In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of housing completions – by dwelling type and size Number of houses and flats, maisonettes or apartments by bedroom size since 2011 <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>2011 to 2018:-</u> Houses 1 bed: 40 (3%) 2 bed: 149 (11%) 3 bed: 351 (27%) 4+ bed: 270 (21%) Flats, maisonettes or apartments 1 bed: 264 (20%) 2 bed: 204 (16%) 3 bed: 19 (1.5%) 4+ bed: 10 (0.5%)	<u>2011 to 2018:-</u> Houses 1 bed: 11 (1%) 2 bed: 357 (22%) 3 bed: 404 (25%) 4+ bed: 358 (21%) Flats, maisonettes or apartments 1 bed: 273 (15%) 2 bed: 251 (15%) 3 bed: 5 (0%) 4+ bed: 2 (0%) Unknown: 38 (2%)	<u>2011 to 2018:-</u> Houses 1 bed: 6 (0%) 2 bed: 243 (15%) 3 bed: 416 (25%) 4+ bed: 739 (44%) Flats, maisonettes or apartments 1 bed: 26 (6%) 2 bed: 24 (9%) 3 bed: 0 (0%) 4+ bed: 0 (0%)	<u>2011 to 2018:-</u> 1 bed: 28.3% 2 bed 32.3% 3 bed: 25.7% 4+ bed: 13.6% Figures are not available. Only the percentages are provided.	<u>2011 to 2018:-</u> Houses 1 bed: 23 (1%) 2 bed: 377 (14%) 3 bed: 685 (25%) 4+bed: 1,175 (43%) Flats, maisonettes or apartments 1 bed: 168 (6%) 2 bed: 297 (11%) 3 bed: 13 (1%) 4+ bed: 0 (0%)

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Average house prices Average house prices for all property types (detached, semi-detached, terraced and flats) Source: HM Land Registry UK House Price Index[7]	March 2019 £184,288 March 2011 £135,441 Nottinghamshire March 2019: £174,500 March 2011: £128,774	March 2019 £162,726 March 2011 £114,399 Derbyshire March 2019: £177,332 March 2011: £131,505	March 2019 £183,758 March 2011 £130,592 Nottinghamshire See Broxtowe column for data	March 2019 £141,976 March 2011 £98,274 Nottinghamshire: See Broxtowe column for data	March 2019 £273,957 March 2011 £195,468 Nottinghamshire See Broxtowe column for data

[7] http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of homelessness acceptances Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need Source:- Local authorities	2017/18: 16 2016/17: 12 2015/16: 9 2014/15: 10 2013/14: 10 2012/13: 10 2011/12: 3	2017/18: 21 2016/17: 41 2015/16: 23 2014/15: 32 2013/14: 25 2012/13: 46 2011/12: 36	2017/18: 99 2016/17: 100 2015/16: 75 2014/15: 74 2013/14: 51 2012/13: 56 2011/12: 63	2017/18: 541 2016/17: 492 2015/16: 597 2014/15: 532 2013/14: 449 2012/13: 481 2011/12: 617	2017/18: 28 2016/17: 22 2015/16: 20 2014/15: 14 2013/14: 13 2012/13: 33 2011/12: 34

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of vacant dwellings – by type Number of vacant dwellings[8] Source: www.gov.uk website[9] (Table 615 All vacant dwellings by local authority district, England)	2018: All vacants: 1,258 LA owned: 41 Private Register Provider: 14 Other Public Sector: no data 2011: All vacants: 1,526 LA owned: 74 Private Register Provider: 33 Other Public Sector: 74	2018: All vacants: 1,624 LA owned: 0 Private Register Provider: 40 Other Public Sector: no data 2011: All vacants: 1,835 LA owned: 0 Private Register Provider: 66 Other Public Sector: 0	2018: All vacants: 1,313 LA owned: 2 Private Register Provider: 37 Other Public Sector: no data 2011: All vacants: 1,737 LA owned: 0 Private Register Provider: 35 Other Public Sector: 0	2018: All vacants: 4,116 LA owned: 347 Private Register Provider: 63 Other Public Sector: no data 2011: All vacants: 4,572 LA owned: 842 Private Register Provider: 163 Other Public Sector: 26	2018: All vacants: 1,231 LA owned: 0 Private Register Provider: 15 Other Public Sector: no data 2011: All vacants: 1,375 LA owned: 0 Private Register Provider: 34 Other Public Sector: 65

[8] Up until April 2013 dwellings undergoing major structural repairs for up to 12 months and those vacant for less than 6 months were eligible for a council tax exemption (Class A and C respectively). In April 2013 these exemptions were replaced with a new flexible discount which applied to all empty properties. Local authorities are now entitled to apply any level of discount from 0% to 100% to all empty properties.

[9] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants

Economy

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of employee jobs Employee job numbers[10] from Business Register and Employment Survey Source:- ONS website	2017: 38,000 2016: 36,000 2015: 36,000	2017: 38,000 2016: 38,000 2015: 36,000	2017: 32,000 2016: 32,000 2015: 31,000	2017: 226,000 2016: 219,000 2015: 216,000	2017: 41,000 2016: 41,000 2015: 40,000

[10] An employee is defined as anyone aged 16 years or over that is paid directly from the payroll, in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Employment includes employees plus the number of working owners who receive drawings or a share of the profits. Full-time is defined as working more than 30 hours per week with part-time defined as working 30 hours or less per week.

Key Employers

The below list of top 20 key employers that fall within Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe is lifted by the list of Nottinghamshire's Top 200 Companies for 2018 released by Nottingham Post in September 2018. Nottingham Trent University's Nottingham Business School has compiled the list which ranks businesses by turnover. For clarification employers that fall outside Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe are not included in the table below which explains the gaps in the rank numbering column.

Source: https://www.nottinghampost.com/news/business/top-200-companies-nottinghamshire-2018-1991923

Rank	Employer	Turnover (in £100,000)	Number of employees	Type of business	Council area
1	Boots UK Limited	8,063	40,973	Pharmacy-led health and beauty retailing.	Broxtowe and Nottingham City
5	Staffline Group plc	958	2,357	Workforce recruitment and management organisation.	Nottingham City
7	Experian Limited	621	3,580	The provision of bureau and information services for consumer credit control, business information, direct marketing and credit account management.	Nottingham City
8	Capital One (Europe) plc	567	989	The provision of banking, financial and related services.	Nottingham City
10	XMA Limited	397	470	The provision of computer products and services.	Nottingham City
11	Boots Opticians Professional Services Limited	369	4,760	Trading as ophthalmic and dispensing opticians.	Broxtowe and Nottingham City
12	Gala Leisure Limited	361	3,736	The operation of bingo clubs.	Nottingham City
13	Sandicliffe Motor Holdings Limited	302	712	A group engaged in the sale, repair and hire of motor vehicles.	Broxtowe
14	Multi Packaging Solutions UK Limited	295	1,811	The design, manufacture and sale of printed cartons, composite containers and packaging machinery systems.	Nottingham City

Rank	Employer	Turnover (in £100,000)	Number of employees	Type of business	Council area
16	Addo Food Group Limited (Pork Farms)	271	2,527	A group engaged in the manufacture of chilled savoury pastry for the retail, impulse and food service markets.	Nottingham City
17	Vision Express (UK) Limited	256	3,208	The provision of optical goods and services.	Rushcliffe
18	AmTrust Europe Limited	242	254	The underwriting of general insurance, including property damage and caravan insurance, legal expenses, personal accident guarantees and warranty insurance.	Nottingham City
19	Paul Smith Group Holdings Limited	185	1,147	A group engaged in the design, licensing, wholesale and retail of mens and womens clothing and related accessories.	Nottingham City
20	Bellotto Holdings Limited	183	1,478	A group engaged in the manufacture and retail of venetian, roller, roman, pleated vertical house blinds, awnings and shutters to the domestic and contract market.	Gedling
21	CCS Media Limited	180	420	A group engaged in the supply of it related products and services.	Nottingham City
22	Xylem Water Solutions UK Ltd	168	585	The design, supply, rental and service of submersible fluid handling equipment plus and supply installation of clean treatment using UV, Ozone, Filtration.	Gedling
23	Mark Lyndon Paper Enterprises (UK) Limited	161	19	The sale and export of pulp and waste paper products.	Nottingham City
24	Games Workshop Group plc	158	1,713	Design & manufacture of miniature figures & games & distributes these through a network of Hobby centres, independent retailers & direct via the	Nottingham City

Rank	Employer	Turnover (in £100,000)	Number of employees	Type of business	Council area
				internet & mail order. Manufactures in the UK & sells mainly in Continental Europe, North America & Asia	
25	Agrovista UK Limited	154	307	The sale of agricultural, horticultural, amenity supplies and services.	Nottingham City
27	Hillarys Blinds Limited	139	1,478	The manufacture and retail of venetian, roller, roman, pleated and vertical house blinds.	Gedling

The below list of top 5 key employers that fall within Erewash is lifted by the list of Top 200 Businesses in Derby and Derbyshire for 2018 released by Derbyshire Live in November 2018. The University of Derby's Management School has compiled the list which ranks businesses by turnover. For clarification employers that fall outside Erewash are not included in the table below which explains the gaps in the rank numbering column.

