



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

Agenda

Cabinet

Date: **Thursday 20 May 2021**

Time: **2.00 pm**

Place: **Council Chamber**

For any further information please contact:

Alec Dubberley

Democratic Services Manager

0115 901 3906

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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MINUTES CABINET

Thursday 18 March 2021

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, A Ball, M Cryer, J Davies, A Dubberley and F Whyley

89 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.

None.

90 TO APPROVE, AS A CORRECT RECORD, THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 11 FEBRUARY 2021

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the above meeting, having been circulated, be approved as a correct record.

91 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS.

None.

92 STATION ROAD AND BURTON ROAD REGENERATION SITES

The Head of Regeneration and Welfare introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval for the preferred delivery route to ensure the sites at Burton Road and Station Road are redeveloped for residential units as affordable housing and temporary accommodation.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Approve the redevelopment of Burton Road and Station Road as sites for the provision of Council owned affordable housing and temporary accommodation, as detailed in the report, subject to any necessary approvals, including planning permission and subject to the confirmation of grant funding and costs remaining within the approved budget;

- 2) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader of the Council and Portfolio Holder for Growth and Regeneration, to approve a final design scheme for the sites at Burton Road and Station Road, to be submitted for planning permission, in consultation with the Leader of the Council;
- 3) Approve the submission of an application to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to waive the statutory requirement to open a Housing Revenue Account for any affordable/social housing units constructed on the site; and
- 4) Approve the submission of an application for necessary consents to charge affordable rent for the housing not retained as temporary accommodation units.

93 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR 2021/22

The Chief Executive presented a report seeking approval for performance indicators against which progress of the Gedling Plan would be measured in 2021/22.

RESOLVED:

To approve the performance indicators and targets, set out in Appendix 1 to the report, for 2021/22.

94 PROVISION OF A NEW TOILET BLOCK IN KING GEORGE V PARK, ARNOLD

The Head of Environment introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval to build a new toilet block with a changing places facility in the garden area of King George V Park, in Arnold as part of on-going green space improvements to parks facilities within the Borough.

RESOLVED to

- 1) Approve the proposals for the new public toilet block and changing places facility in King George V Park in Arnold, as detailed in the report, subject to planning permission, further design amendments and costs remaining within the approved budget;
- 2) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to approve the final design scheme for the toilet block and changing places facility for submission for planning permission; and

- 3) Allocate the current approved capital scheme for the provision of Public Toilets approved as part of the 2021/22 budget to the King George V Park Toilet Block.

95 GREEN SPACE STRATEGY 2021-2026

The Head of Environment introduced a report, which was circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval to adopt the Gedling Borough Green Space Strategy 2021 – 2026.

RESOLVED:

To approve the Green Space Strategy for Gedling 2021-2026 as set out in Appendix 1 to the report.

96 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.

97 ANY OTHER ITEMS THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT.

None.

The meeting finished at 3.15 pm

Signed by Chair:
Date:

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Scrutiny Report, Surface Water Flooding.

Date: 20th May 2021

Author: Councillor Michael Adams, Chair of the working group

Wards Affected

Borough wide

1. Purpose of the Report

To present the report and recommendations of the working group that considered the how Gedling Borough prepares, assists and supports residents during incidents of surface water flooding. Members are asked to consider the report, previously approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and refer the report to the appropriate Cabinet Member in order for a response to be made to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee at the July 2021 meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

Cabinet is recommended to:

- Consider the report and recommendations of the Surface Water Flooding working group; and
- Provide a written response to the recommendations for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee within 28 days.

2. Background

Members are reminded that part of the remit of Scrutiny is to deal with wider service or policy issues through the establishment of working groups, which take an in depth view of Council policies and plans as directed by the Overview Scrutiny Committee, and make recommendations to Cabinet accordingly. In

accordance with the Scrutiny Improvement Plan 2010, a review is commissioned when:

- There is added value that this work will bring to the core priorities of the Council
- It is likely to make a difference if a working group undertake this work
- It is likely to lead to improved performance
- It is likely that the working group's recommendations will improve the lives of the residents of Gedling Borough
- It will increase Member awareness of important issues.

3. Proposal

Members are asked to consider the report which has been approved by the Overview Scrutiny Committee for referral to Cabinet.

4. Alternative Options

Under Executive governance arrangements the Cabinet is required to consider reports from the Scrutiny Committee so there are no alternative options.

5. Appendices

Appendix 1: Final Report and Recommendations of the Surface Water Flooding working group.

6. Background papers

None identified.

7. Reasons for Recommendations

To comply with Executive governance arrangements and fulfil the role of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Report to: Cabinet

Subject: Final Report and Recommendations of the Surface Water Flooding working group

Date: 20th May 2021

Author: Councillor Adams, Chair of the working group

Working Group members: Cllrs. Adams, Boyle, Clunie, Greensmith, Paling, M Smith and S Smith.

Purpose of the Report

To present the final report and recommendations of the Surface Water Flooding Working Group.

Background

In recent years flooding has had a considerable impact on some areas within the borough, significant disruption was caused by storms in June 2019, November 2019, storms Ciara and Dennis in February 2020 and more recently in January and February 2021. These events affected numerous areas including Arnold, Burton Joyce, Carlton, Gedling, Lambley, Linby, Papplewick, Redhill, Stoke Bardolph, Woodborough and in 2016 Colwick. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee established a working group to examine the effectiveness of current procedures and assess how Gedling Borough Council prepares, assists and supports residents during incidents of surface water flooding. This included examining factors that contribute to flooding and what can be done to minimise future flood risk.

Information

Pluvial flooding, also known as surface water flooding, occurs during periods of extreme rainfall when the ground cannot absorb rainwater effectively or the drainage system is overwhelmed by excessive water. Torrential rain fall over a short period of time can also cause flash floods which can be very dangerous and destructive not only because of the force of the water but the amount of debris swept along in the flow. This type of flooding has been the cause of most recent events in the borough. There has also been fluvial flooding affects from rivers flooding properties across the Borough. It is not possible to precisely predict the weather in detail, and therefore its

effect on communities, but there are some areas in the borough that are more likely to experience flooding during extreme weather events for example February 2020 Storm Ciara and Dennis impacted on Arnold, Gedling, Lambley, Linby, Netherfield Woodborough, Papplewick and Stoke Bardolph. June, August and November 2019 Arnold, Carlton, Lambley, Netherfield and Woodborough were affected. In extreme weather conditions streams and drainage systems reach capacity and the ground becomes saturated. Water collects and natural boundaries will no longer retain water resulting in water overflowing taking the point of least resistance and settling in low lying areas. Flooding has occurred in both rural and urban areas and although it is difficult to predict the weather accurately there are some areas in the borough which regularly flood during extreme weather conditions. Flood risk maps for surface water are available at gov.uk these are produced by the Environment Agency and show areas that are more predisposed to flooding.

Key Partners

Since 2010 **Nottinghamshire County Council** has been the lead local flood authority (LLFA) having powers and a statutory duty to manage and coordinate local flood risk activities. It does this by working with other organisations including the Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water, Internal Drainage Boards, District, Borough and Parish Councils. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 the County Council is required to publish a Local Flood Management Strategy which includes an action plan and report flooding incidents under Section 19. A Section 19 report is triggered by five or more properties being flooded in any one area, the report outline what has happened during a flooding incident and how risk management authorities have exercised their responsibilities, it does not identify specific measures to prevent future flooding.

Nottinghamshire County Council as the Highways Authority for Nottinghamshire has responsibility for public highways which includes a duty to maintain, repair and inspect the highways drainage asset. Highways drainage systems are key to ensuring that water flows off highways and into watercourses. Although gullies are regularly cleaned during periods of heavy rain, water in the pipework can exceed the drains capacity to carry it, resulting pressure in the drainage system and causing water to escape through gullies or manhole covers resulting in flooded roads.

Severn Trent Water oversee the flood risk from the failure of public sewer and water mains infrastructure.

The Environment Agency have responsibility for flood risk from main rivers and work with the Meteorological Office to provide flood forecasts and warnings. It undertakes works to reduce flood risk to people and properties and manages water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.

Internal Drainage Boards provide water level management within their Internal Drainage District, facilitating land drainage and flood defence work on ordinary

watercourses which consist of small rivers and streams, not managed by the Environment agency.

Gedling Borough Council undertakes the risk assessment and management of watercourses which it is responsible for as the land owner, there are currently 9 watercourse risk assessments in place in the borough. It works in partnership with LLFAs and other risk management authorities to ensure risks are managed effectively, this includes making decisions relating to housing development in the borough. In addition Gedling has responsibilities under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 to risk assess, plan for emergencies, warn and inform, cooperate and share information with partner agencies as well as business continuity promotion. There are service level agreements in place with the County Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council to support the Council in its duties.

Working together

As the lead local flood authority the County Council prepared a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment report which considered where floods have taken place in the past and where they could take place in the future from surface water runoff, ground water and ordinary water courses. In this role the County Council has permissive powers and statutory duties to manage and coordinate local flood risk management activities. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 it has a duty to publish a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy including an Action Plan that identifies key objectives to shape the delivery and flood risk management services in Nottinghamshire

The Local Resilience Forum (LRF) brings a number of partners together, it has no legal powers to direct members but relies on cooperation. These partners include category 1 and 2 responders as defined by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 who have a collective responsibility to plan and prepare for emergencies. Category 1 responders include amongst other organisations the Police, Fire and Rescue, the Environment Agency the County Council and District Councils. Gedling Borough Council is therefore a category 1 responder and responsibilities include risk management, emergency planning, co-operating with partner organisations and information sharing. Prior to flooding events all partners receive flood updates from the Meteorological Office this enables partner agencies to plan and coordinate activities. Gedling Borough has a Service Level Agreement with Newark and Sherwood District Council who attend the LRF and Risk Working and Advisory Groups on our behalf.

The County Council organise Flood Warden training which flood risk communities can volunteer to join. Communities that are members of the scheme can be included in an initiative that enables designated roads to be closed to protect properties. Woodborough has a scheme and other areas have been encouraged to establish a scheme, the Covid 19 pandemic has curtailed additional schemes being developed.

Gedling Borough Council action before and during a flooding event

Proactive work to mitigate the effects of flooding in various locations has been undertaken including:

- An ongoing programme of monitoring and clearing of grids
- Risk assessments and management of water courses by Parks and Street Care, currently there are nine watercourse risk assessments in place
- Increased water retention from car park drainage systems
- The procurement of a high volume pump and trailer for flood emergencies for Colwick quays. This included working with the Environment Agency and the County Council to develop activation protocols for river level monitoring and asset activation.
- The construction of three balancing ponds at Coppice Road, Foxhill Drive and Thackerays Lane
- Attenuation ponds, near Spring Lane Lambley
- The Jubilee ponds, Daybrook, a possible medium or long-term programme of works is being considered.
- Debriefing and learning from flood incidents and sharing learning with multi agency colleagues.

One issue of concern for members of the working group was the blocking of gullies by leaves particularly during the autumn. It was explained how the Parks and Street Care Team (PASC) regularly sweep and clear drainage gullies but these can often be blocked by other items for example garden waste, rubbish or builder rubble. There is a ten week cycle for street sweeping and between October and Christmas there is additional sweeping in heavily leaved areas for example Woodborough and Ravenshead. Although this reduces the obstructions it will not completely alleviate the problem. The PASC Team is aware of where there are particular issues and will take necessary action should problems occur. The clearing (unblocking) of gullies is a County Council Highways responsibility and they undertake a regular programme of gully clearing. Community litter picks by residents can be effective in removing rubbish which often collects and covers grids.

During a flooding event Gedling Borough Council convenes an Incident Management Team this will include a wide range of specialist officers, the 24 hour on call duty emergency planning officer, senior leadership, the Health and Safety Manager, heads of service and communications staff. Protocols for Gedling Borough's emergency response support for the management of flooding events is included in the Council's emergency plan. This covers a wide range of activities including delivery sandbags to vulnerable residents, clearing grids, checking lagoon levels and pumping out water from Colwick Quays. The Gedling Borough website is updated to give the latest flooding news and information signposting to useful partner organisations should assistance be required.

Gedling Borough has a supply of 1,000 plus sandbags which are only issued if a property is at immediate risk of flooding as per the current sandbag policy, if there is a major incident the County Council also has some available. Sandbags provide only limited protection against flooding and are relatively ineffective when compared with purpose designed flood resilience products. Once sandbags have been in contact with flood water they are contaminated and it is the responsibility of the property owner to dispose of them. Members of the public should be aware that it is not a statutory duty for local authorities to provide sandbags. The primary responsibility for protecting property rests with the property owner. Gedling Borough has finite resources to mitigate flood risk and the effects of flooding and has limitations on what it is able to achieve.

The Police and the County Council respond to reports of flooded roads and put up signs warning of hazardous driving conditions or road closures. Areas with a Flood Wardens scheme may have delegated powers to close roads in identified locations when predetermined triggers are met. 'Bow waves' from vehicles that ignore these signs can cause additional flooding issues for residents and businesses.

After a flooding event

After a flooding event it may be necessary to undertake a clean-up operation and Gedling Borough will work with other agencies in the most severe events. This can include provision of skips to remove household debris and clear gardens. The County Council may undertake a Section 19 investigation if 5 or more properties have been flooded internally.

If properties or businesses have been affected by flooding they are encouraged to complete a Flood Impact Assessment form, available on the website. The information provided assists in assessing the impact of a flooding incident, the recovery needs of the community and in planning for future flood management. The Council does not share this information with insurance companies.

Conclusions

Flood risk management is a very complex issue, and the causes of flooding multiple and varied. In addition it is increasingly unpredictable due to the escalation in extreme rainfall events. Flooding will always occur and pose a risk to property so there has to be a focus on managing that risk. Local communities have a responsibility to take action to reduce that risk, for example disposing of garden waste appropriately. The organisation of community litter picks is one way of reducing the amount of debris that is washed on to grids which impede the drainage of water and be a contributory cause to flooding.

Residents living in areas prone to flooding should be encouraged to prepare a Community Action Plan or establish a Flood Warden scheme which would help decide what practical actions can be taken quickly when flooding occurs. This would

include information to help residents to prepare themselves and provide a coordinated response that will assist the emergency services.

The importance of giving property owners timely information and advice regarding preventive action to take before, during and after a flood to mitigate future damage was highlighted. This includes informing residents of their responsibilities to take practical measures to safe guard their property by investing in flood barriers and other flood resistance measures. The limitations of the use and supply of sandbags should also be clarified.

The review group recognised the need to identify and support vulnerable residents in the community and encourage them to sign up with the priority registration schemes available to support them during emergencies.

The sterling work by officers to identify and plan for flooding events was acknowledged and the strong joint working relationships with other organisations was considered to be an important factor in addressing this challenging issue.

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommends that:

- I. Residents in areas prone to flooding are reminded annually of their flood risk, their responsibility to put in place measures to improve the resilience of their property and existing emergency plans. This could be included with the annual refuse collection calendar distribution.
- II. New residents in flood risk areas are given information about their responsibilities, what to do, and who to contact, in the event of a flood emergency.
- III. A mechanism to enable Ward Councillors to directly report emerging flooding concerns to the Notts. County Council Highways and Emergency Planning Teams is established.
- IV. Ward Councillors make use of social media platforms to disseminate information during flooding events.
- V. Ward Councillors encourage local residents to develop a Community Emergency Plan and establish a Flood Warden Scheme. A short guidance leaflet to support Councillors to do this is developed.
- VI. An article is included in the autumn edition of the Contacts magazine highlighting flooding related concerns including:
 - The actions householders can take to mitigate flood damage to their property

- The limitations of the sandbag policy and the householders' responsibility to take measures to protect their own property
- Reminding householders' to dispose of garden waste responsibly to reduce the blocking of grids
- Encouraging residents, if they are eligible, to sign up for the priority registration scheme
- Encouraging householders to report flooding events and complete the Flood Impact Assessment form
- Web site addresses and signposting to websites for in-depth information.
- The reasons why roads are not open as soon as water levels have subsided.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Gedling Conversation 2021

Date: 20 May 2021

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected: All

Purpose: To seek agreement for the programme of activities for the Gedling Conversation 2021.

Key Decision: This is not a key decision

Recommendation(s)

THAT: The programme of activities for the Gedling Conversation and Satisfaction Survey 2021 is approved.

1 Background

1.1 In 2019 we conducted the seventh annual Gedling Conversation. Gedling Conversation comprises a set of consultations aiming to seek the views of local residents, businesses and partner organisations about how our performance has been over the previous years and what our priorities should be over the coming year.

The following consultation methods have been used during the Gedling Conversation campaigns so far :

- Residents' Satisfaction Survey – organised biennially
- Face to face consultations - organised annually from 2013 to 2018.

1.2 Residents' satisfaction survey

1.2.1 Since 2013 the Residents' Satisfaction Survey has been conducted using the following two main methods:

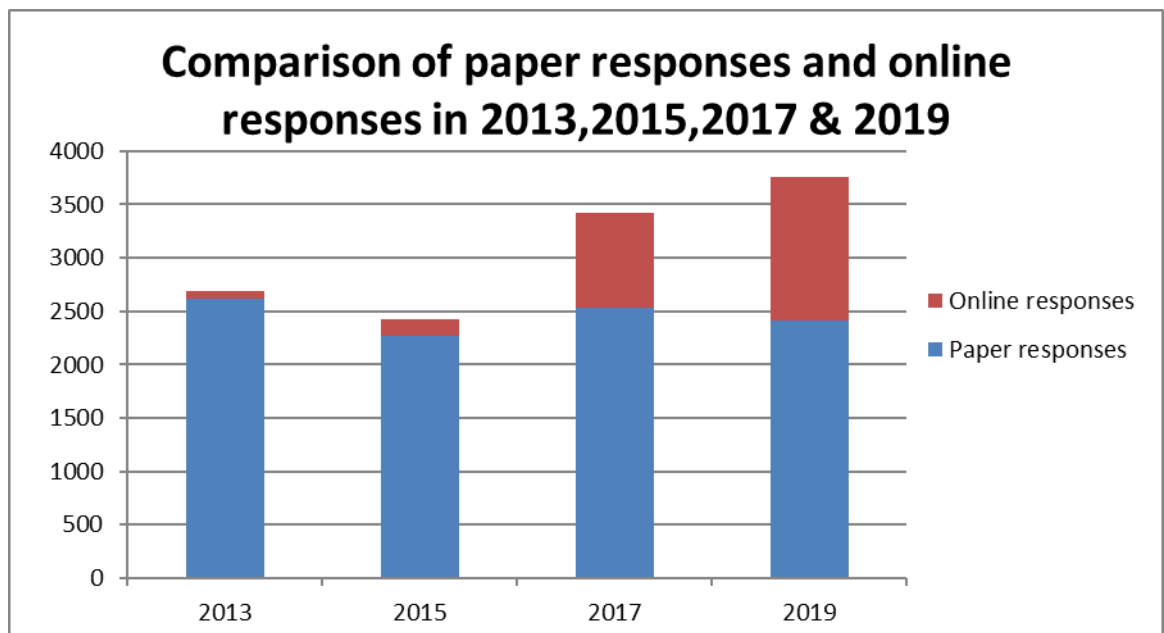
- a paper survey delivered to each household in the borough; and
- available to be completed online.

1.2.2 It was apparent that the proportion of the online respondents to the survey significantly increased in 2019, when compared with previous years.

1.2.3 In 2019 the survey generated a response rate of 3,760 responses, representing 7% of households. By comparison, in 2013 we received 2,694 replies which represented 5.2% of all households.

In 2019, out of total of 3,760 replies received, 36% replies were online, which is a significant increase from 2013 when only 3% of all replies were online.

1.2.4 This is mainly due to the usage of social media and 'Gov Delivery' to promote the survey.



It is expected that the number of the online respondents will increase further in 2020 because the most recent figures show 35,016 subscribers to 'Gov delivery' and 36,700 of social media followers.

1.3 Face to face consultation

1.3.1 Face to face consultations were also organised annually during the Gedling

Conversation campaigns from 2013 to 2018.

- 1.3.2 For a few years this work focused on bringing a 'Gedling Conversation' branded tent to a number of central points across the borough and staffing it with employees from across our service areas, our senior leadership team and members. While the tent was up residents had the opportunity to speak directly to officers and members about life in Gedling - with no issues off limits. Where it was possible to answer questions immediately we did, and where we needed to find out more information to help address the concern or question we took people's details and forwarded it to the correct departments – following up to ensure that it had been done.

Although this type of consultation helped the council make itself visible to the public it was difficult to draw any significant conclusions from the roadshows because only about 30% of queries were related to GBC services and the rest mainly to Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) services.

2. Proposal

- 2.1 Along with the council's ambition to further promote and strengthen our equality and diversity agenda, it is proposed that the next wave of Gedling Conversation comprises the following actions:
- 2.1.1 Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2021 to include distribution of paper copies and also to be available online in order to obtain a large sample of respondents;
- 2.1.2 The council's Communities team to liaise with the local community groups and encourage their members to complete the survey;
- 2.1.3 The ongoing consultation for the Young People's Survey should be promoted on the hard copies of the Residents' Survey and a link to that separate consultation should be included on the on-line survey. The consultation results of the Residents' Survey together with the results of the Young People's Survey will be used to inform service planning that will take place in autumn 2021;
- 2.1.4 Not to include face to face consultation method during this wave of Gedling Conversation. The method has proven not to yield a large amount of meaningful information in normal circumstances. Additionally the COVID 19 pandemic that involves social distancing is further likely to restrict any confidential face to face conversation resulting in a loss of privacy that is crucial for this type of consultation. This type of consultation therefore will not be appropriate for this wave of the Gedling Conversation.

