

Agenda

Cabinet

Date: **Monday 13 December 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 Jenny Hollingsworth
Councillor Viv McCrossen
Councillor Henry Wheeler

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AGENDA

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MINUTES CABINET

Thursday 4 November 2021

Councillor John Clarke (Chair)

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

Absent: Councillor Michael Payne

Officers in Attendance: M Hill, A Ball, A Dubberley, J Gray, B Hopewell,
G Ilett and J Kenyon

47 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Payne.

48 TO APPROVE, AS A CORRECT RECORD, THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 7 OCTOBER 2021

RESOLVED:

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

49 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS.

None

50 ANNUAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT

The Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, which presented the Corporate Health and Safety Annual report 2020/21 to Cabinet.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Note the Corporate Health and Safety Annual Report 2020/21; and
- 2) Commend the work of the Health, Safety and Emergency Planning Officer in what had been an extremely challenging year.

51 ECONOMIC GROWTH FRAMEWORK

The Economic Growth Manager introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval for the Economic

Growth Framework 2022-2027 and beyond, and to seek approval of appropriate delegations in relation to changes to the Economic Growth Framework 2022-2027 and beyond.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Approve the Economic Growth Framework 2022-2027 and beyond; and
- 2) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Growth and Regeneration to approve future changes to the Economic Growth Framework 2022-2027 and beyond.

52 LINBY CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL

The Planning Policy Manager introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval to publish the Linby Conservation Area Character Appraisal and the associated Management Plan.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Approve the appended Linby Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan;
- 2) Authorise the Planning Policy Manager to publish the document; and
- 3) Delegate authority to the Planning Policy Manager to make any minor typographical, formatting or factual amendments to the Linby Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan as appropriate.

53 PRUDENTIAL CODE INDICATOR MONITORING 2021/22 AND QUARTERLY TREASURY ACTIVITY REPORT FOR QUARTER 2

The Director of Corporate Resources introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, informing Members of the performance monitoring of the 2021/22 Prudential Code Indicators, and to advise Members of the quarterly Treasury activity as required by the Treasury Management Strategy.

RESOLVED to:

Note the report, together with the Treasury Activity Report 2021/22 for Quarter 2 at Appendix 1 to the report, and the Prudential and Treasury Indicator Monitoring 2021/22 for Quarter 2, at Appendix 2 to the report.

54 BUDGET MONITORING (Q2) AND VIREMENT REPORT

The Director of Corporate Resources introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, to update Cabinet on the

forecast outturn for Revenue and Capital Budgets for 2021/22, including all approved carried forward amounts from the 2020/21 financial year, and to request approval from Cabinet for the changes to the budget as set out in the report.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) To approve the General Fund Budget virements set out in Appendix 1 to the report;
- 2) To note the use of reserves and funds during quarter two as detailed in Appendix 2 to the report; and
- 3) To approve the changes to the capital programme included in paragraph 2.4 of the report.

55 GEDLING PLAN QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Chief Executive introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, to inform Cabinet in summary of the position against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2020-23 Gedling Plan at the end of 2021/22 quarter 2.

RESOLVED to:

Note the progress against the Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2020-23 Gedling Plan for the end of 2021/22 quarter 2.

56 FORWARD PLAN

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

Under this item, Members requested a future report detailing the possible implications of sewer discharge into the rivers and lakes of the Borough.

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

57 ANY OTHER ITEMS THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT.

None.

The meeting finished at 3.40 pm

Signed by Chair:
Date:

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) Annual Audit and update

Date: 13 December 2021

Author: Head of Governance and Customer Services

Wards Affected

All wards

Purpose

To update Members as to the Council's use of powers under RIPA from 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 in line with the Council's RIPA policy and to seek approval of minor amendments to the Council's RIPA policy to reflect changes in roles following restructure.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT Cabinet:

- 1) **Notes the content of this report.**
- 2) **Approves the amendments to the Council's Regulation of Investigatory Powers Policy document at Appendix 1.**

1 Background

1.1 Under the Council's RIPA policy, Members are required to consider and review the Council's use of RIPA powers and its policy and guidance at least once a year. Cabinet last received a report in October 2020 in relation to RIPA usage for 2019/20. At this time, following an inspection of the Council's RIPA processes, policy and procedure in April 2020, by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner's Office (IPCO), Cabinet approved some amendments to the Council's RIPA policy document. These

amendments were following informal recommendations from the IPCO report and reflected a statutory change in the length of time juvenile covert human intelligence sources could be authorised for, as well as clarifying the policy in respect of retention of product obtained under a RIPA authorisation.

- 1.2 Under RIPA, local authorities have the power to authorise directed surveillance (usually covert cameras or covert observations by officers) and the use of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) (essentially undercover officers conducting surveillance), if the authorisation is necessary for the prevention and detection of crime or preventing disorder and if the surveillance is proportionate to the aims it seeks to achieve. In respect of directed surveillance, save for a small number of licensing and tobacco offences, any crime or disorder being prevented or detected using RIPA must be a criminal offence which attracts a minimum of 6 months in custody, the so-called “serious crime” threshold. The authorisations under RIPA can only be given by Directors or the Chief Executive, and the entire process is now overseen by the Head of Governance and Customer Services as the Senior Responsible Officer for RIPA (SRO) with assistance from the RIPA Co-ordinating Officer, who is now the Senior Legal Officer for Litigation and Licensing. Since 1st November 2012, any RIPA authorisations or renewals must also have judicial approval from a Justice of the Peace. This is done at the Nottingham Magistrates’ Court.
- 1.3 The Council’s RIPA processes and procedures come under regular scrutiny. Each year, the RIPA co-ordinating officer or SRO, undertakes an audit of RIPA usage. **There have been no authorisations given for directed surveillance or the use of covert human intelligence sources in the year 2020/21.**
- 1.4 In addition to monitoring RIPA usage, the SRO is required, in line with the Council’s policy, to ensure refresher training on RIPA is available to officers on an annual basis. The last RIPA training was delivered to officers in March 2019. Training during 2020/21 was not conducted due to Covid-19 restrictions, and overall capacity issues, however, officers are intending to deliver RIPA training early in the new year for authorising officers and investigating officers who may utilise RIPA powers. Legal officers have recently attended RIPA training provided by external trainers. This training will be cascaded to relevant officers as part of the training package in the new year.
- 1.5 In addition to the internal annual audit, annual policy review and reports to Cabinet, the Council is also subject to external inspection by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner’s Office (IPCO). These inspections are undertaken roughly every 3 years. The last inspection was conducted in April 2020 and the outcome reported to Cabinet in October 2020. The inspection was positive and the Council were commended for their

compliance. No formal recommendations resulted from the 2020 inspection, however some informal recommendations were made and related to amendments to the policy highlighted in paragraph 1.1 above.

- 1.6 There was one informal recommendation from the 2020 report which has not yet been formally actioned. The Inspector urged the Council to register with the National Anti-Fraud network (NAFN) for the purposes of obtaining communications data. Communications data includes data from the DVLA, Equifax and a number of other financial/fraud check organisations. Historically, when the Council investigated benefit fraud, registration with NAFN was maintained, however, this ceased some time ago. Communications data has never previously been required by the Council as part of its regulatory and investigatory work, however further investigation into this suggestion by the Inspector still needs to be undertaken by officers. There is no urgent need to enter into this registration at the present time.
- 1.10 The Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire District RIPA working group provides the opportunity to share best practice in relation to RIPA usage and share training opportunities and knowledge. The group meets at least twice a year and is another mechanism by which the Council ensures that compliance with RIPA is maintained and knowledge is kept up to date. Meetings have been held remotely in 2020 and whilst this Council historically chaired the meeting, the chair now rotates between member authorities. There is now a share point website that has been created by the group to share agendas, minutes and useful precedent documents such as draft policies in respect of RIPA.
- 1.11 Whilst some amendments were made to the RIPA policy in 2020, having reviewed the policy again, there are no significant amendments proposed to the policy this year. Minor amendments have however been made to reflect the changes in the role of SRO and RIPA Co-ordinator following phase 2 and 3 restructures. These changes are shown as tracked changes in appendix 1.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 It is proposed that Members note the detail in this report in relation to the Council's use of RIPA, and the review of the Council's RIPA policy.
- 2.2 It is proposed that Members approve the minor changes to the policy document to reflect changes in staffing roles.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Members could determine not to receive annual updates in relation to RIPA, however this would be contrary to the Council's policy position. The Inspector made clear in 2020 that even though authorities may not be

utilising RIPA powers, appropriate arrangements must be in place to monitor usage and awareness of RIPA must be maintained.

- 3.2 Members could propose alternative amendments to the policy document, however the document has been reviewed and other than changes to staffing roles the policy remains fit for purpose.

4 Financial Implications

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

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 Where the Council wishes to carry out covert surveillance in relation to an investigation, compliance with RIPA ensures that any such surveillance is properly authorised and full consideration is given to its necessity and proportionality. Where covert surveillance is conducted under a RIPA authorisation, this provides a potential defence to any claim that the surveillance amounted to a breach of the individual's right to privacy under the Human Rights Act 1998. Whilst RIPA authorisations are limited to specific circumstances for local authorities, local authorities must still maintain appropriate processes and procedures to demonstrate compliance with RIPA, this includes ensuring that an appropriate policy document is maintained.

6 Equalities Implications

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

7 Carbon Reduction/Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act Policy (with tracked changes)

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To update Members in line with the Councils RIPA policy

10.2 To ensure the RIPA policy document remains up to date.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Chief Financial Officer

Date:

30 November

Drafted by the Monitoring Officer

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APPENDIX 1

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA)

POLICY

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1. Introduction
3. Guidance - Part II – Directed Surveillance and CHIS

Appendices

Appendix A– Directed Surveillance and CHIS Forms

Appendix B- Covert Surveillance and Property Interference and Covert Human Intelligence Sources –Codes of Practice
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384975/Covert_Surveillance_Property_Interference_web_2_.pdf
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384976/Covert_Human_Intelligence_web.pdf

Appendix C – Home Office Guidance to Local Authorities in England and Wales on the judicial approval process for RIPA and the crime threshold for directed surveillance
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118173/local-authority-england-wales.pdf

Appendix D – Home Office Guidance for Magistrates’ Courts in England and Wales for a Local Authority application seeking an order approving the grant or renewal of a RIPA authorisation or notice
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118174/magistrates-courts-eng-wales.pdf

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

POLICY ON REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000

Introduction

Gedling Borough Council (“the Council”) only carries out covert surveillance or utilises covert human intelligence sources where such action is justified and endeavours to keep such activities to a minimum. It recognises its obligation to comply with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (“RIPA/the Act”) when such an investigation is for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or preventing disorder, and has produced this guidance document to assist officers.

Applications for authority

An officer of at least the level of Director will act as Authorising Officer and consider all applications for authorisation in accordance with RIPA. Any incomplete or inadequate application forms will be returned to the applicant for amendment. The Authorising Officer shall in particular ensure that: -

- **there is a satisfactory reason for carrying out the covert technique**
- **any directed surveillance passes the “serious crime” threshold**
- **the covert nature of the investigation is necessary for the prevention and detection of crime or preventing disorder**
- **proper consideration has been given to collateral intrusion**
- **the proposed length and extent of the RIPA activity is proportionate to the information being sought.**
- **Chief Executive’s authorisation is sought where confidential legal/medical/clerical/parliamentary/journalistic/ spiritual welfare issues are involved or a juvenile covert human intelligence source is proposed.**
- **The authorisations are reviewed and cancelled.**
- **Records of all authorisations are sent to Legal Services for entry on the Central Register.**

Once authorisation has been obtained from the Authorising Officer the Authorising Officer will attend the Magistrates' Court in order to obtain Judicial approval for the authorisation.

Training

Each Authorising Officer shall be responsible for ensuring that relevant members of staff are aware of the Act's requirements.

The ~~Director of Organisational Development and Democratic Services~~Head of Governance and Customer Services shall ensure that refresher training is offered once a year to all directorates of the Council and also give advice and training on request.

Central register and records.

Legal Services shall retain the Central Register of all authorisations issued by the Council. Legal Services will also monitor the content of the application forms and authorisations to ensure that they comply with the Act.

Senior Responsible Officer ("SRO")

The Senior Responsible Officer, a role required by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner (the "IPC") with oversight of the Council's use of RIPA powers is the ~~Director of Organisational Development and Democratic~~Head of Governance and Customer Services.

RIPA Co-ordinating Officer

The RIPA Co-ordinating Officer role, with the responsibility for the day to day RIPA management and administrative processes observed in obtaining an authorisation and advice thereon, is performed by the ~~Service Manager – Legal Services~~Senior Legal Officer Litigation and Licensing.

REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA)

GUIDANCE ON PART II

DIRECTED SURVEILLANCE AND COVERT HUMAN INTELLIGENCE SOURCE

1. Purpose

The purpose of this guidance is to explain

the scope of RIPA –Part II
the circumstances where it applies, and
the authorisation procedures to be followed.

2. Introduction

2.1 This Act, which came into force in 2000, is intended to regulate the use of investigatory powers exercised by various bodies including local authorities, and ensure that they are used in accordance with human rights. This is achieved by requiring certain investigations to be authorised by an appropriate officer and approved by the judiciary before they are carried out.

2.2 The investigatory powers, which are relevant to a local authority, are directed covert surveillance in respect of specific operations, involving criminal offences that are either punishable, whether on summary conviction or indictment, by a maximum term of at least 6 month' imprisonment or are related to the underage sale of alcohol and tobacco, and the use of covert human intelligence sources ("CHIS"). The Act makes it clear for which purposes they may be used, to what extent, and who may authorise their use. There are also Codes of Practice in relation to the use of these powers and these are attached at **Appendix B.**

2.3 Consideration must be given, prior to authorisation as to whether or not the acquisition of private information or the covert manipulation of a relationship is necessary and proportionate, i.e. whether a potential breach of a human right is justified in the interests of the community as a whole, or whether the information could be gleaned in other ways.

3. Scrutiny and Tribunal

3.1 External

3.1.1 As of 1st November 2012 the Council has to obtain an order from a Justice of the Peace approving the grant or renewal of any authorisation for the use of directed surveillance or CHIS before the authorisation can take effect and the activity carried out. The Council can only appeal a decision of the Justice of the Peace on a point of law by Judicial review.

- 3.1.2 The Investigatory Powers Commissioner (“IPC”), a role established by the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 has comprehensive oversight of the use of RIPA powers by public authorities and will ensure compliance with the law by inspecting public authorities and investigating any issue which they believe warrant further scrutiny. The IPC will have unfettered access to all locations, documentation and information systems necessary to carry out their full functions and duties.
- 3.1.3 In order to ensure that investigating authorities are using the powers properly, the Act also establishes the Investigatory Powers Tribunal, a Tribunal to hear complaints from persons aggrieved by conduct, e.g. directed surveillance. Such claims must be brought no later than one year after the taking place of the conduct to which it relates, unless it is just and equitable to extend this period.
- 3.1.4 The Tribunal can order:
- Quashing or cancellation of any warrant or authorisation
 - Destruction of any records or information obtained by using a warrant or Authorisation
 - Destruction of records or information held by a public authority in relation to any person.
- 3.1.5 The Council has a duty to disclose to the tribunal all documents they require if any Council officer has:
- Granted any authorisation under RIPA
 - Engaged in any conduct as a result of such authorisation

3.2 Internal scrutiny

- 3.2.1 The Council will ensure that the SRO is responsible for;
- The integrity of the process in place within the Council to authorise directed surveillance and CHIS
 - Compliance with PART II of the 2000 Act and with the accompanying Codes of Practice
 - Engagement with the Commissioner and inspectors when they conduct their inspections and
 - Where necessary overseeing the implementation of any post-inspection action plans recommended or approved by the Commissioner
- 3.2.2 The elected members of the Council will review the Council’s use of the Act and the Council’s policy and guidance documents at least once a year. Members will also consider internal reports on a regular basis throughout the year indicating the nature of RIPA activity undertaken or inactivity, to ensure that any use is consistent with the Council’s policy and that the policy is fit for purpose. The members will not however be involved in making decisions on specific authorisations.

3.3 Unauthorised Activities

- 3.3.1 If any Officer is concerned that surveillance/CHIS activity is taking place and there is no authorisation under RIPA in place, he/she should be contacted Legal Services to seek advice.
- 3.3.2 If any activity is deemed to be unauthorised, it will be reported to the IPC.

4. Benefits of RIPA authorisations

- 4.1 The Act states that if authorisation confers entitlement to engage in a certain conduct and the conduct is in accordance with the authorisation, then it will be lawful for all purposes. Consequently, RIPA provides a statutory framework under which covert surveillance or CHIS can be authorised and conducted compatibly with Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998 – a person's right to respect for their private and family life, home and correspondence.
- 4.2 Material obtained through properly authorised covert activity is admissible evidence in criminal proceedings.

5. Definitions

- 5.1 'Covert' is defined as surveillance carried out in such a manner that is calculated to ensure that the person subject to it is unaware that it is or may be taking place. (s.26 (9)(a))
- 5.2 'Covert human intelligence source' (CHIS) is defined as a person who establishes or maintains a personal or other relationship with a person for the covert process of obtaining/providing access to/disclosing, information obtained through that relationship or as a consequence of the relationship(s.26 (8))
- 5.3 'Directed surveillance' is defined as covert but not intrusive surveillance and undertaken:
- for a specific investigation or operations,
 - in such a way that is likely to result in the obtaining of private information about any person,
 - other than by way of an immediate response.(s.26 (2))
- 5.4 'Private information' includes any information relating to a person's private or family life (s.26(10)). Private information should be taken generally to include information on any aspect of a person's private or personal relationship with others including family and professional or business relationships. It is likely to be the case that where a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, even though acting in public or placing information on publicly accessible areas of the internet, and where a record of that activity is being made by a

public authority of that person's activities for future consideration or analysis, that this will result in obtaining private information.

5.5 'Intrusive' surveillance is covert surveillance that is carried out in relation to anything taking place on any residential premises or in any private vehicle and involves the presence of an individual on the premises or in the vehicle or using a surveillance device. **Gedling Borough Council cannot authorise such surveillance.** Residential premises do not include the front driveway or garden of a premises readily visible to the public, or a communal stairway in a block of flats.

5.6 'Authorising Officer' in the case of the Council, is the Chief Executive and Directors. If the operation concerns more than one department in the Council it can only be authorised by the Chief Executive.

6. **When does RIPA apply?**

6.1 Where the directed covert surveillance of an individual or group of individuals, or the use of a CHIS is **necessary** for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder.

6.2 The Council can only authorise **Directed Surveillance** to prevent and detect conduct which constitutes one or more criminal offences. The criminal offences must be punishable, whether on summary conviction or indictment, by a maximum term of at least 6 months imprisonment or be an offence under:

- a) S.146 of the Licensing Act 2003 (sale of alcohol to children)
- b) S.147 of the Licensing Act 2003 (allowing the sale of alcohol to children)
- c) S.147A of the Licensing Act 2003 (persistently selling alcohol to children)
- d) S.7 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (sale of tobacco, etc, to persons under eighteen)

6.3 Core Functions

A public authority may only seek authorisations under the Act when in performance of its "core functions". Core functions are the specific public functions undertaken by the authority in contrast to the ordinary functions which are those undertaken by all authorities for example employment issues or contractual arrangements. The disciplining of an employee is not a core function, although related criminal investigations may be.

6.4 CCTV

The normal use of CCTV is not usually covert because members of the public are informed by signs that such equipment is in operation. However, authorisation should be sought where it is intended to use CCTV covertly and in a pre-planned manner as part of a specific investigation or operation to target a specific individual or group of individuals. Equally a request, say by

the police, to track particular individuals via CCTV recordings may require authorisation (from the police). Guidance on the operation of CCTV generally is provided in the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice issued under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, the Information Commissioner has also issued a code “In the Picture – A Data Protection Code of Practice for Surveillance Cameras and Personal Information”, which authorities should have regard to.

6.5 Online Covert Activity

The use of the internet and social media sites may be required to gather information prior to and during an operation/investigation. Officers should exercise caution when utilising such sites during an investigation and be alert to situations where authorisations under RIPA may be required. If officers have any concerns over the use of social media during an investigation they should contact Legal Services. As a general rule of thumb however, reviewing open source sites such as facebook pages where no privacy settings are in place does not require an authorisation under RIPA unless review is carried out with some regularity, often to build a profile, when directed surveillance authorisation may be required.

Use of the internet prior to an investigation should not normally engage privacy considerations but if the study of an individual’s online presence becomes persistent, or where material obtained from any check is to be extracted and recorded and may engage privacy considerations, a RIPA authorisation may be required. If the officer then, for the purposes of gleaning intelligence breaches privacy controls and becomes for example a “friend” within a subject’s facebook account, utilising a pseudo account to conceal his/her identity as a Council official, this is a covert operation which, by its nature, is intended to obtain private information and should be authorised as a minimum as directed surveillance. Further, if the officer engages in any form of relationship with the account operator then s/he is likely to become a CHIS requiring authorisation and management by a Controller and Handler with a record being kept and a risk assessment created.

In deciding whether online surveillance should be regarded as covert, consideration should be given to the likelihood of the subject knowing that surveillance is or may be taking place. This is regardless of what privacy settings the individual may have in place.

7. Covert Human Intelligence Source

7.1 The RIPA definition (section 26) is anyone who:

- a) establishes or maintains a personal or other relationship with a person for the covert purpose of facilitating the doing of anything falling within paragraphs b) or c)
- b) covertly uses such a relationship to obtain information or provide access to any information to another person; or

- c) covertly discloses information obtained by the use of such a relationship or as a consequence of the existence of such a relationship

Any reference to the conduct of a CHIS includes the conduct of a source which falls within a) to c) or is incidental to it.

References to the use of a CHIS are references to inducing, asking or assisting a person to engage in such conduct.

7.2 Section 26(9) of RIPA goes on to define:-

- b) a purpose is covert, in relation to the establishment or maintenance of a personal or other relationship, if, and only if, the relationship is conducted in a manner that is calculated to ensure that one of the parties to the relationship is unaware of that purpose; and
- c) a relationship is used covertly, and information obtained as mentioned in ss (8) (c) above and is disclosed covertly, if, and only if it is used or as the case may be, disclosed in a manner that is calculated to ensure that one of the parties to the relationship is unaware of the use or disclosure in question.

7.3 With any authorised use of a CHIS, the Council must ensure that arrangements are in place for the proper oversight and management of the CHIS, this includes appointing individual officers as handlers and controllers in relation to the CHIS (s.29(5)(a) and (b)). The handler should not be the Authorising Officer. Appropriate risk assessments should also be prepared in relation to the CHIS activity.

7.4 There is a risk that an informant who is providing information to the Council voluntarily may in reality be a CHIS even if not tasked to obtain information covertly. It is the activity of the CHIS in exploiting a relationship for a covert purpose which is ultimately authorised in the 2000 Act, not whether or not the CHIS is asked to do so by the Council. When an informant gives repeat information about a suspect or about a family and it becomes apparent that the informant may be obtaining the information in the course of a neighbourhood or family relationship, it may mean that the informant is in fact a CHIS. Legal advice should always be sought in such instances before acting on any information from such an informant.

7.4 **Juvenile Sources**

7.4.1 Special safeguards apply to the use or conduct of juvenile sources; that is sources under the age of 18 years. On no occasion should the use or conduct of a source under the age of 16 years be authorised to give information against his parents or any person who has parental responsibility for him. The duration of a juvenile CHIS is **four** months. The Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Juveniles) Order 2000 contains special provisions which must be

adhered to in respect of juvenile sources. Any authorisation of a juvenile CHIS must be by the Chief Executive.

7.5 Vulnerable Individuals

7.5.1 A vulnerable individual is a person who by reason of mental disorder or vulnerability or other disability, age or illness is, or may be, unable to take care of himself, or unable to protect himself against significant harm or exploitation. Any individual of this description should only be authorised to act as a source in the most exceptional circumstances. Any authorisation of a vulnerable individual as a CHIS must be by the Chief Executive.

8. Authorisations

8.1 Applications for directed surveillance

8.1.1 All application forms must be fully completed with the required details to enable the authorising officer to make an informed decision. Application forms are available on the Home Office website, officers should ensure they are using the most up to date forms for RIPA authorisations. The authorisation will only commence on the date Magistrates Court approval is obtained (see 8.3) and runs for three months from that date of that approval.

No authorisation shall be granted unless the authorising officer is satisfied that the investigation is:

-**necessary** for either the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder,

-Involves a criminal offence punishable whether summarily or on indictment by a maximum sentence of at least six months imprisonment or related to the underage sale of alcohol or tobacco (see para 6.2 for offences)

-**proportionate** and this has 4 elements, namely:

(1) that the method of surveillance proposed is not excessive to the seriousness of the matter under investigation,

(2) the method used must be the least invasive of the target's privacy,

(3) the privacy of innocent members of the public must be respected and collateral intrusion minimised (see 8.1.2).

(4) that no other form of investigation would be appropriate. This should be evidenced by explaining what other methods of investigation have been considered or tried and why they have not been implemented or why they failed.

The grant of authorisation should indicate that consideration has been given to the above points.

Advice should be sought from the Legal Services on any issues of concern.

- 8.1.2 The Authorising Officer must take into account the risk of obtaining private information about persons who are not subjects of the surveillance activity -'**collateral intrusion**' i.e. intrusion on, or interference with, the privacy of persons other than the subject of the investigation. The application must include an assessment of any risk of collateral intrusion for this purpose.

Steps must be taken to avoid unnecessary collateral intrusion and minimise any necessary intrusion.

Those carrying out the investigation must inform the Authorising Officer of any unexpected interference with the privacy of individuals who are not covered by the authorisation, as soon as it becomes apparent. Where such collateral intrusion is unavoidable, the activities may still be authorised, provided this intrusion is considered proportionate to what is sought to be achieved. The same considerations in respect of proportionality outlined in para 8.1.1 apply to the assessment of collateral intrusion.