Source: https://www.derbytelegraph.co.uk/news/business/top-200-businesses-derby-derbyshire-2243989

Rank	Employer	Turnover	Number of employees	Type of business	Council area
30	Belfield Furnishings	£161,944,000	2,181	Manufacture of furniture.	Erewash
46	G F Tomlinson Group	£105,101,000	269	Building and civil engineering industries.	Erewash
88	TLC Holdings (Parent)	£50,252,000	701	Provision of retail park cleaning.	Erewash
124	Skymark Packaging International	£33,925,000	246	Manufacture and sale of packaging material, plastic films, resins and related products.	Erewash
133	Stanton Bonna Concrete	£31,601,000	156	Manufacture and supply of concrete pipes, other concrete products and glass reinforced plastic pipes.	Erewash

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Employment and unemployment rate Proportion of people who are in paid work[11] and unemployed[12]. Source:- ONS website	2018 Employment: 52,300 (73.4%) Unemployment: 3,300 (6%) 2011 Employment: 51,200 (73.1%) Unemployment: 2,700 (5.1%)	2018 Employment: 62,500 (85.8%) Unemployment: 2,300 (3.7%) 2011 Employment: 59,400 (77.2%) Unemployment: 5,400 (9.1%)	2018 Employment: 57,000 (74.8%) Unemployment: 2,300 (3.8%) 2011 Employment: 56,300 (74.1%) Unemployment: 3,700 (6.2%)	2018 Employment: 128,500 (58.6%) Unemployment: 7,510 (3.3%) 2011 Employment: 112,900 (54.2%) Unemployment: 13,060 (6.1%)	2018 Employment: 60,000 (81.4%) Unemployment: 1,700 (2.8%) 2011 Employment: 55,200 (75.0%) Unemployment: 2,900 (5.9%)
Earnings – by place of work and by place of residence Gross weekly pay (median earnings) in pounds for full time employees Source:- ONS website	Place of work Weekly pay of full time employees working in the area: 2018: £498.80 2011: £440.90 Place of residence Weekly pay of full time employees living in the area: 2018: £605.50 2011: £515.80	Place of work Weekly pay of full time employees working in the area: 2018: £436.60 2011: £532.10 Place of residence Weekly pay of full time employees living in the area: 2018: £564.80 2011: £485.90	Place of work Weekly pay of full time employees working in the area: 2018: £607.30 2011: £393.20 Place of residence Weekly pay of full time employees living in the area: 2018: £561.10 2011: £456.70	Place of work Weekly pay of full time employees working in the area: 2018: £406.40 2011: £454.40 Place of residence Weekly pay of full time employees living in the area: 2018: £460.00 2011: £429.70	Place of work Weekly pay of full time employees working in the area: 2018: £589.00 2011: £465.80 Place of residence Weekly pay of full time employees living in the area: 2018: £696.00 2011: £597.80

[11] Employment measures the number of people in paid work and differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who are in paid work.

[12] Unemployment measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Employment by occupation Percentage is a proportion of all persons in employment. Figures used for April to March period <u>Source:-</u> ONS website	Managers, directors and senior officials:- 2018: 9.1% 2011: 9.5% Professional occupations:- 2018: 15.8% 2011: 19.0% Associate professional & technical:- 2018: 21.8% 2011: 16.1% Administrative and secretarial occupations:- 2018: 13.8% 2011: 9.0% Skilled trades occupations:- 2018: 13.3% 2011: 12.7% Caring, leisure and other service occupations:- 2018: 5.5%	Managers, directors and senior officials:- 2018: 12.9% 2011: 12.5% Professional occupations:- 2018: 20.1% 2011: 15.1% Associate professional & technical:- 2018: 11.5% 2011: 13.2% Administrative and secretarial occupations:- 2018: 11.8% 2011: 8.1% Skilled trades occupations:- 2018: 8.8% 2011: 17.1% Caring, leisure and other service occupations:- 2018: 12.3%	Managers, directors and senior officials:- 2018 :12.9% 2011: 12.4% Professional occupations:- 2018: 17.5% 2011: 17.6% Associate professional & technical:- 2018: 20.7% 2011: 8.8% Administrative and secretarial occupations:- 2018: 10.3% 2011: 14.1% Skilled trades occupations:- 2018: 8.2% 2011: 11.3% Caring, leisure and other service occupations:- 2018: 6.6%	Managers, directors and senior officials:- 2018: 6.5% 2011: 7.1% Professional occupations:- 2018: 18.2% 2011: 18.7% Associate professional & technical:- 2018: 12.7% 2011: 8.1% Administrative and secretarial occupations:- 2018: 10.4% 2011: 9.4% Skilled trades occupations:- 2018: 8.6% 2011: 11.8% Caring, leisure and other service occupations:- 2018: 10.6%	Managers, directors and senior officials:- 2018: 15.2% 2011: 7.2% Professional occupations:- 2018: 27.9% 2011: 30.7% Associate professional & technical:- 2018: 12.9% 2011: 15.4% Administrative and secretarial occupations:- 2018: 10.0% 2011: 16.1% Skilled trades occupations:- 2018: 10.3% 2011: 5.2% Caring, leisure and other service occupations:- 2018: 8.3%

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
	2011: 6.6% Sales and customer service occupations:- 2018: 2.9% 2011: 5.6% Process plant & machine operatives:- 2018: 6.3 % 2011: 6.3% Elementary occupations:- 2018: 10.7% 2011: 15.1%	2011: 4.6% Sales and customer service occupations:- 2018: 9.1% 2011: 5.8% Process plant & machine operatives:- 2018: 10.3% 2011: 7.2% Elementary occupations:- 2018: 3.2% 2011: 16.5%	2011: 11.2% Sales and customer service occupations:- 2018: 8.3% 2011: 8.0% Process plant & machine operatives:- 2018: 7.3% 2011: 6.7% Elementary occupations:- 2018: 8.2% 2011: 9.9%	2011: 10.1% Sales and customer service occupations:- 2018: 7.3% 2011: 10.4% Process plant & machine operatives:- 2018: 7.8% 2011: 7.3% Elementary occupations:- 2018: 17.7% 2011: 16.2%	2011: 4.8% Sales and customer service occupations:- 2018: 6.2% 2011: 7.6% Process plant & machine operatives:- 2018: 2.5% 2011: 5.6% Elementary occupations:- 2018: 6.7% 2011: 6.1%

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Qualifications – by type Working age people with the following qualifications[13]:- • NVQ1 • NVQ2 • NVQ3 • NVQ4 and above Figures used for January to December period <u>Source:-</u> ONS website	No qualifications:- 2018: 6.8% 2011: 7.8% NVQ1 and above:- 2018: 88.8% 2011: 89% NVQ2 and above:- 2018: 79.5% 2011: 77.8% NVQ3 and above 2018: 61.6% 2011: 57.5% NVQ4 and above 2018: 41.5% 2011: 38.1%	No qualifications:- 2018: No data 2011: No data NVQ1 and above:- 2018: 91.9% 2011: 82.3% NVQ2 and above:- 2018: 79.6% 2011: 81.8% NVQ3 and above:- 2018: 59.7% 2011: 56.3% NVQ4 and above:- 2018: 34.1% 2011: 23.9%	No qualifications:- 2018: No data 2011: 7.5% NVQ1 and above:- 2018: 90.2% 2011: 87.8% NVQ2 and above:- 2018: 78.1% 2011: 76.7% NVQ3 and above – 2018: 54.8% 2011: 56.8% NVQ4 and above:- 2018: 34.2% 2011: 36.6%	No qualifications:- 2018: 10.2% 2011: 13.9% NVQ1 and above:- 2018: 81.1% 2011: 78.8% NVQ2 and above:- 2018: 69.9% 2011: 66.2% NVQ3 and above:- 2018: 55.7% 2011: 47.8% NVQ4 and above:- 2018: 31.2% 2011: 28.6%	No qualifications:- 2018: No data 2011: 7.2% NVQ1 and above:- 2018: 91.4% 2011: 88.5% NVQ2 and above:- 2018: 88.4% 2011: 76.8% NVQ3 and above:- 2018: 78.1% 2011: 60.0% NVQ4 and above:- 2018: 61.9% 2011: 41.4%

[13] Definitions for each category are:-
No Qualifications - no formal qualifications held.
NVQ1 equivalent e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.
NVQ2 equivalent e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.
NVQ3 equivalent e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent.
NVQ4 equivalent And Above e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Enterprise Zones Number of Enterprise Zones. Year designated is shown in bracket <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	• Alliance Boots site (2011) (site overlaps with Nottingham City) • Beeston Business Park (2016)	None.	None.	• Alliance Boots site (2011) (site overlaps with Broxtowe) • MediPark (2013) • Nottingham Science Park (2011)	None.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Industrial units and floorspace Number of rateable properties (known as “hereditaments”) and floorspace <u>Source:</u> www.gov.uk website[14]	<u>2016:</u> 670 properties 728,000 sqm 2011: 670 properties 766,000 sqm	<u>2016:</u> 1,360 properties 949,000 sqm <u>2011:</u> 1,320 properties 966,000 sqm	<u>2016:</u> 680 properties 439,000 sqm <u>2011:</u> 650 properties 465,000 sqm	<u>2016:</u> 2,970 properties 1,678,000 sqm <u>2011:</u> 2,930 properties 1,746,000 sqm	<u>2016:</u> 630 properties 421,000 sqm <u>2011:</u> 620 properties 423,000 sqm

[14] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-business-floorspace

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Office units and floorspace Number of rateable properties (known as "hereditaments") and floorspace Source: www.gov.uk website[15]	2016: 360 properties 88,000 sqm 2011: 330 properties 90,000 sqm	2016: 390 properties 60,000 sqm 2011: 340 properties 60,000 sqm	2016: 310 properties 43,000 sqm 2011: 310 properties 43,000 sqm	2016: 2,300 properties 781,000 sqm 2011: 2,130 properties 810,000 sqm	2016: 520 properties 115,000 sqm 2011: 400 properties 108,000 sqm
Retail units and floorspace Number of rateable properties (known as "hereditaments") and floorspace Source: www.gov.uk website[16]	2016: 890 properties 199,000 sqm 2011: 920 properties 199,000 sqm	2016: 940 properties 183,000 sqm 2011: 930 properties 176,000 sqm	2016: 750 properties 160,000 sqm 2011: 750 properties 150,000 sqm	2016: 3,090 properties 752,000 sqm 2011: 3,060 properties 748,000 sqm	2016: 630 properties 91,000 sqm 2011: 630 properties 91,000 sqm

[15] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-business-floorspace
[16] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-business-floorspace

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Area of employment land lost to housing or other uses Area of employment land lost to housing or other uses. To avoid double counting, losses are recorded when the loss is first implemented i.e. commencement of the first dwelling. <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 9.92 ha 2017/18: 0.8 ha 2016/17: 0.47 ha 2015/16: 0.23 ha 2014/15: 7.09 ha 2013/14: 0.65 ha 2012/13: 0.07 ha 2011/12: 0.61 ha	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 0.51 ha 2017/18: 0.02 ha 2016/17: No loss 2015/16: 0.02 ha 2014/15: 0.39 ha 2013/14: 0.08 ha 2012/13: No loss 2011/12: No loss	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 2.64 ha 2017/18: No loss 2016/17: 0.22 ha 2015/16: No loss 2014/15: 1.40 ha 2013/14: No loss 2012/13: 0.33 ha 2011/12: 0.69 ha	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 23.79 ha 2017/18: 4.1 ha 2016/17: 3.81 ha 2015/16: 1.48 ha 2014/15: 4.66 ha 2013/14: 2.72 ha 2012/13: 4.57 ha 2011/12: 2.45 ha <u>Offices</u> Total 77,264 sqm 2017/18: 15,900 sqm 2016/17: 14,213 sqm 2015/16: 5,256 sqm 2014/15: 17,912 sqm 2013/14: 9,142 sqm 2012/13: 14,841 sqm 2011/12: 0 sqm <u>Industry and warehousing</u> Total 17,944 sqm 2017/18: 500 sqm 2016/17: 1,042 sqm 2015/16: 673 sqm 2014/15: 725 sqm 2013/14: 1,757 sqm 2012/13: 3,445 sq 2011/12: 9,802 sqm	<u>2011 to 2018:</u> 2.07 ha 2017/18: No loss 2016/17: 0.1 ha 2015/16: 1.8 ha 2014/15: 0.08 ha 2013/14: 0.09 ha 2012/13: No loss 2011/12: No loss