2.2 Table below outlines main activities in 2021 :

Activity	Time
Residents' Satisfaction Survey report presented to SLT	31 March
Satisfaction Survey report presented to Cabinet	20 May
Satisfaction Survey design, print and distribution	24 May to 20 July
Satisfaction survey available online; promotion	29 June to 19 July
Data Analysis	26 July to 9 August
Initial analysis report	10 August to 23 August
Results presented to SLT	20 September
Results presented to Cabinet	8 October

2.3 **Satisfaction Survey expenses:**

	Cost (£ excl. VAT)
Print 54,000 paper surveys	£4,800
Distribute 53,000 surveys to all households in the borough	£3,800
Questionnaire design /set-up & project management (inc. online/ SNAP mobile format)	£900
Return postage and mail handling (based on 2,000 returned)	£1,200
Data processing/ cleaning (based on 2,000 postal and online) responses	£1,000
Initial data calculation	£500
Total	£12,200

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 The Council could decide not to carry out a further Gedling Conversation or Satisfaction Survey exercise but, given the importance residents clearly attach to the Council listening to their concerns, such an approach would not fit with residents' expectations. In addition the Survey results provide useful information to the Council about how it is performing in the eyes of its residents and also informs data-led service planning.
- 3.2 Various techniques and initiatives could be included in the Conversation programme but on balance it is felt that the proposals set out above represent the best balance between need and available resource at the present time.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 The cost of the activities outlined above can be accommodated from existing agreed budgets

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 There are no legal implications.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 In the previous years the profile of the respondents to the Residents' survey was overrepresented by the older age groups and slightly underrepresented by BAME groups, when compared to the borough's demographics.
- 6.2 In order to mitigate the potential disproportion of the respondents' profile, the following is outlined in this report: to consider the Young People Survey results in the overall Gedling Conversation findings and to engage the council's Communities teams to promote Residents' Satisfaction survey to the local community groups.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 Printing and distributing 45 000 copies of the survey will have some carbon reduction/environmental sustainability implication but at the same time this method offers the local residents an equal opportunity to complete the survey.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix A: Residents' survey questionnaire

9 Background Papers

9.1 None

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To enable the Council to continue important and effective communication with, and seek the views of, the residents of the Borough in order to inform service planning.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by: Chief Financial Officer
Date: 07 April 2021

Approved by: Monitoring Officer
Date: 07 April 2021

Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2021

Gedling Borough Council is really keen to hear your views about the area you live in and about the Council's services and performance. The questionnaire should only take about 5 minutes to complete. Thank you!

1. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?
(that is, the area within 15 minutes' walk from your home)

- Very satisfied*
- Fairly satisfied*
- Nether satisfied nor dissatisfied*
- Fairly dissatisfied*
- Very dissatisfied*
- Don't know*

2. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with Gedling Borough Council?

- Very satisfied*
- Fairly satisfied*
- Nether satisfied nor dissatisfied*
- Fairly dissatisfied*
- Very dissatisfied*
- Don't know*

3. Do you think that Gedling Borough Council provides good value for money?

- Strongly agree*
- Tend to agree*
- Neither agree nor disagree*
- Tend to disagree*
- Strongly disagree*
- Don't know*

4. How well informed do you feel about Gedling Borough Council and what we do?

- Very well informed*
- Fairly well informed*
- Not very well informed*
- Not well informed at all*
- Don't know*

5. How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area?

	<i>Very safe</i>	<i>Fairly safe</i>	<i>Neither safe nor unsafe</i>	<i>Fairly unsafe</i>	<i>Very unsafe</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
After dark	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
During the day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the cleanliness of your local area?

- Very satisfied*
- Fairly satisfied*
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied*
- Fairly dissatisfied*
- Very dissatisfied*
- Don't know*

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of parks and open spaces within the borough?

7.

- Very satisfied*
- Fairly satisfied*
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied*
- Fairly dissatisfied*
- Very dissatisfied*
- Don't know*

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your rubbish/recycling collection service?

8.

- Very satisfied*
- Fairly satisfied*
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied*
- Fairly dissatisfied*
- Very dissatisfied*
- Don't know*

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the ways you can contact us?

9.

- Very satisfied*
- Fairly satisfied*
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied*
- Fairly dissatisfied*
- Very dissatisfied*
- Don't know*

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with our response when you have contacted us?

10.

- Very satisfied*
- Fairly satisfied*
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied*
- Fairly dissatisfied*
- Very dissatisfied*
- Don't know*

11. Please tick the description that best describes Gedling Borough Council.
You can tick as many or as few options as you wish:

- Forward thinking*
- Responsive*
- Caring*
- Professional*
- Accessible*
- Inflexible*
- Bureaucratic*
- Outdated*
- Unapproachable*

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:

12. I think that Gedling Borough Council responds to the concerns of local residents.

- Strongly agree*
- Tend to agree*
- Neither agree nor disagree*
- Tend to disagree*
- Don't know*

13. My local area has got better in the last two years:

- Strongly agree*
- Tend to agree*
- Neither agree nor disagree*
- Tend to disagree*
- Don't know*

I think that my local area is a place where people get on well together:

14.

- Strongly agree*
- Tend to agree*
- Neither agree nor disagree*
- Tend to disagree*
- Don't know*

15.

I feel that I belong to my neighbourhood.

- Strongly agree*
- Tend to agree*
- Neither agree nor disagree*
- Tend to disagree*
- Strongly disagree*
- Don't know*

16.

I have positive experience of building and maintaining positive relationships in my area.

- Strongly agree*
- Tend to agree*
- Neither agree nor disagree*
- Tend to disagree*
- Strongly disagree*
- Don't know*

17. From the whole list tick the top five that are most important to you.

Gedling Borough Council functions:

- Refuse collection*
- Parks and public playgrounds*
- Keeping the place clean (removing litter, fly-tips, graffiti etc.)*
- Leisure centres and sports facilities*
- Providing community and local events (such as Arnold Carnival, events for young people)*
- Helping people find a home (Homelessness)*
- Supporting local businesses*
- Revitalising local shopping areas*
- Helping people get a job*
- Tackling crime and anti - social behaviour (Neighbourhood Wardens, Public Protection)*

Functions of Notts County Council or other agencies:

- Health services (Doctors, dentists, chemists etc.)*
- Care and support for elderly people*
- Maintaining roads and pavements*
- Public transport*
- Providing services and activities for children and young people*
- Local schools and education needs*

18. From the whole list tick the top five that are least important to you.

Gedling Borough Council functions:

- Refuse collection*
- Parks and public playgrounds*
- Keeping the place clean (removing litter, fly-tips, graffiti etc.)*
- Leisure centres and sports facilities*

- Providing community and local events (such as Arnold Carnival, events for young people)*
- Helping people find a home (Homelessness)*
- Supporting local businesses*
- Revitalising local shopping areas*
- Helping people get a job*
- Tackling crime and anti - social behaviour (Neighbourhood Wardens, Public Protection)*

Functions of Notts County Council or other agencies:

- Health services (Doctors, dentists, chemists etc.)*
- Care and support for elderly people*
- Maintaining roads and pavements*
- Public transport*
- Providing services and activities for children and young people*
- Local schools and education needs*

19. Please tick the top five that are most in need of improvement.

Gedling Borough Council functions:

- Refuse collection*
- Parks and public playgrounds*
- Keeping the place clean (removing litter, fly-tips, graffiti etc.)*
- Leisure centres and sports facilities*
- Providing community and local events (such as Arnold Carnival, events for young people)*
- Helping people find a home (Homelessness)*
- Supporting local businesses*
- Revitalising local shopping areas*
- Helping people get a job*
- Tackling crime and anti - social behaviour (Neighbourhood Wardens, Public Protection)*

Functions of Notts County Council or other agencies:

- Health services (Doctors, dentists, chemists etc.)
- Care and support for elderly people
- Maintaining roads and pavements
- Public transport
- Providing services and activities for children and young people
- Local schools and education needs

20. To what extent has COVID 19 pandemic affected your:

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know
<i>Financial Wellbeing:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Physical health:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Mental health:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please tell us a little bit about yourself (this is just so we can identify how different people in different parts of Gedling respond. We won't be sharing any personal information).

21. What is your postcode?

22. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

Other ()

23. What age group are you in?

- 15 to 24
- 25 to 34
- 35 to 44
- 45 to 54
- 55 to 64

- 65 to 74
- 75 and over

24. To which of these groups do you consider you belong?

- White, British*
- White, Irish*
- Black or Black British, Caribbean*
- Black or Black British, African*
- Asian or Asian British, Indian*
- Asian or Asian British, Pakistani*
- Asian or Asian British, Bangladeshi*
- Mixed, White and Black, Caribbean*
- Mixed, White and Black, African*
- Mixed, White and Asian*
- Chinese*
- Gypsy/Traveller*

Any other background

After 236 young people completed our winter survey, we want to hear their views again! Our post-lockdown Young People's Survey for 11-18 year olds is on-line now **(add link)**. Please let young people in your household know about this.

Optional

Your email _____

Please tick the box if you would like to stay up to date with the council's latest news by email. We will not pass on your details to any third parties.

For information about how Gedling Borough Council uses any personal information that you may provide as part of this survey visit www.gedling.gov.uk/surveys/privacy

Thank you for completing this questionnaire



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Gedling Borough Young People Survey

Date: 20 May 2021

Author: Head of Communities and Leisure

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To update Cabinet on the findings of the Gedling Borough Young People Survey and seek endorsement of these.

To seek Cabinet approval:

- To work with the Council's key partners to improve communications with young people by developing a Gedling Borough young people's digital engagement and information portal
- To support a cross council approach to youth engagement and consideration of young people issues
- To support the use of data and insight about young people in the Borough to strengthen the Council's advocacy role to influence the appropriate delivery of services by partners.

Key Decision

This is a key decision, 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) **Cabinet note the findings of the Gedling Borough Young**

People Survey.

- 2) Cabinet approve working with the Council's key partners to improve communications with young people by developing a Gedling Borough young people's digital engagement and information portal**
- 3) Cabinet to support a cross council approach to youth engagement and consideration of young people issues.**
- 4) Cabinet to support the use of data and insight about young people in the Borough to strengthen the Council's advocacy role to influence the appropriate delivery of services by partners.**

1 Background

- 1.1 For many years the Council has committed to offering young people a local voice to share their view's and concerns through the Gedling Youth Council. Supporting the Youth Council and using their feedback to shape and inform policy has also become embedded in the Gedling Plan as a corporate action, alongside the on-going development of other representative Forums such as the Senior's Council. Annually the Youth Council participates in the Children's Takeover Challenge presenting their action plan to the Council's Senior Leadership Team.
- 1.2 In March 2019, the Youth Council delivered an Intergenerational Event involving both its members and representatives from the Gedling Senior's Council. The outcomes from this event were wide ranging providing the Council with a useful insight into the issues facing both young and older people at that time and focused around school, bullying, loneliness, prejudice and discrimination, mental health and knife crime.
- 1.3 Later that year, a new Cabinet portfolio was created with the remit to advocate and oversee issues relating to equalities and also young people. This role was strengthened further by the appointment of a supporting Policy Advisor for Equalities and Young People. In addition a corporate action has been adopted within the Gedling Plan as follows:
 - Undertake targeted youth engagement to seek their views in order to influence provision of services.
- 1.4 The new Portfolio Holder for Equalities and Young People was allocated a one-off budget to plan and deliver a Borough wide consultation to identify the issues facing young people locally and develop a subsequent action plan to build on the engagement work done previously with the Youth

Council. This also included embedding engagement with young people as part of the Gedling Conversation consultation undertaken to inform Gedling Plan development. While plans to consider a commissioned piece of work early in 2020 commenced, these were suspended due to the Covid-19 outbreak in Spring that year.

- 1.5 In September 2020, plans re-commenced to develop a survey of the Borough's young people to identify their feelings and experiences regarding the everyday issues that affected them, what it is like to live in the Borough and their thoughts about the Council's parks and open spaces.
- 1.6 During this time the Gedling Youth Council started virtual meetings in accordance with the Coronavirus restrictions in place. The Portfolio Holder, supported by the Policy Advisor, led discussions with the Youth Council which informed the proposed Young People Survey questions.
- 1.7 Given the ongoing restrictions on meetings and gatherings it was agreed that an on-line winter survey would be most appropriate, hosted on the Council's website. The survey went live from December 2020 and was subsequently extended to run until February 2021, given the exceptional circumstances of the national lockdown that came into force in the New Year period. In order to obtain a positive level of response to the survey, a direct marketing and social marketing approach was used:
 - Local academies were contacted directly informing them of the survey and asking them to share with their school communities.
 - Council officers worked in partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council Youth Service who facilitated 30 vulnerable young people to complete the survey at the Borough's local youth settings.
 - Both organic and paid for social media marketing was undertaken with the aim to extend the reach of the survey. Appendix A provides some analysis of the reach from social media posts.
 - The Council's e-newsletters were used to promote the survey pushing out the link to those signed up to these platforms.
- 1.8 In total 236 young people responded to the survey. This is considered a good response rate for the consultation, particularly given it was conducted during a period of national lockdown due to Covid-19. By comparison, a peer led Nottinghamshire wide consultation on the mental health of young people, "MH:2K", received 166 responses when conducted during 2020.
- 1.9 A full summary of findings and feedback is available at Appendix B. Key

issues were identified by the respondents around bullying, COVID-19, getting a job, mental health, people being treated fairly and the environment/climate change. In addition 80% of respondents thought it would be useful for the Council to create a social media platform dedicated to promote Young People's services and opportunities and Instagram was most frequently selected as the preferred option to do this.

1.10 In April 2021, the Portfolio Holder and Policy Advisor, reported back the findings of the survey to the Gedling Youth Council. The feedback from that meeting's discussion identified issues to inform the development of a local action plan to support the Borough's young people structured around the three key aims highlighted in Table A. At the heart of the plan is the development of a communications portal to enable better information, signposting and engagement with our young people, who have expressed through the survey and Youth Council discussions that information currently out there is not accessible to them.

Table A: Proposed Gedling Borough Young People's Action Plan	
Communications portal for young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated web space to signpost to key young people services. • Dedicated Instagram account and other identified communication and marketing routes. • A project management approach to identify aims and objectives and resources. • Commitment to work with the Council's key partners to develop the new portal. • Marketed as a 'young people's brand and hub', the portal will offer information and dialogue with the Borough's young people on the key themes identified with the Youth Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Activities for young people ➤ Health and wellbeing, including mental health ➤ Employability and entrepreneurship ➤ Addressing inequalities ➤ Young people's safety ➤ Sources of support ➤ Environmental sustainability
Examining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance our advocacy work with

services to young people; advocating improvements	<p>partners to influence the provision of services that meet the needs of the Borough's young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led by data and insight from our local engagement and surveys, but also by developing access to up to date and timely young people data from our partners such as Nottinghamshire County Council and local NHS organisations.
Cultural change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An organisational cultural shift with regards to youth engagement. A cross council approach to ensuring we reach out to young people on the key issues identified through the survey such as job prospects, mental health, equalities and climate change.

The next steps over the coming Summer months will be to scope out the proposed work programme further in collaboration with our key partners and the Youth Council.

- 1.12 The Council is planning its Gedling Conversation consultation during the summer of 2021. Showing an on-going commitment to gauge the views of young people, and given the exceptional lockdown circumstances when the Young People's Survey went live earlier this year, it is being proposed that the on-line survey will go live again concurrently with Gedling Conversation Survey. This proposal is considered in a separate report to this Cabinet meeting on the Gedling Conservation. The results from this additional engagement with young people will further strengthen the development of the Young People's action plan and give a useful comparator between the Covid-19 lockdown and post-lockdown mood of our local young people.

2 Proposal

2.1 It is proposed that Cabinet:

- 1) Note the findings of the Gedling Borough Young People Survey.
- 2) Approve working with the Council's key partners to improve communications with young people by developing a

Gedling Borough young people's digital engagement and information portal.

- 3) Approve a cross council approach to youth engagement and consideration of young people issues.
- 4) Approve the use of data and insight about young people in the Borough to strengthen the Council's advocacy role to influence the appropriate delivery of services by partners.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Cabinet to not endorse the findings of the survey and not to agree to use these to inform a local development action plan for further youth engagement and advocacy of young people issues. This would mean the Gedling Plan action to undertake targeted youth engagement in order to influence the provision of services will remain unmet. It is considered that the survey and its findings not only provide the foundation to develop such an action plan, but has also fostered a positive partnership working relationship between the Council, Youth Council and local youth services.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 Although a £5,000 one-off revenue budget allocation has been made to support youth engagement, the revised plan to conduct the on-line survey during the Covid-19 pandemic and work in partnership with the Youth Council and local youth services has meant there has been no budget expenditure required for the delivery of the survey other than a negligible cost for Facebook social media advertising.
- 4.2 The development of an action plan may require some financial support. This would be determined by taking a project management approach to developing the concept of a communications web and social media platform for young people that would identify key partners and resources required for project development and sustainability. At this stage it is proposed that the original one-off £5,000 youth engagement allocation is used to support this, alongside approved and established revenue budgets with the Communities and Leisure Service Area. Any additional finance required would need to be subject to a revenue development bid as part of the annual budget process.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 The work to undertake the Young People Survey and further engagement is directed by Gedling Plan actions. The survey responses were anonymous, therefore no safeguarding or GDPR issues have arisen in terms of the on-line responses. The targeted engagement for both the Youth Council and young people in local youth settings has been

supported by qualified Nottinghamshire County Council youth workers and governed by that organisation's safeguarding practice.

- 5.2 Any project development work to consider a young people's communication portal would need to consider relevant legal implications in terms of GDPR, safeguarding and also contractual obligations should third party support be required to deliver this. In such circumstances legal advice will be sought.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 Age is a protected characteristic as defined by the Equalities Act 2010. Conducting target youth engagement and consultation and using the findings to shape services is considered to have a positive impact on young people in the Borough. The survey also explored and captured young people's views on whether each protected characteristic defined by the Act is treated fairly. These findings will be used to inform further work within the proposed action plan.
- 6.2 As part of the summer re-run of the Young People's Survey, it is proposed to capture further demographic profile information of the young people who respond. This offers the opportunity to further analyse responses in accordance with how the young people identify themselves in line with protected characteristics. This analysis will be used to identify any positive or adverse impact on certain communities.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 There are no direct carbon reduction issues from conducting the survey, however the environment and climate change was identified as a top issue for the Borough's young people. This will inform the proposed action plan and may involve sharing environmental sustainability messaging and conversations with our young people.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix A: Gedling Young People Survey Social Marketing Evaluation
- 8.2 Appendix B: Gedling Young People Survey Results

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To deliver the Gedling Plan corporate action of "Undertake targeted youth engagement to seek their views in order to influence provision of services",

but also to support the delivery of a number of other Gedling Plan actions relating to community and health and well-being.

- 10.2 To follow the Gedling Plan value of being “A co-operative council that listens to, involves and responds to the concerns of its citizens, partners and employees.”
- 10.3 The Borough’s young people have identified that information on key services and advice is currently not accessible for them. Developing a digital communications portal with partners will enable signposting to this key information in a more suitable format for their needs.
- 10.4 Developing the communications portal and accessing relevant data will further enhance the Council and its partners understanding of young people needs and further strengthen the roles of the Youth Council and Youth Mayor.
- 10.5 Better data capture of young people’s issues will enhance the advocacy role of both the Portfolio Holder and Policy Advisor for Equalities and Young People, and that of key Council officers, to influence and inform our partner’s service provision to ensure it meets the needs of the Borough’s young person population.
- 10.6 The findings from the survey reflect a number of Gedling Plan actions regarding employment, equalities, health and the environment, therefore a corporate culture to youth engagement is deemed an appropriate response to this.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by: Alison Ball

Date: 04/05/21

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by: Francesca Whyley

Date: 10/05/21

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

Appendix A: Gedling Young People Survey Social Marketing Evaluation

Summary

- Both organic and paid Facebook Ad posts reached 14,848 people.
- A total of 91 people clicked through to the survey link from the social media posts. With 63 of those from the organic posts, 28 through the paid Ad.
- The posts were engaged with a total of 272 times.
- The paid Ad mainly reached those aged 35 – 44 years, followed by 45 – 54 year olds.
- Mainly reach women who were of age to have children aged 11 – 16.
- Most comments on the social media posts were individuals sharing the post with those it could be relevant too.
- Shared by community pages such as What’s on Mapperley, Gedling Matters, Arnold Community Group UK and Woodborough Village.