The Authorising Officer should also fully understand the capabilities and sensitivity levels of any equipment being used to carry out directed surveillance so as to properly assess the risk of collateral intrusion in surveillance techniques.

8.1.3 **Special consideration in respect of confidential information**

Particular attention is drawn to areas where the subject of surveillance may reasonably expect a high degree of privacy eg where confidential information is involved.

Confidential information consists of matters subject to legal privilege, communication between a Member of Parliament and another person on constituency matters, confidential personal information or confidential journalistic material, or where material identifies a journalist's source. (ss 98-100 Police Act 1997).

Legal privilege

Generally, this applies to communications between an individual and his/her legal adviser in connection with the giving of legal advice in connection with or in contemplation of legal proceedings. Such information is unlikely ever to be admissible as evidence in criminal proceedings.

If in doubt, the advice of Legal Services should be sought in respect of any issues in this area.

Confidential personal information

This is oral or written information held in (express or implied) confidence, relating to the physical or mental health or spiritual counselling of an individual (alive or dead) who can be identified from it. Specific examples provided in the codes of practice are consultations between a health professional and a patient, discussions between a minister of religion and an individual relating to the latter's spiritual welfare or matters of medical or journalistic confidentiality

Confidential constituent information

This is information relating to communication between a Member of Parliament and a constituent in respect of constituency business. Such information is held in confidence if it is held subject to an express or implied undertaking to hold it in confidence or it is subject to a restriction on disclosure or an obligation of confidentiality contained in existing legislation.

Confidential journalistic material

This is material acquired or created for the purposes of journalism and held subject to an undertaking to hold it in confidence. There is a strong public interest in protecting a free press including the willingness of sources to provide information to journalists in confidence.

It should be noted that matters considered to be confidential under RIPA may not necessarily be properly regarded as confidential under section 41 Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Where such information is likely to be acquired, the surveillance may only be authorised by the Chief Executive, or, in his absence, a Chief Officer and should only be authorised where there are exceptional and compelling circumstances that make the authorisation necessary.

8.1.4 Authorisations must be in writing and have a "wet" signature .

8.1.5 **Notifications to Inspector/Commissioner**

The following situations must be brought to the inspector/commissioner's attention at the next inspection:

- Where an officer has had to authorise surveillance in respect of an investigation in which he/she is directly involved.

- Where a lawyer is the subject of an investigation or operation;
- Where confidential personal information or confidential journalistic information has been acquired and retained.

8.2 Applications for CHIS

The process for CHIS applications is the same as for directed surveillance except that the serious crime threshold of investigating criminal offences with a sentence of at least 6 months in imprisonment does not apply. The authorisation must be in writing, must specify the activities and identity (by pseudonym only) of the CHIS and that the authorised conduct is carried out for the purposes of, or in connection with, the investigation or operation so specified.

Again the Authorising Officer must be satisfied that the authorised use and conduct of the CHIS is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by that conduct and the CHIS must be necessary for the prevention or detection of crime or the prevention of disorder. Collateral intrusion must also be considered.

All application forms must be fully completed with the required details to enable the Authorising Officer to make an informed decision. A risk assessment and record must be prepared for each CHIS.

8.3 Judicial Approval of authorisations (see guidance at Appendix C and D)

Once the Authorising Officer has authorised the Directed Surveillance or CHIS, the Authorising Officer who gave the authorisation should attend the Magistrates Court for the authorisation to be approved by a Justice of the Peace. The hearing should ideally be on the same day as the Authorising Officer gives authorisation, the court should be contacted prior to attendance to ensure the matter can be heard.

The Authorising Officer will provide the Justice of the Peace with a copy of the original authorisation and the supporting documents setting out the case. This forms the basis of the application to the Justice of the Peace and should contain all information that is relied upon.

In addition, the Authorising Officer will provide the Justice of the Peace with a partially completed judicial application/order form. These documents should be taken to the court by the Authorising Officer and not sent to the court by any other means prior to the hearing.

The hearing will be in private and the Authorising Officer will be sworn in and present evidence as required by the Justice of the Peace. Any such evidence should be limited to the information in the authorisation.

The Justice of the Peace will consider whether he/she is satisfied that at the time the authorisation was given there were reasonable grounds for believing that the authorisation or notice was necessary and proportionate and whether that continues to be the case. They will also consider whether the authorisation was given by the appropriate designated person at the correct level within the Council and whether (in the case of directed surveillance) the crime threshold has been met.

The Justice of the Peace can :

- a) **Approve the grant of the authorisation** , which means the authorisation will then take effect for a period of three months.
- b) **Refuse to approve the grant of the authorisation**, which means the authorisation will not take effect but the Council could look at the reasons for refusal, make any amendments and reapply for judicial approval.
- c) **Refuse to approve the grant of the authorisation** and quash the original authorisation. The court cannot exercise its power to quash the authorisation unless the applicant has at least 2 business days from the date of the refusal in which to make representations.

8.4 Working in partnership with the Police/Collaborative Working

Authorisation can be granted in situations where the police rather than Gedling Borough Council require the surveillance to take action, as long as the behaviour complained of, meets all criteria to grant and in addition is also of concern to the Council. Authorisation cannot be granted for surveillance requested by the police for a purely police issue.

The Police, as an emergency service may authorise RIPA without Magistrates approval, if an urgent situation arises and RIPA authorisation would be required urgently, the Council should contact the police if surveillance is deemed to be necessary and proportionate in an urgent situation.

Any person granting or applying for an authorisation will also need to be aware of particular sensitivities in the local community where the surveillance is taking place and of any other similar activities being undertaken by other public authorities which could impact on the deployment of surveillance or property interference. Where an Authorising Officers considers conflicts may arise they should consult a senior officer within the police.

Where the Police are carrying out surveillance and request the use of the Council's cameras to do so, the police should obtain the authorisation and provide sufficient information to the Council to enable the surveillance to be undertaken in line with the authorisation.

9. **Unique Operation Reference Number**

Each Application for Directed Surveillance and CHIS, must have a Unique Operation Reference Number. This URN will begin with either ENV (if it is granted in the Environment and Planning Department) or FIN (if it is granted in the Finance Department), followed by a sequential number, followed by 20?? being the year in which the Authority was applied for, e.g. ENV/27/2005

10. **Duration and Cancellation**

- An authorisation for **directed surveillance** shall cease to have effect (if not renewed or cancelled) 3 months from the date the Justice of the Peace approves the grant.
- If renewed, the authorisation shall cease to have effect 3 months from the expiry date of the original authorisation.
- An authorisation for **CHIS** shall cease to have effect (unless renewed or unless juvenile) 12 months from the date the Justice of the Peace approves the grant or renewal.

This does not mean that the authorisation should continue for the whole period so that it lapses at the end of this time. The Authorising Officer must cancel the authorisation at anytime if they consider the surveillance or CHIS no longer meets the criteria on which it was authorised.

On cancellation, the cancellation form should detail what product has been obtained as a result of the surveillance activity. The forms should include the dates and times of the activity, the nature of the product obtained and its format, any associated log or reference numbers, details of where the product is to be held and the name of the officer responsible for its future management.

Documentation of any instruction to cease surveillance should be retained and kept with the cancellation form.

11. **Reviews**

The Authorising Officer should review all authorisations at intervals determined by him/herself. This should be as often as necessary and practicable-usually monthly, however reviews may be more frequent where there is a high level of intrusion into a subject's private life or there is significant collateral intrusion. **The reviews should be recorded.**

If the directed surveillance authorisation provides for the surveillance of unidentified individuals whose identity is later established, the terms of the authorisation should be refined at review to include the identity of these

individuals. It would be appropriate to call a review specifically for this purpose.

Any changes to the nature or extent of the surveillance activity which results in a greater intrusion into the private life of any person should be raised at review and consideration of the necessity and proportionality test should be undertaken before any changes are approved or rejected.

Particular attention should be paid to the possibility of obtaining confidential information and an assessment as to the information gleaned should take place at every review.

12. Renewals

Any Authorising Officer may renew an existing authorisation on the same terms as the original at any time before the original ceases to have effect. The renewal must then be approved by the Justice of the Peace in the same way the original authorisation was approved. The process outlined in paragraph 8.3 should be followed for renewals.

A CHIS authorisation must be thoroughly reviewed before it is renewed.

13. Central Register of authorisations

13.1 All authorities must maintain the following documents:

- Copy of the application and a copy of the authorisation form and the approval order from the Magistrates together with any supplementary documentation
- A record of the period over which the surveillance has taken place;
- The frequency of reviews prescribed by the Authorising Officer;
- A record of the result of each review of the authorisation;
- A copy of any renewal of an authorisation and Order made by the Magistrates Court and supporting documentation submitted when the renewal was requested;
- The date and time when any instruction to cease surveillance as given
- The date and time when any other instruction was given by the Authorising Officer

13.2. To comply with 13.1 Legal Services hold the central register of all authorisations issued by officers of Gedling Borough Council. The original authorisation, reviews, renewal and cancellation issued should be passed immediately to Legal Services. A copy should be kept by the applicant Department and the Authorising Officer. Any original authorisations and

renewals taken to the Magistrates Court should be retained by the Council, the court must only keep copies of the authorisations or renewals.

13.3 The Council must also maintain a centrally retrievable record of the following information:

- type of authorisation
- date the authorisation was given
- details of attendance at the Magistrates' Court, the date of the attendance, the determining Justice of the Peace, the decision of the court and the time and date of the decision
- name and rank/grade of the Authorising Officer
- unique reference number of the investigation/operation
- title (including brief description and names of the subjects) of the investigation/operation;
- details and dates of reviews
- dates of any renewals including the name and rank of the Authorising Officer
- whether the investigation/operation is likely to result in obtaining confidential information
- whether the authorisation was granted by an individual directly involved in the investigation
- date of cancellation
- detail of any material obtained through surveillance with dates for review and destruction of such material

These records will be retained for at least 3 years and will be available for inspection by the IPC.

Where the Council has worked collaboratively with the Police and provided assistance on any police obtained RIPA authorisation such as utilising Council cameras for police surveillance, records of that activity should be retained including the instruction from Police and details of the authorisation.

14. Retention of records

The Council must ensure that arrangements are in place for the secure handling, storage and destruction of material obtained through the use of directed surveillance or CHIS. The Authorising Officers through their relevant Data Controller must ensure compliance with the appropriate data protection requirements under the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") Data Protection Act 2018 and any relevant codes of practice relating to the handling and storage of material, in addition consideration should be given to the Council's Record Retention and Disposal Policy in relation to how long material from a RIPA authorisation is retained.

The Central Register of Authorisations will be kept securely in a locked cabinet in the Legal Services department. The Register will provide dates for

review and destruction of any RIPA material obtained as part of an authorised covert surveillance operation.

15. Complaints procedure

- 15.1 The Council will maintain the standards set out in this guidance and the Codes of Practice (**See Appendix B**). The Investigatory Powers Commissioner has responsibility for monitoring and reviewing the way the Council exercises the powers and duties conferred by RIPA.
- 15.2 Contravention of RIPA may be reported to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal. Before making such a reference, a complaint concerning a breach of this guidance should be made using the Council's own internal complaints procedure. To make a complaint, please follow this link <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/council/aboutus/complaintsandcompliments/complaints/> or contact us at Gedling Borough Council, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold Nottingham NG5 6LU on 0115 9013901.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2022-2025

Date: 13 December 2021

Author: Head of Communities and Leisure

Wards Affected

All wards

Purpose

To adopt the Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2022-2025.

Key Decision

This is a key decision as the strategy is likely to have a significant effect on communities living or working in an area comprising of two or more wards.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) Cabinet adopt the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2022-25**

1 Background

- 1.1 Two key strategic priorities of the Gedling Plan 2020-2023 are “Cohesive, Diverse and Safe Communities” and “Healthy Lifestyles”. These priorities seek to promote strong, resilient communities, to reduce hardship and inequality and to promote the health and wellbeing of our residents. Communities engaging in sport and physical activity enhances local community connection and identity through volunteering and participation and supports the physical and mental health of residents involved in such activity.
- 1.2 An action in the Gedling Plan is to “Agree and implement a range of actions to deliver the approved Sport and Physical Activity Strategy”. Having such a Strategy can the direct the Council and its partners in developing more sustainable community infrastructure and enable better

health and wellbeing outcomes for local people.

- 1.3 The Council commissioned The Sport, Leisure and Culture Consultancy (SLC) in January 2019 to develop a Sport and Physical Activity Strategy for the Borough, partly funded by Sport England. During 2019, consultation was undertaken to inform a draft strategy. Consultees included Sport England, Active Notts, National Governing Bodies for Sport, Nottinghamshire County Council, local schools and internal stakeholders such as Planning and Parks and Open Spaces. Community consultation took the form of an on-line resident survey, from which 622 responses were received. A survey of local sports clubs and focus groups involving the Seniors Council, Youth Council and Newstead Youth Club were also undertaken.
- 1.4 In November 2019, Cabinet considered a draft Strategy informed by this consultation and agreed that a further two week consultation period be undertaken on that document. This public consultation was completed in September 2020 and feedback received from partners such as Active Notts, Ravenshead Parish Council, local residents and a local Autism charity.
- 1.5 Table A gives a summary of some of the key feedback from the draft Strategy consultation that has been considered in making further revision to the final Strategy.

Table A: How feedback from Draft Sport and Physical Strategy Consultation has informed the final Strategy	
Feedback	Amendment
Draft Strategy did not reflect on the Covid-19 pandemic	Summary of the impact of Covid-19 and an additional strategic aim included in Table 1 to reflect this
Some of the background data has changed	Refresh of some of the health and wellbeing data and a commitment to refresh data annually to inform delivery
Not clear how original consultation findings are translated into priorities	Figure 4 added to summarise consultation highlights and the “Why is this important” section in Table A refreshed to reflect this further
Not clear how the draft Strategy seeks to address inequality	Made reference to both Sport England and Active Notts inequalities agenda Broadened the link to the Gedling Plan inequality outcomes Strategic aim 2 re-worded to directly tackle inequality

Not clear how the previous objectives were relevant and specific to Gedling	Table A changed from objectives to strategic aims and specific reference made to the Borough
Unclear how the previous proposed actions and indicators would now be achieved	The proposed actions and indicators in the draft Strategy have been removed and a new action plan to be developed with partners to reflect on resources now available and the impact of Covid-19. This will be reported through Gedling Plan performance monitoring
Some wording and vision felt outdated	Refresh of language to reflect the current reducing physical inactivity agenda. A new vision of "Reducing inactivity in Gedling Borough" adopted
The Action Places and Active Environment themes appear to overlap	These two themes have been merged into one "Active Places" theme
There is no mention of the local and national physical activity partnership system in place	Background to the new Sport England and Active Notts Strategies added Reference added to the role of the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Partnership and wider health and social care system in terms of Strategy delivery
Community safety issues raised by residents	Link made to the community safety priorities in the Gedling Plan and reflected in the Active Places objectives.

- 1.5 Following the draft Strategy consultation, it was proposed that the final Strategy be brought back to Cabinet for adoption. Due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the final Strategy document was not reported to Cabinet in 2020 as originally proposed, due to much of the capacity and focus of the Communities and Leisure based teams being redeployed on Covid-19 response work for much of that year. As Coronavirus restrictions finally eased in the July 2021, the Council has re-focused the resources in the Communities and Leisure Service Area towards service delivery and recovery work and this has enabled some of the strategic work programmes put on hold during the pandemic to be revisited.
- 1.6 Since July 2021, SLC has shared an updated Strategy that considered the feedback from the draft Strategy consultation. The Communities and

Leisure Service Area has done a further internal review of the document and consultation feedback to refresh the Strategy contents reflecting upon the implications of Covid-19 and the recovery strategies of Government and partners in relation to sport and physical activity. This has included sharing the initial high-level priorities within the SLC document with its strategic health and wellbeing partners in October at the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Partnership.

- 1.7 The internal review is now complete and this has refreshed the Strategy document in light of the following developments since early 2020:
- The refresh of the Gedling Plan 2020-23 in March 2021
 - The adoption of a new terms of reference by the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Partnership in July 2021
 - A new Sport England 10 year strategy, “Uniting the Movement”
 - A new strategy for our local active partnership, Active Notts, “Making Our Move”
 - A review of the impact that Covid-19 has had on our local communities and leisure facilities
 - A report from SLC on the feedback received from the draft Strategy consultees
 - A refresh of some of the health and wellbeing data that informs the Strategy
 - Consideration of more recent local consultations with young people and leisure centres users in 2021.
- 1.8 The draft Strategy consultation and subsequent internal review has informed the final Sports and Physical Activity Strategy, which can be viewed at Appendix A. The final document now links to the revised national and local strategies, considers the local impact of Covid-19, cites the opportunity for delivery through our local Health and Wellbeing Partnership and provides more detail on the overall consultation feedback. To reflect this, there has been an update to the Strategic Framework, Priorities, Vision, Aims and Objectives contained in the plan.
- 1.9 The final Strategy now has a new vision of “Reducing Inactivity in Gedling Borough”. Its revised strategic aims are:
1. Ensure Gedling Borough’s leisure centres, community hubs, sport facilities and the community and voluntary sector recover from the impact of COVID-19.
 2. Reduce inactivity by tackling inequality in Gedling Borough:
 - a. Within our ageing population
 - b. For those with a limiting illness or disability
 - c. For our children, young people and families most in need.
 - d. In neighbourhoods where inactivity exists

3. Improve access and signposting to sport and physical activity opportunities
4. Contribute to cohesive, diverse and safe communities through sport and physical activity

1.10 The Council will seek to work with its partners to deliver of these aims across three themes:

- **Active People:** resident led and co-production with established local engagement forums and communities, data and insight informed, targeting inequality, enabling behaviour change and enabling programmes for children and young people
- **Active Partnerships:** working with the whole health and social care system and community partners to enable better signposting and to empower local people to increase their activity levels.
- **Active Places:** to support the development sustainable community facilities and activities, ensuring we design these to meet local need and influence future planning decisions that encourage physical activity opportunities.

1.11 The Gedling Plan quarterly performance monitoring process will review the delivery of the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy and progress will also be reported to the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Partnership. A further refresh of all health inequalities data will also take place as part of the Council's review of its strategic Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan. This data review will inform the delivery of the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy.

2 Proposal

2.1 It is proposed that:

- Cabinet adopt the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2022-25

3 Alternative Options

3.1 The Cabinet does not adopt the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2022-2025. Gedling Borough Council does not currently have a Sport and Physical Activity Strategy and legally it is not a statutory requirement. However, agreeing this Strategy is a commitment in the Gedling Plan 2020-2023 and as a strategic document it is essential to inform investment into facilities and community programmes that support the healthy lifestyles of our residents. In addition, the Strategy is informed by significant consultation with local communities and key stakeholders at the local and national level.

- 3.2 That Cabinet approve a different Strategy. This is not recommended as this proposed strategy is based on an extensive review of data, local circumstances and stakeholder feedback.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 Should Cabinet adopt the final version of the Strategy then there may be financial implications if the Council wishes to secure investment to enhance its leisure and recreational facilities as part of delivery. The model to do so will include preparing a business case and initially seeking external funding as an opportunity to develop sustainable facilities that support our residents to be active for future years to come.
- 4.2 The Council will also use existing staffing resources to enable participation in, and development of, physical activity programmes with local communities and partners. Part of this model will be to influence the commissioning of local health services to meet the needs of the local population, to build capacity within the local community sports and voluntary sector and to inform additional external funding bids. Any external funding bids will follow the Council's external funding policy process and the financial regulations of the Council.
- 4.3 There are currently established budgets within service areas that will enable the on-going delivery and maintenance of existing wellbeing programmes and recreational, leisure and community facilities that support residents to get more active.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 There is no statutory requirement to produce a Sports and Physical Activity, however this document will enhance the Council's position to influence partnership delivery and seek external funding to encourage healthier lifestyles in our communities. Where either funding is obtained by the Council, or it seeks to contract third party organisations to support Strategy delivery, the relevant procurement or grant funding processes will be followed and legal contracts and funding or grant agreements will be established in accordance with the Council's governance framework.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 The Strategy has been developed using local health and well-being data, significant consultation with the local community and other local and national stakeholders and considers the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on our communities.
- 6.2 The Strategy aims seek to have a positive impact on certain protected characteristics based on the data and consultation analysis undertaken. In particular it seeks to address health inequalities for the ageing population,

those with limiting illness or a disability, children, young people and families most in need and targeted neighbourhoods.

- 6.3 It is acknowledged that there are some gaps in national and local insight with regard to certain protected characteristics groups and this is reflected in the Equality Impact Assessment at Appendix B. Health and wellbeing and protected characteristic data in relation to physical activity will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure positive impacts can be regularly reviewed where data indicates support may be required.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 The Sport and Physical Activity Strategy provides the opportunity to contribute to carbon reduction in the Borough. Non-formal physical activity opportunities, such walking and cycling, provide a more sustainable alternative to high carbon emission transport options and consideration of promoting these sustainable benefits from physically active travel will be considered as part of the Strategy delivery.
- 7.2 In addition, any improvements made to the Council's local leisure and recreational facilities will seek the opportunity for carbon reduction through project delivery. This may include better design or more efficient and sustainable options for plant and other equipment required to support residents to be active.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix A: Sport and Physical Activity Strategy, 2022-2025
- 8.2 Appendix B: Equality Impact Assessment

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None.

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To ensure the Council and its partners are informed and directed by local consultation and data, and other health and wellbeing insight, when seeking to support residents to get more active.
- 10.2 Supporting residents to get more physically active has a significant positive impact on the physical and mental wellbeing of residents. This in turn can offer financial benefits for both the local economy through participation, but also reduce the long-term financial strain on local health services.
- 10.3 An adopted Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will enhance any external funding applications that the Council, and its statutory and community partners, seek in future for the development of local leisure facilities and

physical activity opportunities for local residents.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by: Paul Adcock

Date: 22/11/21

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by: Francesca Whyley

Date: 22/11/21

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

Sport & Physical Activity Strategy

Gedling Borough Council

2022 – 2025



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1 ABOUT GEDLING BOROUGH

- 1.1.1 Gedling Borough Council (GBC) is committed to ensuring our residents are given the opportunity to engage in sport and physical activity. We believe that supporting our communities in the Borough to get more active is fundamental to the Council's ambition of "Serving people Improving Lives" set out in the Gedling Plan (2020-2023). The Plan is built on the following themes:
- Cohesive, Diverse and Safe Communities
 - High Performing Council
 - Vibrant Economy
 - Sustainable Environment and
 - Healthy Lifestyles.
- 1.1.2 Our Borough is home to 118,200 residents with a mixture of affluent suburbs and former industrial towns and villages where the deprivation levels are high and opportunities are infrequent. It is a mix of urban and rural areas with around 80% of our residents living in the Greater Nottingham suburbs of Arnold, Carlton and Netherfield. The remaining residents live in a number of villages including Burton Joyce, Calverton and Ravenshead.
- 1.1.3 Gedling has a rich cultural heritage based in industry, literature, the arts, nature and agriculture. Newstead Village, Bestwood Village, Linby, Calverton and Gedling Village are all former mining communities. The Netherfield and Colwick area is famous for its former railway heritage, Arnold for the Home Brewery and Mapperley and Carlton for its Brickmaking.
- 1.1.4 However, the proud past of Gedling is also part of the story facing today's Borough; inequalities have emerged out of the demise of key industries. Pockets of deprivation have existed in the communities of Newstead, Bestwood, Calverton, Gedling Village and Arnold following the closure of coal mining sites and Netherfield also suffered economic disadvantage when its railways depots closed.
- 1.1.5 The Borough does has some of the most beautiful and accessible countryside in Nottinghamshire with the Dumbles, Netherfield Lagoons, Stoke Bardolph estate and four country parks. The Council manages a range parks play areas; these are accessible to our residents and provide free opportunities to be active. We have a broad range of venues acting as community hubs for local people. The Council has four local leisure centres offering health and fitness and swimming and a further centre is provided by Ravenshead Parish Council.
- 1.1.6 Based upon the 2017/18 Active Lives survey, 63.7% of adults participate in sport and active recreation for 30 minutes three times per week, above the national average. However, 24.1% of adults in Gedling are inactive, undertaking less than 30 minutes of physical activity each week.
- 1.1.7 The Council has maintained investment in sport and leisure despite reductions in government grant to the Council over the recent years. It is looking at an investment plan to modernise its sport and leisure facilities to ensure that they are fit for purpose for the next generation.

- 1.1.8 Gedling has continued to invest in its award-winning parks including Arnot Hill Park with its play facilities, bowling green, skate park and ball courts; and Gedling Country Park with 580 acres of open space, footpaths and wildlife.
- 1.1.9 Development activity is based on outreach programmes in local communities by the Council co-producing targeted health and wellbeing support for residents alongside its partners and community stakeholders.
- 1.1.10 We have undertaken substantial consultation for this Strategy including:
- Residents survey
 - Sport England
 - Active Notts
 - Core National Governing Bodies
 - Local schools
 - Nottinghamshire County Council Public Health, Adult Social Care and Children's Services
 - Greater Nottingham Clinical Commissioning Partnership
- 1.1.11 This new Sport and Physical Activity Strategy, covering the period 2022 to 2025, provides a clear direction for the Council to work in partnership to support healthy lifestyles in the community by reducing levels of inactivity amongst its residents.

2 WHY DOES GEDLING BOROUGH NEED A SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY STRATEGY?

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Council and its partners recognise that the Borough has good capacity to deliver physical activity opportunities through its sport and leisure facilities, open spaces, schools, and parishes. However, a sustainable approach to maintaining and developing these physical community assets is required as the local area faces a challenging economic climate in the coming years.

2.1.2 The Borough also faces significant health inequalities highlighted by the life expectancy gap between its deprived and more affluent neighbourhoods, the proportion of residents with a disability and social isolation due to either age, social connectivity or mental health conditions. In the face of increasingly scarce resources for public services, the Council and its partners want to ensure that services are focused in areas that will make the most difference to local people. Crucially the nation and the Borough face some significant public health challenges which physical activity can play a key role in addressing.