Town centres

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of city centre, town, district and local centres and centre of neighbourhood importance Number of city centre, town, district and local centres and centre of neighbourhood importance Source:- Local authorities	1 Town Centre Beeston 3 District Centres Eastwood Kimberley Stapleford 1 Centre of Neighbourhood Importance High Road, Chilwell	2 Town Centre Ilkeston Long Eaton 2 Local Centre Borrowash Sandiacre 1 Centre of Neighbourhood Importance Stanton Regeneration Site	1 Town Centre Arnold 8 Local Centres Burton Joyce Calverton Carlton Hill Carlton Square Gedling Village Mapperley Plains Netherfield Ravenshead	1 City Centre Nottingham City 1 Town Centre Bulwell 3 District Centres Clifton Hyson Green Sherwood 12 Local Centres Alfreton Road Aspley Lane Beckhampton Road Bracebridge Drive Bramcote Lane Bridgeway Centre Carrington Mansfield Road Nuthall Road Robin Hood Chase Sneinton Dale Strelley Road	2 District Centres Bingham West Bridgford 6 Local Centres Cotgrave East Leake Keyworth (The Square) Keyworth (Wolds Drive) Radcliffe on Trent Ruddington 11 Centres of Neighbourhood Importance Abbey Road, West Bridgford Boundary Road, West Bridgford Compton Acres, West Bridgford Gamston Centre,

				42 Centres of Neighbourhood Importance[17]	West Bridgford Hilton Crescent, West Bridgford Loughborough Road, West Bridgford Melton Road, West Bridgford Musters Road, West Bridgford Radcliffe Road, West Bridgford Trent Boulevard, West Bridgford Nottingham Road, Keyworth
Number of units and vacant units in city centre, town, district and local centres Number of ground floor units, including	Beeston 185 units 10 vacant (5%) Eastwood 144 units 18 vacant (12.5%) Kimberley 65 units 8 vacant (12%)	Ilkeston 297 units 40 vacant (13.5%) Long Eaton 253 units 17 vacant (7%) Borrowash 40 unit 1 vacant (2.5%)	Arnold (Primary Area) 106 units 8 vacant (8%) Arnold (Secondary Area) 104 units 6 vacant (6%) Burton Joyce	Nottingham City 1,319 units 159 vacant units (12%) (May 2018)	Bingham (Primary Area) 40 units 2 vacant (5%) Bingham (Secondary Area) 50 units 5 vacant (10%) West Bridgford

[17] Nottingham City are not treating them as formal centres in their Local Plan = Arnold Road, Aspley Lane/Glencairn Drive, Beech Avenue, Beechdale Road, Berridge Road, Bobbersmill, Broxtowe Lane, Broxtowe Lane/Coleby Road, Broxtowe Lane/Sherborne Road, Carlton Road, Carlton Road South, Daybrook, Derby Road/Arnesby Road, Farnborough Road, Hartley Road, Haydn Road, Hermitage Square, Highbury Road/ Bedford Grove, Highbury Road/ Broomhill, Hucknall Road/ Carrington, Hucknall Road/Valley Road, Ilkeston Road West, Lenton Boulevard North, Lenton Boulevard South, Lenton Sands, Middleton Boulevard, Mill Road/Bagnall Road, Monksway, Oakdale Road, Old Farm Road, Rise Park, Sellers Wood Drive, Sneinton Boulevard, Top Valley Way, Trowell Road, Varney Road, Woodborough Road North, Woodborough Road South and Woodside Road

those that are vacant, within shopping centre boundary. Percentage of all units being vacant is provided in bracket. Date of survey undertaken is shown in bracket <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>Stapleford</u> 110 units 14 vacant (13%) (June 2019)	<u>Sandiacre</u> 90 units 9 vacant (10%) (February and March 2018)	19 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>Calverton</u> 20 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>Carlton Hill</u> 85 units 5 vacant units (6%) <u>Carlton Square</u> 22 units 2 vacant (9%) <u>Gedling Village</u> 43 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>Mapperley Plains</u> 92 units 5 vacant (5%) <u>Netherfield</u> 83 units 9 vacant (11%) <u>Ravenshead</u> 17 units 0 vacant (0%) (February and March		<u>(Primary Area)</u> 64 units 1 vacant (1.6%) <u>West Bridgford (Secondary Area)</u> 69 units 1 vacant (1.4%) <u>Cotgrave (Primary Area)</u> 11 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>East Leake (Primary Area)</u> 33 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>East Leake (Secondary Area)</u> 7 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>Keyworth (The Square) (Primary Area)</u> 17 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>Keyworth (The Square) (Secondary Area)</u>

			2019)		14 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>Keyworth (Wolds Drive)</u> 13 units 1 vacant (0.8%) <u>Radcliffe on Trent (Primary Area)</u> 29 units 0 vacant (0%) <u>Radcliffe on Trent (Secondary Area)</u> 25 units 1 vacant (4%) <u>Ruddington (Primary Area)</u> 37 units 3 vacant (8%) <u>Ruddington (Secondary Area)</u> 24 units 1 vacant (4%) (April to June 2019)

Healthy and safe communities

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Life expectancy at birth How long, on average, people are expected to live[18]. Figures are 3-year averages Source:- ONS website	2014-16 Male: 80.5 years Female: 83.1 years 2008-10 Male: 79.0 years Female: 83.0 years	2014-16 Male: 79.7 years Female: 83.2 years 2008-10 Male: 79.0 years Female: 82.7 years	2014-16 Male: 80.0 years Female: 83.2 years 2008-10 Male: 79.5 years Female: 83.0 years	2014-16 Male: 77.0 years Female: 81.1 years 2008-10 Male: 75.9 years Female: 81.0 years	2014-16 Male: 81.8 years Female: 85.0 years 2008-10 Male: 80.1 years Female: 83.6 years

[18] Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives. Period life expectancy at birth is also not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at any given age. For example, if female life expectancy at birth was 80 years for a particular area, the life expectancy of women aged 65 years in that area is likely to exceed 15 years. This reflects the fact that survival from a particular age depends only on the death rates beyond that age, whereas survival from birth is based on death rates at every age.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Crime – by type Overall number of crimes reported to Nottinghamshire Police and Derbyshire Police. Definitions for each category are shown below <u>Source:-</u> Nottinghamshire Police (for Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe data) and ONS website (for Erewash data)	<u>2018/19</u> All crime: 7,582 Burglary of a dwelling: 646 Criminal damage: 779 Robbery: 70 Violence against the person: 1,964 <u>2015/16</u> All crime: 3,936 Burglary of a dwelling: N/A Criminal damage: 549 Robbery: 35 Violence against the person: 881	<u>December 2018</u> All crime: 6,265 Burglary of a dwelling: 0 Criminal damage: 4,099 Robbery: 246 Violence against the person: 5,538 <u>2015/16</u> All crime: 5,643 Burglary of a dwelling: 1,907 Criminal damage: 3,821 Robbery: 175 Violence against the person: 4,864	<u>2018/19</u> All crime: 6,525 Burglary of a dwelling: 389 Criminal damage: 783 Robbery: 66 Violence against the person: 2,133 <u>2015/16</u> All crime: 3,663 Burglary of a dwelling: N/A Criminal damage: 680 Robbery: 40 Violence against the person: 1,132	<u>2018/19</u> All crime: 44,570 Burglary of a dwelling: 1,900 Criminal damage: 4,146 Robbery: 683 Violence against the person: 13,347 <u>2015/16</u> All crime: 21,054 Burglary of a dwelling: N/A Criminal damage: 2,971 Robbery: 329 Violence against the person: 5,511	<u>2018/19</u> All crime: 4,900 Burglary of a dwelling: 287 Criminal damage: 536 Robbery: 34 Violence against the person: 1,334 <u>2015/16</u> All crime: 2,615 Burglary of a dwelling: N/A Criminal damage: 358 Robbery: 20 Violence against the person: 549

N/A = due to changes in the definition of a residential burglary in April 2017, figures are not available prior to this date.

Definitions for data for Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe

All crime: The overall number of crimes reported to Nottinghamshire Police (for Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe).
Burglary of a dwelling: Burglary is the theft, or attempted theft, from premises where access is not authorised. Damage to a premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary, is also counted as burglary. Residential and commercial burglaries are distinguished by the function of the building.
Criminal damage: Where property is intentionally destroyed or damaged, not necessarily to gain entry to premises or a vehicle.
Robbery: Theft with the use of force or a threat of force. Both personal and commercial robbery are included. Snatch theft is not included.
Violence against the person: Includes a range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault, to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm.