Organic Posts

Facebook

Date	Post	Reach	Engagement	Comments	Shares	Link clicks
13/1/2021	<p>We want to keep your kids on their devices! (For 5 minutes, to give us their thoughts...)</p> <p>We need 11 - 16 year olds from Gedling borough to take part in an online survey that will help shape their future and local area.</p> <p>If you have kids aged 11-16 in our borough, please share this link with them and encourage them to have their say! https://www.gedling.gov.uk/haveyour_s.../youngpeoplesurvey2020/</p>	4,551	182	8	21	43

4/2/2021	A final call for children aged 11 – 16 to fill in an online survey to help us plan for their future and local area. If you have kids aged 11-16, please share this link with them and encourage them to have their say, the survey ends tomorrow (5th February) https://www.gedling.gov.uk/haveyours.../youngpeoplesurvey2020/	2,601	90	2	16	20
Total:		7,152	272	10	37	63

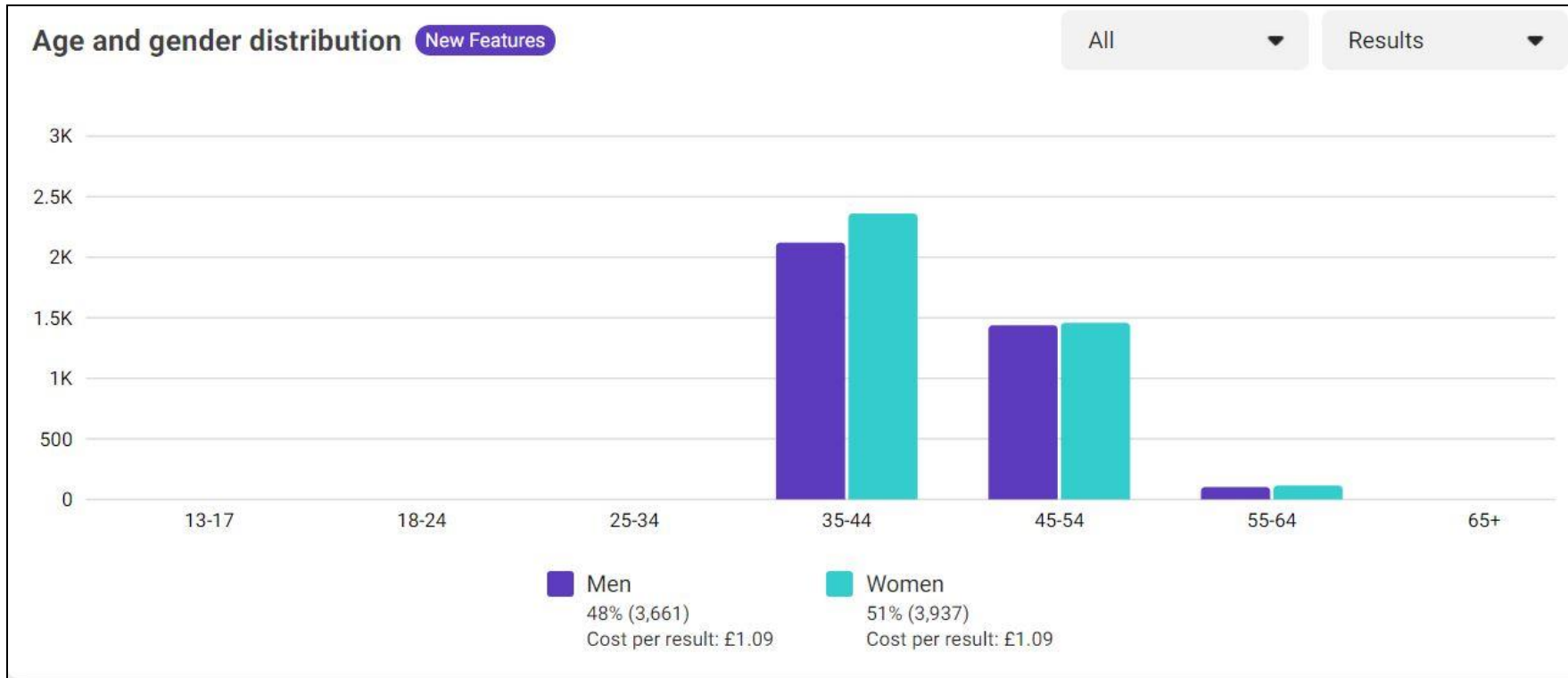
Twitter

Date	Posts	Retweets	Likes
13/1/2021	We want to keep your kids on their devices! (For 5 minutes, to give us their thoughts...) If you have kids aged 11-16 in our borough, please share this link with them and encourage them to have their say to help their future and local area! https://www.gedling.gov.uk/haveyours.../youngpeoplesurvey2020/	6	1
4/2/2021	A final call for children aged 11 – 16 to fill in an online survey to help us plan for their future and local area. If you have kids aged 11-16, please share this link with them and encourage them to have their say, the survey ends tomorrow (5th February) https://www.gedling.gov.uk/haveyours.../youngpeoplesurvey2020/	9	6
Total		15	7

Paid Facebook Ad post

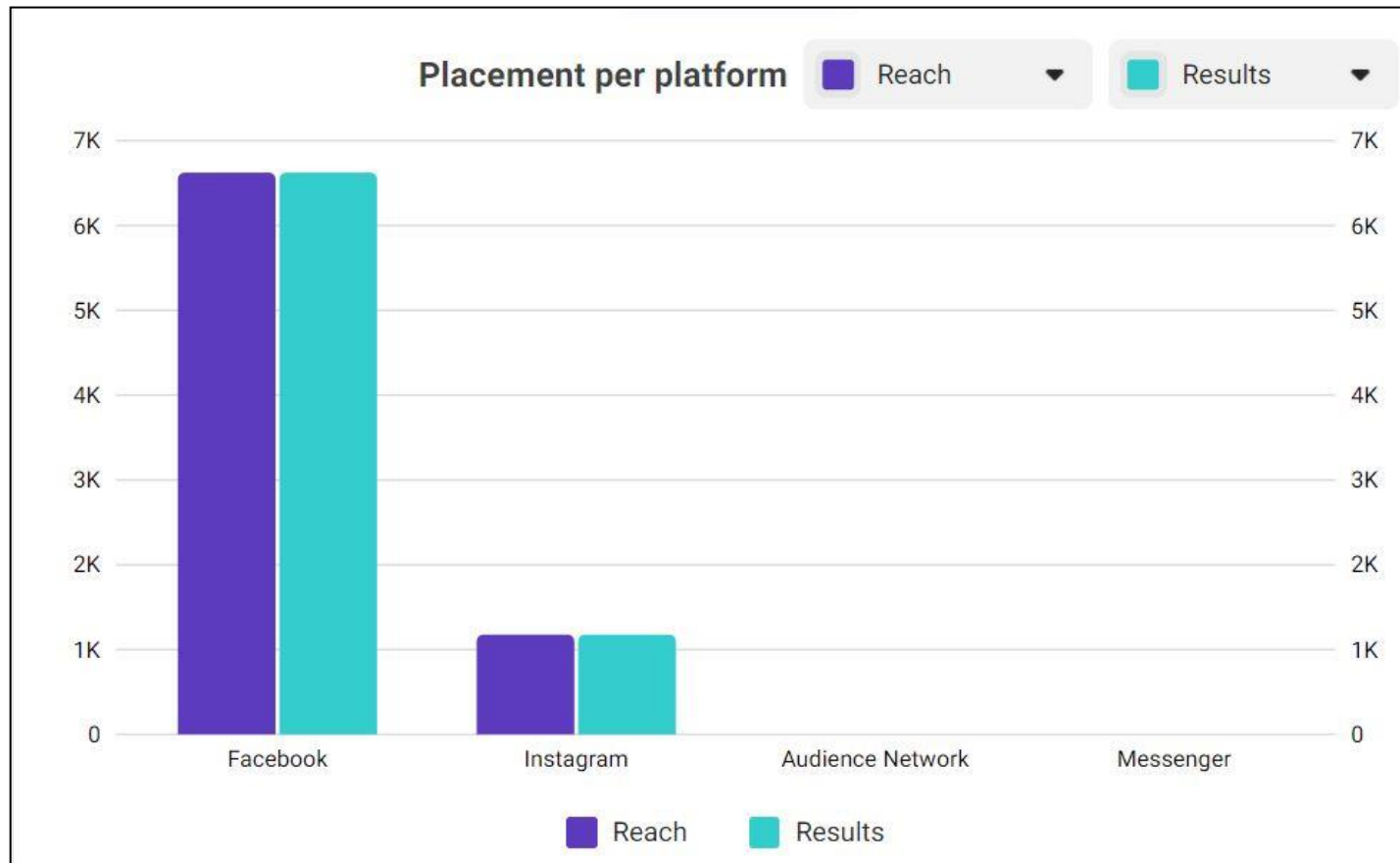
Date	Post	Reach	Comments	Shares	Link Clicks	Total Cost
13/1/2021	If you've got 11-16 year olds, we need them to help us plan for the future. We do want their views, survey for 11-16 year olds living in Gedling. https://www.gedling.gov.uk/haveyours.../youngpeoplesurvey2020/	7,696	1	1	28	£8.35

Demographics



- Ad set to focus on the age of parents with children aged 11 – 16.
- Highest age to reach were 35 – 44 year olds.
- Women more likely to see this Ad.

Placement



- AD launched from Facebook but also reached Instagram's audience.

Google Analytics of webpage.

There were 257 overall page views on the website link.

The source of views:

- Direct: 148
- Facebook: 33
- Google: 9
- GovDelivery: 9
- Instagram: 6

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Young People Survey Results

Natasha Radovanovic
CUSTOMER INSIGHT OFFICER

In this report the Young People survey results are divided into 8 themes:

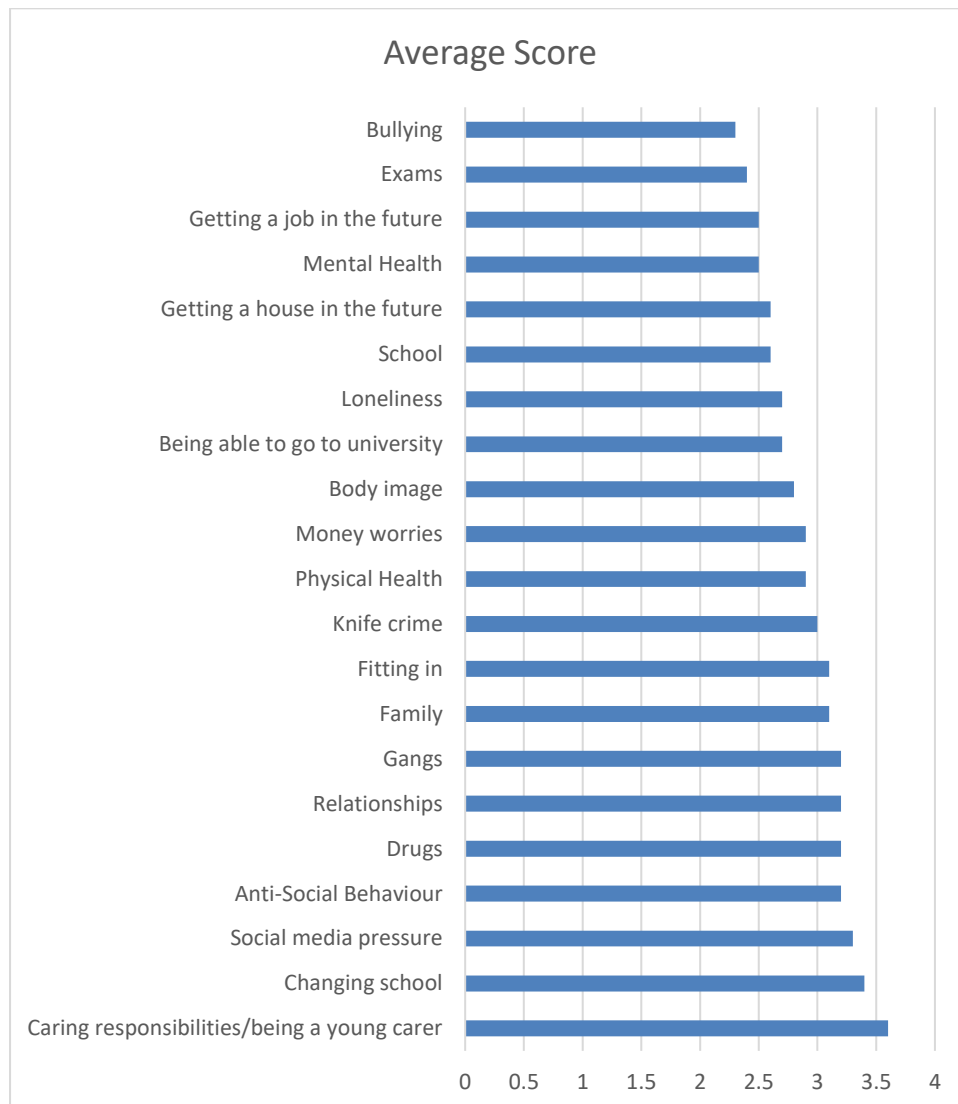
- Main concerning issues relating to personal life and other wider issues
- Satisfaction with parks and open spaces
- Feeling safe
- Feeling positive
- Physical and mental health
- Living in Gedling
- Treating people fairly
- Social media

The main findings suggest that:

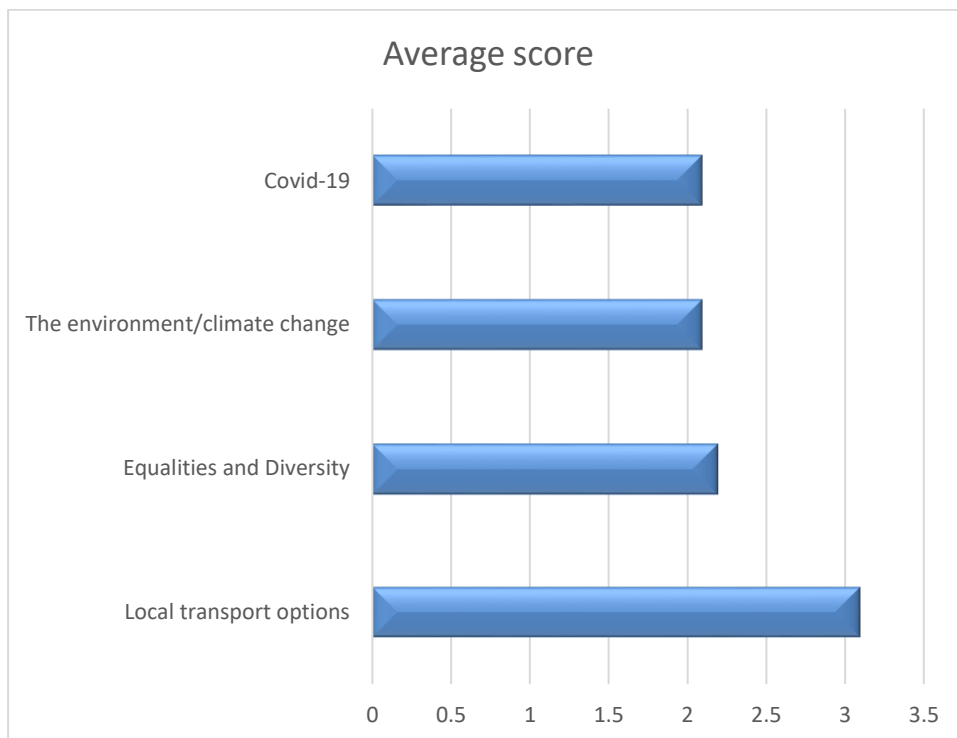
- The majority of respondents selected their main concerning issues to be bullying in their personal life and COVID-19 and the environment/ climate change as equally top rated concerning wider issues.
- Gedling Country Park received the highest satisfaction level.
- The highest rate of 'feeling safe' refers to the category 'feeling safe at home' and the lowest to 'feeling safe in the local area at night'.
- 'Getting a job in the future' and 'traveling or seeing the world' were two categories that the respondents equally felt most positive about.
- 17% of respondents felt more positive about their physical health than their mental health.
- 73% of respondents felt happy to live in Gedling, while 36% of respondents felt proud to live in Gedling.
- People not treated fairly in relation to their race is the category selected by the highest percentage (63%) of respondents.
- 80% of respondents thought that it would be useful for the Council to create a social media platform dedicated to promote Young People's services and opportunities and Instagram was most frequently selected (170 times) as the most suitable for that purpose.

1. Main concerning issues

- The three top things that concern the respondents most in their personal life are: bullying, exams and getting a job in the future (as the respondents were asked to select one number from 1 to 5 against each category, with 1 being most concerning and 5 least concerning, the lowest score represent the highest level of concern).



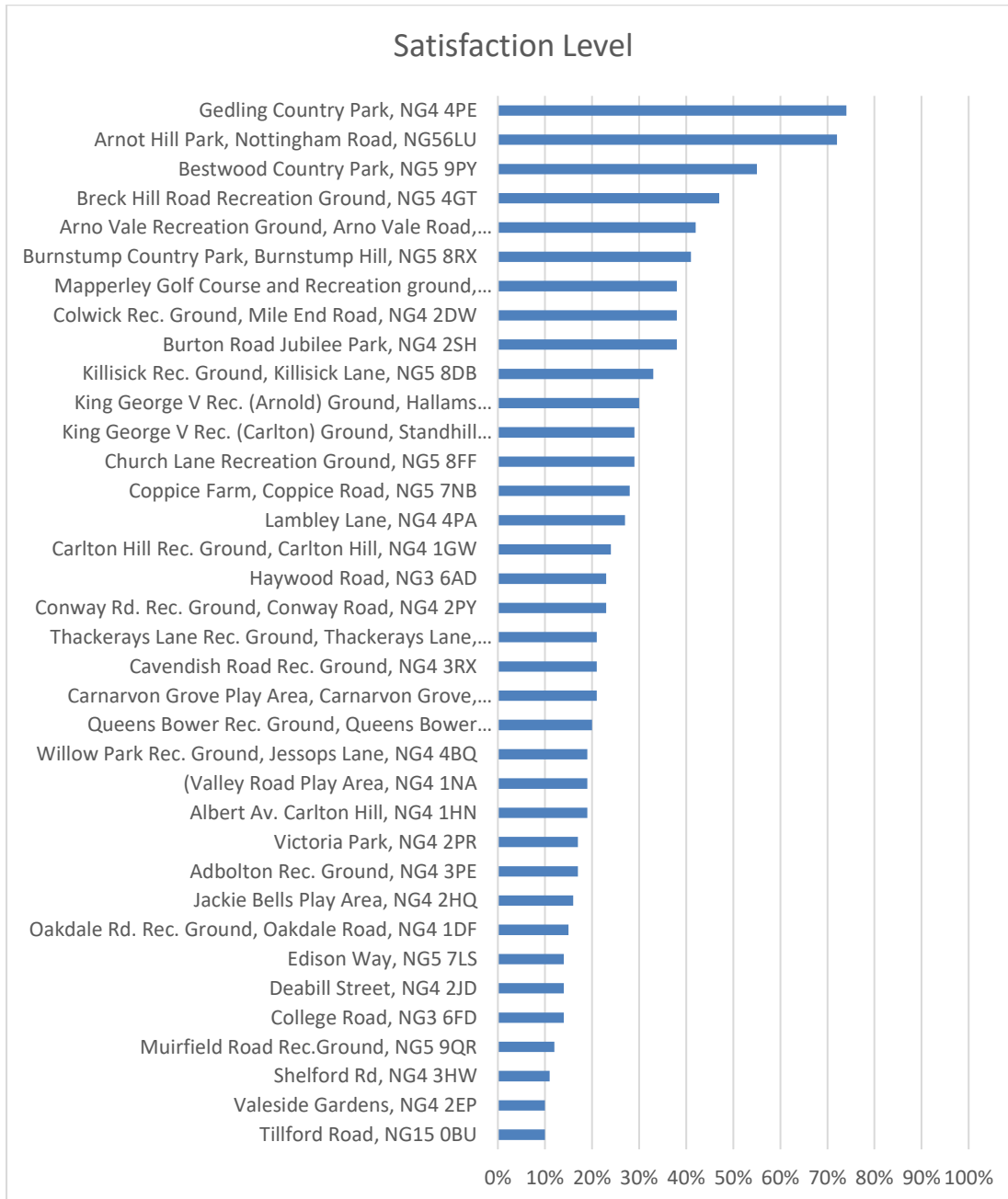
- In terms of the suggested wider issues that concern the respondents COVID-19 and the environment/ climate change, was selected as the equally top rated concerning themes. (as the respondents were asked to rank each issue that concern you selecting one number from 1 to 4 with 1 being most concerning and 4 least concerning, the lowest score represent the highest level of concern).



2. Parks and open spaces

Gedling Country Park, Arnot Hill Park and Bestwood Country Park are the top 3 parks with the highest satisfaction level¹.

