

Agenda

Cabinet

Date: **Thursday 27 January 2022**

Time: **2.00 pm**

Place: **Council Chamber**

For any further information please contact:

Emma McGinlay

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

Monday 13 December 2021

Councillor John Clarke (Chair)

Councillor Michael Payne
Councillor Peter Barnes
Councillor David Ellis

Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth
Councillor Henry Wheeler

Observers:

Absent: Councillor Viv McCrossen

Officers in Attendance: M Hill, A Ball, A Dubberley, A Gibson, B Hopewell,
L Juby and L Widdowson

58 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor McCrossen.

59 TO APPROVE, AS A CORRECT RECORD, THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 4 NOVEMBER 2021

RESOLVED:

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

60 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS.

Councillor Hollingsworth declared a non-pecuniary interest in item 7 as one of the applicants on the shortlisted projects.

Councillors Clarke and Payne declared non-pecuniary interests in item 8 as Members of Nottinghamshire County Council who had potential interests in the land under discussion.

61 REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA) ANNUAL AUDIT AND UPDATE

The Head of Governance and Customer Services introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, 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.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Note the content of the report; and
- 2) Approve the amendments to the Council's Regulation of Investigatory Powers Policy document at Appendix 1 of the report.

62 SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY STRATEGY

The Head of Communities and Leisure introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval for the Council to adopt the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2022-25.

RESOLVED to:

Adopt the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2022-25.

63 INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING STATEMENT 2020/21

The Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 Monitoring Officer introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, presenting the Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/21.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Note the report; and
- 2) Agree to the publication of the Infrastructure Funding Statement for 2020/21 as detailed at Appendix A of the report.

64 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL) NON-PARISH FUNDING – LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEDULE PROJECT ASSESSMENTS AND PROPOSED FUNDING 20/21

The Community Infrastructure Levy Officer introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval for the commencement of a four week public consultation on projects shortlisted to receive CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the CIL Non-Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations document.

RESOLVED to:

Approve the commencement of consultation on Monday 10th January 2022 for a period of 4 weeks, on the shortlisted projects identified as suitable for Community Infrastructure Levy Non-Parish Funding.

65 GEDLING BOROUGH FIVE YEAR HOUSING LAND SUPPLY ASSESSMENT 2021

The Planning Policy Manager introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, informing Council of the latest five year housing land supply assessment.

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

66

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.

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

67

ANY OTHER ITEMS THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT.

None.

The meeting finished at 2.50 pm

Signed by Chair:
Date:

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Forward Plan

Date: 27 January 2022

Author: Democratic Services Manager

Wards affected

All

Purpose

To present the Executive's draft Forward Plan for the next four month period.

Key Decision

This is not a Key Decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

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

1 Background

- 1.1 The Council is required by law to give to give notice of key decisions that are scheduled to be taken by the Executive.
- 1.2 A key decision is one which is financially significant, in terms of spending or savings, for the service or function concerned (more than £500,000), or which will have a significant impact on communities, in two or more wards in the Borough.
- 1.3 In the interests of effective coordination and public transparency, the plan includes any item that is likely to require an Executive decision of the Council, Cabinet or Cabinet Member (whether a key decision or not). The Forward Plan covers the following 4 months and must be

updated on a rolling monthly basis. All items have been discussed and approved by the Senior Leadership Team.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 The Forward Plan is ultimately the responsibility of the Leader and Cabinet as it contains Executive business due for decision. The Plan is therefore presented at this meeting to give Cabinet the opportunity to discuss, amend or delete any item that is listed.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Cabinet could decide not agree with any of the items are suggested for inclusion in the plan. This would then be referred back to the Senior Leadership Team.
- 3.2 Cabinet could decide to move the date for consideration of any item.

4 Financial Implications

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

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 There are no legal implications directly arising from this report.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Forward Plan

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None identified

10 Reasons for Recommendations

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

Statutory Officer approval**Approved by:**

Chief Financial Officer

Date:

31/8/2020 (report content)

Approved by:

Monitoring Officer

31/8/2020 (report content)

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FORWARD PLAN FOR THE FOUR MONTH PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 2022 TO 31 MAY 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?
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
Parking Provision for Residential and Non-Residential Developments Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) To seek Cabinet approval to publish the Parking Provision for Residential and Non-Residential Developments Supplementary Planning Document.	10 Feb 2022 Cabinet 3 Mar 2022 Council	Mike Avery, Head of Development and Place	Officer reports	Portfolio holder for Growth and Regeneration	Open No
Gedling Events Forward Strategy To advise Cabinet of proposals for the future design and delivery of events in Gedling.	10 Feb 2022 Cabinet	Jane Ansell, Community Partnerships Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Community Development	Open No
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non-Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision For Cabinet to approve the Community Infrastructure Levy Non-Parish Funding awards for 2020/21.	17 Mar 2022 Cabinet	Mike Avery, Head of Development and Place	Officer reports	Portfolio Holder for Community Development	Open No



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Gedling Plan Quarter 3 2021/22 Report

Date: 27th January 2022

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected

Borough-wide

Purpose

To inform Cabinet in summary of the position against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2020-23 Gedling Plan at the end of 2021/22 quarter 3.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation

THAT:

The progress against the Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2020-23 Gedling Plan for the end of 2021/22 quarter 3 be noted.

1 Background

- 1.1 The Council has made a commitment to closely align budget and performance management. This is in line with accepted good practice.
- 1.2 To deliver this commitment, systems to monitor performance against revenue and capital budgets, improvement activity and performance indicators have all been brought together and are now embedded in the way the Council works. Whilst the budget and performance information are presented in two separate reports, they are and will be reported to Cabinet together and will appear on the same agenda.
- 1.3 In addition, performance reports now focus more directly on the Council's priorities and offer an "early warning" system of instances where targets may not be secured.

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

<http://www.gedling.gov.uk/council/aboutus/prioritiesplansandperformance/howwere/doing/>

Members are recommended to view this document which provides valuable background detail to this summary paper. It provides a more in-depth review of indicators, actions and outcomes for 2021/22 quarter 3.

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

2 Proposal

- 2.1 It is proposed that Cabinet note the performance information for the Gedling Plan 2020-23 at the end of 2021/22 quarter 3 as set out below.

2.2 Actions

At this stage, of the 96 actions currently active in the Gedling Plan 2020-23, 4 are complete out of the 27 planned for completion in 2021/22 and the remaining are either in progress or assigned to an Officer.



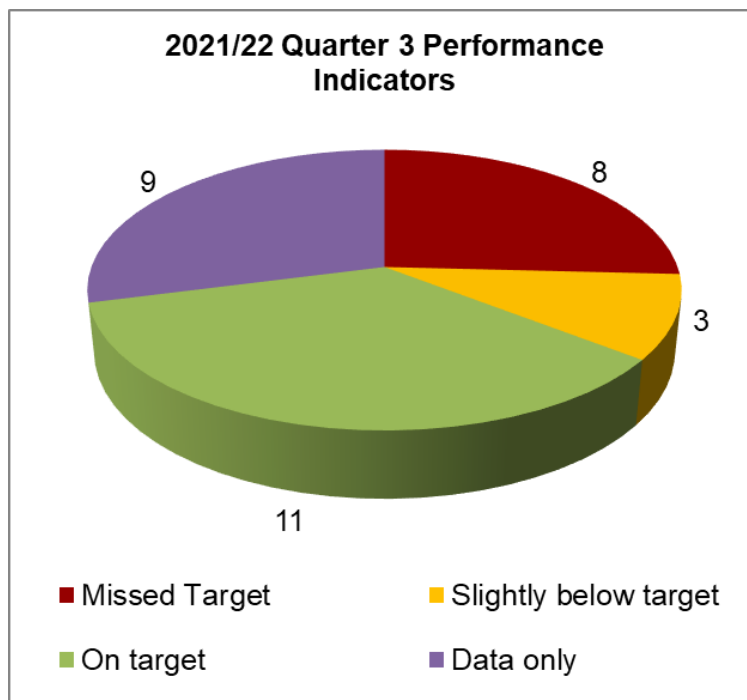
The 4 completed actions are:

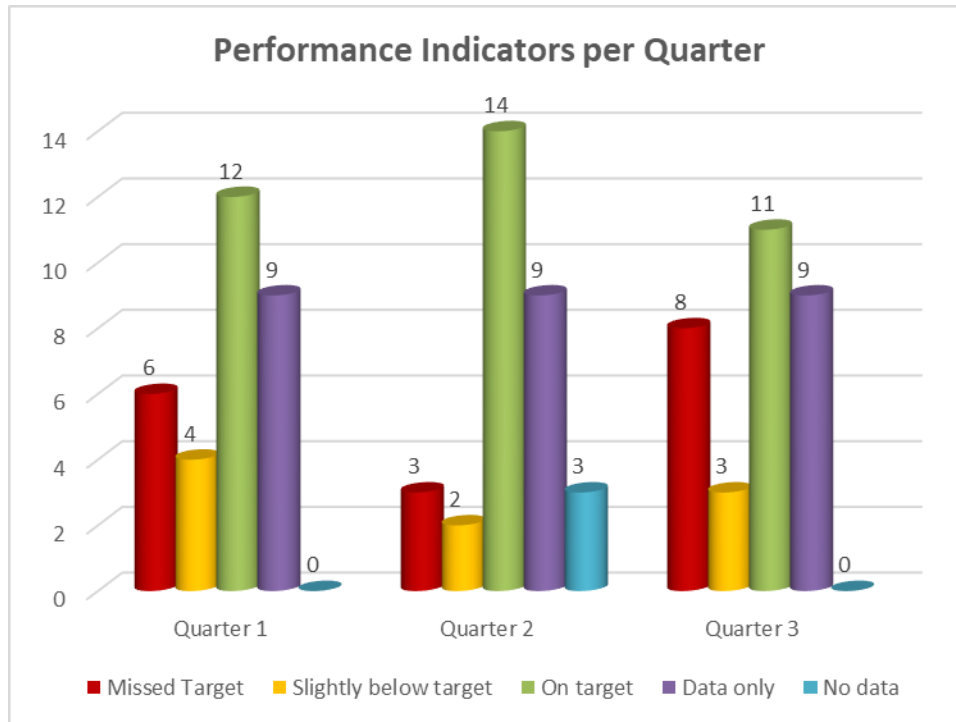
- Undertake targeted youth engagement to seek their views in order to influence provision of services
- Coordinate the supported internship programme
- Deliver the annual Pride of Gedling Awards
- Continue to implement the Demand Management Strategy

There is an ongoing requirement to continue to respond to the COVID pandemic across teams and departments, which continues to affect staff capacity to deliver actions planned for 2021/22. In addition, there are now further risks being realised relating to the effects of the requirements for self-isolation, which is impacting the workforce and service delivery in particular for front line customer facing teams.

2.3 Indicators

Overall indicator performance at the end of quarter 3 shows that out of a total of 31 indicators, 11 were on or above target, 3 were slightly below target and 8 indicators missed their target.





2.4 Examples of particularly positive performance for quarter 3 include:

Performance Indicator	Figure reported	Target	Period covered
% of fly tipping incidents removed within 4 working days	98.6%	98%	Oct to Dec
Average time to process new Housing Benefit claims	14 days	15 days	Oct to Dec
Average length of time spend in temporary accommodation Note: This PI is still expected to miss target by end of year	19.8 weeks	22 weeks	Oct to Dec
% of calls to the contact centre answered (or call back made)	94.5%	94%	12 month rolling average
Number of long term empty homes in the Borough returned to use as a result of Gedling Borough Council intervention	20	10	Oct to Dec

% of Major planning applications processed within 13 weeks.	100%	90%	Oct to Dec
96% of food premises inspected scoring 4 or 5 in the national food hygiene rating scheme.	96%	90%	Ongoing

2.5 The following performance indicators missed their target at the end quarter 3.

LI075 Average time to process Housing Benefit change in circumstances (in calendar days) – Performance: 4.7 days against a target of 4 days for the period October to December and 5.1 days against a target of 4 days for the period April to December. Expected to miss target by year end.

We received a significantly higher amount of work due to the Government's changes on Universal credit resulting in a bulk load of change in circumstances being issued. These issues have been resolved and December's performance of 2 days is significantly improved.

LI006 Working Days Lost Due to Sickness Absence (rolling 12 month total) – Performance: 10.1 days against target of 9 days. Expected to miss target by year end.

The rate of absence now stands at more than a day above target. Although in recent months the level of absence has been rising, this is often expected in winter months and little absence was attributed to Covid however in December there have been 58 working days lost to Covid and this represents around 14% of all absence.

Realistically it is unlikely that we will now achieve target by year end as the rates of infection due to the Omicron strain mean that absence from work is more likely perhaps particularly in the next few months. The position is also exacerbated by the high number of long-term absences cases, these are being managed in accordance with the Council's absence policies

LI017 Percentage of Business Rates Collected - The collection rate of 79.0% at the end of Quarter 3 in 2021/22 is lower than the expected collection rate of 83.4% and similarly, lower than the actual collection rate of 81.4% at the end of comparative Quarter 3 period in 2020/21.

This reduction is likely to be due to a combination of factors, not least the reduced level of retail discount available to business rate payers in 2021/22 compared to the previous year and the difficult trading environment for businesses as they seek to recover from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Debt recovery processes have also continued to be impacted in 2021/22 mainly due to staff having to be re-deployed to other activities such as the processing of Covid-19 business support grants and staff vacancies have also impacted on capacity. However, mitigation measures are being implemented to ensure resources can be

directed where possible towards debt recovery work, including the appointment of temporary staffing which includes a dedicated debt recovery officer post.

ECO12 Delivery of school based employability events – No events were held in Q3 against a target of 2 events. Two events were planned for Q3, but both had to be cancelled due to covid. Expected to miss target by year end.

LI363 Number of school-age work experience placements hosted in Gedling Borough Council in partnership with YouNG (and Economic Development) – 3 placements have been held between April to December against a target of 4 by this stage.

It has been possible to offer a small number of work experience programmes this year although there has been no real demand from schools and also, within teams, due to home working there is very limited capacity to support such arrangements. This may be an issue going forwards and it may be necessary to consider a review of targets.

NI154 Net additional homes provided – For Q3 69 homes have been provided against a target of 115. The year to date (April to December) 245 homes have been provided against the target of 345.

Certain housing sites have not come forward as quickly as anticipated by landowners and developers. A Housing Delivery Action Plan has been published and includes measures to increase delivery of new housing in Gedling Borough. In addition, the emerging Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will allocate additional land for housing to meet future needs. There are a number of developments currently progressing that will help us to get closer to the target: Teal Close (Netherfield), Lendrum Court (Burton Joyce), Rolleston Drive (Arnold), Chase Farm (Gedling), Mapperley Plains, Park Road (Calverton), Vale Road (Colwick).

NI155 Number of affordable homes delivered – No affordable homes were delivered in Q3 against the target of 5. Overall figure (April to December) 9 were delivered against target of 15.

Whilst the year to date figure is below target there are a range of developments which will complete in the financial year which should achieve the target.

NI157b Percentage of Minor planning applications processed within 8 weeks – 80.8% of applications received in Q3 were processed against a target of 86.0%. Overall figure (April to December) 82.7% were processed against target of 86%.

Due to concentration of efforts on Major and Other applications, the target was missed this quarter but is expected to be on target in Q4.

2.6 Compliments and Complaints

In quarter 3, the council received 1.5% fewer compliments and 60% fewer complaints than in quarter 2. 34% out of all complaints that the council received in quarter 3 were upheld. Out of all complaints that the council received in quarter 3, 11 complaints were escalated to stage 2, of which only one complaint was upheld.

2.7 Achievements

A separate report has been produced highlighting additional key achievements delivered during quarter 3, focusing on areas where the Council has made a real difference to people's lives. This is attached as Appendix 1 and is available on the Council's website and in hard copy in the Members' Room. The following outcomes are identified for particular attention:

Approval of new Equality and Diversity Policy - Gedling Borough Council has approved a new Equality and Diversity Policy following consultation with residents and local community groups. The new policy, approved by the council's Cabinet on 7 October, sets out clearly the commitment that the council has to promote equality and diversity both within the organisation and through service delivery and how it aims to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and challenge inequalities.

Residents' Survey - The biennial Residents' Survey has now been completed and the results are being analysed. Once analysed the responses will be used to help inform our new Gedling Plan for 2023-27.

Staff Survey - The internal biennial staff survey has been completed and the results have been analysed and reported to our Senior Leadership Team. The purpose of the survey is to encourage staff to have their say about what goes well and what doesn't from their perspective so that, where possible, we can make improvements to the ways that we work for the benefit of the employees themselves and the services that we provide to customers and residents.

Launch of #Rediscover Campaign - Gedling Borough Council launched a new campaign to get more people to shop in their local town centres. The #Rediscover campaign ran throughout the festive season to support and promote local businesses and also to encourage residents to shop locally this Christmas. This campaign has been funded through the recently announced European Regional Development Fund 'Welcome Back Fund', whose aim is to promote coronavirus safety messages while getting more people to shop locally.

Green Rewards launch – Gedling Borough Council united with eight other local councils, two universities and creator Jump to launch a Green Rewards scheme to tackle climate crisis. The scheme provides a new Green Rewards app and web platform which means Notts residents can accumulate points and earn the prizes for many activities they do every day at home or out and about that help lower their

carbon footprint. It is part of the Universities for Nottingham civic collaboration which aims to improve the way the universities work with each other and their local partners to help change the lives of local people for the better.

Record numbers for swimming lessons in the borough - Over 3,000 people are taking part in swimming lessons across Gedling Borough Council leisure centres, the highest number of participants since the centres opened. Over half of the swimmers are using Arnold Leisure Centre for lessons, which is seeing its highest membership in its 40 year history. More than 1,500 babies, young children and adults are taking part in lessons ranging from basic water safety awareness to competitive swimming.

Four Gedling Borough parks recognised with Green Flag Awards - During October, Gedling Country Park, Arnot Hill Park, Burton Road Jubilee Park and for the second year, Bestwood Country Park, joined a record number of parks and green spaces collecting a Green Flag Award - the international quality mark for parks and green spaces.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Not to present an update on quarterly performance, in which case Executive members will not be aware of performance against the Gedling Plan 2020-23.

4 Financial Implications

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

5 Legal Implications

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

6 Equalities Implications

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

7 Carbon Reduction/Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Examples of Outcomes achieved during Quarter 3 2021/22.

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None identified.

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To ensure Members are informed of the performance against the Gedling Plan 2020-23.

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GEDLING

PLAN

2020-2023

Examples of Achievements and Activities

During

Quarter 3 - 2021/22

Cohesive, Diverse and Safe COMMUNITIES

Promote and encourage pride, good citizenship and participation

Remembrance Events 2021 - Arnold Remembrance event 14/11/21 delivered by GBC Community Relations in collaboration with St Pauls Church and Arnold RBL, and significant support and advice provided to the Gedling and Mapperley Remembrance Events held on 14/11 and 21/11 respectively.

Arnold, Mapperley and Gedling events:

- Countywide Safety Advisory Group liaison and information sharing with community and emergency response partners
- Road closure liaison, commissioning and implementation
- Facilitation of pre-event remedial safety actions
- Event management planning advice provided to Gedling and Mapperley organisers
- Support in the coordination of Civic guests, Emergency response partner and military representative attendance, including deploying the Gedling Youth Mayor at the Gedling and Mapperley events
- Arranging pre event promotion of events

Arnold Remembrance Event:

- Event leadership
- Elected member, church and RBL liaison and coordination
- Full Event Management Plan and Risk Assessment and completion of identified actions
- Orders of proceedings and timings collated and shared: Parade formation, church service arrangements and act of remembrance
- Commissioning of audio and other services
- First Aid deployment
- Event delivery on the day

All three events delivered successfully with high attendance, no incidents reported and excellent feedback from community partners, Elected Members and members of the public alike. Event planning templates, orders of proceedings and commissioning good practice established for the Arnold event that can be adapted and refreshed for future Remembrance events.

Half Term in Newstead event – A successful event took place at the Newstead Centre with a great collaborative effort from local partners to provide activities and engage people in taking part.

- We engaged with 38 children and young people and 20 adults, most of whom took part in creative activities together which were provided by Gedling Play Forum and artists from Nottingham Community Artists Network CIC.
- 10 young people took part in sports and games session provided by Spire Coaching. They have a good track record of working with young people in Newstead, supported by Notts CC Youth Service partners. On finishing their

session all young people who were outside then came in to the Newstead Centre to take in the model making session provided by Nottingham C.A.N.

- Secret Kitchen, a local catering company specialising in social eating projects, were invited to provide lunch for staff, volunteers and families and they fed 25 adults and 36 children over the course of the afternoon. This is the first time a hot meal has been combined with an event that the Council directly deliver and the feedback was that people appreciated this. It no doubt enabled families to stay for longer as snacks and drinks were available throughout the afternoon.

Christmas in Arnold - A number of factors contributed to the reshaping of Christmas activities in Arnold in 2021; The space available for Christmas activities in the Town Centre, the withdrawal of some partners who had previously helped to deliver Christmas events and continued uncertainty around event delivery during the pandemic, all influenced the Council's plans to celebrate Christmas in Arnold and bring people into our Town Centres.

A series of four Christmas markets took place on Sundays in late November and into December. With the Arnold Market Place development ongoing, the fourteen existing market stalls on Eagle Square were made available to Rural Retailer, a company providing markets across the County and Region. As part of their license agreement with the Council, Rural Retailer booked and managed the markets and provided festive entertainment and seasonal food and drink. The markets also encouraged footfall on Sundays in Arnold and local businesses were encouraged to open to make the most of additional trade.

A Christmas Light Switch On event took place outside Arnold Methodist Church with three local schools and a young performer from Calverton all taking part. Arnold and Mapperley Rotary Club attended with Santa and the event was well attended whilst still allowing plenty of space for attendees to circulate. The Communities Team put together an extensive Event Management Plan to replace the work previously undertaken by a Third Party Events provider to ensure the safe management of the Switch on event. Support was provided by GBC Neighbourhood Wardens and local Police colleagues.

Further promotion took place for events managed by Community Partners, including Craft events at Arnold Methodist Church (which ran alongside the Christmas Lights Switch On), Arnold Library and Arnold Fire Station, to contribute towards a month of activity to enhance people's experience of shopping in Arnold over the festive period.

Christmas art work from school children who entered the Mayor's Christmas card competition was displayed outside Arnold Methodist Church improve the appearance of the hoardings around the Arnold Market Place development.

Gedling community money advice developments - Following the Community money advice services meeting held in September with St Wilfred's Church Mapperley, The Kings Church Arnold, The Ark, Carlton Food Bank hub, GBC CSC outreach and CA Nottm and District, CA Nottm and District submitted a successful bid to the NCC Recovery Fund to provide additional debt advice resource in priority areas in the Borough – Newstead, Carlton and Calverton initially identified as target areas for the new service. Further detail to follow in Q4.

Members grants awarded - 38 grants in the region of £16k have been awarded to various community groups for example, Arnold in Bloom, Carlton Forum Swimming Club,

Carlton Town Football Club, Positively Empowered Kids, Radford Care Group, Willow Farm Primary School, Ravenshead Parish Council, Newstead Events Group, Colwick Tots, and Age UK Nottingham & Nottinghamshire.

Community E Newsletters - Three Community E-Newsletters were circulated to 7k community contacts between October and December. Information Shared included Pride of Gelding Awards 2021, Ageing Well Day, Live & Local Nottinghamshire (a live entertainment network), the Help is at Hand bereavement booklet, Health for under 5's, Inspire Autumn Learning programme. Gedling Lotto 1st Birthday, Host Nottingham Clothing bank, In Kind Direct, Create to Connect (a mindful art activity booklet), Tackling Loneliness in Nottinghamshire, Macmillan Beyond Diagnosis Gateway, Healthwatch Community Connector, Netherfield and Killisick FOOD Club volunteer opportunities, Gedling Borough Council's public consultation on Climate Management strategy, CT4N Charitable Trust Services, Arnold Methodist Church Community Kitchen, Memory Cafes.

Gedling Caribbean Elders new engagement - The Caribbean Elders have been connected up with 'Always Community', a charity set up just prior to Covid awarded £10k from Awards For All to deliver sessions bringing culturally diverse speakers together with community groups and Staff Teams and providing world food taster menus, the aim being to foster greater cultural awareness, respect and inclusion. The charity has also been put in touch with Localities Coordinators for Newstead, Killisick Netherfield and Colwick, and referred into the Equalities Action Plan for potential engagement with GBC staff Teams.

Youth Council engagement with Gedling Young People's Consultation - This first face to face meeting since March 2020 received full attendance by current and incoming YC members. Guest speakers Helen Smith, ICP Programme Director and Antonia Smith, Deputy Head of Communications engaged with members on plans for young people's health and wellbeing consultation, and were given positive suggestions including incentives to attend, and youth centric activities i.e. Ice Arena as a venue.

Members signed up to Positively Empowered Kids / Youth Voices initiative, which provides training and leadership opportunities to help develop the YP Consultation Action Plan. Training sessions to be scheduled in the New Year 2022.

Recruitment campaign underway led by NCC Youth Service via youth clubs with local engagement with schools being led by GBC Community Relations. Three new members have joined in Q3.

Reduce poverty and inequality and provide support to the most vulnerable

Approval of new Equality and Diversity Policy - Gedling Borough Council has approved a new Equality and Diversity Policy following consultation with residents and local community groups. The new policy, approved by the council's Cabinet on 7 October, sets out clearly the commitment that the council has to promote equality and diversity both within the organisation and through service delivery and how it aims to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and challenge inequalities.

The policy highlights how the council has already embedded into its corporate plan objectives to reduce poverty and inequality, provide support to the most vulnerable, to improve social mobility and life chances, improve health and well-being, reduce health inequalities and reduce levels of loneliness and isolation. The policy also sets out how equalities and diversity will be further embedded across the council and that the council will be more accessible, engaging and listen to the needs of its community. This includes senior leaders, members and officers, acting as ambassadors for equalities and diversity.

The policy includes an action to establish a corporate Strategic Equalities and Diversity Group, chaired by the Portfolio holder for Young People and Equalities, Councillor Viv McCrossen.

The council has been carrying out a number of actions as part of its work to improving equalities, which includes carrying out a Disability Confident Employer assessment, the adoption of the Menopause in the Workplace Policy and the creation of specific roles within the cabinet that focus on equalities.

The policy can be viewed by visiting www.gedling.gov.uk/equality

Temporary Accommodation - since cabinet approval in January for the temporary accommodation options appraisal, officers have been tirelessly viewing suitable accommodation within the borough. Significant progress has been made and 5 successful bids have been made to date. This comprises of a 1 bedroom, 2 two bedroom and 2 three bedroom houses located in either Arnold, Carlton or Gedling areas of the borough. Of these 5 properties, 4 are still progressing through the conveyancing process and we are hopeful they will complete shortly. However, we have now taken ownership of our first property just before the Christmas break. Minor works have been scheduled and we hope to have it ready to let to our first family early in the New Year.

Food Clubs - Netherfield food club continues to provide 30+ food boxes each week for the local community. The alterations have now been made to Killisick Community Centre and the equipment installed, a proposed date for the Food Club to start is Monday 17th January, a number of volunteers have been recruited to support the programme in Killisick.

Community Food Fund - Gedling Borough Council have been successful in application to the Nottinghamshire County Council Community Food Fund and have been awarded £25,000, for the initiative Re-connecting through food. The Community Food Fund has been established to help address some of the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the people of Nottinghamshire. Some or all of the following key priorities should be addressed in order to meet the fund criteria; food poverty; sustainability; community development; nutrition and health.

The project *Reconnecting through food* provides an opportunity for Gedling residents to re-engage in community based activities with food and social eating elements attached to them. The project also enables the existing community groups and organisations to offer a food element to their current timetable of activities.

Carlton Hub - Our Customer Services team operate an outreach service to the residents of Carlton which runs alongside the foodbank. Subsequently we can intercept some of our vulnerable residents in this area. The Hub has been operating since the end of November and is already extremely busy. We have built up a strong working relationship with Hope Nottingham which makes referrals for vulnerable residents more efficient and timely. Alongside Hope we are aiming to build up a hub of voluntary organisations who can all work together on humanitarian aid. If a customer from the NG4 area calls to make an appointment these will be taken at the Hub and therefore we do not need to resource the booths in Customer Services on a Tuesday. In addition to this we have also conducted outreach sessions at Newstead and Calverton.

Flood grants - We have now made payment to 10 residents for the DEFRA flood grant. Grants are worth up to £5,000 to help secure properties with flood barriers to prevent future flooding.

Household support grant referrals - 451 referrals have been made since the scheme started. Customer Services have been referring and issuing vouchers to residents who are experiencing

financial hardship this winter. Residents can receive £49 towards help with energy bills, £80 towards help with water bills and £30 per resident in supermarket vouchers of their choice.

Christmas present appeal for children going without this Christmas - Customer Services contacted schools in the Gedling Borough area to ascertain how many children would be going without Christmas presents this year. We then organised a “secret santa” appeal for presents for particular age ranges to ensure that these children would not go without. Presents were then delivered to the schools. We raised over £2,000 worth of presents.

Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime

Community Safety Advice - Our Anti-social Behaviour Coordinator and Neighbourhood Warden linked up with Operation Reacher to attend the Arnold Christmas Light switch on event to engage with members of the public. We gave advice regarding community safety and also environmental issues such as fly tipping and dog fouling with some useful freebies such as torches with dog bags, purse bells, personal safety alarms and shed alarms. We also addressed Cycle theft and gave out some bike safety chains.

Private Landlord Enforcement - In the quarter 3 a number of Civil Penalty Notice actions were undertaken. A ‘Final Notice’ was issued on 11th October 2021 to a landlord who had failed to apply to licence their property under the Selective Licensing scheme. The landlord did not engage with the investigation and declined to provide information when requested under PACE. A fine of £1,800 was issued in October and payment was made to the council in November 2021.

A ‘Notice of intent’ was served on 30th November 2021 on a landlord owning a flat within Colbrook Place. The flat came to the attention of the department due to a disrepair complaint from the tenant. When visiting to assess for disrepair it was noted that the flat should be licensed but wasn’t. Evidence was gathered and the landlord was written to. The landlord applied to licence the flat soon after contact was made so the flat is now compliant. The ‘Notice of Intent’ proposes a fine of £525. No representation has been received by the council so the ‘Final Notice’ formalising the £525 fine will be issued w/c/ 10th January 2022.

A ‘Notice of intent’ was served on 22nd December 2021 on a letting agent responsible for the licensing of a house on The Elms estate. The fact that the property was operating without a licence had caused a great deal of stress to the tenant who was very happy to cooperate with our investigation. The department worked with the agent to bring about an application for a number of weeks but no application was forthcoming. The agent admitted that it was aware of Selective Licensing and what it entailed and was aware of the scheme in Netherfield since 2018 so a fine of £1,900 was proposed for the breach. We are still in the representation period for the Notice of Intent for this case so the next steps will be determined by whether the agent make a representation to the council or not and if so what issues it raises in that representation.

Review and Publication of the Gambling Policy - In accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 the Council must review its Gambling Policy and amend it if necessary following the procedure laid down in the Act every three years. This process starts approximately 12 months before the policy is due to be published so work started on this in January 2021. Potential amendments were discussed within the Nottinghamshire Authorities Licensing Group (NALG) after consideration of recommendations from the Gambling Commission. A report was then drafted and considered by the Licensing Act Committee who approved the draft amendments to the Policy and resolve to consult on them. The Policy was then sent out for consultation to all relevant bodies and the public. If any comments are received these are considered by Members and any appropriate amendments are made,

however, this year no comments were received. The final Policy is usually referred to full Council for final determination but this year was considered under urgent powers by the Chief Executive and the Mayor as there was not a Council meeting available within the timescale. A notice has been displayed four weeks before publication of the amended policy and the new policy will come into force on 31 January 2022.

High Performing COUNCIL

Improve the customer experience of engaging with the Council

Residents' Survey - The biennial Residents' Survey has now been completed and the results are being analysed. The survey went out to every household in the borough as well as being offered through our "Keep Me Posted" service. In all we had a great response rate with 3,061 completed forms which represents 6% of households. Once analysed the responses will be used to help inform our new Gedling Plan for 2023-27.

Corporate Director recruitment - The recruitment and selection of our new Corporate Director of Environment, Communities and Leisure has been successfully concluded. The new post holder will contribute to many aspects of the Gedling Plan in order to improve the lives of our residents and service users.

Garden Waste Renewal Process Improvements - We currently have around 18,000 customers for the garden scheme. This puts a huge strain on resources during renewal period which in the past clashed with annual billing. We have now automated the garden waste system so that if there are no changes in circumstance the database will automatically update once the customer has made payment, as a consequence the customer can renew online without any contact with GBC. This reduces demand to the call centre and admin burden to waste admin. The renewal process started early in November as oppose to February which has given waste the time to deliver bins early and reduce complaints from customers calling in to chase delivery.

Provide efficient and effective services

Property work - The Revenues Services team has worked hard, despite the loss of resource, to undertake an empty property review and bring all new build administration work up-to-date ensuring an accurate CTB1 return, an accurate taxbase estimate and a significant amount of new homes bonus funding.

New court officer appointment - To ensure resilience in recovery of unpaid debt, the revenues team has concluded the training of the newest Team Leader, as a Magistrates' court prosecutor. This employee has successfully prosecuted her first cases as the Council's representative in the court.

Maintain a positive and supportive working environment and strong employee morale

Staff Survey - The internal biennial staff survey has been completed and the results have been analysed and reported to our Senior Leadership Team. The purpose of the survey is to encourage staff to have their say about what goes well and what doesn't from their perspective so that, where possible, we can make improvements to the ways that we work for the benefit of the employees themselves and the services that we provide to customers and residents.

The Council's Accredited Learning Centre and Apprenticeship Delivery Centre have both now been closed. These centres have delivered training to the Council's own employees and to staff at other local councils. The centres have been an immense success delivering first-rate training with around 250 people receiving management and supervisory training over the last ten years and over the last few years 11 people have achieved apprenticeship qualifications (five at merit level and four at distinction). Although no longer financially viable in the future, up

until their closure the centres have strongly contributed towards the Council's income targets with the first two years of operation delivering a total income of around £30,000 per annum against a target of £20,000.

Agile Working – The rollout of equipment to staff to support agile working is now underway with a number of departments and sections now fully enabled. An interim staff member has been engaged to assist with this and further orders have been placed with suppliers for the required equipment.

National Customer Services Week - This year we celebrated the heart of Customer Service by showing appreciation for all of our frontline staff and raising awareness of basic fundamental aspects needed to deliver great customer service.

Improve use of digital technologies

Projects and Upgrades – A number of projects and upgrades have been completed in IT including Windows 10 migration to a new version, supporting the replacement of bar tills at leisure centres and an upgrade of the Oracle database. A procurement exercise has also been undertaken for a new Microsoft Enterprise Agreement and a new contract has been agreed that will run to 31 December 2024.

Vibrant ECONOMY

Provide more homes

Consultation on revised residential and non-residential car parking standards – this sets out the national and local policy context relating to parking provision for new development in Gedling Borough, and provides a clear framework to set out how parking provision is to be provided. If adopted by the Council, it will be used to determine planning applications. During this quarter, the consultation sought views on the amount of car parking needed in new housing and commercial developments to shape the policy.

Drive business growth, workforce development and job opportunities

Continued business grants work - As well as the ongoing assessment and payment of business grants as a response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the revenues Services team has been undertaking reconciliations of all the grants schemes and providing those responses to government.

Business grants post payment assurance - Random sample testing of paid grants and post payment assurance responses to the government have begun this quarter and are ongoing.

School Events – The Economic Growth and Regeneration team held two school events, a careers fair at Colonel Frank Seeley and mock interviews at Joseph Whitaker.

Create thriving and vibrant town and local centres

Launch of #Rediscover Campaign - Gedling Borough Council launched a new campaign to get more people to shop in their local town centres. The #Rediscover campaign ran throughout the festive season to support and promote local businesses and also to encourage residents to shop locally this Christmas. This campaign has been funded through the recently announced European Regional Development Fund 'Welcome Back Fund', whose aim is to promote coronavirus safety messages while getting more people to shop locally.

As part of the campaign, Gedling Borough Council launched a new web page for local businesses to promote themselves for free, providing residents with shop overviews, contact details, locations and information about the businesses. The campaign is aimed at getting residents to rediscover old and new local businesses, including all high streets within Gedling Borough following the lifting of lockdown measures. As well as a web page, the funding will be used to improve the look of the town centres visual appearance with plans for temporary signage and decorations to be installed promoting the campaign.

The project is receiving over £100,000 of funding from the England European Regional Development Fund as part of the European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme 2014-2020. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government is the Managing Authority for European Regional Development Fund. Established by the European Union, the European Regional Development Fund helps local areas stimulate their economic development by investing in projects which will support innovation, businesses, create jobs and local community regenerations.

‘THE AMP’ at Arnold Market Place – Construction works continue to progress on site at pace and on programme. Since the visible construction of the building’s steel frame back in the summer, works have continued to install the first floor and create seven individual ground floor units. The roof has been installed along with stair-cases and brick walls up to the first floor. Power & utilities to serve the new building are also beginning to be installed along Gedling Road. A marketing event and name launch for the AMP took place in autumn which included a new brand, hoarding graphics, website and marketing literature. All enquires are now invited from potential new business’ start ups’ and tenants and managed through the council’s agent. Over the next quarter, the building will receive windows and be fitted out internally. External works will also begin to create the new market place and public space. All works are envisaged to be complete in May with an official opening being planned for early June.

Carlton Square development – The main resurfacing works at Carlton Square car park have been successfully completed. This includes the creation of the new entrance off Burton Road, realignment of the northern car park and the installation of eight new electrical charging points. The scheme also includes a separate service access for deliveries and a safer pedestrian route for accessing the shopping area. Further improvement works are being planned to enhance the shopping area, these include landscaping, street furniture and an additional CCTV cameras. It is hoped these will be completed in the spring.