Definitions for data for Erewash

Violent crime: Violent crime covers a range of offence types from minor assaults, such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. This includes offences where the victim was intentionally stabbed, punched, kicked, pushed or jostled, as well as offences where the victim was threatened with violence whether or not there is any injury.
Domestic Burglary: The CSEW covers domestic burglary only, which is an unauthorised entry into the victim's dwelling or non-connected building to a dwelling, but does not necessarily involve forced entry; it may be through an open window or by entering the property under false pretences (for example, impersonating an official).
Robbery: A robbery is an incident or offence in which force, or the threat of force, is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. As with "violence against the person", police recorded robberies cover a wide range of seriousness, from armed bank robberies to muggings for mobile phones or small amounts of money. Recorded crime offences also distinguish between robbery of personal property ("personal robbery") and business property ("business robbery"). Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery. The taking of vehicles during robberies (often termed car-jacking) is also included as robbery.
Criminal Damage and Arson: In the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), criminal damage is defined as the intentional and malicious damage to the home, other property or vehicles. Criminal damage in the CSEW ranges from arson to graffiti. Cases where there is nuisance only (for example, letting down car tyres) or where the damage is accidental are not included. Where damage occurs in combination with burglary or robbery, the burglary or robbery codes take precedence over the damage codes in offence coding.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of doctor surgeries, health facilities, community centres, leisure centres, libraries Community centres do not include village halls.	15 doctor surgeries 3 health facilities 4 community centres 3 leisure centres 6 libraries	12 GP practices 4 community centres 4 leisure centres 4 libraries Not including privately owned	13 GP practices 6 community centres 6 leisure centres 9 libraries Not including privately owned	2 hospitals 5 joint service centres 16 health centres 50 GP practices 33 community centres 9 leisure centres 16 libraries	17 doctor surgeries 5 health facilities 5 community centres 5 leisure centres 9 libraries
Residents participation in sports Definitions are shown below. Data shown in percentage figures. <u>Source:</u> Sport England Active Lives Survey (Table 4 and Table 9)	Inactive (less than 30 mins a week): 21.5% Fairly Active (30-149 mins a week): 11.2% Active (150+ mins a week): 67.3% Active 2 times in past 28 days: 81.9% (May 2017 to May 2018)	Inactive (less than 30 mins a week): 25.5% Fairly Active (30-149 mins a week): 11.0% Active (150+ mins a week): 63.6% Active 2 times in past 28 days: 79.3% (May 2017 to May 2018)	Inactive (less than 30 mins a week): 20.7% Fairly Active (30-149 mins a week): 13.6% Active (150+ mins a week): 65.7% Active 2 times in past 28 days: 81.3% (May 2017 to May 2018)	Inactive (less than 30 mins a week): 23.2% Fairly Active (30-149 mins a week): 15.0% Active (150+ mins a week): 61.8% Active 2 times in past 28 days: 76.0% (May 2017 to May 2018)	Inactive (less than 30 mins a week): 17.1% Fairly Active (30-149 mins a week): 12.4% Active (150+ mins a week): 70.5% Active 2 times in past 28 days: 85.5% (May 2017 to May 2018)

Defintions:-

- “Inactive” includes respondents playing sport for less than 30 minutes at moderate intensity per week.
- “Fairly active” includes respondents playing sport for at least 30 minutes at moderate intensity at least once a week.
- “Active” includes respondents playing sport for 150+ minutes at moderate intensity at least once a week.
- “Active 2 times in past 28 days” includes respondents who have taken part in sport and physical activity least twice in the last 28 days.

Transport

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Railway station usage Estimated total number of entries and exits made at the station in a given year Source: Office of Rail and Road	Attenborough 2017/18: 107,942 2016/17: 105,742 2015/16: 111,678 2014/15: 94,756 2013/14: 89,938 2012/13: 79,798 2011/12: 66,038 Beeston 2017/18: 546,110 2016/17: 534,672 2015/16: 574,056 2014/15: 572,550 2013/14: 546,180 2012/13: 541,138 2011/12: 484,210	Ilkeston* 2017/18: 252,772 * the station opened on 2 April 2017 Long Eaton 2017/18: 653,000 2016/17: 635,434 2015/16: 659,772 2014/15: 627,572 2013/14: 585,224 2012/13: 587,176 2011/12: 587,176	Burton Joyce 2017/18: 16,270 2016/17: 11,542 2015/16: 8,228 2014/15: 5,372 2013/14: 5,302 2012/13: 6,928 2011/12: 6,786 Carlton 2017/18: 54,316 2016/17: 46,578 2015/16: 36,344 2014/15: 25,168 2013/14: 20,298 2012/13: 21,410 2011/12: 22,372 Netherfield 2017/18: 8,650 2016/17: 7,742 2015/16: 6,544 2014/15: 6,050 2013/14: 5,382 2012/13: 6,682 2011/12: 7,410 Newstead 2017/18: 41,802	Bulwell 2017/18: 61,136 2016/17: 59,632 2015/16: 57,716 2014/15: 50,952 2013/14: 46,592 2012/13: 54,060 2011/12: 48,162 Nottingham 2017/18: 7,858,974 2016/17: 7,468,864 2015/16: 7,200,422 2014/15: 6,848,182 2013/14: 6,105,684 2012/13: 6,450,702 2011/12: 6,450,400	Aslockton 2017/18: 24,948 2016/17: 30,572 2015/16: 23,766 2014/15: 22,226 2013/14: 21,100 2012/13: 15,744 2011/12: 15,912 Bingham 2017/18: 69,102 2016/17: 67,216 2015/16: 59,018 2014/15: 51,778 2013/14: 39,786 2012/13: 36,682 2011/12: 34,512 East Midlands Parkway 2017/18: 338,000 2016/17: 347,252 2015/16: 306,408 2014/15: 304,000 2013/14: 328,000 2012/13: 283,756 2011/12: 219,734 Elton and Orston

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
			2016/17: 35,868 2015/16: 31,932 2014/15: 33,938 2013/14: 28,624 2012/13: 30,872 2011/12: 34,750		2017/18: 138 2016/17: 128 2015/16: 296 2014/15: 88 2013/14: 166 2012/13: 72 2011/12: 84 <u>Radcliffe</u> 2017/18: 8,850 2016/17: 6,474 2015/16: 7,108 2014/15: 6,026 2013/14: 10,152 2012/13: 8,658 2011/12: 8,724

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Proportion of households within distance of a bus stop with an hourly and better bus service Time period is daytime on weekdays Mondays to Saturdays 0600-1800 hours Source:- Performance, Intelligence & Policy Team, Nottinghamshire County Council	Within 800 metres or 10 mins walk of a bus stop: 87% Within 400 metres or 5 mins walk of a bus stop: 57% (February 2019)	Within 800 metres or 10 mins walk of a bus stop: 81% Within 400 metres or 5 mins walk of a bus stop: 56% (February 2019)	Within 800 metres or 10 mins walk of a bus stop: 95% Within 400 metres or 5 mins walk of a bus stop: 75% (February 2019)	Within 800 metres or 10 mins walk of a bus stop: 99% Within 400 metres or 5 mins walk of a bus stop: 79% (February 2019)	Within 800 metres or 10 mins walk of a bus stop: 86% Within 400 metres or 5 mins walk of a bus stop: 65% (February 2019)

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Park and Ride sites Number of park and ride sites where people park and take public transport into Nottingham and Derby <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>1 site:</u> • Toton Lane Park and Ride (just off the A52, nearest M1 junction 25)	None.	None.	<u>3 sites:</u> • Forest Park and Ride (Goose Fair site) • Phoenix Park and Ride (just off the A610, nearest M1 junction 26) • Wilkinson Street Park and Ride (just off the Nottingham ring Road)	<u>1 site:</u> • Clifton Park and Ride (just off the A453, nearest M1 junction 24)

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of public transport trips on bus and tram Number of passengers (in million) board a bus in Nottingham City and Greater Nottingham*. Figures based on where passengers board a bus, regardless of whether they cross boundaries or travel out of the area <u>Source:</u> Nottingham City Council	Number of passengers (in million) board a bus in Greater Nottingham* <u>Bus only:</u> 2018/19: 65.02 2017/18: 65.30 2016/17: 66.16 2015/16: 67.22 2014/15: 67.49 2013/14: 67.09 2012/13: 66.39 2011/12: 67.19 <u>Bus and Nottingham Express Transit (NET) tram:</u> 2018/19: 82.75 2017/18: 81.93 2016/17: 81.48 2015/16: 78.66 2014/15: 75.58 2013/14: 74.95 2012/13: 74.13 2011/12: 76.21	No data available	Number of passengers (in million) board a bus in Greater Nottingham* See Broxtowe column for data	Number of passengers (in million) board a bus in Nottingham City <u>Bus only:</u> 2018/19: 47.60 2017/18: 47.30 2016/17: 47.93 2015/16: 48.50 2014/15: 48.74 2013/14: 48.62 2012/13: 48.19 2011/12: 48.76 <u>Bus and Nottingham Express Transit (NET) tram:</u> 2018/19: 62.07 2017/18: 60.88 2016/17: 60.34 2015/16: 59.02 2014/15: 56.18 2013/14: 55.85 2012/13: 55.31 2011/12: 57.05	Number of passengers (in million) board a bus in Greater Nottingham* See Broxtowe column for data

* For information, “Greater Nottingham” is used to refer to adjoining council areas to Nottingham City which includes Ashfield (Hucknall part), Gedling, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe. It does not include Erewash.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Traffic growth Vehicle kilometres travelled[19] <u>Source:</u> Transport Planning & Programme Development, Nottinghamshire County Council	<u>2010-17</u> Traffic growth has increased by 0.4% since 2010 base. 2017: 100.4% 2016: 100.1% 2015: 99.2% 2014: 99.8% 2013: 98.4% 2012: 97.8% 2011: 99.5% 2010: 100.0%	Derbyshire County Council does not measure traffic growth using the same methodology as Nottinghamshire County Council	<u>2010-17</u> Traffic growth has increased by 4.3% since 2010 base. 2017: 104.3% 2016: 103.0% 2015: 102.8% 2014: 103.1% 2013: 99.3% 2012: 97.4% 2011: 99.9% 2010: 100.0%	<u>2010-17</u> Traffic growth has decreased by 4.5% since 2010 base. 2017: 95.5% 2016: 94.8% 2015: 93.8% 2014: 93.9% 2013: 95.8% 2012: 96.4% 2011: 98.3% 2010: 100.0%	<u>2010-17</u> Traffic growth has decreased by 0.4% since 2010 base. 2017: 99.6% 2016: 98.2% 2015: 99.8% 2014: 99.1% 2013: 98.4% 2012: 95.8% 2011: 97.5% 2010: 100.0%

[19] Data for traffic growth is based on vehicle kilometres travelled across the road network and the data covers the period 2010-17 with a 2010 base. Data is based on a variety of traffic count sources including permanent and temporary traffic counters and a number of manual traffic counts undertaken by Nottinghamshire County Council Highways department and the Department for Transport.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Cycle growth Number of cycling trips[20] <u>Source:</u> Transport Planning & Programme Development, Nottinghamshire County Council	<u>2010-17</u> Cycle growth has increased by 11.9% since 2010 base. 2017: 111.9% 2016: 113.0% 2015: 125.0% 2014: 130.0% 2013: 114.2% 2012: 107.8% 2011: 110.2% 2010: 100.0%	Derbyshire County Council does not measure cycle growth using the same methodology as Nottinghamshire County Council	<u>2010-17</u> Cycle growth has increased by 8.4% since 2010 base. 2017: 108.4% 2016: 111.9% 2015: 113.1% 2014: 111.2% 2013: 105.8% 2012: 99.8% 2011: 107.6% 2010: 100.0%	<u>2010-17</u> Cycle growth has decreased by 36.8% since 2010 base. 2017: 136.8% 2016: 127.5% 2015: 127.9% 2014: 126.9% 2013: 117.9% 2012: 110.1% 2011: 109.2% 2010: 100.0%	<u>2010-17</u> Cycle growth has decreased by 20.8% since 2010 base. 2017: 120.8% 2016: 120.1% 2015: 116.2% 2014: 114.0% 2013: 100.2% 2012: 101.0% 2011: 105.1% 2010: 100.0%

[20] Data for growth in cycling trips is based on a network of permanent cycle counters across the council areas (6 in Broxtowe, 5 in Gedling, 14 in Nottingham City and 4 in Rushcliffe) and the data covers the period 2010-17 with a 2010 base.