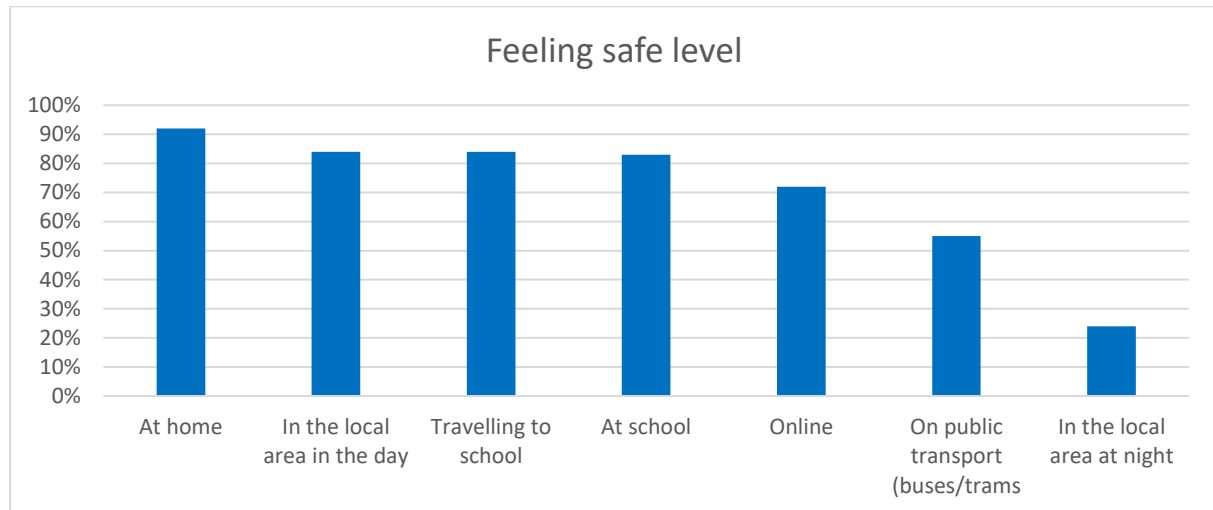
For those parks where the satisfaction level is lower, the answer mainly selected is 'Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied', which suggests that the respondents didn't have any definite opinion about the parks that scored a lower satisfaction level, rather than not being satisfied with them.



¹ Satisfaction level = Very satisfied + Fairly satisfied

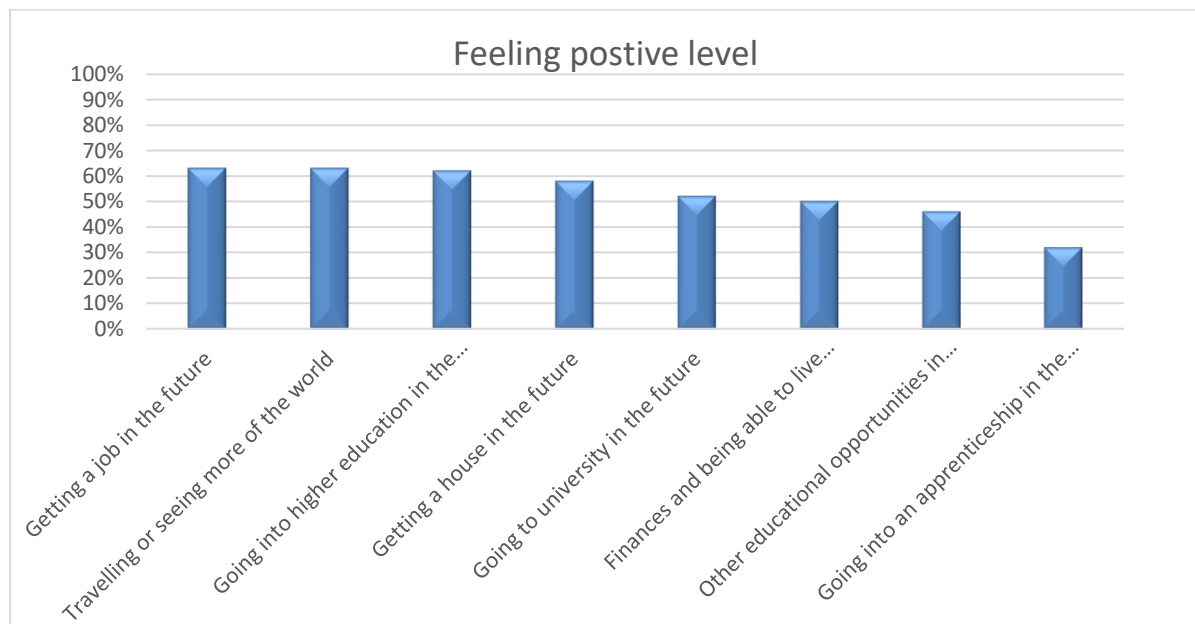
3. Feeling Safe

The highest level for 'feeling safe'² relates to 'feeling safe at home' and the lowest to 'feeling safe in the local area at night'.



4. Feeling positive

The highest level of 'feeling positive'³ rate relates to both 'Getting a job in the future' and 'Travelling or seeing more of the world' categories. Please note that the 'Getting a job in the future' category was also selected as the one that the respondents felt most concerned about in one of the previous questions.



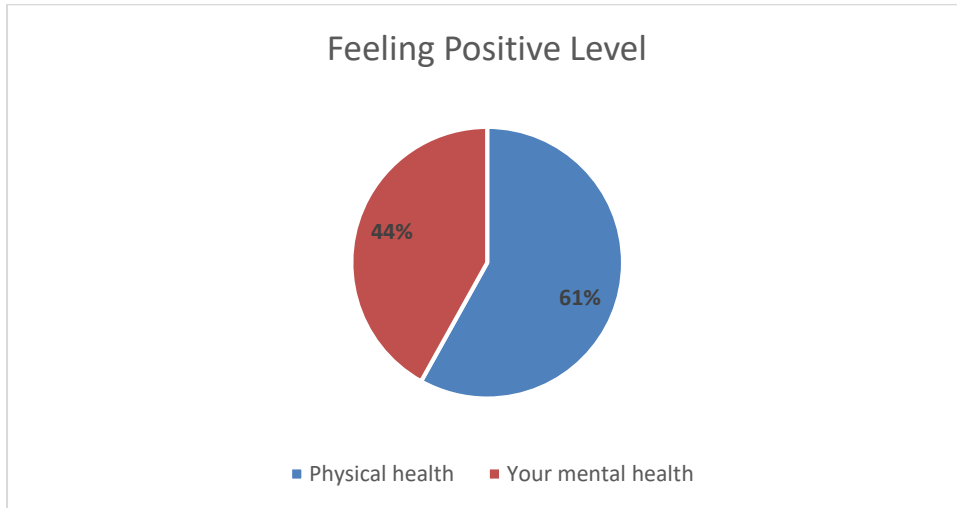
² Feeling Safe level = Very Safe + Fairly Safe

³ Feeling Positive = Very Positive + Fairly Positive

5. Physical and Mental Health

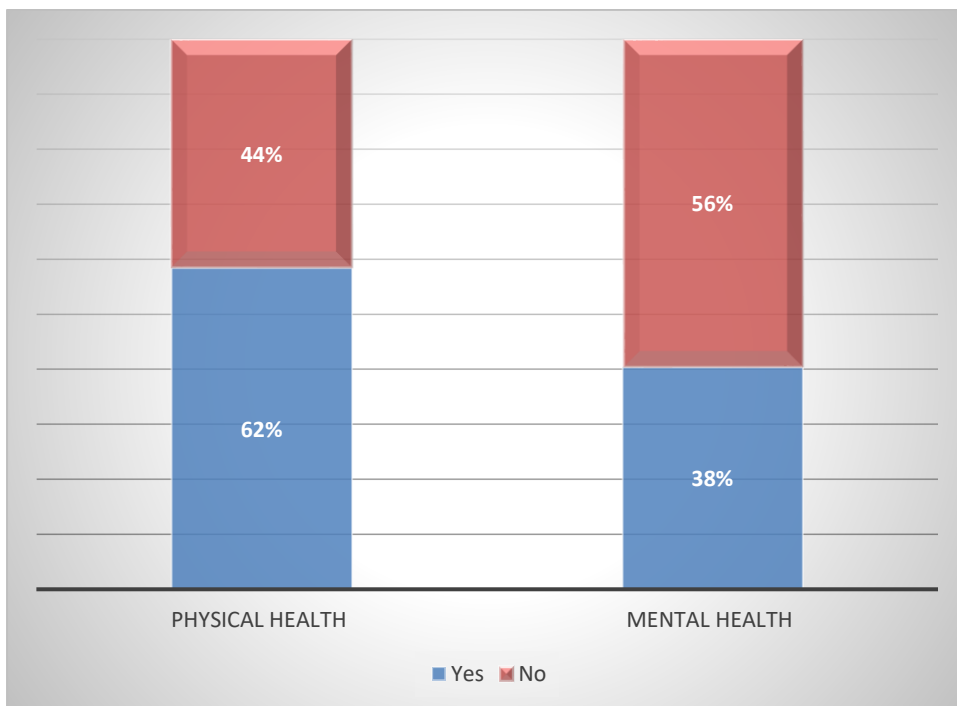
Feeling Positive Level⁴

17% of all respondents felt more positive about their physical health than mental health.



Getting support

24% more respondents were able to access support for physical health than mental health when they needed it.

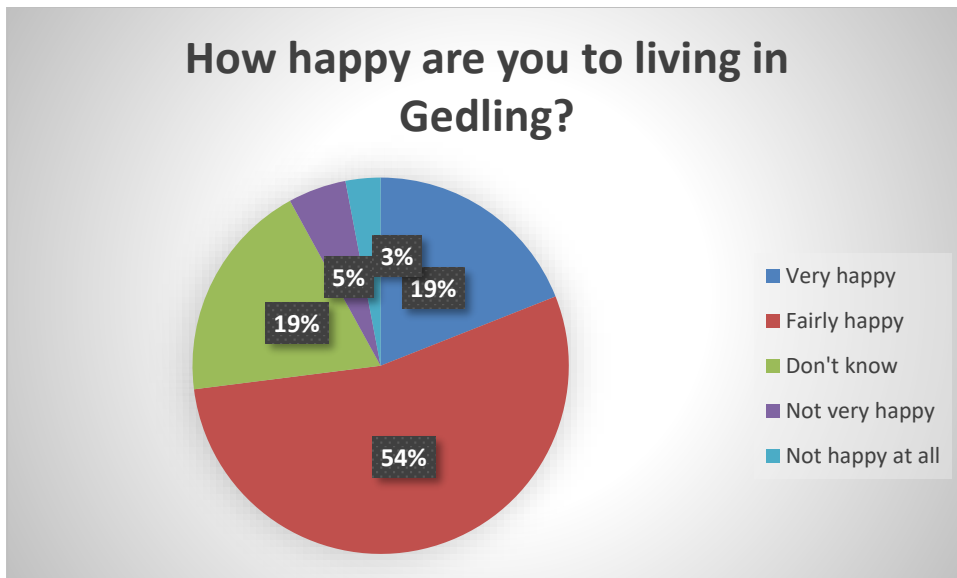


⁴ Feeling Positive = Very Positive + Fairly Positive

6. Living in Gedling

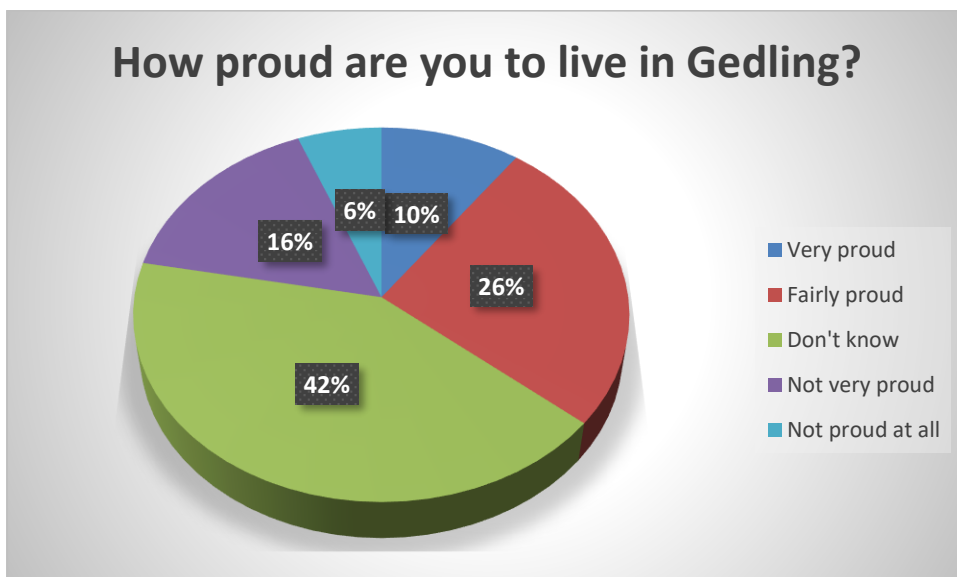
Feeling Happy level⁵

73% of respondents felt happy about living in Gedling.



Feeling Proud⁶

36% of respondents felt proud to live in Gedling. A comparatively high percentage of respondents (42%) selected 'don't know' category for this question.

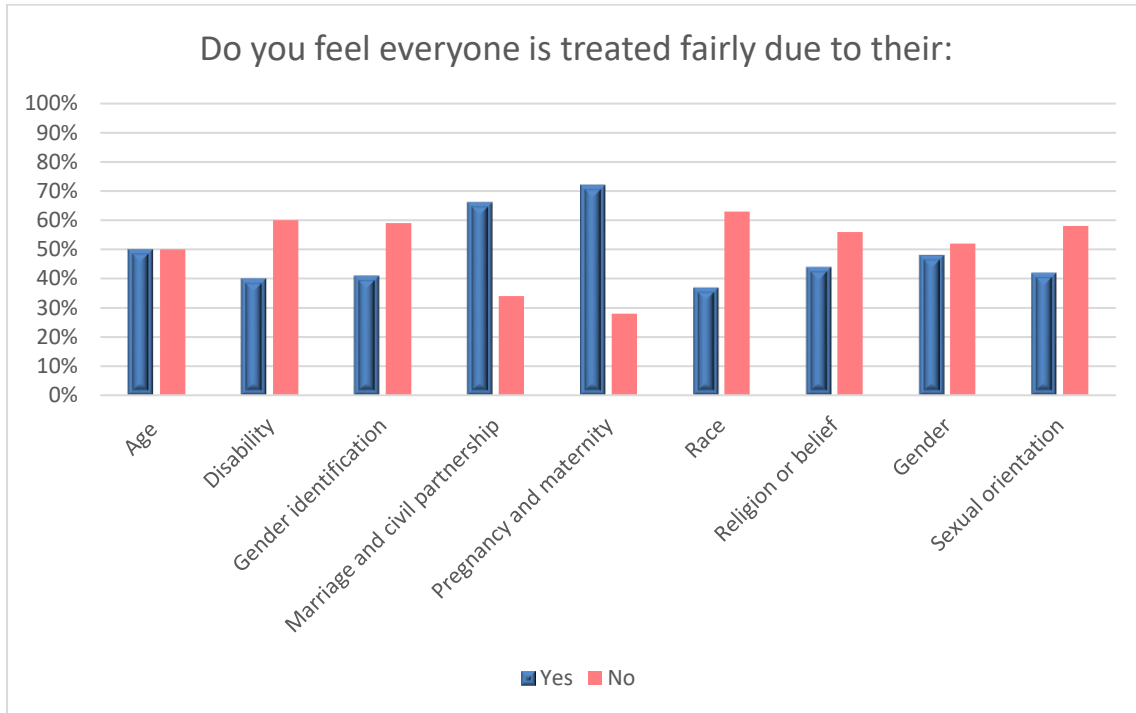


⁵ Feeling Happy level = Very Happy + Fairly Happy

⁶ Feeling Proud = Very Proud + Fairly Proud

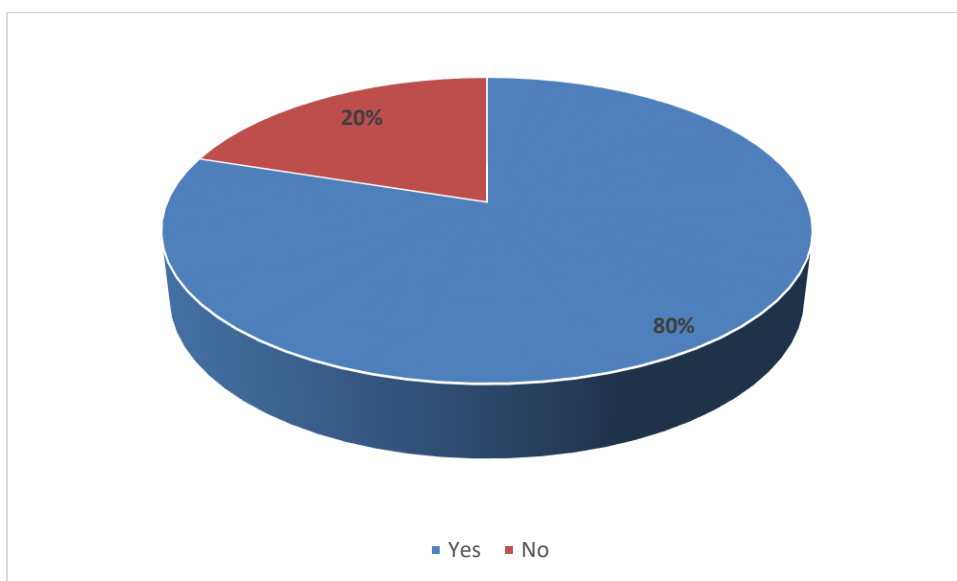
7. Treating people fairly

Disproportionately higher percentage of respondents felt that people in respect of their Race, Disability, Gender Identification and Sexual Orientation were not treated fairly.

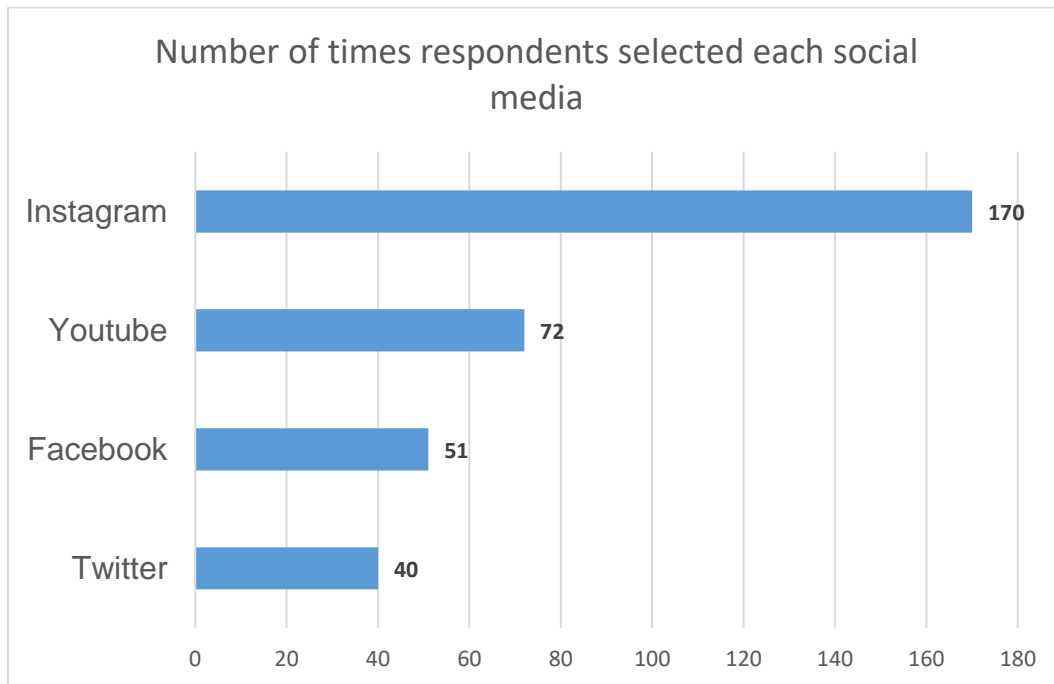


8. Social media

80% of respondents think that it would be useful for the Council to create a social media platform dedicated to promote Young People's services and opportunities.



The highest number of times (170) Instagram was selected as the most suitable platform for promoting Young People's services and opportunities.





Report to Cabinet

Subject: Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough

Date: 20 May 2021

Author: Planning Policy Manager

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to seek Cabinet approval of the Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough (attached as **Appendix A**).

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) Approve the appended Low Carbon Planning Guidance as informal planning guidance for Gedling Borough.

1 Background

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire councils have jointly prepared planning guidance on low carbon development in order to help the relevant councils to achieve their stated objectives of reducing carbon emissions. The Nottinghamshire guidance provides a foundation for the various Councils to take forward the low carbon agenda as they see fit through the planning system. The document attached as **Appendix A** to this report - Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough is based on the Nottinghamshire Guidance, which has been adapted to meet the particular local circumstances for Gedling Borough. Subject to Cabinet approval, the Low

Carbon Planning Guidance may be a material planning consideration in determining major planning applications.

- 1.2 Most Nottinghamshire Councils have declared climate emergencies and/or set local targets for zero carbon emissions and some of these have set ambitious targets to be carbon neutral varying between 2027 and 2030. Gedling Borough Council has declared a climate emergency and has a target of 2030 to be carbon neutral.
- 1.3 The Low Carbon Planning Guidance includes practical guidance to assist both local planning authorities and developers towards achieving more sustainable design and construction. The guidance would apply to major development defined as ten or more dwellings or commercial development of one hectare and above or one thousand square metres of floorspace and above. A checklist for major planning applications is attached as an appendix to the guidance setting out information needed to support planning applications. The checklist distinguishes between information that is required under current policies and those more aspirational elements likely to be required in future.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 It is proposed that Cabinet approves the Low Carbon Planning Guidance attached at **Appendix A**.
- 2.2 The document is structured as follows:

Purpose of the guidance

Explains that the main purpose of the planning guidance is to provide:

- Practical guidance on the forms of sustainable design and construction for major developments;
- Guidance to help inform planning applications and the development management process in relation to major planning applications. Of note is the inclusion of the following:
- A checklist guide for developers to assist in the submission of major planning applications (Appendix 1)

Introduction

- Establishes the background to the preparation of the planning guidance and that it is based on the Guidance for Low Carbon Development produced by the Nottinghamshire Councils.