Sustainable ENVIRONMENT

Provide an attractive and sustainable local environment that local people can enjoy

Four Gedling Borough parks recognised with Green Flag Awards - During October, Gedling Country Park, Arnot Hill Park, Burton Road Jubilee Park and for the second year, Bestwood Country Park, joined a record number of parks and green spaces collecting a Green Flag Award - the international quality mark for parks and green spaces.

Green Flag Application for Breck Hill Recreation Ground - Gedling Borough Council in partnership with the Friends of Breck Hill have been working on the park's management plan in readiness for submission in January 2022. The submission of the management plan is part of the application process, which consists of the desk assessment (assessment of the management plan) followed by a field assessment in the summer. If awarded the Green Flag Award this will be the Council's 5th awarded park.

Killisick Park Refurbishment – The play Area was completed at the end of October 2021. A formal opening event was held at the beginning of November, attended by the Mayor, local Councillors, members of the friends group, Pinewood Infants School and Killisick Junior School and the grant manager from FCC Communities. New equipment includes a 30m zip line, basket swing, roundabout and multi play unit, as well as accessible play equipment such as a wheelchair friendly roundabout, pod swing, play house and more.

Green Lung Project – large scale tree planting has taken place at Digby Park and Gedling Country Park. The Gedling Borough Council Park Rangers, volunteers from the Friends of Gedling Country Park and students from Nottingham Trent University have planted 650 trees at Gedling Country Park (memorial woodland) 420 of these trees were obtained from Gedling Borough Council's application to the Woodland Trust. The native species include Hawthorn, Rowan, Silver Birch, Dogwood, grey Willow, Oak, Hornbeam, Cherry, Hazel, Dogrose, Blackthorn, Field Maple, Crab Apple, Fruiting Apple, Damson, and Viburnum Opulus. To create diversity in the planting the planting included using varying size whips amongst some larger standard trees (6-8cm & 12-14cms).

420 trees have been planted at Digby Park with a similar range of sizes to Gedling Country Park 400 of the trees are from the woodland trust supplied as small whips. The other trees planted there were 6-8cms to 10-12cms. The Baha Church kindly donated 2 larger standards (Cherry and Field Maple) to the planting scheme. These were planted with their assistance just before Christmas and located adjacent to the entrance and the newly formed Green Lung woodland. Marianne White (a keen advocate of Wildlife within the Borough) also donated a Beautiful Autumn Flowering Cherry which has pride of place in a prominent position near to the Baha Church's trees.

In summary at total of 1070 trees have been planted between October and December. The tree trail at Digby Park is also being scheduled to be planted up with specimen trees during the tree planting season (Oct-March).

Bestwood Country Park – Trees for Climate, Greenwood Community Forest working in partnership with the Friends of Bestwood, Nottinghamshire County Council and Gedling Borough Council will be creating a new woodland measuring 7 hectares in size. Planting is due to take place in February 2022. This follows extensive consultation with the park stakeholders and the RSPB.

Twice weekly conservation volunteering sessions continue with assistance from Gedling Borough Council Park Ranger and additional sessions are being planned in association with the Project Officer of the 'Major to Minor' Sherwood Forest project.

Colwick Rectory Recreation Ground Play Area Refurbishment - Between October and December community consultation has taken place for the play area refurbishment working in partnership with Colwick Parish Council and St John's Primary School. The project is currently out to tender. Once the tender evaluation has taken place a funding application will be submitted to FCC Communities for the refurbishment. The community requirement has identified improved play equipment for age range 3-6 years and additional equipment for older children.

Allotment Leases Review - Work has been undertaken to review the current allotment lease agreements which expired in September 2021. A report with recommendations for renewal leases is to be considered by SLT.

New footpath works at Willow Park, Gedling - Works have been identified and required to create an extension to the footpath in the park, enabling wheelchairs and pushchairs access and egress throughout the site all year round. The project is subject to a successful funding application for Community Infrastructure Levy funding and expected to cost £25,000. The footpath will allow all users to travel between both accesses at Willow Lane and Jessops Lane.

Carlton Hill Recreation Ground Memorial Woodland – Further tree planting has taken place at the memorial woodland at Carlton Hill Recreation Ground. The project organised by The Carlton Hill Community Action Group, who have a team of volunteers enabling the continued tree planting with the assistance from Gedling Borough Council's Parks team.

Parks and Street Care Awards - At the annual APSE Benchmarking awards held in Blackpool in December, our Parks and Street Care team were finalists for 'Best Service Performer - Street Cleansing' and 'Best Service Performer - Parks Services'.

Conserve, enhance, promote and celebrate our heritage

Adoption of the Linby Conservation Area Character Appraisal – this sets out guidance for the preservation and control of change to ensure the Conservation Area continues to retain its special architectural and historic interest. It will be used to inform the consideration of development proposals within the area and sets out broad planning guidance by which the objectives of preserving and enhancing the unique character and appearance of the Conservation Area can be pursued through the planning process.

Promote and protect the environment by minimising pollution and waste and becoming carbon neutral

Green Rewards launch – Gedling Borough Council united with eight other local councils, two universities and creator Jump to launch a Green Rewards scheme to tackle climate crisis. The scheme provides a new Green Rewards app and web platform which means Notts residents can accumulate points and earn the prizes for many activities they do every day at home or out and about that help lower their carbon footprint. It is part of the Universities for Nottingham civic collaboration which aims to improve the way the universities work with each other and their local partners to help change the lives of local people for the better.

Residents can sign up for free at <https://notts.greenrewards.co.uk> or download the Green Rewards app on iOS and Android. In similar fashion to rewards points at retailers, all residents

need to do is log their day to day activities that highlight how they are decreasing the amount of carbon they create, such as:

- Walking to work or school instead of taking the car
- Cycling or using public transport
- Putting your recycling bin out with all the correct recyclables
- Switching off a light or switch at home
- Taking a shower of four minutes or less and many, many more.

Through the Universities for Nottingham initiative partners have pledged to tackle sustainable travel and transport and develop joint programmes to change behaviour, ensuring the lessons learnt are passed on to all in the region. The first collaborative sustainability engagement programme of its kind in the UK, it features the simple carbon-reduction activities that residents can complete. It means Nottinghamshire is the first County in the country to see all its major local authority and education partners collaborate on a climate change reduction project in this way ahead of next month's COP 26, providing an easy to use platform and incentives for all.

Green Homes Retrofit - The Gedling Green Homes Retrofit scheme has continued to progress and all 89 target households have now been identified and determined eligible. 7 properties have been passed to the supply chain to commence installs and the remaining are being priced and assessed by the installers. The Government has extended the date for committed installs to June 2022.

Public Consultation on the draft Climate Management Strategy -

Gedling Borough Council wishes to adapt its Carbon Management Strategy and action plan to reduce carbon emissions and prevent further climate change. Businesses, Environmental Groups, Charity Organisations, Parish Councils, sector partners and members of the general public were invited to take part in a public consultation that ended on January 4th, 2022.

Electric Car Charging Points – Following receipt of additional grants totalling £100,000 from the Office for Zero Emission Vehicles and as part of our plans to reduce carbon emissions and improve air pollution in Gedling, we have installed eight electric charging points in the Carlton Town Centre car park. The bays will be available for use by anyone during the day and local residents will have access to charge their cars overnight, with no parking charge, from 6pm until 8am.

HEALTHY lifestyles

Improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities

Food Clubs - Netherfield food club continues to provide 30+ food boxes each week for the local community. The alterations have now been made to Killisick Community Centre and the equipment installed, a proposed date for the Food Club to start is Monday 17th January, a number of volunteers have been recruited to support the programme in Killisick.

Community Food Fund - Gedling Borough Council have been successful in application to the Nottinghamshire County Council Community Food Fund and have been awarded £25,000, for the initiative Re-connecting through food. The Community Food Fund has been established to help address some of the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the people of Nottinghamshire. Some or all of the following key priorities should be addressed in order to meet the fund criteria; food poverty; sustainability; community development; nutrition and health.

The project *Reconnecting through food* provides an opportunity for Gedling residents to re-engage in community based activities with food and social eating elements attached to them. The project also enables the existing community groups and organisations to offer a food element to their current timetable of activities.

Food Safety - Continued good performance by the food safety team. 96% of businesses in borough 4 or 5 rated for hygiene. 137 food hygiene inspections completed in quarter 3 and 39 new businesses supported following registration. Recent press coverage in Nottingham Post reported on 33 zero or 1 rated businesses Nottinghamshire, only 3 of these were in Gedling Borough. The team are monitoring these businesses and working with them to improve hygiene and achieve compliance, one of the businesses featured in the article is suspected to have closed. <https://www.nottinghampost.com/news/local-news/worst-places-food-hygiene-every-6258188>

Dementia course - Support has been provided by GBC to the Radford Care Group to put on a number of support sessions for Dementia Careers starting in February 2022. The sessions will take place at the Arnold Methodist Church and will also provide respite support for those carers that require it.

Falls prevention application submitted - A joint proposal for NNE Community Falls Prevention Classes has been submitted to the Principia Fund. If successful it is proposed that there will be weekly falls prevention classes in each of the 3 PCN's in the Gedling area of NNE. The weekly classes will take place in community venues that are accessible and will be led by a qualified and experienced instructor.

Wellbeing Walks - The Get Going in Gedling walking scheme has now become affiliated to the Rambler's new Wellbeing Walks programme. There are currently 2 Walks within the scheme (Gedling Country Park and Mapperley). The walks are led by local volunteer walk leaders and run on a weekly basis. The walks attract between 12-20+ walkers each week.

Health and Wellbeing E-Newsletter - Two Health and Wellbeing E-newsletters have been circulated during October and December to over 6000 recipients. Content in the Newsletters included the following: Stress awareness day, HAF - Winterfest, One Step at a time, NHS COVID Vaccine Campaign, Arnold Methodist Church Community Kitchen, Support for dementia

carers, Age UK social prescribing link worker role, Netherfield memory Cafe, Killisick Food Club, ABL – Your health Your Way, Gedling Leisure, and Nottinghamshire Crisis Sanctuaries.

Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) Winterfest - Following a successful summer programme HAF was delivered again in Gedling over the Christmas School Holidays. The following 7 delivery partners provided activities across the Borough: Next Level Coaching at GBC Leisure sites (Calverton and Carlton), The Bonington Theatre (Arnold), Canoville Coaching (Arnold Hill, Play Football), Mapperley All Stars (Gedling), Positively Empowered Communities (Killisick and Newstead Village), JAPC Ltd (Gedling) and Ravenshead out of school club (Ravenshead). As an additional offer to the programme all activity providers were required to provide a hot food offer. Given the Food hygiene implications of ensuring that hot food is served at the right temperature many of the food providers that supported with packed lunches during the summer were not able to help on this occasion. The majority of the sessions were therefore catered by County Enterprise Foods, with Inn the Bank providing food on a bank holiday when County Enterprise Foods were not available.

Carlton Insight: Physical Activity Development in Carlton - Following on from the Community Conversation, several face to face conversations have taken place with Jigsaws Homes tenants from Foxhill Court, Rushcliffe Court and Orchard Court and further one to one conversations have taken place with local organisations and key contacts. Further conversation will take place in the New Year, it is hoped that many of these will be face to face but this will depend on the Covid restrictions in place.

Support physically active lifestyles

Record numbers for swimming lessons in the borough - Over 3,000 people are taking part in swimming lessons across Gedling Borough Council leisure centres, the highest number of participants since the centres opened. Over half of the swimmers are using Arnold Leisure Centre for lessons, which is seeing its highest membership in its 40 year history. More than 1,500 babies, young children and adults are taking part in lessons ranging from basic water safety awareness to competitive swimming.

Swimming lessons are an essential part of a child's development as it teaches them important skills around water safety and drowning prevention, while also keeping them active. A wide range of lessons for all ages and abilities are being offered at the three leisure sites, Arnold, Carlton Forum and Calverton. The lessons start at the earliest stages with baby and toddler sessions, junior and programmes for people with disabilities right up to adult lessons and private lessons.

The Gedling Swim Stars programme helps children aged 4 and above to progress with their swimming skills through various stages while achieving Swim England badges at each stage. Children who take part in the Gedling Swim Stars programme from stage 3 upwards will be celebrated at a special swimming gala at Arnold Leisure Centre this month.

Outreach Fitness Assessment Events - Gedling Borough Council in partnership with Boditrax and A Better Life carried out drop in fitness assessment service in the Netherfield and Carlton areas. In total, the team carried out 60 individual Boditrax assessments over two separate days. The assessments were carried out with social distancing measures in place and their aim was to encourage local residents to have a health check and to promote that the council's gyms are now reopen and available to use.

Boditrax is a safe, medical device that tells a person how much muscle, fat, bone and water content their body has, as well as how many calories a body needs and other key information

such as BMI which looks at if a person is a healthy weight for their age and height. Following the assessment, residents were given the opportunity to talk to leisure staff and also a representative from the Nottinghamshire wellbeing service “A Better Life” about putting steps in place to improve their health and well-being.

Residents who are members of the council's gym can access Boditrax assessments as part of their membership. The Boditrax assessments are available at Redhill and Carlton Forum Leisure Centres. More information about these assessments and gym memberships can be found at www.gedling.gov.uk/leisure

Swimming Lesson Gala - Arnold LC hosted the second Gedling Swim Stars fun gala on the run up to Christmas. 85 children on the boroughs learn to swim scheme took part over the 2 days, with medals handed out by the Mayor. One parent said *“James was so excited to take part in such a grown up event. He thoroughly enjoyed it. Thank you to all the staff who made the session so much fun”*

Pool Maintenance at Calverton and Carlton Forum Leisure Centres - Carlton Forum and Calverton pools underwent essential maintenance during the Christmas period, which involved replacing the media and cleaning the filter. These works ensure that for the long term future, contaminants are efficiently and effectively removed from the pool water system thus in turn allowing the pool water to be of the best possible quality for our users. Having new media also ensures that there is good pool water circulation and this helps to save energy costs as the pool water pumps do not have to work as hard to circulate the water. Other benefits of the new glass media include reduced water usage as backwashing will need to be conducted less frequently than it was previously and a longer life span of the filter media.

Bonington Theatre Lift - The ageing lift at the Bonington Theatre has been fully refurbished and has been available for public use from December. This specialised project took time, as the lift contains many of the original components from when it was first installed in 1981. This included many parts being specifically sourced, rather than being obtained ‘off the shelf’.

Reduce levels of loneliness and isolation

Community Engagement Groups continue to flourish, providing opportunities for local community champions to collaborate with delivery partners to identify and address gaps in local services close to them. The Community Partnerships Manager delivered a fundraising and bid writing best practice presentation to the November Community Development Forum which was well received. Plans for a ‘packed up’ VCS Funding and Capacity Building toolkit now in train.

Giving for Gedling ‘Helping Hands Winter community connecting support booklet - The Winter 21/22 ‘Giving For Gedling Helping Hands booklet, produced in collaboration with community hubs and partners, offered information and elderly inclusive access to a wide range of community based health and wellbeing, social and other support. The booklet was distributed to a wide range of public outlets pre-Christmas 2021, including libraries, GP Surgeries, post offices, supermarkets, community hubs and centres and at Christmas events.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Draft Waste & Recycling Policy

Date: 27 January 2022

Author: Chief Executive

Wards Affected

Borough wide

Purpose

To recommend adoption of the Nottinghamshire Principles for the Reduction of Contamination, and to undertake a public consultation on the Draft Waste & Recycling Policy.

Key Decision

This is a key decision as the Waste & Recycling Policy, if approved following consultation, is likely to be significant in terms of its effect on communities living or working in an area comprising of two or more wards of the Borough.

Recommendation(s)

THAT Cabinet :

- 1) Approves the adoption of The Nottinghamshire Principles for the Reduction of Contamination (Appendix 2).**
- 2) Approves the commencement of a public consultation on the Draft Waste & Recycling Policy (Appendix 3) as detailed in the report.**

1 Background

- 1.1 Gedling Borough Council has not previously set out and formally adopted a Waste & Recycling Policy. This is being brought forward for consideration now in order to progress the stated ambitions of the Council, to formalise the approach and to address areas of under-performance in

relation to recycling rates and levels of recycling contamination. This Policy also delivers an element of the Council's Carbon Management Strategy.

- 1.2 An associated Waste & Recycling Strategy is also being developed to set out the approach of the Council in terms of how the Policy will be delivered for residents, organisations and businesses in Gedling Borough within the national, regional and local context both through and with partners.
- 1.3 Gedling Borough Council as the collection authority works in a Joint Waste Management Partnership with the County Council (as the Waste Disposal Authority), Nottinghamshire Borough/District Councils and Veolia as the appointed contractor covering a range of disposal elements. This Partnership has developed a set of Principles for the Reduction of Contamination which are yet to be formally adopted by Gedling Borough Council. This report proposes the adoption of the Nottinghamshire Principles provided as Appendix 2 to this report in order to support the joint work in relation to addressing contamination levels moving forward. In summary the Principles cover the following key elements:
 - Presentation of recycling waste
 - Communication and advice
 - Enforcement

Performance Data

- 1.4 The service for waste collection has a number of key performance indicators which are reported regularly through the Council's performance management framework:

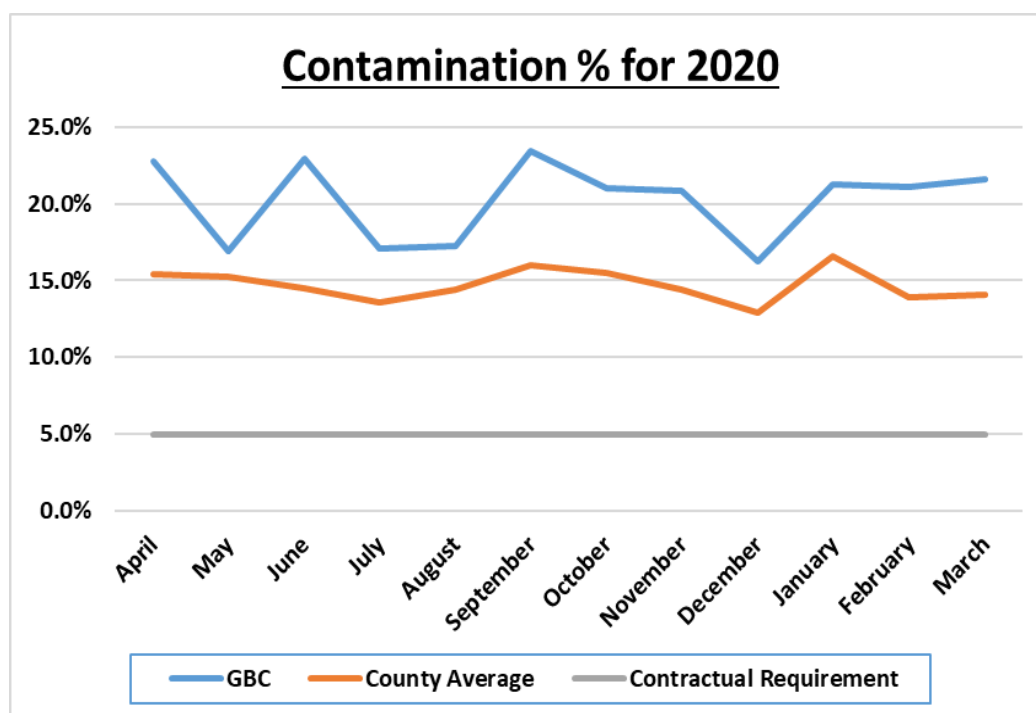
➤ Quarter 2 performance for 2021/22 was:

	Actual	Target
Residual household waste per household	142.25 kg	140.0 kg
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	36.27%	36.0%

➤ The latest Annual Recycling League Table for England (courtesy of "letsrecycle.com") was published in March 2021 in respect of 2019/20. The positioning for Gedling Borough Council was:

	Rank 2019/20	Value 2019/20
Recycling rate	283 out of 341 authorities	32.7%
Collected household waste	182 out of 341 authorities	375.6 kg / household

- Contamination rates are monitored by Veolia each month against a contract target of 5%. The information for all Nottinghamshire authorities has not yet been shared by Veolia for 2021/22, but we are aware that the current contamination rates for Gedling are similar to 2020/21 as highlighted in the table below.



- 1.5 What is evident in all of the above statistics is that Gedling's performance is below the average for Nottinghamshire and needs improvement. The adoption of a Waste & Recycling Policy, with clearly defined measures for

education and as a last resort, enforcement, should provide an opportunity for change.

- 1.6 Despite this, the recent Residents Satisfaction Survey 2021, in response to the question: “How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the rubbish/recycling collection service?”, provided a very positive result with 82% of responders being satisfied with the service.

Overview & Scrutiny Working Group

- 1.7 An early draft of the Waste & Recycling Policy was guided and informed by the Overview & Scrutiny Committee. A working group was established to consider the development of a draft Policy at its meeting on 5 July 2021, and all members of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee were invited to take part. This resulted in a working group consisting of 8 members and was chaired by Councillor Clunie.
- 1.8 The Working Group agreed Terms of Reference as provided at Appendix 1 of this report. An approach to policy development was set out and agreed through the schedule of three meetings, the contents of which were also agreed. The group was informed through desktop research, and presentations from the Chief Executive Officer of the Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee (LARAC), and the Head of Waste Operations at Rushcliffe Borough Council. The original approach was to consider best practice nationally, but this was adjusted to consider a local high performer in terms of recycling rates within the Nottinghamshire County Council area (i.e. Rushcliffe). This decision was based on the rationale that the authority selected was working under the same County and contract conditions as Gedling Borough Council.
- 1.9 The aims for the Waste & Recycling Policy were established by the working group as:
- *A proportionate and considered approach to waste collection across the Borough of Gedling*
 - *Clarity and communication for residents to support the Council's recycling targets*
 - *Reduction in residual (black) bin waste*
 - *Increase in recycling rates*
 - *Reduction in contamination of waste streams*
 - *Clarity of measures that will be taken for those who continually contaminate or do not comply with this Policy*
 - *Minimisation of the carbon impact of the Waste Service including*

fleet in terms of mileage and route optimisation.

1.10 Key elements were identified by the working group as a part of the consideration of Policy as follows:

- *Clarity of the responsibilities of householders in terms of “rules” for waste and recycling*
- *Consistent communication through all channels was vital*
- *Working with partners such as the County and Borough/District Councils and the contractor within the two-tier local government system was essential*
- *Focus on the big issues within policy and a link to enforcement*
- *Clarity of the responsibilities of the Council in the delivery of the waste and recycling services*
- *Options for enforcement actions relating to all elements of the Policy*
- *Commitment to the Policy needs to be from the crews right through the layers of the organisation, with clear understanding*
- *Options was the critical element of enforcement to provide the opportunity to be consistent and proportionate:*
 - *Educate and inform householders in simple clear messages containing the Policy requirements in the first instance with clear communication*
 - *Ongoing communication and reminders were essential for householders with fortnightly information across communication channels to reinforce Policy*
 - *Options to take action where householders are not compliant to be focussed on the key issues of contamination in particular*
 - *Cease treating contaminated bins as missed bins*
 - *If a Garden Waste bin replacement is required due to customer damage, it will attract a fee. This fee will only apply if replacement is due to resident damage or loss*
 - *A replacement black (residual) bin will also attract a fee if due to loss or damage by a resident*
 - *Ability to take enforcement action for the issue of vehicles blocking access to streets for the bin lorries and preventing collection of waste for whole streets.*

1.11 Through the consideration of guidance, the working group noted that:

- There is no national standard set for the size of a residual bin, but the WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) Recycling Tracker Report 2020 found that UK-wide effective recycling is associated with a restricted/limited capacity for general rubbish and suggests a residual bin size of 180 litres and a recycling bin size of 240 litres.
- [Let's Recycle](#) also links lower recycling rates with a higher residual bin capacity.

1.12 The working group also considered enforcement as a key consideration in the setting of a Waste & Recycling Policy, and the current key issues relate both to contamination rates and blocked streets preventing collections, resulting in large numbers of missed collections requiring a repeat visit. In conclusion the working group supported the following:

- *Educational advice and information to be provided in all instances*
- *Use of reasonable timeframes for continued non-compliance issues*
- *Use of Section 46 notices to provide a further opportunity for compliance before penalties are applied*
- *Clear criteria for an application for additional bin capacity (240 litre)*
- *Provision of additional recycling bins for households in need*
- *Right to appeal*
- *Blocked streets enforcement for vehicle owners causing ongoing issues*

1.13 The working group also noted that the enforcement of Policy is linked to the Council's Carbon Management approach and plans, in particular:

- the requirement to address low rates of recycling which are linked to high levels of contamination,
- the impact on the council's carbon footprint in terms of the additional mileage being required through both addressing missed bins due to blocked access, and also to tip the rubbish collected for these households.

Veolia Long-Term Waste Contract

1.14 Nottinghamshire County Council has a 26-year waste PFI contract with Veolia which ends on 31 March 2033. It encompasses recycling and composting operations, it delivers a network of recycling centres, and

manages the arrangements for the treatment and disposal of residual waste.

- 1.15 Recyclable material is sent to the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Mansfield. This is designed to separate the materials received by mechanical and manual sorting, but it is not possible to do this for all recyclable materials, and therefore some materials such as certain types of plastics are not accepted in the recycling bin. Despite regular communications on what 'can' and 'cannot' go into the recycling bin, this causes considerable confusion for local residents and leads to contamination rates being above the specified 5% contamination rate.

Future Developments

- 1.16 Under the Environment Act 2021, Waste Collection Authorities will be required to introduce weekly separate kerbside food waste collections from 2023 dependent on current contractual obligations, with the aim of increasing capture rates for organic material, and allowing the banning of this material from landfill in due course.
- 1.17 It is also likely that an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) will be put in place to effectively tax manufacturers for using virgin materials and rewarded for using recyclable ones. This should reduce the level of packaging currently used.
- 1.18 Another key proposal is the suggestion of free garden waste collections during the 'growing season'.
- 1.19 All of these developments will have an impact on Council waste collection operations and will require future updates to this Policy, if approved.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 It is proposed that the Draft Waste & Recycling Policy is permitted to commence a 4 week period of online public consultation and that the Nottinghamshire Principles for the Reduction of Contamination are adopted as recommended by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. This is in order to support the Council commitments to Carbon Reduction, and to support the potential to increase recycling levels and reduce contamination levels across the Borough.

2.2 It is proposed that the results of the consultation exercise are reported back to Cabinet for consideration in due course.

2.3 The proposals made in this draft Waste & Recycling Policy strengthen the current arrangements that are in operation as follows:

➤ Residual bin sizes to be based on the size of household:

- ✓ 1-5 residents in a property = 240L bin;
- ✓ 6-7 residents in a property = 2 x 180L bins;
- ✓ 8+ residents in a property = 2 x 240L bins.

Note: this differs from the draft Policy referred by the Overview & Scrutiny Committee to Cabinet, as the complicated nature of the Veolia contract with fewer materials accepted for recycling, means a larger capacity for residual bin waste is still required.

➤ Recycling bins of 240L with additional bins offered free of charge with a proven need.

➤ Glass boxes of 44L with additional bins offered free of charge with a proven need.

➤ Chargeable collection service for garden waste and bulky items, but one free bulky waste collection per year for pension-aged residents and an amnesty period open to all residents.

➤ Damaged bin replacement and collection of abandoned bins within 10 days.

➤ Advice and education offered to residents for contamination events, and to registered vehicle owners for blocking of streets with parked cars.

➤ Enforcement only as a last resort for multiple-event offenders after all attempts of education have failed to change behaviour.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 There is an alternative for Cabinet not to agree consultation on the proposed draft Waste & Recycling Policy, however, given the changes proposed in the policy in relation to enforcement approaches and residual bin sizes, it is considered appropriate to engage the views of residents and stakeholders to ensure they can contribute to the policy making process. Members could determine not to adopt the Nottinghamshire Principles for the Reduction of Contamination, but this is not recommended as support is required to improve performance countywide and also clarity for householders is intended to support this.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 There may be a requirement for the review of resources which may require further budget approvals, and the establishment of a modest budget to support the implementation of a Waste & Recycling Policy following consultation and the final adoption of the policy.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and regulations made thereunder deal with the protection of the environment and specific responsibilities relating to litter and waste. The Act places a legal duty on local authorities to collect controlled waste and to recycle. The Act also provides the power to specify how waste should be presented for collection and how failure to comply with requirements can be enforced.
- 5.2 The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 also provides enforcement powers to local authorities to enable community protection warnings and notices to be issued to prevent conduct (such as obstructive vehicles) which impacts on the quality of life of those in the locality.
- 5.3 The Environment Act 2021 sets out new legal frameworks for environmental governance and includes commitments to secure improvement in five priority areas – waste and resource efficiency (part 3); air quality and environmental recall (part 4); water (part 5); nature and biodiversity (part 6), and conservation covenants (part 7). It legally binds the government and future governments to address these priority areas in order to improve the state of the environment. With regards to waste, it includes details on a new direction for resources and waste management.
- 5.4 Given the nature of the policy proposals, and that they relate to all households in the borough, consultation, although not statutorily required is considered to be best practice. The results of the consultation must be taken into account in any future decisions in respect to the Draft Waste &

Recycling Policy.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 The view is that an Equalities Impact Assessment is required for all policies developed for the Council to consider adopting. The assessment is provided at Appendix 4 of this report. The key elements are provided below:
- In terms of disability - the service offers a range of assistance in terms of householder responsibility for waste disposal. This ranges from an assisted pull out to options to receive communication materials in a range of formats, to ensure services are inclusive.
 - The clarity of information supports the ability of staff teams to apply the elements of policy consistently to all members of the community.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 The Waste & Recycling Policy supports the efficient collection of waste which supports the carbon reduction agenda through minimisation of journeys by the fleet.
- 7.2 The Waste & Recycling Policy supports environmental sustainability through the stated aims of increasing recycling levels and reducing levels of contamination in recycling across the Borough.
- 7.3 The Waste & Recycling Policy also supports environmental sustainability through the stated aim of reducing levels of residual waste per household.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 Working Group Terms of Reference - Waste Policy
- 8.2 Appendix 2 Nottinghamshire Principles for the Reduction of Contamination
- 8.3 Appendix 3 Draft Waste & Recycling Policy
- 8.4 Appendix 4 Equalities Impact Assessment

9 Background Papers

9.1 None

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 The recommendation is based on the performance improvement requirements in the waste service, identified in the regular performance reports provided to Councillors and Portfolio Holders.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

Appendix 1: Working Group Terms of Reference - Waste Policy

Terms of Reference

Background

At the meeting of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee on 5 July 2021 a recommendation was agreed to establish a Working Group to support the development of Waste & Recycling Policy for the Council.

Role

The role of the Overview & Scrutiny Working Group is to:

- To undertake a focussed piece of work to consider how the Borough Council develops a Waste & Recycling Policy including the consideration of enforcement options also.
- To consider in particular the options for the requirements of residents and the requirements of the Council in relation to waste management including recycling.
- To consider current performance data in relation to waste and recycling, benchmarking and good practice in particular in relation to contamination of recycling to assess the requirements of policy as a starting point to deliver a high quality service that supports opportunities for service improvement and transformation.
- To consider the view of teams who work within the service.
- Seek out good practice and establish best practice through research including other Local Authorities and sectors as appropriate, with particular reference to collection authorities working within the Nottinghamshire Veolia contract conditions, and also those dealing with contamination of recycling.

Membership

Membership of the Overview & Scrutiny Working Group for a Waste & Recycling Policy consists of:

- Cllr Liz Clunie (Chair)
- Cllr Andrew Elwood
- Cllr Mike Hope
- Cllr Paul Wilkinson
- Cllr Paul Feeney
- Cllr Jim Creamer
- Cllr Michael Boyle
- Cllr Marje Paling

Frequency of Meetings

Meetings are scheduled on the following dates, offering an option for in person attendance in the Council Chamber or via virtual technology using Teams:

- Monday 26 July 2021 at 4:30pm
- Monday 9 August 2021 at 4:30pm
- Monday 23 August 2021 at 4:30pm

Agenda Items and Minutes

The Overview & Scrutiny Working Group for Waste Policy is administered by Alec Dubberley, with support from the Executive Support Team in terms of meeting set up and agenda distribution.

The Overview & Scrutiny Working Group for a Waste & Recycling Policy is supported by:

- Alice Davey – Corporate Director for Environment and Communities
- Mel Cryer – Head of Service covering Waste Management

It is noted that the post holder in the role of Depot Manager is the subject matter expert for the Council and is not currently available to support the group.

Proposed agenda items should be emailed to alice.davey@gedling.gov.uk no later than 3 days in advance of meeting dates.

Meeting action items will be emailed to Overview & Scrutiny Working Group for Waste Policy members within 2 working days of meetings.

Appendix 2: Nottinghamshire Principles for the Reduction of Contamination

1. Introduction

Each Waste Collection Authority in Nottinghamshire operates the same dry recyclable kerbside collection scheme. The Nottinghamshire PFI contract delivered a bespoke materials recovery facility at Warren Way, Mansfield, in 2009 for Nottinghamshire County Council (“the Materials Recovery Facility”). The Materials Recovery Facility is managed and operated by Veolia.

2. Background

The purpose of the guidance is to demonstrate a commitment from all Waste Collection Authorities in Nottinghamshire to work in partnership to reduce contamination and improve the quality of the co-mingled dry recyclables collected through the kerbside collections.

The input specification for the Materials Recovery Facility is:-

- Household newspaper and magazines
- Cardboard
- Plastic bottles, margarine tubs and yoghurt pots
- Food and drink cans and aerosols

The acceptable contamination rate as outlined in the Countywide PFI Waste and Recycling contract is 5%. Since 2009 contamination levels have increased consistently each year reaching an average level of around 15% in the most recent contract year to date (2020/21).

3. Principles

The principles below show the measures that will be undertaken by each Waste Collection Authority which are aimed at reducing the level of contamination within the recycling bin:

- Recycling bins should be checked by the collection crews before being emptied. The check involves a visual inspection by lifting the lid to view the contents of the bin. Operatives are not expected to search through the bin.
- Collection crews are not to accept recycling side waste in plastic bags.
- Collection crews should endeavour to reject any bins which upon visual inspection contain several items which do not conform to the input specification.

- Contaminated bins are not to be collected but should be tagged or a sticker placed on them to identify that the bin does not contain only target recyclables. The tag or sticker should show the relevant Waste Collection Authority's contact details.
- Collection crews should report contaminated bins so that the Waste Collection Authorities can engage with a resident on a contamination issue and provide the 'Recycle for Nottinghamshire Guide' which explains clearly the target recyclables which should be placed in the recycling bin.
- Dependent upon individual Local Authority's policies, Waste Collection Authorities should permit one 'fresh start' collection, which will be collected as residual waste.
- If a second contamination event occurs within a reasonable time frame the Waste Collection Authority should engage with the resident and endeavour to visit the property with a view to understanding the reason why a second contamination event has occurred. If a visit is not possible the Waste Collection Authority may utilise alternative methods to interact with the resident.
- If appropriate, a section 46 notice may be issued to the resident in accordance with the Waste Collection Authority's policies.
- Following repeated contamination by a resident a decision should be made by the relevant Waste Collection Authority on whether the recycling collection service should be withdrawn in accordance with their individual policy.
- A suite of templates for Communications materials (eg bin stickers, leaflets and bin tags) provided by Veolia may be utilised and distributed by the Waste Collection Authorities to ensure a consistent message is provided to all residents within Nottinghamshire.
- A Waste Contamination Working Group consisting of at least one representative from each partner authority will meet once every three months to work collaboratively and share ideas and good practice on reducing contamination at the Materials Recovery Facility.

4. Reporting

A quarterly progress report on contamination levels will be presented to Joint Waste Management Committee and Joint Officer Board by the Waste Contamination Working Group.

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GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL WASTE & RECYCLING POLICY



Version 1.0: January 2022

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1. Introduction

The Gedling Borough Council (GBC) Waste & Recycling Policy fits the Gedling Plan vision “Serving People Improving Lives” and stated priority within this to promote a sustainable environment through the objectives set out below:

- Provide an attractive and sustainable local environment that local people can enjoy.
- Promote and protect the environment by minimising pollution and waste and becoming carbon neutral.

Domestic waste collection across the borough is undertaken by GBC as the Waste Collection Authority, whilst the recycling, reprocessing, treatment and disposal of waste from the seven district and borough councils in Nottinghamshire is managed by Nottinghamshire County Council as the Waste Disposal Authority. It is important to note that although both Gedling Borough and Nottinghamshire County Councils have a role in collecting, processing and disposing of waste, as local authorities, we cannot control where waste comes from or significantly influence the manufacturing process.

A long-term waste disposal contract between Nottinghamshire County Council and Veolia also dictates what can and cannot be recycled. Gedling Borough Council have no influence over this decision.

Policy Aims

This policy aims to provide the framework for the following:

- A proportionate and considered approach to waste collection across the Borough of Gedling
- Clarity and communication for residents to support GBC’s recycling targets
- Reduction in residual (black) bin waste
- Increase in recycling rates
- Reduction in contamination of waste streams
- Clarity of measures that will be taken for those who continually contaminate or do not comply with this policy
- Minimisation of the carbon impact of the Waste Service including fleet in terms of mileage and route optimisation

Legal Framework

This policy operates within the current legal framework set out below.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990

This deals with the protection of the environment and specifies responsibilities relating to litter and waste. The Act places a legal duty on local authorities to collect controlled waste and to recycle. S46 of this Act provides the legal powers for enforcement.

Environment Act 2021

This sets out legal frameworks for environmental governance (part 1) and includes commitments to secure improvement on five priority areas – waste and resource efficiency (part 3); air quality and environmental recall (part 4); water (part 5); nature and biodiversity (part 6), and conservation covenants (part 7). It legally binds the government and future governments to address these priority areas in order to improve the state of the environment. With regards to waste, it included details on a new direction for resources and waste management.