High quality communications

No data available.

Effective use of land

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of housing completions – on previously developed land Includes new build, change of use and conversion on previously developed land in 2011 to 2018. Figures are gross. Percentage is shown as percentage of dwellings on previously developed land. Source:- Local authorities	2011 to 2018: 967 (74%) 2017/18: 297 (90%) 2016/17: 159 (55%) 2015/16: 72 (66%) 2014/15: 123 (90%) 2013/14: 133 (81%) 2012/13: 80 (67%) 2011/12: 103 (67%)	2011 to 2018: 1,169 (72%) 2017/18: 127 (73%) 2016/17: 162 (89%) 2015/16: 342 (82%) 2014/15: 117 (52%) 2013/14: 161 (52%) 2012/13: 119 (64%) 2011/12: 141 (65%)	2011 to 2018: 591 (32%) 2017/18: 141 (54%) 2016/17: 103 (49%) 2015/16: 53 (28%) 2014/15: 51 (16%) 2013/14: 89 (27%) 2012/13: 25 (11%) 2011/12: 129 (44%)	2011 to 2018: 7,077 (95.5%) 2017/18: 1,348 (95.4%) 2016/17: 1,515 (93.7%) 2015/16: 879 (92.1%) 2014/15: 1,024 (99.8%) 2013/14: 801 (97.6%) 2012/13: 820 (95.5%) 2011/12: 690 (95.4%)	2011 to 2018: 1,414 (50%) 2017/18: 251 (41%) 2016/17: 290 (52%) 2015/16: 205 (42%) 2014/15: 236 (62%) 2013/14: 199 (36%) 2012/13: 96 (35%) 2011/12: 137 (43%)

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of sites on Brownfield Land Register Number of sites on the councils' Brownfield Land Register[21]. An end date means a site is no longer valid or active (e.g. fully built) <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	18 brownfield sites 0 of these are no longer considered brownfield land Not including sites with an end date, there are 159.38 hectares of brownfield land 0 sites have permission in principle Information is also available on the Digital Land website[22]	37 brownfield sites 9 of these are no longer considered brownfield land Not including sites with an end date, there are 73.97 hectares of brownfield land 0 sites have permission in principle Information is also available on the Digital Land website[23]	33 brownfield sites 9 of these are no longer considered brownfield land Not including sites with an end date, there are 24.40 hectares of brownfield land 0 sites have permission in principle Information is also available on the Digital Land website[24]	227 brownfield sites 36 of these are no longer considered brownfield land Not including sites with an end date, there are 182.38 hectares of brownfield land 0 sites have permission in principle Information is also available on the Digital Land website[25]	14 brownfield sites 0 of these are no longer considered brownfield land Not including sites with an end date, there are 43.09 hectares of brownfield land 0 sites have permission in principle Information is also available on the Digital Land website[26]

[21] Part 1 of the Register includes sites that the Council considers suitable for residential development. Inclusion in Part 2 of the Register means that sites will automatically be granted 'permission in principle'.
[22] https://digital-land.github.io/resource/42fffc159db734c50a6cc34d5b473cfce18e40e2d8a19b954a07b256c174b118
[23] https://digital-land.github.io/resource/7fc43a5ccb6d7adde6a0ebbcffe93cf2b27beb1a287b18692d9e00b6d78bd8c6
[24] https://digital-land.github.io/resource/fb922e16e6cfbb68f5d618b418e5773adf2cf6d48eaa8953685317e6667629e2
[25] https://digital-land.github.io/resource/7e41b7383b9eeb6ba0c93fb5b21931a0ff0f33663adc59214846dc4850347224
[26] https://digital-land.github.io/resource/8472e39b8d37be6d9e6e809af24c5ebdb111d2110a53775664bb48f601f3a8be

Well-designed places

No data available.

Green Belt

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Area of Green Belt Area of Green Belt in ha Source:- Local authorities	5,130 ha	7,851 ha	8,795 ha	750 ha	16,566 ha
Percentage of administrative area designated as Green Belt Percentage of area designated as Green Belt[27] Source:- Local authorities	64%	72%	73%	10.1%	40.5%

[27] Based on data from “Size of administrative area (ha)” and “Area of Green Belt”.

Climate change and flooding

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Air Quality Management Area Number and location of Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)[28] Source:- Local authorities	1 AQMA: Twenty properties on parts of Iona Drive and Tiree Close next to the M1 motorway in Trowell	2 AQMAs:- Five dwellings situated immediately to the east of the M1 motorway (either side of Derby Road Sandiacre to the north of junction 25 of the M1 motorway) Approximately 130 dwellings situated to the south of junction 25 in Long Eaton	1 AQMA: A60 Mansfield Road from its junction with Oxclose Lane and Cross Street south to its junction with Egerton Road	1 AQMA: Whole of Nottingham City	2 AQMAs: Lady Bay Bridge/Radcliffe Road junction, the Trent Bridge/ Loughborough Road/Radcliffe Road junction and the Wilford Lane/ Loughborough Road/Melton Road junction in West Bridgeford Land adjacent to the A52 at Stragglethorpe Junction

[28] Air Quality Management Areas are designated when levels of pollutants in local area are above the UK limits.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Carbon dioxide emissions estimates End-user carbon dioxide emissions (kt CO_2)[29]. Excludes large industrial sites, railways, motorways and land-use. Source:- www.gov.uk website[30]	2017: 4.4 2016: 4.5 2015: 4.7 2014: 4.7 2013: 4.8 2012: 5.0 2011: 5.0	2017: 3.8 2016: 3.9 2015: 4.1 2014: 4.2 2013: 4.8 2012: 4.9 2011: 4.7	2017: 3.6 2016: 3.6 2015: 3.8 2014: 3.8 2013: 4.4 2012: 4.7 2011: 4.3	2017: 3.5 2016: 3.8 2015: 4.0 2014: 4.2 2013: 5.0 2012: 5.3 2011: 5.1	2017: 5.7 2016: 5.5 2015: 6.1 2014: 6.1 2013: 6.7 2012: 6.6 2011: 6.5
Average energy per meter – by type Average electricity and gas use (mean consumption) per meter in	2017 Domestic users Electricity: 3,481 Gas: 13,947 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 47,918 Gas: 1,268,592	2017 Domestic users Electricity: 3,524 Gas: 13,150 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 58,549 Gas: 464,646	2017 Domestic users Electricity: 3,712 Gas: 14,626 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 52,799 Gas: 1,020,223	2017 Domestic users Electricity: 3,417 Gas: 12,474 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 64,420 Gas: 522,153	2017 Domestic users Electricity: 3,937 Gas: 15,800 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 64,779 Gas: 1,332,879

[29] Estimates of carbon dioxide emissions have been produced from the following broad source categories: industry, commercial & public sector, domestic, transport and land use, land use change and forestry

[30] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
kilowatt hours (kWh) Source:- www.gov.uk website[31]	2011 Domestic users Electricity: 3,768 Gas: 14,825 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 55,821 Gas: 563,249	2011 Domestic users Electricity: 3,792 Gas: 13,872 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 63,625 Gas: 375,369	2011 Domestic users Electricity: 3,986 Gas: 15,529 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 61,662 Gas: 880,835	2011 Domestic users Electricity: 3,666 Gas: 13,245 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 75,318 Gas: 697,090	2011 Domestic users Electricity: 4,231 Gas: 16,651 Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users Electricity: 70,955 Gas: 1,157,517
Energy consumption – by type Final energy consumption in gigawatt hours (GWh) by coal[32], manufactured fuels[33], petroleum[34], gas, electricity and bioenergy & wastes.	2016 Coal = 5.3 Manufactured fuels = 11.0 Petroleum = 1,118.6 Gas = 1,142.0 Electricity = 333.2 Bioenergy and Wastes = 25.9 2011 Coal = 7.4 Manufactured fuels = 10.3 Petroleum = 1,216.7	2016 Coal: 73.5 Manufactured fuels: 5.1 Petroleum: 944.1 Gas: 800.3 Electricity: 395.6 Bioenergy & wastes: 38.2 2011 Coal: 66.4 Manufactured fuels: 4.3 Petroleum: 921.5	2016 Coal: 8.5 Manufactured fuels: 68.1 Petroleum: 439.2 Gas: 955.4 Electricity: 344.2 Bioenergy & wastes: 26.8 2011 Coal: 10.3 Manufactured fuels: 47.4 Petroleum: 427.1	2016 Coal: 9.2 Manufactured fuels: 6.3 Petroleum: 1,389.0 Gas: 2,347.1 Electricity: 1,229.6 Bioenergy & wastes: 60.9 2011 Coal: 11.8 Manufactured fuels: 5.8 Petroleum: 1,456.6	2016 Coal: 31.0 Manufactured fuels: 4.6 Petroleum: 954.5 Gas: 1,021.7 Electricity: 408.9 Bioenergy & wastes: 28.5 2011 Coal: 47.5 Manufactured fuels: 9.9 Petroleum: 938.8

[31] Electricity data is available from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics and gas data is available from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/gas-sales-and-numbers-of-customers-by-region-and-local-authority

[32] Includes coal/petroleum (as appropriate) consumed in all the following sectors: heat generation, energy industry use, industry, public administration, commercial, agriculture, miscellaneous. Excludes petroleum used within the public administration and agriculture sectors.

[33] Includes only manufactured solid fuels and not derived gases.