2.2 Key Health Issues for Gedling

2.2.1 There are a number of key health issues where increased physical activity can play a part in addressing as shown in Figure 1:

Figure 1: Health Issues in Gedling¹

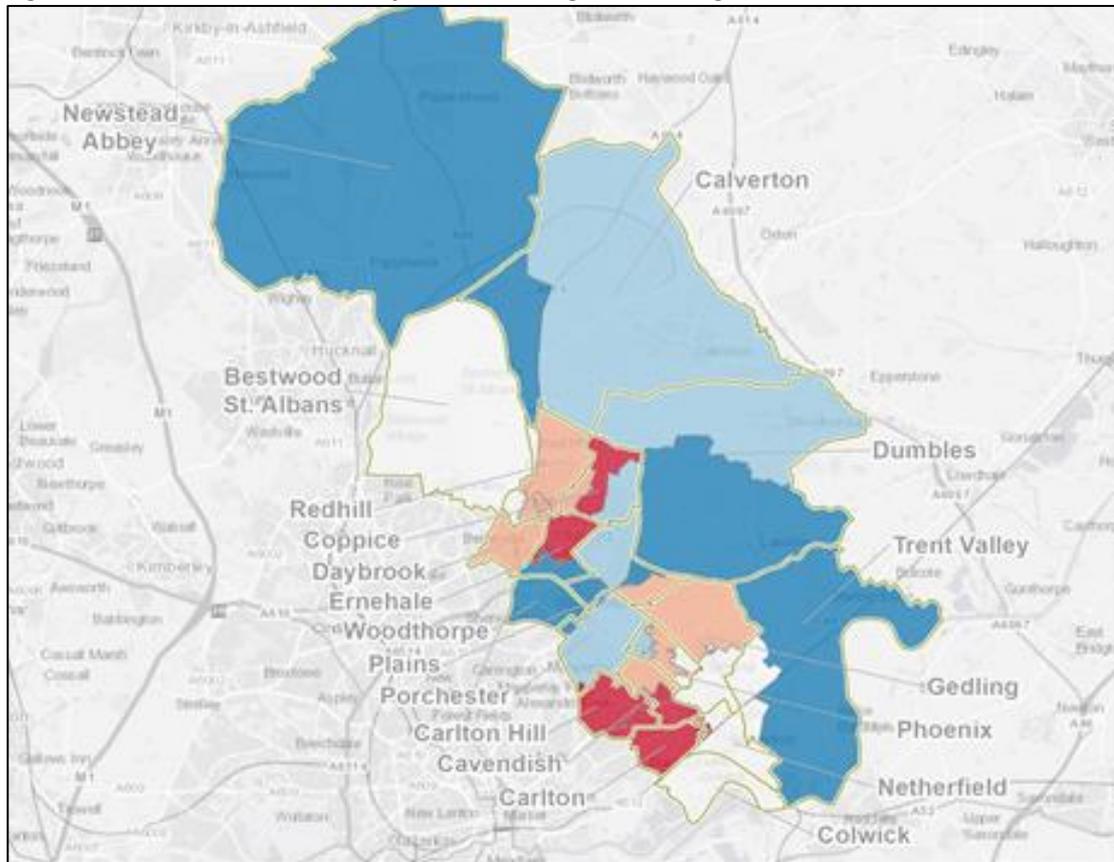


2.2.2 There are particular wards within Gedling that have lower than average levels of physical activity. These are highlighted in the red/light red zones on Figure 2. In these areas 24.6%

¹ Sources: Health and Social Care Information Centre NCMP (2016). Gedling Health Profile (2019), Public Health England. Notts JSNA. Sport England Active Lives Data.

or more or residents are inactive (undertaking less than 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity each week).

Figure 2: Wards Where Inactivity Levels are High in Gedling



2.2.3 The Council will be reviewing its strategic Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan during 2022. This will include an update of the data informing the Borough's health and wellbeing needs. In addition, health, wellbeing and physical activity data will be reviewed on an annual basis. These updates will further support the delivery of this strategy.

2.3 The Cost of Inactivity

2.3.1 The cost of inactivity to public services in Gedling is substantial. Physical activity is proven to be beneficial to the prevention of cancer, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes and coronary heart disease. There are also substantial benefits of physical activity on mental health and wellbeing.

2.3.2 Figure 3 provides an estimate of the cost of physical inactivity in Gedling undertaken by Sport England and The British Heart Foundation in 2010/11. While this provides a useful baseline on the costs to the health system of inactivity, it can be assumed that these costs have risen significantly since then in real terms.

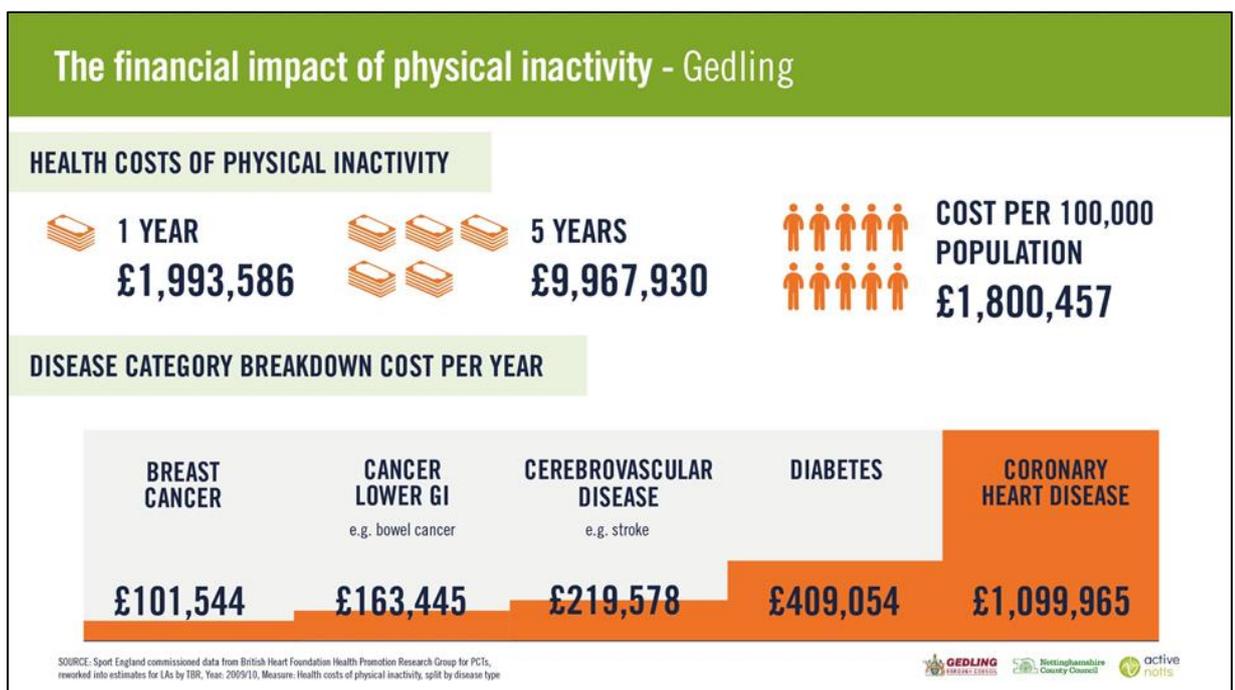
2.4 Impact of Covid-19

2.4.1 Since March 2020, the Borough's population and its leisure facilities and sporting activities have been significantly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. It is expected that this impact will have been most acute across disadvantaged groups and areas of higher deprivation,

who have been hardest hit due to their health condition, social isolation, economic circumstances or their ethnicity. This has made it more difficult for these groups to be active.

- 2.4.2 Active Notts in its “Making Our Move” Strategy 2021 has identified that young people are not enjoying physical activity as much and feel less confident and competent to partake. Equally, inequalities have widened in terms of disability and mental health.
- 2.4.3 Local community facilities have suffered from enforced closure for long periods meaning significant losses of income, combined with high maintenance costs, which has challenged their long-term sustainability.
- 2.4.4 This new strategy will be key to the Borough’s tackling inequalities focus, determining how we can support our ageing population, isolated young people and other priority communities to get physically active as they learn to live with Covid-19. It will also determine how this can be achieved in the most sustainable way directing a cost-effective modernisation agenda for the Council’s leisure facilities and a community asset development model to build the capacity within wider community settings.

Figure 3: Financial Impact of Inactivity in Gedling



2.5 Uniting the Movement

- 2.5.1 In 2021 Sport England has developed a new 10 year vision “Uniting the Movement” to transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity. This sets out a national plan for greater equality, inclusivity and more connected communities where people live happier, healthier and more fulfilled lives (Uniting the Movement, Sport England, 2021).
- 2.5.2 Sport England seeks to invest in sport and physical activity to remove the barriers to be active and to tackle inequalities. While continuing to support the formal sporting

infrastructure in society, investment will now go further unlocking the potential of other sectors to enable communities to get active. This strategy will be guided by “Uniting the Movement” building its action planning on Covid-19 recovery, connecting communities, advocating positive experiences for young people, integration with health and social care partners and supporting sustainable places for local people to be active.

- 2.5.3 Active Notts are a key partner for Gedling, acting as our local Active Partnership. Its purpose is to connect, influence, collaborate and enable opportunities for people to be physically active as part of their everyday life.
- 2.5.4 There are 43 Active Partnerships across England. Each organisation in this network has a strong understanding of the needs and issues in their own area, with their focus being on inactive people and under-represented groups. Active Partnerships think tactically about creating chances to get active which achieve the health, social and economic outcomes in the government’s Sporting Future strategy (www.sportengland.org/campaigns-and-our-work/active-partnerships).
- 2.5.5 In 2021, Active Notts has developed a shared local vision for Uniting the Movement across Nottinghamshire:
 - “Making Our Move: Together, we will address inequality and empower everyone to be active in a way that works for them.”
- 2.5.6 This vision is based on the principles of “Working together”, “Local action” and “Creating lasting change”. Figure 4 highlights the importance of being active and the benefits to both our health and nation’s economy (Active Notts, 2021). This Strategy seeks to work alongside Active Notts in delivering “Making Our Move” within Gedling Borough.

Figure 4: Being active: Why it’s important, Active Notts, 2021



2.6 Gedling Health and Wellbeing Partnership

- 2.6.1 The Council and its partners have adopted a coordinated model of collaboration to support delivery of the key health and wellbeing strategies for Gedling Borough, the NHS Integrated Care System and the Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board. This Partnership adopts a whole systems community centred wellbeing approach to integrating health and wellbeing programmes. The ultimate aim is to act efficiently and effectively to improve the health and wellbeing of Gedling residents and to reduce inequalities across the Borough. This strategy seeks to inform that partnership as the key vehicle for co-production and co-design with our partners and communities.

3 WHAT ARE RESIDENTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS TELLING US?

3.1 Sport and Physical Activity Consultation

- 3.1.1 During 2019 the Council undertook consultation with a variety of stakeholders which has directly informed the development of this Sport and Physical Activity Strategy.
- 3.1.2 Key external stakeholders were as follows: Sport England, Active Notts, core National Governing Bodies, Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC), local Schools and Jigsaw Homes. Key internal stakeholders were GBC planning department and parks and open spaces department.
- 3.1.3 Consultation via focus groups was undertaken by the Council. Three group sessions were held: A Seniors Council, Newstead Youth Club and a joint Youth and Seniors Council. The key areas for discussion at these focus groups were:
- Participants' understanding of "sport" and "physical activity"
 - Their current and desired levels of activity, perceptions of healthy levels of physical activity
 - Barriers to being more physically active
 - Motivations for being physically active
 - Enablers and opportunities to encourage physical activity.
- 3.1.4 The Council hosted and distributed an online survey through their communications network asking local residents to contribute their insight and views to the development of a sport and physical activity strategy. The aim of the survey was to seek feedback from residents on their own levels of physical activity, the barriers that may prevent local people from being more physically active and their perceptions of GBC's existing facilities and service provision. 622 residents responded.
- 3.1.5 Engagement was also undertaken with local sports clubs via an online questionnaire to seek their views on current opportunities for sport and physical activity in the local area and how any challenges can be overcome in the future.

3.2 Gedling Borough Young People Survey

- 3.2.1 The Council undertook an on-line winter survey of its young people from December 2020 to February 2021, most of which was during the national Covid-19 lockdown. 236 young people responded to the survey and key findings included:
- 61% of young people felt positive about their physical health; 44% felt positive about their mental health
 - 44% of young people felt they were not able to access support for their physical health
 - 56% of young people felt they were not able to access support for their mental health

3.3 Leisure Centre Covid-19 Survey

3.3.1 The Council undertook a survey of its leisure centre customers in May 2021 to gauge some insight prior to re-opening following Covid-19 closure restrictions. 853 people responded and the main findings included:

- 57% were less active during Covid-19 lockdown
- 65% said they would use the leisure centres the same; 23% said they would use them more
- 55% said they would value their leisure centre more
- 44% said they would allocate more time for health and wellbeing through being active
- 63% felt guidance and support from leisure centre staff as very important
- 44% said they were prepared to spend more money to get active
- 51% said they missed motivation from class and gym instructors most.

3.4 Consultation Findings

3.4.1 Key highlights from the consultations undertaken are shown in Figure 4. The Sport and Physical Activity Strategy is informed by the findings from these consultations.

Figure 4 Consultation Highlights

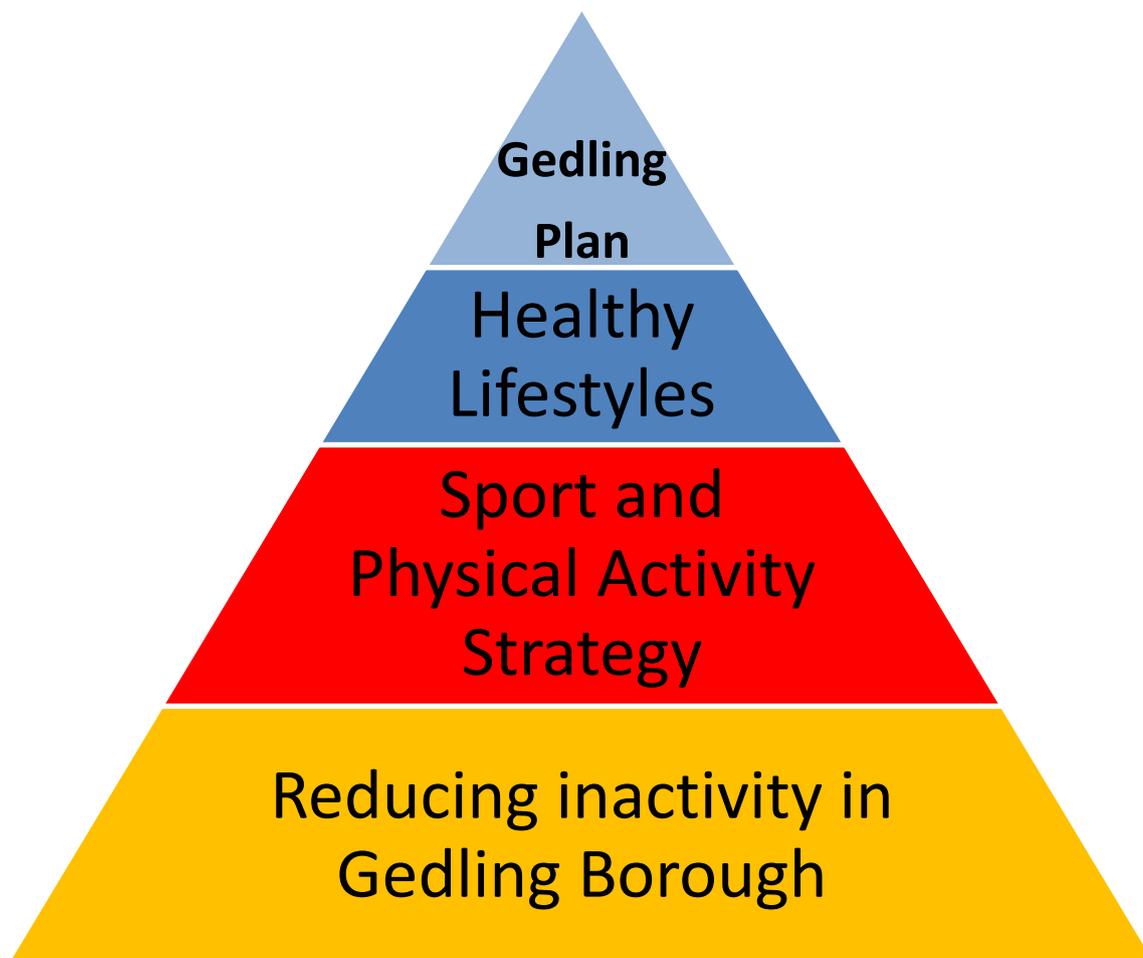
Residents and Focus Groups
<p>Most residents want to be more active</p> <p>Most female participation is in non-formal sport and fitness</p> <p>Cost a barrier to using sport and leisure facilities for some</p> <p>Local facilities rated as good</p> <p>Higher than average levels of inactivity amongst those with a disability and females</p> <p>Signposting of facilities and activities need to be tailored to residents needs</p> <p>Reasons for getting active include health benefits, but also fun</p> <p>Males a gap in consultation</p> <p>Physical disability and frailty affecting confidence to get active</p> <p>Some residents lack suitable transport to access leisure facilities</p> <p>Young people not able to access support for physical and mental health</p>
Sports Clubs
<p>Local sports clubs require enhanced facilities</p> <p>Support to recruit coaches and volunteers</p>
Partners
<p>Reducing inactivity and tackling health inequalities are local key priorities</p> <p>Killisick, Newstead and Netherfield are key local areas for intervention</p> <p>Gaps in consultation included disability groups, local schools and parish councils</p> <p>Physical disability and frailty affecting confidence</p>
National Governing Bodies (NGB)
<p>Potential growth sports for Gedling include basketball, boxing, handball, netball and tennis</p> <p>British Cycling a gap in consultation</p>
Gedling Borough Council Service Areas
<p>Potential recreational routes identified on former railway lines in the Gedling/Netherfield and Calverton/Bestwood areas</p> <p>Local Planning process informed by a Health Impact checklist</p> <p>Potential for future housing development sites in Arnold to connect with the proposed Gedling Heritage Way walking route</p>

4 WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR GEDLING BOROUGH?

4.1 Strategic Framework

- 4.1.1 The Sport and Physical Strategy links into the Council’s strategic framework and Gedling Plan (2020-2023) as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Strategic Framework



4.2 Strategic Priorities

- 4.2.1 The Gedling Plan 2020-23 sets out two strategic priorities that direct this Strategy, “Cohesive, Diverse and Safe Communities” and “Healthy Lifestyles”. These aim to promote strong, resilient communities and reduce hardship and inequality and to promote the health and wellbeing of our residents. Key actions in the plan include:
1. Promote and encourage pride, good citizenship and participation.
 2. Reduce poverty and inequality and provide support to the most vulnerable.
 3. Improve social mobility and life chances.
 4. Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and fear of crime.
 5. Improve health and wellbeing to reduce health inequalities.
 6. Support physically active lifestyles.

7. Increase recreational activities.
8. Reduce levels of loneliness and isolation.

4.2.2 Following consultation, a vision for Sport and Physical Activity in Gedling Borough has been developed:

“Reducing Inactivity in Gedling Borough”

4.2.3 This vision is consistent with national policy and can encompass all aspects of physical activity including sport, health and fitness, walking and cycling.

4.2.4 Based on the insight and consultation the Council has developed strategic aims for sport and physical activity. Table 1 sets out these aims and why they are important.

Table 1: Strategic Aims – Sport and Physical Activity Strategy

Strategic Aims	Why this is important in Gedling Borough?
<p>1) Ensure Gedling Borough’s leisure centres, community hubs, sport facilities and the community and voluntary sector recover from the impact of Covid-19.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inactivity levels and social isolation has increased during the Covid-19 crisis • Healthy physically active people are more resilient to the virus • Leisure facilities and sporting activities have been significantly affected by Covid-19 • Residents need access to facilities and programmes to help them become more active • Local sports clubs require enhanced facilities
<p>2) Reduce inactivity by tackling inequality in Gedling Borough:</p> <p>a. Within our ageing population</p> <p>b. For those with a limiting illness or disability</p> <p>c. For our children, young people and families most in need.</p> <p>d. In neighbourhoods where inactivity exists</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of Covid-19 has been most acute across disadvantaged groups and areas of higher deprivation. Inequalities have widened in terms of disability and mental health. • Young people feel less confident about physical activity as since the pandemic and many feel they are unable to access support for their physical health • Obesity and related illnesses such as diabetes and heart disease are now affecting more people in the Borough • Diabetes and heart disease are major causes of premature death • The cost to the NHS of treating these illnesses is significant • Regular exercise as part of a healthy lifestyle is proven to reduce the risk of obesity and its associated illnesses • There are a number of local communities that do not have access to, or engage with physical activity opportunities, such as leisure facilities • There are groups where exercise participation is comparatively low, and the Council and its partners need to take a targeted approach • Cost is a barrier for some communities • The obesity levels of children in the Borough rises as they progress through primary school • Young people face a potentially more sedentary lifestyle as they are unlikely to have physically active jobs and leisure time revolves more around information technology related pass times such as social media and electronic games

Strategic Aims	Why this is important in Gedling Borough?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obesity at an early age is likely to bring forward related illnesses • Gedling has an ageing population • Accidents due to falls amongst older people can be reduced through specific physical activity • Physical disability and frailty is affecting confidence to get active • Physical activity can sustain and improve the quality of life of older people and has social and wellbeing benefits • Life expectancy is lower in the most deprived areas than in the least deprived areas • Physical inactivity is higher than average amongst those with a disability and females • Males, schools, disability groups and parish councils were a gap in consultation and will need further exploration
<p>3) Improve access and signposting to sport and physical activity opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Borough benefits from a good physical activity infrastructure that includes indoor and outdoor provision which has capacity for more users • Consultation revealed a need for better signposting towards activity opportunities • Modern expectations are for better electronically sourced information for services • Some communities have faced digital exclusion during the Covid-19 pandemic • Some residents lack suitable transport to access leisure facilities
<p>4) Contribute to cohesive, diverse and safe communities through sport and physical activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport and physical activity can be a fun and a way for meeting friends and connecting with more diverse communities • Clubs and groups that are local and sustainable are formed on the back of sport and physical activity • Local sports clubs need support to recruit coaches and volunteers • Community safety and anti-social behaviour can be addressed through diversionary activities, particularly for young people • Sport and physical activity groups can be beneficial for mental health and reducing isolation. • Potential for growth in some sports.

Strategic Aims	Why this is important in Gedling Borough?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="767 376 1465 450">• Further engagement with British Cycling required as a gap in the consultation

5 ACTION PLAN THEMES

5.1 Delivering the Strategy

5.1.1 In order to achieve the strategic aims, the Council and partners will develop an action plan across three themes:

- Active People
- Active Partnerships
- Active Places.

5.1.2 Table 2 lists the objectives identified within each theme that will inform our action plan development.

5.1.3 Our actions and work programmes will be evaluated and monitored by relevant performance indicators and by the telling the story of our achievements and outcomes for Gedling Borough residents through case studies linked to the objectives.

Table 2: Action Plan Themes

Active People Objectives
1. To increase physical activity levels amongst people living in the least active areas of the Borough.
2. To increase physical activity levels amongst groups of people where inactivity inequalities are the greatest e.g. those with a disability, older people and the most vulnerable families.
3. To adopt a resident-led and insight-led approach to developing, delivering and monitoring the impact of the strategy.
4. To advocate a greater use of innovation and technology in interventions that are designed to increase physical activity.
5. To adopt and champion a community centred well-being approach to improving health outcomes.
6. To facilitate long term behaviour change through improving awareness of the benefits and local opportunities to be active.
7. To enable a strengthened community by giving them a voice, by listening and by considering their needs when planning and shaping work.
8. To co-produce work programmes with local engagement forums and communities, responding to, providing direction and influencing change as appropriate.
9. To co-produce a programme of activities and play for children and young people that advocates lifelong approach to staying active.

Active Partnerships Objectives
1. To improve the reach and impact of Leisure Centres and Community Facilities on increasing physical activity through a whole system approach.

Active Partnerships Objectives

2. To encourage residents to take an active role in their communities to promote the benefits of and create opportunities for physical activity.
3. To tackle inactivity using effective local networks which engage with and empower local people to increase their activity levels.
4. Increase capacity for GBC to work in partnership and enable communities.
4. To adopt an integrated whole system approach to agency and sector working from strategic to neighbourhood level.

Active Places Objectives

1. To increase physical activity in all parks and open spaces, as safe places for residents.
2. To positively influence planning developments to support increased physical activity.
3. To support and advocate for communities to enjoy safer cycling opportunities.
6. To deliver and enable recovery of the Borough active places following the Covid-19 crisis.
7. To transform the Council's leisure facility stock to provide a modern service that is sustainable.
8. To maximise use of physical community assets, particularly in target locations, by target audiences.
9. To ensure leisure facilities are sustainable, efficient and effective at increasing participation by inactive people.
10. To ensure we creatively consider the design and use of our parks and open spaces, leisure centres and community hubs as places to be active.



Head office

The Sport, Leisure and Culture Consultancy
Freshmill, Delta House, 16 Bridge Road
Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 1BY,
United Kingdom

01444 459927

info@slc.uk.com

www.slc.uk.com

December 2020

SLC was established in 2009.

Working alongside core cities, metropolitan councils, borough and district councils, we support active communities.