One of the proposed changes is that the Waste Collection Authorities will be required to introduce weekly separate kerbside food waste collections from 2023. This will be dependent on current contractual obligations, with the aim of increasing capture rates for organic material, allowing the banning of this material from landfill in due course. This will necessitate changes to this Policy once further details are known.

Other Legislation

A range of directives, strategies and guidance are also relevant to the work of the Council in setting policy for waste, which include but are not limited to:

- Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) (2003) - sets targets for electronic waste recycling and lays out rules for recycling electronic waste.
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulation (2011) - this regulation requires that metal, glass, paper and plastic are collected separately where it is “technically and environmentally and economically practicable” (TEEP) to do so.
- The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2012) - states that household, industrial and commercial waste are classed as controlled waste and are subject to the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- The Circular Economy Package (2018) - sets ambitious, legally binding EU targets for waste recycling and reduction of waste to landfill, including:
 - Recycle 65% of waste by 2035,
 - Recycle 70% of packaging by 2030,
 - Reduce landfill to a maximum of 10% of waste by 2035.

It promotes a shift towards a more circular economy. This is an economic model that optimises the use of resources within the economy by increasing the duration of a product’s useful life and ensuring when a product has reached the end of its life its resources can be productively used repeatedly.

- The Revised Waste Framework Directive (2018) - introduced in 2006 and revised in 2008 and again in 2018. The Waste Framework Directive provides an overarching legal framework for the management of waste across Europe, covering recycling targets and waste management plans and introducing the concept of the Waste Hierarchy.
- European Directive on the Landfill of Waste (2020) - aims to reduce reliance on landfill as a disposal option and seeks to decrease the impacts of landfill to both the environment and human health through rigorous operational and technical requirements.
- Waste Management Plan for England (2021) - provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and outlines how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the [Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2011](#).

2. Gedling Borough Council Waste & Recycling Policies

The Standard Service for Individual Domestic Properties

All bins provided remain the property of GBC. The domestic waste collection comprises of three types of collection:

Bin Colour/Type	Waste	Bin Size	Frequency	Note
Black wheeled	Residual Waste	180L / 240L	Fortnightly	1-5 residents in a property = 240L 6-7 residents in a property = 2 x 180L 8 or more residents in a property = 2 x 240L Note 1: when a residual waste bin is lost, stolen or damaged, the above household size criteria is used to determine the replacement bin size. Note 2: apart from the situation above, there are no plans to replace bins unless required under government legislation. Note 3: residents are able to request a smaller 180L bin if that suits their personal requirements.
Green wheeled	Mixed Recycling (excluding glass)	240L	Fortnightly	If the demand is justified, residents can order additional recycling bins, free of charge.
Box	Glass	44L	Four Weekly	If the demand is justified, residents can order additional glass boxes, free of charge.

Optional Services for Domestic Waste from Individual Properties where Fees/Charges Apply

GBC sets fees and charges annually and these reports specify the definitions and application of each fee and charge to be applied.

Bin Colour / Type	Waste	Bin Size	Frequency	Note
Brown wheeled	Garden	240L	Fortnightly (note 1)	<p>Hedge trimmings, leaves, grass cuttings, plants, weeds, pruning are collected fortnightly for around 10 months of the year March – December. Contracts for this waste service run from April 1st – March 31st.</p> <p>Note 1: as garden tonnages drop substantially during the winter months, it is not efficient or cost effective to run the Garden Waste service over the winter months.</p> <p>Note 2: the Garden Waste service excludes the following materials (refer to section 5 for acceptable weights):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food waste (raw or cooked) • Branches over 10cm diameter • Garden furniture • Treated wood • Soil/rubble • General household waste • Turf • Animal bedding or waste
Individual items	Bulky Waste Type 1 - domestic fridges/freezers	N/A	As and when ordered	State pension-aged residents are entitled to a one-off collection per year in Gedling.

	and electrical items Type 2 - bulky non-electrical items			A bulky waste amnesty is currently offered for all residents for a limited number of weeks per year, normally in January/February.
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Multiple Occupancy Properties (flats or apartments)

In areas where separate collections are not possible, large communal wheeled bins are provided where this is practical. GBC will provide sufficient bins to allow residents to recycle all of their recyclable waste and to dispose of any general waste that cannot be recycled.

All multiple occupancy properties shall receive the same alternate weekly collection service as other single occupancy properties in the borough, including recycling services.

Churches

Provision is equivalent to that provided to their domestic neighbours. Any additional requirements will be treated and charged as Trade Waste. There will be no glass collections.

3. Requirements of Residents (Service Users)

Bin Collection (Presentation)

GBC has the right to determine how refuse and recycling materials are presented for collection, and to decline to collect refuse and recycling materials that are improperly presented. GBC will not return to a property where the bin has not been presented in accordance with the requirements below.

If a bin is not put out (presented) correctly it is the responsibility of the resident/ householder to dispose of their waste at the Household Recycling Centres in the locations listed below. At the discretion of GBC, residents may be authorised to leave or re-present their bin for collection within a timeframe agreed.

Residents should put bins out (present bins) in line with the following requirements:

- 6.30am (6.00am Bank Holidays) on the collection day
- Correct colour and **contents** of GBC supplied bin, as directed
- Recycling bins should not be contaminated with incorrect items (refer to section 5)
- Easily seen ideally with handles facing 'out' towards the road
- Not causing an obstruction for pavement users, at the curtilage (boundary) of the property (unless a variation is agreed with GBC)
- Residents must label their bin with the property number/name clearly visible – this will enable the crew to return the bin to the correct address
- No form of advertising is permitted on bins unless authorised by GBC
- Residents are responsible for the cleaning and general hygiene of their bins
- All bins must be presented with the lid fully closed – lids partly open can get caught in the collection vehicle's machinery and cause a hazard
- Bin contents should not be compressed (excessively pushed or forced down), or overloaded in the case of a box
- If using the bulky waste service, items should be presented on the scheduled day of collection in line with the applicable booking

It is the responsibility of the householder to dispose of waste that is not collected by GBC due to a bin not being presented correctly. This may be done at one of the Household Recycling Centres (managed through Nottinghamshire County Council as the Waste Disposal Authority) listed below, and should always be done in a legal and compliant way:

- Calverton Recycling Centre, Hollinwood Lane, Calverton, NG14 6NR
- Nottinghamshire Recycling Centres. A full list is found on the County Council website [HERE](#).

Prohibited Items – Residual Bins

The following items are not to be deposited in residual (black) bins:

- Soil and rubble
- Building materials
- Liquid waste, including paints and oils
- Furniture
- Hot ashes
- Car parts
- Electrical items, batteries
- Fluorescent tubes/low energy light bulbs
- Chemicals
- Weed killer
- Infectious materials
- Any item that does not fit in the bin
- Any item exceeding 25kg

Prohibited Items – Recycling Bins

Prohibited items in recycling bins/boxes (green and glass) are covered in section 5 under contamination.

Battery Recycling

GBC provides a kerbside battery recycling collection service. Residents should place batteries in a bag or other secure container on top of either the residual (black) bin or recycling (green) bin and this will be collected on the same collection day. Batteries are kept separate from the general waste and will be recycled.

Small Waste Electronic Electrical Equipment (WEEE)

GBC provides a kerbside small WEEE items (laptop size) collection service from domestic properties. Items left on top of either the residual (black) bin or recycling (green) bin will be collected on the same collection day. WEEE items are kept separate from the general waste and will be recycled.

There is limited capacity for collection so on occasions where an item cannot be taken a sticker will be left informing the resident that the item(s) will be removed on the next collection date.

Side Waste - Residual bin

No residual (black bin) waste left outside of the black bin, whether in bags, on the ground, or on top of the bin, will be collected, with the exception of small WEEE items and batteries (see above). The responsibility for the disposal of excess residual (black bin) waste, including that in communal areas, falls to the householder.

Side Waste - Recycling bin

Recyclable materials presented as side waste on the recycling collection date will be collected, provided that it is not contaminated, and is presented in a way that is easily handled. Recycling materials must **never** be presented for collection in plastic bags or black sacks.

Trade or Commercial Waste from Residential Properties

Householders are responsible for their bins. If commercial or trade waste is contained in a household waste bin, then the bin will not be emptied. If this occurs, then enforcement action may be taken.

Bin Return

After emptying, GBC staff will return the bin/box as close to the collection point as possible.

Residents should store their bin back within the curtilage (boundary) of the property no later than 24 hours after midnight on the official council collection day (unless advised to leave out by GBC because it was uncollected).

Assisted Collections

Residents with disabilities or additional needs may request an assisted collection if there is no one else in the household (16 years and over) who is able to take the bin to the curtilage (boundary). The request is authorised at the discretion of GBC. Validation by a Council officer, a home visit or an evidence request may be required.

Residents are required to ensure that the bin is in an accessible location, gates should be unlocked and in good working order to allow entry. Aggressive or dangerous animals should be secured to allow safe access.

If a household's circumstances change, the Customer Services department must be notified to cancel the assisted collection.

Assisted bin collections may be subject to a periodic review and residents may be asked to re-submit their application if required.

Replacement/Additional Bins/Additional Bin Capacity (Larger Bin Request)

Recycling Bins/Glass Boxes - households that produce an exceptional amount of recyclables can request additional green recycling and glass boxes at the discretion of GBC free of charge, through the request function on GBC's website or by phoning the Customer Services team.

Garden Waste Bins - all Garden Waste Bins delivered form a part of the optional Garden Waste service for which a charge is made. Additional bins may be requested and are subject to an additional charge for the service.

Additional Capacity Bin (Larger bin Request) - requests for a large or additional general waste (black) bin will only be granted in the following circumstances:

- a) **Large Families** - a large family can request a larger residual bin online. These applications are subject to verification and spot checks.
- b) **Medical Conditions** - an application for a larger residual bin due to additional waste as a result of a medical condition may be made online. Evidence may be required, and these applications are subject to verification and spot checks.
- c) **Other Exceptional Circumstances** – a resident should outline the exceptional circumstances for a request, and should also demonstrate full compliance with recyclable waste, for a request to be considered.

Residents that require a replacement black bin due to it being lost or damaged will be required to make a replacement request.

For the avoidance of doubt, additional capacity residual (black) bins will not be provided to any property that does not have a full set of recycling bins unless there are exceptional circumstances. If a household's circumstances change, and as a result alter the volumes of waste being produced e.g. a member of the household leaves home, residents must inform GBC through the online process or by contacting the Customer Services team.

The criteria for a larger bin or additional capacity for residual waste will be subject to an annual review.

Moving House

When householders move home, all wheeled bins and glass recycling boxes must be left at the property ready for the new occupant to use. When moving house, residents who have an assisted collection must inform GBC so that amendments to the collection round can be made.

New Build Properties

There will be a charge for the provision of an initial set of bins for newly built properties. Where appropriate, developers or the builder will be charged for new bins in accordance with GBC's prevailing fees and charges policy. If developers fail to make this provision, the resident will be liable for the purchase of the bins to the specified standard currently BS EN840 Standard (amended 2012). No collections will be made from a new build property until such time as bins of the required standard are in place.

4. Requirements of Gedling Borough Council

Bin Use

GBC has the right to determine how refuse and recycling materials are presented for collection and to decline to collect refuse and recycling materials that are improperly presented.

Damage during Collection and Replacement Bins

If the bin is damaged during collection, GBC will either repair or replace it within 10 working days at no cost to the resident, subject to stock availability. A replacement bin may have been reconditioned, i.e. cleaned and repaired.

Waste Calendars

A calendar will be issued annually for residual waste and recycling showing bin collection days and can also be found either on GBC's website, by contacting Customer Services, or by signing up to the bin reminder email. During Bank Holiday weeks, collections may change.

Bin deliveries

Bin deliveries (either to new properties, as a replacement, or additional bins) will normally take place within 10 working days of request, but this can be delayed during periods of heavy demand, and are subject to stock, vehicle and staff availability.

Bulky Waste

GBC offers a separate paid for service for large household items from domestic properties. There are two different types of bulky waste collection:

- Type 1 - domestic fridges/freezers and electrical items
- Type 2 - bulky non-electrical items

There is an initial charge for the first item and a reduced charge for each additional item. If there is a mix of type 1 and type 2, then there is a charge per type.

If an item is not presented in line with this policy in a visible location on the scheduled day, or if it is contaminated, it will not be collected. It is the responsibility of the householder to present waste for collection correctly.

Healthcare Waste Collection Service

There are two types of healthcare waste currently collected from domestic households. The first type of waste is classed as offensive and relates to waste such as incontinence waste. This type of waste can go into the residual (black) bin.

However, households producing exceptional amounts of this type of waste can request a larger or additional bin upon completion of an application.

The second type of healthcare waste is classed as infectious and relates to waste such as dressings and needles. This waste may contain blood and as such, may be hazardous. GBC offers a separate collection service (currently provided through Rushcliffe Borough Council), for infectious waste in orange sacks and/or yellow and orange lidded sharps boxes (please note: these sacks and boxes are not provided by GBC). Residents requiring an infectious healthcare waste collection should contact the Customer Services department.

Note: Purple-lidded boxes cannot be collected as these contain Cytotoxic and Cytostatic waste, which require a suitably permitted facility.

5. Uncollected Bins

Reporting an Uncollected Bin

All uncollected bins/boxes must be reported to GBC by residents within 3 working days (Monday - Friday). Each uncollected bin report will be investigated and, where appropriate, GBC will aim to return within 7 working days after the reported day, unless advised otherwise by GBC or in unforeseen circumstances.

The uncollected procedure will only be actioned if a resident reports their bin/box as uncollected. Bins will not be collected as a missed bin if the bin has been incorrectly presented (put out), or is contaminated (see below).

Bad weather

In the event of severe weather, when snow, ice, floods, or other conditions disrupt the waste and recycling collection services, GBC will attempt to maintain services. However, collections will only be made where the area has been assessed as safe by the collection vehicle driver. Key factors that will affect this include road conditions, safe access past badly parked cars, and risks to the public and crews.

If the decision to suspend the service is made depending on the duration of the disruption, GBC will return to uncollected bins within 7 working days. In the event of the disruption lasting a number of days, then extra waste may be accepted upon a return to collections. In these circumstances, GBC will advise residents of issues, arrangements, and timescales for a return to services through social media, GBC website, and the waste email alert service.

Blocked Streets

If a road is inaccessible on the day of collection due to parked cars, road works or other obstruction, then the scheduled collection may not be possible. Wherever possible, GBC will attempt to maintain services, however the safety of the public and crews, alongside any risk to property, will be a priority. GBC will aim to return to make the collection on the first available collection date, or when the known obstruction has moved e.g. in the case of road works.

If a vehicle is blocking a street then GBC will initially seek to advise and educate the registered vehicle owner. However if this fails to work and they continue to block streets/corners then the council may take enforcement action against them.

Inaccessible Bins

If a bin is inaccessible on the day of collection due to locked gates etc then the scheduled collection may not be made. Wherever possible, GBC will attempt to maintain services and collections. However, GBC will not take any action with regards to removing the blockage, e.g. alerting residents and requesting that they unlock their gates and/or remove the obstruction.

Contaminated Bins

'Contamination' refers to any item that has been placed in the wrong bin. Details of what can be placed in each bin are available on GBC's website. GBC's collection crews are authorised to inspect each bin for contamination prior to collection. Under normal circumstances the bin will not be collected if it is contaminated with items that are not approved for that particular bin. Waste Supervisors have the authority to re-direct a recycling bin into the residual waste stream in exceptional circumstances to support efficient service delivery.

For any bin that has not been emptied a sticker may be placed on the bin and recorded by the relevant collection crew. This sticker is designed to inform the resident to remove the contamination, as the aim for the council is always to advise and educate. However, if a resident ignores that advice and continues to purposefully contaminate a bin, then the council may take enforcement action (refer to section 6).

If the bin contains a very small amount of contamination, i.e. a couple of small items, the collection crew may remove the contaminant where possible and collect the bin as normal. However, a sticker may be placed on the bin informing the resident that the item(s) placed in the bin are not recyclable, and the incident may be recorded by the collection crew.

When a bin has not been collected due to contamination, the resident must remove the incorrect items and either place them in the correct bin prior to the next scheduled collection for that particular bin, or, dispose of the waste at a Household Recycling Centre in accordance with legal requirements.

Crews will not return to a property until the next scheduled collection day for that particular waste stream.

Overloaded bin

Any bin that is too heavy to be moved by collection operatives or be lifted by the collection vehicle will not be collected. A guidance weight limit for any bin will be 60 kg, and for boxes the limit will be 25 kg.

Rubbish that is compressed in bins may not empty when lifted and tipped into the vehicle. The emptying process does not permit the crew to get in and loosen materials, so if it sticks and cannot be emptied, then the bin may be unemptied or partially emptied. In such circumstances, it is the responsibility of the customers to loosen the contents. An additional visit for collection will be at the discretion of GBC and missed bin collections may be restricted in these circumstances.

Returning for uncollected bins

If a customer reports a bin as not being emptied and the resident is unable to wait until the next scheduled collection, GBC will assess the reason for non-collection as follows:

- **Uncollected due to staff error** – this is the responsibility of GBC and we would aim to return with 7 working days. Residual (black) bins will always be prioritised over recycling (green) bins due to the nature of the waste stream.
- **Uncollected due to prevailing weather conditions or a blocked street** – this is the responsibility of GBC and we will aim to return to all affected properties on the first available collection date.
- **Uncollected due to bin ‘not out’** – this is the responsibility of the resident and crews will not revisit properties categorised as ‘not out’. Note: GBC uses a real time monitoring system to monitor the collections. All bins/boxes not presented will be logged as ‘not out’. Bins reported as ‘not out’ on the system will be accepted as factual. It takes longer to report a bin than it does to collect, so there is no incentive for the crew to report available bins as ‘not out’.
- **Uncollected due to contamination** – this is the responsibility of the resident, who will be directed by means of a sticker on the bin/box to remove incorrect material from the appropriate bin/box, to properly dispose of it, and to advise GBC that this action has been taken. The resident can then request an additional visit for the bin to be emptied. An additional visit will be at the discretion of GBC and, if agreed, will only be undertaken on the first instance of contamination within a 12-month period.

Damaged during collection

If a bin is damaged during collection, GBC will either repair or replace it within 10 working days at no cost to the resident, unless advised otherwise by GBC. Only bins that have been numbered by the householder will be repaired or replaced.

Abandoned bins

Residents can report an abandoned bin through Customer Services. When an abandoned bin has been reported to GBC, it will normally be removed within 10 working days.

6. Education and Enforcement

Contravention/Contamination

GBC's approach to education and enforcement in relation to instances of non-compliance with this Waste and Recycling Policy broadly follows the Nottinghamshire Principles for the Reduction of Contamination, approved by the Joint Waste Management Committee (JWMC) which sets out measures to reduce contamination of recycling and minimise levels of residual waste.

The approach adopted is proportionate and fair. Information to support householders in their understanding of waste requirements is provided on GBC and County Council websites. GBC has a duty to take action where a resident's behaviour is causing a nuisance to the environment or impacting on others by causing a detriment to local amenities. In such circumstances, GBC will implement legal powers.

Building awareness and having an educational approach is vitally important to help residents understand their role, and assist with improving recycling and operating efficient services. However, when a resident does not abide by this Waste and Recycling Policy, the process from education through to enforcement will follow a staged approach:

Education

In the vast majority of cases, contamination of a bin is due to a lack of understanding of requirements. For example, the current long-term recycling contract between Nottinghamshire County Council and Veolia accepts some but not all types of plastics, and that can be difficult to understand. In this situation, the Council will always seek to provide clearer guidance, advice and education as follows:

An initial contravention/contamination will result in a sticker being placed on the offending bin, and a note added to the Council system.

A recurrence of that contravention/contamination will result in education, support and advice being provided to ensure that the Policy is fully understood, and allows the resident time to address any issues or misunderstandings regarding the presentation of their waste for collection. This may be through a personal visit, or by provision of information.

In almost all situations, this education process will resolve the issue.

Enforcement

In very exceptional circumstances, the Council will need to progress to enforcement through a Section 46 Notice.

A Section 46 Notice is issued to inform the resident how they must present their bin correctly in order to avoid further action, including the type of waste, and number of receptacles to be used.

If a resident continues to present the waste incorrectly and/or fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of a Section 46 Notice, a warning letter will then be sent detailing how the resident has breached the Notice, what they need to do to rectify this, and the consequences of any further breaches.

If the resident continues to present the waste incorrectly, the Council may issue a Notice of Intent to Issue a Fixed Penalty Notice, which will detail the reason why, the amount of the penalty, and the right to make a representation to the council within 28 days.

Following the 28 day period and subject to consideration of any representations made by the householder, a fixed penalty notice will be issued. This will explain the reasons why, the amount payable, how payment can be made, the period in which it must be paid, the right to appeal to the First Tier Tribunal, and the consequences of non-payment.

Enforcement of Blocked Streets Preventing Access for Waste Collection Vehicles

As with contamination, the Council will always adopt an educational approach to instances of a street being blocked by one or more vehicles parked inconsiderately as follows:

Education

Initially, information is placed on the windscreen of the vehicle(s) preventing access.

A recurrence would mean a letter is sent to the registered vehicle owner notifying them of the issue, and providing information about the email reminder service for waste collection.

If it continues then a second letter is issued to the registered owner.

Again, in almost all situations, this will resolve the issue.

Enforcement

In exceptional circumstances, the Council may instigate the following process in line with the required process for the issuing of Community Protection Warnings and Notices, the application of the applicable tests, and its Environmental Enforcement Policy:

- Community Protection Warning to the registered owner.
- Community Protection Notice to the registered owner.
- Fixed Penalty Notice issued to the registered owner.

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EQUALITY IMPACT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:		Gedling Borough Council: Waste & Recycling Policy			
The main objective of the waste and recycling policy:		<p>The Gedling Borough Council (GBC) Waste & Recycling Policy fits the Gedling Plan vision “Serving People Improving Lives” and stated priority within this to promote a sustainable environment through the objectives set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an attractive and sustainable local environment that local people can enjoy. • Promote and protect the environment by minimising pollution and waste and becoming carbon neutral. 			
<p>What impact will this waste and recycling policy have on the following groups? Please note that you should consider both external and internal impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External (e.g. stakeholders, residents, local businesses etc.) • Internal (staff) 					
Please use only ‘Yes’ where applicable		Negative	Positive	Neutral	Comments
<u>Gender</u>	External			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand

<u>Gender Reassignment</u>	External			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
<u>Age</u>	External		X		There may be some minor impact for this equality strand
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand

<u>Marriage and civil partnership</u>	External			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand		
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand		
<u>Disability</u>	External			X	Residents with a limiting long term illness in Gedling Borough, 2011		
						Number	Percentage
					With a limiting long-term illness	20421	18%
					Without a limiting long-term illness	91366	82%
					Source: Office of National Statistics, 2011		
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand		
	External		X		No information available to indicate if language is an issue however		

<u>Race & Ethnicity</u>					officers have access to Language Line and independent language translation services
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
<u>Sexual Orientation</u>	External			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
<u>Religion or Belief (or no Belief)</u>	External			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
<u>Pregnancy & Maternity</u>	External			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
	Internal			X	There are no negative impact for this equality strand
Other Groups (e.g. any other vulnerable groups, rural isolation, deprived areas, low income staff etc.) Please state the group/s: No other groups Identified.	External				No other groups identified
	Internal				No other groups identified.

Equality Impact Assessment

Our service is provided equally to all households throughout the Borough irrespective of gender, age, marriage and civil partnership, disability, race & ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion or beliefs and pregnancy & maternity. The information analysed to inform this EIA indicates that there is no significant differential impact for residents. Should concerns be raised at any time the service will be monitored going forward and any emerging impacts for these or other groups will be addressed accordingly.

Waste Policy Functions and Aims

This policy aims to provide the framework for the following:

- A proportionate and considered approach to waste collection across the Borough of Gedling
- Clarity and communication for residents to support GBC's recycling targets
- Reduction in residual (black) bin waste
- Increase in recycling rates
- Reduction in contamination of waste streams
- Clarity of measures that will be taken for those who continually contaminate or do not comply with this policy
- Minimisation of the carbon impact of the Waste Service including fleet in terms of mileage and route optimisation

Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?		No	Comment: Nil
Is there an opportunity to mitigate or alleviate any such impacts?	Yes		Comment: The service will be monitored going forward and any emerging impacts for any highlighted group will be addressed accordingly.
Are there any gaps in information available (e.g. evidence) so that a complete assessment of different impacts is not possible?		No	Comment: Nil
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
To ensure that all publicity and information material concerning the new waste & recycling services is accessible to all ethnic groups.	February 2022	Language leaflets to be made available through web site or printed copy.	Dave Thomas.

Policy Safeguarding

Age Infirmity or Disability

Residents who express difficulty with putting out and returning their bins, will be able to contact the Borough Council either via telephone, online or through their healthcare provider to request an 'assisted collection service', where the collection crew will empty the bin and return it to the resident's property, negating the need for the resident to transport their waste & recycling to

collection point. Information regarding special assistance is also detailed within the Domestic Waste and Recycling Service. The locations of these assisted collections are logged and provided to the specific collection crews.

Residents who have additional needs with managing household generated healthcare wastes are able to request a collection of infectious wastes.

Race & Ethnicity

Should a residents first language is not English, the Council will provide recycling literature in the mother tongue and or using language line for any other enquiry.

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer	D Thomas
Authorising Service Manager	M Cryer
Date	07 January 2022
Review date (if applicable)	

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Quarterly Budget Monitoring and Virement Report – Quarter 3
December 2021

Date: 27 January 2022

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected

Borough-wide

Purpose

- To update Cabinet on the forecast outturn for Revenue and Capital Budgets for 2021/22. The budgets include all approved carried forward amounts from the 2020/21 financial year.
- To request approval from Cabinet for the changes to the budget as set out in this report.

Key Decision

This is a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

Members are recommended to:

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

1. Background

- 1.1 The Council has made a commitment to closely align budget and performance management. This is in line with accepted good practice.
- 1.2 To deliver this commitment, systems to monitor performance against revenue and capital budgets, improvement activity and performance indicators have all been brought together and are now embedded in the way the Council

works. Whilst the budget and performance information is presented in 2 separate reports, they are reported to Cabinet together and will appear on the same agenda.

2. Proposal

2.1 General Fund Revenue Budget Summary

The following table summarises the overall financial position of the General Fund Revenue Budget and the expected total spend for the year. This information has been compiled using the best information made available to Financial Services by the relevant spending officers as at 31 December 2021.

The Council's General Fund outturn is projected to be underspent by £56,500. In order to ensure Cabinet is maintained within its maximum, it is proposed that Cabinet approve a transfer of £56,500 to the Efficiency & Innovation reserve. This reserve has been reviewed and confirmation received that this sum is available.

General Fund Revenue Budget 2021/22 – Change Analysis

	£
Net Council Budget for 2021-22 approved by Council on 5 March 2021 and Cabinet's Maximum Budget is:	11,654,300
Up to the end of December 2021 expenditure less income totalled	8,984,635
In the remaining 3 months of year we expect net expenditure to be	2,613,165
Total net revenue spend for the year is currently expected to be	11,597,800
Total Projected Revenue (Under) / Overspend 2021/22	(56,500)
Proposed Transfer to Earmarked Reserves For Approval	56,500
Total net revenue spend for the year is expected to be	11,654,300

The quarterly budget monitoring reports 2021/22 presented to Cabinet on 5 August 2021 and 4 November 2021 indicated overspends in first and second quarters of £22,700 and £58,800 to be met from the Leisure Strategy reserve and Efficiency and Innovation Reserve respectively. It is now expected that there will be an underspend of £56,500 in third quarter that will be returned to the Efficiency & Innovation Reserve to remain within the Cabinet Maximum 2021/22 Budget.

Appendix 1 outlines how the General Fund Revenue budget is divided between the Portfolios of the Council and includes a detailed variance analysis identifying the current proposed changes for quarter three against the approved budget for each Portfolio area. Cabinet is recommended to approve these changes.

The major variances detailed in Appendix 1 include:

Expenditure:

- Employee savings of (£114,100) within Leisure Centres as a result of Covid-19 restrictions reducing the requirement to fill vacant posts in short term offset by additional operational costs of £43,700
- Deferral of planned PASC efficiency of £34,200 to 2022/23
- Additional temporary staffing costs of £30,000 to address backlog of work in Planning

Income:

- Net increase in Leisure Centre income of (£189,000) as a result of the number of Swim School Memberships and other users being higher than anticipated
- Reduced Licencing income of £54,400 expected following taxi driver renewals being lower than pre-pandemic levels
- Reduced Trade Waste income of £29,200
- Reduced bin sales to new development sites of £29,500
- Reduced income of £26,000 in Long Stay Permits and Pay & Display car parking income assumed to be attributable to Covid-19 pandemic

Details of the budget virements authorising the usage of Earmarked Reserves and Revenue Budget Funds as approved by the Chief Financial Officer and relevant Corporate Director in accordance with Financial Regulations are set out in **Appendix 2**. No virements were approved by Portfolio Holders for amounts of £50,000 or less during quarter three.

2.2 Budget Implications arising from the Covid-19 Pandemic

2.2.1 The financial impact of ongoing Covid-19 related restrictions in 2021/22 continue to be felt, particularly in respect of the number of cases of the Omicron variant and the requirement to self-isolate when required. The Council services most affected are front line services.

The tables below detail the estimated additional expenditure pressures and estimated additional income losses for the full year of £107,400 giving a total estimated budget impact of £189,300 in 2021/22. These pressures are

presented net of any related savings or additional income that have been identified.

2021/22 Covid-19 Related Expenditure and Income Losses	
Expenditure:	£
Covid related expenditure reported at Quarter 2	55,400
Reported at Q3	0
Total Expenditure at Quarter 3	55,400
Income:	
Covid related income losses reported at Quarter 2	26,500
Taxi & Hackney Carriage license renewals	54,400
Car Parking - Pay & Display and Long Stay permits	26,000
Community Centres reduced parties and events	13,500
Reduction in Bowls club lease income	13,500
Total Income at Quarter 3	133,900
Total Net Covid-19 Related Pressures at Quarter 3	189,300

There is uncertainty on how long cases will continue at recent levels and the need for self-isolation. The costs in the table above are based on a reasonable forecast for the first 9 months of 2021/22. If the pandemic continues throughout the rest of the year there is likely to be a further impact on budgets and this will be set out in the Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards 2021/22 report to be presented to Cabinet early in 2022/23.

Income Compensation Scheme Grant (no change from quarter 2)

In 2020/21 the Government announced the introduction of an income guarantee scheme in recognition of the impact the pandemic has had on income from sales, fees and charges. The Government further announced its intention to extend this scheme to cover losses incurred in the first three months of 2021/22. The income guarantee scheme operates on a principles-based approach and includes a 5% deductible rate based on the 2020/21 approved budget, with the government providing compensation for 75p in every pound of relevant loss thereafter.

Eligible income losses for 2021/22 were incurred in Leisure, Community Centres and off street parking, Regulatory Services, Building Control and Trade Waste. A claim form for £201,500 for the period April 2021-June 2021 was submitted in quarter 2. This was £49,500 more than the £152,000 projected at quarter 1 due to the availability of more up to date information.

The Council has also claimed in 2021/22 for funding under the Government's

Job Retention Scheme to cover for the cost of furloughing casual staff at the Leisure Centres and Community Centres, estimated at **£50,700**.

Total Covid Related Impact on Net Council Budget

The Quarter 3 position of the total net budget impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic compared to that previously reported at Outturn is as follows:

Budget Implications Covid-19	<i>Actual 2020/21 For Information</i>	Q2 Revised Estimate 2021/22	Q3 Variance	Q3 Revised Estimate 2021/22
	£	£	£	£
Expenditure Pressures	644,900	55,400	0	55,400
Income Losses	3,260,900	1,082,500	107,400	1,189,900
Improvements In Leisure Income		(75,000)	0	(75,000)
Total Budget Pressure	3,905,800	1,062,900	107,400	1,170,300
Government Grant Funding:				
Emergency Funding	(1,570,000)	(534,700)	0	(534,700)
Income Compensation	(1,588,800)	(201,500)	(0)	(201,500)
Job Retention (Furlough)	(362,600)	(50,700)	(0)	(50,700)
Total Grants	(3,521,400)	(786,900)	(0)	(786,900)
Net Total Budget Impact	384,400	276,000	107,400	383,400

Covid Related Impact General Fund Financing Budget – Collection Fund (No Change from Quarter 2)

The original estimates for the 2021/22 Medium Term Plan General Fund Financing budgets includes the estimated impact of the Collection Fund 2020/21 related deficit (which exceptionally must be charged to the General Fund Balance over 3 years 2021/22 to 2023/24 to mitigate the adverse impact of Covid on collection rates) offset by the Government Local Tax Income Guarantee (TIG) Grant, totalling a net cost of £184,000.

However, as detailed in the 2020/21 budget outturn report to Cabinet in July, TIG of £318,900 has been recognised earlier in 2020/21, and subsequent to finalising that report an administrative error was identified by MCHLG in their claim process for TIG which further reduces the total amount of TIG due to Gedling Borough Council by £46,000 and which is to be accounted for in 2021/22.

The table below details the final position for the 2020/21 related Collection Fund deficit and TIG which will be recognised over 2020/21 to 2023/24, demonstrating a net budget impact over that period of **£311,100**.

Financing Budgets Implications Covid-19	<i>Actual 2020/21 For Information</i>	Original Estimate 2021/22- 2023/24	Impact of 2020/21 Deficit Variance	Revised Estimate 2021/22- 2023/24
	£	£	£	£
Council Tax	0	58,000	15,000	73,000
Business Rates		844,000	(333,000)	511,000
2020/21 Collection Fund Def.		902,000	(318,000)	584,000
Council Tax	(65,100)	(61,000)	61,000	0
Business Rates	(253,800)	(657,000)	703,000	46,000
Local Tax Income Guarantee Grant	(318,900)	(718,000)	764,000	46,000
Total Budget Impact	(318,900)	184,000	446,000	630,000

There remains an amount of uncertainty around the continued impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on both expenditure and income in 2021/22 due to:

- the ongoing potential for a resurgence of the virus in the community and the impact of staff self-isolating;
- uncertainty surrounding the capacity of, recovery of, and the future demand for, our chargeable services which will impact on the actual income received from sales, fees and charges. The key risk issue is leisure centre income which has been fully reviewed in light of the required re-occupation restrictions and potential demand but this will be further informed by actual attendance rates;
- the impact of the economic downturn on the demand for our services for those most directly affected e.g. by predicted job losses.

The impact of Covid will continue to be closely monitored throughout the year in order to mitigate the projected deficit, either by identifying in-year savings or the use of earmarked reserves.

2.3 Efficiency programme – Progress Update

Since 2014/15 the Council has approved five separate budget reduction programmes totalling £6.5m (net of risk provision), including the new programme of £584,000 approved during the 2021/22 budget process.

Of the total programme, £1,265,900 remains to be delivered over 2021/22 to 2024/25. In terms of 2021/22, the programme due for delivery is now £743,200 as set out in the table below:

Movements on Efficiencies 2021/22	
	£
Approved Efficiency Programme 2021/22	(905,800)
Quarter 1 Deferrals	0
Quarter 2 Deferrals	31,300
Revised Programme 2021/22	(874,500)
Deferred Efficiencies to 2022/23 at Quarter 3	
PASC Management	34,200
Localities service premises rent	6,500
Sponsorship & Marketing	20,000
Bins sales to development sites	29,500
Financial Services	17,400
Sponsorship of flower beds	5,000
Customer Services	18,700
Quarter 3 Movements	131,300
Revised 2021/22 Efficiency Programme	(743,200)

Delivery of the 2021/22 programme will continue to be monitored and an update provided in future reports.

2.4 **Capital Programme**

Appendix 3 details the current projected position on the Capital Programme and its financing for 2021/22, analysed by Portfolio, and this is summarised in the table below. Cabinet is recommended to approve these changes.

Quarter 3 amendments to the current capital programme of (£590,700) are presented in the table below.

Capital Budget 2021/22 - Change Analysis	
	£
Original 2021/22 budget approved by Council on 4 March 2021	10,868,300
Council Approved Carry Forwards from 2020/21	1,787,400
Approved amendments to the programme in Quarter 1	(2,357,300)
Approved amendments to the programme in Quarter 2	(187,000)
Schemes Approved in Quarter 3	
Arnot Hill Park Fountain Replacement	22,500
Current approved budget for 2021/22	10,133,900
Proposed Amendments to the Programme at Quarter 3	

Additions to programme	
AMF - ALC Lift Repairs	25,400
The Arnold Market Place	45,000
Total additions to programme	70,400
Reductions to programme	
Vehicle Replacement Programme	(58,000)
Onchan Drive MUGA	(16,200)
Total reductions to programme	(74,200)
Deferrals to 2022/23	
Vehicle Replacement Programme	(6,900)
Leisure Management System	(75,000)
Arnot Hill House Fire Safety Works	(70,000)
Civic Centre Fire Alarm	(100,000)
Civic Centre Window Replacement	(200,000)
Hazelford Way	(60,000)
Civic Centre Lift Refurbishment	(75,000)
Total deferrals to 2022/23	(586,900)
Total Proposed Amendments at Quarter 3	(590,700)
Revised Capital Programme 2021/22	9,543,200
Actual Expenditure to Quarter 3 2021/22	4,064,098
Estimated Expenditure Quarter 4 2021/22	5,479,102
Projected Outturn	9,543,200

Further details regarding the proposed amendments to the 2021/22 Capital Programme at Quarter 3 are as follows:

Additions

- Arnold Leisure Centre (ALC) Lift Repairs £25,400 – There is presently a budget of £43,100 in the capital programme for this scheme. The final cost is expected to be £68,500. The additional cost would be funded from the Leisure maintenance budget.
- Arnold Market Place £45,000 – Additional project costs for fees of £10,000 and a requirement for additional substation costs outside the main contract of £35,000 have been identified. It is proposed that the costs of £10,000 are met from the Economic Development Reserve utilising savings from vacancies from 2021/22 and the substation costs are funded from Business Rates Pool reserve.

Reductions

- Vehicle Replacement Programme (£58,000) – Vehicle replacement costs are anticipated to be lower than envisaged. This reduces the borrowing required to finance the vehicle replacement programme in 2021/22 by £58,000.
- Onchan Drive MUGA (£16,200) – There is a budget of £74,500 in the capital programme for this scheme with the cost to be funded by a grant

for the same sum from the FCC Communities Foundation. The tenders for the work can in lower than expected and the scheme has been completed at a cost of £58,300. The grant to meet the final cost has been received.

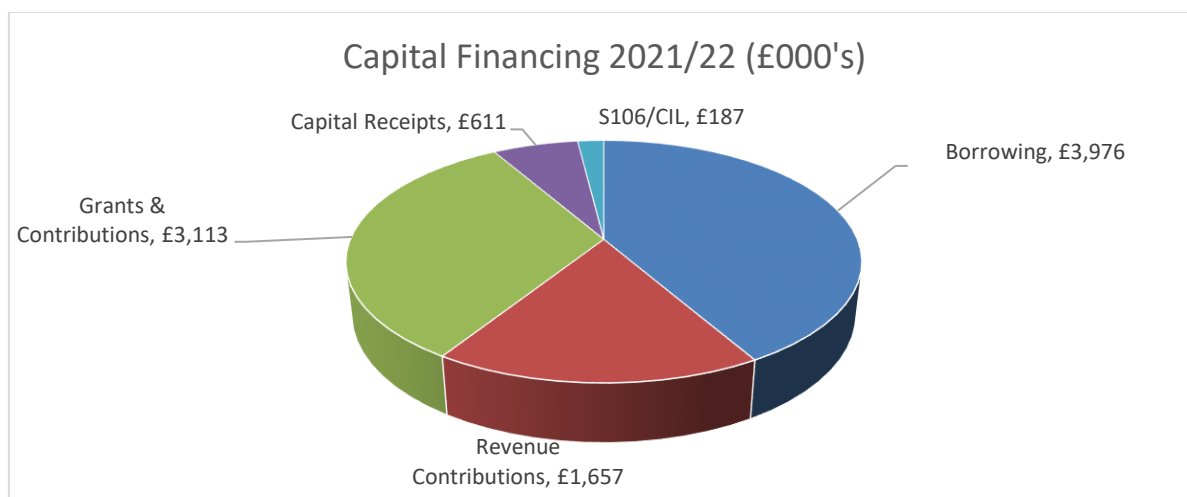
Deferrals to 2022/23

- Vehicle Replacement Programme (£6,900) – The 2021/22 programme includes £27,000 for a replacement vehicle that is not now expected to arrive on site until after 1 April 2022. However, the 2022/23 programme includes £20,100 for a replacement vehicle for which an order was placed well in advance to ensure prompt delivery but arrived much earlier than expected in December 2021.
- Leisure Management System (£75,000) – A procurement exercise was undertaken for a replacement leisure management system but this did not secure a supplier. A new procurement exercise has now commenced but the system is not now likely to be implemented until 2022/23.
- Others (£445,000) – These schemes have not yet been completed due to capacity issues arising from the need to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic and they therefore will not now commence until 2022/23 at the earliest:
 - Arnot Hill House Fire Safety Works (£70,000)
 - Civic Centre Fire Alarm (£100,000)
 - Civic Centre Lift Refurbishment (£75,000)
 - Civic Centre window replacement (£200,000)

Capital schemes are monitored on a quarterly basis and meetings are currently held between finance officers and service/project officers.

2.5 Capital Programme Financing

The projected method of financing the current capital programme requirement of £9,543,200 is detailed in Appendix 3 and summarised in the chart below.



2.6 Capital Receipts Monitoring

When the Council sells General Fund assets, it is permitted to use this income to fund capital expenditure. The initial capital receipts estimate for 2021/22 projects that £610,900 will be generated and used to finance the capital programme in 2021/22. There is no change to the capital receipts estimate projected at quarter 3 monitoring.

3. **Alternative Options**

Option – Not to amend the original Council approved budgets during the year to reflect the latest projected outturn position.

Advantages:

- The final outturn position of the Council can be easily compared to its original intentions when the budget was set and areas of budget risk identified.

Disadvantages:

- Budgets not aligned to current budget pressures resulting in increased likelihood of budget overspend and emerging Council priorities not being addressed;
- Restrict the effectiveness of medium term planning process and preparation of the forward budget if pressures and areas of efficiency are not readily identifiable during budget preparation;
- Budget not reflective of latest performance information.

Reason for rejection – the option is not likely to result in the best outcomes in financial management or support delivery of priorities.

4 **Financial Implications**

- 4.1 The nature of the report is such that it has significant resource implications across the Council. The report itself demonstrates how resources are being managed.

5 **Legal Implications**

- 5.1 None arising directly from this report.

6 **Equalities Implications**

- 6.1 None arising directly from this report.

7 **Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications**

7.1 None arising directly from this report.

8 Appendices

Appendix 1 - General Fund Revenue Budget 2021/22 – Budgetary Control Report

Appendix 2 - Use of Reserves and Revenue Fund Budgets

Appendix 3 - Capital Programme 2021/22 – Budgetary Control Report

9 Background Papers

Detailed Quarterly Budgetary Control Exception Reports

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To align the budgets to the current pressures and priorities and ensure the delivery of Council objectives is supported.

Statutory Officer Approval

Approved by: Chief Financial Officer

Date:

Approved by: Monitoring Officer

Date:

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Grand Summary**Revenue Quarterly Budgetary Control Report****Period 202109**

	Current Approved Budget	Profiled Budget	Actual to date	Variance	%	Projected Outturn	Projected Annual Variance
	£	£	£	£		£	£
Community Development	1,475,200	829,583	714,175	-115,408	-14	1,473,200	-2,000
Housing, Health & Well-being	3,201,300	1,380,535	1,531,106	150,571	11	2,960,000	-241,300
Public Protection	1,458,900	571,950	561,129	-10,821	-2	1,575,800	116,900
Environment	4,962,600	2,137,937	2,010,288	-127,649	-6	5,099,500	136,900
Growth & Regeneration	897,300	511,433	321,114	-190,320	-37	909,800	12,500
Resources & Reputation	2,633,400	4,151,308	3,846,822	-304,486	-7	2,708,900	75,500
Total Portfolio Budget	14,628,700	9,582,747	8,984,635	-598,112	-6	14,727,200	98,500
Transfer to/ -from Earmarked Reserves	-2,974,400	-44,100	0	44,100	-100	-3,129,400	-155,000
Total General Fund Quarter 3	11,654,300	9,538,647	8,984,635	-554,012	-106	11,597,800	-56,500
Net Projected Council Budget	11,654,300					11,597,800	-56,500
Proposed Transfers to Earmarked Reserves							
Efficiency & Innovation Reserve						56,500	56,500
Net Council Budget (Cabinets General Fund Maximum Budget)	11,654,300					11,654,300	0

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Democratic Mgt & Representation</u>	£'000	£'000			
Supplies & Services	338.2	328.8	9.4		Due to Covid-19 restrictions, a number of civic & hospitality functions are not taking place
<u>Localities</u>					
Premises Related Expenses	0.0	6.5		6.5	Unachieved efficiency on premise rents, partly deferred to 2022-23
Supplies & Services	23.2	0.0	23.2		Cinder Path and Food Environment project delayed - grant funding to be transferred to Community Relations reserve to be used in 2022/23
<u>Community Grants</u>					
Supplies & Services	260.6	310.3		49.7	Additional Holiday and Food grant received from Nottinghamshire County Council
Revenue Income	(60.5)	(110.2)	49.7		
<u>Community Centres</u>					
Employee Expenses	146.0	130.1	15.9		Fewer users reducing requirement to immediately fill vacant posts
Revenue Income	(105.9)	(92.4)		13.5	Reduced income from parties and bookings. Users still not returning following Covid restrictions. Numbers at the exercise classes continue to fall
<u>Events</u>					
Employee Expenses	26.3	52.8		26.5	Additional redundancy and pension costs arising as part of restructure to be met by a contribution from Transformation reserve
<u>All other budget heads</u>	847.3	847.3			
Including items previously reported					
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	1,475.2	1,473.2	98.2	96.2	Net Portfolio Total £2k Favourable

HOUSING, HEALTH & WELLBEING PORTFOLIO

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021

REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Calverton LC</u>	£'000	£'000			
Revenue Income	(316.3)	(322.1)	5.8		Reduced income from squash and parties more than offset by additional income on swimming and exercise classes
<u>Carlton Forum LC</u>					
Supplies & Services	202.3	246.0		43.7	Additional operational costs and legal expenses
Revenue Income	(964.2)	(1,056.3)	92.1		The number of fitness members has been higher than initially expected but this has been partially offset by income from exercise classes and bookings for the main hall being lower than anticipated. The number of swim school members has returned quicker than anticipated with a corresponding increase in income
<u>Redhill LC</u>					
Revenue Income	(383.3)	(348.3)		35.0	The number of fitness memberships has been lower than expected. However, Main Hall bookings and classes have increased, resulting in additional income.
<u>Arnold LC</u>					
Revenue Income	(355.7)	(495.3)	139.6		The number of fitness members have been higher than expected and swim lesson numbers are almost back to pre covid levels

HOUSING, HEALTH & WELLBEING PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Richard Herrod Centre</u>	£'000	£'000			
Supplies & Services	44.2	38.8	5.4		Due to its use as a vaccination centre, the Performing Rights Society (PRS) licence is not required for this year
Revenue Income	(331.9)	(318.4)		13.5	Bowls Club lease to be reduced by £13,500 (50%) for first half of year, due to impact of Covid-19
<u>Leisure Centres</u>					
Employee Expenses	2,520.4	2,406.3	114.1		Due to Covid-19 restrictions, reduced number of users in some areas and the recovery programme there has reduced the need to fill some vacant posts.
<u>Rent Allowances</u>					
Supplies & Services	(9.0)	6.0		15.0	Review of rent allowances has identified an additional requirement of £10.6k
Transfer payments	16,949.0	18,168.5		1,219.5	
Income	(16,891.0)	(18,114.9)	1,223.9		
<u>Rent Rebates</u>					
Transfer Payments	205.5	134.8	70.7		Review of rent rebates has identified a reduced requirement of £9.1k
Income	(193.0)	(131.4)		61.6	

HOUSING, HEALTH & WELLBEING PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Housing Needs</u>	£'000	£'000			
Supplies & Services	353.6	429.8		22.0	Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme (RSAP) contribution to joint Local Authority project funded from Housing reserve (see earmarked reserves)
Supplies & Services				54.2	Additional expenditure to support private renters in arrears from risk of homelessness with costs being met by grant
Income	(318.8)	(373.0)	54.2		Additional grant to support private renters in arrears at risk of homelessness
<u>Housing Benefit</u>					
Supplies & Services		20.0		20.0	Additional Discretionary Test & Trace support payments
Income		(20.0)	20.0		Additional Discretionary Test & Trace support grant
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	2,689.5	2,689.5			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	3,201.3	2,960.0	1,725.8	1,484.5	Net Portfolio Total £241.3k Favourable

PUBLIC PROTECTION PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Licencing & Hackney Carriages</u>					
Revenue Income	(688.5)	(634.1)		54.4	The underachievement relates to the reduction in Taxi driver renewals. Pre-pandemic the level was around 1,000 but is has now levelled at 800.
<u>Environmental Protection</u>					
Revenue Income	(22.4)	(14.3)		8.1	The areas of under achievement are Sewer Baiting and Rodent Control. It is unlikely these income targets will be achieved.

PUBLIC PROTECTION PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Food, Health & Safety</u>					
Employee Expenses	180.6	209.4		28.8	Clearance of backlog of inspections and associated work. To be met from a contribution from the Community & Crime reserve
<u>Community Protection & Dog Control</u>					
Supplies & Services	74.9	100.5		25.6	Expenditure on Covid Marshalls to be met from Community & Crime reserve
<u>All other budget heads</u>					
Including items previously reported	1,914.3	1,914.3			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	1,458.9	1,575.8	-	116.9	Net Portfolio Total £116.9k Adverse

ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO

Appendix 1

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021

REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Public Conveniences</u>					
Premises	13.2	4.3	8.9		Backdated NNDR relief.
<u>Car Parks</u>					
Supplies & Services	5.7	13.7		8.0	Ticketing price increase.
Income	(331.6)	(305.6)		26.0	Shortfalls on Long Stay Permits and Pay & Display income assumed to be largely due to Covid-19 pandemic
<u>Waste Management</u>					
Revenue Income	(41.5)	(50.7)	9.2		Bulky household waste collection income has exceeded expectations
<u>Waste Recycling</u>					
Revenue Income	(852.3)	(874.0)	21.7		There has been an overachievement of recycling credits, due to collecting more recyclable material. This could be due to the number working from home over the last few months.
<u>Waste Residual</u>					
Revenue Income	(634.1)	(575.4)		29.2	Income from Trade waste collection is lower than anticipated
				29.5	New development bin sales which are lower than expected. This was an efficiency built into 2021-22 but will be deferred to 2022-23

ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO

Appendix 1

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021

REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Waste Services</u>					
Employee Expenses	0.0	32.0		32.0	Refuse Drivers Retention Payment due to shortage of HGV Drivers and HGV Driver Training. To be funded from the Community and Crime Reserve.
<u>Fleet Management</u>					
Revenue Income	(20.0)	(24.9)	4.9		Higher than anticipated levels of vehicles going to auction coupled with higher than anticipated sale value due to delays in new vehicle supply chain has resulted in additional income
<u>Street Care</u>					
Employees	604.9	634.2		10.0	Additional Agency expenditure required to cover for sickness absences
				2.5	HGV Driver retention payments funded by Community & Crime reserve
				16.8	3 x Kick Start Trainees have been employed with costs largely funded by DWP income
Income		(14.4)	14.4		DWP salary funding for Kickstart Trainees

ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO

Appendix 1

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021

REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Supplies & Services	86.9	94.9		8.0	Additional costs incurred on Christmas lighting and associated installation works near Sainsburys in Arnold
<u>Parks</u>					
Employees	635.5	664.7		34.2	Variance due to deferral of PASC Management efficiency to 2022/23
			5.0		Savings from Tree Inspector post to be used to fund tree consultancy works in Planning (See Growth & Regeneration portfolio)
Income		5.0		5.0	Unachieved Sponsorship efficiency deferred to 2022/23
<u>Parks - External Works</u>					
Employee Expenses	328.1	293.9	34.2		Savings from vacant Arborist post
Income - Commercial Trees	(126.3)	(98.3)		28.0	Income lower than anticipated due to staff sickness and vacancies
Income - Pet Cremation Service	(56.7)	(50.7)		6.0	Demand for service lower than expected

ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO

Appendix 1

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021

REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>All other budget heads</u> (including items previously reported)	5,350.8	5,350.8			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	4,962.6	5,099.5	98.3	235.2	Net Portfolio Total £136.9k Adverse

GROWTH & REGENERATION PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Economic Development/ Housing Strategy</u>					
Employees	113.9	103.9	10.0		Vacancy savings used to fund extension of MPP surveyor contract for the Arnold Market Place capital scheme (See Direct Revenue Financing)
Arnold Market Trader Income	(25.2)	(19.2)		6.0	Income from stall holders lower than anticipated
<u>Development Management</u>					
Employees	478.1	512.1		30.0	Additional temporary staff to address planning backlog with costs offset by savings from Planning Policy vacancies and additional planning income
Supplies & Services	27.4	39.4		4.0	Planning Officer (EPD04B) career grade increase
				7.0	Additional expenditure on planning press adverts as a result of increased planning applications
				5.0	Tree consultancy work funded by vacant Tree Inspector post in Parks (See Environment portfolio)

GROWTH & REGENERATION PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Revenue Income	(718.5)	(729.5)	21.0		Addition income from planning applications and further Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) admin income
<u>Building Control</u>				10.0	Transfer of street naming & numbering budget to Building Control
Income	0.0	(20.5)	3.0		Income from new Demolition applications charge
<u>Building Reg's Fee Earning Account</u>			17.5		Income from street naming & numbering
Income	(255.9)	(245.9)		10.0	Reduction in Building Regulations income
<u>Planning Policy</u>					
Employee	280.2	272.2	8.0		Vacancy saving through early delivery of restructure
<u>All other budget heads</u> (including items previously reported)	997.3	997.3			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	897.3	909.8	59.5	72.0	Net Portfolio Total £12.5k Adverse

RESOURCES & REPUTATION PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>HR, Performance & Service Planning</u>					
Supplies & Services	38.0	34.0	4.0		Biking facilities scheme to be funded from Asset Management Reserve deferred until 2022/23
<u>Corporate Management</u>					
Employee Expenses	438.2	450.2		12.0	Costs of recruiting Corporate Director (Environment, Communities & Leisure) who will now start 1st March 22 as opposed to 1st April 22 as previously envisaged
<u>Legal Services</u>					
Employee Expenses	305.9	313.3		7.4	Redundancy and other cost arising from restructure to be met from Transformation Reserve
<u>Corporate Officers</u>					
Income	(20.0)	0.0		20.0	Sponsorship income efficiency deferred to 2022/23
<u>Elections</u>					
Supplies & Services	106.0	110.9		4.9	Costs of by-election for Cavendish Ward (January 2022/23)

RESOURCES & REPUTATION PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Public Offices</u>					
Employee Expenses	155.2	150.7	4.5		Overtime savings due to fewer events and meetings requiring caretaker support
Premises	399.7	384.7	15.0		Utility savings due to reduced occupancy of buildings in response to covid restrictions
<u>Financial Services</u>					
Employee Expenses	597.9	635.3		37.4	Work required to process business support grants as well as additional Payroll and advertising costs to funded by contribution from New Burdens Business Grant reserve
<u>Corporate Income & Expenditure</u>					
Capital Interest	374.4	370.5	3.9		Lower than expected PWLB borrowing costs due to slippage in capital programme
Income	(60.4)	(67.9)	7.5		Addition investment income increase following recent rise in Bank of England base rate

RESOURCES & REPUTATION PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Customer Services</u>					
Revenue Income	(18.7)	0.0		18.7	Undelivered efficiency - to be deferred to 2022/23
<u>MIRS</u>					
Direct Revenue Financing		10.0		10.0	To fund extension of surveyors contract for Arnold Market Place scheme
<u>All other budget heads</u> (including items previously reported)	317.2	317.2			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	2,633.4	2,708.9	34.9	110.4	Net Portfolio Total £82.2 Adverse

EARMARKED RESERVES

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - DECEMBER 2021

REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Transfer to/from Reserves</u>					
<u>HR, Performance & Service Planning</u>					
Contribution to Asset Management Reserve		4.0		4.0	Biking Facilities scheme deferred until 2022/23
<u>Public Protection</u>					
Contribution from Community & Crime Reserve to fund Covid Marshall		(25.6)	25.6		Covid Marshall funding
<u>Food, Health & Safety</u>					
Contribution from Community & Crime reserve		(28.8)	28.8		Use of overtime to clear backlog of inspections and associated work. To be met from the underspend of the 2021/22 COMF allocation
<u>Environment</u>					
Contribution from Community & Crime reserve		(34.5)	34.5		HGV Rention Payments and HGV Training (Waste & PASC)
<u>Housing Needs</u>					
Contribution from Housing Reserve		(22.0)	22.0		Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme
<u>Events</u>					
Contribution from Transformation Reserve		(26.5)	26.5		Redundancy/pension costs as part of restructure, contribution from reserve to cover these.
<u>Localities</u>					
Contribution to Community Relations reserve		23.2		23.2	Cinder Path and Food Enviroment project delayed, external funding
<u>Legal Services</u>					
Contribution from Transformation Reserve		(7.4)	7.4		Staff costs as part of restructure, contribution from reserve to cover these.

<u>Financial Services</u>					
Contribution from New Burdens reserve		(37.4)	37.4		Work required to process business support grants as well as additional Payroll and advertising costs
<u>Economic Development</u>					
Contribution to Economic Development Reserve		10.0		10.0	Vacancy savings
<u>Leisure Services</u>					
Contribution to Leisure Strategy reserve		0.0		0.0	Reinstate part of Q1 reduction from Leisure Strategy Reserve to reflect improved budget position in Q3
<u>MIRS</u>					
Contribution from Economic Development		(10.0)	10.0		To fund extension of surveyors (MPP) contract for Arnold Market Place
<u>All other budget heads</u>					
Including items previously reported	(2,974.4)	(2,974.4)			
RESERVES TOTAL	(2,974.4)	(3,129.4)	192.2	37.2	Net Reserves Total £98.5k Net Contribution from reserves

Virements Approved for the use of Earmarked Reserves
Quarter Ended December 2021

Usage of Earmarked Reserves		
		£
1	Community Development	
	Newstead Abbey Byronathon Event	500
	Contribution from Earmarked Reserves	-500
	Environmental Food Project	3,100
	Contribution from Earmarked Reserves - Community Relations	-3,100
	Housing Health & Wellbeing	
	ALC Lift Repairs virement reversed - DRF carry forward (see below)	-23,000
	Contribution from Earmarked Reserves - Leisure Services	23,000
	Environment	
	Multiwaste Litter Bins	6,000
	Contribution from Asset Management Reserve	-6,000
	Resources & Reputation	
	Arnot Hill Fountain Replacement	22,500
	Contribution from Asset Management Reserve	-22,500
	Arnold Market Place (AMF) Direct Revenue Financing reversed	-76,000
	Contribution from Asset Management Reserve	76,000
	Direct Revenue Financing carry forwards	258,500
	Contribution from reserves	-258,500
	Calverton Enterprise Units - Scheme slipped - Direct Revenue Financing	-150,000
	Contribution to NNDR Pool Reserve	150,000
	Total Expenditure	41,600
	Total Reserves	-41,600

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Project	Original Capital Programme	Carry F/wds	Approvals to December	Qtr 3 Proposals	Revised Capital Programme Q3
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Aid to parishes	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
Community Development	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
Burton Road - Affordable Housing	778.5	11.8	(740.3)		50.0
Station Road - Affordable Housing	545.0	0.0	(495.0)		50.0
Temporary Accommodation	1,154.0	0.0	0.0		1,154.0
ALC Replacement Theatre System	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0
AMF - ALC Lift Repairs	0.0	43.1	0.0	25.4	68.5
Leisure General	75.0	0.0	0.0	(75.0)	0.0
Housing, Health & Well-being	2,587.5	54.9	(1,235.3)	(49.6)	1,357.5
CCTV - Conway Road	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Disabled Facilities Grants	1,000.0	405.8	110.2		1,516.0
DFG staff salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Green Homes Grant Scheme	720.0	0.0	64.8		784.8
Public Protection	1,720.0	405.8	175.0	0.0	2,300.8
Drainage Works	0.0	36.1	0.0		36.1
Vehicle Replacement programme	895.0	163.0	(278.0)	(64.9)	715.1
Community Garden - Georgia Drive Redhill	0.0	10.0	0.0		10.0
King George V - Provision of Public Toilets	120.0	0.0	0.0		120.0
Onchan Drive MUGA	74.5	0.0	0.0	(16.2)	58.3
Killisick Recreation Area	111.0	0.0	0.0		111.0
Arnold Flood Alleviation	50.0	0.0	0.0		50.0
Sand Martin Bank Bird Hide	60.0	0.0	0.0		60.0
Honour our Heroes Memorial	20.0	0.0	0.0		20.0
King George V Pavilion Refurbishment	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Arnot Hill Park Fountain	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	22.5
Green Lung Project	0.0	0.0	50.0		50.0
AMF - Lambley Lane Changing Room & Pitch Re	160.0	5.0	0.0		165.0
Carlton Cem - Expansion/Car Park	0.0	13.3	0.0		13.3
Cemeteries Plant Safe	20.0	0.0	0.0		20.0
Environment	1,560.5	227.4	(205.5)	(81.1)	1501.3
Calverton Enterprise Units	1,370.0	0.0	(1,370.0)		0.0
Hazelford Way Industrial Units	350.0	0.0	(350.0)		0.0
Arnold Market	2,350.3	113.5	464.0	45.0	2972.8
Carlton Square Development	100.0	306.0	0.0		406.0
Carlton Square Service Yard	25.0	0.0	0.0		25.0
Growth & Regeneration	4,195.3	419.5	(1,256.0)	45.0	3403.8
Civic Centre Public Toilets	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Depot security barriers/signage	0.0	51.0	0.0		51.0
Carbon Reduction Initiatives	100.0	89.1	0.0		189.1
Arnot Hill House Fire Safety Works	70.0	0.0	0.0	(70.0)	0.0
Civic Centre Fire Alarm	100.0	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	0.0
Civic Centre Lift Refurbishment	75.0	0.0	0.0	(75.0)	0.0
On-Street Residential Charge Points	0.0	83.9	0.0		83.9
Customer Service Improvements	100.0	0.0	0.0		100.0
IT Licences - Microsoft Office	100.0	85.4	0.0		185.4
Property Flood Resilience Scheme	0.0	130.0	0.0		130.0
AMF - Footpath Resurfacing	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
AMF - Hazelford Way Drainage	60.0	0.0	0.0	(60.0)	0.0
AMF - Sound System Civic Centre	0.0	38.0	0.0		38.0
AMF - Car Park Resurfacing	0.0	110.0	0.0		110.0
AMF - Roadway Resurfacing	0.0	88.7	0.0		88.7
AMF - Civic Centre Window Replacement	200.0	0.0	0.0	(200.0)	0.0
Resources & Reputation	805.0	676.1	0.0	(505.0)	976.1
Total Programme	10,868.3	1,787.4	(2,521.8)	(590.7)	9,543.2

Capital Expenditure	Original Budget	Carry Forwards	Approvals to December	Qtr3 Proposals	Revised Capital Programme Q3
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Community Development	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
Housing, Health & Well-being	2,587.5	54.9	(1,235.3)	(49.6)	1,357.5
Public Protection	1,720.0	405.8	175.0	0.0	2,300.8
Environment	1,560.5	227.4	(205.5)	(81.1)	1,501.3
Growth & Regeneration	4,195.3	419.5	(1,256.0)	45.0	3,403.8
Resources & Reputation	805.0	676.1	0.0	(505.0)	976.1
Total	10,868.3	1,787.4	(2,521.8)	(590.7)	9,543.2

Capital Financing	Original Budget	Carry Forwards	Approvals to December	Qtr3 Proposals	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Borrowing	5,393.0	560.4	(1,437.2)	(539.9)	3,976.3
Revenue Contributions	1,139.2	382.6	169.4	(34.6)	1,656.6
Capital Receipts	610.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	610.9
S06/CIL	882.8	0.0	(696.0)	0.0	186.8
Grants & Contributions	2,842.4	844.4	(558.0)	(16.2)	3,112.6
Total	10,868.3	1,787.4	(2,521.8)	(590.7)	9,543.2



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Prudential Code Indicator Monitoring 2021/22 and Quarterly Treasury Activity Report for Quarter ended 31 December 2021

Date: 27 January 2022

Author: Head of Finance and ICT

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

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.

Key Decision

This is **not** a key decision.

Recommendation

That:

1. Members note the report, together with the Treasury Activity Report 2021/22 for Quarter 3 at Appendix 1, and the Prudential and Treasury Indicator Monitoring 2021/22 for Quarter 3, at Appendix 2.

1 Background

- 1.1 The Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to report on its Prudential Code indicators and treasury activity. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code) and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).

1.2 For 2021/22 the minimum reporting requirements are that the Full Council should receive the following reports:

- An annual Treasury Strategy in advance of the year (the TMSS, considered by Cabinet on 11 February 2021 and subsequently approved by Full Council on 4 March 2021);
- A mid-year treasury update report;
- An annual review following the end of the year describing the activity compared to the Strategy.

In accordance with best practice, quarterly monitoring reports for treasury activity are provided to Members, and this exceeds the minimum requirements.

1.3 The regulatory environment places responsibility on Members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report provides details of the position at 31 December 2021 and highlights compliance with the Council's policies.

2 Proposal

2.1 Economic update - UK

General:

At its November meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee's (MPC) concluded that it needed assurance that the labour market would get over the end of the furlough scheme on 30 September without unemployment increasing sharply, and their decision was therefore not to raise Bank Rate. However, at its meeting on 16 December MPC members voted 8-1 to raise Bank Rate by 0.15% from 0.10% to 0.25% in the face of building inflationary pressures, as well as unanimously deciding to leave unchanged its programme of Quantitative Easing (QE) purchases, due to finish in December 2021.

GDP growth in October was a disappointing 0.1% suggesting that economic growth had already slowed significantly before the Omicron variant was discovered in late November. Early evidence suggests growth in November will be better, however at such low rates of growth the Government's "Plan B" restrictions could cause the economy to contract in December.

Labour market statistics for the three months to October were released on 14 December. The fallout after the end of the furlough scheme on 30 September, by which time affected approximately one million people, was smaller and shorter than the Bank of England had feared. Unemployment did not increase hugely in October, indeed, vacancies rose to a record 1.2m in the three months to November - showing that there were acute shortages of labour.

The CPI inflation figure for November was released on 15 December, rising further from 4.2% to 5.1%, reconfirming that inflationary pressures had been building sharply. However, Omicron also caused a sharp fall in world oil and other commodity prices, and gas and electricity inflation has generally accounted on average for about 60% of the increase in inflation in advanced western economies. Other elements of inflation are also deemed transitory, eg. the price of goods being forced up by supply shortages, and shortages of shipping containers due to ports being clogged have caused huge increases in shipping costs. These issues reduced during the second half of 2021 and are likely to clear during 2022, when prices are expected to fall back to more normal levels. Gas prices and electricity prices should also reduce once winter has passed and demand falls away.

The Government has offered some further fiscal support to the economy, targeted mainly at the hospitality sector. Due to the huge cost of such support to date, this is likely to remain limited, and targeted on narrow sectors. It may therefore effectively be left to the MPC and its monetary policy to support economic growth - at just the time when the threat posed by rising inflation is near to peaking. Indications are that the MPC is now concerned that inflationary pressures are building and need concerted action to counter them, indicating that there will be more Bank Rate increases to come, with financial markets predicting 1% by the end of 2022. The 8-1 vote to raise the rate in December shows that there is firm agreement that inflation now poses a threat, especially after the CPI figure hit a 10-year high. The MPC commented that “there has been significant upside news” and that “there were some signs of greater persistence in domestic costs and price pressures”. However, it also commented that “the Omicron variant is likely to weigh on near-term activity”. There was no reference in December to an expectation for inflation to be below the 2% target in two years’ time, whereas at the November meeting the MPC made reference to the suggestion that the markets had gone too far in expecting interest rates to rise to over 1% by the end of the year. All these comments indicate that there has been a material reappraisal by the MPC of inflationary pressures since its last meeting, and the Bank also increased its forecast for inflation to peak at 6% in April, rather than at 5%.

The Bank retained its guidance that only a “modest tightening” in policy will be required, suggesting that it is not thinking that it will need to increase interest rates too much further. A typical policy tightening cycle usually involves rates rising by 0.25% four times in a year. “Modest” suggests something slower than that, possibly raising interest rates two or three times in 2022 to 0.75% or 1.00%. A considerable part of the current inflationary pressure is transitory and should subside naturally - and since economic growth is likely to be weak over the next few months, this would appear to indicate that the monetary tightening cycle is likely to be comparatively short.

Covid-19:

The UK's successful Covid-19 vaccination programme boosted confidence that life in the UK could largely return to normal during the second half of 2021. The emergence of the Omicron variant in November threatened the Christmas holidays but the Government decided against more severe restrictions in the hope that whilst this strain was highly contagious it might be milder, and would not therefore overwhelm hospitals. The key question remains whether further virus mutations might develop which render current vaccines ineffective, as opposed to how quickly vaccines can be modified to deal with them and enhanced testing programmes be implemented to contain their spread.

2.2 Economic update – Rest of the World

US – A huge package of financial stimulus has already been pushed through by the Democratic party, and approval for a further major package is being sought although this is currently mired in political haggling. Financial markets were alarmed that such stimulus came at a time when a fast vaccination programme had enabled a rapid opening up of the economy in 2021, the economy was growing strongly, and there was little spare capacity in the economy. This has led to excess demand and strong inflationary pressure, leading the Federal Reserve (Fed) to start tapering its QE purchases. Three rate rises are also expected during 2022, followed by a further three in 2023 and two in 2024 – taking rates back above 2%.

EU – The European Central Bank (ECB) announced on 16 December 2021 that it would begin reducing its QE purchases by a half from October 2022. Although headline inflation reached 4.9% in November, over half of this was due to energy – but oil and gas prices are expected to fall sharply after the winter. As overall inflation falls in 2022 it is likely that the ECB will leave its central rate below zero over the next two years. The major difficulty in recent years has been that inflation has remained stubbornly below the target rate of 2% despite major programmes of monetary easing.

World growth - World growth was in recession in 2020 but recovered during early 2021, until losing momentum more recently. Inflation has been rising due to increases in gas and electricity prices, shipping costs and supply shortages, although these should subside during 2022. It is likely that there will be a reversal of world globalisation and a “decoupling” of western countries from dependence on China to supply products, and vice versa. This is likely to reduce world growth rates from those in prior decades.

2.3 Interest rate forecast

The Council's Treasury management advisers, Link Asset Services (LAS) provided its latest forecast of interest rates on 20 December 2021 and these

together with the previous rates provided on 29 September are shown in the tables below. PWLB rates in the table are based on the Certainty Rate which include a 0.2% reduction on the standard rates. A comparison of these forecasts shows that PWLB rates have fallen, and an acceleration in the rate of increase in Bank Rate as inflation is now posing a greater risk.

Link Group Interest Rate View 20.12.21														
	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25
BANK RATE	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
3 month ave earnings	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6 month ave earnings	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
12 month ave earnings	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
5 yr PWLB	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
10 yr PWLB	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30
25 yr PWLB	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50
50 yr PWLB	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30

Link Group Interest Rate View 29.9.21														
	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24				
BANK RATE	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75				
3 month ave earnings	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.70				
6 month ave earnings	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.80				
12 month ave earnings	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00				
5 yr PWLB	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70				
10 yr PWLB	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10				
25 yr PWLB	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.60				
50 yr PWLB	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40				

The Covid-19 pandemic has done huge economic damage to the UK, and to economies around the world. After the Bank of England's emergency action in March 2020 to cut Bank Rate, first to 0.25% and then to 0.10%, it remained unchanged until the 16 December 2021 meeting, when it was raised back to 0.25%, the Bank of England becoming the first major western bank to raise rates.

The next increase in Bank Rate may come in February 2022, depending on the severity of the Omicron impact. If further lockdowns are imposed this could create a barrier to the MPC raising rates. With inflation expected to peak between 5% and 6% in April, the MPC may instead wish to take action in May, when the Quarterly Monetary Policy Report is released. However, rises in gas and electricity prices in October 2021, as well as those due in April 2022, other price increases caused by supply shortages, and increases in taxation, will all deflate consumer spending power without the MPC taking any action on Bank Rate to cool inflationary pressures. Consumers are however holding around £160bn of excess savings not used during the pandemic, and concerns remain about the timing of such potentially massive spending.

The December 2021 MPC meeting was more concerned with combatting inflation over the medium term than supporting economic growth in the short term. Bank Rate increases beyond May are difficult to forecast as inflation is likely to drop sharply in the second half of 2022. However, the MPC will be seeking to normalise Bank Rate over the next three years so that its main monetary policy tool is available to use in time for the next downturn. Link forecast that Bank Rate will rise by 0.25% in Q1 of each year from 2023 to recognise this upward trend in Bank Rate, but it acknowledge that the actual timing of such rises is difficult to predict.

Covid mutations remain a major potential downside threat in the forecasts. With the high level of uncertainty on multiple fronts, it is likely that Link's forecasts will need to be revised again in the near future in line with the prevailing economic news.

2.4 Investment strategy

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2021/22, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by Council on 4 March 2021, and sets out the Council's investment priorities as:

- Security of capital;
- Liquidity;
- Yield.

Whilst the Council will always seek to obtain the optimum return (yield) on its investments, this will at all times be commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is considered appropriate either to keep investments short term to cover cash flow needs, or to extend the period up to 12 months with highly rated financial institutions, selected by the use of the LAS creditworthiness methodology (see below) which includes consideration of sovereign ratings.

Investment counterparty limits for 2021/22 are generally **£3m** per individual counterparty, however a higher limit of **£4m** per Money Market Fund is considered prudent since such funds are already by definition highly diversified investment vehicles. There is no limit on Investment with the Debt Management Office (DMO) since this represents lending to central government. The Chief Financial Officer has delegated authority to vary these limits as appropriate, and then to report any change to Cabinet as part of the next quarterly report.

Members are advised that no new variations have been made during Q3 of 2021/22, having been previously advised of an extension to £4m with Santander and a limitation to £3m with the CCLA PSDF, both for operational reasons. These variations remain in place.

Limits with investment counterparties have not exceeded the prevailing levels approved by the CFO during the period 1 April to 31 December 2021.

Credit ratings advice is taken from LAS and the Chief Financial Officer has adopted the LAS credit rating methodology for the selection of investment counterparties. This employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from all three of the main rating agencies to give a suggested maximum duration for investments. Accordingly it does not place undue reliance on any one agency's ratings.

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

The LAS modelling approach combines all the various factors in a weighted scoring system and results in a series of colour coded bands which indicate the creditworthiness of counterparties. The colour bandings are as follows:

- Yellow 5 years (UK Government debt or its equivalent)
- Dark pink 5 years for Ultra Short Dated Bond Funds (credit score 1.25)
- Light pink 5 years for Ultra Short Dated Bond Funds (credit score 1.50)
- Purple 2 years
- Blue 1 year (nationalised or semi nationalised UK banks only)
- Orange 1 year
- Red 6 months
- Green 100 days
- No colour not to be used

Significant downgrades by the Ratings agencies have not materialised since the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis in March 2020. Where changes were made these were generally limited to "outlooks", however as economies have begun to reopen, there have been some instances of previous reductions to ratings being reversed.

Credit ratings are monitored weekly and the Council is also alerted to interim changes by its use of the LAS creditworthiness service, however ratings under the methodology, including sovereign ratings, will not necessarily be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution. Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to

the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.

The ultimate decision on what is prudent and manageable for the Council will be taken by the Chief Financial Officer under the approved scheme of delegation.

2.5 Treasury Activity during Quarter 3 of 2021/22

The Treasury Activity Report for the quarter ended 31 December 2021 is attached at Appendix 1, in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy.

Members will note that investment interest of £51,173 was generated from MMF activity, term deposits with banks and building societies, and the property fund, during the period from 1 April to 31 December 2021. This represents an overall equated rate for the Council of 0.25% and outperforms the benchmark 7 day LIBID rate, which averaged negative 0.07% for the same period. In cash terms this represents additional income to the General Fund of around £65,500 (since at a negative rate there would have been a cost to the Council to place funds) and was achieved by positive investment management, and in particular a favourable return on the property fund (see below). Performance in respect of the longer 3 month LIBID rate, which averaged negative 0.02%, still represents additional income of £55,300.

During the period from 1 April to 31 December 2021, significant use was made of the Council's three Money Market Funds (MMFs). These are AAA rated investment vehicles which allow the pooling of many billions of pounds into highly diversified funds, thus reducing risk. The current rates of return on these funds are between 0.05% and 0.16%, which whilst exceptionally low, remain generally higher than overnight treasury deposit rates, and the rate obtainable from the Debt Management Office (DMO), which is frequently negative for short term deposits.

The Council made an investment of £1m in the CCLA Local Authority Property Fund (LAPF) on 1 December 2017. The LAPF is a local government investment scheme approved by the Treasury under the Trustee Investments Act 1961 (section 11). Dividends are treated as revenue income and have in previous years averaged around 4%. The fund performed better than expected during 2020/21 despite challenging economic conditions and a temporary suspension, and the equated dividend for the year remained at 4%. The dividends for Q1 and Q2 of 2021/22 equated to 3.63% and 3.41% respectively, so whilst falling slightly it remains the most significant factor in the overall investment return achieved to date. The dividend for Q3 has not yet been confirmed but is anticipated to be around 3.6%.

The LAPF investment allows the Council to introduce a property element into its investment portfolio without the risks associated with the direct purchase of assets. It should be noted however that the capital value is **not** guaranteed and can fall as well as rise, as was the case in 2020/21 when the certificated value of the investment fell from £936k to £930k. At 31 December 2021 the value was £1.045m, ie. above the initial investment for the first time. This serves to demonstrate that the investment must be seen as a long-term commitment.

Interest rates in the market remain very low, and this is likely to continue in view of the pandemic, as well as the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the full impact of Brexit and the ending of the transition period. As investments mature every effort is made to replace them at favourable rates, however security and liquidity will always be the overriding factors in the Council's treasury management. LAS currently forecast that whilst the next rise in Bank Rate may be as early as February 2022, it is more likely that it will be later than this, however there is much uncertainty and interest rates are expected to rise only gradually, and not significantly.

It is currently anticipated that the outturn for investment interest will be £67,500, an increase of £7,500 on the current approved estimate for 2021/22 of £60,000. The impact of this is included in the Q3 revenue budget monitoring report elsewhere on this agenda. The increase is due largely to the better than anticipated performance of the property fund.

2.6 New borrowing

At 31 December 2021 new borrowing of £1m for 50 years from the PWLB at 1.81% had been undertaken, and it is estimated that another £1m may be arranged before 31 March should conditions be favourable. It is currently anticipated that the outturn for PWLB interest payable will be £358,500, a reduction of £3,900 on the current approved estimated for 2021/22 of £362,400. The impact of this is included in the Q3 revenue monitoring report elsewhere on this agenda. The reduction is due to the revised projections for the amount and timing of new borrowing.

Advice will be taken from LAS with regard to the amount and timing of any additional borrowing, and should conditions become advantageous, some borrowing in advance of need will also be considered by the Chief Financial Officer. The Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) represents its underlying need to borrow to finance capital investment. Due to favourable interest rates, borrowing in advance of need is sometimes desirable, with the result that the CFR can differ to the planned borrowing in the year. Investment guidance issued in February 2018 reaffirmed that Councils may not borrow in advance of need purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed, rather than prudent early borrowing for a demonstrable service objective, which is permitted.

PWLB reduced its interest rates by 1% across the board from 26 November 2020. However, investment rates remain exceptionally low, and serious consideration must be given to the cost of carrying any additional borrowing during the period prior to it being required for the financing of capital expenditure since this places a further burden on the General Fund.

2.7 Debt rescheduling

When the current day PWLB rate for the same term is higher than that being paid on an existing loan there is the potential for a discount to be receivable if the loan is repaid prematurely.

However, debt rescheduling opportunities are limited in the current economic climate, and due to the structure of PWLB interest rates. Advice in this regard will continue to be taken from LAS. No debt rescheduling has been undertaken during the period from 1 April to 31 December 2021.

2.8 Compliance with Prudential and treasury indicators

It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limit. The Council's approved Prudential and Treasury Indicators (affordability limits) are included in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) approved by Full Council on 4 March 2021.

During the financial year to date the Council has at all times operated within the treasury limits and Prudential Indicators set out in the Council's TMSS, and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices. The Prudential and Treasury Indicators as at 31 December 2021 are shown at Appendix 2.

A) Prudential Indicators:

These indicators are based on estimates of expected outcomes, and are key indicators of "affordability". They are monitored on a quarterly basis, and Appendix 2 compares the approved indicators with the projected outturn for 2021/22, and shows variances on the indicators, as described below:

a. Capital Expenditure

The latest projected outturn shows that total capital expenditure is expected to be £9,543,200. This differs to the approved indicator of £10,868,300 due to the inclusion of approved carry-forward requests from 2020/21 and variations on the current year's capital programme.

b. Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

The CFR represents the historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from capital or revenue resources, and is essentially a measure

of the Council's underlying borrowing need. The CFR does not increase indefinitely since the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge for the economic consumption of capital assets.

At 31 December 2021 the projected closing CFR for 2021/22 is £13,415,400. This differs to the approved indicator of £15,290,400, due to savings and deferrals on the 2020/21 capital programme, as well as to variations to the current year's capital programme.

c. Gearing ratio

The concept of "gearing" compares the total underlying borrowing need (the CFR) to the Council's total fixed assets and the gearing ratio can provide an early indication where debt levels are rising relative to long term assets held.

The projected gearing ratio at 31 March 2022 is 33%, which is in line with the approved indicator and is broadly comparable with the average gearing ratio for councils of a similar size.

d. Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of borrowing net of investment income against the net revenue stream. Financing costs represent the element of the Council's budget to which it is committed even before providing any services.

The projected outturn of 18.45% differs to the approved indicator of 17.70% due to additional direct revenue financing, offset by a reduction in MRP arising from savings and deferrals on the capital programme in 2020/21.

e. Maximum gross debt

The Council must ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the opening capital financing requirement, plus estimates of any additional CFR for 2021/22 and the following two financial years. This allows flexibility for early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes. The Council's gross debt at 31 December 2021 was £10.812m, which was within the approved indicator.

f. Ratio of internal borrowing to CFR

The Council is currently maintaining an "internal borrowing" position, ie. the underlying borrowing need (CFR) has not yet been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves and balances is being used as a temporary measure.

The projected outturn for internal borrowing is 12%, which is lower than the

approved indicator of 16% due to variations to the capital programme - which in turn reduce the projected outturn for CFR and hence the difference between CFR and projected external borrowing.

B) Treasury Management Indicators:

These indicators are based on limits, beyond which activities should not pass without management action. They include two key indicators of affordability and four key indicators of prudence.

Affordability:

a. Operational boundary for external debt

This is the limit which external debt is not “normally” expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but it may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt, and must allow for unusual cashflow movements.

b. Authorised limit for external debt

This limit represents a control on the “maximum” level of borrowing. It is the statutory limit determined under s3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003 and represents the limit beyond which external debt is prohibited. The Authorised Limit must be set, and revised if necessary, by Full Council. It reflects a level of external debt which, while not desirable, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils’ plans, or those of a specific council, although this power has not yet been exercised.

Prudence:

c. Upper limits for the maturity structure of borrowing

These are set to reduce the Council’s exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing.

d. Maximum new principal sums to be invested during 2021/22 for periods in excess of one year (365 days)

All such investments are classified as “non-specified”. This indicator is subject to the overall limit for non-specified investments set out in the TMSS, and to the overall limit per counterparty.

e. Interest rate exposure

The latest Treasury Management Code requires a statement in the TMSS explaining how interest rate exposure is managed and monitored by the Council, and this is repeated below:

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

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

Appendix 2 shows the actual position as at 31 December 2021, and demonstrates that all activities are contained within the currently approved limits.

2.9 Other Issues

a. Prudential Code

Following a consultation that ended on 16 November CIPFA has issued a new edition of the Prudential Code. CIPFA make it clear that the new Code applies with immediate effect, but authorities may defer introducing revised reporting requirements until the 2023/24 financial year. These include changes in capital strategy, prudential indicators and investment reporting. The Council's treasury advisors, Link Asset Services, advise that the TMSS for 2022/23, which is already in preparation, should still be based on the existing template, and that consideration of any necessary changes be given early in the new financial year. Link will work towards providing templates that ensure full compliance with the new Code by the 31 March 2023 deadline, ie. in time for the preparation of the TMSS for 2023/24. The ongoing principle that a authority must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return applies with immediate effect.

Some key features are:

- Authorities must demonstrate that capital and investment plans are affordable and proportionate; all borrowing and other long-term liabilities must be within prudent and sustainable levels; risks associated with investment must be proportionate to financial capacity, and treasury management decisions must be in accordance with good professional practice;

- There is further strengthening on the matters to be taken into account when setting and revising prudential indicators, particularly decision making on capital investment, determining a capital strategy, prudence and affordability;
- Definitions of investment are given, with separate categories for treasury investment, service investment and commercial investment;
- CIPFA leaves decisions to maintain long-term treasury investments for each s151 Officer to justify (the assumption being that these are not borrowed for) and any longer term treasury investment is to be linked to the business model (eg. a link to cash flow management or treasury risk management);
- CIPFA makes a clear statement that it is not prudent to make any investment or spending decision that will increase capital financing requirement, and so lead to new borrowing, unless directly and primarily related to the functions of the authority and where any financial returns are either related to the financial viability of the project in question or otherwise incidental to the primary purpose.

b. Treasury Management Code

Following a consultation that ended on 16 November CIPFA has issued a new edition of the Treasury Management Code. Unlike the Prudential Code there is no reference to an effective date, as the TM Code has no statutory underpinning.

The Code includes some updates to Treasury Management Practices, notably TMP10 (knowledge and skills) is strengthened - although Link suggest that some further clarification may be needed on this. The Code also makes clear that TM reporting should set out service and commercial investment risk, especially where this is supported by borrowing.

The new Code also introduces a “liability benchmark”, but CIPFA have advised that it is not prescriptive - and if an authority can justify that it is prudent to maintain a position above or below benchmark that is up to them. Link will advise in due course on the implications of this issue for the Council.

c. MRP Consultation

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) published a consultation on changes to the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) on 30 November 2021. The consultation closes on 8 February 2022 and any implications for the Council will be reported to Members in due course.

d. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations

The ESG agenda is becoming a major focus for local authorities, but while around two thirds of councils have declared a “climate emergency”, this has not yet led to the inclusion of anything more formal within treasury-related

investment strategies, ie the TMSS. The recently issued revision to the CIPFA Treasury Management Code makes reference to ESG, and Link will advise on this in due course.

Link's view is that the most important issue is ensuring that there is a clear understanding of what "environmental, social and governance (ESG)" investment considerations actually **mean**. It is about understanding the ESG "risks" that an entity like the Council is exposed to, and evaluating how well it manages those risks, as all entities will be subject to them to some extent. ESG is **not** the same as Socially Responsible Investing, (typically where "negative screens" are applied to investment counterparties), and equally, it is **not** the same as Sustainable Investing, (investing in products or companies based on expected sustainable and beneficial societal impact, alongside a financial return).

There is huge potential for misunderstanding, and this could have material unintended consequences, ie. limiting the Council's potential counterparty options and thus decreasing diversification. This could then lead to the Council widening its credit criteria to take on more names, or those with a stronger ESG performance, which could then increase credit risk - which would place the cornerstone of prudent investing at risk.

Many local authorities can, or already do, take ESG considerations into account via the use of ratings from credit rating agencies. All the agencies now stress how they incorporate ESG risks alongside more traditional financial risk metrics when assessing counterparty ratings. The Council uses the Link creditworthiness service which is a sophisticated model including data from all three major agencies, and therefore does take ESG considerations into account to some extent.

ESG risks are about potential impact on an entity's enterprise value - the "G" (Governance) is the most important factor when considering treasury investments, the majority of which will be shorter-term in nature. This is because poor governance can have a more immediate impact on the financial circumstances of an entity, and the potential for a default event that would impact the amount the local authority receive back from its investments. Those financial institutions that are viewed as having poor or weak corporate governance are generally less well rated in the first instance, or have a higher propensity for being subject to negative rating action. So this element of ESG is of high importance to an investor that is following investment guidance with the security, liquidity and yield (SLY) principle at its core. Environmental & Social factors are also important, but more for the long-term impact, unless an authority is specifically going down the "impact" or "sustainable" type investment route - and there are not many options for that in respect of short-term investments.

Link continues to look at ways in which these factors can be incorporated into its creditworthiness assessment service. However, the lack of consistency, as well as coverage, in addition to uncertainty as to what is required from the Treasury Management Code perspective, means that they continue to review the options and will update clients as progress is made. Link's advice is therefore that it is not practicable to include ESG into its template for 2022/23 at the current time.

No other significant treasury management issues have arisen since approval of the TMSS on 4 March 2021 that should be brought to the attention of Members.

3 Alternative Options

An alternative option is to fail to present a quarterly Prudential Code Indicator Monitoring and Treasury Activity Report, however this would contravene the requirement of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS).

4 Financial Implications

No specific financial implications are attributable to this report.

5 Legal Implications

There are no legal implications arising from this report.

6 Equalities Implications

There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

1. Treasury Activity Report 2021/22 for Quarter 3 (31 December 2021).
2. Prudential and Treasury Indicator Monitoring 2021/22 for Quarter 3.

9 Background Papers

None identified.

10 Reasons for Recommendation

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

Statutory Officer approval:

Approved by: Chief Financial Officer

Date: 19.01.22

Approved by: Monitoring Officer

Date: 19.01.22

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For Quarter ended 31 December 2021

Long Term Borrowing

PWLB

Total Long Term Borrowing**Temporary Borrowing**

Local Authorities

Central Government

Banks & Other Institutions

Total Temporary Borrowing**TOTAL BORROWING****Long Term Investment**

CCLA LAPF Property Fund

Total Long Term Investment**Short Term Investment**

Aberdeen Standard MMF

Bank of Scotland

Barclays

Blackrock MMF

CCLA PSDF (MMF)

Close Brothers

Debt Management Office

Goldman Sachs

HSBC Treasury

Local Authorities & Other

Nationwide

Santander

Total Short Term Investment**TOTAL INVESTMENT (See below)****NET BORROWING /
(INVESTMENT)**

Position @ 1 Oct 2021 £	Loans Made During Q3 £	Loans Repaid During Q3 £	Position @ 31 Dec 2021 £
10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
(4,000,000)	(1,045,000)	1,045,000	(4,000,000)
0	0	0	0
0	(3,000,000)	0	(3,000,000)
(4,000,000)	(9,730,000)	9,730,000	(4,000,000)
(3,000,000)	0	0	(3,000,000)
(2,000,000)	0	0	(2,000,000)
(4,450,000)	(13,625,000)	9,190,000	(8,885,000)
(2,000,000)	(3,000,000)	2,000,000	(3,000,000)
(1,080,000)	(4,920,000)	3,000,000	(3,000,000)
0	0	0	0
(3,000,000)	0	2,000,000	(1,000,000)
(4,000,000)	0	0	(4,000,000)
(27,530,000)	(35,320,000)	26,965,000	(35,885,000)
(28,530,000)	(35,320,000)	26,965,000	(36,885,000)
(17,718,423)	(35,320,000)	26,965,000	(26,073,423)

Temporary Borrowing & Investment Statistics at 31 December 2021**Investment:**

Fixed Rate Investment

Variable Rate Investment

TOTAL INVESTMENT

(12,530,000)	(24,545,000)	16,190,000	(20,885,000)
(16,000,000)	(10,775,000)	10,775,000	(16,000,000)
(28,530,000)	(35,320,000)	26,965,000	(36,885,000)

Proportion of Fixed Rate Investment

56.62%

Proportion of Variable Rate Investment

43.38%

Temporary Investment Interest Receivable

£ 51,173

Equated Temporary Investment

£ 20,515,559

Weighted Average Interest Rate Received (Interest Receivable / Equated Investment)

0.25%

7 Day LIBID (Benchmark)

(NB Negative)

-0.07%

3 Month LIBID

(NB Negative)

-0.02%

Borrowing:

Temporary Borrowing Interest Payable

£ -

Equated Temporary Borrowing

£ -

Weighted Average Interest Rate Paid (Interest Payable / Equated Borrowing)

n/a

7 Day LIBOR (Benchmark)

0.07%

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Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators for 2021/22
1 April 2021 to 31 December 2021

Appendix 2

A) Prudential Indicators

Affordability:

a)	Capital Expenditure	£	10,868,300	£	9,543,200
b)	Capital Financing Requirement	£	15,290,400	£	13,415,432
c)	Gearing (CFR to Long Term Assets)		34%		33%
d)	Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream-Services		17.70%		18.45%
e)	Maximum Gross Debt	£	16,964,900	£	10,811,577
f)	Ratio of Internal Borrowing to CFR		16%		12%

B) Treasury Management Indicators

Affordability:

a)	Operational Boundary for External Debt:				
	Borrowing	£	18,000,000	£	10,811,577
	Other Long Term Liabilities	£	1,500,000	£	-
	Total Operational Boundary	£	19,500,000	£	10,811,577
b)	Authorised Limit for External Debt:				
	Borrowing	£	19,000,000	£	10,811,577
	Other Long Term Liabilities	£	1,500,000	£	-
	Total Authorised Limit	£	20,500,000	£	10,811,577

Prudence:

c)	Investment Treasury Indicator and limit: Max. NEW principal sums invested for periods OVER 365 days (ie. non-specified investments), subject to maximum non specified per counterparty of £3m AND to the prevailing overall counterparty limit, AND to the TOTAL non specified limit of £5m.	£	3,000,000	£	-
d)	Upper & Lower limits for the maturity structure of outstanding Borrowing during 2021/22:				
	Under 1 Year		40%		0%
	1 Year to 2 Years		40%		0%
	2 Years to 5 Years		50%		0%
	5 Years to 10 Years		50%		6%
	Over 10 Years		100%		94%
e)	Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure:				
	LOCAL INDICATOR - Investment Only		100.00%		56.62%
	LOCAL INDICATOR - Borrowing Only		100.00%		100.00%
f)	Upper limit for variable interest rate exposure:				
	LOCAL INDICATOR - Investment Only		100.00%		43.38%
	LOCAL INDICATOR - Borrowing Only		50.00%		0.00%

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Authority Monitoring Report April 2020 – March 2021

Date: 27th January 2022

Author: Planning Policy Manager

Wards Affected

Borough-Wide

Purpose

This report is to inform Cabinet of Gedling Borough Council's Authority Monitoring Report April 2020 – March 2021.

Key Decision

This is not a Key Decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) Cabinet receives and notes the content of the Authority Monitoring Report April 2020 – March 2021.

1 Background

- 1.1 The Authority Monitoring Report is prepared annually and the updated version covers the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.
- 1.2 The National Planning Practice Guidance states that local planning authorities must publish information at least annually that shows progress with Local Plan preparation, reports any activity relating to the duty to co-operate and shows how the implementation of policies in the Local Plan is

progressing.

- 1.3 The updated Authority Monitoring Report is attached as **Appendix A**.

- 1.4 Key updates in Gedling Borough in 2020/21 include:-

Local Plan Delivery and Monitoring

- 1.5 All policies of the Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan) and the Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan) are being implemented and monitored through this Authority Monitoring Report to inform future plan preparation.
- 1.6 Progress has been made on the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (GNSP) in conjunction Nottingham City, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe Councils. The Growth Options consultation took place in summer 2020 and spring 2021. A joint evidence base is being prepared also in conjunction with Ashfield District Council and Erewash Borough Council, where appropriate. The GNSP will supersede the Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan).
- 1.7 The Council continues to fulfill the Duty to Co-operate with neighboring authorities as set out in Section 3 of the Authority Monitoring Report.
- 1.8 The Housing Delivery Action Plan analyses delivery of the Council's housing requirement and identifies the measures the Council intends to undertake to increase/maintain delivery of new housing in Gedling Borough.

Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.9 All policies specified in the Neighborhood Plans for Burton Joyce, Calverton, Papplewick and Linby (adopted May 2019) are being implemented.

Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance

- 1.10 The Council published Low Carbon Planning guidance in May 2021.

Monitoring Local Plan Policies

- 1.11 Section 5 of the AMR monitors the implementation of the Local Plan against the monitoring indicators set out in the policies of the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy and the Gedling Borough Local Planning Document. The Local Plan was underpinned by a Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework which included further monitoring indicators. The majority of the Authority Monitoring Report therefore

contains detailed monitoring information covering the following planning topics:-

- Climate Change, Flood Risk and Water Management
- Environmental Protection
- Green Belt
- Natural Environment
- Open Space and Recreational Facilities
- Historic Environment
- Design
- Homes
- Retail and Community Facilities
- Transport
- Infrastructure and Developer Contributions

2 Proposal

- 2.1 To ask Cabinet to note the content of the Authority Monitoring Report April 2020 – March 2021.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Not to produce an Authority Monitoring Report. Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012 require local planning authorities to produce a monitoring report. The report contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies are being successfully implemented.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 Implications for officer time for monitoring indicators in the Aligned Core Strategy and Local Planning Document which is contained within existing budgets.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012 require local planning authorities to produce a monitoring report.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment has already been undertaken on the council's policies through the assessment of the adopted version of the Local Plan. The Authority Monitoring Report monitors the effectiveness of these policies.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 The document monitors policies of the Local Plan which will help to protect the environment and respond to climate change.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix A – Authority Monitoring Report April 2020 – March 2021.

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To inform Cabinet of the Authority Monitoring Report.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

Authority Monitoring Report

April 2020 – March 2021

January 2022

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.** The Authority Monitoring Report is based upon the monitoring period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.
- 1.2.** The Authority Monitoring Report is required under Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Regulation 34 can be viewed on the following website <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/regulation/34/made>.
- 1.3.** The National Planning Practice Guidance states that local planning authorities must publish information at least annually that shows progress with Local Plan preparation, reports any activity relating to the duty to cooperate and shows how the implementation of policies in the Local Plan is progressing.
- 1.4.** All of the monitoring indicators included in this report and their origins are set out in **Appendix 1**.

Key Updates in Gedling Borough

Local Plan Delivery and Monitoring

- All policies of the Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan) and the Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan) are being implemented and monitored through this Authority Monitoring Report to inform future plan preparation.
- Progress has been made on the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan in conjunction Nottingham City, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe Councils. The Growth Options consultation took place in summer 2020 and spring 2021. A joint evidence base is being prepared also in conjunction with Ashfield District Council and Erewash Borough Council, where appropriate. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will supersede the Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan).
- The Council continues to fulfill the Duty to Co-operate with neighbouring authorities as set out in Section 3.
- The Housing Delivery Action Plan analyses delivery of the Council's housing requirement and identifies the measures the Council intends to undertake to increase/maintain delivery of new housing in Gedling Borough.

Neighbourhood Plans

- All policies specified in the Neighbourhood Plans for Burton Joyce, Calverton, Papplewick and Linby are being implemented.

Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance

- The Council published Low Carbon Planning Guidance in May 2021.

2. Development Plan Documents

- 2.1.** Development Plan Documents set out the local planning policies for development in the area and comprises the Local Plan, Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance and Neighbourhood Plans. The Development Plan for Gedling Borough is summarised below.

Local Plan

- 2.2.** Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan)
The Aligned Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and was prepared in conjunction with Nottingham City Council and Broxtowe Borough Council and in close co-operation with Erewash Borough Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council. In 2015, the Councils won the 'Plan of the Year' award by the Royal Town Planning Institute in recognition of their joint working. The document sets out the strategic policy direction for future development in Gedling Borough. The Aligned Core Strategy is available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/acs.
- 2.3.** Gedling Borough Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan)
The Local Planning Document was adopted in July 2018 and superseded the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005). The document sets out policies for the assessment of planning applications and site specific policies and allocations for new housing, employment, retail, community facilities, recreation and open space, nature conservation and other land uses. The Local Planning Document is available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/lpd.

Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance

- 2.4.** Councils may produce Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) or guidance to support Local Plan policies. SPDs and guidance can be thematic or site specific and are a material consideration for determining planning applications. The following documents have been adopted in Gedling Borough and are available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/adoptedlocalplanandpolicydocuments/supplementaryplanningdocumentsandguidance:-

Development Brief SPDs/ Informal Guidance

- Willow Farm Development Brief informal guidance (December 2019)
- Development Brief for three sites to the north east of Arnold (January 2019)
- Top Wighay Farm Development Brief SPD (February 2017)
- Dark Lane, Calverton Development Brief SPD (July 2008)
- Gedling Colliery and Chase Farm Development Brief SPD (June 2008)

Topic Based SPDs/ Guidance

- Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough (May 2021)

- Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation Guidance (2019)
- Planning Obligations Protocol (guidance) (June 2014)
- Parking Provision for Residential Developments SPD (May 2012) - under review
- Affordable Housing SPD (December 2009)
- Open Space Provision for New Housing Development SPG (guidance) (November 2001)

Neighbourhood Planning

2.5. Neighbourhood Plans are prepared and approved by the local community and set out planning policies for the specified neighbourhood area. There are currently four neighbourhood areas in Gedling Borough and more information is available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans. The following progress has been made on each neighbourhood plan:-

- Burton Joyce Neighbourhood Plan – Approved by referendum on 29 November 2018 (94% 'YES' vote) and 'made' on 10 January 2019.
- Calverton Neighbourhood Plan – Approved by referendum on 30 November 2017 (94.63% 'YES' vote) and 'made' on 31st January 2018.
- Linby Neighbourhood Plan – Approved by referendum on 2 May 2019 (92% 'YES' vote) and 'made' on 27 July 2019.
- Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan – Approved by referendum on 5 July 2018 (91.34% 'YES' vote) and 'made' on 6 September 2018.



2.6. Neighbourhood Development Orders are prepared and approved by the local community and grant planning permission for specific types of development in specific neighbourhood area. No such orders have been adopted or are being prepared in Gedling Borough.

Statement of Community Involvement

2.7. The Statement of Community Involvement sets out the Borough Council's approach towards community consultation on planning applications and emerging planning policy documents. The document was last updated in

September 2019 and is available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/consultations.

Local Development Scheme

- 2.8.** The Local Development Scheme sets out the Council's programme for preparing documents that will form part of the Local Plan, was last updated in January 2019, and is available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/consultations. The Local Development Scheme sets out the below timetable for the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

Table 1: Gedling Borough Local Development Scheme Timetable

Stage	Dates
Starting Evidence Base	September 2018
Consultation on SA scoping report	June 2019
Consultation on Growth Options	September 2019
Draft Publication Consultation	March 2020
Publication of Submission Document	September 2020
Submission of document and sustainability appraisal to Secretary of State	January 2021
Independent Examination Hearings (if required)	June 2021
Adoption	December 2021
Post production (monitoring and review mechanisms)	Ongoing

- 2.9.** It was not possible to meet the timetable for the 'Consultation on Growth Options' in September 2019 due to unanticipated delays in the Part 2 Local Plan examinations for Broxtowe, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe. Events elsewhere in the Country (the Inspectors for the West of England Plan recommended it be withdrawn from examination) highlighted the importance of ensuring the early part of plan making is thoroughly evidence based, and that the Regulation 18 consultation (options) is open and transparent, with a clear audit trail of how the preferred growth strategy has been arrived at. Restrictions on working practices affecting both the participating councils and consultants undertaking evidence work as a result of the covid-19 pandemic also contributed to delays. Consultation on the Growth Options document took place between 6 July and 14 September 2020 and the consultation was subsequently reopened between 10 February 2021 and 24 March 2021 to reflect that some comments made during the initial consultation period had been blocked by security software and not received.
- 2.10.** The uncertainties around the Government's planning reforms and need to take on board the recently published Integrated Rail Strategy in November 2021 has led to some delay to the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. It is anticipated that a draft Strategic Plan will be published for public consultation later in 2022.

3. Duty to Co-operate

3.1 The Duty to Co-operate was introduced in the Localism Act 2011 and progress is annually reported through the Authority Monitoring Report.

Local Planning Authorities

3.2 The Council has undertaken the following Duty to Co-operate actions:-

- The Council is preparing the joint Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan with Broxtowe, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Councils. Consultation was undertaken on the Growth Options document between July and September 2020 and between February and March 2021, which comprises the first formal stage of plan preparation. The Strategic Plan, when adopted, will replace the Councils' Part 1 Local Plans. A joint evidence base is being prepared, some elements in conjunction with other Nottinghamshire authorities including Ashfield and Erewash Councils.
- The Part 1 Local Plan Aligned Core Strategies (2014) were adopted in partnership with Nottingham City, Broxtowe, Erewash and Rushcliffe Councils.
- The Planning Obligations Protocol (2014) sets out how cross boundary impacts will be addressed through Section 106 contributions and/or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- The Inspector's Report on the Gedling Borough Council Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan) (2018) confirmed that the legal requirements of the Duty to Co-operate had been met.
- Gedling Borough Council has worked with the Greater Nottingham authorities to prepare a joint statement of common ground, in accordance with Paragraph 27 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021. This was submitted to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in late 2018 and a response is still awaited.
- The Greater Nottingham authorities facilitated a housing delivery workshop to consider barriers to the delivery of housing in the light of a significant stock of planning permissions for housing led development. Following this workshop, a development protocol, building on good practice already taking place across Greater Nottingham providers to deliver high quality, sustainable development was endorsed by Joint Planning Advisory Board and will be adopted and implemented by the partner Councils. Subsequent housing delivery workshops have been facilitated to consider barriers to housing delivery and to explore how to raise the environmental sustainability standard of housing developments.
- The Greater Nottingham Authorities have prepared the joint Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) methodology report to facilitate consistency across this area of work.

Statutory Consultees

3.3 Gedling Borough Council has an ongoing collaborative relationship with statutory consultees including the Environment Agency, Natural England,

Historic England, the Highways Authority, Highways England, the Homes England and other key partners. Discussions with these organisations informed the evidence base supporting the Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan), the Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan) and neighbourhood plans. This includes taking a collaborative approach towards Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment, justification of site allocations and evidence base document where relevant. The Council continues to consult statutory consultees on plan-making matters and relevant planning applications.

4. Demographics of Gedling Borough

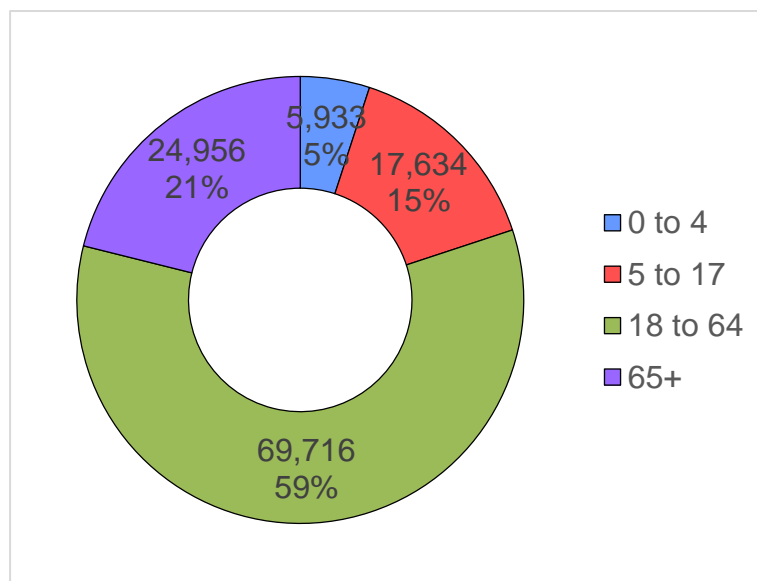
- 4.1.** This section is informed by the 2011 Census which provides demographic information about Gedling's population and is updated every 10 years. Information on the 2011 Census is available on the following website www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census. The government publishes population mid-estimates annually.

Population

- 4.2.** Key statistics about Gedling Borough's population are:-

- The population mid-2020 estimate was 118,200 compared with 113,700 in 2011 (+3.96%).
- According to latest 2018 based projections, the population of Gedling Borough is predicted to increase to 125,200 by 2030 and 130,100 by 2040.
- The gender split is 48.7% male (57,560) and 51.3% female (60,640).
- The Borough has an ageing population (65+) with 24,956 elderly residents in 2020 compared with 21,200 in 2011 (+17.7%). The Borough's population split by age is shown in Chart 1 below.

Chart 1: Gedling Borough population by age (mid 2019 estimate)



Deprivation

- 4.3.** Gedling Borough has seen a gradual improvement in overall Index of Multiple Deprivation score from 15.29 in 2010 to 14.89 in 2019. In 2015, Gedling Borough Council had a national deprivation ranking of 207 out of the 317 Districts in England. The three most deprived wards are Netherfield, Daybrook and Cavendish.

Ethnicity

4.4. Table 2 below shows the mix of ethnicities in Gedling Borough, according to the 2011 Census:-

Table 2: Ethnic demographic information in Gedling Borough

Ethnicity	Percentage
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	90.3 %
White: Irish	0.8 %
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0 %
White: Other White	1.9 %
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	1.3 %
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	0.2 %
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	0.5 %
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	0.3 %
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1.2 %
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	0.8 %
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.1 %
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	0.4 %
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	0.5 %
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	0.3 %
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	1.0 %
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	0.1 %
Other ethnic group: Arab	0.1 %
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	0.2 %

5. Monitoring Local Plan Policies

Overview and Interpretation

- 5.1.** This section monitors the implementation of the Local Plan against the monitoring indicators set out in the policies of the Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan) (ACS) and the Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan) (LPD). The Part 1 and Part 2 Local Plans were underpinned by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Monitoring Framework which included further monitoring indicators.
- 5.2.** All of the monitoring indicators and targets for each planning topics as well as their origins are set out in **Appendix 1**. The relevant monitoring indicators are referenced and highlighted yellow throughout this section and can be cross-referenced with Appendix 1.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy & SA / LPD Policy & SA

- 5.3.** The monitoring indicators are split into the following planning topics:-
- Climate change, flood risk and water management
 - Environmental protection
 - Green Belt
 - Natural environment
 - Open space and recreational facilities
 - Historic environment
 - Design
 - Homes
 - Retail and community facilities
 - Transport
 - Infrastructure and developer contributions
- 5.4.** Reporting for each monitoring indicator will depend on the type of information available. Generally, information is recorded with reference to the **monitoring period** (1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021) and the **base period** (since 1 April 2011 which is the start of the plan period for the Local Plan). Where information for the indicators have not been reported the reasons for this are explained.

Climate Change, Flood Risk and Water Management

Energy and Climate Change

- 5.5.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor renewable energy schemes; energy use by type and carbon dioxide emissions.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 1 & SA 9, 10 / LPD Policy 1, 2 & SA 10, 11

- Table 3 provides a list of planning permission granted for several private renewable energy schemes since 2011.
- Table 4 shows that between 2011 and 2019, there was a decrease in average domestic electricity and gas use, a decrease in average industrial/commercial electric use and an increase in average industrial/commercial gas use.
- Table 5 shows that between 2011 and 2017, there was a decrease in energy consumption deriving from coal, manufactured fuels and electricity and an increase in energy consumption deriving from petroleum, gas and biofuels. Note the figures in the table are now shown in thousands of tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) as the equivalent figures in gigawatt hours (GWh) are no longer provided by the Government.
- Table 6 shows that between 2011 and 2019, the total carbon dioxide emissions per capita has reduced from 4.5 to 3.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Table 3: Planning permissions granted for renewable energy schemes by type since 2011

Wind Turbines
Single wind turbine with a generating capacity of 330 kW in Woodborough (2011/12)
Single wind turbine with generating capacity of 0.1mw at Burntstump landfill site in Calverton (2012/13)
Single wind turbine with a generating capacity of 2.5mw at Severn Trent Water site in Stoke Bardolph (2013/14).
Single wind turbine with a generating capacity of 0.5mw at Barracks Farm in Papplewick (2014/15)
Single wind turbine with a generating capacity of 1.5mw at Newstead and Annesley Country Park (2015/16).
Solar
Solar PVs installed at Council assets – Civic Centre, Jubilee House, the Depot and Richard Herrod Centre (2011/12).
Solar photovoltaic (PV) farm with an installed electricity generation capacity of 5.5 MWp (p-peak production) generating approximately 5,000,000 kWh of electricity per annum, on part of the former Gedling Colliery site (2014/15).
A 100kW Solar PV array at Little Tythe Farm, Blidworth Lane (2015/16).
Erection of a 4MW PV Solar Farm and associated infrastructure in Calverton (2016/17).
Solar PVs installed at Council assets - Visitor Centre at Gedling Country Park (2016/17).
A Ground Mounted Solar PV Array at Calverton Fish Farm, Moor Lane (2018/19).
Biofuel
Chimney for biomass boiler at Calverton Fish Farm (2010/11)

Biogas boilers at Sherwood Lodge Police HQ (2014/15)
Biomass boilers to provide up to 120kW energy at Charnwood Court Nursing Home (2017/18)

Table 4: Average electricity and gas use per meter in kilowatt hours (kWh)

	Electricity use per meter: Domestic users	Electricity use per meter: Industrial/commercial users	Gas use per meter: Domestic users	Gas use per meter: Industrial/commercial users
2011	3,986	61,662	15,529	880,835
2019	3,569	53,064	14,673	1,101,247

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data> and <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

Table 5: Energy consumption by type in tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)

	Coal	Manufactured fuels	Petroleum products	Gas	Electricity	Bioenergy & wastes
2011	0.8	4.3	36.0	90.6	30.9	2.4
2019	0.5	2.9	37.2	95.9	29.1	4.1

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>

Table 6: Carbon dioxide emissions estimates: industry, commercial, domestic and transport sectors (tonnes of CO2 per capita)

	Industry	Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total (t CO2) per capita
2011	104.0	43.9	244.2	103.2	4.5
2019	98.8	29.8	184.8	103.8	3.6

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>

Flooding and Water Quality

- 5.6.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of planning permissions implemented against Environment Agency and Local Lead Flood Authority advice, the number of developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and the area of and number of households within Flood Zone 2 and 3.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 1 & SA 8 / LPD Policy 3, 4, 5, 6 & SA 8, 9

- Zero planning permissions have been granted contrary to Environment Agency or Local Lead Flood Authority advice (including advice on flood risk, water quality and aquifers) since 2011. The information is available on the following website www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk. Where objections from statutory bodies are received the Council takes due regard and technical matters would be satisfied by a planning condition upon granting permission.

- Table 7 shows that there has been an increase of 32.36 hectares of land and 663 houses within Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3 between 2011 and 2021.
- All new buildings granted planning permission since 2011 have either incorporated Sustainable Drainage Systems or a condition was attached to the decision requiring details for the disposal of surface water to be approved before commencement of the development in accordance with the Council's standard approach, to ensure that any flooding risks are fully mitigated.

Table 7 – Area and households within Flood Zones 2 and 3

Year	Area in Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3	Number of households in Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3
2011	1,189.47 ha	4,600
2018	1,206.00 ha	n/a
2019	1,232.00 ha	5,033 (of which 3,681 in FZ3)
2020	1,211.70 ha	5,007 (of which 3,682 in FZ3)
2021	1,221.83 ha	5,263 (of which 3,474 in FZ3)

Waste Facilities

- 5.7.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of new waste management facilities by type.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS SA 9, 10 / LPD SA 10, 11

- Table 8 shows that five new waste management facilities have been granted planning permission by Nottinghamshire County Council as waste authority since 2011 (Table 8). There are no new waste facilities granted planning permission in the borough during the 2020-2021 monitoring period.

Table 8: Planning permissions granted for waste management facilities since 2011

Site	Planning Permission Details/ Status	Date granted
Private Road No 2, Colwick Industrial Estate (2011/12)	Change of use of land and buildings for a waste management facility to handle wastes including metals, end of life vehicles and their associated parts including plastics & waste electrical components, aggregates and non-hazardous wastes.	9 November 2011
Private Road No.4, Colwick Industrial Estate (2013/14)	Development of an anaerobic digestion facility. This is understood to be operational but may not be working at full capacity.	15 November 2013
Land to the north of Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph (2017/18)	Change of use of land to accommodate a small sewage pumping station.	15 September 2017
Private Road No 2, Colwick	Change of use of existing buildings from waste water transfer station and B1, B2 and B8 to plastic recycling.	21 January 2020

Site	Planning Permission Details/ Status	Date granted
Industrial Estate, (2019/20)		
Gedling Access Road - Land off Arnold Lane, Gedling (2019/20)	Application for habitat enhancement and provision of open space through sustainable use of material arising from the construction of the Gedling Access Road.	22 January 2020

Environmental Protection

Environmental Consultees

- 5.8.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of planning applications approved against the advice of the Council's Public Protection (Scientific) Officer, the Coal Authority and the Health and Safety Executive.

Monitoring Indicators: LPD Policy 7, 8, 9, 10

- Zero planning applications in 2020/21 were approved against the advice of Gedling Borough Council's Scientific Officer who provides technical advice on land contamination and air quality.
- Zero planning permissions for development have been granted contrary to advice from the Coal Authority since 2011. Where objections from statutory bodies are received the Council takes due regard and technical matters would be satisfied by a planning condition upon granting permission.
- Zero planning permissions for development have been granted contrary to advice from the Health and Safety Executive since 2011. Where objections from statutory bodies are received the Council takes due regard and technical matters would be satisfied by a planning condition upon granting permission.

Air Quality

- 5.9.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor air quality management and whether development accords with the requirements of the Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation guidance.

Monitoring Indicators: LPD Policy 11 & SA 8, 9

- There is one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Gedling Borough. The A60 Mansfield Road from its junction with Oxclose Lane and Cross Street south to its junction with Egerton Road in Woodthorpe was designated in April 2011 and an Air Quality Action Plan adopted in 2012.
- In 2019 the Council updated the 'Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation: Guidance for Developers', which sets out borough-wide measures to help reduce vehicle emissions occurring as a result of development. The document is incorporated into Policy LPD 11 of the Part 2 Local Plan.
- The Council's Scientific Officer is consulted on planning applications where issues of air quality and emissions mitigation arise, and provides technical comments in relation to interpreting the Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation guidance. It is generally the approach that conditions where appropriate, or otherwise advisory notes, are attached to planning decisions where these are requested. The guidance is given weight under Policy LPD 11. Zero planning permissions have been granted where an objection has been raised by the Council's Scientific Officer.

Green Belt

Green Belt Land

- 5.10.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the percentage of planning permissions granted contrary to Policies LPD 13 and LPD 14 of the Part 2 Local Plan (proposals that increase the floor space of an existing building or replacement building by more than 50%), the number of homes for rural workers granted planning permission, the location/area of land removed from the Green Belt and progress in producing a Part 2 Local Plan.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 3 & LPD Policy 13, 14, 16, 17

- Gedling Borough Council adopted the Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan) in July 2018. The Part 2 Local Plan released 215 hectares of Green Belt land across the Borough in accordance with Policy 3 of the Aligned Core Strategy. This represents a 2% reduction. 73% of Gedling Borough is now Green Belt (8,794 hectares).
- Since the Part 2 Local Plan was adopted, two planning permissions have been granted for disproportionate additions (above 50% of the original floor space), as set out in Policies LPD 13 and LPD 14 of the Part 2 Local Plan. Table 9 sets out the reasons for these.
- Zero homes were granted planning permission for rural workers in the Green Belt (in accordance with Policy LPD 17 of the Part 2 Local Plan) in 2020/21.

Table 9: Planning permissions granted for development in the Green Belt with an increase in floor space being over 50%

Reference	Summary of reason for approval
2018/0569	Extension 104% over original floor space. Very Special Circumstances demonstrated
2020/0889	Extension over 50% of original floor space. Very Special Circumstances demonstrated.

Safeguarded Land

- 5.11.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the status of Safeguarded Land and why any planning permissions have been granted.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 3

- The planning status of each Safeguarded Land site is set out in Table 10.

Table 10: Planning status of Safeguarded Land

Site	Planning Status
Top Wighay Farm, Hucknall	Safeguarded for future development in the Part 2 Local Plan.
Oxton Road/ Flatts Lane, Calverton	Safeguarded for future development in the Part 2 Local Plan.

Moor Road, Bestwood Village	Safeguarded for future development in the Part 2 Local Plan.
Mapperley Golf Course	Safeguarded (Protected) from future development in the Part 2 Local Plan.
Lodge Farm Lane, Arnold	Safeguarded (Protected) from future development in the Part 2 Local Plan.
Glebe Farm, Gedling Colliery	Safeguarded (Protected) from future development in the Part 2 Local Plan.
Spring Lane, Lambley	Safeguarded (Protected) from future development in the Part 2 Local Plan.

Natural Environment

Nationally and Internationally Designated Site and Species

5.12. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor Sites of Special Scientific Interest, progress on the designation of Special Protection Areas and losses/gains to priority habitats.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 17 / LPD Policy 18 & SA 6, 7

- There is one Site of Special Scientific Interest in Gedling Borough which is Linby Quarries, the condition of which is 81.24 % 'favourable' and 18.76 % 'unfavourable – no change'. The information is provided by Natural England (<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk>). There has been no net change in the monitoring period.
- The prospective Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area (pSPA) has been considered for being formally proposed for designation since prior to the preparation of the Aligned Core Strategy (Part 1 Local Plan). No progress has been made towards formal designation of the Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area.
- The baseline information on losses/gains in priority habitat is not currently available for Gedling Borough.

Locally Designated Sites

5.13. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number, area and net change of Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites and the number of Local Wildlife Sites under positive conservation management.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 16, 17 & SA 6, 7 / LPD Policy 18 & SA 6, 7

- Table 11 shows there are five Local Nature Reserves in Gedling Borough all of which have a management plan in place. (The Hobbucks Management plan recently expired and is being updated) (Table 11).
- Tables 12 and 13 set out the number and area of Local Wildlife Sites in Gedling Borough and the number of those under positive management using Single Data List Indicator 160. Information on Local Wildlife Sites and Local

Geological Sites is provided by the Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre.

- Table 14 sets out the number and area of Local Geological Sites, which were first identified in 2018.

Table 11: Local nature reserves in Gedling Borough

Site	Designated	Area (ha)	Management
Gedling House Woods	1992	4.7913	Friends of Gedling House Woods
Gedling House Meadow	2007	5.9287	Friends of Gedling House Woods
Netherfield Lagoons	2007	51.0077	Gedling Conservation Trust
The Hobbucks	2015	9.7907	Gedling Borough Council/ Friends of the Hobbucks
Gedling Country Park	2018	106.77	Gedling Borough Council supported by Friends of Gedling Country Park

Table 12: Local wildlife sites

Year	Total sites	Area (ha)
Spring 2011	80	1,198.06 ha
Spring 2012	85	1,227.27 ha
Spring 2013	83	1,227.48 ha
Spring 2014	88	1,232.09 ha
Spring 2015	83	1,250.53 ha
Spring 2016	82	1,250.53 ha
Spring 2017	83	1,268.12 ha
Spring 2018	87	1,272.56 ha
Spring 2019	86	1,275.37 ha
Spring 2020	85	1,284.45 ha
Spring 2021	82	1,250.80 ha

Table 13: Local wildlife sites under positive management

Year	Total sites	Sites under positive management	Percentage under positive management
2011/12	68	24	35.3%
2016/17	79	22	27.8%
2018/19	79	23	29.1%
2019/20	85	N/A	N/A
2020/21	82	N/A	N/A

Table 14: Local geological sites

Year	Total sites	Area (ha)
2018	5	20.68 ha

Woodland and Ancient Woodland

- 5.14.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor net changes in woodland area and ancient woodland and the number of planning permissions resulting in the loss of ancient woodland.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS SA 6, 7 / LPD Policy 18 & SA 6, 7

- Forestry Commission statistics on woodland show as at March 2018 there was 1,763.5 hectares of woodland in Gedling Borough. This figure was 1,764.7 hectares in 2014. Forestry Commission reports are available on the following website <https://www.forestryresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/national-forest-inventory>.
- The Forestry Commission recorded approximately 55.1 hectares of ancient woodland in Gedling Borough in 2020. This has decreased from 56.8 hectares in 2019.
- During the monitoring period no planning permissions have been granted that result in the loss of trees within designated ancient woodland.

Open Space and Recreational Facilities

Open Space – Planning Data

- 5.15.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the setting of green infrastructure policies in the Part 2 Local Plan; the area of new open spaces by type and net change; the number of open spaces and financial contributions towards open spaces secured via Section 106 agreements; the amount of greenfield land lost to new development, and the net change in Local Green Spaces.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 16 & SA 6, 7/ LPD Policy 20, 21, 22 & SA 2, 6, 7

- The Part 2 Local Plan includes Policies LPD 20 and LPD 21 which seek to protect existing green infrastructure and provide new green infrastructure (10% on sites 0.4 hectares and above).
- Table 15 shows the area of open space in the Borough by type, as recorded by the Council's Parks and Street Care team. It is noted that there is may be some overlap between the categories. The 2018 figure equates to the area of open spaces shown on the Local Planning Document Policies Map.
- Table 16 shows the amount of greenfield land lost to new large development for housing (10 dwellings or more) and other uses. For information, land is considered 'lost' upon commencement of development.
- New open spaces committed from s106 agreements during 2020/21 are set out in Table 17. The total figure for s106 contributions related to open space in 2020/21 was £270,524.36 with further contributions potentially due subject to the approval of open spaces schemes.
- Table 18 shows that there are 29 Local Green Spaces in Gedling Borough, which are designated through the adoption of a Development Plan including the Part 2 Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans . There has been no net loss of designated Local Green Spaces since they were designated.

Table 15: Area of open space by type and net change

Type of Open Space	Area in LPD (2018) (ha)	Net change since 2018
Allotments	24.41	N/A
Amenity greenspaces	112.83	N/A
Cemeteries	26.39	N/A
Green corridors	0.99	N/A
Natural and Semi Natural Urban Green	107.4	N/A
Outdoor sports facility	348.24	N/A
Parks and gardens	446.01	N/A
Play Areas/ Young People	22.09	N/A
Recreation Ground/ Sport	10.18	N/A

N/A = data not available

Table 16: Amount of greenfield land (ha) lost to new large development since 2011

Year	Site Name	Type	Area lost
2011/12	147 homes on Ashwater Drive allocation site	Residential	4.58 ha
2012/13	49 homes on Howbeck Road allocation site	Residential	1.50 ha
2012/13	113 homes on Main Street and Hollinwood Lane, Calverton (designated safeguarded land)	Residential	3.76 ha
2013/14	18 homes on Park Road in Bestwood Village	Residential	0.29 ha
2014/15	38 homes on part of the Top Wighay Farm strategic site	Residential	1.47 ha
2015/16	No loss		
2016/17	150 homes on Spring Lane allocation site	Residential	9.88 ha
2017/18	237 homes on North of Papplewick Lane strategic site	Residential	7.87 ha
2018/19	No loss		
2019/20	199 homes (phase 1) on part of the Teal Close strategic site	Residential	4.80 ha
2019/20	66-bedroom care home on the Teal Close strategic site	Residential care home	0.44 ha
2020/21	164 homes on part of the Howbeck Road/ Mapperley Plains allocation site	Residential	7.69 ha
2020/21	14 homes on Wood Lane allocation site	Residential	0.72 ha
2020/21	14 homes on Mill Field Close allocation site in Burton Joyce	Residential	0.75 ha

Table 17: Open Spaces Contributions 2020/21

App Ref	Location	Breakdown of Obligations	Maintenance Contribution	Capital Contribution
2018/1034	Land at Orchard Close, Burton Joyce	Open Space Contribution £49,330.40 (Index Linked).	£15,400.00 (RPI Index Linked)	£33,930.40 (RPI Index Linked)
2019/0213	Land to the West of Mapperley Plains, Mapperley	Open Spaces Scheme to be submitted and approved by the Borough Council.	NIL (Management Company)	NIL
2017/1263	Land Adj. Dark Lane, Calverton	Open Space Contribution £106,668.36 (Index Linked).	£30,845.20 (RPI Index Linked)	£75,823.16 (RPI Index Linked)
2019/1186	Land at the end of Linden Grove, Gedling	Open Spaces Scheme to be submitted and approved by the Borough Council	£114,525.60 (RPI Index Linked)	NIL

Table 18: Local Green Spaces in Gedling Borough

Development Plan	Number of Local Green Spaces designated	Designation date
Local Planning Document (Part 2 Local Plan)	9	July 2018
Calverton Neighbourhood Plan	4	November 2017
Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan	6 (including two duplicates also allocated in the Part 2 Local Plan)	July 2018
Linby Neighbourhood Plan	12	May 2019
Total	29	

Recreational Open Space and Facilities

5.16. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor Green Flag awarded open spaces; net changes to Country Parks, and the number of planning permissions for new tourism related accommodation.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 16 & SA 3 / LPD Policy 24 & SA 2, 6, 7

- There are four Green Flag awarded parks in Gedling Borough – Arnot Hill Park, Gedling Country Park, Burton Road Jubilee Park and for the first time Bestwood Country Park in 2020 (see Table 19).
- There are five Country Parks in Gedling Borough – Bestwood Country Park; Burntstump Country Park; Gedling Country Park; Newstead and Annesley Country Park and Newstead Abbey. No changes in designation have taken place during the monitoring period.
- No planning permissions for new tourist accommodation were granted during the monitoring period as shown in Table 20.

Table 19: Green Flag awarded to open spaces in Gedling Borough since 2011

Open Space	Award	Management
Arnot Hill Park	Since 2007	Managed by the Council and the Friends of Arnot Hill Park. Completed projects include improvements to the lake, play areas, buildings, car parks and security and installation of planting schemes and sculptures.
Gedling Country Park	Since 2016	Managed by the Council supported by the Friends of Gedling Country Park. Completed projects include the play area, café 1899, visitor centre and information, nature trail and sculptures, relocation of the Bee Hives onto the Butterfly walk, Ivan Gollop memorial garden, viewing platforms and extensions to the car park.
Burton Road Jubilee Park	2014-2018 Since 2019	A Friends of Burton Road Jubilee Park group is now involved with the management and development.

Open Space	Award	Management
Bestwood Country Park	Since 2020	Green Flag awarded summer 2020. The park is owned by Gedling Borough Council and Nottinghamshire County Council. The Council have the maintenance responsibilities for all of the park through a collaborative agreement with County. The Friends of Bestwood Country Park also assist with the development and management with frequent volunteering conservation activities.

Table 20: New tourist accommodation granted permission since the adoption of the Local Planning Document

Accommodation Type	Location	Planning Reference	Date granted
Change of use to 3 holiday apartments	272 Longdale Lane, Ravenshead	2018/0174	27 April 2018
Proposed hotel	Lakeside, Mansfield Road, Bestwood	2018/0115	7 December 2018
Construct 3 holiday lets	Fairview Farm, Ravenshead	2019/0177	23 April 2019

Historic Environment

Heritage Assets

- 5.17.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of heritage assets by type and area and the number and percentage of heritage assets at risk.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 11 & SA 6, 7 / LPD Policy 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 & SA 3

- The number of designated and non-designated heritage assets by type in Gedling Borough are:-
 - 195 Listed Buildings (6 Grade I, 15 Grade II* and 174 Grade II). Two buildings were given Grade II listing status in 2020. Calverton War Memorial in Calverton was designated in May 2020 and the Clock Tower, formerly the general offices of Bestwood Coal and Iron Company in Bestwood Village was designated in July 2020.
 - Nine Scheduled Monuments.
 - Four Registered Parks and Gardens.
 - Six Conservation Areas.
 - 143 non-designated heritage assets.
- Further information on Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens are available on Historic England's national heritage list website <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>. Recent Listed Building entries are reported on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/heritage-assets.
- The area of each Registered Park and Garden in Gedling Borough is:-
 - Bestwood Pumping Station – 2.35 hectares
 - Newstead Abbey – 287.33 hectares
 - Papplewick Hall – 46.33 hectares
 - Papplewick Pumping Station – 2.75 hectares
- Appraisals have been adopted for each of the six Conservation Areas which are available on the Council's website www.gedling.gov.uk/conservation-areas. Appraisals for two Conservation Areas in Bestwood Village and Lambley have been reviewed and adopted in November 2020 and an appraisal for Linby Conservation Area has been reviewed and adopted in November 2021. The area covered by each Conservation Areas is:-
 - Bestwood Village – 15.71 hectares
 - Calverton – 14.25 hectares

- Lambley – 24.62 hectares
 - Linby – 25.54 hectares
 - Papplewick – 55.70 hectares
 - Woodborough – 45.43 hectares
- Table 21 shows that there are three out of 214 (1.4%) designated heritage assets at risk in Gedling Borough and the information is provided by Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk>). The Council has not identified non-designated heritage assets at risk.
 - The Council has adopted 'Non Designated Heritage Assets: Selection Criteria (January 2019)' in order to progress the implementation of Policy LPD 31 of the Part 2 Local Plan. The Council has reviewed non-designated heritage assets using the selection criteria document in 2020 and 2021. A review of non-designated heritage assets has led to a net addition of non-designated heritage assets on the local heritage list as the total on the list was reported as 94 in the previous Authority Monitoring Report 2019/20 and has increased to 143 in December 2021. The updated local heritage list will be published in 2022. Further information is available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/heritage-assets.

Table 21: Designated heritage assets at risk by type

Type of heritage asset	2012	2021
Listed Buildings	3	2
Conservation Areas	0	0
Scheduled Monuments	1	1
Registered Park and Gardens	0	0
Non-Designated Heritage Assets	0 (not identified)	0 (not identified)

Historic Environment – Planning Data

- 5.18.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of planning applications approved against Historic England advice and the number of Section 106 contributions to manage or conserve heritage assets.

Monitoring Indicators: LPD Policy 26, 29, 30 & SA 3

- Zero planning applications were approved against Historic England advice in 2020/21.
- Zero Section 106 obligations entered into related to the management and conservation of heritage assets in 2020/21.

Design

Design

- 5.19.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the density of new development, the number of homes built on residential garden land and progress on setting indicators to improve the standard of design in the Part 2 Local Plan.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 10 / LPD Policy 33, 34

- The density of new homes delivered on large sites (50 or more dwellings in the urban area and 10 or more dwelling in the rural area) is shown in Table 22, Table 23 and Table 24. The density policy in the Part 2 Local Plan provides the target of no new development of less than 30 dwellings per hectare with the exception of no new development of less than 20 dwellings per hectare in Burton Joyce, Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough, no new development of less than 25 dwellings per hectare in Bestwood Village, Calverton and Newstead and locations where there is convincing evidence of a need for a different figure.
- Table 25 shows that since 1 April 2011, 12% of new homes were constructed on residential garden land.
- The Part 2 Local Plan does not include indicators that monitor the improvement of the standard of design given that there is no framework in place to assess standard of design. The Part 1 Local Plan includes Policy 10 (Design and Enhancing Local Identity) and the Part 2 Local Plan includes Policies LPD 32 (Amenity) and LPD 35 (Safe, Accessible and Inclusive Development), all of which are taken into consideration when determining planning applications.

Table 22: Density of new homes completed on sites of 50 dwellings or more in the urban area (policy requirement is 30 dwellings per hectare (dph)) since 2011

	Number of dwellings at up to 29 dph	Number of dwellings at 30 dph and over
2011/12	0	55
2012/13	0	158
2013/14	0	177
2014/15	0	136
2015/16	0	52
2016/17	0	27
2017/18	0	89
2018/19	0	163
2019/20	0	250
2020/21	0	130

Table 23: Density of new homes completed on sites of 10 dwellings or more in Burton Joyce, Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough (policy requirement is 20 dwellings per hectare (dph)) since 2011

	Number of dwellings at up to 19 dph	Number of dwellings at 20 dph and over
2011/12	0	33
2012/13	0	13
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	0	1
2015/16	0	0
2016/17	1	12
2017/18	0	0
2018/19	1	0
2019/20	0	0
2020/21	0	2

Table 24: Density of new homes completed on sites of 10 dwellings or more in Bestwood Village, Calverton and Newstead (policy requirement is 25 dwellings per hectare (dph)) since 2011

	Number of dwellings at up to 24 dph	Number of dwellings at 25 dph and over
2011/12	0	46
2012/13	3	0
2013/14	2	6
2014/15	4	77
2015/16	2	55
2016/17	0	9
2017/18	3	11
2018/19	0	15
2019/20	0	4
2020/21	0	6

Table 25: New homes completed on residential garden land since 2011

Year	Total (net) completions	Number of completions on garden land	Percentage (%)
2011/12	275	59	21 %
2012/13	227	32	14 %
2013/14	321	35	11 %
2014/15	311	30	10 %
2015/16	174	36	21 %
2016/17	198	40	20 %
2017/18	237	26	11 %
2018/19	286	29	10 %
2019/20	360	21	6 %
2020/21	310	27	9 %
TOTAL	2,699	335	12 %

Homes

Housing Delivery – Housing Delivery Test, Allocations and Housing Supply

- 5.20.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the housing completions (net additional homes); planning progress made on strategic sites and allocated housing sites; the five year land supply of deliverable housing sites; housing completions on previously developed land and windfall sites; and progress made on the Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm as a regeneration site.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 2, 7 & SA / LPD Policy 40, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 & SA 1

- The Part 1 Local Plan was adopted in September 2014 and sets the housing requirement. The Part 2 Local Plan was adopted in July 2018 and includes housing allocations in line with the objectives of the Part 1 Local Plan.
- The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) published the results of the Housing Delivery Test for 2020 for all councils in January 2021. The result 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 five year housing land supply.
- The Council's Housing Delivery Action Plan has been updated and published in July 2021. The Action Plan is available on the following Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/monitoringreports. As well as including a detailed analysis of the key reasons for the under delivery of the Council's housing requirement the Action Plan identifies the measures the Council intends to undertake to increase/maintain delivery of new housing in Gedling Borough. Many of the actions identified in the previous Housing Delivery Action Plan have already been implemented and a number of actions are on-going.
- The Gedling Borough Council Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2021 published in December 2021 considers the Borough's supply of housing against the housing target (based on the annual local housing need calculated using the standard method as the housing requirement set out in the Part 1 Local Plan is now out of date). Gedling Borough Council has a 6.32 year supply. The direct web link to the latest five year housing land supply assessment is www.gedling.gov.uk/5yhs.
- The Council updates its Brownfield Land Register annually in accordance with the Housing and Planning Act 2015. The latest Brownfield Land Register is available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/shlaa.
- Table 26 sets out the housing requirement for the plan period and the number of new homes built since 2011.

- Table 27 sets out progress made with the strategic sites in the Aligned Core Strategy and the housing sites allocated in the Local Planning Document.
- Table 28 sets out the number of housing completions since 2011 on allocated, unallocated and safeguarded land sites. Allocated sites are those that are allocated for residential development in the Local Plan. Unallocated sites are those that are not allocated in the Local Plan, otherwise known as “windfall sites”. Safeguarded land is protected from development during the plan period in order to meet longer term development needs.
- Table 29 sets out the number of new homes completions on previously developed land since 2011.
- The Chase Farm/Gedling Colliery site is a strategic allocation in the Part 1 Local Plan and was subsequently allocated for housing and employment in the Part 2 Local Plan. A Supplementary Planning Document for the site was approved in 2008. Tables 27 and 35 set out progress made on the residential and employment allocations of this site.

Table 26: Housing requirement and completions (net) during the plan period

Locality area	Aligned Core Strategy housing requirement 2011-2028	Local Planning Document 2011-2028	Completions 2011-2021
Urban area (Arnold and Carlton) including Teal Close and Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm sites	4,045	4,890	2,038
Around Hucknall including North of Papplewick Lane and Top Wighay Farm	Approx 1,300 homes including up to 300 homes on North of Papplewick Lane and 1,000 homes on Top Wighay Farm	1,265 homes	174 (136 on North of Papplewick Lane and 38 on Top Wighay Farm)
Key settlement for growth - Bestwood Village	Up to 560 homes	540 homes	85
Key settlement for growth - Calverton	Up to 1,055 homes	820 homes	202
Key settlement for growth - Ravenshead	Up to 330 homes	300 homes	118
Other villages (listed below)	Up to 260 homes	170 homes including 80 homes in Burton Joyce and 50 homes in Woodborough	
• Burton Joyce		80 homes	25
• Lambley			27
• Linby			5

Locality area	Aligned Core Strategy housing requirement 2011-2028	Local Planning Document 2011-2028	Completions 2011-2021
• Newstead			9
• Papplewick			2
• Stoke Bardolph			0
• Woodborough		50 homes	14
Total			2,699

Table 27: Progress made on strategic sites and allocated housing sites

Site	Progress and planning status
Teal Close	Allocated for 830 homes. Site 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.
North of Papplewick Lane	Allocated for up to 300 homes. The site is currently under construction for 237 homes (2017/0201). As at 31 March 2021, 136 dwellings have been built. Full planning permission for additional 18 homes (2020/0258) granted in December 2021.
Top Wighay Farm	Allocated for 845 homes. Part of 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.
(H1) Rolleston Drive	Allocated for 140 homes. Full planning permission for 131 dwellings granted in August 2021 (2020/1054).
(H2) Brookfields Garden Centre	Allocated for 90 homes. A combined development brief for three sites (H2, H7 and H8) to the north east of Arnold adopted in January 2019. 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
(H3) Willow Farm	Allocated for 110 homes. Development brief (informal guidance) adopted in February 2020.
(H4) Linden Grove	Allocated for 115 homes. Reserved matters permission for 120 homes (2021/0694) granted in October 2021.
(H5) Lodge Farm Lane	Allocated for 150 homes. Resolution to grant outline planning application for up to 148 dwellings (2018/0347) in August 2019 subject to the signing of the s106.
(H6) Spring Lane	Allocated for 150 homes. The site is now fully built.
(H7) Howbeck Road/ Mapperley Plains	Allocated for 205 homes. A combined development brief for three sites (H2, H7 and H8) to the north east of Arnold

	adopted in January 2019. Site is currently under construction for 164 homes (2019/0213).
(H8) Killisick Lane	Allocated for 230 homes. A combined development brief for three sites (H2, H7 and H8) to the north east of Arnold adopted in January 2019. The Local Planning Document includes a phasing policy to ensure that development of the site follows the extraction and progressive restoration of the adjoining quarry. The quarry extraction was scheduled to be complete by 2021, however due to the 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.
(H9) Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm	<p>Allocated for 1,050 homes (updating the strategic location made in the Aligned Core Strategy). Development brief adopted in June 2008. 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).</p> <p>Section 73 application to remove condition 2 of planning permission 2015/1376 to remove the construction cap of 315 dwellings and to allow building within Phase 1B prior to the completion of the Gedling Access Road approved at Planning Committee on 15 June 2020.</p>
(X1) Daybrook Laundry	Allocated for 50 homes.
(X2) Land West of A60 A	Allocated for 70 homes. Site is currently under construction for 72 homes (2016/0854).
(X3) Land West of A60 B	Allocated for 150 homes. Full planning application for 157 dwellings submitted in January 2021 and pending consideration (2021/0072).
(H10) Hayden Lane	Allocated for 120 homes.
(H11) The Sycamores, Bestwood Village	Allocated for 25 homes. Part of the 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.
(H12) Westhouse Farm, Bestwood Village	Allocated for 210 homes. Part of the site is currently under construction for 101 homes (2018/0823).
(H13) Bestwood Business Park, Bestwood Village	Allocated for 220 homes. Outline planning permission (2014/0214) for up to 220 homes lapsed in March 2018.
(H14) Dark Lane, Calverton	Allocated for 70 homes. Full planning permission for 57 homes (2017/1263) granted in November 2020. Access road into the site constructed.
(H15) Main Street, Calverton	Allocated for 75 homes. Outline planning application for up to 79 dwellings (2018/0360) granted in April 2021.

(H16) Park Road, Calverton	Allocated for 390 homes. Majority of the site is currently under construction for 351 homes (2018/0607). Full planning permission for 20 bungalows on the remainder of the site) (the car park at North Green) (2018/0817) granted in August 2021.
(X4) Flatts Lane, Calverton	Allocated for 60 homes. Site is currently under construction for 82 homes (2018/1143).
(H17) Longdale Lane A, Ravenshead	Allocated for 30 homes.
(H18) Longdale Lane B, Ravenshead	Allocated for 30 homes. Resolution to grant outline planning application for up to 31 homes (2014/0273) in August 2018 subject to the signing of the s106.
(H19) Longdale Lane C, Ravenshead	Allocated for 70 homes. Reserved matters permission for 47 homes (2017/1164) granted in December 2019.
(X5) Kighill Lane A, Ravenshead	<p>Allocated for 20 homes. Being delivered as three separate sites:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First site is currently under construction for six residential units (2020/0741) and as at 31 March 2021, four dwellings have been built. • A new dwelling 16 Kighill Lane was built on second site in August 2019 (2018/1004) and full planning application for three dwellings to the remainder of the site (i.e. rear of 18 and 16 Kighill Lane) submitted in September 2020 and pending consideration (2020/0888). • Third site is currently under construction for seven new dwellings.
(X6) Kighill Lane B, Ravenshead	Allocated for 30 homes.
(H20) Mill Field Close, Burton Joyce	Allocated for 20 homes. The site is currently under construction for 14 homes (2018/0613). As at 31 March 2021, 8 dwellings have been built.
(H21) Orchard Close, Burton Joyce	Allocated for 15 homes. Reserved matters for 14 homes (2021/0301) granted in August 2021.
(H22) Station Road, Newstead	Allocated for 40 homes. 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.
(H23) Ash Grove, Woodborough	Allocated for 10 homes. Reserved matters for 12 homes (2007/0831) granted in November 2007. Plot 1 (3 Ash Close) 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.
(H24) Broad Close, Woodborough	Allocated for 15 homes. Two full planning applications – resolution to grant full planning application for three detached houses to be accessed off Private Road (2019/1079) in August 2020 subject to the signing of the s106 and outline planning application for 11 residential

	houses to be accessed off Broad Close (2019/1080) submitted in November 2019 and pending consideration.
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Table 28: New homes (net) built on allocated, non-allocated and safeguarded sites since 2011

	Completions	Allocated (%)	Unallocated (%)	Safeguarded (%)
2011/12	275	134 (49%)	141 (51%)	0 (0%)
2012/13	227	170 (75%)	57 (25%)	0 (0%)
2013/14	321	195 (61%)	120 (37%)	6 (2%)
2014/15	311	154 (50%)	98 (32%)	59 (19%)
2015/16	174	48 (28%)	78 (45%)	48 (28%)
2016/17	198	63 (32%)	135 (68%)	0 (0%)
2017/18	237	91 (38%)	146 (62%)	0 (0%)
2018/19	286	163 (57%)	123 (43%)	0 (0%)
2019/20	360	251 (70%)	109 (30%)	0 (0%)
2020/21	310	196 (63%)	114 (37%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL	2,699	1,465 (54%)	1,121 (42%)	113 (4%)

Table 29: New homes built on previously developed land (PDL or brownfield land) (gross) since 2011

	New build	Conversions	Changes of use	Total	All completions	PDL %
2011/12	117	3	9	129	295	44 %
2012/13	19	3	5	25	233	11 %
2013/14	54	23	12	89	327	27 %
2014/15	31	5	15	51	319	16 %
2015/16	37	5	11	53	192	28 %
2016/17	63	9	31	103	210	49 %
2017/18	101	15	25	141	261	54 %
2018/19	154	6	15	175	303	58 %
2019/20	137	5	43	185	367	50 %
2020/21	40	7	45	92	322	29 %

Housing Delivery – By Type

5.21. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of affordable housing completions (by social, intermediate and affordable rent); the number of housing completions by dwelling type, size, tenure, density and location; the number of planning permissions for specialist accommodation; the number of planning permissions for live work units; and the delivery of self-build and custom homes.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 8 / LPD Policy 36, 37, 39, 41, 42 & SA 1

- Policy LPD 36 of the Part 2 Local Plan sets out affordable housing requirements of 10%, 20% or 30% dependent on sub-market location. Table 30 shows the overall percentage of housing completions that are affordable, the number of which are social, intermediate and affordable
- Chart 2 shows the types of homes (flat/house) and bedroom size of homes completed since 2011.
- The density of housing completions is set out in Table 22, Table 23 and Table 24 above.
- Table 31 shows the specialist accommodation granted permission or built since 2011.
- The Council applies Policy LPD 41 of the Part 2 Local Plan where it is relevant to do so in determining planning applications on live work units.
- The Council maintains a joint self-build and custom housebuilding register with Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Nottingham City Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council. Information on the register is available on the following Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/selfbuild. Information from the register has been used to support the determination of planning applications and will inform the implementation of Policy LPD 42 of the Part 2 Local Plan. Table 32 provides the number of entries added to Gedling's register for each base period. The register did not have a local connection test when it was set up in 2016. The register was revisited in 2018 and the revised registration form which now includes local connection criteria was launched on 31 October 2018. As a result of this review the number of entries on the register is split between part 1 and part 2 of the register.
- The Council introduced a self-build matchmaker service in June 2021 which aims to match landowners who are considering selling their land with people who want to build their own home within Gedling Borough. Information on the matchmaker service is available on the Council's web page www.gedling.gov.uk/selfbuild.

Table 30: Percentage of affordable homes delivered since 2011

	Net completions	Affordable homes type delivered	Total affordable
2011/12	275	Social Rent: 42 Intermediate: 12 Affordable Rent: n/a	54 (20%)
2012/13	227	Social Rent: 7 Intermediate: 12 Affordable Rent: 17	36 (16%)
2013/14	321	Social Rent: 7	56 (17%)

	Net completions	Affordable homes type delivered	Total affordable
		Intermediate: 21 Affordable Rent: 28	
2014/15	311	Social/Affordable Rent: 23 Intermediate: 15	38 (12%)
2015/16	174	Social/Affordable Rent: 12 Intermediate: 6	18 (10%)
2016/17	198	Social Rent: 28 Intermediate: 11	39 (20%)
2017/18	237	Social Rent: 28 Intermediate: 24	52 (22%)
2018/19	286	Social Rent: 22 Intermediate: 28	50 (17%)
2019/20	360	Social/Affordable Rent: 11 Intermediate: 8	19 (5%)
2020/21	310	Social/Affordable Rent: 24 Intermediate: 7	31 (10%)

Chart 2: Type and size of housing completions since 2011

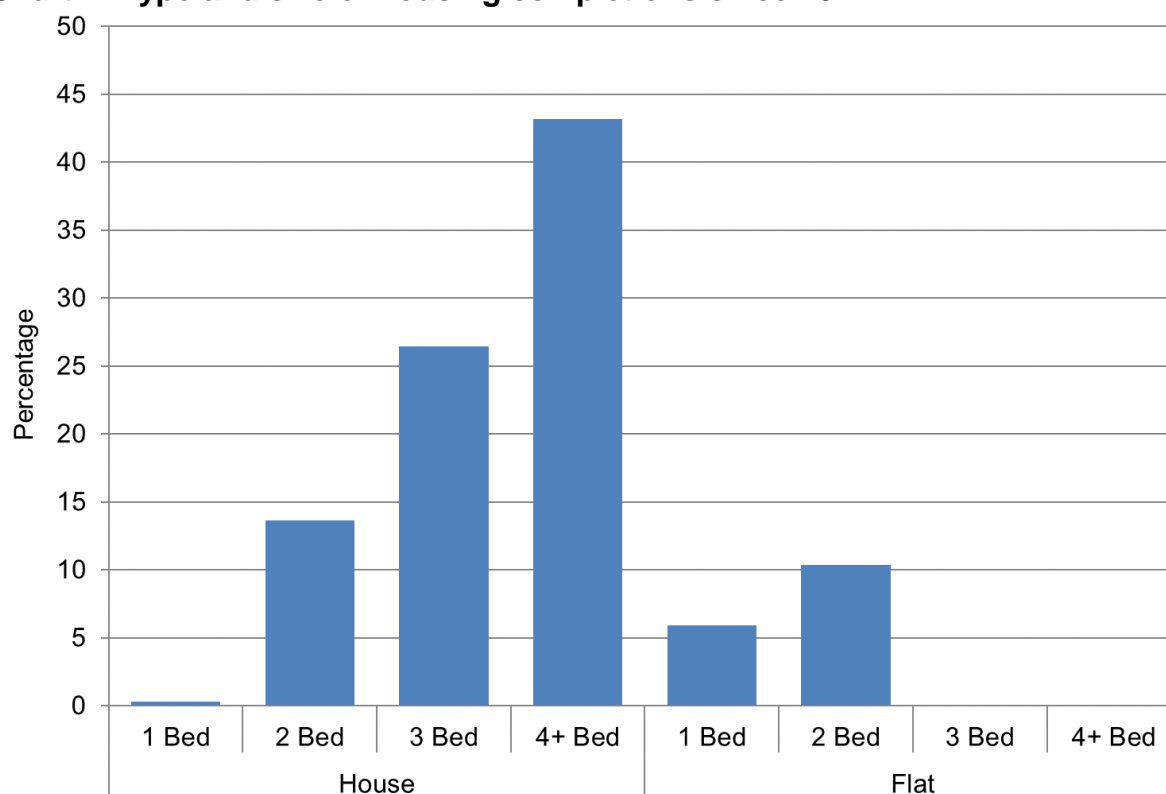


Table 31: Specialist accommodation granted permission or built since 2011

Site name	Type	Number of bedrooms	Status
Mansfield Road (738), Woodthorpe	Dementia care	31 beds	New development. Completed April 2012.

Site name	Type	Number of bedrooms	Status
The Maid Marian (Coppice Road), Arnold	Elderly	64 beds	New development. Completed June 2012.
Grey Goose, Gedling	Elderly	52 beds	New development. Completed Nov 2013.
St Andrews House, Mapperley	Elderly	32 beds	Conversion of sheltered housing to apartments. Completed May 2015.
Braywood Gardens (Millbrook Drive), Carlton	Elderly	+12 beds	Extension of care home. Completed June 2016.
Moriah House, Carlton	Elderly	+16 beds	Extension of care home granted July 2017. Completed November 2018.
	Elderly	+6 beds	Extension of care home granted October 2017.
Eden Lodge, Bestwood Village	Elderly	64 beds	Demolish and replace existing care home 2018/0318 & 2018/0319 granted September 2018.
Teal Close, Netherfield (Rivendell View)	Elderly	66 beds	New development. Completed in March 2021.
Ernehale Lodge, Arnold	Elderly	7 beds	Extension of care home.

Table 32: Number of entries added to Gedling's self-build register

Base period	Number of entries	Number of entries on Part 1	Number of entries on Part 2
Base period 1: 1 April 2016 to 30 Oct 2016	20	N/A	N/A
Base period 2: 31 Oct 2016 to 30 Oct 2017	47	N/A	N/A
Base period 3: 31 Oct 2017 to 30 Oct 2018	35	N/A	N/A
Base period 4: 31 Oct 2018 to 30 Oct 2019	31	19	12
Base period 5: 31 Oct 2019 to 30 Oct 2020	28	19	9
Base period 6: 31 Oct 2020 to 30 Oct 2021	46	33	13

N/A = not applicable

Accessibility of Homes

5.22. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the percentage of households with sustainable access to community facilities.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 12 & SA 9 / LPD SA 12

- The percentage of households within 800 metres/10 minutes' walk of a bus stop with an hourly or better daytime bus service (weekdays 0600-1800) in Gedling Borough is 95%. By comparison the percentage of such households within 400 metres/ 5 minutes' walk is 75%. The number of total households with access to public transport is not available. The information is based on February 2019 provided from Nottinghamshire County Council Performance, Intelligence and Policy.

Empty Homes, Homelessness and House Prices

- 5.23.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of vacant homes; the number of homelessness acceptances; average house prices; and population by group.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS SA 1 / LPD SA 1

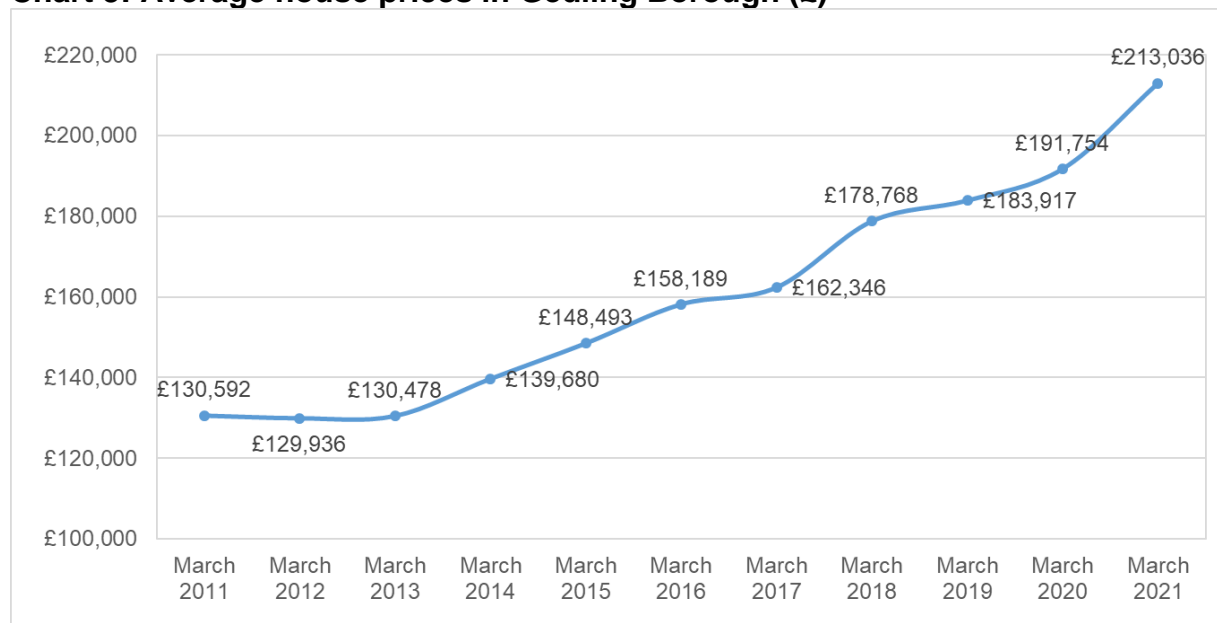
- The number of empty homes (those that are unoccupied for council tax purposes) by ownership type is set out in Table 33. The Council has taken measures to reduce empty homes including reducing the council tax discount that empty homes can benefit from, charging a council tax 100% premium on properties that have been empty for two to five years and a 200% premium on properties empty for over five years, operating a service to help owners of empty properties to find investors and employing an Empty Homes Officer.
- The number of homelessness acceptances is set out in Table 34. The Council prevents homelessness in the majority of cases by advocating on behalf of tenants; mediating between young people and their parents; and assisting people to find private or social rented housing. The significant rise in acceptances from 2018/19 reflects changes brought about by the Homelessness Reduction Act.
- Population by group is set out in the demographics section in this report.
- Chart 3 shows the average house prices for all property types (detached, semi-detached, terraced and flats) from March 2011 to March 2021. Information on average house prices are available on the following website <https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi>.

Table 33: Number of empty homes (unoccupied for Council Tax purposes) since 2013

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Private	1735	1431	1490	1268	1372	1595	1391	1464	1252
Local authority	3	3	0	1	2	2	5	6	5
Registered social housing	31	53	34	122	108	86	99	80	68
Total	1769	1487	1524	1391	1482	1683	1495	1550	1325

Table 34: Number of homelessness acceptances since 2012

2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
56	51	74	75	100	99	351	358	288

Chart 3: Average house prices in Gedling Borough (£)

Gypsy and Travellers Pitches

5.24. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of pitches granted planning permission and delivered for gypsy and traveller communities.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 9 & SA 1 / LPD Policy 38 & SA 1

- The South Nottinghamshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (January 2016) indicated there is a requirement for three additional pitches in Gedling Borough between 2014 and 2029. The Part 2 Local Plan sets out that a site for three pitches will be identified in the built up area of Gedling Borough by 2019.
- No pitches have been granted planning permission or delivered in Gedling Borough since April 2011. The Greater Nottingham and Ashfield District Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (March 2021) confirmed the need for one additional pitch for gypsy and traveller accommodation and eight plots for travelling showpeople. The Greater Nottingham authorities will continue to work together on this strategic issue and the extent of existing and new provision of pitches and plots will be kept under review as will the potential need for stopping places.

Employment

Employment Sites – Allocations and Supply

- 5.25.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor planning progress made on strategic and allocated employment sites and the supply/availability of employment land by type and area.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 4 & SA 12, 13, 14 / LPD Policy 71 & SA 13, 14, 15

- The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as Use Classes. For any planning applications submitted the Use Classes will be used to determine it. The Use Classes were last updated on 1 September 2020 and the new Class E introduced uses previously defined in the revoked Classes covering employment uses B1. The existing uses B2 and B8 remain unchanged.
- Table 35 shows the progress made on employment allocations in the Part 2 Local Plan.
- Table 36 sets out the available supply of employment land with planning permission .

Table 35: Progress made on allocated employment sites

Allocated Site	Progress & Planning Status
Teal Close	Allocated site for 7 hectares. The Employment Land Needs Study (2021) recalculates the site area as 8.6 hectares gross and 6.45 hectares net. Outline planning permission (2013/0546) for mixed employment uses (up to 18,000 square metres) granted in June 2014. Reserved matters in relation to appearance, landscaping, layout and scale of the trade park and unit 1 of the employment area was granted in November 2019 (2019/0614). Reserved matters application in relation to appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for the development of the six employment units granted in June 2021 (outside the monitoring period).
Top Wighay Farm	Allocated site for 8.5 hectares. The Employment Land Needs Study (2021) recalculates the site area as 8.55 hectares gross and 6.5 hectares net. Resolution to grant outline planning application for mixed-use development including land for employment purposes (up to 49,500 m2) (2020/0050) in March 2021 subject to the signing of the s106.
Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm	Allocated site for 5 hectares. The Employment Land Needs Study (2021) recalculates the site area as 4.12 hectares gross and 2.45 hectares net. Outline planning permission for a mix of employment units, pub/restaurant and a drive through unit (2017/1571) granted in July 2020.
Hillcrest Park	Allocated site for 1 hectare.

Table 36: Available supply of employment land on non-allocated sites with planning permission (sites above 1 ha site area or 1,000 square meters floor space)

Site	Floorspace and area	Use Class	Planning Reference	Date granted
Midland Catering, Road No 5	Net gain 1,081 sqm	E(g), B2 and B8	2020/0873	15 January 2021
Colwick Business Park, Road No 2	Net gain 3,449 sqm on 0.5 ha of land	B1(a)	2018/0551	6 September 2019
Colwick 80, Road No 2	618 sqm on 1 hectare of land.	B1 and B8	2019/0191	23 May 2019

Employment Development

5.26. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the net addition of new office floor space and industrial and warehouse development (i.e. by type and location); the area of employment land lost to residential and other uses; new industrial and warehouse floor space taken up on non-allocated sites; the number of planning permissions granted for rural/employment business development; the percentage of large developments including Local Labour Agreements.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 4 & SA 12, 13, 14 / LPD Policy 44, 45, 47, 48 & SA 13, 14, 15

- There has been no net new office development during the monitoring period (over 1,000 square meters floor space or 1 hectare site size).
- There has been 3,200 sqm of 12 new industrial and warehouse units (over 1,000 square meters floor space or 1 hectare site size) at Colwick Quays, Road No 2 (2019/0227) during the monitoring period
- Table 37 sets out the area of employment land (above 0.1 hectares) lost to residential or other uses. During the monitoring period, a change of use from office to residential use was implemented.
- No planning permissions were granted for rural employment/business development (in accordance with Policy LPD 47 of the Part 2 Local Plan) during the monitoring period.
- Table 38 provides a list of developments in Gedling Borough which included local labour agreement. The impact of the covid-19 pandemic and the need for greater efficiency has led the Council to review its approach to the future delivery of local labour agreements and the monitoring of existing ones in place. The outcome of this review will be reported in the next AMR 2021/22. The covid-19 pandemic and public health restrictions have curtailed the monitoring of the local labour agreements in place due to temporary site closures and lockdown restrictions. Consequently, detailed monitoring of local labour agreements has not taken place during 2020/21 and Table 38 reports on the number of local labour agreements in place. It is intended that more detail will be provided in future AMRs.

Table 37: Area of employment land (above 0.1 hectares and development commenced) lost to residential or other uses since 2011

Year	Losses in employment or regeneration area	Amount lost to residential development only
2011/12	0 ha	0.69 ha
2012/13	0.33 ha	0.33 ha
2013/14	0 ha	0 ha
2014/15	1.40 ha	0 ha
2015/16	0 ha	0 ha
2016/17	0 ha	0.22 ha
2017/18	0 ha	0 ha
2018/19	0 ha	0 ha
2019/20	0 ha	0.10 ha
2020/21	0 ha	0.32 ha
Total	1.73 ha	1.66 ha

Table 38: Local Labour Agreements secured

Reference	Agreement
2016/0854	Local Labour Agreement
2018/0577	Local Labour Agreement
2018/0549	Employment and Skills Plan
	Secured in 2019/20
2018/0607	Employment and Skills Plan
2018/1143	Employment and Skills Plan
2018/1034	Employment and Skills Plan
2017/0155	Employment and Skills Plan
	Secured in 2020/21
2019/0213	Local Labour Agreement
2019/1186	Local Labour Agreement
2017/1263	Local Labour Agreement
2019/1031	Local Labour Agreement

Employment Profile

5.27. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the overall number of jobs, Borough's employment supply, employment and unemployment rate, earnings by type, employment profile by type and the qualifications by type of the working age population.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 4 & SA 12, 13, 14 / LPD SA 13, 14, 15

- Employment profile information is from the Office for National Statistics. A profile report for Gedling Borough is available on the following website <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157165/report.aspx>.
- 78.0% of the working age population of Gedling Borough are qualified to NVQ2 or above. Table 39 shows a breakdown of qualifications by type.
- Table 40 shows the overall number of employee jobs in Gedling Borough.

- The employment and unemployment rate in Gedling Borough is set out in Table 41.
- The employment profile of Gedling Borough residents is shown in Table 42.
- The weekly earnings for full-time workers is shown in Table 40. Whilst wages have risen since 2011 the gap in pay between male and female full time employees has widened.

Table 39: Qualifications of Gedling Borough working age residents by type (January 2020 to December 2020)

Individual Levels	Number of residents	Percentage (%)
NVQ4 and above	23,500	32.3 %
NVQ3 and above	39,700	54.4 %
NVQ2 and above	55,500	76.1 %
NVQ1 and above	63,600	87.2 %
Other qualifications	N/A	N/A
No qualifications	4,700	6.5 %

Table 40: Employee jobs in Gedling Borough (excluding farm-based agriculture, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM forces) (2011 and 2020)

Year	(Full-time employee jobs)	(Part-time employee jobs)	Total employee jobs
2011	17,000	12,000	29,000
2020	19,000	12,000	30,000

Table 41: Number of working age people (16+) in employment, self-employed and unemployed in Gedling Borough (2010/11 and 2020/21)

Year	People in employment (including self-employed)	Self-employed	Unemployed
April 2010 – March 2011	56,300 (74.1%)	6,100 (7.0%)	3,700 (6.2%)
April 2020 – March 2021	53,100 (70.8%)	8,800 (9.6%)	3,400 (6.1%)

Table 42: Employment Profile of Gedling Borough – by occupation (working age) (2010/11 and 2020/21)

Employment Group	April 2010 – March 2011	April 2020 – March 2021
Managers, directors and senior officials	12.4%	12.0%
Professional occupations	17.6%	20.3%
Associate professional and technical	8.8%	14.5%
Administrative and secretarial	14.1%	9.8%
Skilled trades occupations	11.3%	10.0%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	11.2%	9.2%

Employment Group	April 2010 – March 2011	April 2020 – March 2021
Sales and customer services occupations	8.0%	9.9%
Process plant and machine operatives	6.7%	N/A
Elementary occupations	9.9%	N/A

Table 43: Earnings by residence (gross weekly pay) (2011 and 2021)

	Male Full-Time Workers	Female Full-Time Workers	Full-Time Workers (all)
2011	£501.00	£387.10	£456.70
2021	£595.10	£523.50	£575.30

Retail and Community Facilities

Retail Monitoring

- 5.28.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor retail need, the health and diversity of uses of local centres, the proportion of vacant units, the amount of office floor space created in local centres; the number of planning permissions granted for upper floor uses; the amount of retail floor space approved outside of local centres; and the number of planning applications for A1 uses above 500 square metres with an Impact Assessment.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 6 / LPD Policy 50, 51, 52 & SA 13, 14, 15

- The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as Use Classes. For any planning applications submitted the Use Classes will be used to determine it. The Use Classes were last updated on 1 September 2020 and the new Class E introduced uses previously defined in the revoked Classes covering retails uses A1, A2, A3 with other retail uses A4 and A5 being under sui generis.
- Retail need has been established in the 'Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Retail Study (2015)' and the findings of which for Gedling Borough are summarised in Table 44.
- Table 45 shows that the health and diversity of Arnold town centre and local centres is monitored by measuring the percentages of uses of ground floor frontages. The target percentages are set out in Policy LPD 50 of the Part 2 Local Plan.
- Vacancies within Arnold town centre and local centres between 2011 and 2020 are also shown in Table 46.
- No new office floor space (over 1,000 sqm floor space or 1 hectare site size) has been completed in Arnold town centre during the monitoring period.
- No planning permissions were granted for new retail development (over 1,000 sqm floor space or 1 hectare site size) during the monitoring period.
- The amount of retail floor space approved and built outside of defined centres is set out in Table 47.
- Policy LPD 51 of the Part 2 Local Plan has been used to justify planning permissions for change of use of upper floors to retail uses and other uses. During the monitoring period no permissions were granted for the use of a first floor roof area for retail uses and other uses.
- Zero applications for A1 uses above 500 sqm, and therefore requiring a Retail Impact Assessment under Policy LPD 52 of the Part 2 Local Plan, were determined by the Council during the monitoring period.

Table 44: Additional convenience and comparison goods retail floor space required in Gedling Borough

Year	Type of retail floor space required	Arnold Town Centre (sqm)	Carlton Square District Centre (sqm)	Local Centres (sqm)	Rest of Borough (residual floor space) (sqm)	Total – Gedling Borough (sqm)
2019	Convenience	285	180	141	-5485	-4879
2019	Comparison	732	57	75	-2582	-1715
2024	Convenience	543	343	269	-4682	-3527
2024	Comparison	2091	159	210	-1195	1265
2028	Convenience	761	474	-4682	-4036	-2427
2028	Comparison	3392	266	345	231	4234

Table 45: Percentage of frontage by uses of ground floor units within town and local centres in Gedling Borough (July 2020)

Shopping Centre	Shops	Financial and professional services	Café or restaurant	Pub or drinking establishment	Take away	Other non-retail uses
Arnold Town Centre (Primary Area)	75%	15%	3%	6%	2%	8%
Arnold Town Centre (Secondary Area)	36%	12%	3%	10%	9%	31%
Burton Joyce Local Centre	31%	11%	4%	0%	9%	45%
Calverton Local Centre	37%	0%	9%	0%	12%	42%
Carlton Hill Local Centre	50%	7%	7%	4%	9%	23%
Carlton Square Local Centre	69%	0%	2%	0%	7%	22%
Gedling Village Local Centre	41%	5%	8%	7%	10%	30%
Mapperley Plains Local Centre	55%	11%	10%	8%	6%	10%
Netherfield Local Centre	36%	12%	6%	3%	5%	37%
Ravenshead Local Centre	55%	21%	0%	0%	6%	18%

Table 46: Percentage of vacancies of ground floor units within local centres in Gedling Borough (July 2020)

Shopping Centre	August/September 2011	July 2020
Arnold Town Centre (Primary Area)	9%	8%
Arnold Town Centre (Secondary Area)	6%	11%
Burton Joyce Local Centre	0%	0%
Calverton Local Centre	5%	10%
Carlton Hill Local Centre	9%	7%
Carlton Square Local Centre	24%	9%
Gedling Village Local Centre	5%	2%
Mapperley Plains Local Centre	3%	5%
Netherfield Local Centre	13%	8%
Ravenshead Local Centre	0%	0%

Table 47: Retail and other town centre use developments permitted and built outside of town and local centres (over 1,000 sqm floor space or 1 hectare site size) since 2011

Site	Status
Victoria Retail Park (Unit 1)	Unit 1 demolished and re-developed for three new retail units (2011/0887). (Implemented).
The White Hart	Former public house demolished and redeveloped for a new retail food store. (Implemented).
Land South of Colwick Loop Road	Planning permission granted for new A4 public house and A3 restaurant or A5 hot food takeaway (2013/0497).
Land South of Colwick Loop Road	Planning permission granted for A1 retail, petrol filling station and B1/B2/B8 employment uses (2013/0500).
Teal Close	Planning permission granted for up to 28,000 square metres of retail, financial and professional services, food and drink, takeaway, non-residential institution and leisure uses. Condition applied to ensure that only 1,500 sqm of A1 floor space and no single unit to be larger than 750 sqm. (2013/0546).
Former B&Q, 786 Mansfield Road	Planning permission granted for installation of a mezzanine floor to add 1,115 sqm of A1 retail floor space within an existing retail building (2016/0808).

Community Facilities

5.29. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the number of community centres, GP practices, health facilities, leisure centres, museums and libraries and the development of major sporting facilities.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 13 & SA 2, 3, 5 / SA 2, 5

- Table 48 records the number of community facilities within Gedling Borough which include the following:-
 - 14 community centres – 5 council operated (Brickyard, Burton Road, Killisick, Pond Hills Lane, Westdale,)¹ and 9 independently operated (Newstead Centre, Netherfield St Georges Centre, Calverton Core Centre, Colwick Community Centre, Bestwood Village Community Centre, Older Person's Welfare Arnold, Gedling Memorial Hall, Eagles Nest, Haywood Road). All community facilities regardless of ownership are equally important assets for improving the wellbeing of the local population.
 - 12 GP practices.²
 - Six leisure centres – 5 council operated and 1 operated by Ravenshead Parish Council. Note the table does not include private sector facilities.
 - Two accredited museums³ (Papplewick Pumping Station and Newstead Abbey). The unaccredited museums include Bestwood Winding Engine House; Burton Joyce Centre for Local History and Calverton Folk Museum.
 - Nine libraries⁴.
- No major sporting facilities have been developed in Gedling Borough since 1 April 2011.

Table 48: Number of local facilities

	Total	Arnold and Carlton	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce and Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Linby, Papplewick and Ravenshead	Woodborough
Community Centres	14	11	1	0	1	0	1	0
Leisure Centres	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Libraries	9	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
GP Practices	13	10	0	1	1	0	0	0
Museums	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

¹ [Link to Gedling's community centres webpage](#)

² Nottingham North and East Clinical Commissioning Group

³ [Link to a list of accredited museums](#)

⁴ [Link to a list of libraries across Nottinghamshire](#)

Community information

5.30. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor life expectancy at birth, residents' participation in sport and crime by type.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 12 & SA 2, 4 / LPD Policy & SA 4

- Life expectancy within the Borough is set out in Table 49. The information is available at the following website <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyestimatesallagesuk>.
- Residents' participation in sport in Gedling Borough is set out in Table 50 and Table 51. The data in Table 50 comes from the Active People Survey which ran from 2005 to 2016 and has now been superseded by the Active Lives Survey. The data in Table 51 comes from the Active Lives Survey and available at the following website <https://activelives.sportengland.org>.
- Table 52 shows the number of crimes in Gedling Borough has risen since 2015 and provided by Nottinghamshire Police.

Table 49: Life expectancy in Gedling Borough

	2010-12	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2018-20
Male	80.3	79.4	80.0	80.1	80.9	80.1
Female	82.9	83.6	83.2	83.0	82.9	83.1

Table 50: Adult (16+) participation in 3 x 30 minute sessions of moderate intensity activity per week in Gedling Borough

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Sport participation frequency	23.4%	26.8%	30.1%	24.1%	22.9%

Table 51: Adult (16+) level of activity per week (not including gardening) in Gedling Borough

	Inactive (<30 minutes per week)	Fairly Active (30-149 minutes per week)	Active (150+ minutes per week)	Adults taken part in sport or activity 2+ times in last 28 days
May 2016/17	28.9%	11.7%	59.4%	74.3%
May 2017/18	20.7%	13.6%	65.7%	81.3%
May 2018/19	25.1%	13.9%	61.0%	79.7%
May 2019/20	21.4%	13.2%	65.4%	81.9%
May 2020/21	24.5%	9.8%	65.7%	76.0%

Table 52: Number of crimes by type in Gedling Borough

	All crime	Burglary of a dwelling	Criminal damage	Robbery	Violence against the person
2015/16	3,663	Not available	680	40	1,132
2018/19	6,539	389	789	67	2,138
2019/20	6,584	370	822	62	2,265
2020/21	5,794	233	700	46	2,156

Transport

Transport – Planning data

- 5.31.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the percentage of planning permissions in accordance with LPD 57; the number of park and ride facilities granted; progress on the delivery of the Gedling Access Road and other schemes promoted in Infrastructure Delivery Plans; the number of major applications approved against County Highways advice; and the number of travel plans agreed.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 14, 15 / LPD Policy 57, 59, 60, 61

- Policy LPD 57 of the Part 2 Local Plan and the Parking Provision for Residential Developments SPD (2012) set out parking standards for developments in Gedling Borough. Parking provision relates to small and large scale developments and the requirement can be influenced by site specific considerations. Conformity with Policy LPD 57 is a planning consideration for all proposals in Gedling Borough.
- Zero planning permissions for major development have been granted contrary to advice from the highways Authority since 2011. Where objections from statutory bodies are received the Council takes due regard and technical matters would be satisfied by a planning condition upon granting permission.
- Zero park and ride facilities have been granted during the monitoring period.
- Progress made on the delivery of transport schemes promoted in Policy 15 of the Part 1 Local Plan and Policy LPD 60 of the Part 2 Local Plan is set out in Table 53.
- Two travel plan agreements were approved by Nottinghamshire County Council Highways in the Borough during the monitoring period.

Table 53: Progress on local transport schemes supported in Policy LPD 60

Transport Scheme	Type	Progress
A60 Larch Farm Crossroads Improvements	Road	The improvement scheme was completed on 20 September 2019.
A60 Leapool to Sherwood Express Busway	Road	The scheme was awarded funding from the Transforming Cities Fund in March 2020 and is currently under investigation. The County Council advise that if a feasible and affordable scheme can be identified then construction is expected to be completed by 2023/24 subject to completion of statutory procedures.
Gedling Access Road	Road	The Gedling Access Road project commenced construction in January 2020. The new road, which will become the A6211 Colliery Way, will open to traffic in March 2022 with all other works completed by May 2022.
A612 Daleside Road Improvement	Road	Nottingham City Council completed their works on their highway network. No works planned for this

(bus priority linked to City Southern Growth Corridor)		section as part of County Council's Transforming Cities programme.
A612 Colwick Loop Road (bus priority linked to City Southern Growth Corridor)	Road	The scheme was awarded funding from the Transforming Cities Fund which was granted funding approval in March 2020. The County Council have advised that the scheme is currently under investigation and if a feasible and affordable scheme can be identified then construction is expected to be completed by 2022/23 subject to completion of statutory procedures.
Fourth Trent Crossing	Road	No safeguarded scheme but work is being undertaken to consider the merits of a fourth crossing.
South Notts Rail Network (Netherfield to Gedling route)	Rail	The County Council is currently safeguarding a scheme for possible construction during the third Local Transport Plan for Nottinghamshire, 2011-2026. This scheme does not however feature in the LTP3 implementation programme for 20120/21.
Minerals Railway "Robin Hood Line" (near Bestwood Village) to Calverton	Rail	The County Council has acquired the former railway line for a possible multi user trail i.e. cycling and walking. The scheme is not however included in a construction programme and is being considered for future implementation within the Local Transport Plan period up to 2026.

Transport Usage

5.32. Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the proportion of households with hourly or better daytime bus services to local centres; the number of cycling trips, the number of public transport trips, traffic growth, travel to work and railway station usage.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 14 & SA 11 / LPD Policy & SA 12

- The latest traffic growth in Gedling Borough by cars and cycling is shown in Table 54 and provided by from Nottinghamshire County Council Highways. Data for the number of individual journeys is not available. The year 2020 saw a huge increase of 'leisure counters' during the first lockdown during the covid-19 pandemic, ie sites with higher number of cyclists at the weekend than on a weekday, which has influenced the data for 2020/21.
- Table 55 provides estimated railway station usage in Gedling Borough which shows reduced station usage due to the covid-19 pandemic during 2020/21. The information is available at the following website <https://dataportal.orr.gov.uk/statistics/usage/estimates-of-station-usage>.
- The main mode of public transport in Gedling Borough is buses. Table 56 sets out the number of bus boardings registered for each service operator. (Data should be treated as indicative as recording depends on the operator).

- In 2011, the proportion of residents who travel to work by bus (9.2%), was lower than 2001 (15%). However, the 2011 level remains approximately twice the county and national average⁵.
- The percentage of households within 800 meters/10 minutes' walk of a bus stop with an hourly or better daytime bus service (weekdays 0600-1800) in Gedling Borough is 95%. The information is based on February 2019 provided from Nottinghamshire County Council Performance, Intelligence and Policy.

Table 54: Percentage (compared to 2010 baseline) of cycling and car traffic growth in Gedling Borough since 2010

	Car traffic (%)	Cycling (%)
2010	Baseline	Baseline
2011	-0.1%	+7.6%
2012	-2.6%	-0.2%
2013	-0.7%	+5.8%
2014	+3.1%	+11.2%
2015	+2.8%	+13.1%
2016	+3.0%	+11.9%
2017	+4.3%	+8.4%
2018	+3.0%	+12.3%
2019	+3.6%	+4.4%
2020	No data available yet	+45.7%

Table 55: Estimates of station usage (entries and exits) at railway stations in Gedling Borough since 2011

	Burton Joyce	Carlton	Netherfield	Newstead
2011/12	6,786	22,372	7,410	34,750
2012/13	6,928	21,410	6,682	30,872
2013/14	5,302	20,298	5,382	28,624
2014/15	5,372	25,168	6,050	33,938
2015/16	8,228	36,344	6,544	31,932
2016/17	11,542	46,578	7,742	35,868
2017/18	16,268	54,282	8,644	41,796
2018/19	16,084	54,632	9,150	40,288
2019/20	15,330	57,552	8,292	44,200
2020/21	1,826	12,254	1,210	8,570

Table 56: Bus boardings in Gedling Borough by operator

Bus Operator	Bus boardings 2020/21
Nottingham City Transport	1,838,000
Trent Barton	150,598
Stagecoach East Midlands	36,280
Nottinghamshire County Council Fleet Service	1,578
Ravenshead Community Transport	N/A

⁵ UK Census Data

Infrastructure and Developer Contributions

Infrastructure Delivery

- 5.33.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the implementation of individual schemes in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Part 2 Local Plans; that Authority Monitoring reports will be produced and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan periodically updated.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 18

- Gedling Borough Council updates the Authority Monitoring Report annually reporting on the monitoring indicators of the Part 1 and Part 2 Local Plans policies and the Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan is updated at each stage of local plan preparation and was last updated to support the Part 2 Local Plan.
- Given the range and number of projects referred to in the Infrastructure Delivery Plans it would be impractical to report on them in detail as part of the Authority Monitoring Report. However the Council does periodically review the status of individual schemes and information held on individual schemes can be provided on request.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 contributions

- 5.34.** Appendix 1 sets out that the Council will monitor the adoption of a CIL charging schedule and Section 106/ CIL funding.

Monitoring Indicators: ACS Policy 19

- Gedling Borough Council adopted the CIL charging schedule on 16 October 2015, which is based on a £/sqm calculation based on the use and location of proposed development.
- The Infrastructure Funding Statement published December 2021 identifies the Council's priorities for future CIL funding. These include the Gedling Access Road, Gedling Country Park Visitor Centre, secondary school contributions related to the Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and the Top Wighay Farm strategic sites and Gedling Colliery Country Park Visitor Centre. The Infrastructure Funding Statement is available on the Council's website www.gedling.gov.uk/cil. Table 57 sets out the key figures relating to CIL receipts.
- The Planning White Paper proposes significant changes to the current Planning system and many of the changes detailed within this document will directly and indirectly impact on the way that Local Authorities implement the Community Infrastructure Levy. As such, we have concluded that now would not be an appropriate time to be undertaking a review of our existing CIL charging schedule, given further changes to legislation which are expected in the future.
- The Council annually reports its Section 106 contributions via the Infrastructure Funding Statement and full details are available on the

Council's website www.gedling.gov.uk/cil. Table 58 sets out the key figures relating to Section 106 contributions.

Table 57: Summary of Community Infrastructure Levy Contributions

Cumulative CIL position from 16 October 2015 to 31 March 2021	Amount (£)
Total CIL receipts	£2,107,243
Total receipts retained as at 31 March 2021	£1,671,994

Table 58: Summary of Section 106 contributions

Section 106 position as of 31 March 2021	Capital amount (£)	Revenue amount (£)
Contributions received in 2020/21	£639,795	£43,232
Contributions spent on projects in 2020/21	£98,014	£29,755
Total contributions remaining	£2,381,938	£163,831

Appendix 1 – Monitoring Indicators

This appendix list out the indicators and targets for each planning topic.

ACS = Aligned Core Strategy
 ACSSA = Aligned Core Strategy Sustainability Framework
 LPD = Local Planning Document
 LPDSA = Local Planning Document Sustainability Framework

The final column of the table refers to the source of the monitoring indicators for example LPD1 refers to Policy LPD1 of the Local Planning Document.

Climate Change, Flood Risk and Water Management

Indicator	Target	Source
Renewable energy – by type (wind turbines and other renewable energy schemes) and amount of installed capacity	No target	LPD1; LPD2; LPDSA10; LPDSA11; ACSSA9; ACSSA10
Energy per meter – by type	No target	LPDSA10; LPDSA11; ACSSA9; ACSSA10
Energy consumed – by type	No target	LPDSA10; LPDSA11; ACSSA9; ACSSA10
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita total	No target	LPDSA10; LPDSA11; ACSSA9; ACSSA10
Department of Energy & Climate Change's 'Carbon dioxide emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities'	To reduce per capita CO2 emissions and increase renewable power generation	ACS1
Area of land and number of households in Flood Zones 2 or 3 and without flood protection measures	No target	LPDSA8; LPDSA9; ACSSA8

Indicator	Target	Source
Number of planning applications in flood risk areas approved against Environment Agency advice / Number of permissions in flood risk areas implemented against Environment Agency advice	Zero	LPD3; ACS1; LPDSA8; LPDSA9; ACSSA8
Number of planning applications approved against the Environment Agency advice on water quality	Zero	LPD5; LPDSA8; LPDSA9; ACSSA8
Number of planning applications approved against the Environment Agency advice on aquifer	Zero	LPD6; ACSSA8
Number of planning applications approved against the advice of the Lead Local Flood Authority	Zero	LPD4; LPDSA8; LPDSA9
Number of developments incorporating SUDS	LPD = No target. ACS = Increase the number of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	LPD4; ACS1; LPDSA8; LPDSA9
New waste management facilities – by type	No target	LPDSA10; LPDSA11; ACSSA9; ACSSA10

Environmental Protection

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Number of planning applications approved against the advice of Gedling Borough Council's Public Protection (Scientific) Officer	Zero	LPD7; LPD10
Number of planning applications approved against the advice of the Coal Authority	Zero	LPD8
Number of planning applications approved against the advice of the Health and Safety Executive	Zero	LPD9
Development to accord with the requirements of the Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation guidance	Zero	LPD11
Air Quality Management	No Target	LPDSA8; LPDSA9

Green Belt

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Percentage of planning permissions granted against policy (increase in floor space over 50%)	Zero	LPD13; LPD14
Status of each area of Safeguarded Land and the reason why, if any, planning permission has been granted	No target	LPD16
Number of homes granted planning permission for rural workers	No target	LPD17
Production of part 2 Local Plan	Green Belt release in line with the needs set out in the Aligned Core Strategies	ACS3
Location and area of land removed from Green Belt	Green Belt release in line with the needs set out in the Aligned Core Strategies	ACS3

Natural Environment

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Net change in Site Special Scientific Interest	No net loss	LPD18; LPDSA6; LPDSA7
Number of SSSIs in a favourable condition	Improve management of biodiversity sites	ACS17
Number, area and net change of Local Nature Reserves	No net loss	LPD18; ACSSA6; ACSSA7; LPDSA6; LPDSA7
Number of Local Nature Reserves with a management plan in place	Increase in quality of open spaces & improve management of biodiversity sites	ACS16; ACS17
Number, area and net change in Local Wildlife Sites (formerly SINCs)	LPD = No net loss. ACS = Retain areas of biodiversity importance.	LPD18; ACS17; ACSSA6; ACSSA7; LPDSA6; LPDSA7

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
The number and percentage of Local Wildlife Sites with positive conservation management (using Single Data List Indicator 160)	LPD = Increase in percentage. ACS = Increase in quality of open spaces & improve management of biodiversity sites	LPD18; ACS16; ACS17; LPDSA6; LPDSA7
Net change in Local Geological Sites	No net loss	LPD18; LPDSA6; LPDSA7
Woodland area	No target	ACSSA6; ACSSA7
Number of planning permissions granted that result in loss of Ancient Woodland	Zero	LPD18
Net change in woodland and ancient woodland	No target	LPDSA6; LPDSA7
Losses and gains in priority habitat	No net loss	LPD18
Progress on designation and if designated what condition it is in (Special Protection Area)	Designation of and thereafter maintain or improve condition of Special Protection Area.	ACS17

Open Space and Recreational Facilities

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
To be set locally (GI assets)	Increase the percentage of population with access to GI assets.	ACS16
Net change in certain types of open space/ area of new open space	No net loss	LPD20; LPDSA2; ACSSA6; ACSSA7; LPDSA6; LPDSA7
Amount of greenfield land lost to housing and other uses / Greenfield loss of new development (ha) in line with the ACS	No target	LPDSA6; LPDSA7; ACSSA6; ACSSA7
Open space managed to green flag award standard	Increase in quality of open spaces	ACS16; ACSSA3
New open space committed from s106 agreements	Increase in open space	LPD21
Number of s106 contributions related to open space	Increase quality of open spaces	ACS16

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Net change in local green space	No net loss	LPD22; LPDSA2; LPDSA6; LPDSA7
Number of planning permissions for new tourist accommodation	No target	LPD24
Net change in country parks	No target	LPDSA2; LPDSA6; LPDSA7

Historic Environment

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Number of conservation area appraisals	LPD = Increase the number of conservation area appraisals. ACS = Increase quality of open spaces.	ACS11;
Number of and area of heritage assets conservation areas and Parks and Gardens	No target	LPDSA3; ACSSA6; ACSSA7
Number of heritage assets – Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments	No target	LPDSA3; ACSSA6; ACSSA7
Number of planning applications approved against Historic England advice (generally, historic parks and gardens and scheduled monuments)	Zero	LPD26; LPD29; LPD30; LPDSA3
Number and percentage of heritage assets (listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and scheduled monuments) on Heritage at Risk Register	LPD = Zero. ACS = Decrease number of heritage assets at risk	LPD26; LPD27; LPD28; LPD29; LPD30; ACS11; LPDSA3; ACSSA6; ACSSA7
No of s106 obligations to manage and conserve heritage assets	Increase	LPD26
Number of Locally Important Heritage Assets	No loss	LPD31; LPDSA3
Number and percentage of Locally Important Heritage Assets at risk	Zero	LPD31; LPDSA3

Design

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Indicators to be set locally by each Council	Improve the standards of design	ACS10
Density of new development	Burton Joyce, Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough = no less than 20 dwellings per hectare. Bestwood Village, Calverton and Newstead = no less than 25 dwellings per hectare	LPD33
Number of homes built on residential garden land	No target	LPD34

Homes

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Progress on the delivery of the sites allocated (housing)	All sites delivered by 2028. Plus LPD64 only = (The Council will closely monitor progress on all allocated sites to identify any significant slippage or risk of no delivery and should this occur the Council will consider whether this warrants an early review of the Local Plan)	LPD64; LPD65; LPD66; LPD67; LPD68; LPD69; LPD70
Net additional homes	7,250 in Gedling	ACS2
Council supply of ready to develop housing sites	5 year (with additional buffer of 5% or 20% as appropriate)	ACS2

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
	supply of deliverable housing sites	
Planning permissions of strategic allocations	5 year (with additional buffer of 5% or 20% as appropriate) supply of deliverable housing sites	ACS2
Preparation of part 2 Local Plans to meet objective of the Aligned Core Strategies	5 year (with additional buffer of 5% or 20% as appropriate) supply of deliverable housing sites	ACS2
Progress towards an allocation in part 2 Local Plans of Supplementary Planning Document	Delivery of Gedling Colliery/ Chase Farm	ACS7
Completion of site (Gedling Colliery) or certain elements of it (e.g. sqm of offices developed)	Delivery of Gedling Colliery/ Chase Farm	ACS7
Number of affordable housing delivered and commuted sums	1,450 affordable provision	LPD36
Affordable housing completions by Social Rent, Intermediate Housing, Affordable Rent	Provision of affordable housing – 1,450 in Gedling	ACS8
Type, size and tenure of new housing development/ completions	LPD = No target. ACS = Maintain an appropriate mix of house type, size and tenure	LPD37; ACS 8
Housing completions – affordable homes, dwelling types, density, location	No target	LPDSA1
Number of housing completions	No target	LPDSA1
Number of housing completions – affordable	No target	LPDSA1
Number of housing completions by dwelling type, size and density	No target	LPDSA1
Number and area of housing completions on previously developed land	No target	LPDSA1
Number of vacant dwellings – by type	No target	LPDSA1

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
% of households with access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling within 30 minutes travel time with no more than a 400m walk to a stop	Improve accessibility from residential development to key community facilities and services	ACS12; ACSSA9;
Number of new homes with access to key community facilities and services – by walking, cycling and public transport	No target	LPDSA12
Number of pitches delivered (gypsy and travellers)	Three additional pitches provided by March 2019	LPD38
Number of plots/pitches allocated and granted planning permission for gypsy and traveller communities. Total number implemented.	Meet the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	ACS9; LPDSA1; ACSSA1
Number of planning permissions for specialist accommodation	No target	LPD39
New housing development on windfall sites	No target	LPD40
Number of planning permissions for live work units	No target	LPD41
Delivery of self-build and custom homes	No target	LPD42
Population – by group	No target	LPDSA1; ACSSA1
Average house prices	No target	LPDSA1; ACSSA1
Number of empty homes	No target	LPDSA1
Number of homelessness acceptances	No target	LPDSA1; ASCSA1

Employment

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Progress on the delivery of the sites allocated (employment)	All sites delivered by 2028.	LPD71
Planning permissions (strategic sites)	Delivery of strategic sites in the Aligned Core Strategy	ACS4
Supply of employment land – by type	No target	LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Overall number of jobs in the plan area	Strengthen and diversify the economy and create 27,900 new jobs (Greater Nottingham)	ACS4
Net addition in new office floor space	Develop 23,000 sq m of office space in Gedling Borough	ACS4; LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15
Available supply and net change in supply of industrial and warehouse	Maintain a minimum amount of industrial and warehouse supply of 33.5 hectares (Greater Nottingham)	ACS4
Net addition in new industrial and warehouse development	Develop 10 hectares in Gedling Borough	ACS4; LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15
% of the working age population with NVQ level 2 or above / skills level of the working age population/ qualifications by type	Improve skill levels of the working age population	ACS4; LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15; ACSSA12; ACSSA13; ACSSA14
Area of employment land lost to residential and other uses above (0.1 ha threshold)	No target	LPD44; LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15; ACSSA12; ACSSA13; ACSSA14
New industrial and warehouse floor space taken up on non-allocated sites over 1,000 sq m or 1 hectare threshold	No target	LPD45
Number of planning permissions granted for rural employment/business development	No target	LPD47
Percentage of developments over 10 or more dwellings, 0.5 ha of employment land or those creating more than 15 jobs securing Local Labour Agreement	No target	LPD48
Employment supply	No target	LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15
Employment and unemployment rate	No target	LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15; ACSSA12; ACSSA13; ACSSA14
Earnings – by type	No target	ACSSA12; ACSSA13; ACSSA14
Employment profile – by type	No target	ACSSA12; ACSSA13; ACSSA14

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Area of new floor space and land by type and location	No target	ACSSA12; ACSSA13; ACSSA14
Type and area of employment land availability (ha)	No target	ACSSA12; ACSSA13; ACSSA14

Retail and Community Facilities

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Planning permissions for retail and other town centre use development	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area	ACS6; LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15
New retail development	No target	LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15
Assessment retail need (from Needs Study)	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area	ACS6
Centre health checks	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area	ACS6
Amount of new B1 office floor space created in town centres	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area	ACS6
Amount of retail floor space approved outside of defined centres	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area	ACS6
Percentage of frontages for individual uses/ diversity of uses in centres	No target	LPD50; LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15
Proportion of vacant units	No target	LPDSA13; LPDSA14; LPDSA15
Number of planning permissions granted (upper floors)	None	LPD51
Number of planning applications for A1 uses 500 sq metres or more with an Impact Assessment	100%	LPD52
Life expectancy at birth	Improvements in health	ACS12; ACSSA2

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Number of major sporting facilities developed	Increase in provision of major sporting facilities	ACS13
Residents participation in sport	No target	ACSSA2
Crime – by type	No target	LPDSA4; ACSSA4
Number of community centres, GP practices, health facilities leisure centres, museums and libraries	No target	LPDSA2; LPDSA5; ACSSA2; ACSSA5; ACSSA3

Transport

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Percentage of planning permissions in accordance with the policy	No target	LPD57
Number of park and ride facilities granted	No target	LPD59
Progress on the delivery of transport schemes promoted in the policy (LPD60)	All schemes delivered by 2028. In particular, the Council will closely monitor progress on the Gedling Access Road to identify any significant slippage or risk of no delivery and a decision made as to whether this warrants an early review of the Local Plan by December 2018.	LPD60
Number of major planning applications approved against Highway advice on road safety matters	Zero	LPD61
Proportion of households with hourly or better daytime bus service to town, district or city centre	Increase modal shift towards public transport, walking and cycling	ACS14; ACSSA11
Number of public transport trips	Increase modal shift towards public transport, walking and cycling	ACS14; ACSSA11

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Plan area wide traffic growth	Increase modal shift towards public transport, walking and cycling	ACS14; ACSSA11; LPDSA12
Number of cycling trips	Increase modal shift towards public transport, walking and cycling	ACS14; ACSSA11; LPDSA12
Number of travel plans agreed	Increase in the number of developments supported by travel plans	ACS14
Railway station usage	No target	ACSSA11
Travel to work	No target	LPDSA12
Implementation of individual schemes as in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (ACS 15)	Delivery of projects promoted in the policy (Gedling Access Road in Gedling)	ACS15

Infrastructure and Developer Contributions

Indicator	Target	ACS/ LPD Policy or SA Framework
Implementation of individual schemes as in Infrastructure Delivery Plan and in Part 2 Local Plans	Delivery of infrastructure identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Part 2 Local Plans	ACS18
Authority Monitoring Reports and the periodic updates to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Delivery of infrastructure identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Part 2 Local Plans	ACS18
Adopt Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule	Introduction of Community Infrastructure Levy	ACS19
Authority report on s106 contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy funding	Ensure appropriate developer contributions to infrastructure.	ACS19

There are no indicators for the following policies: ACS A; ACS5; LPD12; LPD15; LPD19; LPD23; LPD25; LPD32; LPD35; LPD43; LPD46; LPD49; LPD53; LPD54; LPD55; LPD56; LPD58; LPD62 and LPD63.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Residents' Satisfaction Survey Results 2021

Date: 27 January 2022

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected

All wards

Purpose

To give feedback to Members on the results of the Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2021 and to ask Cabinet to support recommendations arising from this.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision

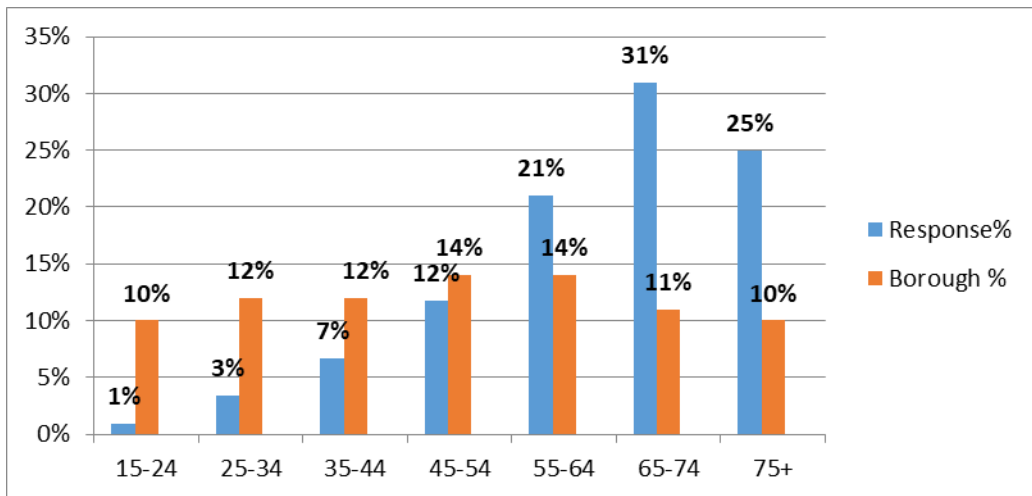
Recommendations

Cabinet is recommended to:

- a) Note the results of the Residents' Satisfaction Survey; and
- b) Approve the action plan to ensure that the use of survey data is optimised to inform the development of our services in the future, to include the following:
 - To develop a programme of further public consultation to support the development of the Gedling Plan 2023-27;
 - To inform the development of service plans for 2022/23;
 - To consider potential service improvements or amendments for consideration as part of the current and future budget process;
 - To review our communication with residents to ensure they are effectively informed about our service provision.

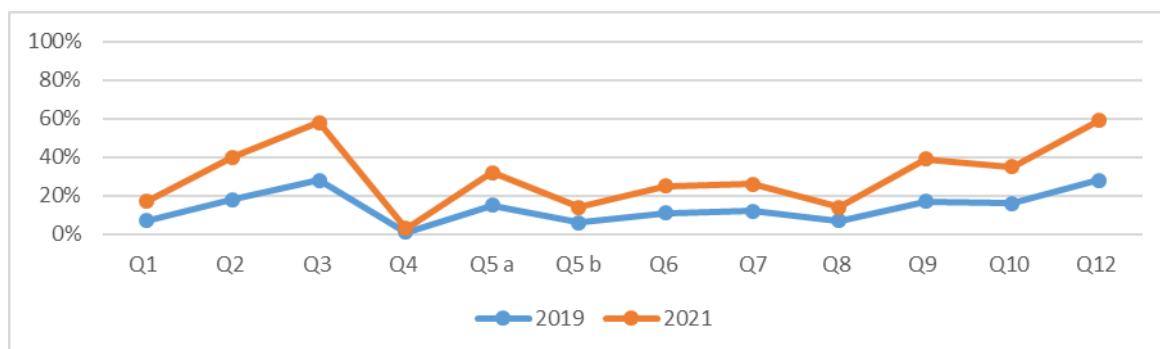
1 Background

- 1.1 On 20 May 2021, Cabinet approved the programme of activities for the Gedling Conversation including the Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2021. It was proposed that the consultation results be used to inform future service planning.
- 1.2 The data received from the Residents' Satisfaction Survey is important for:
 - developing our strategies and understanding of what our residents think and need; and
 - identifying any areas where there might be a need for further improvement whilst acknowledging the budget limitations that the Council faces.
- 1.3 The Residents' Satisfaction Survey was conducted from August to mid-September 2021. This survey is conducted every two years.
- 1.4 A paper copy of the satisfaction survey was delivered to every household in the borough. It was also available to be completed online and publicised extensively through social media including our own "Keep Me Posted".
- 1.5 The survey had a very good response rate of 3,061 responses. This represents about 6% of households, which is a good result for this type of consultation. 2,186 (71%) replies were postal and 875 (29%) were online. In 2019 we received 3,750 replies to the Satisfaction Survey which represented 7% of all households, of which 36% were completed online.
- 1.6 The profile of the survey respondents is detailed in Appendix A and in the main is fairly proportionate to the profile of the borough. As with the 2019 survey, the age profile of respondents, on the other hand, shows that the sample is skewed towards the older population. For ages 55-75+ years old the group of respondents is overrepresented, the 45-55 years old category closely reflects the profile of the Borough and ages 15-44 years remain underrepresented.



- 1.7 This skew towards a higher proportion of older people completing the survey could potentially have a disproportionate impact on the perceptions reflected in the results. However, some analysis of responses related to the services which are most important to people has been completed by age category to determine if any impact is significant. The results are detailed in Appendix B and show that what residents are telling us about what is important does not actually seem to be greatly affected by the age of the respondents. There is some minor variation in the detailed order of the priority services but mainly what appears at the top, middle and bottom of the list is very similar regardless of age.
- 1.8 The profile of the respondents in 2021 seems fairly similar to the profile of the borough in terms of gender. The profile of the respondents in terms of ethnicity is overrepresented by the white British group and underrepresented by the other white and BME groups by 4%, when compared to the borough's profile. The profile of respondent data will be used to inform the future consultation processes.
- 1.9 The results of Satisfaction Survey indicate that the overall satisfaction with the Council and its services is lower when compared to the Satisfaction Survey results in 2019. However, this should be considered both in the context of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the wider public service provision since 2019, and that the services covered by the survey are not restricted to only those services provided by Gedling Borough Council. The period of the survey may also be influenced by the prevailing national economic picture e.g. the increasing cost of living, reductions in universal credit and changes to the state pension triple lock, against a backdrop of above inflation council tax increases in upper tier authorities to fund social care provision. It is not possible for a consultation process of this scale to obtain qualitative or explanatory data to enable the reasons for the reduced satisfaction level to be identified but this data can inform further targeted consultation for development of the future Gedling Plan.

- 1.10 Analysis also shows that the level of the 'middle ground answers' ('neither satisfied nor dissatisfied') is higher in 2021 than in 2019 for most of the core questions. The lower satisfaction levels in 2021 do not necessarily mean that a substantially higher level of dissatisfaction was expressed but there may also have been travel to the 'middle ground' responses as shown in this graph.



Analysis of this shift to the “middle ground” using five core questions indicates that that the drop in overall satisfaction levels is due at least in part to this movement. The overall responses, including the ‘middle ground’ responses, to the five key indicators is set out below:

Key Indicator	2021 Response	2019 Response
Satisfaction with the local area	85%	89%
Satisfaction with the way the Council runs things	80%	86%
Feeling Informed	90%	94%
Responsiveness of the Council	69%	75%
Perceived value for money	71%	79%

- 1.11 Although the dip is disappointing, this data is extremely valuable to enable the Council to now better focus its valuable resources both in terms of service planning for next year and also to inform further consultation that will allow us to effectively consult in 2022 on the formulation of the 2023-27 Gedling Plan. These actions are reflected in the proposals and recommendations of this report. This consultation will help the Council to look behind the numbers. For example, as set out in paragraph 1.14, three of the top five services most in need of improvement are not functions of the borough council i.e. maintenance of roads is a Notts County Council function, tackling crime is a Police function and Health Services are an NHS function. We need to understand if the satisfaction levels with the Council is being affected by perceived lower performance in service areas that are not its responsibility.
- 1.12 The Satisfaction Survey 2021 contains questions relating to what is important to our residents in their local area. One question asked respondents to select from

16 available options, the five **most important** things to them in their local area. The top choices are:

- Health services **(NHS)**
- Maintaining roads and pavements **(Notts County Council)**
- Refuse collection **(Gedling Borough Council)**
- Keeping the place clean (fly tipping, graffiti) **(Gedling Borough Council)**
- Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour **(Police/Gedling Borough Council)**

1.13 The next question asked the respondents to choose from the same set of 16 options, five things in their local area that are **least important** to them. The top choices are:

- Providing community and local events **(Gedling Borough Council)**
- Helping people get a job **(Gedling Borough Council)**
- Services and activities for children and young people (youth groups and projects) **(Gedling Borough Council /Notts County Council)**
- Leisure Centres and sports facilities **(Gedling Borough Council)**
- Local schools and education **(Notts County Council)**

1.14 The same set of 16 options was used to ask the respondents to select five things that are most in **need of improvement**. The top choices selected are:

- Maintaining roads and pavements **(Notts County Council)**
- Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour **(Police/Gedling Borough Council)**
- Keeping the place clean **(Gedling Borough Council)**
- Health services **(NHS)**
- Revitalising local shopping areas **(Gedling Borough Council)**

1.15 Respondents were also asked to select their top three descriptions of the Council from a list of nine attributes. The top three most selected attributes are:

- Accessible
- Responsive
- Professional.

1.16 For the first time additional questions were asked in the survey relating to the Covid-19 pandemic. Of the respondents, 42% said that this had, to some degree, affected them in a negative way in terms of their mental health.

The top three services that the respondents would like to see prioritised to

support the future recovery in the borough as we emerge from the pandemic are:

- tackling anti-social behaviour
- mental health and wellbeing related services
- revitalising local high street and local shopping areas

1.17 The survey also allows analysis of the perceptions of residents in different parts of the borough. In terms of how satisfied people are with the Council generally, the overall satisfaction levels are:

highest in:

- Woodthorpe, North Arnold, Redhill, Daybrook and Arnold South.

lowest in:

- Calverton, Woodborough, Burton Joyce, Netherfield and Colwick and Bestwood Village.

For the same question rural wards on average show lower satisfaction level (56%) when compared with the urban wards (61%).¹

2 Proposal

2.1 The data in the survey provides valuable information to help us understand what our residents think and need, to inform the development of our future plans and help to secure service improvement and it is proposed that the results summarised in Section 1 of the report be noted.

2.2 It is also proposed that the following action plan be approved to ensure that the use of survey data is optimised to inform the development of our services in the future, to include the following:

- To develop a programme of further public consultation to support the development of the Gedling Plan 2023-2027;
- To consider potential service improvements or amendments for consideration as part of the current or future budget process;
- To inform the development of service plans for 2022/23;

¹ **Rural wards:** Bestwood St Albans, Calverton, Newstead Abbey, Trent Valley, Dumbles ; **Urban wards:** Carlton, Carlton Hill, Cavendish, Colwick, Coppice, Daybrook, Ernehale, Gedling, Netherfield, Phoenix, Plains, Porchester, Redhill, Woodthorpe

- To review our communication with residents to ensure they are effectively informed about service provision. This strand of work is yet to be developed but could provide our residents with further information, for example about:
 - how the Council provides good value for money;
 - how we respond to concerns raised by local residents;
 - Clarity on which organisation has primary responsibility for the delivery of public services (particularly where problems are identified for service delivery that is not our responsibility).

Work already underway, and which as such is not put forward as a new proposal, is to carry out a more detailed and rigorous analysis of complaints and compliments received and which are reported to Senior Leadership Team on a quarterly basis. The aim of this work is to identify areas of commonality that may be better addressed to help improve services and residents' perceptions of contact with the Council.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Not to note the feedback on the Gedling Satisfaction Survey or to use the data collected from the survey to inform our business planning processes.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 None directly arising from this report.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 None directly arising from this report.

6 Equality Implications

- 6.1 As in the previous years' surveys the profile of the respondents to the Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2021 was overrepresented by the older age groups and slightly underrepresented by the ethnic minority groups, when compared to the borough's demographics. In terms of age, the analysis of the questions suggests that age does not materially affect the responses in terms of their general prioritisation; so, much of what seems to be important for older people is broadly similar to what is important for younger people.
- 6.2 In order to mitigate this potential overrepresentation by the older age groups, as Cabinet will be aware, a separate consultation exercise to seek the views of young people, led by the Portfolio Holder for Young People and Equalities, has been conducted and the outcome from these exercises will also contribute to our business planning processes.

- 6.3 This profile of responder data detailed at Appendix A will inform the development of the future public consultation processes.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 Printing and distributing 45,000 copies of the survey will have some carbon production impact or environmental sustainability implication but at the same time this method offers the local residents an equal opportunity to complete the survey and does still appear to be the preferred method of responding

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix A – Profile of responders

Appendix B – Top 5 Most Important Public Services Analysed by Age

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 Satisfaction Survey Results

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To use Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2021 results in order to develop the council's business plans in order to align our activity with the views of our residents.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by the Chief Financial Officer

Date: 19 January 2022

Approved by the Monitoring

Date: 19 January 2022

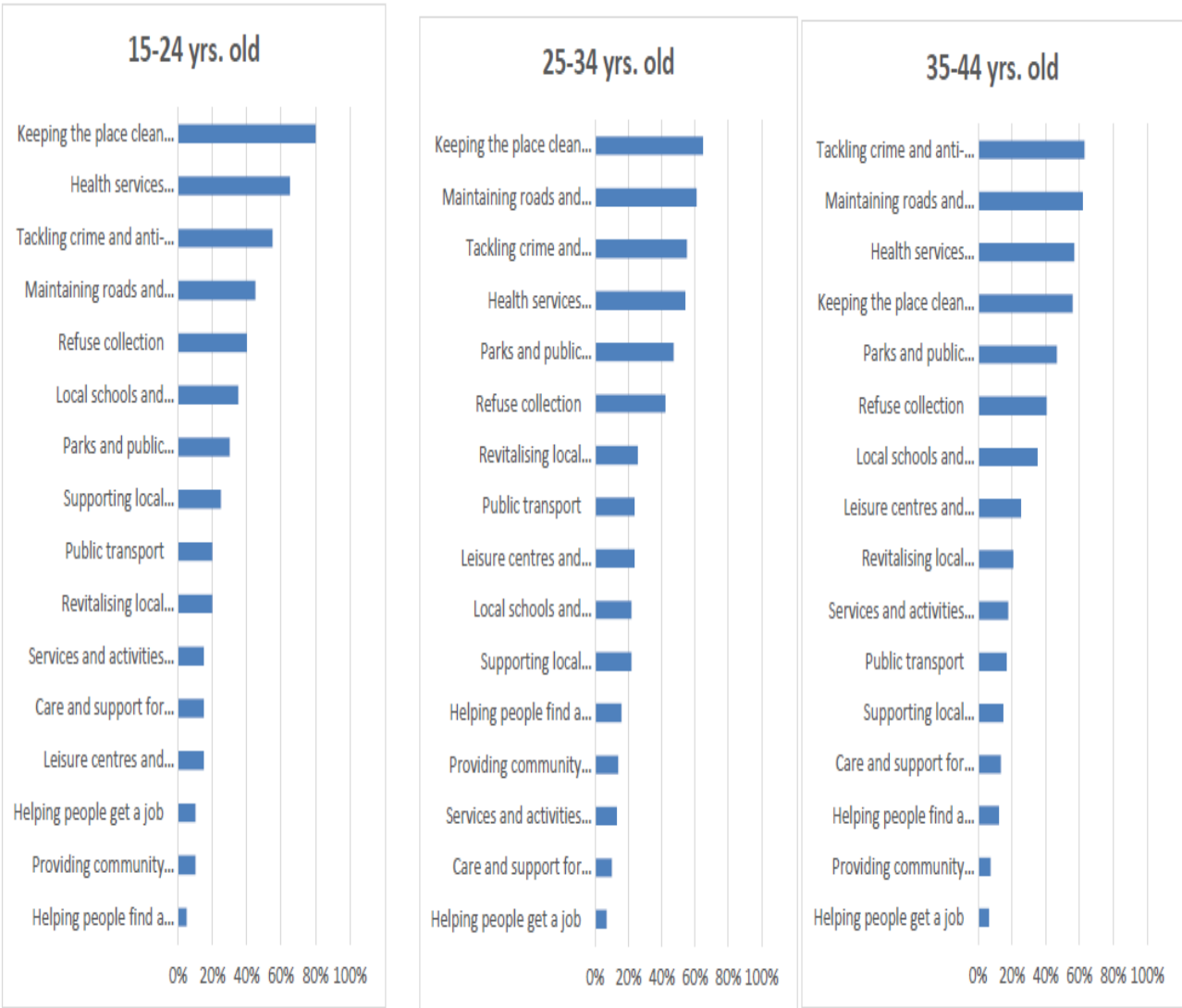
Residents' Survey 2021 - Profile of Responders

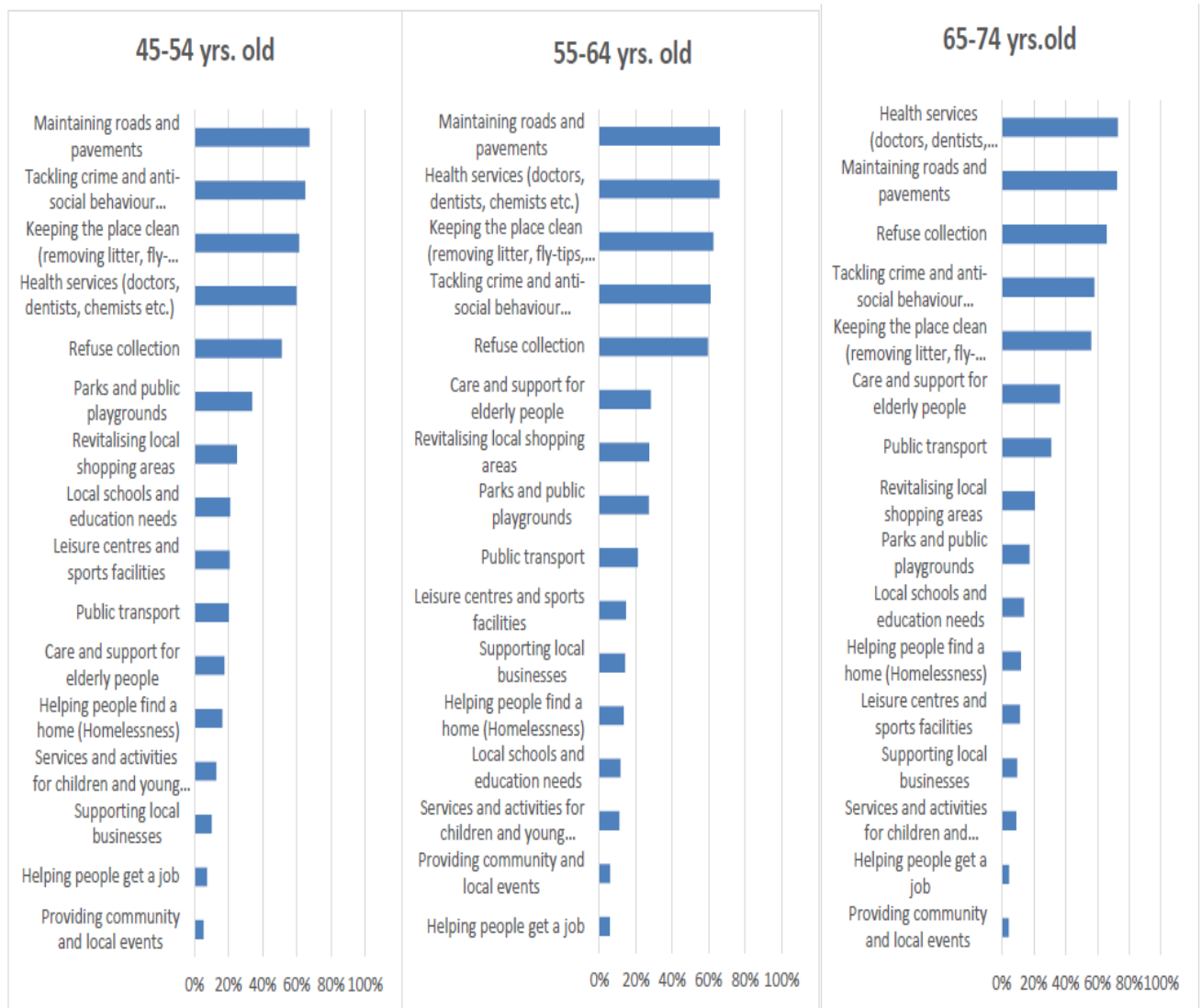
Summary comparison table of the profile of responders to the Resident Survey 2021 against statistics for the whole of Gedling Borough Council						
		GBC Resident Survey responders		Difference in Survey responders vs. whole of GBC	Whole of Gedling Borough Council	
		%	Number of people		%	Number of people
1	Sex					
	Male	42.0%	1,289	↓ 6.7%	48.7%	57,550
	Female	55.0%	1,679	↑ 3.7%	51.3%	60,689
	Prefer not to say/other/non-conforming	2.0%	59	↑ 2.0%	0.0%	0
2	Gender Reassignment					
	Gender reassignment (male & female)	1.0%	6		No data	
3	Sexual Orientation					
	Straight/Heterosexual	96.0%	2,776		No data	
	Gay/Lesbian	2.0%	66		No data	
	Bisexual	1.5%	30		No data	
	Other sexual orientation	0.5%	14		No data	
4	Age groups					
	15 - 24	1.0%	21	↓ 8.7%	9.7%	11,526
	25 - 34	3.0%	102	↓ 9.4%	12.4%	14,618
	35 - 44	7.0%	203	↓ 5.4%	12.4%	14,716
	45 - 54	12.0%	356	↓ 2.1%	14.1%	16,690
	55 - 64	21.0%	649	↑ 7.5%	13.5%	15,945
	65 - 74	31.0%	929	↑ 19.6%	11.4%	13,528
	75+	25.0%	768	↑ 15.3%	9.7%	11,428
5	Ethnicity					
	White British	94.0%	2,815	↑ 3.7%	90.3%	102,551
	White Irish	1.0%	40	↑ 0.2%	0.8%	891

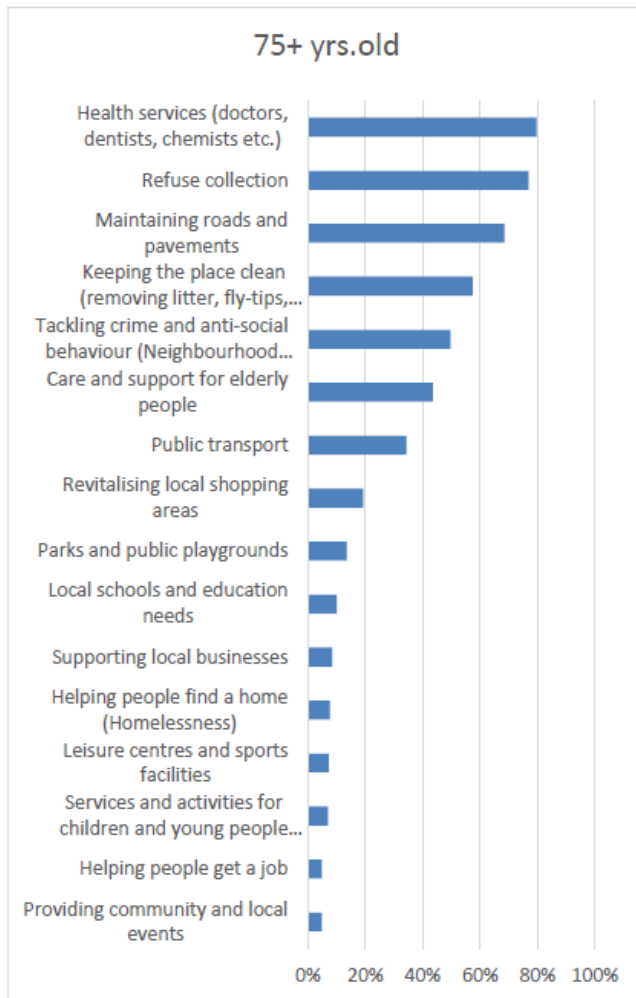
	White Other	2.0%	59	↑ 0.1%	1.9%	2,182
	Black or Black British, Caribbean	1.0%	20	= 0.0%	1.0%	1,118
	Black or Black British, African	0.0%	6	↓ 0.3%	0.3%	370
	Asian or Asian British, Indian	0.0%	12	↓ 1.2%	1.2%	1,366
	Asian or Asian British, Pakistani	0.0%	10	↓ 0.9%	0.9%	962
	Asian or Asian British, Bangladeshi	0.0%	1	↓ 0.1%	0.1%	67
	Mixed, White and Black, Caribbean	0.0%	1	↓ 1.3%	1.3%	1,500
	Mixed, White and Black, African	0.0%	3	↓ 0.2%	0.2%	240
	Mixed, White and Asian	0.0%	10	↓ 0.5%	0.5%	521
	Chinese	0.0%	2	↓ 0.4%	0.4%	411
	Gypsy/Traveller	0.0%	2	= 0.0%	0.0%	32
	Other mixed ethnic groups	1.0%	22	↑ 0.2%	0.8%	795
6	Religion					
	Christian	63.0%	1,896	↑ 5.9%	57.1%	64,830
	Buddhist	0.0%	14	↓ 0.3%	0.3%	308
	Hindu	0.0%	7	↓ 0.5%	0.5%	531
	Jewish	0.0%	6	↓ 0.1%	0.1%	92
	Muslim	0.0%	14	↓ 1.4%	1.4%	1,535
	Sikh	0.0%	5	↓ 0.6%	0.6%	724
	Other religion	1.0%	44	↑ 0.7%	0.3%	381
	No religion	34.0%	1,005	↑ 1.3%	32.7%	37,123
	Religion not stated	No data		□	7.1%	8,019
7	Long-term activity-limiting illness or disability					
	Yes	24.0%	732	↑ 4.7%	19.3%	21,956
	No	76.0%	2,275	↓ 4.7%	80.7%	91,587

Note: It is not possible to compare all categories relating to gender in the survey to the borough's profile. The Census 2011 is still used for the borough's profile and this set of data does not include categories, such as transgender, gender variant/non-conforming etc.

Top 5 Most Important Public Services Analysed by Age







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