[34] See footnote 32.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Source:- www.gov.uk website[35]	Gas = 915.4 Electricity = 349.9 Bioenergy and Wastes = 15.8	Gas: 843.2 Electricity: 410.3 Bioenergy & wastes: 23.4	Gas: 1,053.2 Electricity: 359.2 Bioenergy & wastes: 17.7	Gas: 2,685.4 Electricity: 1,316.6 Bioenergy & wastes: 59.2	Gas: 1,204.7 Electricity: 419.1 Bioenergy & wastes: 16.2
Residential and non-residential properties in Flood Zones 2 and 3 Number of fluvial and costal flood risk property counts within Flood Zones 2 and 3[36] Source:- Environment Agency	Flood Zone 2: 7,279 residential properties 1,271 non-residential properties Total 8,550 properties Flood Zone 3: 5,316 residential properties 911 non-residential properties Total 6,227 properties	Flood Zone 2: 14,352 residential properties 2,821 non-residential properties Total 17,173 properties Flood Zone 3: 10,543 residential properties 1,870 non-residential properties Total 12,413 properties	Flood Zone 2: 5,052 residential properties 1,203 non-residential properties Total 6,255 properties Flood Zone 3: 3,769 residential properties 908 non-residential properties Total 4,677 properties	Flood Zone 2: 13,693 residential properties 3,244 non-residential properties Total 16,937 properties Flood Zone 3: 7,827 residential properties 1,589 non-residential properties Total 9,416 properties	Flood Zone 2: 9,706 residential properties 2,088 non-residential properties Total 11,794 properties Flood Zone 3: 7,914 residential properties 1,576 non-residential properties Total 9,490 properties

[35] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level

[36] Land within flood zone 2 is shown to have between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding. Land within flood zone 3 is shown to have a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding.

Natural environment

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of open space managed to green flag award standard Number of winners awarded for Green Flag Award in 2018[37] Source:- Green Flag Award website www.greenflagaward.org.uk	5 sites • Bramcote Hills Park • Bramcote Old Church Tower • Bramcote Ridge • Brinsley Headstocks • Colliers Wood (2011 – 3 sites)	4 sites • Pioneer Meadows • Straw's Bridge Ilkeston • Victoria Park (Ilkeston) • West Park (2011 – 1 site)	2 sites • Arnot Hill Park • Gedling Country Park (2011 – 1 site)	36 sites • Bulwell (Northern) Cemetery • Bulwell Bogs • Bulwell Forest Recreation Ground • Bulwell Hall Park • Clifton Central Park • Clifton Grove Local Nature Reserve • Clifton Playing Fields • Colwick Country Park • Colwick Woods Local Nature Reserve • Coppice Recreation Ground • Forest Recreation Ground	2 sites - Rushcliffe Country Park (2011 – 1 site)

[37] The Green Flag Award is the benchmark national standard for publicly accessible parks and green spaces in the United Kingdom.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
				• Green's Mill Park • Harrison's Plantation • Heathfield Park • High Wood Cemetery • Highfields Park • King George V Park • Lenton Abbey Park • Lenton Recreation Ground • Martin's Pond Local Nature Reserve • Pirate Park • Queens Walk Recreation Ground • Radford Recreation Ground • Ruddington Lane Park • Sandy Banks LNR • Sellers Wood Local Nature	

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
				Reserve • Southern (Wilford Hill) Cemetery • Southglade Park • Strelley Recreation Ground • The Arboretum • Valley Road Park • Vernon Park • Victoria Embankment • Victoria Park & St Mary's Rest Garden • Wollaton Park • Woodthorpe Grange Park Nottingham (2011 – 16 sites)	

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of open space managed to other award standard Number of winners awarded for Green Flag Community Award and Green Heritage Award in 2018 <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A	Green Flag Community Award:- 21 sites Green Heritage Awards:- 4 sites	N/A

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest[38] <u>Source:-</u> Natural England website[39]	<u>5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest:-</u> • Attenborough Gravel Pits (226.57 ha) • Kimberley Railway Cutting (5.37 ha) • Robbinetts (6.31 ha) • Seller's Wood (13.86 ha) • (site overlaps with Nottingham City) • Sledder Wood Meadows (7.92 ha)	<u>2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest:-</u> • Breadsall Railway Cutting (4.86 ha) • Morley Brick Pits (1.78 ha)	<u>1 Site of Special Scientific Interest:-</u> • Linby Quarries (38.69 ha)	<u>3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest:-</u> • Colwick Cutting (2.07 ha) • Holme Pit (4.12 ha) • Seller's Wood (13.86 ha) • (site overlaps with Broxtowe)	<u>8 Sites of Special Scientific Interest:-</u> • Barnstone Railway cutting (1.51 ha) • Gotham Hill Pastures (8.46 ha) • Kinoulton Marsh and Canal (2.72 ha) • Normanton Pastures (16.34 ha) • Orston Plaster Pits (4.65 ha) • Rushcliffe Golf Course (19.48 ha) • Wilford Claypits (2.17 ha) • Willwell Cutting (LNR) (7.34 ha)

[38] Designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
[39] https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk

List of Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Name	Location	Reason for Designation
Attenborough Gravel Pits	Broxtowe	Attenborough Gravel Pits SSSI is a nationally important site for its lowland eutrophic open waters with emergent vegetation, wet floodplain woodland, unimproved floodplain grassland, a rich assemblage of breeding birds associated with lowland open waters and their margins, and wintering shoveler *Anas clypeata* and bittern *Botaurus stellaris*.
Kimberley Railway Cutting	Broxtowe	A key palaeobotanical locality yielding a distinctive Permian flora. Dominated by its common conifer remains this flora is also remarkable for the rare specimens of the pteridosperm *Lepidopteris martinsii*. A nationally important locality for its Permian gymnosperm floras, particularly representative of the predominantly Mesozoic Peltaspermaceae.
Robbinetts, Cossall	Broxtowe	This site contains one of the best examples of acidic grassland in the county. Its mosaic of grassland types, varying in wetness and acidity is typical of the West Nottinghamshire Coal Measures which now support few remaining areas of unimproved grassland.
Seller's Wood	Broxtowe	The site is a fine example of broad-leaved semi-natural woodland and is of Regional importance.
Sledder Wood Meadows	Broxtowe	The site comprises a fine series of species-rich neutral grasslands and is of Regional importance.
Breadsall Railway Cutting	Erewash	This site is important for a mosaic of habitats particularly grasslands which support many species which are now uncommon in the area.
Morley Brick pits	Erewash	The site consists of a series of flooded pits, originally dug for clay and which now contain acidic water colonised by a range of plants and animals several of which are becoming rare in Derbyshire.
Linby Quarries	Gedling	The site is the best remaining area of mixed calcareous scrub in Nottinghamshire and is of Regional importance.
Colwick Cutting	Nottingham	This site is the type section of the Triassic Colwick Formation, a major rock unit comprising mudstones, siltstones and thin sandstone arranged in coarsening-upwards units. A variety of sedimentary structures including ripple marks, wavy bedding, halite pseudomorphs and abundant desiccation cracks are seen. The facies probably represents marine intertidal conditions, an environmental interpretation consistent with the discovery of the brachiopod *Lingula* elsewhere in the formation. The age of the formation is probably Anisian-Ladinian and it can be correlated with other 'Waterstones' facies in the English Midlands.
Holme Pit	Nottingham	The site contains some of the best remaining areas of marsh, reedswamp and open water in Nottinghamshire and is of Regional importance.

Seller's Wood	Nottingham	The site is a fine example of broad-leaved semi-natural woodland and is of Regional importance.
Barnstone Railway Cutting	Rushcliffe	This site, a narrow, steep-sided disused railway cutting in the Lower Lias of south-east Nottinghamshire, supports the largest known population remaining in Britain of a nationally scarce moth. This species, considered vulnerable to extinction, is presently known only from four other sites in the country, hence the conservation and appropriate management of the cutting provides the best opportunity of retaining the moth in Britain. The site also supports a significant assemblage of notable and local insects, particularly beetles, moths and flies, which are characteristic of limestone grassland and wetlands of eastern England. The cutting is a mosaic of long grassland and scrub. The former is dominated by upright brome *Bromus erectus* and false oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, amongst which occur abundant black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, wild carrot *Daucus carota*, quaking grass *Briza media*, field bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*, hoary ragwort *Senecio erucifolius*, and rough hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus*. Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and ash *Fraxinus excelsior* are the commonest scrub species. Pools and a flowing ditch at the south-eastern end of the site comprise the wetland habitats in contrast to the dry grassy slopes. Reedmace *Typha latifolia* occurs in a tall fen vegetation with false fox sedge *Carex otrubae*, great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* and hard and jointed rushes *Juncus inflexus* and *J. articulatus*.
Gotham Hill Pasture	Rushcliffe	The site comprises one of the best mixed pastures and associated grassland in Nottinghamshire, and is representative of species-rich grassland developed on calcareous and neutral clays in Central and Eastern England.
Kinoulton Marsh and Canal	Rushcliffe	The site includes some of the richest marsh and open water habitats remaining in Nottinghamshire and is representative of wetland plant communities on relatively base-rich soils in Central and Eastern England.
Normanton Pastures	Rushcliffe	The site comprises one of the best remaining examples of neutral pasture in Nottinghamshire, and is representative of species-rich grasslands developed on clay-loam soils in Central and Eastern England.
Orston Plaster Pits	Rushcliffe	The site comprises one of the best mixed-habitat sites in Nottinghamshire and contains examples of neutral and calcareous grassland and eutrophic open water communities which are representative of these habitats in central and eastern England.

Rushcliffe Golf Course	Rushcliffe	The site contains some of the best examples of calcareous and neutral grassland remaining in Nottinghamshire and is representative of species rich grassland on calcareous loam soils in Central and Eastern England.
Wilford Claypits	Rushcliffe	The site contains one of the best remaining areas of marsh in Nottinghamshire and is representative of marsh communities on somewhat base-rich soils in Central and Southern England.
Wilwell Cutting	Rushcliffe	The site contains some of the best examples of neutral grassland and marsh remaining in Nottinghamshire and is representative of these habitats in Central and Eastern England.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number and area of National Nature Reserves Number and area of National Nature Reserves[40] Source:- www.gov.uk website[41]	None	None	None	None	None

[40] National Nature Reserves were established to protect some of most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research. For clarification, Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve falls outside the HMA and Attenborough Nature Reserve in Broxtowe is not a National Nature Reserve.