Appendix A: Equality Impact Assessment

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Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:	Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2022-2025				
The main objective of the Strategy	<p>The Strategy has a vision of “Reducing Inactivity in Gedling Borough”. Its strategic aims are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure Gedling Borough’s leisure centres, community hubs, sport facilities and the community and voluntary sector recover from the impact of COVID-19. 2. Reduce inactivity by tackling inequality in Gedling Borough: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within our ageing population b. For those with a limiting illness or disability c. For our children, young people and families most in need. d. In neighbourhoods where inactivity exists 3. Improve access and signposting to sport and physical activity opportunities 4. Contribute to cohesive, diverse and safe communities through sport and physical activity 				
<p>What impact will this Sport and Physical Activity Strategy have on the following groups? The Strategy is based on local health and well-being data, significant consultation with the local community and other local and national stakeholders and considers the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on our communities. The delivery of the strategy will include a review and update local data and insight about our local communities to ensure the local needs of all our protected characteristic groups continue to be considered and supported.</p>					
Please use only ‘Yes’ where applicable		Negative	Positive	Neutral	Comments
<u>Gender</u>	External		Yes		The Strategy considers the levels of activity for males and females in the local community drawing the local consultation undertaken and health and wellbeing data, including that

Appendix A: Equality Impact Assessment

					<p>from Sport England's Active Lives Survey.</p> <p>The consultation has comprehensively informed of the needs and activity interests of local women. It is acknowledged that the response rate from males was lower, however Active Lives data provides us with up to date data on levels of inactivity amongst men in Gedling. Up to date data and further community engagement will shape and target delivery and services.</p>
	Internal		Yes		<p>The Council has a workplace health scheme which encourages and supports staff to lead healthier lifestyles. Much of the signposting of activities and facilities and messaging about getting active developed by the Strategy delivery will be targeted at staff too.</p>
<u>Gender Reassignment</u>	External		Yes		<p>Data and insight on gender reassignment and physical activity levels is more limited, even at a national level. The Council has reinforced the need to ensure that its staff are trained on the application of the Equality Act 2010 across all protected characteristics, as part of the recent adoption of its new Equality Framework and Action Plan.</p>

Appendix A: Equality Impact Assessment

	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Age</u>	External		Yes		There has been targeted consultation and review of physical activity data in relation to different age groups as part of Strategy development. The Strategy aims specifically to target the ageing population and children and young people.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Marriage and civil partnership</u>	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
<u>Disability</u>	External		Yes		19% of consultation respondents reported having a disability and this group had some of the lowest levels of activity. The feedback from these respondents, and from the Active Lives Survey and other health and wellbeing data, has been used to inform the Strategy. The Strategy aims specifically to target those with a limiting illness or disability.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Race & Ethnicity</u>	External		Yes		10% of the consultation respondents reported as being from other ethnic backgrounds to White British and these recipients reported

Appendix A: Equality Impact Assessment

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 66</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Sexual Orientation</u></p>					higher levels of physical activity compared to other protected characteristics groups. This feedback, and data from the Active Lives Survey and other health and wellbeing indicators, have been used to inform the Strategy. Wider work to engage with all protected characteristics groups in the community as part of the Council's equalities work programme will be used to inform and further enhance Strategy delivery.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
	External		Yes		Local and national data on physical activity levels amongst LGBTQ+ communities is not well established. Sport England's Uniting the Movement Strategy commits to supporting LGBTQ+ people to get more active through greater research and projects. Published reports such as Sport England's "Pride Sport: Sport, physical activity and LGBT", 2016, and the new datasets within the national Active Lives Survey relating to gay, lesbian, bisexual and other sexual orientation groups will be considered as part of our ongoing review of Strategy delivery.

Appendix A: Equality Impact Assessment

	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Religion or Belief (or no Belief)</u>	External		Yes		Physical activity data relating to religious groups is limited nationally, although Sport England reports those who state they have no religion are more likely to physically active. Wider work to engage with protected characteristics groups in the community as part of the Council's equalities work programme will be used to inform and further enhance Strategy delivery in this regard.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Pregnancy & Maternity</u>	External		Yes		The Strategy aims to specifically target children and young people and families in need. Through the development of activity, such as local family hubs in the Borough, with local children's and families services there will be greater opportunities to understand the healthy lifestyles barriers within our targeted communities.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
Other Groups (e.g. any other vulnerable groups,	External		Yes		The Strategy has been developed considering a range of data based on health inequality and considered the geographical areas of most

Appendix A: Equality Impact Assessment

<p>rural isolation, deprived areas, low income staff etc.)</p> <p>Please state the group/s:</p> <p>Existing user groups Low income groups Those with a health condition</p>					<p>need in the Borough. Its aims to specifically target neighbourhoods where inactivity exists and those with a limiting illness.</p>
	Internal		Yes		<p>See Internal comments above – under Gender.</p>
<p>Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?</p>	Yes				<p>A strategic aim of the Strategy is to reduce inactivity by tackling inequality in the Borough. This includes positively targeting specific groups according to their age, vulnerability, disability or geography.</p>
<p>Is there an opportunity to mitigate or alleviate any such impacts?</p>	Yes				<p>Strategy delivery will include the constant review and refresh of data on local communities. This will enable the Council to understand how need is changing over time amongst all protected characteristic groups and where necessary consider any support required.</p>
<p>Are there any gaps in information available (e.g. evidence) so that a complete assessment of different impacts is not possible?</p>	Yes				<p>Data and consultation findings have been used to inform the Strategy. However, this assessment recognises some gaps in data in relation to gender reassignment, sexual orientation and religion and belief. The Council will continually assess opportunities for local engagement with certain groups as part of its Equality Framework delivery and review improvements in national physical activity data regarding these groups.</p>

Appendix A: Equality Impact Assessment

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

Planned Actions	Timeframe	Success Measure	Responsible Officer
Review of health and wellbeing and protected characteristic data in relation to physical activity	Annual	Annual reporting of insight to inform future plan and strategy development	Lance Juby, Head of Communities and Leisure
Assess opportunities for local engagement with certain groups as part of the Council's Equality Framework delivery	Annual	Annual reporting of insight to inform future plan and strategy development	Lance Juby, Head of Communities and Leisure

page 6

Authorisation and Review	
Completing Officer	Lance Juby
Authorising Director	Alice Davey
Date	19 November 2021
Review date (if applicable)	

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/21
Date: 13th December 2021
Author: Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 Monitoring Officer

Wards Affected

Borough-wide

Purpose

To provide Members with information on the monies collected through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 Planning Obligations, how they are administrated and future expenditure priorities in relation to the monies collected.

To seek approval for the publication of the Infrastructure Funding Statement for 2020/21 attached in Appendix A.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) **Cabinet notes the report.**
- 2) **Cabinet agrees to the publication of the Infrastructure Funding Statement for 2020/21 as detailed at Appendix A.**

1 Background

- 1.1 Members will be aware that the Council can secure financial contributions and non-monetary contributions from developments through Section 106 Planning Obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). These contributions are to be expended on infrastructure within the Borough to mitigate against the impacts of local development.
- 1.2 On the 1st September 2019, the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019 were published which introduced a new requirement into the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (“the Regulations”) for all Charging Authorities to publish an annual document, known as the “Infrastructure Funding Statement”, before the 31st December each calendar year. This document must include an “Infrastructure List” listing the infrastructure or types of infrastructure the authority intends will be or may be wholly or partly funded by CIL, a “CIL Report” in relation to the previous financial year, and a “Section 106 Report” about planning obligations in relation to the previous financial year. The document must be published on the Council’s website.
- 1.3 The attached Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/21 at Appendix A includes details of the amount of CIL receipts received, expended and retained for the financial year 2020/21 (“the reported year”), a breakdown of cumulative CIL receipts since its adoption in 2015 and details of demand notices issued during the reported year. It also provides detail of CIL passed to parish councils.

- 1.4 The Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/21 at Appendix A also provides an update on financial contributions collected through Section 106 Planning Obligations, including details of new planning obligations which were agreed upon during the reported year, the amount of money which was received during the reported year, the monies which have either been allocated or expended within the reported year and the amount of monies retained at the end of the reported year. The report also gives a breakdown of any non-monetary obligations.
- 1.5 In accordance with the Regulations an Infrastructure List is included at the end of the report to detail future infrastructure projects and how they will likely be funded through Planning Obligations. This Infrastructure List is taken from the Regulation 123 List which was adopted as part of the Charging Schedule by Gedling Borough Council on the 16th October 2015.
- 1.6 Nottinghamshire County Council, as a Charging Authority are also required to draft and publish an annual Infrastructure Funding Statement to report on any contributions received through planning obligations. Nottinghamshire County Council are the Charging and Collecting Authority in relation to Education Contributions for developments within Gedling Borough.

2 Proposals

- 2.1 The Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/21 at Appendix A has been prepared taking into account the requirements of the Regulations. It is proposed that members note the Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/21 at Appendix A and approve publication of the Statement on the Council's website in accordance with the Regulations.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 The Council is required to prepare and publish an Infrastructure Funding Statement under Regulation 121A of the Regulations before the end of the calendar year. The content of the Statement at Appendix A is accurate and is as prescribed in the Regulations, if Members did not approve the publication of the Statement, this would be contrary to the Regulations.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 Failure to correctly identify and deliver on the S106 schemes would mean that contributions including any indexation may have to be paid back to the developer.
- 4.2 This report does not alter the amount of money that can be collected from developments through the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or Section 106 Planning Obligations.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 To comply with the requirements of The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 an Infrastructure Funding Statement for the annual year 2020/21 must be published before 31st December 2021. The Statement must include the information set out in Regulation 121A and the relevant schedules detailed therein.

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: Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/21 Annual Report

9 Background Papers

9.1 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 monies generated through the Community Infrastructure Levy and collected through Section 106 Planning Obligations.

10.2 To ensure an up to date Infrastructure Funding Statement is published in accordance with The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date: 18th November 2021

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date: 18th November 2021

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

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**Gedling Borough Council
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/21

Published December 2021

1 INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Gedling Borough Council Infrastructure Funding Statement. This statement sets out this year's income and expenditure relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 (s106) Agreements.

As a result of the changes made by the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019, Local Authorities are required to produce Infrastructure Funding Statements on an annual basis.

Income collected from the CIL and / or s106 (collectively known as 'planning obligations' or 'developer contributions') is used to help fund the provision of infrastructure which is necessary to support and enable development and growth within the Borough.

Sections 2 and 3 of this statement will provide details of the progress in relation to the collection and expenditure of income generated through the CIL and s106 respectively for the last financial year.

Section 4 sets out the planned future expenditure of income generated through these mechanisms over the next reporting period.

1.1 Community Infrastructure Levy & Section 106 Agreements

The Community Infrastructure Levy is a tariff-based charge on the development of new floorspace within the borough. Monies collected through the CIL can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure (e.g. roads, medical practices and the provision of open space) that is required to meet the future growth needs of the borough.

The Gedling Borough Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule was approved by Full Council on 15th July 2015 and came into effect on 16th October 2015. Planning applications decided on or after 16th October 2015 may therefore be subject to CIL.

Section 106 agreements are private agreements, made between local authorities and developers, which can be attached to a planning permission to ensure that a certain development that may otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms, meets the local planning authorities policy requirements. Typical forms of Section 106 Obligations include:

- Site-specific financial contribution;
- Non-financial obligations; and
- Provision of on-site affordable housing.

1.2 Summary of Headlines within Statement

Table 1. Key Headlines from the Statement. (to the nearest £)

Summary of CIL Receipts

A total of £561,706 in CIL receipts were collected during the financial year 2020/21.

A total of £1,671,994 receipts were retained at the end of the financial year 2020/21. Of this, £1,666,897 is to be used towards the provision of Strategic Infrastructure within the Borough, whilst £5,097 remains for Infrastructure projects identified through the Neighbourhood portion of the CIL.

A total of £45,305 was passed to Local Parishes during 2020/21 in accordance with Regulations 59A.

A total of £28,085 was allocated to cover the administrative costs of implementing and monitoring the CIL during 2020/21.

Summary of Section 106 Contributions

During the 2020/21 financial year £639,795 was collected in capital contributions through Section 106 Obligations. £43,232 was collected in revenue contributions during the same period.

A total of £98,014 capital and £29,755 revenue contributions have been spent on infrastructure within Gedling Borough Council during the 2020/21 financial year.

At the end of the financial year 2020/21, £2,381,938 of capital contributions and £163,831 of revenue contributions were retained by Gedling Borough Council.

2 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY

The amount of CIL payable depends on where the development is located within the borough, the type of use the development comprises of, and the net additional increase in floorspace (£ per Sqm).

Gedling Borough Council's Charging Schedule currently identifies two different types of Uses which are liable for the CIL. Retail development chargeable by a flat rate across the borough whilst new residential development is split into three different zones. The Charging Schedule and Map of the different zones are available to view from our website at <https://www.gedling.gov.uk/cil/>.

Alongside the Charging Schedule Gedling Borough Council also adopted a Regulation 123 List in accordance with the regulations in force at the time. Expenditure of the Strategic CIL receipt was approved for the following infrastructure projects:

- The Gedling Access Road (GAR);
- Secondary School Contributions for Gedling Colliery / Chase Farm and Top Wighay Farm strategic sites; and
- The Gedling Country Park Visitors Centre.

Unlike Section 106 Agreements, the CIL payable is a fixed rate which is mandatory and non-negotiable. The charge becomes payable upon the commencement of development.

2.1 CIL Income

Table 2 below provides an annual cumulative total of all CIL receipts since Gedling Borough Council first adopted the CIL in 2015. A breakdown of these receipts is provided in greater detail further into the report.

Table 2. Cumulative Total CIL Receipts Retained (to the nearest £)

Year	Income
2015/16	£0
2016/17	£36,171
2017/18	£420,148
2018/19	£1,038,139
2019/20	£1,276,677
2020/21	£1,671,994

Gedling Borough Council adopted the CIL on 16th October 2015. In accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019, any planning application which was determined prior to this date is not chargeable. It is for this reason, along with a gap between the granting of permission and implemented, that no receipts were collected during the 2015/16 financial year.

2.2 Breakdown of CIL for 2020/21

During the reported year 2020/21, 15 Demand Notices were issued totalling £1,524,665 in CIL Receipts. To date £968,852 of these receipts have been collected. The remaining sums will be collecting in accordance with the relevant payment plans as approved in the Councils Charging Schedule. The collection of the remaining sums from these Demand Notices will be reported in future Infrastructure Funding Statements in accordance with relevant payment policies.

During the reported year 2020/21 there has been a total of £561,706 collected in CIL receipts from across 14 different developments. A summary of the receipts collected during the year is detailed in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Annual Breakdown of CIL Receipts 2020/21 (1st April 2020 - 31st March 2021)

Total Receipts Collected	£561,706
Neighbourhood Portion of CIL Receipts	£96,262
Strategic Element of CIL Receipts	£437,359
Administration Element of CIL Receipts	£28,085
Receipts Passed to Local Parishes	£45,305
Receipts Awarded to Non-Parish Neighbourhood Projects	£93,000.00
CIL Receipts Retained at End of Year	£1,671,994

Of the receipts which were collected during 2020/21, £437,359 is to be spent on strategic infrastructure projects that were identified on the Infrastructure List (previously Regulation 123 List), while £96,262 is to be spent in the locality it was collected as part of the neighbourhood portion of the CIL.

In accordance with Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019, a total of £45,305 worth of CIL Receipts have been passed directly to the Local Parishes from where they were collected.

£28,085 (5%) worth of receipts has been set aside to cover the administration costs of operating the CIL as permitted by the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019.

During the financial year 20/21, projects which were identified as suitable for funding through the Neighbourhood portion of the CIL, in accordance with Regulation 59F of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019, were awarded a total of £93,000.

A total of £1,671,994 in CIL receipts were retained at the end of the financial year 2020/21.

2.2.1 Strategic CIL

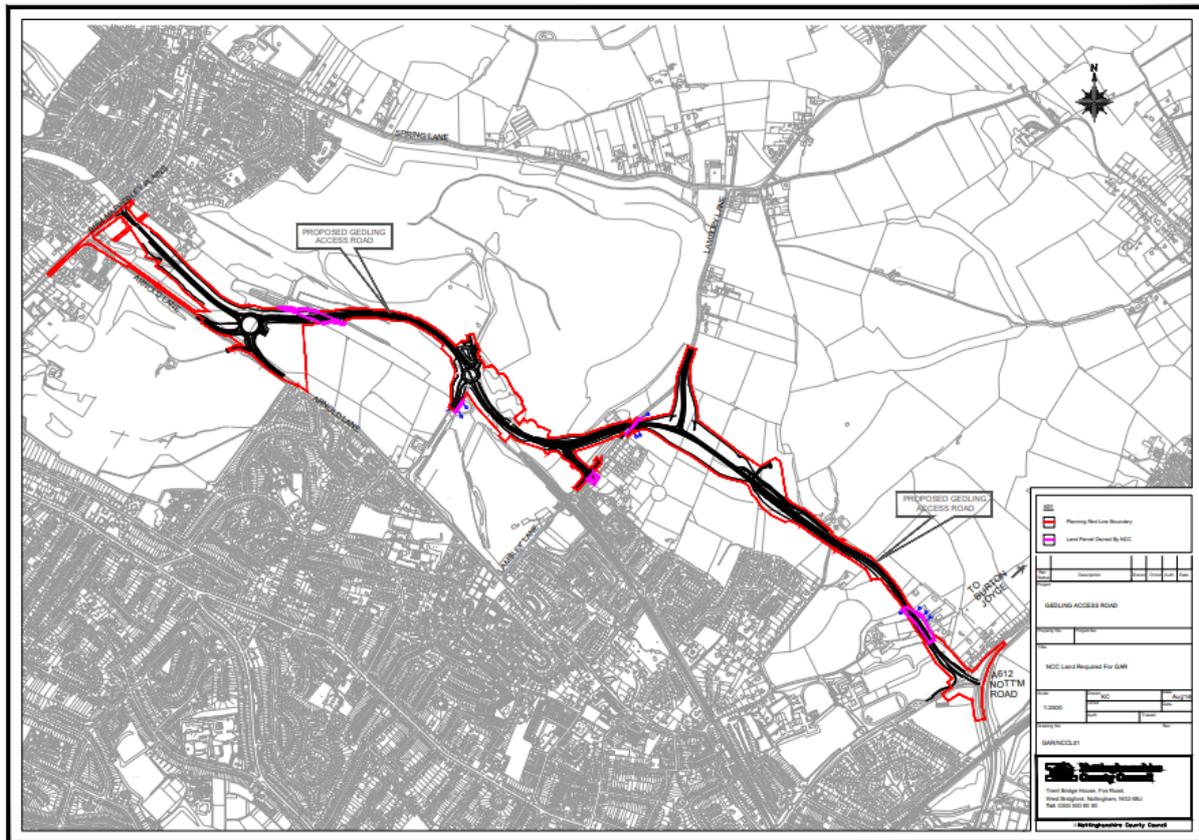
Since its adoption of CIL, Gedling Borough Council has now collected £1,666,897 towards the provision of its strategic projects.

Table 4. Annual Strategic CIL Collected (to the nearest £)	
Year	Income
2015/16	£0
2016/17	£33,695
2017/18	£333,580
2018/19	£530,147
2019/20	£332,116
2020/21	£437,359
Total	£1,666,897

Following its introduction in 2015, the strategic portion of the CIL collected has been retained for the construction of Gedling Access Road (GAR) which remains the Council's first priority in terms of key infrastructure within the Borough. The Borough Council has agreed to make a contribution of up to £4.48 million from the Strategic CIL receipt. Payment to the County Council will be made in phases upon the receipt of funds and this will be determined by a transfer agreement.

The GAR is a new 3.8km single carriageway road which will provide a link between the B684 Mapperley Plains and the A612 Trent Valley Road / Nottingham Road. The provision of this piece of infrastructure is vital to support planned growth in this area. Construction of the GAR began in January 2020 and is expected to be completed in Spring 2022. A video showing the proposed layout and route of the Gedling Access Road can be found at <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/roads/gedling-access-road/construction>.

Figure 1. Map of Gedling Access Road



2.2.2 Neighbourhood CIL

Under the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019 a 'meaningful proportion of CIL receipts are to be passed to local town or parish councils for the area where development takes place. This is known as the 'neighbourhood portion'. The neighbourhood portion to be passed to the local council is set at 15% of the relevant CIL receipts (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) or 25% with no maximum cap specified where there is a Neighbourhood Development Plan in place. At this time there are four Neighbourhood Plans 'made' within Gedling Borough:

- Burton Joyce Neighbourhood Plan,
- Calverton Neighbourhood Plan,
- Linby Neighbourhood Plan, and
- Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan.

Table 5 below shows the portion of the Neighbourhood CIL Receipts which have been collected on behalf of local parishes.

Table 5. Neighbourhood CIL Awarded to Local Parishes (to the nearest £)	
Year	Income
2015/16	£0
2016/17	£3,842
2017/18	£12,374
2018/19	£8,059
2019/20	£23,808
2020/21	£45,305
Total	£93,388

Where there is no Parish Council, Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019 places a duty on charging authorities to allocate at least 15% (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) or 25% (uncapped) where there is a 'made' Neighbourhood Plan, of CIL receipts to spend on priorities that should be agreed with the local community in areas where development is taking place. Gedling Borough Council undertake annual consultations with local residents and groups to identify and assess projects which may be suitable for Non-Parish neighbourhood funding. Where no suitable projects are identified the Neighbourhood portion is carried over to the next financial year. Further information regarding the Neighbourhood portion of the CIL can be found on the Gedling Borough Council website at <https://www.gedling.gov.uk/cil/>.

Gedling Borough has 11 Parishes where the Neighbourhood portion of CIL Receipts will be passed to the Parish Councils if developments take place in those areas. The Parishes cover the following areas:

- Bestwood
- Colwick;
- Papplewick;
- Village;
- Lambley;
- Ravenshead;
- Burton Joyce;
- Linby;
- St Albans, and
- Calverton;
- Newstead;
- Woodborough.

In accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019, Parish Councils must publish their own annual reports which detail funding and expenditure for each year where they have received monies passed down through the Neighbourhood Portion through CIL.

2.2.3 Non-Parish Neighbourhood CIL

It should be noted that the extent of the Parishes 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. When development takes place in this area Gedling Borough Council will determine, in consultation with its residents, how to expend this element of the CIL in accordance with Regulation 59F of with the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019.

Below is a table showing the amount of CIL which has been collected and allocated towards the Non-Parish Neighbourhood element during the last financial year.

Table 6. Non-Parish Neighbourhood CIL Collected (to the nearest £)	
Year	Income
2015/16	£0
2016/17	£2,476
2017/18	£50,397
2018/19	£91,344
2019/20	£46,423
2020/21	£50,957
Total	£241,597

To date Gedling Borough Council have awarded funding to five pieces of infrastructure through the Non-Parish Neighborhood portion. These include the three projects which were previously detailed within the 2019/20 Infrastructure Funding Statement and two new projects that were award during the last round of nominations.

The two latest projects which were successful in their bids for CIL Neighbourhood funding are details below.

Green Lung Corridor

In 2021 £50,000 was awarded to the creation of new green corridor between Digby Park / Mapperley Golf Course and the Gedling Country Park.

The Green Lung Corridor would result in the redevelopment and enhancement of existing footpaths, improving connectivity between several pieces of green infrastructure across this route.

As part of the project existing Green Space, including an old Tree Trail at Digby Park which has fallen into decline, will be refurbished and new signage, bins, benches and further tree planting will be implemented.

In addition to the above the project will also include surface works to improve drainage in such places along the Green Corridor where the paths suffer from poor drainage, most notably sections of the path adjacent to Kneeton Close.

Works are expected to commence in Winter 2021/22.

Arnold Marketplace

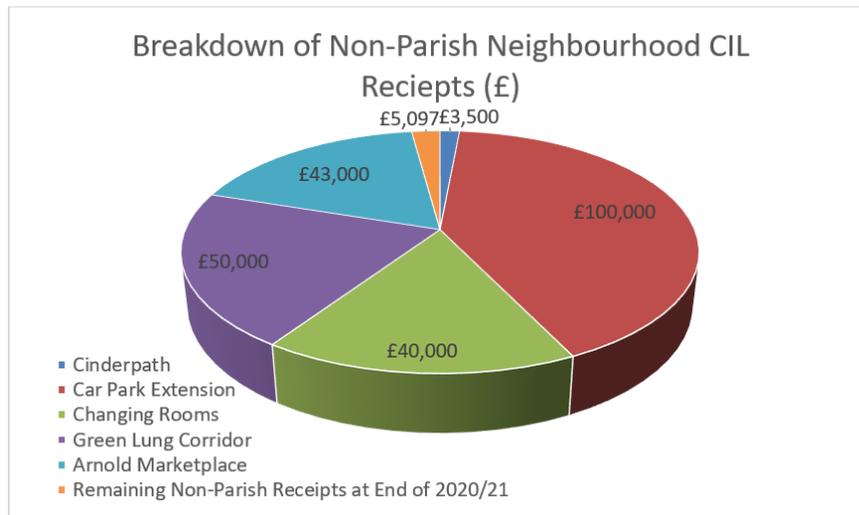
In 2021 a total of £43,000 was awarded towards the construction and improvement of the public realm in association with the new Arnold Marketplace development which was granted Planning Permission on the 27th October 2020.

The project would facilitate the provision of hard and green infrastructure within the locality of the new Arnold Marketplace development to create a more attractive marketplace and public space for local residents.

Works are currently underway on the construction of the new marketplace building and a completion date of spring 2022 is targeted for all works.

To date a total of £236,500 in CIL receipts has been awarded to infrastructure projects in accordance with Regulation 59F of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019. At the end of the financial year 2020/21 £5,097 of CIL Receipts remain with Gedling Borough Council for allocation towards the funding of future nominated projects.

Figure 2. Pie Chart showing allocation of Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding



2.2.4 CIL Administration Portion

The remaining 5% of monies collected through CIL Receipts is made available for Charging Authorities to cover the administrative costs associated with implementing and enforcing the CIL.

To date a total of £105,362 has been collected towards covering the costs of operating the CIL within Gedling Borough Council. Table 7 below shows a breakdown of the annual receipts collected towards this portion of the CIL.