Policy Context

- Establishes the policy context set out nationally and locally supporting the document

Sustainable Development and Construction Principles

- This section includes Policy 1 that major development proposals will be required to include information on the sustainability and low carbon credentials of the development proposal in accordance with the checklist. It goes on to set out practical guidance for developers to help inform planning applications. The guidance is not prescriptive but rather informative in nature. For example guidance is provided on the following (amongst other matters):
 - Sustainable layout and design for e.g. improved connectivity within and off the site to encourage more sustainable travel;
 - Maximising site potential for e.g. solar orientation of buildings to encourage solar heating;
 - Minimising energy use such as through thermal mass and insulation within buildings; and
 - Integrating new development with existing green networks and incorporation of sustainable drainage systems to help to adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change such as flood risk.

Appendix

- Sustainability checklist for major development.

Next Steps

- 2.8 Subject to Cabinet approval, the document will be a material consideration in terms of decision making on major planning applications. It is also intended that elements of the guidance will be incorporated into the local plan, specifically Policy 1, and will be given greater weight as it progresses through the plan preparation process.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 An alternative option is not to approve the Low Carbon Planning Guidance as informal planning guidance. This would mean the document would be given no weight in determining planning applications. A further option is to prepare the document as a supplementary planning document, which would require a more formal process and public consultation. However,

this option is not favoured as the document is seen as an important interim measure pending the review of the Local Plan.

4 Financial Implications

4.1 None

5 Legal Implications

5.1 The 2004 Planning and Compensation Act empowers Local Planning Authorities to prepare local plans and supplementary planning documents. As the document has not been prepared as a supplementary planning document and not subject to public consultation it will not be given the weight in decision-making afforded to supplementary planning documents adopted through the formal process. However, as approved planning guidance it may be a material consideration in planning decisions.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 None direct. However, by contributing towards meeting Gedling Borough Council's zero carbon target and helping to improve the sustainability of major development will lead to positive environmental benefits for all groups including those with protected characteristics.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

7.1 The document promotes low carbon standards and sustainable design for new development. The key implication for carbon reduction is that the document has a role in guiding major planning applications so they are better designed to reduce carbon emissions and energy use thereby contributing to meeting Gedling Borough Council's zero carbon target. In terms of sustainability implications the document sets out key principles and planning guidance to help improve sustainable design for new development.

8 Appendices

8.1 **Appendix A:** Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough

9 Background Papers

9.1 Low Carbon Guidance for Nottinghamshire

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 The reasons for the recommendations are:

- a) For the purpose of planning guidance.

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 A

Planning Guidance on low carbon energy and sustainable design for Gedling Borough

March 2021



Cover Photo: Modular Housing Gedling Colliery Chase Farm

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Executive summary

Nottinghamshire councils have jointly prepared planning guidance on low carbon development in order to help the relevant councils to achieve their stated objectives of reducing carbon emissions. This jointly prepared document 'Low Carbon Guidance for Nottinghamshire Councils' provides a foundation for the various Councils to take forward the low carbon agenda as they see fit through the planning system. Each Council may deliver relevant policies through the preparation of local plans, supplementary planning guidance and non-statutory planning guidance or an appropriate combination of these.

Most Nottinghamshire councils (including Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood and Nottingham City) have declared individual climate emergencies or made a commitment to urgent action to address climate change. Some of these Councils have set ambitious targets to be carbon neutral varying between 2027 and 2030. Gedling Borough has declared a climate emergency and has a target of 2030 to be carbon neutral.

This document 'Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough' is based on the Nottinghamshire Guidance, which has been adapted to meet the particular local circumstances for Gedling Borough.

The overarching Policy for addressing Climate Change in Gedling Borough is currently Aligned Core Strategy (ACS) Policy 1: Climate Change. Other adopted policies in the ACS and the Gedling Borough Local Planning Document are also relevant to the low carbon agenda and highlighted in this document. This guidance augments these adopted Local Plan planning policies and sets out practical measures in order to help assist developers in planning applications for major development.

1.0 Purpose of the planning guidance

- 1.1 This planning guidance augments adopted Local Plan policies for Gedling Borough, which are set out in chapter 3. Once approved by Gedling Borough Council as non-statutory planning guidance it may be a material consideration in determining major planning applications.
- 1.2 The planning guidance is intended to provide:
- Practical guidance on forms of sustainable design and construction;
 - Guidance to help inform planning applications for major development and the development management process;
 - Sign-posting to best practice examples and guidance; and
 - A checklist guide for developers to assist in the submission of major planning applications (**Appendix 1**).

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 Nottinghamshire councils have jointly prepared planning guidance on low carbon development in order to help the relevant councils to achieve their stated objectives of reducing carbon emissions. This document provides a foundation for the various councils to take forward the low carbon agenda as they see fit through the planning system.
- 2.2 Gedling Borough Council has declared a climate emergency and has a target of 2030 to be carbon neutral. If these targets are to be met there needs to be a step change in terms of delivering more sustainable design and construction and zero carbon buildings in the next few years.
- 2.3 This document ‘Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough’ is based on the Nottinghamshire planning guidance, which has been adapted to meet the particular local circumstances for Gedling Borough.
- 2.4 The overarching Policy for addressing Climate Change in Gedling Borough is currently Aligned Core Strategy (ACS) Policy 1: Climate Change. Other adopted policies in the ACS and the Gedling Borough Local Planning

Document are also relevant to the low carbon agenda and highlighted in this document. This guidance augments these adopted Local Plan planning policies and sets out practical measures to assist developers in making planning applications. Once approved as non-statutory planning guidance, this document will be a material consideration in determining major planning applications.

- 2.5 This document provides planning guidance that is not prescriptive but rather recognises that achieving sustainable design and low carbon development is achievable through a variety of ways. In this context, it contains practical guidance and refers to certain standards that are considered a good benchmark for achieving sustainable construction and design and low carbon development such as Building for a Healthy Life and Passivhaus.

- 2.6 The planning guidance set out in this document applies to major development proposals, defined as 10 dwellings or more or commercial developments over one hectare or 1,000 sq. m. or more. It includes a checklist for use by development management officers and for developers when submitting planning applications. The checklist distinguishes between what should be delivered under the current policies and those more aspirational aims that may become requirements in anticipation of changing national and local planning policies in the future.



Photo Solar Farm at the former Gedling Colliery

3.0 Policy context

National legislation, Planning Policy and Practice Guidance

- 3.1 Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities (LPAs) to include Local Plan policies, which are designed to secure the development and the use of land that, contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change¹.
- 3.2 The Planning and Energy Act 2008 allows LPAs to set energy efficiency standards in their development plans policies that exceed the energy efficiency standards set out in the building regulations. However, this is not a matter for this non-statutory guidance but may be considered as part of future local plan preparation.
- 3.3 The NPPF 2019 (paragraph 149) sets out national requirements for planning and climate change. LPAs are required to adopt proactive strategies to adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change in line with objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act (2008).
- 3.4 In line with this, the NPPF 2019 (paragraph 150) states that:
'New development should be planned for in ways that: a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards'.
- 3.5 Government Planning Practice Guidance² advises how suitable mitigation and adaptation measures can be implemented in the planning process in order to address the impacts of climate change. This focuses on win-win solutions, for example:
- by maximising summer cooling through natural ventilation in buildings and avoiding solar gain;
 - through district heating networks that include tri-generation (combined cooling, heat and power); or

¹ [Link to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)

² [Link to UK Government and Guidance on Climate Change](#)

- through the provision of multi-functional green infrastructure, which can reduce urban heat islands, manage flooding and help species adapt to climate change – as well as contributing to a pleasant environment which encourages people to walk and cycle.

Building Regulations

- 3.6 The government recently consulted on Future Homes Standards in 2019 with the aim of bringing these new standards into force in 2025. The proposals amount to a near zero carbon Future Homes Standard based on producing 75-80% less CO₂ emissions than one built to current requirements. The intention is to future proof new homes for low carbon heating systems and meet higher standards of energy efficiency.
- 3.7 The Government has published its response to the Consultation on Future Homes Standards 2019 with changes to Part L (energy) and Part F (ventilation) of the Building Regulations. Crucially, the Government has confirmed that to provide some certainty in the immediate term, it will not amend the Planning and Energy Act 2008, which means that local authorities will retain powers to set local energy efficiency standards for new homes in their local plans.
- 3.8 The Government's consultation response to proposed changes to Parts L (energy) and F (ventilation) of the Building Regulations sets out how, within four years (up to 2025), new housing must produce 75-80 per cent less carbon emissions than allowed under the current regulations. As a first step, from 2021 all new homes will be expected to produce 31 per cent lower carbon emissions as part of an 'interim uplift' in Part L standards. The government confirmed that from 2025 it does not want any new home to be built with fossil fuel heating, such as a natural gas boiler. All new housing will also have to be future-proofed so that 'no further energy efficiency retrofit work will be necessary to enable them to become zero-carbon as the electricity grid continues to decarbonise'. There are also proposals for an overheating mitigation requirement to be introduced into the Building Regulations. At the time of writing, the proposed changes to the Building Regulations are the subject of a detailed consultation. The government has also announced a consultation on higher performance targets for non-domestic buildings, which will also have to be 'zero carbon ready' by 2025.
- 3.9 The existing Building Regulations and future revisions are a crucial element in achieving zero carbon development. The planning guidance set out in this document is intended to complement the relevant existing and future building regulations.

Gedling Borough Local Plan

3.10 The Gedling Borough Local Plan consists of Part 1: The Aligned Core Strategy (2014); and Part 2: the Local Planning Document for Gedling Borough (2018). These are available from the link at the bottom of this page³.

ACS Policy 1: Climate Change

3.11 The Local Plan for Gedling Borough, prepared in conformity with national legislation, national planning policy and national planning guidance set out above, includes a number of planning policies addressing climate change notably Aligned Core Strategy Policy 1: Climate Change. The key sustainability criteria of Climate Change Policy 1 are set out in Parts 1 to 3 of the policy (reproduced below). This policy specifically addresses a number of key design principles to maximise the resilience of development, whilst also maximising opportunities to mitigate the impact of climate change. The policy ensures that any development must account for short and long-term changes resulting from climatic changes through development design, location, form, materials and construction. It applies to new development as well as refurbishment requiring planning permission.



Photo new housing Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm

³ [Link to Gedling Borough Local Plan Part 1 and Part 2](#)

ACS Policy 1: Climate Change Parts 1 to 4

1. All development proposals will be expected to mitigate against and adapt to climate change, to comply with national and contribute to local targets on reducing carbon emissions and energy use unless it can be demonstrated that compliance with the policy is not viable or feasible.

2. Sustainable Design and Adaptation 2. Development, including refurbishment where it requires planning permission, will be expected to take account of the following: a) how it makes effective use of sustainably sourced resources and materials, minimises waste, and water use. For residential development, planned water use should be no more than 105 litres per person per day; b) how it is located, laid out, sited and designed to withstand the long and short term impacts of climate change, particularly the effect of rising temperatures, sustained periods of high temperatures and periods of intense rain and storms; c) that the building form and its construction allows for adaptation to future changes in climate; and d) that the building form and its construction permits further reduction in the building's carbon footprint, where feasible and viable.

Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions

3. Development should demonstrate how carbon dioxide emissions have been minimised in accordance with the following energy hierarchy:
 - a) Using less energy through energy efficient building design and construction, including thermal insulation, passive ventilation and cooling;
 - b) Utilising energy efficient supplies – including connecting to available heat and power networks; and
 - c) Maximising use of renewable and low carbon energy generation system.

4. Further guidance on how development should contribute to reducing carbon dioxide emissions will be set out in part 2 Local Plans, where appropriate.

3.12 Other policies in the ACS of relevance include ACS Policy 2, which steers development to sustainable locations and promoting public transport, cycling and walking. Policy 7 identifies priorities for regeneration. Policy 10 provides guidance on the design of development. Policy 18 seeks to make provision for green and blue infrastructure in new development and for its integration into existing green infrastructure networks.

Relevant Policies in the Local Planning Document 2018

3.13 Policy LPD 3 deals with managing flood risk; Policy LPD 4 requires sustainable urban drainage solutions for all proposed development where practical. Of particular relevance to sustainable design is Policy LPD 35: Safe Accessible and Inclusive Development. Relevant parts of Policy LPD 35 are reproduced below.

Relevant parts of Policy LPD 35 Safe, Accessible and Inclusive Development include:

Planning permission will be granted for development proposals provided:

A) The proposal provides streets and spaces that:

- create or contribute towards a simple, well-defined and inter-connected network of streets and spaces that allows for convenient access to a choice of movement modes and routes, as appropriate to the size of the development and grain of the surroundings, without compromising the security of the development;
- provide direct, clear, safe and attractive links to existing routes, local and wider services, amenities and facilities including public transport;
- ensure that the layout, scale and enclosure of streets and spaces are appropriate to their function, character, capacity, hierarchy and local climatic conditions;
- incorporate existing and new green infrastructure to reinforce the character of streets and spaces; and
- takes account of the needs of all users, including those with protected characteristics especially where more prevalent in the local area.

B) The proposal provides a layout and form of development, including the size, shape, form and configuration of blocks and plots, which:

- achieves continuity of development edge that encloses and clearly defines the public realm whilst physically securing the private realm; and
- responds appropriately to local climatic conditions including solar orientation and prevailing winds to maximise the opportunities for energy efficient design, renewable energy generation and access to sunlight within the development, while minimising the negative effects of wind including

3.14 The key policy context and principles are set out above, the following guidance is intended to inform the development management process and a checklist is provided at **Appendix 1** setting out the evidence needed to support the consideration of planning applications for major development.

4.0 Sustainable development and construction principles, guidance for Developers

4.1 This planning guidance focuses on how new development can design in and embed carbon reduction measures and this will likely depend on the scale, type and location. It is not the aim of this guidance to prescribe any particular approach, but it is also clear that new development can do much to affect positive change. A checklist guide to assist developers in submitting major planning applications is attached as **Appendix 1**.

Low Carbon Planning Guidance Planning Policy 1

Major development proposals will be required to include information on the sustainability and low carbon credentials of the development proposal in accordance with the requirements for outline or full planning applications as set out in the Checklist in Appendix 1. For information indicated as aspirational requirements, developers are encouraged to provide this information to ensure development is as sustainable as possible. The information required or requested may be set out in the Design and Access Statement or a separate sustainability statement or in a combination of both these documents.

Sustainable layout and design (‘whole building’ and ‘whole layout’ considerations)

4.2 Sustainability has to be part of the whole design process, from the very start of the project. The field of sustainable design seeks to balance the needs of these areas by using an integrated approach to create "win-win-win" design solutions. The Government has produced National Design Guidance⁴, which is relevant in this context. Building for a Healthier Life also provides key principles for sustainable design⁵.

4.3 It is important that new development optimises the site’s potential by considering how existing infrastructure and natural features (both nearby and on-site) can be best integrated and enhanced to help conserve energy, maximise renewable energy efficiency, improve air quality, enhance

⁴ [Link to UK Government website and Design Guide](#)

⁵ [Link to urban design group website and the publication Building for a Healthier Life](#)

biodiversity, avoid and reduce flooding and improve the uptake of sustainable modes of transport (walking, cycling and bus).

4.4 When planning for and designing layouts, this needs to consider aspects such as building orientation, access to sustainable transport, connectivity, green infrastructure, water conservation and management, biodiversity net gains, etc. from the on-set of the design process. In doing so this can reduce costs and time by beginning to integrate crosscutting policy needs early on in the process. Pre-application discussions and information gathering processes are encouraged to address the following:

- Considering different layout options to achieve maximum solar gain and integration of solar panels;
- Connectivity to existing community facilities, jobs and green infrastructure, bus routes and walking and cycling routes;
- Connectivity within the development to maximise routes that reduce car travel within the development and also seek to improve physical and mental wellbeing;
- Avoidance of flood risk through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and how these can also minimise impacts and enhance water quality, amenity and biodiversity;
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity on and adjacent to the site by understanding what should be conserved but also enhanced within the development and the relationship with nearby ecological networks and designated sites and to contribute to net gains in biodiversity;
- Design and integration of landscaping along busy roads and providing off-road walking and cycling green corridors in order to avoid and minimise impacts and improve air quality; and
- Design and integration of open spaces and green networks to promote urban cooling, access to nature and healthy places.

Maximising site potential

Solar Orientation

4.5 Using the sun's energy and surrounding climate is called passive solar design and can achieve natural heating and cooling of a building. This is complex as the amount and power of the sun changes with the seasons although it is possible to model the amount of sun throughout the day and year. As a general principle, the building should be orientated to take maximum advantage of the sun's energy.

- 4.6 The Passivhaus⁶ guidelines are that orientation should be preferably on an east to west axis and so the building is orientated within 30 degrees of due south as shown in Figure 1 below. Frequently used and habitable rooms should be on the southern elevation.
- 4.7 It is not always practical or possible to orientate buildings to an east west direction. For building sites with a north south axis, a north to south alignment maximises morning and evening sunshine. Habitable rooms should be on the western elevation to maximise heat and light in the evenings, which can reduce the need or timing of heating these rooms. In both cases, consideration should be given to the size and position of window openings including the use of large glazing units being at least sufficient to provide adequate daylight to reduce the need for lighting and energy use. In general, most glazing should be on the south side.
- 4.8 Even where rooms face north it is possible to admit sunlight through using designs for example the house could be split in such a way that rather than the roof being equal on both sides one half is dropped to allow for clerestory glazing⁷ at the highpoint to capture southern sun light.
- 4.9 The building size and compactness also has a major effect on energy consumption. Generally, more compact forms with a low surface area to volume ratio are the most energy efficient. The building fabric especially the level of insulation is critical to achieving greater gains from passive solar energy although the standards for energy efficiency in homes is outside the scope of these guidelines. The Passivhaus principles for maximising passive solar gain include:
- Massive insulation on average 300 mm thick;
 - Triple glazing;
 - Air tightness; and
 - Ventilation (see below).
- 4.10 The layout of homes on a site also needs to take account of the potential for passive solar gain. Planning policies generally seek to ensure that new development does not create issues of overlooking, overbearing or overshadowing. Separation distances between residential units and their siting and orientation within the scheme relative to one another should seek to maximise solar gain across the scheme as a whole. The elevation with the

⁶ Passivhaus - [Link to Passiv Haus website - what is passivhaus?](#)

⁷ A **clerestory** is an interior wall built above part of the roof with high windows to let in light.

most potential for solar gain should have a minimum distance of 11 m from the next building.

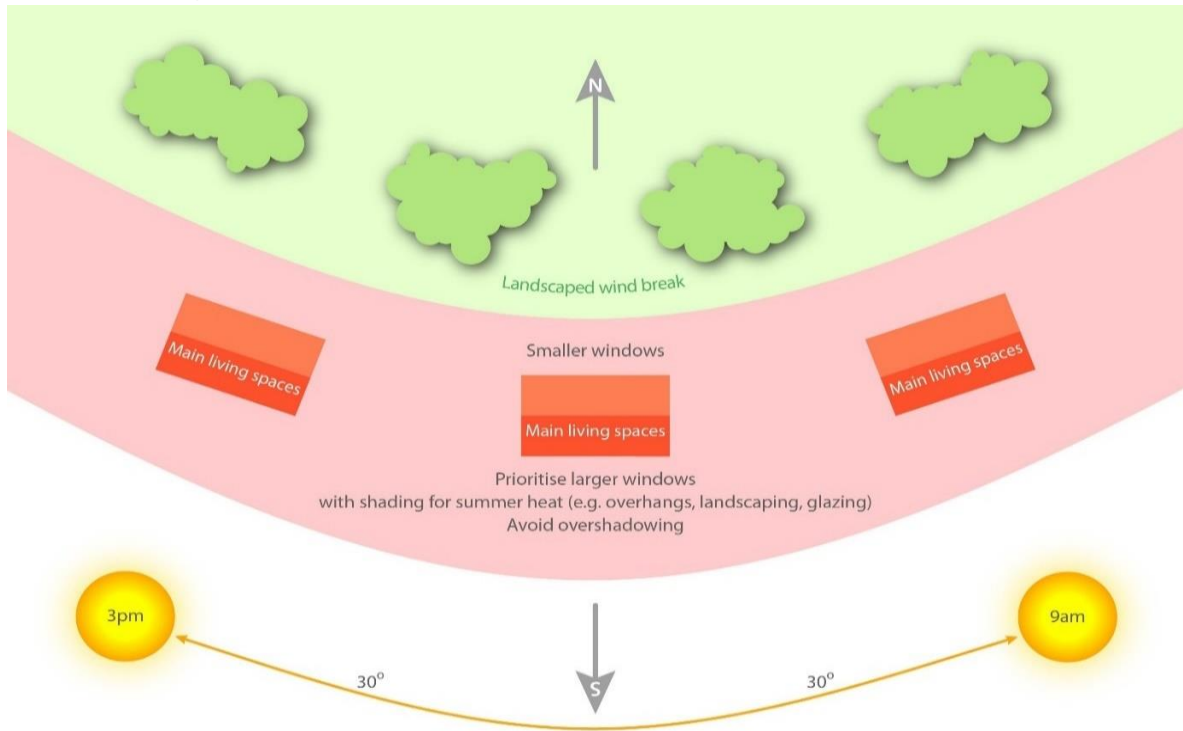


Figure 2: Solar Orientation residential dwellings

Commercial buildings – offices

4.11 These are best orientated in an east –west orientation with most glazing on the north side to avoid excessive heat gain, which can be an issue even in the winter months.