[41] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-nature-reserves-in-england#east-midlands-nnrs

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number and area of Local Nature Reserves Number and area of Local Nature Reserves[42] <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>15 Local Nature Reserves:-</u> • Alexandrina Plantation • Bramcote Hills Park Woodland • Brinsley Headstocks • Colliers Wood • Hall Om Wong • Hall Park • King George's Park • Nottingham Canal • Pit Lane Recreation Ground • Sandy Lane Public Open Space • Smithurst Meadows • Stapleford Hill • Toton Fields • Watnall Green • Watnall Spinney (total 121.2 ha)	<u>9 Local Nature Reserves:-</u> • Forbes Hole • Fox Covert • Manor Farm • Manor Floods • Pioneer Meadows • Stanton Gate • Stoney Clouds • Straw's Bridge • Trowell Marsh (total 74.94 ha)	<u>5 Local Nature Reserves:-</u> • Gedling Country Park • Gedling House Meadow • Gedling House Woods • Netherfield Lagoons • The Hobbucks (total 178.27 ha)	<u>14 Local Nature Reserves:-</u> • Beeston Sidings • Brecks Plantation • Bulwell Hall Park Meadows • Clifton Grove, Clifton Woods & Holme Pit Pond • Colwick Woods • Glapton Wood • Harrison Plantation • Hucknall Road Linear Walkway • Martins Pond • Sandy Banks • Sellers Wood • Springfield Corner/ Moorbridge Pond • Sunrise Hill • Wollaton Park (total 302.97 ha)	<u>8 Local Nature Reserves:-</u> • Bingham Linear Walk • Keyworth Meadows • Meadow Covert • Rushcliffe Country Park • Sharphill Wood • Sutton Bonnington Spinney and Meadow • The Hook • Wilwell Farm Cutting (total 87 ha)

[42] Local Nature Reserves are non-statutory habitat of local significance designed by a local authority where protection and pubic understanding of nature conservation is encouraged under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number and area of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites Number and total area of Local Wildlife Sites[43] and Local Geological Sites[44]. Source: Nottinghamshire Biological & Geological Records Centre and Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	146 Local Wildlife Sites Total 967.12 ha 8 Local Geological Sites Total 3.63 ha (2018)	100 Local Wildlife Sites Total 616.3 ha 8 Local Geological Sites Total 83.1 ha (2018)	86 Local Wildlife Sites Total 1,275.37 ha 5 Local Geological Sites Total 20.68 ha (2018)	69 Local Wildlife Sites Total 685.91 ha 24 Local Geological Sites Total 8.96 ha (2018)	213 Local Wildlife Sites Total 1,883.13 ha 4 Local Geological Sites Total 3.12 ha (2018)

[43] A non-statutory designation used to identify high quality wildlife sites. They include semi-natural habits such as ancient woodland and flower-rich grassland. Formerly known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).
[44] A non-statutory designation that is of local importance for its geological interest. Sites showing special geological features and/or reprewenting the variation in the rock types. Formerly known as Regional important Geological Sites (RIGSs).

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Woodland area Type and area of woodland by hectares. Information taken from the Forestry Commission National Forest Inventory (dated March 2017) <u>Source:</u> Forestry Commission	Total 593.0 ha • Broadleaved: 487.4 ha • Conifer: 62.4 ha • Mixed predominantly Broadleaved: 8.6 ha • Mixed predominantly Confider: 11.7 ha • Coppice: 4.4 ha • Coppice with Standards: 0 ha • Young Trees: 11.1 ha • Low Density: 0 ha • Assumed Woodland: 3.9 ha • Ground Prepared for new planting: 0.5 ha • Shrub: 0 ha • Felled: 2.8 ha • Failed: 0 ha • Windblow: 0 ha • Uncertain: 0 ha	Total 601.9 ha • Broadleaved: 493.6 ha • Conifer: 21.9 ha • Mixed predominantly Broadleaved: 18.8 ha • Mixed predominantly Confider: 32.7 ha • Coppice: 0 ha • Coppice with Standards: 0 ha • Young Trees: 26.5 ha • Low Density: 0 ha • Assumed Woodland: 7.2 ha • Ground Prepared for new planting: 0.6 ha • Shrub: 0 ha • Felled: 0.7 ha • Failed: 0 ha • Windblow: 0 ha • Uncertain: 0 ha	Total 1,764.4 ha • Broadleaved: 1,073.8 ha • Conifer: 371.7 ha • Mixed predominantly Broadleaved: 26.4 ha • Mixed predominantly Confider: 34.7 ha • Coppice: 0 ha • Coppice with Standards: 0 ha • Young Trees: 116.6 ha • Low Density: 3.3 ha • Assumed Woodland: 27.5 ha • Ground Prepared for new planting: 79.0 ha • Shrub: 4.8 ha • Felled: 26.6 ha • Failed: 0 ha • Windblow: 0 ha • Uncertain: 0 ha	Total 395.1 ha • Broadleaved: 375.3 ha • Conifer: 3.2 ha • Mixed predominantly Broadleaved: 4.2 ha • Mixed predominantly Confider: 2.2 ha • Coppice: 0 ha • Coppice with Standards: 0 ha • Young Trees: 9.8 ha • Low Density: 0 ha • Assumed Woodland: 0.4 ha • Ground Prepared for new planting: 0 ha • Shrub: 0 ha • Felled: 0 ha • Failed: 0 ha • Windblow: 0 ha • Uncertain: 0 ha	Total 1,979.1 ha • Broadleaved: 1,368.4 ha • Conifer: 165.0 ha • Mixed predominantly Broadleaved: 55.8 ha • Mixed predominantly Confider: 71.9 ha • Coppice: 0 ha • Coppice with Standards: 0 ha • Young Trees: 131.2 ha • Low Density: 0.5 ha • Assumed Woodland: 132.8 ha • Ground Prepared for new planting: 15.4 ha • Shrub: 14.1 ha • Felled: 23.9 ha • Failed: 0 ha • Windblow: 0 ha • Uncertain: 0 ha

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Ancient woodland area Type and area of ancient woodland by hectares <u>Source:</u> Forestry Commission	Total 159.6 ha Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland: 109.1 ha Ancient Replanted Woodland: 50.4 ha	Total 94.3 ha Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland: 86.5 ha Ancient Replanted Woodland: 7.8 ha	Total 56.8 ha Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland: 56.8 ha Ancient Replanted Woodland: 0 ha	Total 48.8 ha Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland: 42.6 ha Ancient Replanted Woodland: 6.1 ha	Total 88.2 ha Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland: 85.0 ha Ancient Replanted Woodland: 3.2 ha

Historic environment

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number and area of Conservation Areas Number and name of Conservation Areas in 2019. Total area of Conservation Areas is provided. <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>16 Conservation Areas:-</u> • Attenborough • Chilwell • Bramcote • Chilwell Cottage Grove • Brinsley • Eastwood • Church Street Stapleford • Nottingham Road Stapleford • Kimberley • Barratt Lane Attenborough • Nuthall • Cossall • Strelley • Beeston West End • St Johns Grove Beeston • Sandiacre Total area: 276.7 ha	<u>22 Conservation Areas:-</u> • Breadsall • Breaston • Dale Abbey • Draycott • Eaton Bank • Ilkeston • Little Eaton • Long Eaton Derby Road • Long Eaton Lace Factories • Long Eaton Town Centre • Long Eaton Sheet Stores • Ockbrook Moravian • Ockbrook Village • Morley • Risley • Sandiacre Canal Side • Sandiacre Cloud Side • Sandiacre Lock • Sawley	<u>6 Conservation Areas:-</u> • Bestwood Village • Calverton • Lambley • Linby • Papplewick • Woodborough Total area: 184.5 ha	<u>32 Conservation Areas:-</u> • Alfreton Road/Gamble Street • Arboretum • Basford Hall • Bulwell • Canning Circus • Castle • Clifton Village • Elm Avenue and Corporation Oaks • Forest Grove • Hine Hall • Lace Market • Mapperley Hospital • Mapperley Park and Alexandra Park • Middleton Boulevard • New Lenton • Nottingham Canal • Old Lenton • Old Market	<u>30 Conservation Areas:-</u> • Aslockton • Bingham • Bradmore • Bunny • Car Colston • Colston Bassett • Costock • Cropwell Butler • East Bridgford • East Leake • Edwalton • Flintham • Granby • Hawksworth • Hickling • Keyworth • Kneeton • Langar • Normanton on the Wolds • Orston • Ruddington • Scarrington • Sutton Bonington • Thoroton • Thrumpton

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
		• Stanley • Stanton-by-Dale • West Hallam Total area: 1,321.78 ha		Square • Old Sneinton • Sherwood Rise • Sneinton Market • Star Buildings • Station • Strelley • The Cedars • The Park • Waterloo Promenade • Wellington Circus • Wilford House • Wilford Village • Wollaton Park • Wollaton Village Total area: 888 ha	• Upper Broughton • Upper Saxondale • West Leake • Whatton in the Vale • Wysall Total area: 1,078 ha

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of Listed Buildings Number of Listed Buildings by Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II in 2019 Source: Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage[45]	Total 153 5 Grade I 11 Grade II* 137 Grade II See Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage for listing	Total 235 10 Grade I 20 Grade II* 205 Grade II See Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage for listing	Total 192 6 Grade I 16 Grade II* 170 Grade II See Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage for listing	Total 798 11 Grade I 36 Grade II* 751 Grade II See Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage for listing	Total 670 35 Grade I 22 Grade II* 613 Grade II See Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage for listing
Number of Scheduled Monuments Number of Scheduled Monuments in 2019 Source:	6 Scheduled Monuments:- • Anglian high Cross in the churchyard of St Helen's Church • Beauvale Carthusian Priory • Coal mining remains at Broad	7 Scheduled Monuments:- • Dale Abbey • Hermitage 170m SE of All Saints Church • Lock up and pinfold • Medieval iron working remains	9 Scheduled Monuments:- • Bestwood Colliery engine house • Cockpitt Hill, Ramsdale Park • Fox Wood earthworks • Papplewick	10 Scheduled Monuments:- • Cellar under No 8, Castle Gate • Rock cut houses N of Castle Boulevard • Rock cut houses S of Nottingham Castle	26 Scheduled Monuments:- • Bingham medieval settlement, immediately west of Carnarvon School • Civil War gun battery 50m

[45] https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage[46]	Oak Farm • Fishponds 90m south east St Mary's Church • Greasley Castle • Moat and fishpond at Strelley, 240m SE of All Saints' Church	at Stanley monastic grange • Moated site and two fish ponds at Moat Wood • Motte south-west of Morley House Farm • Roman fort 200yds E of All Saints Church	Pumping Station • Round Hill • Site of Abbey Church • Standing Cross known as Bottom Cross • Standing Cross known as Top Cross • Two Roman camps 350m north east of Lodge Farm	• Caves at Drury Hill • Medieval city wall • Nottingham Castle • St John Baptist's Church and graveyard, Colwick • Dovecote 600m east of Home Farm • Lenton Priory • Caves under Nos 3-7 Middle Pavement	south west of St Peters and St Paul's Church • Civil War gun battery and covered way immediately south east of Wiverton Hall • Cranmer's Mound: motte castle, prospect mound, moated fishponds, enclosure, hollow way and ridge and furrow • Dovecote 240m east of Home Farm • Dovecote at Manor Farm • Henge 850m south east of Foss Road Farm • Margidunum Roman Station • Medieval market cross and 19th