Table 7. Administration CIL Collected (to the nearest £)

Year	Income
2015/16	£0
2016/17	£2,106
2017/18	£20,861
2018/19	£33,134
2019/20	£21,176
2020/21	£28,085
Total	£105,362

3 SECTION 106 OBLIGATIONS

Gedling Borough Councils approach to planning obligations is set out within the Aligned Core Strategy 2014 (Part 1 Local Plan), the Local Planning Document 2018 (Part 2 Local Plan) and Gedling Borough Councils Planning Obligations Protocol 2014. Priorities which should be considered when negotiating planning applications include factors such as Affordable Housing, Open Space, Education and Primary Healthcare.

More detailed guidance regarding how obligations are calculated can be found in Gedling Borough Councils Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance on the Gedling Borough Councils website at

<https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/adoptedlocalplanandpolicydocuments/>.

3.1 New Section 106 Agreements Signed

During the financial year 20/21 there have been several new planning permissions granted for larger developments which were subject to Section 106 Agreements. Table 8 below provides a list of these developments.

Table 8. List of New Section 106 Agreements 20/21

App Ref	Location	Breakdown of Obligations
2018/1034	Land at Orchard Close, Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire	Local Employment and Skills Plan. Open Space Contribution £49,330.40 (Index Linked). Affordable Housing provision on-site.
2019/0213	Land to the West of Mapperley Plains, Mapperley	Monitoring Fee. Local Employment and Skills Plan. Open Spaces Scheme to be submitted and approved by the Borough Council. Primary Healthcare Contribution £88,868.00 (Index Linked). Affordable Housing provision on-site.
2017/1263	Land Adj Dark Lane, Calverton, Nottinghamshire	Monitoring Fee. Local Employment and Skills Plan. Open Space Contribution £106,668.36 (Index Linked). Primary Healthcare Contribution £35,595 (Index Linked). Affordable Housing provision on-site.
2019/1186	Land at the end of Linden Grove,	Monitoring Fee. Local Employment and Skills Plan.

	Gedling, Nottingham	<p>Open Spaces Scheme to be submitted and approved by the Borough Council.</p> <p>Primary Healthcare Contribution £65,025.00 (Index Linked).</p> <p>Affordable Housing provision on-site.</p>
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A copy of each Section 106 Agreement and other public documents relevant to each Planning Application can be viewed electronically on the planning portal at <https://pawam.gedling.gov.uk/online-applications/>.

3.2 Section 106 Capital Contributions Overview

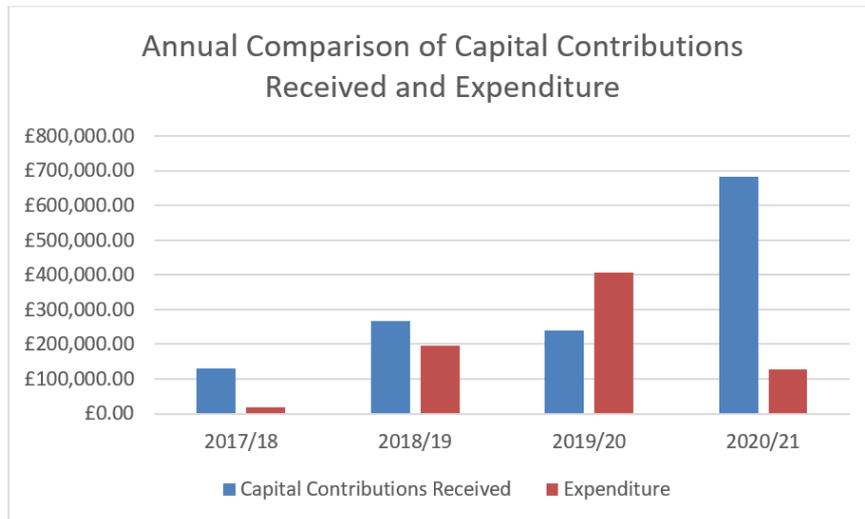
A total of £683,027 was received in Section 106 Contributions during the financial year 2020/21,

Table 9 provides a breakdown of the total contributions received from S106 Contributions and the amount of Expenditure over the last financial year.

Table 9. Overview of S106 Contributions 2020/21 (to the nearest £)			
Contributions Received		Expenditure	
Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue
£639,795	£43,232	£98,014	£29,755

During the last financial year Gedling Borough Council have collected more financial contributions from Section 106 Agreements than the previous three years combined (2017-2020 resulted in a total of £634,813.49 S106 contributions collected). This mechanism demonstrates Gedling Borough Councils continued commitment to ensure that, when necessary, the impacts of developments within the Borough are appropriately mitigated.

Figure 3. Annual S106 Income and Expenditure since 2017/18



3.3 Capital Contributions retained at end of Financial Year 20/21

Contributions collected through a Section 106 agreement usually have a clause stating the timeframe in which the contribution is to be expended. Currently there are no S106 contributions which have exceeded the timeframe and plans are in place to ensure that the contributions are expended prior to the repayment dates set.

In the majority of S106 agreements the payback period is usually 10 years however these clauses can range between 5 – 10 years.

Table 10 below details the Capital Contributions which have been retained at the end of the financial year 2020/21. These monies have yet to be allocated to a specific scheme or project.

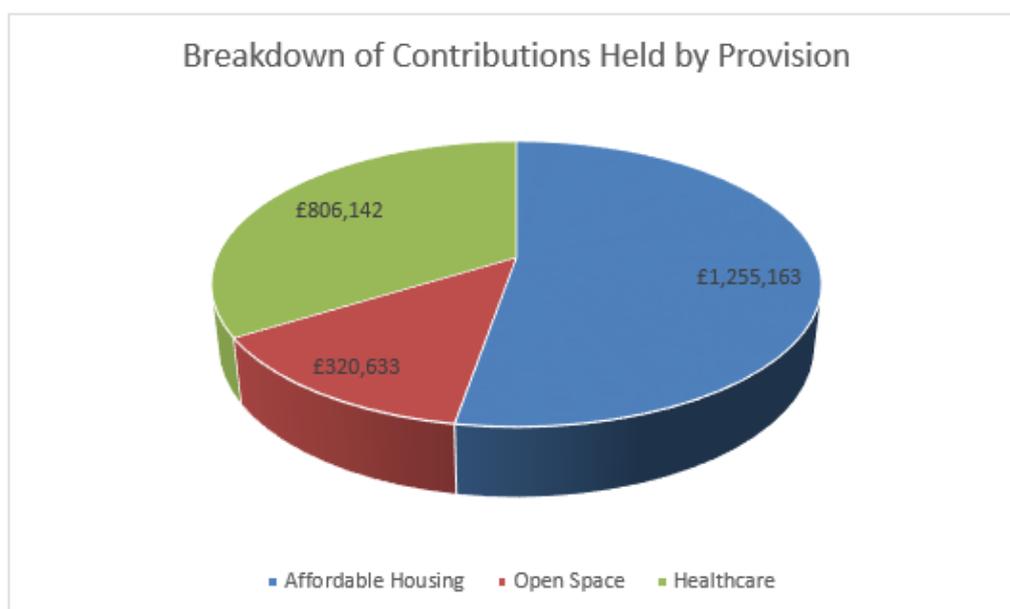
Table 10. Capital Contributions held at 31st March 2021 (to the nearest £)

Site	Application Reference	S106 Received	Contributions Held	Provision	Deadline to for expenditure
Spring Lane	2007/0748	2014	£24,924	Affordable Housing	2024
			£25,688	Open Space	
Land at Wighay Road	2014/0950	2016	£94,822	Open Space	2026
			£560,567	Affordable Housing	
			£21,741	Healthcare	
Land at Stockings Farm	2010/0437	2016	£435,232	Healthcare	2026
Bradstone Drive, off Spring Lane	2014/0740	2017	£23,903	Healthcare	2027
Land North of Papplewick Lane, Linby	2013/1406	2017	£37,346	Healthcare	2027
Land Off Cavendish Road	2014/0559	2017	£35,243	Open Space	2027
Land North of Papplewick Lane, Linby	2013/1406	2018	£215,568	Affordable Housing	2028
Land South of Woodchurch Road	2018/0911	2018	£28,518	Open Space	2028
Land at Teal Close, Netherfield	2013/0546	2019	£111,237	Healthcare	2029
Land West of Westhouse Farm	2014/0238	2019	£27,818	Healthcare	2029

Land Between Main St and Hollinwood	2012/0941	2019	£99,536	Open Space	2029
Land North of Papplewick Lane	2013/1406	2020	£454,104	Affordable Housing	2030
			£81,739	Healthcare	2030
Land west of Beeston Close, Bestwood	2017/0194	2020	£36,826	Open Space	2030
Bradstone Drive, off Spring Lane	2014/0740	2020	£22,692	Healthcare	2030
Land to the West of Mapperley Plain	2019/0213	2020	£44,434	Healthcare	2030
Total			£2,381,938		

Figure 4 below provides a breakdown of all the contributions currently held by Gedling Borough Council per service provision.

Figure 4. Pie Chart showing S106 Contributions held per type of provision



3.4 Section 106 Capital and Revenue Expenditure

In 2020/21 Section 106 Contributions totalling £98,014 were spent on infrastructure projects across the borough. Table 11 indicates which developments the contributions were drawn down from and what projects they were allocated to.

Table 11. Capital Contributions expended during 2020/21 (to the nearest £)				
Site	Application Reference	S106 Contribution Received	Amount Spent	Provision/Project Funded
Spring Lane, Mapperley	2007/0748	2014	£97,814	Gedling Country Park Seating Area.
Spring Lane, Mapperley	2007/0748	2014	£200	Burton Road Affordable Housing Project
Total			£98,014	

As well as the collection and expenditure of capital contributions, it is not uncommon for Section 106 Agreements to require the payment of revenue contributions towards the ongoing maintenance of infrastructure which is provided. These payments are typically agreed for a period of 10 years. The majority of revenue contributions which are collected by Gedling Borough Council relate primarily to ongoing maintenance works on Open Spaces sites that the Council have adopted. Table 12 below sets out revenue contributions which have been collected by the Local Authority and the developments they have been spent on thus far.

Table 12. Revenue Contributions Received (to the nearest £)

Site	Date Received	Balance at 1 st April 2020	Annual Payment 2020/21	Remaining Balance at 31 st March 2021
Spring Lane	2016	£2,844	£569	£2,275
Park Road, Bestwood	2017	£17,880	£0	£17,880
Edison Way, Arnold	2007	£10,425	£5,213	£5,212
Downham Close, Arnold	2018	£4,126	£825	£3,301
Brooklands Drive	2008	£2,864	£1,446	£1,418
Arnold View Primary School	2009	£14,847	£2,474	£12,373
Burton Road, Gedling	2009	£3,819	£763	£3,056
188-194 Mapperley Plains	2012	£11,421	£1,904	£9,517
333-339 Mapperley Plains	2015	£14,453	£2,409	£12,044
Spring Lane	2017	£77,403	£11,058	£66,345
Land at Teal Close, Netherfield	2018	£2,550	£0.00	£2,550
Howbeck Road	2016	£30,956	£3,096	£27,860
Total		£193,588	£29,757	£163,831

3.5 Section 106 Monitoring Fees

The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019 introduced a provision for Local Authorities to insert Monitoring Clauses into future Section 106 Agreements. These clauses allow fees to be levied to support the costs of monitoring and reporting on the delivery of Section 106 planning obligations.

Whilst the amendments to the Regulations allows for monitoring fees to be levied, any such fee must be both fair and reasonable based on the Local Authorities estimates of the actual costs of monitoring the agreement. The Borough Council has an adopted policy which can be viewed on the council's website at the following link - <https://democracy.gedling.gov.uk/documents/s16689/Appendix%201%20Monitoring%20Fee%20Statement.pdf>.

To date Gedling Borough Council have sought Monitoring Fees in relation to eleven developments. A list of these developments and the relevant monitoring fees are detailed below. Developments where the monitoring fees which were received and reported in last year's Infrastructure Funding Statement have been removed from the table below.

Table 13. Section 106 Agreements with Monitoring Fees (to the nearest £)			
Site	Date S106 Signed	Value of Monitoring Fee	Status
Carlton Police Station, Cavendish Road, Carlton, Nottingham, NG4 3DZ	29.03.2019	£315	Received
Land North West, Park Road, Calverton, Nottinghamshire	18.02.2020	£2,520	Received
Land On Flatts Lane, Calverton, Nottinghamshire	03.03.2020	£2,835	Payment Due
Land at Orchard Close, Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire	26.03.2020	£2,520	Not Commenced
Land at Brookfields Garden Centre, Mapperley Plains, Nottingham, NG3 5RW	26.03.2020	£2,205	Not Commenced
84-86 Chapel Lane, Ravenshead, Nottingham	03.07.2020	£1,260	Received

Land at Chase Farm, Mapperley Plains, Mapperley, Nottingham	09.07.2020	£1,890	Not Commenced
Land Adj Dark Lane, Calverton, Nottinghamshire	12.11.2020	£2,231	Received
Land at the end of Linden Grove, Gedling, Nottingham	28.01.2021	£2,520	Not Commenced
Total		£18,296	

3.6 Non-Monetary Contributions

In some instances, financial contributions may not be deemed necessary to mitigate against the impacts of a development. Instead it may be considered that the provision of on-site infrastructure such as Affordable Housing or, the agreement of future plans such as local employment schemes may be sufficient.

Table 14 details developments approved during the reporting year which include a provision to provide Affordable Housing on site.

Table 14. Provision of Affordable Housing 2020/21			
Site Address	Application Reference	Date S106 Signed	Affordable Housing Obligation
Land at Orchard Close, Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire	2018/1034	26.03.2020	4 dwellings to be Affordable Housing Units (3 Affordable Rented Units and 1 Intermediate Housing)
Land to the West of Mapperley Plains, Mapperley	2019/0213	08.10.2020	49 dwellings to be Affordable Housing Units (16 Shared Ownership, 33 Affordable Rented)
Land Adj Dark Lane, Calverton, Nottinghamshire	2017/1263	12.11.2020	11 dwellings to be Affordable Housing Units (8 Affordable Rented Units and 3 Intermediate Housing)
Land at the end of Linden Grove, Gedling, Nottingham	2019/1186	29.01.2021	24 dwellings to be Affordable Housing Units (17 Affordable Rented Units and 7% Shared Ownership)

Each of the Planning Permissions, which were subject to a Section 106 Agreement, granted during the 2020/21 financial year include a requirement to submit an Employment and Skill Plans. This further demonstrates Gedling Borough Councils on-going dedication to working with partners and local business to provide greater opportunities where possible. Table 15 details the developments which require such obligations.

Table 15. Employment and Skills Plans Agreed 2020/21	
Site	Date S106 Signed
Land at Orchard Close, Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire	26.03.2020
Land to the West of Mapperley Plains, Mapperley	08.10.2020
Land Adj Dark Lane, Calverton, Nottinghamshire	12.11.2020
Land at the end of Linden Grove, Gedling, Nottingham	28.01.2021

3.7 Monies Borrowed

No Section 106 monies were spent repaying money borrowed during the financial year 2020/21.

4 GOING FORWARD – PLANNED EXPENDITURE

In accordance with the latest amendments to the CIL Regulations, the IFS outlines the future priorities in terms of expenditure over the next reporting period (2021/22).

The amount of CIL receipts generated in any given financial year is dependent upon the implementation of planning permissions and phasing of developments. Whilst it is possible to calculate the amount of CIL receipts expected through the totalling of Liability Notices generated, this will only ever be a theoretical figure as payment only becomes due upon the commencement of development.

Contributions generated through Section 106 Agreements must be spent in accordance with the terms set out within each Agreement (as negotiated during the planning application process). These terms will often have several trigger points, such as number of residential units occupied, which will cause the payment to become due.

In this way, funding obtained through Section 106 agreements are heavily reliant upon the phasing and delivery of development and can vary greatly on a site by site basis, making it difficult to accurately forecast future income.

4.1 Strategic CIL

Since Gedling Borough Council first adopted the CIL in 2015 the Strategic portion of CIL Receipts have been ring-fenced for the provision of the Gedling Access Road (GAR). The GAR remains a vital piece of infrastructure to support growth in the area and provide greater connectivity between the central urbanised area of the Borough such as Mapperley and Arnold, and more rural settlements such as Burton Joyce and Stoke Bardolph. Until such a time as the funding gap for the GAR has been reached, CIL receipts for the Strategic element will continue to be ring-fenced for this piece of infrastructure.

Gedling Borough Council have committed to allocate a total of £4.48 million towards the Gedling Access Road. In total approx. £1.67 million has been collected so far through the Strategic portion of the CIL, as such there remains an outstanding sum of £2.81 million which will continue to be collected as more CIL receipts are paid.

Once the funding gap for the GAR has been reached the focus will shift towards secondary school contributions at Gedling Colliery / Chase Farm and Top Wighay Farm strategic sites. It is envisaged that the interim funding gap for Secondary School facilities required for these two developments can be reduced through education contributions delivered through Section 106 Agreements. Expenditure on a possible visitor centre at Gedling Country Park has also been approved. No decision have been taken with regards to the prioritisation of these projects.

4.2 Neighbourhood Portion CIL

The Neighbourhood CIL will continue to be spent on providing and improving existing infrastructure within the Borough. 15% of CIL receipts will continue to be allocated to the Neighbourhood portion of the CIL rising to 25% in places where a Neighbourhood Plan has been adopted.

The Neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts collected in local parishes will continue to be transferred directly to these governing bodies for allocation.

Throughout the year, local community groups and stakeholders will be able to nominate projects for the Neighbourhood portion of the CIL receipts which are collected within non-parish areas. Submissions can be made by completing the electronic form on the Gedling Borough Council website at the following link - <https://apps.gedling.gov.uk/forms/default.aspx?formid=86>.

At the beginning of September an annual review of all the projects nominated will commence and shortly after a Local Infrastructure Schedule (LIS) will be published along with a comprehensive project assessment. Following the publication of the LIS and project assessment a public consultation will be undertaken and a final report identifying which if any projects have been successful. If no projects are nominated or deemed appropriate the Neighbourhood CIL will be carried over to the next financial year.

Examples of types of Infrastructure which may be appropriate include:

- Improvements to local open spaces;
- Street improvements;
- Drainage improvements;
- Town centre regeneration and
- Recreational facilities.

It is important that any project which is nominated is able to demonstrate how it fulfils a need created by new development within the area and, should wherever possible, show availability to provide match funding through other revenue streams.

4.3 Section 106 Contributions

The Gedling 2020/21 capital programme sets out the future spending priorities of Gedling Borough Council. Currently two infrastructure projects totalling £93,000 have been identified in the next financial year. The projects which have been identified so far as suitable for Section 106 funding are detailed in table 16 below.

Table 16. Section 106 Contributions 2021/22 Allocations

Open Spaces
Sand Martin Bank & Bird Hide at Gedling Country Park £18,000 from Spring Lane 2007/0748 contributions.
Lambley Lane Changing Rooms & Pitch Renovation £75,000.
Affordable Housing
No funding committed for 21/22 to date.
Healthcare
No funding committed for 21/22 to date.
Education
Education Contributions are requested and secured by Nottinghamshire County Council. The County Council are required to draft their own Infrastructure Funding Statement reporting on financial contributions received through S106 Agreements. A copy of this document will be available for viewing on Nottinghamshire County Councils website.

Careful consideration will be given to remaining Section 106 Contributions which are being held by Gedling Borough Council. These remaining sums will be monitored and projects identified in accordance with the relevant legal S106 Agreements.

5 Infrastructure List

Table 17. The Infrastructure List	
Community Infrastructure Levy	
Construction of Gedling Access Road to facilitate Gedling Colliery / Chase Farm development.	To be funded through Strategic portion of CIL Receipts collected.
Secondary School Contributions at Gedling Colliery / Chase Farm and Top Wighay Farm developments.	To be funded through Strategic portion of CIL Receipts collected.
Gedling Colliery Country Park Visitors Centre	To be funded through Strategic portion of CIL Receipts collected.
Annual assessment of suitable Infrastructure projects identified in accordance with Regulation 59F of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019.	To be funded through the Neighbourhood portion of CIL Receipts collected.
Section 106 Contributions	
Provision of Affordable Housing Units either on-site or through capital contributions.	To be secured through Section 106 Obligations.
Provision of Open Spaces including new infrastructure and improvements to existing sites.	To be secured through Section 106 Obligations.
Provision for Primary Healthcare including new infrastructure and improvements of existing surgeries.	To be secured through Section 106 Obligations.
Any other future infrastructure which is deemed necessary, in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019	To be secured through Section 106 Obligations.

The above is not a final account of all infrastructure that may be funded through Planning Obligations. The Infrastructure List will be monitored and may be updated accordingly to represent new projects that are identified in the future.

If you have any further queries or comments about this statement, please do not hesitate to contact us via email at CIL@gedling.gov.uk or phone on 0115 901 3731.



Report to Cabinet

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

Date: 13th December 2021

Author: Community Infrastructure Levy 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

THAT:

Cabinet approves the commencement of consultation on Monday 10th January 2022 for a period of 4 weeks on the shortlisted projects identified as suitable for CIL Non-Parish Funding.

Reasons for Recommendation

- 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 was adopted 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
- Phoenix
- Porchester
- Trent Valley (part)
- Carlton
- Cavendish
- Coppice
- Ernehale
- Netherfield
- Plains
- Redhill
- Woodthorpe

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:-

- The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
- 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. 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; nominations can be submitted throughout the year.
- 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 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)

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 granted 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. In 2020/2021 awards of £50,000 and £43,000 were awarded to the Green Lung Corridor at Mapperley / Gedling and the Arnold Marketplace development in Arnold Town Centre respectively.
- 1.20. At the end of the last financial year 2020/21 (31st March 2021) the amount of unallocated CIL Receipts for the Non-Parish Neighbourhood proportion stood at £5,097.11.
- 1.21. Since this time, additional CIL receipts have been collected and, as of the 23rd November 2021, the Non-Parish Neighbourhood proportion stands at £86,863.05. 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.
- 1.22. The table below sets out the amounts collected across the Non-Parish area as of the 23rd November 2021.

Table 1. CIL Non-Parish Portion Receipts by Ward as of 23rd November 2021

Area (Ward)	Collected
Coppice	£64,835.81
Daybrook	£1,978.59
Ernehale	£9,980.86
Gedling	£206,836.53
Mapperley Plains	£1,858.10
Netherfield	£7,260.12
Phoenix	£951.61
Porchester	£3,866.29
Trent Valley	£21,283.38
Woodthorpe	£4,511.76

Total Non-Parish Collection	£323,363.05
2017/2018 Allocations	£3,500
2018/2019 Allocations	£140,000.00
2019/2020	£93,000.00
Remaining Non-Parish Neighbourhood Holdings	£86,863.05

1.23. 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.

2. Local Infrastructure Schedule

- 2.1. 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.
- 2.2. 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
Footpath extension at Willow Park, Gedling	Cllr Jenny Hollingsworth	£25,000
Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub	Netherfield Forum LTD	£55,760

- 2.3 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?

2.4 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.**

2.5 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 LIS0001 “Footpath extension at Willow Park, Gedling” and LIS0002 “Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub”.

3 Proposals

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

- 1) **LIS0001 “Footpath extension at Willow Park, Gedling”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £25,000 award.
- 2) **LIS0002 “Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £55,760 award.

3.2 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 collected from chargeable developments within the non-parish area. The public consultation will commence in January 2022 to obtain views on the shortlisted projects eligible for the funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts

as well as promoting the opportunity for further potential local infrastructure projects to be identified.

- 3.3 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 where interested parties can submit comments or representations.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 It is proposed that the four week consultation will commence on Monday 10th January 2022 to Monday 7th February 2022.

4 Alternative Options

- 4.1 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).

5 Financial Implications

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.

6 Legal Implications

- 6.1 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.

7 Equalities Implications

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

8 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

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

9 Appendices

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

10 Background Papers

- 10.1 CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas: Guidance Note - <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/Guidance%20note%20-%20CIL%20neighbourhood%20Portion.pdf>
- 10.2 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)

11 Reason for Recommendations

- 11.1 To provide information and make Cabinet aware of projects nominated for the CIL Neighbourhood Non-Parish portion.
- 11.2 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: 18th November 2021

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date: 18th November 2021

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

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

December 2021

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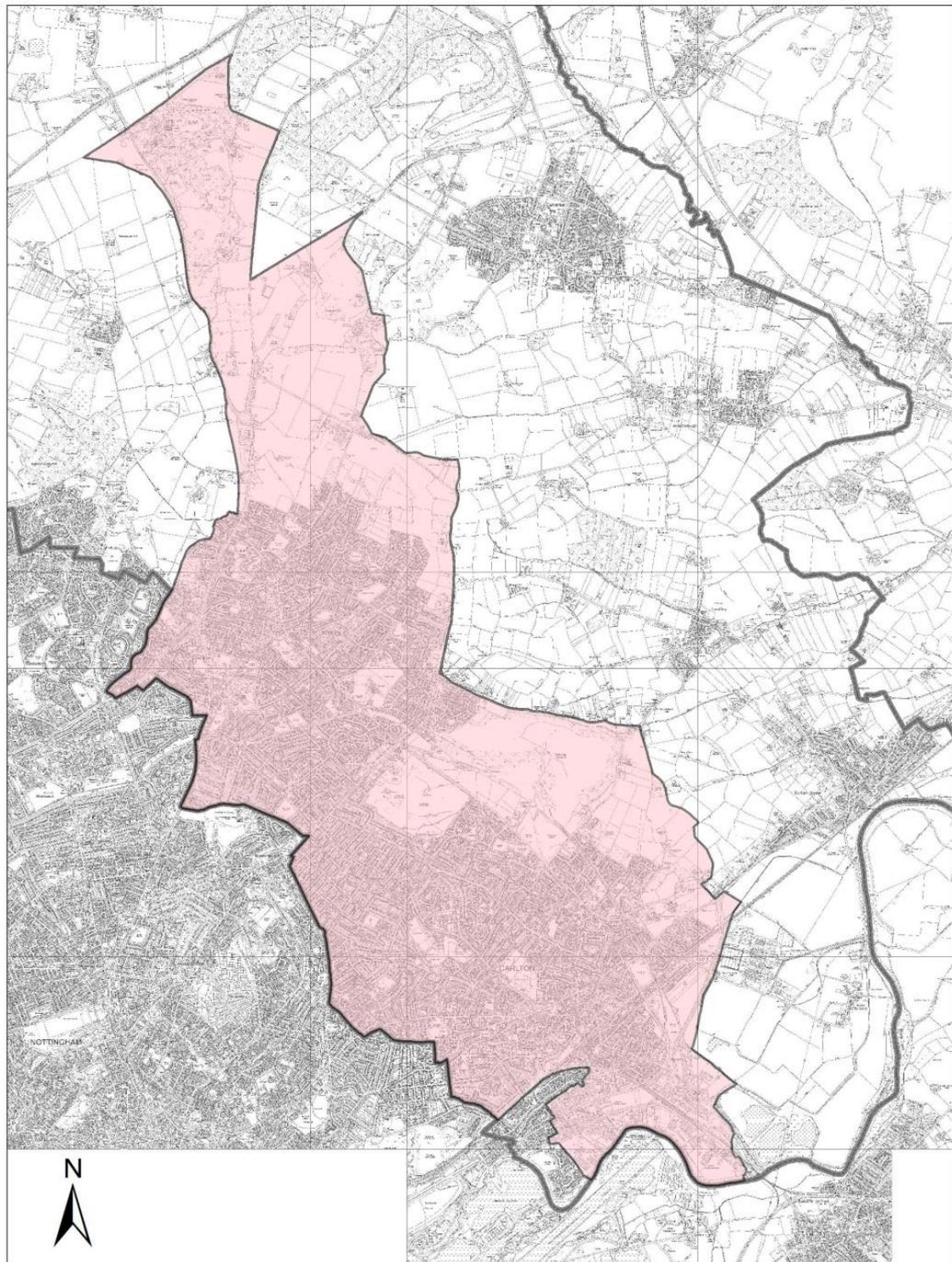
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1. Background

- 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 was adopted on the 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)
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- 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, Amot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 8LU

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; nominations can be submitted throughout the year.
- 1.13. This Assessment Document has been prepared and is structured to present the following information in accordance with the Councils CIL Guidance Note:
- 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)
 - Information on how the public consultation will be undertaken.

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 £236,500 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,
- £40,000.00 award to Changing Room Facilities at Lambley Lane Recreation Ground,
- £50,000.00 award to Green Lung Corridor at Mapperley / Gedling, and
- £43,000.00 award to Arnold Marketplace development in Arnold Town Centre.

2.3. At the end of the last financial year 2020/21 (31st March 2021) the amount of unallocated CIL Receipts for the Non-Parish Neighbourhood proportion stood at £5,097.11.

2.4. Since this time, additional CIL receipts have been collected and, as of the 23rd November 2021, the Non-Parish Neighbourhood proportion stands at £86,863.05.

2.5. It should also be noted that additional CIL receipts are likely to be collected upon the commencement of other CIL liable planning permissions before a final decision on which projects, if any, are successful.

2.6. The table below sets out the portion of CIL Receipts for the Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding which have been collected across the Non-Parish area to date.

Table 1. CIL Non-Parish Portion Receipts by Ward as of 23rd November 2021

Area (Ward)	Collected
Coppice	£64,835.81
Daybrook	£1,978.59
Ernehale	£9,980.86
Gedling	£206,836.53
Mapperley Plains	£1,858.10
Netherfield	£7,260.12
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Porchester	£3,866.29
Trent Valley	£21,283.38
Woodthorpe	£4,511.76
Total Non-Parish Collection	£323,363.05
2017/2018 Allocations	£3,500
2018/2019 Allocations	£140,000.00
2019/2020	£93,000.00
Remaining Non-Parish Neighbourhood Holdings	£86,863.05

2.7. 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 Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding a nomination process was opened and continues to be open.

3.2. 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 nominated projects is highlighted below in Table 3.

Table 3: Local Infrastructure Schedule (Summary Table)

Project	Nominator/Proposer	CIL Monies Required
Footpath extension at Willow Park, Gedling	Cllr Jenny Hollingsworth	£25,000
Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub	Netherfield Forum LTD	£55,760

3.3. 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 determining factors which shall be 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 must be accompanied with 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. Two projects have been submitted for consideration. The assessments for each project follows.

Project Assessments

Project Reference: LIS0001	Project Name: Footpath extension at Willow Park, Gedling
Project Description: This proposal seeks to improve access to the Willow Park green space and surrounding area in Gedling Ward with the creation of a 'surfaced' path extension linking Willow Lane via Willow Park with Jessops Lane to create a 'Green Walking route' for local residents to enjoy. The Green Corridor walking route will improve connectivity between nearby housing areas and Willow Farm Primary School and beyond.	
Location: Willow Park, Jessops Lane, Gedling	
 <p>The map displays the Willow Park area in Gedling. A central green area is labeled 'Willow Park Open Space'. A black line indicates the 'Existing Path [Black]' which runs from Jessops Ln, through Willow Park, and towards the River Dyke. A red line indicates the 'Proposed New Length of Path [Red]' which extends from the existing path, through Willow Park, and towards Willow Ln. Other streets shown include Lorimer Ave, Field Ct, Willow Ln, Green's Farm Ln, and Yew Tree Ln. Landmarks such as Shekinah Shur Ministries and World of Motorcycles are also marked.</p>	
Lead Agency: Gedling Borough Council – Parks Department	
How does the project meet a need created by new development:	

The project will provide a surfaced path at Willow Park, a neighbouring park in Gedling, it will also be in the locality of the previously approved Green Lung Project thus further improving walking opportunities in the area.

It will better serve the area by allowing safe access for all members of the community into and out of the whole of the Green Space area. The footpath will be DDA compliant, i.e. 1.2m wide to accommodate wheelchair users and pushchairs, and will be constructed of a non-slip surface.

It meets the council's main priorities in the Gedling Plan, which are to create healthier lifestyles for residents while creating a more sustainable environment by improving connectivity and access to Green Space. Accessible to all, it will benefit residents from adjacent housing developments in the area who want to enjoy a walk and access the park without the need for transport.

Total cost of project:

£25,000

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

£25,000

Is match funding available:

No

Timeframe for delivery of project:

2022

How will the project be maintained once completed:

Gedling Borough Council – Parks and Street Care

Assessment of project:

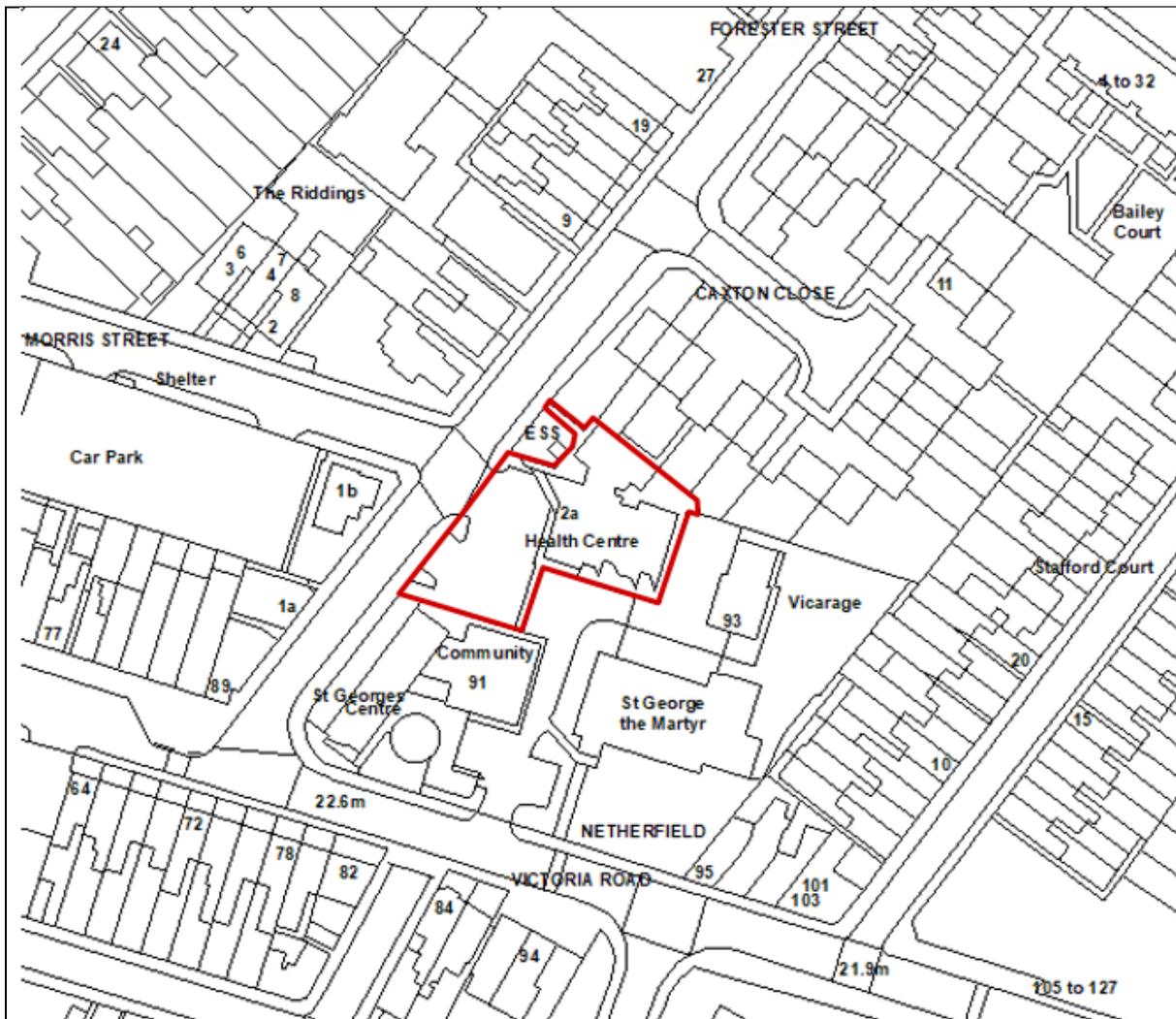
This nominated project is compliant with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations and is located in a ward which has generated a large number of CIL Receipts from local development.

This project would improve connectivity to an existing area of Green Space, increasing the attractiveness of the park and provide a more suitable walking surface for local residents as opposed to the current grass surface which is worn and can be inaccessible after periods of heavy rain.

Willow Park is situated within 1km of the Chase Farm development and as such is considered to be appropriately located to meet the requirements for CIL funding. As such I consider this proposal suitable for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards.

Recommendation: Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £25,000 award.

<p>Project Reference: LIS0002</p>	<p>Project Name: Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub</p>
<p>Project Description: The Forum is a local community group who operate from a purposed built and community owned property adjacent to the old surgery, allowing for better daily management and overspill to and from each centre.</p> <p>The trustees are keen to refurbish the existing building (formally the Old Trentside Medical centre) which they feel is feasible and achievable. This will cost less and help reduce the carbon footprint of a total demolish and rebuild. 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 for 20 years.</p> <p>We are working closely with Gedling Borough Council for 'change of use' to the building and for internal works to take place which in turn will allow for two large halls to be made available for the groups.</p> <p>The building has an extension to the right whereby knocking the consulting rooms into one will give over 98msq of usable floorspace. The other space, which will again be approximately of similar size requires an existing vertical steel changing to horizontal in what will be a further hall. This beam needs changing to comply with Health and Safety and to prevent the risk of injury to occupiers.</p>	
<p>Location: Site at Netherfield Medical Centre, Forester Street, Netherfield.</p>	



Lead Agency:

Netherfield Forum LTD

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

With the expansion of Teal Close development the footfall will bring more families into the Netherfield area, especially via Emery's Road and Chandos Street which will bring more opportunities to the area.

The Forum want to be prepared in advance to make space available for children, young people and families to access a brighter Youth Centre for all to use.

Young people travel from all areas to use the current facilities. We are looking at options to encourage use of bikes by providing secure bike stores along with other ideas which the young people are working on such as solar panels to generate their own energy for the building. The older groups are currently researching and putting together a project proposal.

The Forum are currently experiencing an increase in demand and a request for more physical activities. Through telephone and email enquiries we know there are tutors / organisations looking to run classes for all age groups. The main requests are for use of larger spaces.

As our centres are opening up we are experiencing more interest from the new dwellings on Teal Close via enquirers into the current activities we have on offer. By more new people using the centres this will in turn help the local businesses to thrive which is essential. With new customers coming to Netherfield and using the services on offer this will be achievable.

Total cost of project:

£55,760

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

£55,760

Is match funding available:

This submission seeks a contribution to be used alongside the Forums own fundraising efforts. Discussions are being held with various stakeholders regarding additional sources of funding for Bike Stores and other pieces of infrastructure.

Timeframe for delivery of project:

Spring 2022

How will the project be maintained once completed:

Netherfield Forum LTD.

Assessment of project:

I am satisfied that the proposed development would comply with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations as it would help to improve and enhance an existing community centre following an increase in residential housing (namely Teal Close) within the locality.

This project was also submitted on the LIS as part of the last rotation of nominations, however, at that time the site was still not under the ownership of the Forum. As such it was not considered appropriate at the time to further the nomination as it was not clear how any CIL monies would be utilised in the development.

The Forum secured the purchase of the Old Trentside Medical Centre on the 1st April 2021 and have since submitted a Planning Application for the "Change of use from Doctors' Surgery to a Youth Centre for children, young people & families including associated office and storage space and internal alterations" (App Ref: 2021/0709) which was granted Conditional Permission on the 02nd September 2021.

An acceptable Schedule of Works and Pricing List have been submitted in support of the nomination. In light of the above I would recommended that this project is also suitable for shortlisting of the Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards.

Recommendation: Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £55,760 award.

- 4.3. Having assessed each project nominated for 20/21 it is my recommendation that both LIS0001 “Footpath extension at Willow Park, Gedling” and LIS0002 “Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub” would be suitable for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards. These two projects are considered to be appropriate and accord with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations and the Council’s own guidance.

5. Recommendations

- 5.1. Following the assessments of the submitted infrastructure projects I recommend that the following projects are shortlisted:

- 1) **LIS0001 “Footpath extension at Willow Park, Gedling”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £25,000 award.
- 2) **LIS0002 “Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £55,760 award.

- 5.2. The recommendations proposed for CIL Neighbourhood Funding will be subject to a four week public consultation. Any representations received during this consultation will be taken into account and a final recommendation be presented to Cabinet in Spring 2022.

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 the Gedling Borough Council website at <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 collected from chargeable developments within the non-parish area. The public consultation will commence in January 2022 to obtain views on the shortlisted 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 10th January 2022 to Monday 7th February 2022.

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 will seek 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 then seek final approval from Cabinet to allocate the CIL Neighbourhood Funding awards to the relevant projects.

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.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2021

Date: 13 December 2021

Author: Planning Policy Manager

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To note the latest five year housing land supply assessment

Key Decision

No

Recommendation(s)

THAT Cabinet:

- 1) Notes the Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2021

1 Background

- 1.1 This report sets out the latest Gedling Borough's five year housing land supply position as at 31st March 2021, which is attached at **Appendix A**. The National Planning Policy Framework 2021 requires that local planning authorities update their five year housing land supply assessments on an annual basis.
- 1.2 The assessment includes the housing sites in the Local Planning Document which was adopted by Council on 18th July 2018. The five year period is 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026. For clarity, this is the assessment against the housing requirement as calculated using the Government's standard methodology (published December 2020) as the

Aligned Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and the policies are yet to be reviewed.

- 1.3 A joint SHLAA methodology was published in November 2020 by Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council. It is considered that a common approach is more robust and the methodology is intended to be more transparent and evidence based. The joint methodology comprises a common methodology document plus a separate appendix for each authority to justify the assumptions used for each SHLAA update (www.gedling.gov.uk/shlaa).
- 1.4 The assessment shows that against the housing target as calculated using the standard methodology, Gedling Borough Council does have a five year plus 20% buffer supply of land for housing. The Council has a 6.32 year supply. This is a decrease from the 2020 assessment's figure of 6.53 years' supply.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 To ask Cabinet to note the content of the Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2021 as set out in **Appendix A**.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework requires that local planning authorities update their five year housing land supply assessment on an annual basis and there is no alternative option other than to prepare the latest five year housing supply assessment.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 There are no financial implications arising out of producing the five year housing supply assessment which is met through existing budgets.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 Paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 states that 'Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old'.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 None, this report monitors the supply of housing sites. An equalities impact assessment has already been undertaken on the Council's policies (including housing allocations) through the assessment of the adopted version of the Local Plan.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

7.1 None, this report monitors the supply of housing sites. Consideration of carbon reduction/environmental sustainability implications has already been undertaken on the Council's policies (including housing allocations) through the preparation of the adopted version of the Local Plan.

8 Appendices

8.1 **Appendix A** – Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2021

9 Background Papers – all available from <https://www.gnplan.org.uk/evidence-base/>

9.1 Background Paper 1 – Ove Arup Review of Greater Nottingham SHLAAs, July 2019

9.2 Background Paper 2 – Council's Response to SHLAA Review, July 2020

9.3 Background Paper 3 – SHLAA Joint Methodology Report, November 2021

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To note the latest five year housing land supply assessment.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

Chief Financial Officer

13 November

Approved by:

Date:

Monitoring Officer

17 November

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Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2021

Published December 2021

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Introduction

- 1 The five year housing land supply assessment is based on the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2021 update.
- 2 The purpose of this five year housing land supply assessment is to monitor and review the Council's housing supply against the housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old as required by the National Planning Policy Framework 2021.
- 3 The Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (now the Ministry of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) published the results of the Housing Delivery Test for 2020 on 19 January 2021. Paragraph 76 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 states where the Housing Delivery Test indicates that delivery has fallen below 95% of the housing requirement over the previous three years, the council should prepare an action plan to assess the causes of under-delivery and identify actions to increase delivery in future years. The Housing Delivery Test result for 2020 for Gedling Borough Council is 68% and is based on the three year period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020. This is an improved performance in comparison with 58% with the previous Housing Delivery Test result for 2019. Following the Housing Delivery Test results for 2018 and 2019, the Council was required to publish an Action Plan and a buffer of 20% was added to the supply of deliverable sites for the purposes of housing delivery assessment. The Housing Delivery Test result for 2020 means that the Council must continue to prepare an action plan and to apply a buffer of 20% to its calculated five year housing supply. It should be noted that the Housing Delivery Test takes a different approach to the five year housing land supply assessment. For further information on the Housing Delivery Test and the Council's Action Plan, please see separate Gedling Borough Housing Delivery Action Plan 2021 which is available at the following web page www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/monitoringreports.
- 4 The current development plan for Gedling Borough consists of the Aligned Core Strategy and the Local Planning Document. The Aligned Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and allocates strategic sites for housing and other uses. The Aligned Core Strategy sets the housing requirement. The Local Planning Document was adopted on 18 July 2018 and allocates non-strategic sites for housing and other uses.

Policy context

- 5 Paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 states that local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are

more than five years old (unless these strategic policies have been reviewed and found not to require updating).

- 6 The supply of specific deliverable sites should in addition include a buffer of:-
- a) 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land; or
 - b) 10% where the local planning authority wishes to demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable sites through an annual position statement or recently adopted plan, to account for any fluctuations in the market during that year; or
 - c) 20% where delivery of housing taken as a whole over the previous three years has fallen below 85% of the requirement as set out in the last published Housing Delivery Test results.

- 7 Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 defines deliverable sites as follows:-

To be considered deliverable, sites for housing should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years. In particular:

a) sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission, and all sites with detailed planning permission, should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that homes will not be delivered within five years (for example because they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans).

b) where a site has outline planning permission for major development, has been allocated in a development plan, has a grant of permission in principle, or is identified on a brownfield register, it should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that housing completions will begin on site within five years.

- 8 Paragraph 71 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 states that local planning authorities may only make an allowance for windfall sites as part of anticipated housing supply if there is compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the strategic housing land availability assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends. The Framework also states that local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies in their Local Plans to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area.
- 9 The Aligned Core Strategy sets a housing requirement of 7,250 homes for the plan period 2011-2028. As the Aligned Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and the policies are yet to be reviewed, this means that the

housing requirement figure is out of date and the Council must now monitor and review the housing supply against the annual local housing need figure calculated using the standard method.

- 10 The annual local housing need for Gedling Borough is 463. **Appendix A** explains and provides the breakdown on how the figure was calculated using the standard method as published in December 2020.

Methodology

- 11 The Council calculates the housing supply using the approach set out in the Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership's Joint Methodology Report for Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAAs) which can be found at the following web page www.gedling.gov.uk/shlaa. This will be referred to as the "SHLAA methodology report" throughout in this document.
- 12 The SHLAA methodology report was updated in 2021 and Appendix C to the SHLAA methodology report updates the evidence used to support Gedling Borough Council's approach to the SHLAA methodology which includes lead-in times and build-out rates, the windfall allowance and non-implementation rates.

Deliverable sites that make up the housing supply

- 13 The sites that will make up the housing supply are those assessed to be deliverable within five years. The SHLAA methodology report explains that, in accordance with the NPPF, this consists of sites that are available now, suitable and achievable now. They include sites that are currently under construction, small sites with outline planning permission, sites with detailed planning permission and medium/large sites with outline planning permission with evidence that the site will be progressed within five years.
- 14 All sites in the assessment have been identified through the Council's SHLAA 2021 update and are listed in **Appendix B**. The appendix includes:-
- All strategic sites in the Aligned Core Strategy and site allocations in the Local Planning Document.
 - Sites granted planning permission before 31 March 2021.
 - Updates to existing sites in the SHLAA database during the current financial year (i.e. since 1 April 2021) such as work starting on site, construction completing, a new planning permission being granted or a new planning application being submitted have been noted.
- 15 New sites that are not currently in the SHLAA and have been granted planning permission during the current financial year (i.e. since 1 April 2021) are not included in this assessment, but will be included in next year's assessment.
- 16 The assessment takes account of the loss of a dwelling where this is replaced by at least one dwelling in order to provide a net figure for the number of new

dwellings. **Appendix B** does not include sites that involve a loss of a dwelling where replaced by a single dwelling, unless the loss has occurred and work on the replacement dwelling has not yet started.

- 17 The approach taken to completion timescales and delivery rates is set out in the SHLAA methodology report.
- 18 Where allocated sites are complete or do not contribute towards the housing supply within the five year period, they are listed in **Appendix B** for the sake of completeness.
- 19 Where sites have already been granted planning permission, approved subject to s106 agreement or are the subject of a planning application, the number of homes permitted or proposed via the planning application form has been used.
- 20 **Appendix B** comprises separate tables for each locality for clarity as follows:-
 - Strategic sites in the Aligned Core Strategy and site allocations in the Local Planning Document;
 - Sites that are currently under construction; and
 - Sites with planning permission, which consists of small sites with outline planning permission, all sites with detailed planning permission and those medium/large sites with outline planning permission with evidence that the site will be progressed within five years.

Future sources of supply (windfall allowance)

- 21 Paragraph 71 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 states that local planning authorities may only make an allowance for windfall sites as part of anticipated housing supply if there is compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the strategic housing land availability assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends. The National Planning Policy Framework 2021 defines windfall sites as sites not specifically identified in the development plan (which includes Local Plan).
- 22 Paragraphs 41-45 of the SHLAA methodology report explains the approach taken and concludes that a windfall allowance of 131 dwellings per annum will contribute to the housing supply from Year 4 onwards.

Consideration of undersupply (under-delivery)

- 23 Paragraph 31 of the National Planning Practice Guidance states that local planning authorities should aim to deal with any undersupply ('shortfall') within the next five years. However where the standard method for assessing local housing need is used instead, the standard method already factors in past under-delivery as part of the affordability ratio so there is no requirement to specifically address under-delivery when establishing the annual local housing need figure.

5%, 10% or 20% buffer

- 24 Paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 states that a 20% buffer should be applied where there has been significant under delivery of housing over the previous three years, to improve the prospect of achieving the planned supply. The Housing Delivery Test defines under delivery as where below 85% of the housing requirement has been delivered.
- 25 In January 2021 the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (now the Ministry for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) published the results of the Housing Delivery Test for 2020. The Housing Delivery Test 2020 result for Gedling Borough Council is 68% and, as such, a buffer of 20% should be applied. It should be noted that the need for a buffer does not increase the number of dwellings to be delivered within the plan period, but rather additional dwellings are required to be delivered within the five year period i.e. they have been moved forward from later in the plan period.

Forward look approach

- 26 It is considered appropriate for the five year period to begin with the current financial year i.e. this assessment will look at the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026.

Non-implementation (lapse) rates

- 27 Paragraphs 47-48 of the SHLAA methodology report explain the approach taken to non-implementation rates which will be applied to the totalled figure of all unimplemented sites with planning permission i.e. sites where construction work has not started. The non-implementation rates are:-
- 9% for small sites (1-9 dwellings) and;
 - 1% for medium/large sites (10+ dwellings).

Five year land supply calculation

- 28 In accordance with the advice of the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) and as set out in the SHLAA methodology report, the Council calculates its 5 year land supply as follows:-

[Local housing need for 5 year period] + [5%, 10% or 20% buffer] = 5 year housing target

5 year housing target ÷ 5 years = annual target

Housing supply for 5 year period (including the non-implementation rates for unimplemented sites with planning permission) ÷ annual target = supply in years

Summary

29 In summary, the methodology in calculating the five year assessment is as follows:-

- The sites that make up the housing supply include sites that are currently under construction, small sites with outline permission, all sites with detailed planning permission and those medium/large sites with outline planning permission with evidence that the site will be progressed within five years;
- The windfall allowance will contribute to the housing supply from Year 4 onwards;
- Addressing under-delivery is already built in to the annual local housing need figure;
- The Council adopts a 20% buffer due to the Housing Delivery Test result;
- The Council considers the five year period starting from the current financial year rather than taking a forward look approach;
- The non-implementation (lapse) rates are applied to unimplemented sites with planning permission; and
- The methodology used to calculate the five year supply accords with PAS advice.

Five year housing land supply assessment

30 The local housing need for the five year period is 2,315 homes (annual figure of 463 homes multiplied by five years). However as a result of the Housing Delivery Test 2020 result, a 20% buffer is applied (moved forward from later in the plan period) which increases the housing target for the five year period to 2,778 homes.

31 Paragraphs 13 to 19 explain the sources of sites that make up the housing supply. The estimated housing supply for the five year period is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Estimated housing supply for the five year period

	Allocations in the Local Plan [#]	Sites under construction	Small sites with permission	Medium/large sites with permission	Total
Urban area	1,508	140	101	81	
Edge of Hucknall	521	0	0	0	
Bestwood Village	136	3	0	0	
Calverton	546	9	2	0	
Ravenshead	73	10	6	0	
Other villages	41	62	10	14	
Total	2,825	222	119	95	
Non-implementation (lapse) rates applied	N/A	N/A	9% rate applied	1% rate applied	
Revised total	2,825	224	108	94	3,251
Windfall allowance (131 x 2 years = 262)					262
Housing supply					3,513

[#] Aligned Core Strategy and Local Planning Document

32 Comparing the estimated housing supply of 3,513 homes to the five year housing target of 2,778 homes, there is an oversupply of 735 homes.

Housing supply for five years	3,513
Annual requirement (2,778 divided by five years)	556
No of years supply	6.32 years

33 **Appendix B** lists out the sites that are expected to deliver homes during the five year period. The appendix also includes information on whether the delivery information comes from the agent, developer or landowner through the SHLAA process or using the assumptions from the SHLAA methodology report. For housing allocations without planning permission and where delivery information has not been provided, annual delivery information is not available as the assumptions do not apply to sites without planning permission. However, the sites are included in the table for the sake of completeness.

34 **Appendix C** shows the housing trajectory for the plan period. This updates and provides more detail than the housing trajectory included in Appendix A of the Local Planning Document.

Conclusion

35 The assessment shows that against the housing target, Gedling Borough Council has a 6.32 year supply.

Appendix A: Calculating the annual local housing need

The minimum annual local housing need figure for Gedling Borough is calculated using the standard method as published in December 2020.

Standard method

The standard method to calculate a minimum annual local housing need figure is set out in the national Planning Practice Guidance which can be found at the following web page <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>.

Step 1 – Setting the baseline

Set the baseline using national household growth projections (2014-based household projections in England, table 406 unitary authorities and districts in England) for the area of the local authority. Using these projections, calculate the projected average annual household growth over a 10 year period (this should be 10 consecutive years, with the current year being used as the starting point from which to calculate growth over that period).

The national household growth projections are available at the following web page <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-projections>.

Step 2 – An adjustment to take account of affordability

Then adjust the average annual projected household growth figure (as calculated in step 1) based on the affordability of the area.

The most recent median workplace-based affordability ratios, published by the Office for National Statistics at a local authority level, should be used.

The most recent median workplace-based affordability ratios can be found at the following web page <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>.

No adjustment is applied where the ratio is 4 or below. For each 1% the ratio is above 4, the average household growth should be increased by a quarter of a percent.

Where an adjustment is to be made, the precise formula is as follows:

$$\text{Adjustment factor} = \left(\frac{\text{Local affordability ratio} - 4}{4} \right) \times 0.25 + 1$$

Step 3 – Capping the level of any increase

A cap is then applied which limits the increases an individual local authority can face. How this is calculated depends on the current status of relevant strategic policies for housing.

Where these policies were adopted within the last five years (at the point of making the calculation), the local housing need figure is capped at 40% above the average annual housing requirement figure set out in the existing policies.

This also applies where the relevant strategic policies have been reviewed by the authority within the five year period and found to not require updating.

Where the relevant strategic policies for housing were adopted more than five years ago (at the point of making the calculation), the local housing need figure is capped at 40% above whichever is the higher of:

- a. the projected household growth for the area over the 10 year period identified in step 1; or
- b. the average annual housing requirement figure set out in the most recently adopted strategic policies (if a figure exists).

Step 4 – cities and urban centres liftoff

A 35% uplift is then applied for those urban local authorities in the top 20 cities and urban centres list.

Whether a cities and urban centres uplift applies depends on whether the local authority contains the largest proportion of population for one of the 20 cities or urban centres in England within the list.

The cities and urban centres list is devised by ranking the Office for National Statistics list of Major Towns and Cities by population size using the latest mid-year population estimates (nomis, official labour market statistics).

The top 20 cities and urban centres list can be found at the following web page <https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/transparencyandgovernance/freedomofinformationfoi/townsandcitiesintheuk>.

Note: where a cap is applied in Step 3, the 35% uplift is applied after the cap.

Calculating the annual local housing figure for Gedling Borough

Step 1 – Baseline

Latest household projections taken from Table 406 of the 2014-based household projections from the following web page <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections>.

Household projections for 2021 = 53,412

Household projections for 2031 = 57,397
Difference = 3,985
Divided by 10 years = 398.5

Average annual household growth = 398.5 (not rounded).

Step 2 – Adjustment factor

Latest ratio of median house price to median workplace-based earnings from Table 5C of the house price to workplace-based earnings ratio dataset (released on 25 March 2021) from the following web page
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>.

Ratio of median house price to median workplace-based earnings for 2020 = 6.59
Adjustment = [(6.59 minus 4] divided by 4) = 0.6475
Multiply by 0.25 = 0.161875
Add 1 = 1.161875

Multiply average annual household growth (398.5) (from step 1) by adjustment factor (1.161875) = 463.00

Annual local housing need = 463 (rounded).

Step 3 – should the cap be applied?

The relevant strategic policies for housing are the housing requirement in the Aligned Core Strategy adopted in 2014 which is more than five years ago.

a. 40% above projected household growth identified in step 1 (above)

Projected household growth over 10 year period is 4,012 or 401.2 homes per annum
 $4,012 + 40\% = 1,604.8$
 $4,012 + 1,604.8 = 5,616.8$ or 561.68 per annum

b) 40% above the average annual housing requirement set out in the most recently adopted strategic polices

Most recently adopted strategic polices = Aligned Core Strategy (2014)
Housing requirement = 7,250 homes for plan period 2011-2028 or 426.47 per annum
 $426.47 + 40\% = 170.59$
 $426.47 + 170.59 = 597.06$ per annum

The annual local housing need calculated according to the standard method in steps 1 and 2 is 463. This figure does not exceed the higher of the two caps calculated in step 3 and therefore the cap does not apply.

Step 4 – should the uplift be applied?

As at December 2020, the list of urban local authorities does not include Gedling and therefore the uplift does not apply.

The annual local housing need for Gedling Borough is 463.

Appendix B: Schedule of deliverable sites in the plan period 2011 to 2028

Urban Area

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2021:-

Arnold = 644 homes
 Carlton = 1,394 homes
 Total = 2,038 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
ACS	Teal Close	Carlton	662	Phase 1 based on past build-out rates. Phase 2 based on SHLAA consultation response 2021. Delivery rates for phase 3 to be added when planning permission granted	SHLAA site G782. The site is allocated in the Aligned Core Strategy and has outline planning permission for residential development, employment uses and other uses (2013/0546). First housing phase of 199 homes is currently under construction (2017/0800). Second housing phase of 353 dwellings is also currently under construction (2019/0152). Reserved matters application for the third and final housing phase of 277 dwellings pending consideration (2019/0560). As at 31 March 2021, 167 dwellings on phase 1 have been built. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for phase 2 only. Phase 1 is expected to be completed during 2021/22.	102	70	70	70	73		
H1	Rolleston Drive	Arnold	131	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates based on information from Jigsaw Homes Midlands website	SHLAA site G18. The site is allocated for 140 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H1). Full planning permission for 131 dwellings granted in August 2021 (2020/1054).		100	31				
H2	Brookfields Garden Centre	Arnold	90	SHLAA consultation response 2021 for 32 homes on part of the site. Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted for the remainder of the site	SHLAA site G49. The site is allocated for 90 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H2). Outline planning permission for up to 32 homes on part of the site (to the rear of Brookfields Garden Centre) (2017/0155) granted in March 2020. No planning application has been received for the remainder of the site. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states the information provided through the previous SHLAA consultation remains unchanged, which provided the delivery rates for the 32 homes on part of the site.				15	17		

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H3	Willow Farm	Carlton	110	SHLAA consultation response 2021 for lead-in times and assumptions for build-out rates	SHLAA site G1225 (formerly part of SHLAA site G459). Site is allocated for 110 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H3). The landowner has promoted a wider site, including SHLAA sites G459 and G1225, for residential development through the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options consultation. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that subject to both sites being allocated in the new Local Plan, and with the new Local Plan being in place in 2023, the earliest start date for the site will be 2026/27. No planning application has been received.						35	35
H4	Linden Grove	Carlton	120	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G542. The site is allocated for 115 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H4). Reserved matters permission for 120 homes (2021/0694) granted in October 2021. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	10	40	40	30			
H5	Lodge Farm Lane	Arnold	148	SHLAA consultation response 2021 for lead-in times and assumptions for build-out rates	SHLAA site G48. The site is allocated for 150 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H5). Outline planning application for up to 148 homes (2018/0347) granted in August 2019 subject to the signing of s106. The landowner has promoted a wider site, including SHLAA sites G48 and G462, for residential development through the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options consultation. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that subject to both sites being allocated in the new Local Plan, and with the new Local Plan being in place in 2023, the earliest start date for the site will be 2026/27.						35	35
H6	Spring Lane	Carlton	0	Building Control	Site completed in April 2019.							
H7	Howbeck Road/ Mapperley Plains	Arnold	205	SHLAA consultation response 2021 for 164 homes on part of the site. Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted for remainder of site	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G51 and G671) is allocated for 205 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H7). Site is currently under construction for 164 homes (2019/0213). Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the 164 homes on site. No planning application has been received for the remainder of the site. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation indicates that the land owner for the remainder of the site is seeking to sell the site to a house builder.	50	50	64				

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H8	Killisick Lane	Arnold	230	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G50, G871, G872, G873 and G1032) is allocated for 230 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H8). The allocation site adjoins the Dorket Head clay quarry and to avoid sterilising mineral working through proximal development it will need to be phased so as to allow the proposed southern extension to the quarry to be worked out and restored in advance of the housing development. The quarry extraction was scheduled to be complete by 2021, however due to covid-19 pandemic the extraction of clay has been slower than expected and it is anticipated that extraction would now be completed by the end of 2022 with progressive restoration taking place following this. However, this delay is unlikely to be a significant constraint in terms of bringing the site forward with an anticipated start in 2023. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation indicates that the Council is now considering options but no formal decision has been made.							
H9	Gedling Colliery/ Chase Farm	Carlton	686	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G131. The site is identified in the Aligned Core Strategy as a strategic location and is allocated for 1,050 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H9). Site is currently under construction for phase 1 (506 homes) (2015/1376). As at 31 March 2021, 250 dwellings have been built. Reserved matters application for phase 2 and final housing phase of 430 dwellings was submitted in November 2021 and pending consideration (2021/1294). Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	103	102	82	81	86	85	84
X1	Daybrook Laundry	Arnold	49	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	SHLAA site G477. The site is allocated in the Local Planning Document (site X1). Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation indicates that there is interest with site acquisition. No planning application has been received.							
X2	West of A60 A	Arnold	72	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G479. The site is allocated for 70 homes in the Local Planning Document (site X2). Site is currently under construction for 72 homes (2016/0854). Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	20	52					
X3	West of A60 B	Arnold	157	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G778. The site is allocated for 150 homes in the Local Planning Document (site X3). Full planning application for 157 dwellings submitted in January 2021 and pending consideration (2021/0072). Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site which will be delivered as 'phase 2 land' as a continuation of 'phase 1' at Land West of A60 Site A (SHLAA site G479).			50	50	50	7	
Total						285	414	337	246	226	162	154

Sites under construction (or complete during the current financial year)

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1185	Byron Street (64, Land Adj To)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2019/1192).	1						
G1048	Dairy Farm	Arnold	4	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for change of use from farm buildings to four residential units (2016/1159). Full planning application for change of use from farm buildings to three residential units was submitted in August 2021 and pending consideration (2021/0961).	2	2					
G1049	Greys Road (1, Land Adj To)	Arnold	1	SHLAA consultation response 2020	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2016/1264) granted in April 2017. Information from the previous SHLAA 2020 consultation indicates that the construction of the site is currently underway and that the applicant intends to develop the site in 2022/23.		1					
G93	Henry Street (10)	Arnold	2	Building Control	Site completed in April 2021.	2						
G1206	Millbeck House	Arnold	23	Building Control	Site completed in April 2021.	23						
G203	Plains Road (143A)	Arnold	3	Local Tax team	Site complete. This has been confirmed by Local Tax team (July 2021).	3						
G1097	Sandfield Road (98)	Arnold	3	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for three new dwellings (2019/0793).	2	1					
G218	Woodchurch Road (64, Land South Of)	Arnold	4	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for four new dwellings (2018/0911).	2	2					
G1118	Barons Close (2, Land To The South Of)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction (2018/0709).	1						
G735	Blenheim Avenue (21 and 23)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	1 plot completed in September 2017 (2014/0234). 1 remaining plot is currently under construction (2017/1084).	1						
G991	Broadway East (2)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2020/0762).	1						
G1122	Deabill Street (87, Land Adj To)	Carlton	2	SHLAA consultation response 2021	Site is currently under construction (2018/0932). Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation says the site is now complete, however this has not yet been signed off as 'complete' by Building Control.	2						
G689	Festus Street (2, Land Rear Of)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for change of use to 2 residential units (2017/0363). Plot 2 was completed in November 2020.	1						
GX	Gedling Road (60-62)	Carlton	6	Building Control	Site completed in August 2021.	6						
G817	Godfrey Street (77)	Carlton	4	Local Tax team	Site complete. This has been confirmed by Local Tax team (July 2021).	4						
G899	Greenhill Rise (7)	Carlton	3	Local Tax team	Site complete. This has been confirmed by Local Tax team (July 2021).	3						

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1187	Hucknall Crescent (2A)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2020/0070).	1						
G1171	Kenrick Road (218)	Carlton	3	Building Control for plot 3. Assumptions for build-out rates for plots 1 and 2.	Site is currently under construction for a replacement dwelling with 3 dwellings, net gain of 2 dwellings (2020/1198). The existing dwelling has been demolished and work on the three dwellings have started. Plot 3 was completed in August 2021.	3						
G1107	Lymn Avenue (26, Land Adj To)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2017/1521).	1						
G1108	Mapperley Plains (148)	Carlton	1	Building Control	Site completed in August 2021.	1						
G1095	Marshall Road (33)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a replacement dwelling with 2 existing dwellings, net gain of 1 dwelling (2019/0532). The existing dwelling has been demolished and work on the two dwellings have started.	1						
G902	Midland Road (6)	Carlton	1	Local Tax team	Site complete. This has been confirmed by Local Tax team (July 2021).	1						
G1081	Norman Road (32 and 34)	Carlton	1	Building Control	Site completed in July 2021.	1						
G1168	Pearson Street (1A)	Carlton	6	Assumptions for build-out rates	Full planning permission for six new apartments (2018/0931) granted in August 2019. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the construction of the site is currently underway.	2	2	2				
G1082	Priory Court	Carlton	2	Building Control	Site completed in May 2021.	2						
G1197	Second Avenue (102)	Carlton	1	Building Control	Site completed in May 2021.	1						
G1207	Second Avenue (102, Land Adj To)	Carlton	2	Building Control	Site completed in October 2021.	2						
G260	Sol Construction Ltd	Carlton	44	SHLAA consultation response 2021	Site has been cleared and construction work for 44 dwellings has been delayed on site (2008/0287). Full planning application (2016/0347) to vary condition 12 of 2008/0287 which relates to amended plans showing minor changes to the proposed layout and elevations and amend previously agreed s106 planning obligation to omit the integrated transport and public open space contributions and reduce the education contribution on viability grounds was refused in December 2018 and an appeal lodged (APP/N3020/W/19/32222859). Appeal allowed in June 2019. Information from SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the construction of the site is currently underway and provides the delivery rates for the site.	44						
G1198	Tennyson Avenue (14)	Carlton	1	Building Control	Site completed in September 2021.	1						
G229	Westdale Lane East (72-74)	Carlton	10	Building Control	Site completed in June 2021.	10						
G137	Wood Lane	Carlton	4	Building Control	Site completed in June 2021.	4						

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G365	Wood Lane (31)	Carlton	1	SHLAA consultation response 2021	Full planning permission for a chalet bungalow (2003/0923). Information from the previous SHLAA 2018 consultation states that the construction of the site is currently underway. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.			1				
Total						129	8	3	0	0	0	0

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1199	Breck Hill Road (Land Adj 133)	Arnold	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for two new dwellings (2020/0294) granted in May 2021.		2					
G1113	Church Street (3)	Arnold	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use from offices to two apartments (2018/0749) granted in November 2018.	2						
G1165	Coppice Farm	Arnold	3	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for three detached houses (2019/0283) granted in June 2019.		2	1				
G1205	Jermyn Drive (12 and 14)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2020/0152) granted in April 2020 for the conversion of 1 existing dwelling to 2 dwellings, net gain of 1 dwelling.	1						
G1162	Mansfield Road and Cross Street	Arnold	6	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for six residential apartment (2019/0018) granted in May 2019.	2	2	2				
G1114	Nottingham Road (113-119, Land Rear Of)	Arnold	2	SHLAA consultation response 2021	Full planning permission for two new residential flats (2018/0829) granted in November 2018. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the applicant intends to build two flats in 2022/23.		2					
G184	Broadway East (12A)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2019/0961) granted in December 2019.	1						
G1057	Burton Road (148)	Carlton	4	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for four new dwellings (2019/1167) granted in September 2020.	2	2					
G559	Carlton Hill (381)	Carlton	1	SHLAA consultation response 2020	Full planning permission to return the upstairs of a commercial building back to residential use (2020/1074) granted in February 2021. Information from the previous SHLAA 2020 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.		1					

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1213	Carlton Hill (92, Land Adj To)	Carlton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for two new dwellings (2020/0893) granted in January 2021.		2					
G1062	Celia Drive (5, Land Adj To)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dormer bungalow (2020/0097) granted in April 2020.	1						
G1112	Church Street (9)	Carlton	5	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use to five residential flats (2018/0717) granted in October 2018.	2	2	1				
G1076	Elm Avenue (17, Rear Of)	Carlton	4	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for four new dwellings (2021/0032) granted in March 2021.		2	2				
G1195	Freda Avenue (21)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2020/0203) granted in April 2020 for a replacement dwelling with 2 dwellings, net gain of 1 dwelling.	1						
G1117	Gardenia Grove (35)	Carlton	5	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for five dwellings (2021/0785) granted in September 2021.		2	2	1			
G1208	Greenhill Rise (3, Flat 1)	Carlton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission granted in November 2020 (2020/0745) for conversion of existing garages to two new apartments.	2						
G1177	Main Road (17)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for erection of rear extension comprising ground floor offices with one flat above (2019/0646) granted in December 2019.	1						
G1215	Midland Crescent (5)	Carlton	3	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for three new dwellings (2020/0556) granted in February 2021.		2	1				
G737	Mile End Road (Electricity Sub Station)	Carlton	8	SHLAA consultation response 2021	Full planning permission for eight new flats (2020/0969) granted in December 2020. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	8						
G221	Mount Pleasant (12, Land Adj To)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2020/0839) granted in October 2020.	1						
G505	Northcliffe Avenue (48)	Carlton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for two new dwellings (2018/0066) granted in October 2018.	2						
G159	Nursery Drive (1) Plot A	Carlton	3	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for three new dwellings (2018/0499) granted in December 2018. This outline permission covers SHLAA sites G159, G160 and G161.	1	2					
G160	Nursery Drive (1) Plot B	Carlton	0	See SHLAA site G159 for the delivery rates	This site is part of outline planning permission 2018/0499 - see SHLAA site G159 for information.							
G161	Nursery Drive (1) Plot C	Carlton	0	See SHLAA site G159 for the delivery rates	This site is part of outline planning permission 2018/0499 - see SHLAA site G159 for information.							

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G151	Old Brickyard (1-15)	Carlton	7	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2020/0602) granted in October 2020 for change of use of ground floor storage units to seven additional new flats.	2	2	2	1			
G725	Plains Road (88, Land Rear Of)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2019/0721) granted in September 2021 for a replacement dwelling with 2 existing dwellings, net gain of 1 dwelling.		1					
G1096	Sandford Road (23)	Carlton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for two new dwellings (2021/0675) granted in August 2021.			2				
G175	Sandford Road (44)	Carlton	3	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a replacement dwelling with 4 detached dwellings, net gain of 3 dwellings (2019/0908) granted in April 2020.	2	1					
G1090	Scotgrave Farm	Carlton	4	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for four new detached dwellings (2019/0852) granted in January 2020.	2	2					
G1212	Simkin Avenue (145)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2020/1153) granted in January 2021.		1					
G71	Standhill Avenue (Land Corner Of)	Carlton	9	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for nine new dwellings (2019/0435) in September 2020.	2	2	2	2	1		
G1179	Verne Close (12)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for conversion of the existing dwelling to two apartments (2019/0716) granted in January 2020.	1						
G1127	Victoria Road (28)	Carlton	5	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use of upper floors to five residential flats (2019/0002) granted in March 2019.	2	2	1				
G1164	Woodborough Road (876)	Carlton	7	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for seven apartments (2019/0826) granted in February 2020. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that applicant intends to start construction work before the permission expires in February 2023.		2	2	2	1		
G1061	Woodborough Road (898)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use from offices to residential flat (2017/0862) granted in September 2017.	1						
Total						39	36	18	6	2	0	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G351	Calverton Road	Arnold	3	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Remaining three plots on site - plots 35, 49 and 62. Full planning permission for 1 detached dwelling on plot 35 (21 Ellington Road) was granted in June 2019 (2019/0205). Full planning permission for 1 detached dwelling on plot 62 (9 Shotton Drive) was granted in January 2020 (2019/1117). Full planning application for 1 detached dwelling on plot 49 was submitted in October 2020 and pending consideration (2020/1002). Assume planning application for plot 49 granted permission during 2021/22.	2	1					
G626	Fairacre and Mapperley Plains (335)	Arnold	9	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2021/0727) granted in September 2021 for the replacement of 2 existing dwellings for 11 dwellings, net gain of 9 dwellings.		9					
G1039	Chase Farm, Mapperley Plains	Carlton	46	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for residential development (2019/0764) granted in September 2020. An indicative plan submitted with the planning application demonstrates the site could be developed for 27 dwellings and 19 apartments (46 dwellings in total). Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation indicates that the site has been sold subject to contract. Delivery rates based on assumptions for 46 homes with outline permission.		10	10	10	16		
G1055	Earl Of Chesterfield	Carlton	23	SHLAA consultation response 2021	The public house on site was demolished in 2018. Full planning permission for 23 sheltered accommodation flats with one office (2019/1031) granted in March 2021. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the applicant intends to develop 23 flats in 2022/23.		23					
Total						2	43	10	10	16	0	0

Edge of Hucknall

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2021:-

174 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
ACS	North of Papplewick Lane	Hucknall	101	Based on past build-out rates. Delivery rates for the additional 18 dwellings to be added when planning permission granted	SHLAA site G463. The site is allocated for up to 300 homes in the Aligned Core Strategy and is currently under construction for 237 homes (2017/0201). As at 31 March 2021, 136 dwellings have been built. Full planning application for additional 18 homes (2020/0258) granted in December 2020 subject to the signing of s106.	45	45	11				
ACS	Top Wighay Farm	Hucknall	805	Based on information from the SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G989. The site is allocated for 845 homes in the Aligned Core Strategy and part of the site for 38 homes (2014/0950) is built. Resolution to grant outline planning application for mixed-use development comprising 805 homes (2020/0050) in March 2021 subject to the signing of the s106. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site. The delivery rates information has been put back a year given anticipated timescales regarding the sale of the site by the County Council to a housing developer, the need for a reserved matters application and the start date for construction work.			100	100	100	100	100
H10	Hayden Lane	Hucknall	120	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G460. The site is allocated for 120 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H10). Information from SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site and indicates that the site has been marketed and the landowners/agents are now in the process of selecting a housing developer with a planning application anticipated later in the year. No planning application has been received.		10	40	40	30		
Total						45	55	151	140	130	100	100

Sites under construction (or complete during the current financial year)

None.

Sites with planning permission

None.

Bestwood Village

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2021:-

85 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H11	The Sycamores	Bestwood Village	11	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G484. The site is allocated for 25 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H11). Part of site is currently under construction for eight homes (2018/0650). Full planning permission for three homes (2019/0678) on the remainder of the site granted in November 2019. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	5	6					
H12	Westhouse Farm	Bestwood Village	210	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G26. The site is allocated for 210 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H12). Part of the site is currently under construction for 101 homes (2018/0823). Information from the previous SHLAA 2020 consultation states that development of phase 2 will follow on from phase 1 to enable the development to be completed during the plan period. No planning application for phase 2 has been received. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
H13	Bestwood Business Park	Bestwood Village	220	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	SHLAA site G20. The site is allocated for 220 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H13). Outline planning permission for up to 220 homes (2014/0214) lapsed in March 2018. No planning application has been received.							
Total						30	31	25	25	25	25	25

Sites under construction (or complete during the current financial year)

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G683	Bottom House Farm (Barn)	Bestwood Village	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction to convert a single barn into two dwellings (2019/1056).	2						
G1067	Wild Acres	Bestwood Village	1	Building Control	Site completed in June 2021.	1						
Total						3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sites with planning permission

None.

Calverton

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2021:-

202 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H14	Dark Lane	Calverton	57	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G130. The site is allocated for 70 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H14). Full planning permission for 57 homes (2017/1263) granted in November 2020. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the construction of the site is currently underway and provides the delivery rates for the site.	5	15	15	15	7		
H15	Main Street	Calverton	79	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G544. The site is allocated for 75 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H15). Outline planning permission for up to 79 homes (2018/0360) granted in April 2021. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site and indicates that a detailed application will be submitted in 2021.		5	25	25	24		
H16	Park Road	Calverton	390	SHLAA consultation response 2021 for 351 homes on part of the site. Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates for 20 bungalows on the remainder of the site	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G47, G662 and G665) is located within the area known as the North West Quadrant Urban Extension in the Calverton Neighbourhood Plan. Site is allocated for 390 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H16). Majority of the site is currently under construction for 351 homes (2020/0020). Full planning permission for 20 bungalows on the remainder of the site (the car park at North Green) (2018/0817) granted in August 2021. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the 351 homes on site.	28	80	80	70	70	43	
X4	Flatts Lane	Calverton	82	Assumptions for build-out rates	The site is located within the area known as the North West Quadrant Urban Extension in the Calverton Neighbourhood Plan. The site is allocated for 60 homes in the Local Planning Document (site X4). Site is currently under construction for 82 homes (2020/0822).	12	35	35				
Total						45	135	155	110	101	43	0

Sites under construction (or complete during the current financial year)

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1075	Burnor Pool (7, 8 and The Oasis)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction (2017/0240) for the replacement of 2 existing dwellings and a hall with 3 dwellings, net gain of 1 dwelling. Construction work on the conversion of a hall into a dwelling started in September 2018.	1						
G1028	Crookdole Lane (21)	Calverton	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction (2015/1358).	2						
G551	Main Street (145)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Discharge of conditions (2014/1138DOC) confirms the commencement of development (2011/1268) in December 2014. Full planning permission for amendments to the dwelling approved in 2011 (2021/0654) granted in September 2021.		1					
G948	Spring Farm Kennels (plot 1)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction (2015/1333).	1						
G801	Spring Farm Kennels (plot 4)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2020/0370).	1						
G947	Spring Farm Kennels (plot 5)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2018/0726).	1						
G733	Spring Farm Kennels (plots 2 and 3)	Calverton	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use of kennel buildings to two new dwellings (2012/0187) granted in April 2012. Information from the previous SHLAA 2017 consultation indicates that the construction of the site is currently underway.	2						
Total						8	1	0	0	0	0	0

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1209	Main Street (130)	Calverton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use from B1 business premises to two new dwellings (2020/0245) granted in November 2020.	2						
Total						2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

None.

Ravenshead

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2021:-

118 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H17	Longdale Lane A	Ravenshead	30	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	SHLAA site G41. The site is allocated for 30 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H17). No planning application has been received.							
H18	Longdale Lane B	Ravenshead	31	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G39. The site is allocated for 30 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H18). Resolution to grant planning application for up to 31 homes (2014/0273) in August 2018 subject to the signing of the s106. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.		2	5	5	5	5	4
H19	Longdale Lane C	Ravenshead	47	SHLAA consultation response 2021	SHLAA site G40. The site is allocated for 70 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H19). Full planning permission for 47 homes (2017/1164) granted in December 2019. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the construction of the site is currently underway and provides the delivery rates for the site.	7	10	15	15			
X5	Kighill Lane A	Ravenshead	12	Based on past build-out rates for SHLAA site G166, delivery rates to be added when planning permission granted for SHLAA site G669 and SHLAA consultation response 2021 for SHLAA site G841	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G166, G669 and G841) is allocated for 20 homes in the Local Planning Document (X5). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the site is currently under construction for six residential units (2020/0741) (SHLAA site G166) and as at 31 March 2021, four dwellings have been built. A new dwelling 16 Kighill Lane was built on part of SHLAA site G669 in August 2019 (2018/1004) and full planning application for three dwellings to the remainder of the G669 site (i.e. rear of 18 and 16 Kighill Lane) submitted in September 2020 and pending consideration (2020/0888). SHLAA site G841 is currently under construction for seven new dwellings. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site. 	5	4					

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
X6	Kighill Lane B	Ravenshead	30	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G843, G845 and G1046) is allocated for 30 homes in the Local Planning Document (X6). Officers are working with the landowners to ensure that the site is developed in a comprehensive manner. Information from one of the three land owners via the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that all land owners have come to an agreement to sell the land to a house builder. No planning application has been received.							
Total						12	16	20	20	5	5	4

Sites under construction (or complete during the current financial year)

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1200	Chapel Lane (84 & 86)	Ravenshead	2	Based on past build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for the replacement of 2 existing dwellings with 6 dwellings, net gain of 4 dwellings (2019/0770). The two existing dwellings have been demolished. As at 31 March 2021, 4 dwellings have been built.	2						
G1088	Heavytrees Avenue (9)	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction (2017/1494) for a replacement dwelling, net gain zero. The existing dwelling has been demolished and work on the replacement plot has started in November 2018.	1						
G1026	Longdale Craft Centre	Ravenshead	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for three dwellings (2017/0960). Plot A was built in August 2020.	2						
G800	Longdale Lane (12)	Ravenshead	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction (2019/0748) for a replacement dwelling with 4 dwellings, net gain of 3 dwellings. Plot 4 was built in February 2021.	2						
G1101	Sheepwalk Lane (86)	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a replacement dwelling (2018/0425). The existing dwelling has been demolished and work on the replacement plot has started.	1						
G1091	Wood End Drive (1)	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a detached dwelling (2014/0890). Construction work started in May 2018.	1						
G633	Woodlands Farm (outbuilding)	Ravenshead	1	SHLAA consultation response 2021	The site is part of full planning permission for a replacement dwelling and residential conversion (2013/0346) granted in July 2013. The replacement dwelling plot is recorded under SHLAA site G634 and the residential conversion plot is recorded under SHLAA site G633. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the construction work on the residential conversion is now complete, however this has not yet been signed off as 'complete' by Building Control.	1						
Total						10	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G214	Chapel Lane (148, Land Rear Of)	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for a detached dwelling (2020/0734) granted in October 2020.		1					
G87	Main Road (120, Land Rear Of)	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2019/0733) granted in June 2020.	1						
G1109	Vernon Crescent (81)	Ravenshead	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2018/0586) granted in September 2018 for a replacement dwelling with 3 dwellings, net gain of 2 dwellings.	2						
G1173	Woodside Gardens (20) Plot 1	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new 'self-build' dwelling (2018/1191) granted in July 2019.	1						
G1174	Woodside Gardens (20) Plot 2	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new 'self-build' dwelling (2018/1193) granted in July 2019.	1						
Total						5	1	0	0	0	0	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

None.

Other Villages

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2021:-

Burton Joyce	= 25 homes
Lambley	= 27 homes
Linby	= 5 homes
Newstead	= 9 homes
Papplewick	= 2 homes
Stoke Bardolph	= zero
Woodborough	= 14 homes
Total	= 82 homes

The sites in the tables are listed in alphabetical order by village name.

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H20	Mill Field Close	Burton Joyce	6	Based on past build-out rates	SHLAA site G469. The site is allocated for 20 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H20). Site is currently under construction for 14 homes (2018/0613). As at 31 March 2021, 8 dwellings have been built.	6						
H21	Orchard Close	Burton Joyce	14	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	SHLAA site G537. The site is allocated for 15 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H21). Full planning permission for 14 homes (2021/0301) granted in August 2021.		4	10				
H22	Station Road	Newstead	40	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	SHLAA site G132. The site is allocated for 40 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H22). Allocated in the Local Planning Document but not included in housing supply due to uncertainty over delivery, in part due to difficulties regarding access. The public house on site was demolished in early 2018. No planning application has been received.							
H23	Ash Grove	Woodborough	11	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates for plot 2 and SHLAA consultation response 2021 for the remaining plots on site	SHLAA site G196. The site is allocated for 10 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H23). This site has full planning permission for 12 homes (2007/0831). Plot 1 (3 Ash Grove) was built in May 2018 (2016/0888). Full planning permission for a dwelling on plot 2 (adjacent to 3 Ash Grove) (2019/1147) granted in March 2020. Work on the remainder plots have not started. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states the information provided through the previous SHLAA 2019 consultation remains unchanged, which provides the delivery rates of the site which is 2 homes per year from 2023/24 to 2027/28.	1		2	2	2	2	2

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H24	Broad Close	Woodborough	15	SHLAA consultation response 2021	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G776, G825 and G840) is allocated for 15 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H24). SHLAA site G825 is required to allow access to SHLAA sites G776 and G840 to the north. Full planning application for three detached houses on part of the allocation site (part of SHLAA site G776) to be accessed off Private Road (2019/1079) granted in August 2020 subject to the signing of the s106. Outline planning application for 11 residential houses on the remainder of the allocation site (i.e. remainder part of SHLAA site G776 and include SHLAA sites G825 and G840) to be accessed off Broad Close (2019/1080) was submitted in November 2019 and pending consideration. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.		14					
Total						7	18	12	2	2	2	2

Sites under construction (or complete during the current financial year)

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G940	Bridle Road (106, Land Rear Of)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for part demolition and part conversion of existing barn to a single dwelling (2020/1236).	1						
G1068	Bridle Road (34)	Burton Joyce	1	Building Control	Site completed in April 2021.	1						
G1125	Chesterfield Drive (Free Church)	Burton Joyce	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for two new dwellings (2018/0531).	2						
G1196	Lambley Lane (127, Land Adj To)	Burton Joyce	1	Building Control	Site completed in September 2021.	1						
G1189	Lendrum Court	Burton Joyce	34	SHLAA consultation response 2021	Full planning permission for 34 flats and 1 guest suite on the site of an existing sheltered housing complex (2019/0876) granted in February 2020. Information from SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the construction of the site is currently underway and provides the delivery rates for the site.	34						
G996	Main Street (60)	Burton Joyce	2	Local Tax team	Site complete. This has been confirmed by Local Tax team (July 2021).	2						
G154	Mansfield Lane (110-112)	Calverton	6	SHLAA consultation response 2021	The site has full planning permission for six dwellings (2004/1471). Construction work started on plot 1 in July 2009 and no progress since. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.		1	2	3			
G1025	Spring Lane (112)	Lambley	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction (2016/0071) for a replacement dwelling, net gain zero. The existing dwelling has been demolished and work on the replacement plot has started in January 2019.	1						

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G997	Spring Lane (114)	Lambley	2	Based on past build-out rates	Four full planning permissions granted for total of four dwellings on site. Plots 1 and 4 are currently under construction (2018/0647 and 2020/0450 respectively). Plot 3 was completed in December 2019 (2017/1134). Plot 2 was completed in July 2020 (2018/0548).	2						
G1070	Sunrise Farm	Lambley	2	Building Control	Site completed in October 2021.	2						
G334	Main Street (142)	Woodborough	1	Local Tax team	Site complete. This has been confirmed by Local Tax team (July 2021).	1						
G789	Main Street (147)	Woodborough	5	Building Control	Site completed in June 2021.	5						
G916	Main Street (165)	Woodborough	2	Local Tax team	Site complete. This has been confirmed by Local Tax team (July 2021).	2						
G1211	Old Manor Farm (workshop)	Woodborough	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for 1 new dwelling (2020/0528).	1						
G1172	Shelt Hill (45)	Woodborough	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a replacement dwelling (2019/0675). The existing dwelling has been demolished and work on the replacement plot has started.	1						
Total						56	1	2	3	0	0	0

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G943	Lambley Lane (33A)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2019/0620) granted in October 2019.	1						
G656	Land fronting 80 & 88 Bridle Road	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning application for 1 new dwelling (2020/0499) was refused in July 2020 and an appeal lodged (APP/N3020/W20/3259804). Appeal allowed in April 2021.		1					
G1214	Nottingham Road (228)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission granted in January 2021 (2020/0885) for conversion of existing outbuilding to a new dwelling.	1						
G1111	Nottingham Road (230)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use of existing garage block to residential dwelling (2018/0116) granted in October 2018.	1						
G142	Vicarage Drive (Land)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2018/0729) granted in May 2019.	1						
G487	Wellington Road (19)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission granted in January 2021 (2020/1003) for conversion of existing garage to a new dwelling.	1						

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1115	Harlow Wood Farm (The Stables)	Lambley	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use to residential dwelling (2017/1325) granted in November 2018. Information from the SHLAA 2021 consultation states that the landowner wishes their site to remain on the SHLAA database.	1						
G1038	The Riding Stables	Lambley	1	SHLAA consultation response 2020	Full planning permission for a redevelopment of existing stables to provide a new dwelling (2020/0269) granted in June 2020. Information from the previous SHLAA 2020 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	1						
G1167	St Lukes Way (3)	Stoke Bardolph	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2018/1127) granted in August 2019.	1						
G978	Woodsend	Woodborough	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2018/0122) granted in April 2018 for a replacement dwelling, net gain zero. The existing dwelling has been demolished and the replacement plot has not yet been built.	1						
Total						9	1	0	0	0	0	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G539	Glebe Farm (Land At), Burton Joyce	Burton Joyce	14	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	The site is in the Green Belt and adjacent to Burton Joyce village. Part of site has full planning permission for 14 homes (2020/0475) granted in October 2020.	4	10					
Total						4	10	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix C: Housing trajectory

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	A	Total
Past completions (net)	275	227	321	311	174	198	237	286	360	310									2699
Past completions (net) - urban area	183	199	296	206	120	104	193	218	287	232									2038
Past completions (net) – Edge of Hucknall	0	0	0	0	0	36	2	43	55	38									174
Past completions (net) - Bestwood Village	30	2	1	19	0	14	6	0	3	10									85
Past completions (net) - Calverton	16	3	10	64	56	10	17	15	3	8									202
Past completions (net) - Ravenshead	42	15	5	15	-5	21	4	4	7	10									118
Past completions (net) - Burton Joyce	0	2	1	0	2	7	0	3	1	9									25
Past completions (net) - Lambley	3	3	2	2	1	5	4	2	1	4									27
Past completions (net) - Linby	1	0	1	1	0	-1	2	0	1	0									5
Past completions (net) - Newstead	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0									9
Past completions (net) - Papplewick	1	0	0	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0									2
Past completions (net) - Stoke Bardolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									0
Past completions (net) - Woodborough	-1	3	4	2	0	3	1	1	2	-1									14
Urban area - ACS and LPD allocations											285	414	337	246	226	162	154	655	2479
Teal Close									95	72	102	70	70	70	73			277	829
H1 - Rolleston Drive												100	31						131
H2 - Brookfields Garden Centre														15	17			58	90
H3 - Willow Farm																35	35		70
H4 - Linden Grove											10	40	40	30					120
H5 - Lodge Farm Lane																35	35		70
H6 - Spring Lane						27	64	55	4										150
H7 - Howbeck Road/Mapperley Plains											50	50	64					41	205

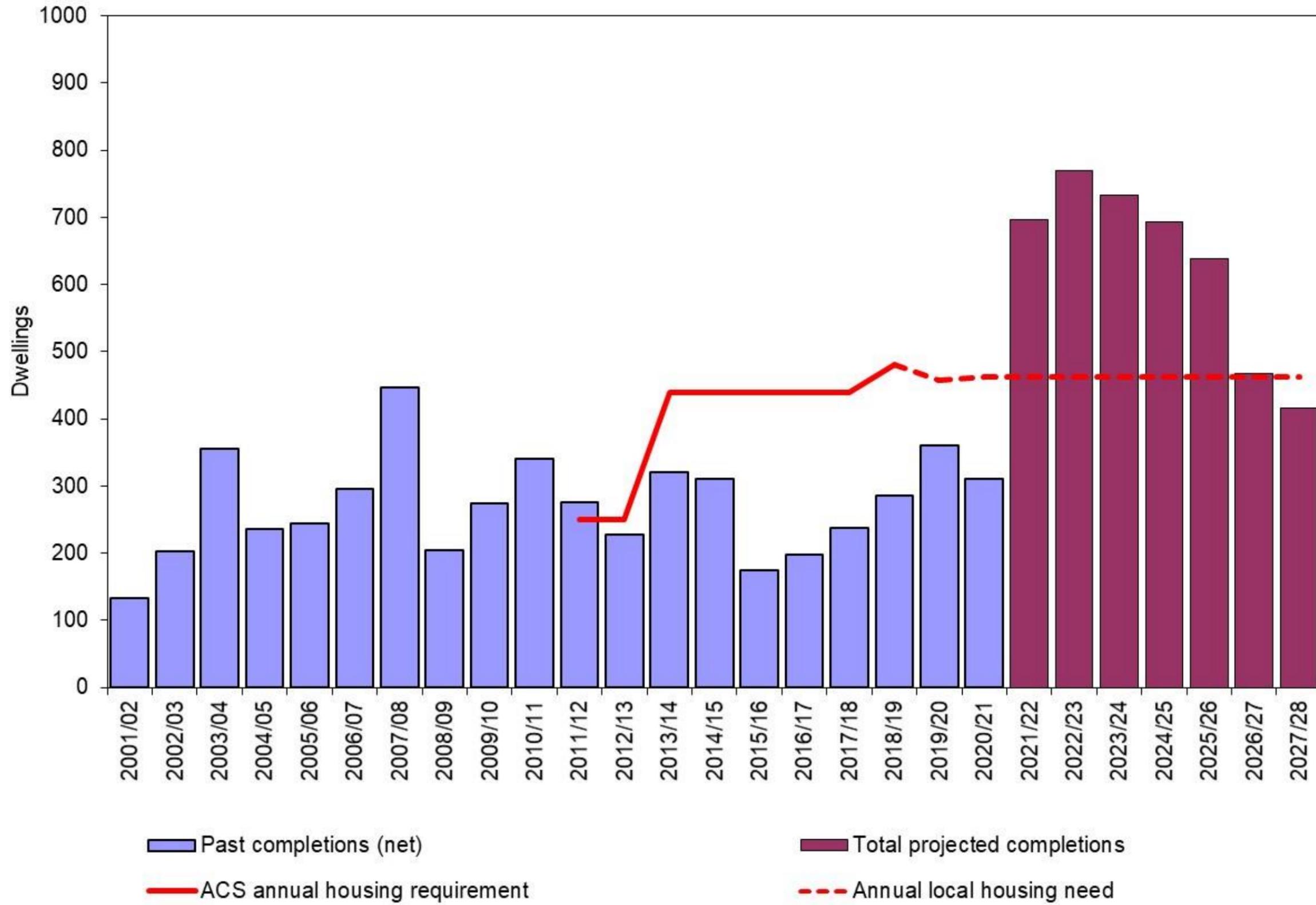
	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	A	Total
H8 - Killisick Lane																		230	230
H9 - Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm							25	65	96	64	103	102	82	81	86	85	84		873
X1 - Daybook Laundry																		49	49
X2 - West of A60 A											20	52							72
X3 - West of A60 B													50	50	50	7			157
Urban area - sites under construction											129	8	3						140
Urban area - small sites with permission											39	36	18	6	2				101
Urban area - medium/large sites with permission											2	43	10	10	16				81
Edge of Hucknall - ACS and LPD allocations											45	55	151	140	130	100	100	18	739
North of Papplewick Lane								43	55	38	45	45	11					18	255
Top Wighay Farm						36	2						100	100	100	100	100		538
H10 - Hayden Lane												10	40	40	30				120
Edge of Hucknall - sites under construction																			0
Edge of Hucknall - small sites with permission																			0
Edge of Hucknall - medium/large sites with permission																			0
Bestwood Village - LPD allocations											30	31	25	25	25	25	25	220	406
H11 - The Sycamores											5	6							11
H12 - Westhouse Farm											25	25	25	25	25	25	25		175
H13 - Bestwood Business Park																		220	220
Bestwood Village - sites under construction											3								3
Bestwood Village - small sites with permission																			0
Bestwood Village - medium/large sites with permission																			0
Calverton - LPD allocations											45	135	155	110	101	43	0	0	589

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	A	Total
H14 - Dark Lane											5	15	15	15	7				57
H15 - Main Street												5	25	25	24				79
H16 - Park Road											28	80	80	70	70	43			371
X4 Flatts Lane											12	35	35						82
Calverton - sites under construction											8	1							9
Calverton - small sites with permission											2								2
Calverton - medium/large sites with permission																			0
Ravenshead - LPD allocations											12	16	20	20	5	5	4	30	112
H17 - Longdale Lane A																			0
H18 - Longdale Lane B												2	5	5	5	5	4		26
H19 - Longdale Lane C											7	10	15	15					47
X5 Kighill Lane A									1		5	4							10
X6 Kighill Lane B																		30	30
Ravenshead - sites under construction											10								10
Ravenshead - small sites with permission											5	1							6
Ravenshead - medium/large sites with permission																			0
Other villages - LPD allocations											7	18	12	2	2	2	2	0	45
H20 - Mill Field Close (Burton Joyce)										8	6								14
H21 - Orchard Close (Burton Joyce)												4	10						14
H22 - Station Road (Newstead)																			0
H23 - Ash Grove (Woodborough)								1			1		2	2	2	2	2		12
H24 - Broad Close (Woodborough)												14							14
Other villages - sites under construction											56	1	2	3					62

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	A	Total
Other villages - small sites with permission											9	1							10
Other villages - medium/large sites with permission											4	10							14
Windfall allowance														131	131	131	131		524
Total projected completions											691	770	733	693	638	468	416	923	5332
Cumulative completions	275	502	823	1134	1308	1506	1743	2029	2389	2699	3390	4160	4893	5586	6224	6692	7108	8031	8031
PLAN - annual housing target	250	250	440	440	440	440	440	480	458	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463		7342
PLAN - housing target (cumulative)	250	500	940	1380	1820	2260	2700	3180	3638	4101	4564	5027	5490	5953	6416	6879	7342	7342	
MONITOR - number of dwellings above or below cumulative housing target	25	2	-117	-246	-512	-754	-957	-1151	-1249	-1402	-1174	-867	-597	-367	-192	-187	-234	689	
MANAGE - annual housing target taking account of past/projected completions	426	436	450	459	470	495	522	551	586	619	663	659	636	612	585	559	650		
Remaining years	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

Notes

- The annual housing target figures include the Aligned Core Strategy annual housing requirement from 2011/12 to 2018/19 and the annual local housing need figures calculated using the standard method from 2019/20 onwards.
- Planning application for the third and final housing phase of 277 dwellings on Teal Close pending consideration. No delivery rates have been provided for the third phase through the SHLAA 2021 consultation. The 277 dwellings figure is provided in column A.
- Permission for the additional 18 dwellings on part of North of Papplewick Lane site is subject to the signing of the s106. No delivery rates have been provided for the additional 18 dwellings through the SHLAA 2021 consultation. The figure is provided in column A.
- No delivery rates have been provided for the remaining 58 dwellings on part of H2 Brookfields Garden Centre site and the remaining 48 dwellings on part of H7 Howbeck Road/Mapperley Plains site. Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted. It is expected that these dwellings will be delivered by 2028. The figures are provided in column A.
- No delivery rates have been provided for sites H8 Killisick Lane, X1 Daybrook Laundry, H13 Bestwood Business Park and X6 Kighill Lane B. Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted. The Local Plan capacity figures are provided in column A.
- No delivery rates have been provided for site H22 Station Road because it is not expected the site will be developed by 2028. The projected completed columns are blank.
- The housing trajectory does not take account of the non-implementation (lapse) rates which are used for the purposes of the five year land supply assessment.



Notes

The projected completions as shown in column A in the housing trajectory are not shown in the above chart as annual information on completions is not available.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Forward Plan

Date: 13 December 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 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 DECEMBER 2021 TO 31 MARCH 2022

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 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?
Gedling Events Forward Strategy To advise Cabinet of proposals for the future design and delivery of events in Gedling.	27 Jan 2022 Cabinet	Jane Ansell, Community Partnerships Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Community Development	Open No
Quarterly (Q3) Budget Monitoring and Virement Report To update members on financial performance information for the 3rd quarter of the 2021/22 year.	27 Jan 2022 Cabinet	Paul Adcock, Head Of Finance and IT	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Resources and Reputation	Open Yes
Gedling Plan Quarter 3 Performance Report To inform Cabinet in summary of the position against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2021/2022 Gedling Plan for the most recent quarter.	27 Jan 2022 Cabinet	Alan Green, Performance and Project Officer	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Prudential Code Indicator Monitoring 2021/22 and Quarterly Treasury Activity Report for Quarter 3 To inform Members of the performance monitoring of the 2021/22 Prudential Code Indicators, and to advise Members of the quarterly Treasury activity as required by the Treasury Management Strategy.	27 Jan 2022 Cabinet	Sue Healey, Principal Accountant	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Resources and Reputation	Open No
Draft Waste & Recycling Policy Seeking permission to consult on the draft waste and recycling policy	27 Jan 2022 Cabinet	Melvyn Cryer, Head of Environment	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Environment	Open Yes
Environmental Enforcement Policy Update to the approach to environmental enforcement policy to include priorities for enforcement and approaches	27 Jan 2022 Cabinet	Kevin Nealon, Community Protection and Pollution Control Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Public Protection	Open Yes

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	Public / Exempt (and reason if the decision is to be taken in private) Is this a key decision?
Prudential and Treasury Indicators and Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2022/23 To present for Members' approval the Council's Prudential Code Indicators and Treasury Strategy for 2022/23, for referral to Council.	10 Feb 2022 Cabinet 3 Mar 2022 Council	Sue Healey, Principal Accountant	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Resources and Reputation	Open Yes
Capital Programme and Capital Investment Strategy To approve the capital investment strategy and capital spending programme for the next financial year.	10 Feb 2022 Cabinet 3 Mar 2022 Council	Alison Ball, Director of Corporate Resources	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Resources and Reputation	Open Yes
General Fund Budget 2022/23 For Cabinet to recommend to Council the revenue budget for the next financial year.	10 Feb 2022 Cabinet 3 Mar 2022 Council	Paul Adcock, Head Of Finance and IT	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Resources and Reputation	Open Yes

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