Figure 3: commercial/office orientated on an east – west axis

Minimising Energy Use

Glazing

- 4.12 Triple low-e glazed window panes with noble gas filling may be used with the glazing and frame having a U value of 0.8 W/(m² K). Triple low-e glazed slim units to fit wooden frames within Conservations Areas or heritage buildings may also be used.

Thermal Mass

- 4.13 Thermal mass can be placed in the floor or walls of a building. This needs to be a dense and heavy material, which can act as a good heat conductor. A simple form is a concrete slab although this should be tiled rather than have a carpet covering. Thermal mass is best placed where it can absorb heat in the colder months of the year and be shaded in hotter months. Thermal mass absorbs heat in hot weather and can therefore have a cooling effect giving out heat when the temperature falls having a warming effect.

Insulation

- 4.14 Most homes are built with a cavity wall, which can be filled with insulation including foam insulation injected through the external wall. It is considered that many homes nationally and locally could benefit from this relatively easy and cheap form of insulation. Solid walls can also be insulated using solid wall insulation boards either on internal walls or on external walls.

EV points, Domestic lighting and household appliances

- 4.15 Electric or hybrid-electric powered vehicles currently form a small percentage of the total number of vehicles on the road. However, electric/hybrid vehicles will become more popular, further advances in technology are anticipated, and the likelihood is that these vehicles will become less expensive. External charging points should be provided for new homes. To allow for an easy upgrade to a Mode 3 (smart charging) in the future, the charging points must be supplied with a protected independent 16 amp radial circuit complying with BS7671 or equivalent; a 32 amp power supply would be advisable to future proof the development. Further guidance for developers on the mitigation required for new development is available in the Air Quality and Emissions Guidance for Developers⁸.

⁸ [Link to Air Quality and Mitigation document - Guidance for Developers](#)

4.16 Maximising solar gain through design and orientation is also the best means of making the most of natural light. Electrical lighting systems should be of the low energy type including for example, LEDs, compact fluorescent lamps and low energy bulbs.

Renewable Energy technology for buildings

4.17 There are a range of technologies available to deliver these requirements including; solar thermal panels, photovoltaic cells, small wind power generators, biomass heating and hot water systems, ground source heat pumps, air heat pumps, micro combined heat and power systems (powered by a renewable fuel source) or energy efficient ventilation systems.

Solar Panels, ground source heat pumps and air heat pumps

4.18 Solar panels also known as photovoltaic cells or PV capture the sun's energy and convert it into electricity. A roof area of 10 sq. m to 20 sq. m can deliver 20- 45% of the households electricity needs and the roof should ideally face south. Solar thermal panels can provide both hot water and electricity.

4.19 Ground source heat pumps capture the heat from underground, which has a relatively constant temperature of about 10 degrees C. The systems works on pipes laid under the ground in a loop with a mixture of water and antifreeze that is pumped around the loop. The loop heats up and passes through a heat exchanger to heat the home. Normally a fair sized garden area is required to accommodate the loop but they are relatively inexpensive to run and maintain. Air source heat pumps are an alternative normally placed at the side or back of a property. These take heat from the air and boost it to a higher temperature using a heat pump although this does require electricity to run but is likely to use cleaner energy and more efficient than gas boilers. They can be used to provide cooling ventilation during summer. Noise can be a potential issue with these installations.

Biomass Boilers

4.20 These appliances combust grown materials to produce heat and can be fitted with a back boiler to supply hot water. One disadvantage is that combustion can give off air pollution and it is important that sustainable materials are burned.

Protect and conserve water

4.21 Aligned Core Strategy Policy 1 includes a standard of up to 105 litres per person per day.

4.22 There are numerous installations within buildings that can conserve water including, low flush toilets, aerating taps, low flow showerheads and water butts.

Rainwater Harvesting

4.23 At its simplest this can be rainwater collection tubs connected to a drainpipe. However, more sophisticated systems including storing of rainwater collected from the roof of the building, which can either be gravity fed or pumped for purposes not requiring drinking water standards such as flushing toilets, washing machines or for watering the garden. Water can be harvested from green roofs (see above) although it is less clean and may have contaminants.

Recycling Grey Water

4.24 Water used in the home called grey water can after treatment be used for non-drinking water purposes for flushing toilets or watering the garden.

Building space and materials

4.25 The environmental impact of the main building materials should be considered. Examples of low impact materials are timber, earth, straw, secondary aggregates, locally produced or recycled products; high impact materials include plastic, steel and aluminium. Repair is generally preferable to reuse, reuse to recycling and recycling to disposal/new materials. When using timber, preference should be given to products from well managed, sustainable, certified sources e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Environmental ratings are published in the BRE Green Guide⁹ and BREEAM Standards¹⁰.

Maximise indoor environmental quality

Ventilation

4.26 The Building Regulations and standards such as Passivhaus require very air tight forms of construction to improve energy efficiency and eliminate drafts for

⁹ [Link to BRE Green Guide](#)

¹⁰ [Link to BREEAM Standards](#)

example, air tight fabric, taped and sealed wall joints. However, healthy homes need to be properly ventilated.

- 4.27 At its simplest passive ventilation can be achieved with all externally fitted windows being able to be opened. Skylights and roof glazing can also be used to allow the free flow of air through a building for cooling purposes.
- 4.28 Mechanical ventilation involves air extracted from the outside and pumped into the house through a heat exchanger where warm moist air from the house is pumped outward warming but not mixing with the incoming air.
- 4.29 As stated above, thermal mass can have a cooling or warming effect. A high thermal mass construction could be a brick and block wall with a plaster finish. A timber framed wall has a lower thermal mass. Thermal mass helps prevent buildings overheating in summer and in winter, absorbs heat during the day and releases it at night.

Operation of buildings and their maintenance

- 4.30 Future proofing¹¹ of buildings is critical and important to build in at the design phase. The key objective should be to achieve a sustainable low energy building that is adaptable to social, technological, economic and regulatory change and seek to maximise the life cycle of the building and minimise operating costs. Flexibility is often seen to be key in this context so that the building can continue to be efficiently used well into the future. This could include for example, moveable partitions or adaptable multi use space. Building in resilience to climate change including increased temperature or flood risk should be considered.

Green infrastructure, including landscaping and green roofs

- 4.31 The integration of on-site green infrastructure (GI) provides multiple benefits such as reducing and attenuating surface water run-off, helping to improve air quality by absorbing particulate matter and restoring and enhancing biodiversity through habitat creation. These benefits are also known as 'ecosystem services' and help to regulate the impacts caused by climate change and also to help reduce CO₂ emissions. The designing in of GI also provides health and

¹¹ [Link to Designing Buildings WIKI website for Future Proofing Construction](#)

wellbeing benefits for residents and can contribute to reduced energy costs, when designed in and utilised effectively.

- 4.32 Vegetated areas typically reflect more solar radiation away from the surface than dark, artificial surfaces. Consequently, less solar radiation will be absorbed, resulting in vegetated areas having cooler surfaces and lower air temperatures compared with built-up, non-vegetated areas. Vegetated areas also have lower heat storage capacities than many artificial materials and transfer energy rapidly to the air because of their multiple small leaves and branches which facilitate air movement.
- 4.33 The positive benefits from the integration of green infrastructure are reported in a European Commission publication on climate change and green infrastructure¹². It reports that 'estimations have shown energy savings from green roofs at 15-45% of annual energy consumption, mainly from reducing costs for cooling. For example, in New York it was estimated that providing 50% green roof cover within the metropolitan area would lead to an average 0.1-0.8°C reduction in surface temperatures. It was noted that for every degree reduction in the urban heat island effect roughly 495 million KWh of energy would be saved. Urban trees also bring multiple benefits including energy savings from cooling and heating. A 20% tree canopy over a house results in annual cooling savings of 8 to 18% and annual heating savings of 2 to 8%'.
- 4.34 Research by Manchester Metropolitan University¹³ also report the important roles that urban trees and grassed areas have in significantly reducing the heat island effect and reduce rainfall runoff.
- 4.35 This comes in many forms and scales, including, but not limited to:
- Green roofs and living walls
 - Street trees, hedgerows, urban trees and woodland
 - Open space and green corridors
 - Semi-natural and natural habitats
 - Sustainable drainage systems
 - Allotments and community orchards and
 - Walking and cycling routes / networks.
- 4.36 The following provides a short summary of benefits and sign-posting:
- A) Green roofs and living walls – These reduce energy heating but also cooling costs and contribute, to some degree, to reductions in surface water run-off.

¹² ¹² [Link to EU Commission Document Green Infrastructure in the Energy Sector document](#)

¹³ Gill, S.E., Handley, J.F., Ennos, A.R. and Pauleit, S. (2007). Adapting cities for climate change: the role of green infrastructure. *Built Environment* 33 (1), 115–133.

These also improve the local air quality and can be integrated on a variety of scales. It is important that maintenance is addressed, as this is a critical factor in their success. They can greatly add to the aesthetics and also to the uptake of buildings. They soften the urban form and provide net gains in biodiversity.

- B) Trees, hedgerows and other semi-natural and natural habitats – Urban trees and woodland, hedgerows and other habitats, including grassland and wetlands help to minimise the relative heating of urban areas and thus can reduce the need for heating and cooling within buildings (they cool buildings and urban areas through evapotranspiration), therefore reducing carbon emissions. Strategic planting of shrubs and trees can help protect buildings from excessive summer heat through shading and from wind. Trees, hedgerows and habitats also provide visual amenity, enhance biodiversity and improve air quality in the area. The location and type of species are important factors when integrating these into development. Key factors when choosing appropriate species mixes include: soil type, co-occurring needs (e.g. improving air quality and biodiversity), location (e.g. within an urban park, street tree or near to natural area), and management needs. The restoration and creation of semi-natural habitats should enhance nearby ecological connections, across local and landscape scales. Key elements for successful adaptation of habitats include according to Lawton¹⁴: better quality through enhancing existing wildlife sites and habitats through management, restoration and creation of habitats; and bigger by buffering existing habitats and enhanced connections to nearby habitats.

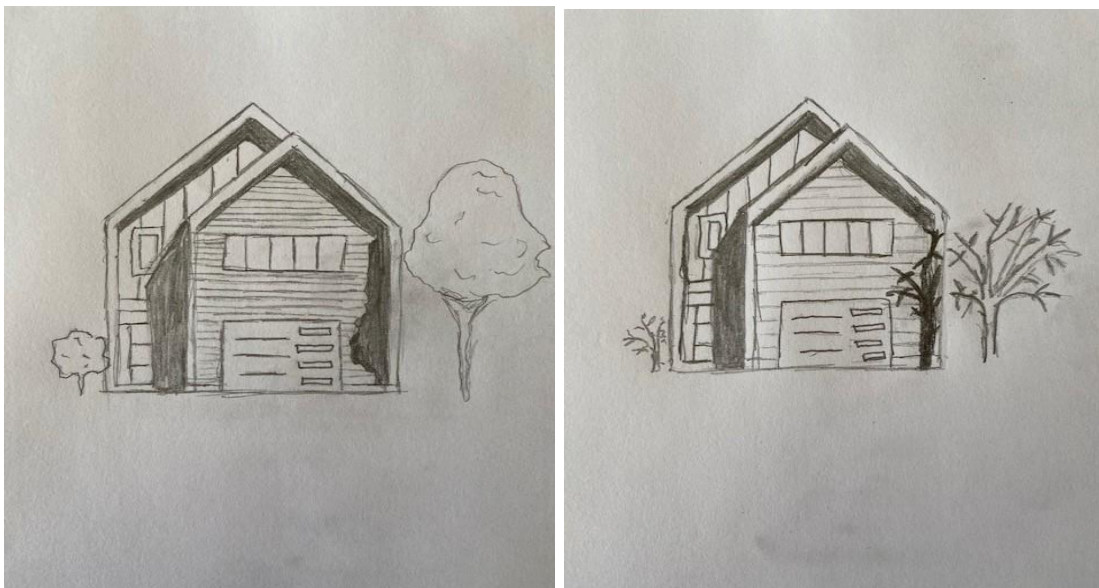


Figure 4: Deciduous trees provide natural shade in summer whilst allowing sunlight through in winter.

¹⁴ 2010 Lawton Report – Making Space for Nature

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402170324/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/201009space-for-nature.pdf>

C) Key resources include:

Urban Tree Manual:

[link to Forest Research Website and urban tree manual](#)

[Link to UK Government web site and guidance on the natural environment](#)

- D) Urban parks and green corridors – The inclusion of urban green space not only creates healthier development, these also contribute to urban cooling and reduce run-off. The size of the greenspace is a key determinant: the bigger the greenspace, the greater the cooling effect, even some distance away. Other characteristics of greenspaces, which influence their cooling effectiveness, are their shape and density, the types of trees, shrubs and ground cover present in the greenspace, plant arrangement, the percentage of impervious area and topography. An increase in the ratio between perimeter and area of a greenspace, which increases the edge effect and the complexity of its shape, reduces the cooling intensity measured during the night. Adequate size of green space is approximately greater than 0.5 ha¹⁵. The integration of urban trees/ landscaping is also a key factor.
- E) Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) - SuDS seek to capture, delay or manage surface water flooding to copy natural drainage by adopting techniques that deal with surface water through collection, storage and filtering before it is released back into the environment. In addition to reducing flood risk from surface water flooding there are many benefits including a higher quality of environment, improved water quality and enhanced biodiversity. The design of surface water drainage should be considered at the earliest possible stages of the planning process. Ground conditions, in particular permeability, need to be considered, although many SuDS measures are feasible without good infiltration e.g. storage in an underground reservoir (such as a crushed stone layer) before soaking into the ground. Circumstances where SuDS may not be reasonable include contaminated sites and brownfield sites with an existing drainage system. If SuDS cannot be provided on site, consideration should be given to making a contribution to off-site measures. The Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) provides excellent guidance set out in their SuDs Manual

¹⁵ Forestry Research Note: The role of urban trees and greenspaces in reducing urban air temperatures Madalena Vaz Monteiro, Phillip Handley, James I. L. Morison and Kieron J. Doick, January 2019

2015 (CD73)¹⁶. New guidance on adoption of SuDs by utilities companies is provided below¹⁷.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDs)

Examples of types of SuDS include:

- Basins and ponds
- Permeable surfaces
- Filter strips and drains
- Swales

- SuDS measures should be maintained in perpetuity through suitable management arrangements, unless they form part of the highway network's drainage system.
- The design of SuDS should be multifunctional with opportunities for wildlife and recreation.
- One of the frequently cited barriers to SuDS is issues around adoption by water companies. However, water companies are now able to adopt SuDS provided they meet the definition of a sewer. For more information on this the reader is referred to the guidance in the footnote 16 below.

¹⁶ [Link to CIRIA SuDS Manual \(C753\)](#)

¹⁷ [Link to Sewer Sector Guidance - A changed approach to surface water sewer management, Water UK](#)

Best practice: Rain Garden, Ribblesdale Road, Sherwood, Nottingham

Type: Rain Garden

- Proven surface water capture and infiltration leading to reduced pressure on downstream sewer and watercourse.
- Increased understanding and awareness of the benefits of retrofit SuDS at a community and partner level.

This is a retrofit scheme to an existing Street, Ribblesdale Road a relatively quiet street with 67 properties. The road runs parallel to the Day Brook a heavily modified watercourse with relatively poor water quality as a result of diffuse pollution from its urban setting. This watercourse also poses a flood risk to a number of properties in the Nottingham area. The schemes comprises 21 linear garden structures along the grass verge linked to the highway drainage system. Comprising top soil and stone filtration with void space underneath they have a capacity sufficient to manage water runoff from 5,500 sq. m of highway. The infiltration system also removes contaminants from motor vehicles washed off the highway. The scheme has greatly reduced the amount of surface water discharged on the downstream sewer and watercourse.

Source: Susdrain and Nottingham City Council



Photo of Rain Garden Ribblesdale Road, Nottingham

E) Allotments and community gardens and orchards – these are important in helping to reduce food mileage, improve healthy lifestyle choices and support community cohesion. Integrating community gardens and orchards within urban environments can offer both healthy living and biodiversity benefits.

F) Green corridors and walking and cycling routes – supporting the use of sustainable alternatives to car travel is a key element of sustainable design and layout. Building for Life 12 Standard provides guidance on how to assess and achieve this¹⁸. Integrating open space and green corridors into routes where people want and need to travel are key factors to consider. Often desire lines within developable sites give clues as to how an area is used and, where possible, this should be used to inform enhanced walking and cycling routes within and out of a new development. Designing open spaces that have natural surveillance reduces risk in anti-social behaviour developing. The quality of these routes is a key factor.

Sustainability Statement

4.37 Sustainability statements either standalone or as part of the required Design and Access Statement are submitted to the LPA at the planning application stage typically require the developer to consider all aspects of development form which can contribute to securing high standards of sustainable development from the outset, including but not limited to:

- Energy efficiency and carbon emissions of the building;
- Water conservation;
- Flood risk and drainage strategy;
- Transport;
- Health and Wellbeing including day-lighting analysis and thermal comfort;
- Material usage, wastage, responsible sourcing and environmental impact, including embodied carbon;
- Pollution issues, low NOx, low global warming potential (GWP), reducing need for mechanical cooling;
- Ecological aspects to enhance the proposed developments for flora and fauna; and
- Best practice management of the site.

¹⁸ [Link to Design Council Building-life-12-third-edition](#)

Appendix 1: Sustainability checklist for major development proposals

(Major development is defined as 10 or more homes and commercial development of 1 ha or more or 1,000 sq. m and above).

This appendix should be read in conjunction with the guidance set out in the body of this document. The purpose of this appendix is to provide a checklist for use by applicant to understand the information to be provided in support of outline and full/reserved matter applications. The right hand column is included to set out the Council's direction of travel and indicate information that is likely to be required in the future.

Topic	Outline	Full/reserved matters	Aspirational
Sustainable Design, construction and climate change mitigation and adaptation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage minimising the use of primary minerals e.g. in the use of renewable materials, recycled and secondary aggregates, and other recycled and reused materials. The Design and Access or Sustainability Statement should address this. 			✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the re-use of demolition/excavation material from the proposed works on site? Please provide details of where material will be derived and where they will be used. 			✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the minimisation of non-mineral construction waste (e.g. packaging, timber, plastics) on site. 			✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage use of locally sourced materials on site. 			✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage use of sustainably sourced materials? 			✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the layout and design help to reduce the need to travel and promote use of non-private car modes of travel for example through good pedestrian and cycling connections and access to public transport. Is access to cycle and 	✓	✓	

Topic	Outline	Full/reserved matters	Aspirational
other vehicle storage convenient and secure?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the layout of the site, landscaping and orientation of buildings taken account of solar gain and other environmental factors to reduce the need for mechanical heating and artificial lighting in the development? 		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the internal layout of the buildings make best use of solar gain and natural light? 		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will passive cooling/ventilation measures be incorporated into the scheme? (commercial developments only) 			✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the scheme include mechanical cooling or air conditioning and if so why are passive measures not adequate? (commercial developments only) 			✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the scheme protect and enhance biodiversity and make provision for well-connected green and blue infrastructure on and off site 	✓	✓	
Water Efficiency			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the scheme is for new dwellings will these be designed to the Aligned Core Strategy Policy 1 standard of 105 litres of water per person per day? 		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will water efficiency measures such as low flush toilets or grey water recycling be incorporated into the scheme? 			✓
Climate change adaptation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will soft landscaping and permeable surfaces be used instead of hard surfacing? 	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will sustainable urban drainage systems be incorporated. If not why not? 	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will rainwater harvesting measures be included in the scheme? 			✓

Topic	Outline	Full/reserved matters	Aspirational
Energy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the scheme include provision of low or zero carbon energy technologies for example, solar panels or ground source heat pumps, provide details of the type and location and energy yield? 			✓

Glossary

Air tightness - Air leakage is measured as the rate of leakage per m² of external envelope per hour at an artificial pressure differential through the envelope of 50 Pa. i.e. x m³/hr/m²@50Pa.

BREEAM Standards - widely used means of reviewing and improving the environmental performance of buildings. BREEAM assessment methods generally apply to commercial developments (industrial, retail etc.).

Building for a Healthy 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 - is a building with zero net energy consumption, meaning the total amount of energy used by the building on an annual basis is roughly equal to the amount of renewable energy created on the site, or by renewable energy sources elsewhere. These buildings consequently contribute less overall greenhouse gas to the atmosphere than similar buildings. They do at times consume non-renewable energy and produce greenhouse gases, but at other times reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas production elsewhere by the same amount.

Carbon Off-setting - Carbon offset means the increased carbon dioxide emissions from a new development are balanced by savings in carbon dioxide elsewhere, by making payment into a carbon offset fund.

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.

Climate change adaptation - Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures.

Climate change mitigation - Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

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.

Green house gases - The greenhouse effect is a warming of Earth's surface and the air above it. It is caused by gases in the air that trap energy from the Sun. These heat-trapping gases are called greenhouse gases. The most common greenhouse gases are water vapour, carbon dioxide, and methane.

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.

International Inter governmental commission on climate change: is the leading international body for the assessment of climate change, and a source of scientific information and technical guidance for Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. The IPCC prepares comprehensive Assessment Reports about knowledge on climate change, its causes, potential impacts and response options. The fifth Assessment was published in 2014 and the Sixth is anticipated in 2022.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): document setting out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

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".

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.

U Value - The U-value is a measure of how readily heat will flow through the structure, and describes how much energy in Watts (W) can pass through 1m² of material from inside to outside at a temperature differential of 1 Kelvin (K), or 1°C.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations

Date: 20 May 2021

Author: CIL Officer

Wards Affected

Calverton (part), Carlton, Carlton Hill, Cavendish, Colwick (part), Coppice, Daybrook, Ernehale, Gedling, Netherfield, Phoenix, Plains, Porchester, Redhill, Trent Valley (part) and Woodthorpe

Purpose

To seek approval for the commencement of a four week public consultation on the projects shortlisted to receive CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the 'CIL Non-Parish Funding - Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations document.

Key Decision

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

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

Cabinet approves the commencement of consultation on Monday 7th June 2021 for a period of 4 weeks on the shortlisted projects identified to receive CIL Non-Parish Funding.

Reasons for Recommendations

- a) To ensure that the neighbourhood portion of CIL collected receipts are expended in accordance with the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and statutory guidance.

1 Background

1.1. The Planning Act 2008 introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy (“CIL”) as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. CIL came into force on 6th April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.

1.2. Following an independent examination in March 2015 and approval at full Council on 15th July that year, the Gedling Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule came into effect on 16th October 2015. Gedling Borough Council is the charging authority for the borough of Gedling.

1.3. Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) (“the 2010 Regulations”) places a duty on charging authorities to allocate at least 15% (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) of CIL receipts to spend on priorities that should be agreed with the local community in areas where development is taking place. This is known as the ‘neighbourhood portion’.

1.4. Where the chargeable development takes place in an area where there is no parish council, the charging authority retains the levy receipts but must spend the neighbourhood portion on, or to support, infrastructure in the area where the chargeable development takes places. This should be done in consultation with the local neighbourhood.

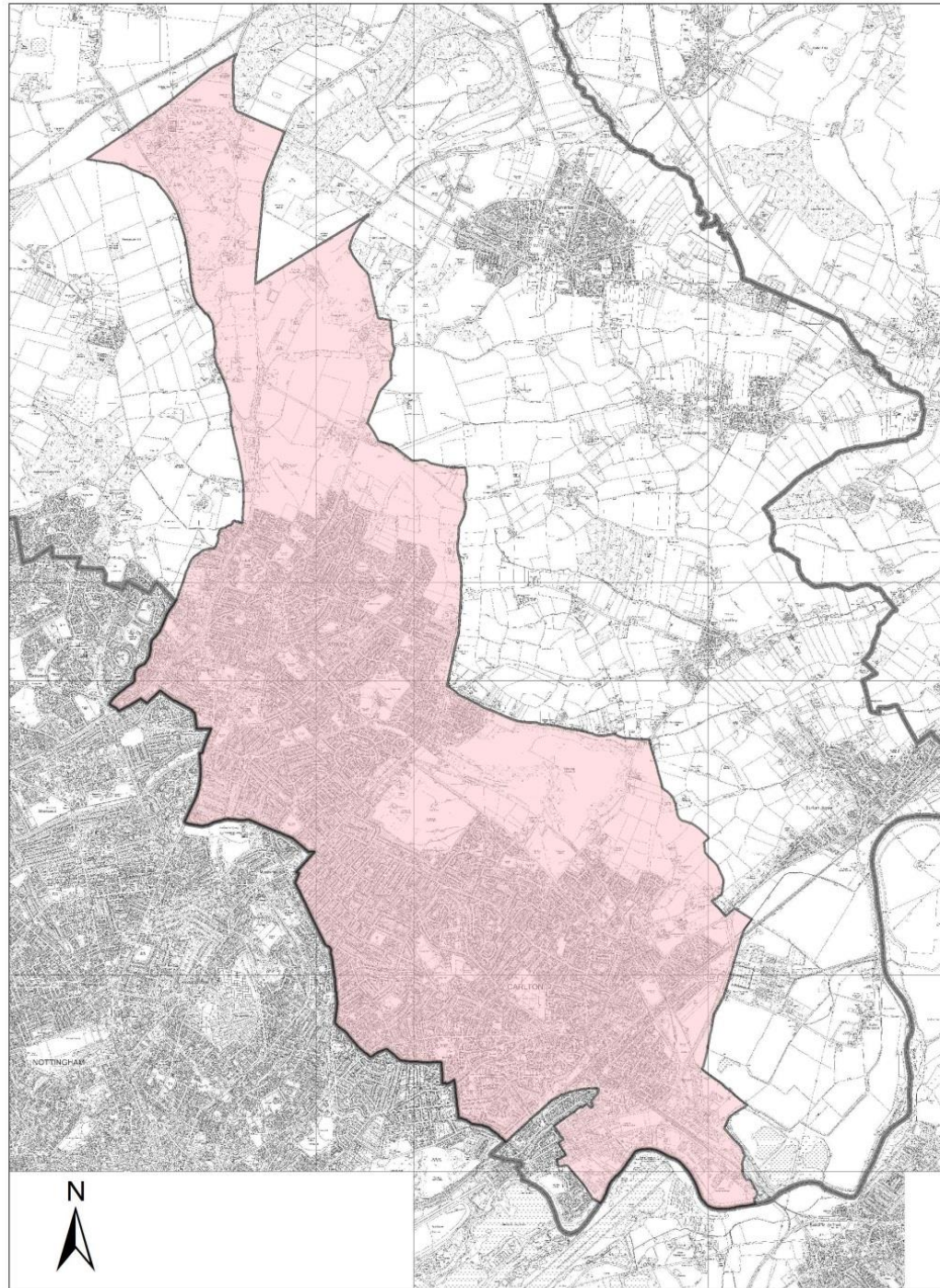
1.5. The extent of the parishes however does not cover the majority of the urban area of Gedling Borough (with the exception of Colwick). This creates a gap in the coverage for the neighbourhood portion in the Borough where there are no parishes or town councils to oversee its expenditure.

1.6. The non-parish areas of Gedling Borough as shown in Figure 1 cover the following Wards:

- Calverton (part)
- Carlton Hill
- Colwick (part)
- Daybrook
- Gedling
- Carlton
- Cavendish
- Coppice
- Ernehale
- Netherfield

- Phoenix
- Porchester
- Trent Valley (part)
- Plains
- Redhill
- Woodthorpe

Figure 1 The Non-Parish Area of Gedling Borough



Gedling Borough Council
Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 8LU

Non-Parish Area

Non-Parish Ar
Borough Boun

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- 1.7. Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations states that where no parish or town council exists the charging authority may use the neighbourhood portion of CIL, or cause it to be used, to support the development of the relevant area by funding:-
- a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
 - b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- 1.8. The 'relevant area' is defined by Regulation 59F (1)(4) as that part of the charging authorities area that is not within the area of a parish or town council.
- 1.9. The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance ("the Guidance") published on 12th June 2014 makes it clear that the charging authority should engage with the local communities where the development has taken place and agree with them how best to spend the neighbourhood funding. The Guidance also emphasises the importance of the neighbourhood portion being used to deliver the infrastructure needs of the area in which the chargeable development has taken place.
- 1.10. The Guidance states that "charging authorities should set out clearly and transparently their approach to engaging with neighbourhoods".
- 1.11. The Council's 'CIL and Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas: Guidance Note' dated March 2017 details how the Council will:-
- 1. Identify and assess suitable local infrastructure projects.
 - 2. Consult with the local community over how the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts will be spent in non-parish areas.
 - 3. Decide which infrastructure projects will benefit from funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas.
- 1.12. The Guidance Note creates a process that invites the local community, groups and organisations to identify and have their say on appropriate projects for expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts. Groups, organisations and individuals can nominate

potential infrastructure projects throughout the year using our online form; the nomination process is now open.

- 1.13. The guidance note also outlines the approach to be taken during the allocations process. It confirms that officers will prepare a Project Assessment and Funding report that recommends a shortlist of projects which either be considered by Portfolio Holder or Cabinet for approval.
- 1.14. In accordance with the guidance note, the assessment document prepared, the CIL Non- Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations (**Appendix 1**), has been prepared by the Council's CIL Officer and includes the following information:
 - CIL Projections (Total Neighbourhood Non-Parish CIL Receipts collected)
 - Local Infrastructure Schedule (A list of potential infrastructure projects that have been submitted for consideration)
 - Project Assessment (An assessment of all projects submitted detailing it's suitability for funding)
 - Project Recommendations (Recommendation of which infrastructure projects (if any) should be funded via the CIL Neighbourhood Funding)
 - Further Projects (Opportunity for projects to submitted for next year)
 - Consultation (Details of the consultation process)
- 1.15. The purpose of the CIL Non-Parish Funding - Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report is to identify and shortlist appropriate infrastructure projects for CIL Neighbourhood Funding. In order to make appropriate awards of CIL Neighbourhood Funding in non-parish areas of the Borough there is a need to project potential payments until the end of the financial year.
- 1.16. 2017/2018 was the first financial year in that CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the non-parish area of Gedling was awarded. Following public consultation an award of £3,500 has been awarded to the deliver new lighting as part of the Cinderpath scheme in Netherfield, led by Council's Netherfield Locality Officer. £50k was also carried over to be pooled for use on further projects in the future.

- 1.17. In 2018/2019 awards of £100,000 and £40,000 were awarded to a Car Park Extension at Gedling Country Park and Changing Facilities at Lambley Lane Recreation Ground respectively.
- 1.18. In 2019/2020 no projects were nominated for consideration of the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Awards.
- 1.19. As of 24th February 2021, the non-parish neighbourhood proportion of CIL held by the Council minus allocated monies for previous project from chargeable developments is £92,720.67. Further CIL receipts will continue to be collected as further stages of payment plans become applicable and additional CIL liable planning permissions are granted and commenced.
- 1.20. The table below sets out the amounts collected across the Non-Parish area as of the 24th February 2021.

Table 1: CIL Non-Parish Portion Receipts by Ward as of 24th February 2021.

Area (Ward)	Collected
Coppice	£32,417.90
Daybrook	£1,978.59
Gedling	£185,837.75
Mapperley Plains	£1,858.10
Netherfield	£7,260.12
Phoenix	£1,978
Porchester	£1,404.83
Woodthorpe	£4,511.76
Total Ward Collection	£236,220.67
2017/2018 Allocations	£3,500
2018/2019 Allocations	£140,000.00
Current Non-Parish Neighbourhood Holdings	£92,720.67

1.21. In accordance with the previously produced guidance note, the Council will prioritise expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas as set out in the following table:

Table 2: Approach to Expenditure of CIL Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas

Priority	Type of Infrastructure Project and Location
1	Infrastructure projects in the ward where the chargeable development has occurred.
2	Infrastructure projects in the non-parish area of Gedling which meet or support the development needs of the area where the chargeable development has occurred.
3	Pool the neighbourhood portion of the CIL receipt for the following year where no suitable infrastructure projects 1 and 2 above have been identified.

1.22. In order to identify appropriate infrastructure projects for part funding/funding via CIL Neighbourhood Funding a nomination process was opened and continues to be open. A list of nominated projects has been created that forms a Local Infrastructure Schedule for the non-parish area of Gedling. A summarised list of potential projects is highlighted below in Table 3.

Table 3: Local Infrastructure Schedule (Summary Table)

Project	Nominator/Proposer	CIL Monies Required
Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub	Netherfield Forum	Up to £60,000 (Match funding available £170,000 mortgage offered by Charity Bank Finance)
Footpath / Drainage Improvements at Kneeton Close / Linsdale Gardens	Parks and Street Care Services, Gedling Borough Council	Up to £25,000 (Potential for match funding through Council Asset Management fund)
Green Lung Corridor	Parks and Street Care Services, Gedling Borough Council	Up to £50,000 (Match funding is currently being investigated)

Arnold Marketplace	Economic Development Services, Gedling Borough Council	Up to £43,000 (Funding for remaining works approved in the Council's capital programme)
--------------------	--	---

1.23. All projects submitted have been formally assessed and a recommendation has been made as to each project's current suitability for funding. The assessment is based upon information submitted as part of the nomination process. The focus of projects should be that they accord with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations. Other factors considered included:-

- How does the project meet a need created by new development?
- Timeframe for delivery?
- Is match funding available?
- How infrastructure project will be maintained once completed?

1.24. All of the projects submitted for consideration have all been assessed; the full assessments and recommendations can be found in **Sections 4 and 5 of Appendix 1.**

1.25. The projects submitted as part of the nomination process this financial year which are considered to be potentially appropriate recipients of CIL Non Parish Neighbourhood Funding, are LIS0003 – Green Lung Corridor and LIS0004 – Arnold Marketplace.

2 Proposals

2.1. The assessments undertaken on the submitted infrastructure projects propose that the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding is allocated to the following accordingly:-

Green Lung Corridor

Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £50,000 award.

Arnold Marketplace

Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £43,000 award.

- 2.2. It is proposed that approval is given for the recommendations above to be subject to a four week consultation that will be held with the public, stakeholders and Ward Councillors in areas where CIL receipts are expected from chargeable developments in non-parish areas in the following year. Views will be sought on the shortlist of projects eligible for the funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts, as well as continuing to allow opportunity for further potential local infrastructure projects to be identified.
- 2.3. The consultation will include a posting on the Keep Me Posted newsletter, the Community Initiatives page on Gedling's Community and Voluntary E-Newsletter, as well as direct consultation with Residential Organisation Groups throughout the borough. A link to the consultation will also be publicised on the Council's dedicated CIL Neighbourhood Funding webpage <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/noparishcilneighbourhoodfunding/> where interested parties can submit comments or representations.
- 2.4. Following the consultation period, all comments and representations received will be considered by Council's officers who will prepare a final report identifying the schemes selected for funding. The final report will seek approval from Cabinet for the selected projects to benefit from funding through the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
- 2.5. It is proposed that the four week consultation will commence on Monday 7th June 2021 to Monday 5th July 2021.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 The Council is required to formally consult with relevant stakeholders and its residents in relation to the expenditure of the Neighbourhood Non-Parish portion of its CIL Receipts. Failure to undertake the necessary consultation as set out in The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance ("the Guidance") published on 12th June 2014 would be contrary to the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As Amended).

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1. The CIL monies that form part of the Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding element are monies that have to be used in accordance with

the CIL Regulations. The Neighbourhood Funding element of CIL is only used once funds have been collected, forward funding is not permitted at this time.

- 4.2. There is no financial impact as the administration of this process can be met within existing resources and no additional budgets are required at this time.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 To comply with the requirements of The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 a Charging Authority should engage appropriately with Local Communities regarding expenditure of the Neighbourhood Non-Parish portion where CIL liable development has taken place.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 A proportionate level of publicity will be undertaken to publicise the consultation and the Local Infrastructure Schedule to ensure that the process remains accessible.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas: Guidance Note - <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/Guidance%20note%20-%20CIL%20neighbourhood%20Portion.pdf>
- 9.2 Gedling Borough Council CIL Charging Schedule - [http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/Charging%20Schedule%20\(Adoption%20July%202015\).pdf](http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/Charging%20Schedule%20(Adoption%20July%202015).pdf)

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To provide information and make Cabinet aware of projects nominated for the CIL Neighbourhood Non-Parish portion.

10.2 To seek authorisation to undertake a 4 week public consultation to seek the views and opinions of local stakeholders and residents regarding the nominated projects prior to the granting of awards.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

6 May

Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

6 May

Monitoring Officer

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non-Parish Funding
Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessment and Proposed
Funding Allocations**

May 2021

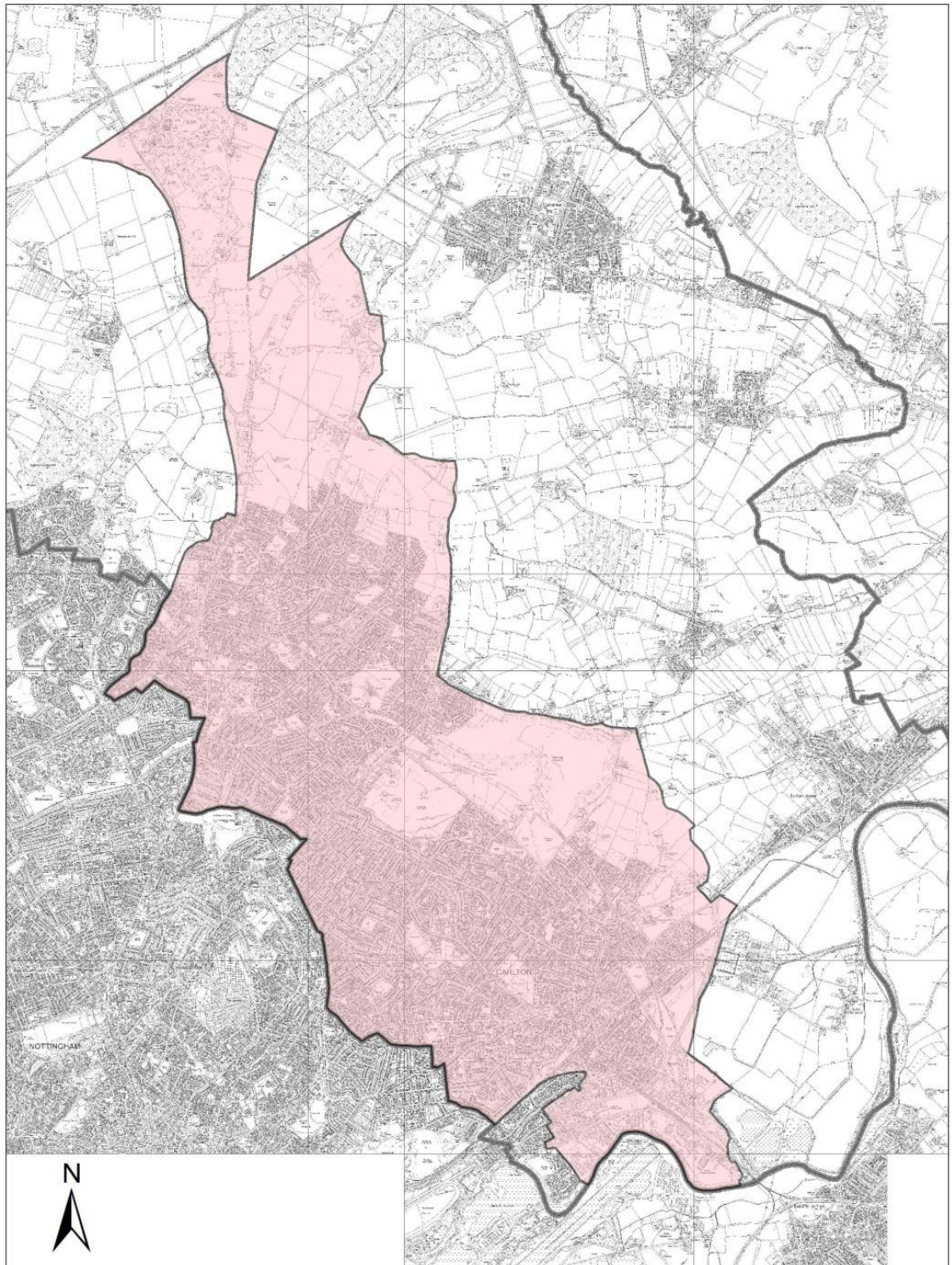
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1. Background

- 1.1. The Planning Act 2008 introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy (“CIL”) as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. CIL came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.
- 1.2. Gedling Borough Council introduced CIL in October 2015. Following an independent examination in March 2015 and approval at full council on 15 July that year, the Gedling Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule came into effect on 16 October 2015. Gedling Borough Council is the charging authority for the borough of Gedling.
- 1.3. Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) (“the 2010 Regulations”) places a duty on charging authorities to allocate at least 15% (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) of CIL receipts to spend on priorities that should be agreed with the local community in areas where development is taking place. This is known as the neighbourhood portion.
- 1.4. Where the chargeable development takes place in an area where there is no parish council, the charging authority retains the levy receipts but must spend the neighbourhood portion on, or to support, infrastructure in the area where the chargeable development takes places. This should be done in consultation with the local neighbourhood.
- 1.5. The extent of the parishes however does not cover the majority of the urban area of Gedling Borough (with the exception of Colwick). This creates a gap in the coverage for the neighbourhood portion in the Borough where there are no parishes or town councils to oversee its expenditure.
- 1.6. The non-parish areas of Gedling Borough as shown in Figure 1 cover the following Wards:
 - Calverton (part)
 - Carlton Hill
 - Colwick (part)
 - Daybrook
 - Gedling
 - Phoenix
 - Porchester
 - Trent Valley (part)
 - Carlton
 - Cavendish
 - Coppice
 - Ernehale
 - Netherfield
 - Plains
 - Redhill
 - Woodthorpe

Figure 1 The Non-Parish Area of Gedling Borough



Gedling Borough Council
Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 6LU

Non-Parish Area

 Non-Parish Area
 Borough Boundary

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- 1.7. Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations states that where no parish or town council exists the charging authority may use the neighbourhood portion of CIL, or cause it to be used, to support the development of the relevant area by funding:-
- a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
 - b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- 1.8. The 'relevant area' is defined by Regulation 59F (1)(4) as that part of the charging authorities area that is not within the area of a parish or town council.
- 1.9. The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance ("the Guidance") published on 12 June 2014 makes it clear that the charging authority should engage with the local communities where the development has taken place and agree with them how best to spend the neighbourhood funding. The Guidance also emphasises the importance of the neighbourhood portion being used to deliver the infrastructure needs of the area in which the chargeable development has taken place.
- 1.10. The Guidance states that "charging authorities should set out clearly and transparently their approach to engaging with neighbourhoods".
- 1.11. A guidance note dated March 2015 prepared by the Council titled 'CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas' detailed how the Council would:-
1. Consult with the local community over how the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts will be spent in non-parish areas.
 2. Decide which infrastructure projects will benefit from funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas.
- 1.12. The Guidance Note creates a process that invites the local community, groups and organisations to identify and have their say on appropriate projects for expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts. Groups, organisations and individuals can nominate potential infrastructure projects throughout the year using our online form; the nomination process is now open.
- 1.13. This Assessment Document has been prepared and is structured to present the following information:

- CIL Receipts (What Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding has been collected)
- Local Infrastructure Schedule (A List of potential infrastructure projects that have been submitted for consideration)
- Project Assessment (An assessment of all projects submitted detailing their suitability for funding)
- Project Recommendations (Recommendation of which infrastructure projects (if any) should be funded via the CIL Neighbourhood Funding)
- Further Projects (Opportunity for projects to submitted for consideration next year)
- Consultation (Details of the process)

2. CIL Non Parish Neighbourhood Portion Receipts

2.1. In order to make appropriate awards of CIL Neighbourhood Funding in Non-Parish areas of the Borough there is a need to accurately report on Non-Parish CIL Receipts which are currently held by Gedling Borough Council.

2.2. 2017/2018 was the first financial year in which CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the non-parish area of Gedling was awarded. Since this time, a total of £143,500.00 has been awarded to suitable infrastructure projects within the Non Parish Area of Gedling.

- £3,500.00 award to Lighting at Cinderpath scheme in Netherfield,
- £100,000.00 award to Car Park Extension at Gedling Country Park, and
- £40,000.00 award to Changing Room Facilities at Lambley Lane Recreation Ground.

2.3. As of the 24th February 2021, the non-parish neighbourhood proportion of CIL held by the Council minus allocated monies for previous project from chargeable developments is £92,720.67. Further CIL receipts could also be collected if further CIL liable planning permissions are granted and commenced prior to the end of the financial year.

2.4. The table below sets out what amounts have been collected across the Non-Parish area to date.

Table 2: CIL Non-Parish Portion Receipts by Ward as of 24th February 2021

Area (Ward)	Collected
Coppice	£32,417.90
Daybrook	£1,978.59
Gedling	£185,837.75
Mapperley Plains	£1,858.10
Netherfield	£7,260.12
Phoenix	£1,978
Porchester	£1,404.83
Woodthorpe	£4,511.76

Total Ward Collection	£236,220.67
2017/2018 Allocations	£3,500
2018/2019 Allocations	£140,000.00
Current Non-Parish Neighbourhood Holdings	£92,720.67

2.5. In accordance with the produced guidance note, the Council will prioritise expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas as set out in the following table:

Table 2: Approach to Expenditure of CIL Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas

Priority	Type of Infrastructure Project and Location
1	Infrastructure projects (including Infrastructure Funding Statement projects) in the ward where the chargeable development has occurred.
2	Infrastructure projects (including Infrastructure Funding Statement projects) in the non-parish are of Gedling which meet or support the development needs of the area where the chargeable development has occurred.
3	Pool the neighbourhood portion of the CIL receipt for the following year where no suitable infrastructure projects 1 and 2 above have been identified.

3. Local Infrastructure Schedule

3.1. In order to identify appropriate infrastructure projects for part funding/funding via CIL Neighbourhood Funding a nomination process was opened and continues to be open. A list of nominated projects has been created that forms a Local Infrastructure Schedule for the non-parish area of Gedling. A summarised list of potential projects is highlighted below in Table 3.

Table 3: Local Infrastructure Schedule (Summary Table)

Project	Nominator/Proposer	CIL Monies Required
Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub	Netherfield Forum LTD	Up to £60,000 (Match funding available £170,000 mortgage offered by Charity Bank Finance)
Footpath / Drainage Improvements at Kneeton Close / Linsdale Gardens	Parks and Street Care Services, Gedling Borough Council	Up to £25,000 (Potential for match funding through Council Asset Management fund)
Green Lung	Parks and Street Care Services, Gedling Borough Council	Up to £50,000 (Match funding is currently being investigated)
Arnold Marketplace	Economic Growth and Regeneration Team, Gedling Borough Council	Up to £43,000 (Funding for remaining works to be provided through other Council revenue streams)

1.1. All projects submitted have been formally assessed and a recommendation has been made as to each project's current suitability for funding. The assessment is based upon information submitted as part of the nomination process. The focus of projects should be that they accord with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations. Other factors considered included:-

- How does the project meet a need created by new development?
- Timeframe for delivery?
- Is match funding available?
- How infrastructure project will be maintained once completed?

4. Project Assessments

4.1. An assessment of each submitted project has been prepared, each assessment provides the following information;-

- Reference Number;
- Description of the project;
- Location;
- Lead agency;
- How it meets the need created by new development,;
- Whether CIL Funding is required to deliver the projects;

- Total cost of projects;
- How much CIL monies are required;
- Is match funding available;
- Timeframe for delivery;
- How the project will be maintained once completed; and
- An assessment of the project suitability for CIL Neighbourhood Funding.

4.2. Four projects have been submitted for consideration. The assessments for each project follows.

Project Assessments

Project Reference: LIS0001	Project Name: Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub
<p>Project Description: Netherfield Forum LTD are looking to acquire the currently vacant Trentside Medical Centre site, adjacent to St Georges Centre in Netherfield, and to redevelop the site into a state of the art Children, Young People and Families' hub.</p> <p>The Forum is a local community group which has built, owned and provided essential community services to the Netherfield community from the St Georges Centre fore 20 years. The Forum have been given first refusal on the site purchase and have negotiated the cost of purchasing the site down to £205,000.</p> <p>This submission seeks a contribution to match the Forums own fundraising efforts in an attempt to reduce the borrowing element and associated risk in relation to purchasing the site for future development.</p> <p>A business plan and design feasibility study for the development of the site have been developed and postive negotiations have been held with the National Lottery, WREN and other large scale capital funders for phase 2 development of a new annex.</p>	
Location: Site at Netherfield Medical Centre, Forester Street, Netherfield.	
Lead Agency: Netherfield Forum LTD	
How does the project meet a need created by new development: Significant development is underway in the surrounding area which will place further impact on the services provided at Netherfield St Georges Centre.	
Total cost of project: £205,000	
How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required: Up to £60,000	
Is match funding available:	

Yes (Up to £170,000 mortgage offered by Charity Bank Finance)
Timeframe for delivery of project: Site Purchase 2020/21
How will the project be maintained once completed: Netherfield Forum LTD.
Assessment of project: <i>Whilst the project is certainly one of interest, it is difficult to establish how any potential CIL Neighbourhood award could be protected, once the site has been purchased, to ensure that any subsequent development complies with Regulation 59F of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended).</i> <i>In addition to the above it is unclear as to what new development the project would be meeting the needs of. The largest housing developments under construction within the locality are situated some distance away at Teal Close and Chase Farm.</i> <i>With the above in mind I consider that it would be suitable to carry the nomination over to the next round of awards with a view to re-assessing the proposal when a more detailed submission of the building itself can be considered.</i> Recommendation: No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding for 2020/21, retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule for next round of awards.

Project Reference: LIS0002	Project Name: Footpath / Drainage Improvements at Linsdale Gardens
Project Description: This project refers to the footpath to the rear of Linsdale Gardens & Kneeton Close, Gedling. This area of the Recreation Ground between Arnold Lane and Digby Avenue is commonly known as 'The Arboretum'. The footpath from the top of the slope at Arnold Lane down to the rear of number 8 Kneeton Close is in a very poor condition with ongoing drainage problems. Attempts have been made by the Borough Council over the years to improve it with regard to the placing of additional gravel but this has normally washed away in a couple of weeks. In winter and autumn months the footpath is a potential slip hazard to pedestrians due to mud and the ruts down the slope. A more substantial footpath constructed with concrete and brick edging is required at this location. Due to persistent drainage problems, it will be necessary to construct the footpath with some drainage pipes underneath at certain locations.	
Location: Public Footpath to the rear of Linsdale Gardens, Kneeton Close and Mapperley Plains Golf Course.	
Lead Agency:	

Gedling Borough Council.

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

The footpath forms a link from large scale developments in the vicinity to the adjacent public open space at Digby Avenue and facilities in the wider Porchester and Mapperley areas.

This section of the public footpath is the main access point for existing residents in the Kneeton Close /Linsdale Gardens/Gunthorpe Road/Stanhope Road area to get to the Arboretum (via two twichells that connect Kneeton Close & Gunthorpe Road) and is currently badly affected by water damage.

Total cost of project:

£25,000

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

Up to £25,000

Is match funding available:

Match funding may be possible through the Councils Asset Management Fund but this not confirmed at this time.

Timeframe for delivery of project:

2021

How will the project be maintained once completed:

Gedling Borough Council

Assessment of project:

A local infrastructure project that would support and improve connectivity within Mapperley. The footpath to the rear of Linsdale Gardens provides access from Arnold Lane, Gedling to Hillside Avenue, Mapperley via a route which runs behind Mapperley Golf Course.

The existing footpath is currently in a poor state of repair due to flooring and general wear and tear and its redevelopment would allow for safe usage by existing residents and any future residents of the Chase Farm development to the east.

The footpath to the rear of Kneeton Close / Linsdale Gardens is situated in close proximity to the Chase Farm development and as such is considered to be appropriately located to meet the requirements for CIL funding. It is available to be delivered in a timely manner and as such would be attractive for CIL funding.

Notwithstanding the above, the proposal for the redevelopment of this footpath is included in another nomination submission which comprises of a more comprehensive project (see Project Reference LIS0004). Given the Project LIS0004 includes works to this section of the footpath as well as the wider public realm it is considered to be of greater benefit to local residents. I would therefore recommend that this project is not allocated funding.

Recommendation: No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding for 2020/21. Works are included within the scope of the Green Lung project ref: LIS0003. Remove from Local Infrastructure Schedule.

Project Reference: LIS0003	Project Reference: Green Lung Corridor
Project Description: This proposal seeks to improve access to green open spaces in Porchester, Phoenix, Plains and Gedling Wards with the creation of a 'Green Lung' corridor extension linking Digby Park Arboretum with Gedling Country Park to create a 'green lung' for residents to enjoy. The proposal will look to promote and enhance any heritage assets along the route ensuring the green corridor becomes as educational and accessible as possible. The green corridor walking route will improve connectivity between Digby Park in Carlton and Gedling Country Park. The route would run behind Mapperley Golf Course, along the rear of Kneeton Close and across Arnold Lane and will crossover the new Gedling Access Road into the County Park.	
Location: Digby Avenue, Land to Rear of Mapperley Golf Course, Gedling Country Park	
Lead Agency: Gedling Borough Council.	
How does the project meet a need created by new development: The Chase Farm Housing Development which will be a 1,050 house housing development is situated across the road from Arnold Lane next to the footpath proposed for improvement. There will be a need to provide additional recreational facilities for the residents living at the Chase Farm Development and other sites within the locality. The Westerly edge of the Chase Farm Development is some distance from the Gedling Country Park and as such it is considered important to improve connectivity in the area. Existing Green Spaces within the locality consist of Gedling Country Park to the East, Mapperley Golf Course to the North and the Recreation Ground (commonly known as 'The Arboretum'). A comprehensive development to improve connectivity to these spaces will support a healthier lifestyle for existing and future residents.	
Total cost of project: £50,000	
How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required: Up to £50,000	
Is match funding available: The Parks and Open Space department are currently investigating additional match funding options and grants.	
Timeframe for delivery of project: 2021/22 – 2022/23	
How will the project be maintained once completed: The Council's Parks and Street Care Services will maintain into the future.	
Assessment of project:	

A local infrastructure project that would support and improve connectivity within the Gedling, Mapperley and Pheonix wards. The extent of the Green Lung would run from Digby Avenue, behind Mapperley Golf Course and to the rear of Gunthorpe Road/Kneeton Close and Linsdale Gardens, across Arnold Lane and up into the Gedling Country Park.

The public footpaths are currently in a poor state of repair and their redevelopment would allow for safe usage by existing residents and any future residents of the Chase Farm development to the east and other new development within the locality.

The project's deliverability of this year is attractive and would see the CIL Non-Parish Funding used for a deliverable scheme. Furthermore the proposal is considered highly appropriately being located in close proximity to where new development is located.

The proposal would provide a comprehensive redevelopment and enhancement to an existing footpath, improving connectivity between several pieces of green infrastructure.

Recommendation: Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £50,000 award.

Project Reference: LIS0004	Project Reference: Arnold Marketplace
<p>Project Description: The Arnold Market Place (AMP) site is a landmark site located within the heart of the town's primary retail core. The overarching aim of the project is to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of Arnold town centre to safeguard the future use of the market place. Detailed proposals seek to redevelop this site as a mixed use development providing bespoke units for independent / SME business start-ups and flexible commercial space. It also includes associated works to create a new contemporary public space.</p> <p>This public realm improvement project is part of the wider AMP redevelopment scheme and will deliver 721sq.m of flexible public realm, sufficient for hosting the town's market stalls. The new space has been designed as the main focal point in the proposals with the new building creating a background and framing the new space. External proposals include landscaping, lighting, seating and paving.</p> <p>Counter Terrorism measures have been reviewed with the council's Health & Safety Officer. Typical street elements such as bollards, seats and planters have been creatively arranged to form a physical barrier between the new market place and the highway to protect the public using the new space</p>	

This application is for £43,000 contribution towards constructing the new market place public realm works. The estimated total cost is £480k and therefore this is less than 10% of the overall cost of the project.

Location:

Arnold Market Place
Hallams Lane
Arnold Town Centre
Nottingham
NG5 6ND

Lead Agency:

Gedling Borough Council's Economic Growth and Regeneration Team

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

The new developments within this locality will generate more residents/workers and therefore be using the town centre and facilities within.

This scheme aims to improve a central site within the town centre to increase the future economic performance and attractiveness of this part of the town by creating a new gateway feature / market place. Furthermore, it will act as a catalyst for future urban social / economic activities which in turn will sustain and strengthen the role of this key site within the town.

Total cost of project:

Total project cost of the public realm is £480k.

Total project cost of the whole of the market place redevelopment is £3.922m.

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

Yes. £43,000 contribution towards constructing the new market place.

The CIL funding will ensure that an enhanced public realm scheme can be delivered. This additional funding will ensure that a higher specification of specimen trees, benches, bollards, cycle stands will be provided. This will effectively improve the appearance of the public realm and would help to create a high quality public square that will become the heart of the town centre.

Is match funding available:

For the public realm scheme, the Council is providing the entirety of the funding.

Timeframe for delivery of project:

Main construction works are due to commence in May 2021.

The development will take a total of 43 weeks and therefore completion is being targeted for Spring 2022.

How will the project be maintained once completed:

Gedling Borough Council will own and maintain the new building and market place / public realm. This will be routinely maintained by the Council's Environment Team under a service user agreement.

Assessment of project:

This project would help to redevelop an existing landmark site within a key local centre of the borough. The proposal would assist in the comprehensive redevelopment of the Arnold Marketplace to ensure that appropriate public space

is provided for local residents. A mix of hard and green infrastructure would be funded using the CIL Non-parish Neighbourhood allocation. This would include landscaping, lighting, seating and paving amongst other things.

The project site is situated in close proximity to several development sites, including a large residential development for 164 dwellings which is currently underway at Mapperley Plains.

A Business Case was submitted to, and approved by, Full Council. In addition, a subsequent Planning Permission for the redevelopment of Arnold Market was approved on the 27th October 2020 meaning that the proposal is already at an advanced stage. Site clearance works have commenced on site.

The above planning permission was CIL liable and as such was subject to a CIL charge. CIL receipts totalling £66,539.06 were paid in April 2021. It is therefore considered that the project is highly suitable for CIL Non-parish Neighbourhood awards in terms of being allocated a portion of the CIL receipts collected within the locality..

The project is fairly well progressed and as such its ability to be delivered quickly is considered favourably.

Recommendation: Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £43,000 award.

4.3. The two nominations identified as most suitable for recipients of CIL Non Parish Neighbourhood Funding this year, are LIS0003 – Green Lung Corridor and LIS0004 – Arnold Marketplace. These two projects are considered to be potentially appropriate and accord with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations and the Council's own guidance.

5. Recommendations

5.1. The assessments undertaken on the submitted infrastructure projects propose that the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding is allocated to the following accordingly:-

1. Green Lung Corridor

- Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £50,000 award.

2. Arnold Marketplace

- Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £43,000 award.

5.2. The recommendations proposed for CIL Neighbourhood Funding will be subject to a four week public consultation.

6. Further Projects

6.1. The opportunity to submit a potential infrastructure project in the Non-Parish area of Gedling is continually open. Councillors, officers, organisations, individuals and groups can nominate infrastructure projects for funding throughout the year by visiting <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/noparishcilneighbourhoodfunding/>. The submitted projects will form a Local Infrastructure Schedule which will be available to view publically on the Council's website at the same link.

6.2. As part of the nomination process the nominating person or group will need to supply the following information along with any other supporting information.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location (Plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual/Group submitting the nomination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the project meet a need created by new development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is funding through CIL required to deliver project?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost of the project? How much funding through CIL is required? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is match funding available?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeframe for delivery of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the infrastructure project be maintained once completed?

7. Consultation

7.1. A four week consultation will be held with the public, stakeholders and Ward Councillors in areas where CIL receipts are expected from chargeable developments in non-parish areas in the following year beginning June 2021. Views are sought on the shortlist of projects eligible for the funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts.

7.2. It is proposed that the four week consultation will be from Monday 7th June 2021 to Monday 5th July 2021.

7.3. The consultation will include a posting on the Keep Me Posted newsletter, the Community Initiatives page on Gedling's Community and Voluntary E-Newsletter as well as direct consultation with Residential Organisation Groups throughout the borough. A link to the consultation will also be publicised on the Council's dedicated CIL Neighbourhood Funding webpage <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/noparishcilneighbourhoodfunding/> where interested parties can submit comments or representations.

7.4. The consultation seeks the following views:

1. **Do you agree with the projects selected for CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the Non-Parish Areas of Gedling?** (*Consider justification provided in assessments and how project meets the criteria in Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010, as amended*)
2. **Are there any other projects on the Local Infrastructure Schedule that have been considered that you think should have been allocated funding?** (*Consider justification provided in assessments and how project meets the criteria in Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010, as amended*)

If you can suggest any other infrastructure schemes that you consider could be included on the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule for assessment for 2021/22, please submit a nomination via <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/noparishcilneighbourhoodfunding/>

7.5. Following the consultation period all comments and representations received will be considered by Council's officers who will prepare a final report identifying the schemes selected for funding. The report will seek approval from Cabinet for the selected projects to benefit from funding through the CIL Neighbourhood Funding.

8. Contact

8.1. If you require any further information regarding the CIL or Neighbourhood Fund please contact the CIL Officer on 0115 901 3731 or e-mail CIL@gedling.gov.uk.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Forward Plan

Date: 20 May 2021

Author: Democratic Services Manager

Wards Affected

All

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)

THAT:

Cabinet notes the contents of the draft Forward Plan making comments where appropriate.

1 Background

- 1.1 The Council is required by law to give to give notice of key decisions that are scheduled to be taken by the Executive.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 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.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 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.

3 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.

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 directly 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/sustainability implications arising from this report.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Forward Plan

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None identified

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To promote the items that are due for decision by Gedling Borough Council's Executive over the following four month period.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Chief Financial Officer

Date:

31/8/2020 (report content)

Approved by:

Monitoring Officer

31/8/2020 (report content)

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Gedling Borough Council

FORWARD PLAN

FOR THE FOUR MONTH PERIOD 1 JUNE 2021 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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?
Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards 2020/21 To present the Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards for 2021/22	8 Jul 2021 Cabinet	Tina Adams, Principal Finance Business Partner	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Gedling Plan Quarter 4 and Year End Performance Report To inform Cabinet in summary of the position against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2021/2022 Gedling Plan at the end of quarter 4 and year end.	8 Jul 2021 Cabinet	David Archer, Head of Human Resources Performance and Service Planning	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Quarterly Budget Monitoring and Performance Report – Quarter 1 To update Cabinet on the forecast outturn for Revenue and Capital Budgets for 2021/22.	5 Aug 2021 Cabinet	Tina Adams, Principal Finance Business Partner	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Resources and Reputation	Open Yes