[46] https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
					century commemorative cross • Medieval village including monastic college, chapel, moat, fishponds, dovecote and open field system 200m south of Manor Farm • Minor Romano-British villa, moat and associated medieval manorial and village earthworks, including six fishponds • Moat, fishpond, enclosures, hollow way and postmill mound 600m north-west of Barland Fields • Moat, two fishponds, boundary bank and ditch and two

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
					leats • Moated site and fishponds 225m north of Wiverton Hall • Motte and bailey castle adjacent to River Trent • Newbold medieval settlement and part of the open field system, 330m north east of Manor Farm • Old Trent Bridge • Roman site on Red Hill • Romano-British nucleated enclosed settlement and Roman villa complex at Glebe Farm • Saxon cemetery SW of Broughton Lodge • St Mary's Church • St Wilfrid's Church and

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
					churchyard • Standing cross on Upper Broughton village green • Succession of rectilinear enclosures SW of Shelford Manor • Thorpe in the Glebe medieval settlement, including church site and open field system • Two moats and five fishponds at Top Green

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number and area of Parks and Garden Number and area of Parks and Garden in 2019 Source: Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage[47]	None Total area: 0 ha	1 Park and Garden:- • Locko Park Total area: 160 ha	4 Parks and Gardens:- • Bestwood Pumping Station • Newstead Abbey • Papplewick Hall • Papplewick Pumping Station Total area: 15.35 ha	9 Parks and Gardens:- • Bagthorpe Gardens • Church Cemetery (AKA Rock Cemetery) • Clifton Grove • General Cemetery • Gorseyclose Gardens • Highfields Park • Nottingham Arboretum • Victoria Embankment Memorial Gardens • Wollaton Park Total area: 315 ha The Castle is not included as it is not officially a designated park.	4 Parks and Gardens:- • Flintham Hall • Holme Pierrepont Hall • Kingston Hall • Stanford Hall Total area: 256.3 ha
Number of heritage	6 heritage assets at risk:-	5 heritage assets at risk:-	5 heritage assets at risk:-	19 heritage assets at risk:-	6 heritage assets at risk:-

[47] https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
assets – at risk Number of heritage assets at risk in 2018 <u>Source:</u> Historic England's Heritage at Risk webpage[48]	2 Listed Buildings:- • The Summer House, at The Yews, Kimberley Road • Bennerley Viaduct 3 Conservation Areas:- • Eastwood • Kimberley • Nuthall 1 Scheduled Monument:- • Greasley Castle	1 Listed Building:- • United Reformed Church, Ilkeston 3 Conservation Areas:- • Ilkeston Town Centre • Long Eaton Town Centre • Morley 1 Scheduled Monument:- • Dale Abbey	3 Listed Buildings:- • Church of the Good Shepard, Woodthorpe • The Cannon Fort and adjoining dock, Newstead • Newstead Abbey and adjoining boundary wall, Newstead 2 Scheduled Monuments:- • Round Hill, Lambley • Standing cross known as Bottom Cross	5 Listed Buildings:- • Church of St Mary, High Pavement • Church of St Peter, St Pater's Gate • Church of St Peter, Hartley Road • Bromley House, 13,14 and 15 Angel Row • Church of St Augustine, Woodborough Road 14 Conservation Areas:- • Alfreton Road/Gamble Street • Arboretum • Bulwell • Canning Circus • Hine Hall • Lace Market	1 Listed Building:- • Flintham Hall Conservatory 3 Places of worship • Church of St Giles Cropwell Bishop • Church of St Andrew Langar • Church of St Helen Thoroton 2 Scheduled Monuments:- • Margidunum Roman Station nr East Bridgford • Rectilinear enclosures Shelford

[48] https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
				• Mapperley Hospital • New Lenton • Nottingham Canal • Old Market Square • Old Sneinton • Sneinton Market • Star Buildings • Station	
Number of accredited museums Number of accredited museums[49] in 2018 <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>1 accredited museum:-</u> • DH Lawrence	<u>1 accredited museum:-</u> • Erewash Museum	<u>2 accredited museums:-</u> • Papplewick Pumping Station • Newstead Abbey	<u>8 accredited museums:-</u> • Nottingham Castle • Museum of Nottingham Life • Wollaton Hall Natural History Museum • Nottingham Industrial Museum, Wollaton Park • Greens Windmill, Sneinton • Galleries of Justice	<u>1 accredited museum:-</u> • Flintham Museum

[49] Non-accredited museums are not included such as Nottingham Transport Heritage Centre/Great Central Railway, Ruddington Framework Knitters Museum and Ruddington Village Museum in Rushcliffe.

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
				• Museum of the Mercian Regiment (hosted within Castle) • Museum of Archaeology, University of Nottingham	

Sustainable use of materials

		Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Mineral Safeguarded Areas – Economic Resource Defined by area (hectares) <u>Source:</u> Nottinghamshire County Council[50]	Surface Coal	3,891 ha	No data available	0 ha	446 ha	0 ha
	Sand and Gravel	1,122 ha	No data available	463 ha	1,368 ha	3,627 ha
	Sherwood Sandstone	0 ha	No data available	463 ha *	0 ha	363 ha *
	Brick Clay	0 ha	No data available	1,725 ha	0 ha	0 ha
	Limestone	0 ha	No data available	3 ha **	0 ha	0 ha
	Gypsum	0 ha	No data available	0 ha	0 ha	11,041 ha

* Safeguarded areas around existing sand quarries.
** Single Hard Rock Limestone Quarry at Linby.

[50] Data is based on the British Geological Survey 2003. Digital Geological Map of Great Britain 1:625 000 [DiGiMap-625] Superficial Deposits [CD-Rom] Version 1.0 Keyworth, Nottingham : British Geological Survey. Release date 30-04-2003.

Traveller sites

	Broxtowe	Erewash	Gedling	Nottingham	Rushcliffe
Number of gypsy and traveller pitches and travelling showpeople plots Number of pitches and plots[51] <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>2011 to 2018</u> 0	<u>2011 to 2018</u> 0	<u>2011 to 2018</u> 0	<u>2011 to 2018</u> 0 There were no transit pitches and 60 permanent pitches (including 20 travelling show people) are known to exist in the council area (2018)	<u>2011 to 2018</u> 10 2017/18: 0 2016/17: 5 2015/16: 0 2014/15: 0 2013/14: 0 2012/13: 4 2011/12: 1 Notes Rushcliffe only monitor number of caravans

[51] Annex 1: Glossary of the Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015) provides the following definitions: “pitch” means as a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use plots for “travelling showpeople”, which may / will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment.

Waste

No data available.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Forward Plan

Date: 2 July 2020

Author: Service Manager, Democratic Services

Wards Affected

Borough-wide.

Purpose

To present the Executive's draft Forward Plan for the next four month period.

Key Decision

This is not a Key Decision.

Recommendation(s)

It is recommended THAT Cabinet note the contents of the draft Forward Plan making comments where appropriate.

Background

1 The Council is required by law to give to give notice of key decisions that are scheduled to be taken by the Executive.

A key decision is one which is financially significant, in terms of spending or savings, for the service or function concerned (more than £500,000), or which will have a significant impact on communities, in two or more wards in the Borough.

In the interests of effective coordination and public transparency, the plan includes any item that is likely to require an Executive decision of the Council, Cabinet or Cabinet Member (whether a key decision or not). The Forward Plan covers the following 4 months and must be updated on a rolling monthly basis. All items have been discussed and approved by the Senior Leadership Team.

Proposal

2 The Forward Plan is ultimately the responsibility of the Leader and Cabinet as it contains Executive business due for decision. The Plan is therefore presented at this meeting to give Cabinet the opportunity to discuss, amend or delete any item that is listed.

Alternative Options

3.1 Cabinet could decide not agree with any of the items are suggested for inclusion in the plan. This would then be referred back to the Senior Leadership Team.

3.2 Cabinet could decide to move the date for consideration of any item.

Financial Implications

4 There are no financial implications directly arising from this report.

Legal Implications

5 There are no legal implications directly arising from this report

Equalities Implications

6 There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

Carbon reduction/sustainability implications

7 There are no carbon reduction/sustainability implications arising from this report.

Appendices

8 Appendix 1 – Forward Plan

Background Papers

9 None identified.

Reasons for Recommendations

10 To promote the items that are due for decision by Gedling Borough Council's Executive over the following four month period.

Gedling Borough Council FORWARD PLAN

FOR THE FOUR MONTH PERIOD 1 JULY 2020 TO 31 OCTOBER 2020

This Forward Plan sets out the details of the key and non-key decisions which the Executive Cabinet, individual Executive Members or Officers expect to take during the next four month period.

The current members of the Executive Cabinet are:

Councillor John Clarke – Leader of the Council
Councillor Michael Payne – Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Resources and Reputation
Councillor Peter Barnes – Portfolio Holder for Environment
Councillor David Ellis – Portfolio Holder for Public Protection
Councillor Gary Gregory – Portfolio Holder for Community Development
Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth – Portfolio Holder for Growth and Regeneration
Councillor Viv McCrossen – Portfolio Holder for Young People and Equalities
Councillor Henry Wheeler – Portfolio Holder for Health and Wellbeing.

Anyone wishing to make representations about any of the matters listed below may do so by contacting the relevant officer listed against each key decision, within the time period indicated.

Description of the decision	Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Responsible Officer	Documents to be considered by the decision maker	Cabinet Portfolio	Open / Exempt (and reason if the decision is to be taken in private) Is this a Key Decision?
Station Road and Burton Road Regeneration Sites Approval is being sought to progress with the next steps for the Station Road and Burton Road regeneration sites	**6 Aug 2020 Cabinet**	Joelle Davies, Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Growth and Regeneration	Open Yes
Housing Allocation Policy Approval to agree the final changes to the Housing Allocation Policy, following public consultation.	**6 Aug 2020 Cabinet**	Joelle Davies, Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Housing, Health and Wellbeing	Open Yes
Arnold Market Place regeneration scheme Final approval for the regeneration of the Arnold Market Place	**6 Aug 2020 Cabinet**	Joelle Davies, Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Growth and Regeneration	Open Yes
Development of Calverton Business Units Agreement to pursue development of additional Calverton Business Units and required permissions	**6 Aug 2020 Cabinet**	Jeffery Kenyon, Economic Growth Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Growth and Regeneration	Part exempt Yes
Review of the Gedling Plan 2020-23 Report of Senior Leadership Team	**6 Aug 2020 Cabinet**	Helen Barrington, Director of Organisational Development and Democratic Services	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes