

Agenda

Cabinet

Date: **Thursday 9 November 2023**

Time: **2.00 pm**

Place: **Council Chamber**

For any further information please contact:

Democratic Services

committees@gedling.gov.uk

0115 901 3906

Cabinet

Membership

Chair Councillor John Clarke

Vice-Chair Councillor Michael Payne

Councillor David Ellis
Councillor Kathryn Fox
Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth
Councillor Viv McCrossen
Councillor Marje Paling
Councillor Lynda Pearson
Councillor Henry Wheeler

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Responsibility of committee:

Cabinet is the meeting of all executive members. The Executive will carry out all of the local authority's functions which are not the responsibility of any other part of the local authority, whether by law or under the Constitution. Cabinet Portfolios are detailed within Section 6, Part 9 of the Council's Constitution.

AGENDA

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9	Arnold Market Place: First Floor Enterprise Centre and Market Report of the Head of Regeneration and Welfare.	143 - 181
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MINUTES CABINET

Thursday 5 October 2023

Councillor John Clarke (Chair)

Councillor David Ellis
Councillor Kathryn Fox
Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth
Councillor Viv McCrossen

Councillor Marje Paling
Councillor Lynda Pearson
Councillor Henry Wheeler

Absent: Councillor Michael Payne

Officers in Attendance: M Hill, C McCleary and F Whyley

32 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Payne due to a conflict of interest on agenda item 6.

33 TO APPROVE, AS A CORRECT RECORD, THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 7 SEPTEMBER 2023

RESOLVED:

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

34 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Councillor Paling declared a non-pecuniary interest in item 6 due to her membership of Arnold Parochial Charities and Friends of Hobbucks. Councillor Wheeler also declared a non-pecuniary interest in item 6 due to his close association with Friends of Hobbucks.

35 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 six month period.

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

ANNUAL EQUALITIES UPDATE REPORT

The Interim Corporate Director introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, updating members on the progress made across the Council on the Equality and Diversity Framework and action plan as well as other work undertaken in relation to improving equality and diversity in the provision of Council services since the adoption of the Equality and Diversity policy in 2021.

RESOLVED:

To note the work undertaken on the Equality and Diversity Framework and Action Plan and the wider work undertaken by officers and members to strengthen the Council's approach to equality and diversity in the performance of its functions.

PROPOSED SALE OF LAND AT KILLISICK LANE

The Property Services Manager introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval for the disposal of land at Killisick Lane via the open market and delegating authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader of the Council to agree the final sale price in line with market value and the Council's Rules for dealing with land and buildings. The report also sought approval in principle, to sell the Council's land jointly with a neighbouring landowner in order to secure best value and a comprehensive development on site, delegating authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with Legal Services to prepare a collaboration agreement to facilitate the joint sale.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Approve the disposal of Land at Killisick Lane (as shown outlined in red on Appendix 1 to the report) through private treaty on the open market as detailed in the report;
- 2) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader of the Council to accept the best offer for the land;
- 3) Approve in principle, the joint sale of the Council's land with the Arnold Parochial Charities adjoining land, subject to a collaboration agreement being agreed by both parties;
- 4) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader of the Council and the Legal Services Manager to prepare and complete a collaboration agreement with Arnold Parochial Charities to facilitate the joint sale of land; and

- 5) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Legal Services Manager to agree Heads of Terms and Conditions of sale for the disposal.

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ANY OTHER ITEMS THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

None.

The meeting finished at 2.30 pm

Signed by Chair:
Date:

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Forward Plan

Date: 9 November 2023

Author: Democratic Services Manager

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To present the Executive's draft Forward Plan for the next six 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 6 months and must be

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

2 Proposal

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

3 Alternative Options

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

4 Financial Implications

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

5 Legal Implications

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

6 Equalities Implications

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

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Forward Plan

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None identified

10 Reasons for Recommendations

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

Statutory Officer approval**Approved by:**

Chief Financial Officer

Date:

31/8/2020 (report content)

Approved by:

Monitoring Officer

31/8/2020 (report content)

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Gedling **FORWARD PLAN**

FOR THE PERIOD 1 NOVEMBER 2023 TO 31 MARCH 2024

This Forward Plan sets out the details of the key and non-key decisions which the Executive Cabinet expect to take during the next six months.

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 David Ellis – Portfolio Holder for Public Protection

Councillor Kathryn Fox – Portfolio Holder for Life Chances and Vulnerability

Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth – Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy

Councillor Marje Paling – Portfolio Holder for Environmental Services (Operations)

Councillor Lynda Pearson – Portfolio Holder for Communities and Place

Councillor Viv McCrossen – Portfolio Holder for Climate Change and Natural Habitat

Councillor Henry Wheeler – Portfolio Holder for Lifestyles, 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?
Annual RIPA Audit update A review of the Council's use of covert surveillance techniques under RIPA and update of the RIPA Policy document	14 Dec 2023 Cabinet	Francesca Whyley, Head of Governance and Customer Services	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Public Protection	Open No
Front Street To give members an update on the properties on Front Street	14 Dec 2023 Cabinet	Tanya Najuk, Head of Regeneration and Welfare	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Corporate Resources and Performance	Open Yes
Community Asset transfer of Wollaton Avenue Community Centre To give members an update on the community asset transfer of Wollaton Avenue Community Centre	14 Dec 2023 Cabinet	Lance Juby, Head of Communities and Leisure	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Lifestyles, Health and Wellbeing	Open No
Authority Monitoring Report April 2022-March 2023 To inform Cabinet of GBC's Authority Monitoring Report April 2022 - March 2023	14 Dec 2023 Cabinet	Jo Gray, Planning Policy Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open No
Infrastructure Funding Statement 2022/23 To provide Members with information on the monies collected through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 Planning Obligations and to seek approval for the publication of the Infrastructure Funding Statement for 2022/23.	14 Dec 2023 Cabinet	Lewis Widdowson, Planning Officer	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open No

Description of the decision	Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Responsible Officer	Documents to be considered by the decision maker	Cabinet Portfolio	Public / Exempt (and reason if the decision is to be taken in private) Is this a key decision?
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations To seek approval for the commencement of a four week public consultation on the projects shortlisted as suitable for CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the 'CIL Non-Parish Funding - Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations document.	14 Dec 2023 Cabinet	Lewis Widdowson, Planning Officer	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes
Gedling Plan Quarter 3 Report 2023-24 To give members an update on the progress against the actions in the Gedling Plan 2023/24 for quarter 3.	31 Jan 2024 Cabinet	David Archer, Head of Human Resources Performance and Service Planning	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open No
Interim Planning Policy Statement: Biodiversity Net Gain To approve an interim planning policy statement on biodiversity net gain	28 Mar 2024 Cabinet	Jo Gray, Planning Policy Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Prudential Code Indicator Monitoring 2023/24 and Quarterly Treasury Activity Report for Quarter ended 30 September 2023

Date: 9 November 2023

Author: Head of Finance and ICT & Deputy S151 Officer

Wards Affected

Borough wide

Purpose

To inform Members of the performance monitoring of the 2023/24 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 2023/24 for Quarter 2 at Appendix 1, and the Prudential and Treasury Indicator Monitoring 2023/24 for Quarter 2, 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 2023/24 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 16 February 2023 and subsequently approved by Full Council on 2 March 2023);
- 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 as at 30 September 2023 and highlights compliance with the Council's policies.

2 Proposal

2.1 Economic Update

The first quarterly estimate of UK real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shows that the economy decreased by 0.5% July to September 2023. This follows growth of 0.2% in the previous quarter. The level of quarterly GDP in Quarter 2 is now 0.7% below its pre-coronavirus level from October-December 2019. Compared to the same quarter last year, GDP is estimated to have increased by 0.9%. Some of this weakness in July can be attributed to more strikes (working days lost to strikes in July 2023 (281,000) more than in June 2023 (160,000)).

Consumer price inflation (CPI) is a measure of the cost of living for the typical person. Core CPI is a similar measure but removes energy and food prices as they have a tendency to be highly volatile.

CPI fell from 8.7% in April to 6.7% in August. Core CPI was 7.1% in April and May which was a 31 year high and fell to 6.7% in August.

The tightness of the labour market continued to ease, but the cooling in the labour market conditions still has not fed through to an easing in wage growth the rate of average earning growth rose from 8.4% to 8.5% which meant that UK wage growth remains much faster than the US and Europe.

The latest Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting on the 20 September left interest rates unchanged at 5.25%. The weak August CPI inflation release, the recent loosening in the labour market and the downbeat activity surveys appear to have convinced the Bank of England that it has already raised rates far enough.

2.2 Interest rate forecast

Our Treasury Management advisors Link provided its latest forecast of interest rates on 30 September 2023 and these are shown in the table below. PWLB rates in the table are based on the Certainty Rate which include a 0.2% reduction on the standard rates. This shows that the bank rate is estimated to peak at 5.25% in December 2023 and then falls back to 2.75% in December 2025.

Link Group Interest Rate View	25.09.23												
	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26
BANK RATE	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
6 month ave earnings	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.60	3.10	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
12 month ave earnings	5.80	5.70	5.50	5.20	4.70	4.20	3.70	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
5 yr PWLB	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.90	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50
10 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50
25 yr PWLB	5.40	5.20	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.40	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80
50 yr PWLB	5.20	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.20	4.10	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.60

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2023/24, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by Council on 2 March 2023, 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 2023/24 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 Q2 of 2023/24, 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 30 September 2023.

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 minus. 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 re-opened some instances of previous reductions were 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.

2.4 Treasury Activity during Quarter 2 of 2023/24

The Treasury Activity Report for the quarter ended 30 September 2023 is attached at Appendix 1, in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy.

Members will note that investment interest of £613,220 was generated from MMF activity, term deposits with banks and building societies, and the property fund, during the period from 1 April to 30 September 2023. This represents an overall equated rate for the Council of 4.73% which is slightly less than the compounded Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) rate (3 month backward looking), which averaged 5.12% for the same period.

During the period from 1 April to 30 September 2023, 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 5.11% and 5.85%, which remain generally higher than overnight treasury deposit rates, and slightly higher than the rate obtainable from the Debt Management Office (DMO).

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 reduced slightly by £1,200 between 30 March 2023 and 30 June 2023. However, dividends of £10,620 were received in the first quarter of the year, we have not yet received the quarter 2 notification.

This 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. The certificated value of the investment at 30 June 2023 was £911,471 which was lower than the original investment of £1m, this represents a current £88,529 loss. However, this investment is regarded as a long-term commitment and fluctuations should be expected. A recent meeting with the CCLA suggested that the investment is expected to increase over the course of the next few years and dividends continue to be received.

The Quarter 2 (30 September 2023) CCLA LAPF statement had not been received at the time of writing this report therefore members will be updated on the Quarter 2 position as part of the Quarter 3 Treasury report. In addition, a verbal update on the Quarter 2 position will be provided to Cabinet at the 9 November meeting.

Interest rates in the market are significantly higher than they have been in previous years in response to the rise in the bank rate. As loans mature every effort is made to replace them at favourable rates. As regards investments, security and liquidity will always be the overriding factors in the Council's treasury management procedures. As stated in 2.2 above, LAS currently forecast that Bank Rate will peak at 5.25% in December 2023 and then fall back to 2.75% in December 2025.

It is currently anticipated that the outturn for investment interest will outperform the current approved estimate of £231,000 by £869,000 (£1.1m forecast at Q2) for 2023/24 as the rates in the market are above those used in the estimates and the level of cash balances for short term investment remains higher than that estimated, and every effort has been made to maximise use of the most favourable rates available.

2.5 New borrowing

At 30 September 2023 no new borrowing had been undertaken.

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 actual borrowing planned in the year.

Councils may not borrow in advance of need purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. However, prudent early borrowing for a demonstrable service objective is permitted. 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.

2.6 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, 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 30 September 2023.

2.7 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 2 March 2023.

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 30 September 2023 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 2023/24, 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 £12,503,900. This differs to the approved indicator of £6,928,100 due to the inclusion of approved carry-forward requests from 2022/23 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 30 September 2023 the projected closing CFR for 2023/24 is £16,072,740. This differs to the approved indicator of £17,161,800 due to savings and deferrals on the 2023/24 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 30 September 2023 is 35%, 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 3.85% for service related expenditure is lower than the approved indicator of 9.76%.

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 2023/24 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 30 September 2023 was £10.812m, which was within the approved indicator.

g. Ratio of internal borrowing to CFR

The Council is currently maintaining an "internal borrowing" position, i.e. 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 20%, which is lower than the approved indicator of 25% due to an increased level of external borrowing in 2022/23 impacting upon 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 cash flow 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 2023/24 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 30 September 2023, and demonstrates that all activities are contained within the currently approved limits.

2.8 Other Issues

Changes in Risk Appetite

The CIPFA Prudential Code and Treasury Management Code (both updated in 2021) have placed greater importance on risk management. Where a local authority changes its risk appetite (for example, moving surplus cash into or out of certain types of investment funds or other investment instruments) then this change in risk appetite should be brought to Members attention in treasury management update reports. There are no changes in risk appetite to report.

There are no other significant treasury management issues that have arisen since approval of the TMSS on 2 March 2023 that need to 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

These are set out in the body of the report.

5 Legal Implications

The regulatory requirements for treasury management are set out in the report at paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2.

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 2023/24 for Quarter 2 (30 September 2023).
2. Prudential and Treasury Indicator Monitoring 2023/24 for Quarter 2.

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 on behalf of Chief Financial Officer; Tina Adams

Date: 20/10/2023

Approved by: Monitoring Officer

Date: 26/10/2023

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For Quarter ended 30 September 2023

	<u>Position @ 1 July 2023</u> £	<u>Loans Made During Q2</u> £	<u>Loans Repaid During Q2</u> £	<u>Position @ 30 Sep 2023</u> £
<u>Long Term Borrowing</u>				
PWLB	10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
Total Long Term Borrowing	10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
<u>Temporary Borrowing</u>				
Local Authorities	0	0	0	0
Central Government	0	0	0	0
Banks & Other Institutions	0	0	0	0
Total Temporary Borrowing	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BORROWING	10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
<u>Long Term Investment</u>				
CCLA LAPF Property Fund	(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
Total Long Term Investment	(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
<u>Short Term Investment</u>				
Aberdeen MMF	(4,000,000)	0	0	(4,000,000)
Bank of Scotland	0	0	0	0
Barclays	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	2,000,000	(2,000,000)
Blackrock MMF	(2,215,000)	(10,420,000)	11,765,000	(870,000)
CCLA PSDF (MMF)	(3,000,000)	0	0	(3,000,000)
Close Brothers	(3,000,000)	(2,000,000)	2,000,000	(3,000,000)
Debt Management Office	(11,310,000)	(29,200,000)	31,580,000	(8,930,000)
Goldman Sachs	(3,000,000)	0	0	(3,000,000)
HSBC Treasury	0	0	0	0
Local Authorities & Other	0	0	0	0
Nationwide	(2,000,000)	(3,000,000)	2,000,000	(3,000,000)
Santander	0	0	0	0
Total Short Term Investment	(30,525,000)	(46,620,000)	49,345,000	(27,800,000)
TOTAL INVESTMENT (See below)	(31,525,000)	(46,620,000)	49,345,000	(28,800,000)
NET BORROWING / (INVESTMENT)	(20,713,423)	(46,620,000)	49,345,000	(17,988,423)

Temporary Borrowing & Investment Statistics at 30 June 2023**Investment:**

Fixed Rate Investment	(21,310,000)	(36,200,000)	37,580,000	(19,930,000)
Variable Rate Investment	(10,215,000)	(10,420,000)	11,765,000	(8,870,000)
TOTAL INVESTMENT	(31,525,000)	(46,620,000)	49,345,000	(28,800,000)

Proportion of Fixed Rate Investment	69.20%
Proportion of Variable Rate Investment	30.80%
Temporary Investment Interest Receivable	£ 613,220
Equated Temporary Investment	£ 12,962,985
Weighted Average Interest Rate Received (Interest Receivable / Equated Investment)	4.73%
Compounded SONIA (3 month backward looking)	5.12%

Borrowing:

Temporary Borrowing Interest Payable	£ -
Equated Temporary Borrowing	£ -
Weighted Average Interest Rate Paid (Interest Payable / Equated Borrowing)	n/a

If SONIA Worse/(Better) by
663,392 (50,172)

3 month

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A) Prudential Indicators

Affordability:

i) Capital Expenditure	£ 6,928,100	£ 12,503,900
ii) Capital Financing Requirement	£ 17,161,800	£ 16,072,740
iii) Gearing (CFR to Long Term Assets)	32%	35%
iv) Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream-Services	9.76%	3.85%
v) Maximum Gross Debt	£ 17,341,400	£ 10,811,577
vi) Ratio of Internal Borrowing to CFR	25%	20%

B) Treasury Management Indicators

Affordability:

i) Operational Boundary for External Debt:		
Borrowing	£ 18,300,000	£ 10,811,577
Other Long Term Liabilities	£ 1,500,000	£ -
Total Operational Boundary	£ 19,800,000	£ 10,811,577
ii) Authorised Limit for External Debt:		
Borrowing	£ 19,300,000	£ 10,811,577
Other Long Term Liabilities	£ 1,500,000	£ -
Total Authorised Limit	£ 20,800,000	£ 10,811,577

Prudence:

iii) Investment Treasury Indicator and limit:		
Max. NEW principal sums invested in 2023/24 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	£ 3,000,000
iv) Upper & Lower limits for the maturity structure of outstanding Borrowing during 2023/24:		
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%

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Quarterly Budget Monitoring and Virement Report – Quarter 2
September 2022

Date: 9 November 2023

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected

Borough-wide

Purpose

- To update Cabinet on the forecast outturn for Revenue and Capital Budgets for 2023/24.
- 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 two as detailed in Appendix 2**
- 3) To approve the changes to the capital programme included in paragraph 2.3.**

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 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 30 September 2023.

The Council's General Fund outturn is projected to be underspent by (£182,500) which will be a contribution to General Reserves at Outturn.

General Fund Revenue Budget 2023/24 – Change Analysis

	£
Net Council Budget for 2023/24 approved by Council on 2 March 2023 and Cabinet's Maximum Budget is:	14,199,900
Up to the end of September 2023 expenditure less income totalled	4,977,745
In the remaining 6 months of year we expect net expenditure to be	9,039,655
Total net revenue spend for the year is expected to be	14,017,400
Total projected Underspend 2023/24	(182,500)

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 two against the approved budget for each Portfolio area. Cabinet is recommended to approve these changes.

The major variances detailed in Appendix 1 include:

Expenditure

- Increase in Fuel costs following the switch to Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (HVO) £100,000. As part of the 2023/24 Budget process an additional £50,000 was added to the budget to cover the additional cost of the transition to HVO, however, an analysis of prices in the first half of the year indicates that on average the cost of HVO is 31% higher

when compared to the cost of Diesel. This change was actioned as part of the Council's response to the climate agenda.

- Increase in workshop repairs and parts £100,000, this is due to more repairs needed to vehicles due to retaining vehicles longer as lead times for the delivery of new vehicles have increased significantly. This delay in vehicle replacement has some impact on long-term borrowing costs, and a review of the vehicle replacement programme is currently underway to assess optimal replacement time in line with the increased lead times for new vehicles.
- Deferral of efficiencies of £216,600 as set out in section 2.2.
- Increase in demand for Temporary Accommodation due to an increase in the number of Homelessness cases presenting to the Council, an additional budget of £65,000 is required and will be funded by a contribution from the Homelessness Grant held in Earmarked Reserves,
- Discretionary Council Tax Hardship relief relating to Care Leavers £64,000.
- Savings on the gas costs at Carlton Forum Leisure Centre (£50,000), this is a timing difference due to the contract starting 6 months later than other leisure centre contracts, therefore the initial 6 months had lower priced gas. The full impact of the increases in gas prices will be seen in 2024/25 Budgets.

Income

- Increase in investment interest receivable following Base Rate rises and funds available for investment (£868,600).
- A net reduction in contribution to overheads of £32,100 due to the maintenance contract for Bestwood Country Park coming to an end.

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 two.

Cost of Living – Inflationary pressures

One positive consequence of the cost-of-living crisis is an increase in the base rate set by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) which now stands at 5.25% and is expected to go even higher. This has increased the amount of investment income with £1,100,000 now anticipated in 2023/24.

Other costs, such as energy, were estimated and included in the budget, however these are being monitored for any significant variances by the finance team.

Despite the difficult economic environment, good performance is being maintained as regards collection rates for council tax and business rates. As at 30 September 2023, 54.75% of council tax due for collection in 2023/24 had been received compared to an estimate of 55.39% at that date. The position for business rates was even better, with 55.81% of the sum due for collection having been received compared to an estimate of 54.89% at that date.

Pay Award

The Council has included a sum of £774,900 in the 2023/24 Revenue Budget for the April 2023 pay award based upon an assumed 5.0% increase. The National Employers proposed an increase of £1,925 on all NJC pay points 1 and above with effect from 1 April 2023, which was initially rejected. The National Employers final offer remains unchanged and is now being re-considered by Unions. Appendix 1 includes an additional £175,000 which will be required if the final offer is accepted. The JNC pay award for Chief Officers of 3.5% has been accepted as reported in Quarter 1.

Support for Residents

The Current Council Tax Reduction scheme for 2023/24 is £172,600 which is government funded and intended to alleviate the impact of some cost pressures for the most financially vulnerable residents.

At quarter 2 this has been spent, and the current amount of relief exceeds the budget by £6,500 which falls as a cost to the Council.

In addition, the Council also operates a discretionary scheme for care leavers. As at September, the amount of relief the Council has paid is £64,000, and this is significantly more than previous years due to more people presenting as care leavers.

2.2 Efficiency programme – Progress Update

Since 2014/15 the Council has approved six separate budget reduction programmes totalling £7.5m net of risk provision, including the new programme of £443,500 approved during the 2023/24 budget process.

Of the existing programme, £975,500 remains to be delivered over 2023/24 to 2024/25 with £894,500 originally planned for 2023/24.

In terms of 2023/24, the revised efficiency programme due for delivery is now £677,900 as set out in the table below.

Movements on Efficiencies 2023/24	
	£
Approved Efficiency Programme 2023/24	(894,500)
Quarter 1 Deferrals	0
Deferred Efficiencies to 2024/25 at Quarter 2	

Environment Service Review	72,000
Waste/Parks Service Review	41,600
Waste Round Optimisation	40,000
Garden Waste Fee increase	24,000
Reduce Provision of Outdoor Bowls	20,000
Introduction of Pest Control Fees	19,000
Total Q2 Deferrals	216,600
Revised 2023/24 Efficiency Programme	(677,900)
Use of Risk Management Reserve	79,000
Net Impact on General Fund	(598,900)

The majority of the deferred efficiencies relate to a service review which has been delayed, in part due to a new system which is currently being introduced in Waste Services. The deferrals total £216,600 this has been partially offset by utilising the Risk Management Reserve of £79,000, It should be noted that this reserve is now fully utilised for 2023/24.

Delivery of the 2023/24 programme will continue to be monitored and an update provided in future reports.

2.3 **Capital Programme**

Appendix 3 details the current projected position on the Capital Programme and its financing for 2023/24, analysed by Portfolio, and this is summarised in the table below. Cabinet is recommended to approve these changes.

Quarter 2 amendments to the current capital programme of £330,800 are presented in the following table.

Capital Budget 2023/24 - Change Analysis	
	£
Original 2023/24 budget approved by Cabinet on 16 February 2023	6,928,100
Council Approved Carry Forwards from 2022/23	7,204,600
Quarter 1 amendments	(1,291,800)
Current approved budget for 2023/24	12,840,900
Proposed Amendments to the Programme at Quarter 2	
Additions to capital programme:	
Replacement of Air Quality Monitor (funded by EMR)	12,000
New Breck Hill Entrance and Footpath (funded by AMF)	4,200
Deferrals to 2024/25:	
Recreation/Playground Improvements (funded by FCC/GBC)	(110,000)

St Mary's Play Area Refurbishment (funded by FCC/GBC)	(100,000)
Vehicle Replacement Programme (funded by GBC)	(46,000)
Bestwood Country Park – Car Park Extension (funded by S106)	(36,200)
Reductions to programmes:	
Gedling Access Road (GAR) Contribution (funded by CIL)	(32,000)
Customer Service Improvements (funded by GBC)	(19,600)
Asset Management Fund – (To fund Breck Hill) (funded by GBC)	(4,200)
Willow Path – Footpath Extension (funded by CIL)	(3,200)
Total Proposed Amendments	(335,000)
Revised Capital Programme 2023/24	12,505,900
Actual Expenditure to Quarter 2 2023/24	7,146,928
Estimated Expenditure Quarter 3 - 4 2022/23	5,358,972
Projected Outturn	12,505,900

Additions to the 2022/23 capital programme:

- Air Quality Monitor £12,000 – Replacement of unit which measures the Air Quality within the Borough. This will be funded from Earmarked Reserves.
- Breck Hill Entrance & Footpath £4,200 – Following procurement the costs have increased to £48,000. The total project is to be funded £10,000 from Charitable Foundation Donations and £38,000 from Asset Management Fund.

Schemes proposed for deferral to 2024/25 totalling £292,200. These include:

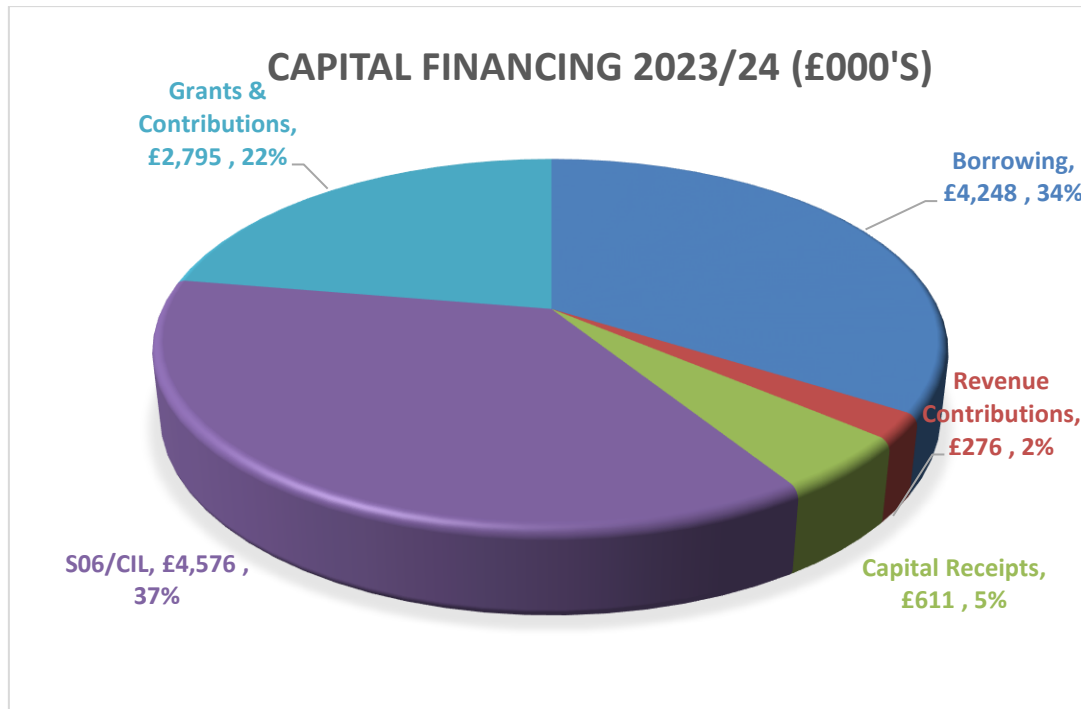
- Recreation/Playground Improvements (£110,000) – Site not identified as yet.
- St Mary's Play Area Refurbishment (£100,000) – Project now likely to start 2024/25 as funding bid is still being prepared.
- Vehicle Replacement Programmes (£46,000) - Long lead-in times.
- Bestwood Country Park – Car Park Extension (£36,200) – Awaiting Parish Council Community Plan and priorities.

Reductions to the 2023/24 capital programme:

- Gedling Access Road Contributions (£32,000) – The final contribution paid was lower than originally estimated.
- Customer Service Improvements (£19,600) – Some works on the eCivic Centre Reception are still outstanding, however forecasting an overall project underspend.
- Asset Management Fund (£4,200) – This budget has been utilised to fund footpath works at Breck Hill.
- Willow Path Entrance (£3,200) – Project completed under budget.

2.4 **Capital Programme Financing**

The projected method of financing the current capital programme requirement of £12,503,900 is detailed in Appendix 3 and summarised in the chart below.



2.5 **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 2023/24 projects that £610,900 will be generated and used to finance the capital programme in 2023/24. There is no change to the capital receipts estimate projected at quarter 2 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 2022/23 – Budgetary Control Report

Appendix 2 - Use of Reserves and Revenue Fund Budgets

Appendix 3 - Capital Programme 2022/23 – 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 on behalf of the Chef Finance Officer Tina Adams

Date: 20/10/2023

Approved by: Monitoring Officer

Date: 26/10/2023

Grand Summary**Revenue Quarterly Budgetary Control Report****Period 202306**

	Current Approved Budget	Profiled Budget	Actual to date	Variance	%	Projected Outturn	Projected Annual Variance
	£	£	£	£		£	£
Local Pride & Community Engagement	287,900	139,117	71,249	-67,867	-49	287,900	-
Lifestyles, Health & Wellbeing	2,104,800	626,333	274,109	-352,223	-56	2,032,200	(72,600)
Environment	7,488,900	1,995,934	2,354,345	358,411	18	7,895,500	406,600
Sustainable Growth and Economy	1,476,200	648,875	-123,744	-772,618	-119	1,437,200	(39,000)
Corporate Resources and Performance	3,747,400	4,323,770	2,401,785	-1,921,985	-44	3,117,700	(629,700)
Total Portfolio Budget	15,105,200	7,734,028	4,977,745	-2,756,283	-36	14,770,500	(334,700)
Transfer to/ -(from) Earmarked Reserves	(905,300)	(55,000)	-	55,000	(100)	(753,100)	152,200
Net Council Budget (Cabinets General Fund Maximum Budget)	14,199,900					14,017,400	-182,500

LOCAL PRIDE & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023****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	
All other budget heads Including items previously reported PORTFOLIO TOTAL	£'000	£'000			
	287.9	287.9			
	287.9	287.9	-	-	Net Portfolio Total £66.0k Favourable

LIFESTYLES, HEALTH & WELLBEING PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023****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 Leisure Centre</u>	£'000	£'000			
Premises Related Expenses	197.9	185.6	12.3		NNDR charges lower due to transitional relief. Gas recharges lower than expected
<u>Carlton Forum Leisure Centre</u>					
Premises Related Expenses	425.1	375.1	50.0		Gas recharges lower than expected, This is a timing difference due to the contract dates, the full increase will be seen in 2024/25
<u>Redhill Leisure Centre</u>					
Premises Related Expenses	165.4	162.9	2.5		Gas recharges lower than expected.
<u>Arnold Leisure Centre</u>					
Premises Related Expenses	329.1	325.4	3.7		NNDR charges lower due to transitional relief.
<u>Richard Herrod Centre</u>					
Premises Related Expenses	179.1	174.8	4.3		NNDR charges lower due to transitional relief.
Revenue Income	(292.0)	(269.4)		22.6	Decline in customers using the centre and bar, No rental income due to playgroup closing, reduced bookings in Millennium Suite in addition pool table and catering income lower than anticipated.
<u>Leisure Centres</u>					
Revenue Income	(1,235.5)	(1,257.9)	22.4		Increase in DNA members across Redhill, Arnold and Carlton Forum Leisure Centres.
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	2,335.7	2,335.7			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	2,104.8	2,032.2	95.2	22.6	Net Portfolio Total £72.6K Favourable

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH & ECONOMY PORTFOLIO**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023****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>Land Charges</u>					
Revenue Income	(75.5)	(105.5)	30.0		Local Land Charges Migration to HM Land Registry (Offset by Contribution to Reserve)
<u>Planning Policy</u>					
Employee Expenses	299.2	290.2	9.0		3 Month vacancy saving for Planning Officer
<u>All other budget heads</u> (including items previously reported)	1,252.5	1,252.5			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	1,476.2	1,437.2	39.0	-	Net Portfolio Total £39k Adverse

ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO

Appendix 1

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023

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>Parks</u>					
Employees Expenses	213.8	233.8		20.0	Deferral of efficiency - Closure of Arnot Hill Park Bowls provision
Supplies & Services	137.7	146.7		9.0	Donations received from Friends of Gedling Country Park to improve the Natural habitat at the site
Revenue Income	(167.3)	(176.3)	9.0		
<u>Street Care</u>					
Supplies & Services	19.9	25.7		5.8	Purchase of Street Benches funded by a contribution from a Charitable Foundation Donation (See Earmarked Reserves)
<u>Parks - External Works - Bestwood CP</u>					
Employee Expenses	167	57.9	109.0		Loss of income due to ceasing of Grounds Maintenance Contract at Bestwood Country Park
Premises Related Costs	34.0	15.7	18.3		
Supplies & Services	20.6	2.0	18.6		
External Contractors	3.5	0.0	3.5		
Revenue Income	(267.5)	(86.0)		181.5	
<u>Public Protection-Environmental Protection</u>					
Revenue Income	(55.4)	(36.4)		19.0	Partial deferral of Pest Control Fees & Charges Efficiency, due to a rescheduled go-live date of November 2023
<u>Waste - Residual</u>					
Employee Expenses	837.7	877.7		40.0	Deferral of Waste Round Optimisation efficiency due to rescheduling of New Waste System currently being implemented
Supplies & Services	261.0	324.6		41.7	Under accrual for Waste Disposal charges relating to 2022-23
				12.2	Increase in Residential Bin Issues
				9.7	Increased costs relating to protective clothing due to Health & Safety advice to enhance visibility

ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO

Appendix 1

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023

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	(623.4)	(643.4)	20.0		Increase in Trade Waste collection income
<u>Waste - Environment Service Support</u>					
Employee Expenses	100.2	141.8		41.6	Deferral of Pasc/Waste Service review efficiency
<u>Waste Recycling</u>					
Supplies & Services	27.1	50.6		23.5	Increase in bin issues
<u>Fleet Management</u>					
Transport Related Expenses	690.9	871.9		81.0	Increase in Fuel Costs following switch to HVO
				100.0	Increased workshop repairs and parts due to increase in parts and extending useful life of Fleet Vehicles
<u>All other budget heads</u>	6,089.2	6,089.2			
(including items previously reported)					
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	7,488.9	7,895.5	178.4	585.0	Net Portfolio Total £406.6K Adverse

CORPORATE RESOURCES & PERFORMANCE PORTFOLIO

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023

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>Customer Services</u>	£'000	£'000			
Employee Expenses	414.9	374.9	40.0		Reduction in number of hours worked
Revenue Income	0.0	(14.5)	14.5		Grant received to administrate the Household Support Fund scheme
<u>Housing Benefits Admins</u>					
Revenue Income	(219.3)	(276.3)	57.0		New burdens grant received transferred to Earmarked Reserve
<u>Public Land & Buildings</u>					
Premises Related Expenditure	64.8	85.6		8.0 12.8	NDR Bill for Voids and electricity at The AMP Business Rates and Council Tax bills for newly acquired properties on Front Street

CORPORATE RESOURCES & PERFORMANCE PORTFOLIO

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023

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>Public Offices</u>	£'000	£'000			
Employee Expenses	180.8	175.8	5.0		Vacant posts
Revenue Income	(450.8)	(464.6)	13.8		Increase income at Civic Centre following rental increases
<u>Community Centres</u>					
Employee Expenses	129.2	124.2	5.0		Vacant post
<u>Housing Needs</u>					
Supplies & Services	284.1	349.1		65.0	Further increases in B&B spending due to increasing caseloads presenting to Homelessness Service (Offset by Contribution from Earmarked Reserves)
<u>Revenues</u>					
Supplies & Services	251.0	315.0		64	2023-24 Care Leavers Council Tax Hardship relief (Offset by contribution from Earmarked Reserve)

CORPORATE RESOURCES & PERFORMANCE PORTFOLIO

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023

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	360.8	353.8	7.0		Saving on chauffeur service due to use of taxis
Revenue Income	(10.7)	(5.7)		5.0	Reduction in room hire income
<u>Central Provisions</u>					
	(139.7)	(80.7)	0.0	59.0	Vacant posts provision partially met
Employee Expenses	(72.0)	0.0		72.0	Deferred Service Review Efficiency pending Environment Restructure
	0.0	175.0		175.0	2023-24 Pay Award pending expected to be more than initially budgeted for.
Supplies & Services	79.6	0.0	79.6		Budget reduction risk reserve utilised to mitigate Efficiency programme deferrals
<u>Corporate Income & Expenditure</u>					
Revenue Income	(231.4)	(1,100.0)	868.6		Anticipated investment interest following Base Rate increases and volume of funds invested
<u>All other budget heads</u> (including items previously reported)	3,106.1	3,106.1			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	3,747.4	3,117.7	1,090.5	460.8	Net Portfolio Total £629.7 Favourable

EARMARKED RESERVES

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - September 2023

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>Land Charges</u>					
Contribution to Reserve		30.0		30.0	Local Land Charges Migration to HM Land Registry (Offset by Contribution to Reserve)
<u>Housing Needs</u>					
Contribution from Reserve		(65.0)	65.0		Additional spend on B&B due to increases in pressure on service
<u>Housing Bens Admin</u>					
Contribution to Reserve		57.0		57.0	Additional New Burdens grant received
<u>Street Care</u>					
Contribution from Reserve		(5.8)	5.8		Purchase of Street Benches from Charitable Foundation Donations (See Earmarked Reserves)
<u>Revenues-Local Taxation</u>					
Contribution from Reserve		(64.0)	64.0		2023-24 Care Leavers Council Tax Hardship relief
<u>Corporate Resources and Performance</u>					
Efficiency & Innovation reserve		200.0		200.0	Additional Investment Interest transferred to reserve
<u>All other budget heads</u>	(905.3)	(905.3)			
Including items previously reported					
RESERVES TOTAL	(905.3)	(753.1)	134.8	287.0	Net Reserves Total £152.2K Net Contribution to Reserves

Virements Approved for the use of Earmarked Reserves
Quarter Ended September 2023

Usage of Earmarked Reserves		
		£
	Lifestyles, Health & Wellbeing	
	Strategic Review of Leisure Centres	£27,600
	Contribution from Leisure Strategy Reserve	-£27,600
	Playing Pitch Strategy	£8,900
	Contribution from Leisure Strategy Reserve	-£8,900
	Environment	
	Francis Road resurfacing repairs	£6,400
	Contribution from Asset Management Reserve	-£6,400
	Corporate Resources and Performance	
	IT Strategy	£50,000
	Contribution from Efficiency & Innovation Reserve	-£50,000
	Total Expenditure	£92,900
	Total Reserves	-£92,900

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Project	Original Capital Programme	Carry F/wds	Approvals to Q2	Qtr 2 Proposals	Revised Capital Programme Q2
CCTV Developments	25.0	2.4			27.4
CCTV Developments (UKSPF)		50.0			50.0
Local Pride & Community Engagement	25.0	52.4	-	-	77.4
Sports Facilities Investment	-	-	40.0		40.0
Lifestyles, Health & Wellbeing	-	-	40.0	-	40.0
Waste Management System		20.0	5.0		25.0
Vehicle Replacement Programme	1,605.5	156.5	(640.0)	(46.0)	1,076.0
Flood Alleviation Works	-	60.00			60.0
Ouse Dyke repair works	-	40.0			40.0
Council Street Lighting	50.0	-			50.0
King George V - Provision of Public Toilets	-	189.3	25.0		214.3
Arnold Flood Alleviation	60.0	-			60.0
Sand Martin Bank and Bird Hide	54.9	-			54.9
King George V Pavilion Refurbishment	-	41.4			41.4
Green Lung Project	-	47.6			47.6
St Mary's Play Area Refurbishment	100.0	-		(100.0)	-
Willow Park - Footpath extension	-	3.2		(3.2)	-
Lambley Lane Play Area Refurbishment	111.0	-			111.0
Recreation/Playground Improvements	110.0	-		(110.0)	-
Green Lung Digby Park to GCP Path Construction	35.0	-			35.0
Tree Audit & Management software	16.0	-			16.0
Carlton Cemetary Development Final Phase	15.0	-			15.0
Lambley Lane Changing Room & Pitch Renovation	-	256.3	20.9		277.2
Breckhill Park Entrance & Footpath			43.8	4.2	48.0
Air Quality Monitor				12.0	12.0
Environment	2,157.4	814.3	(545.3)	(243.0)	2,183.4
Gedling Access Road (GAR) Contributions	-	4,480.1		(32.0)	4,448.1
UK Shared Prosperity Fund	125.7	6.3	(112.1)		19.9
Arnold Market Place	-	12.0			12.0
Carlton Square Service Yard	-	25.0			25.0
Town Centre Improvement	-	98.0	26.2		124.2
Disabled Facilities Grants	1,068.0	-			1,068.0
DFG staff salaries	132.0	-			132.0
Green Homes Grant Scheme (LAD2)	-	250.2	(120.7)		129.5
Green Homes Grant Scheme (LAD3)	-	663.6			663.6
Home Upgrade Grant (HUG1)	-	124.1			124.1
Home Upgrade Grant (HUG2)	330.0		(330.0)		
Growth & Regeneration	1,655.7	5,659.3	(536.6)	(32.0)	6,746.4
Temporary Accommodation	1,160.0	120.0			1,280.0
Income Management System	20.0	-			20.0
Carbon Reduction Initiatives	-	88.1	(25.00)		63.1
Civic Centre Fire Alarm	-	95.9	(33.00)		62.9
Civic Centre Lift Refurbishment	-	44.9	(25.10)		19.8
CR - GCP Charge Points	-	17.6			17.6
CR - Civic Centre Charge Points	-	14.1			14.1
CR - Thermostatic Radiator Valves			25.00		25.0
Depot Works	-	100.0			100.0
Economic Regeneration Land Assembly	1,500.0	-			1,500.0
Customer Service Improvements	-	38.4		(19.60)	18.8
IT Licences - Microsoft Office	110.0	-			110.0
Car Park Resurfacing and Fencing	-	63.4			63.4
Bestwood Country Park car park extension	-	36.2		(36.20)	-
Asset Management Fund	100.0	-	(41.80)	(4.20)	54.0
AMF - Hazelford Way	-	60.0	(60.00)		-
AMF - Civic Centre Window Replacement	200.0	-	(100.0)		100.0
AMF - Burnstump Pavilion	-	-	10.0		10.0
Resources & Reputation	3,090.0	678.6	(249.9)	(60.0)	3,458.7
Total Programme	6,928.1	7,204.6	(1,291.8)	(335.0)	12,505.9

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Gedling Plan Quarter 2 2023/24 Report

Date: 9 November 2023

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 2023-27 Gedling Plan at the end of Quarter 2 of 2023/24.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation

THAT:

The progress against the Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2023-27 Gedling Plan for the end of Quarter 2 of 2023/24 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 still being reported to Cabinet together and 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 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

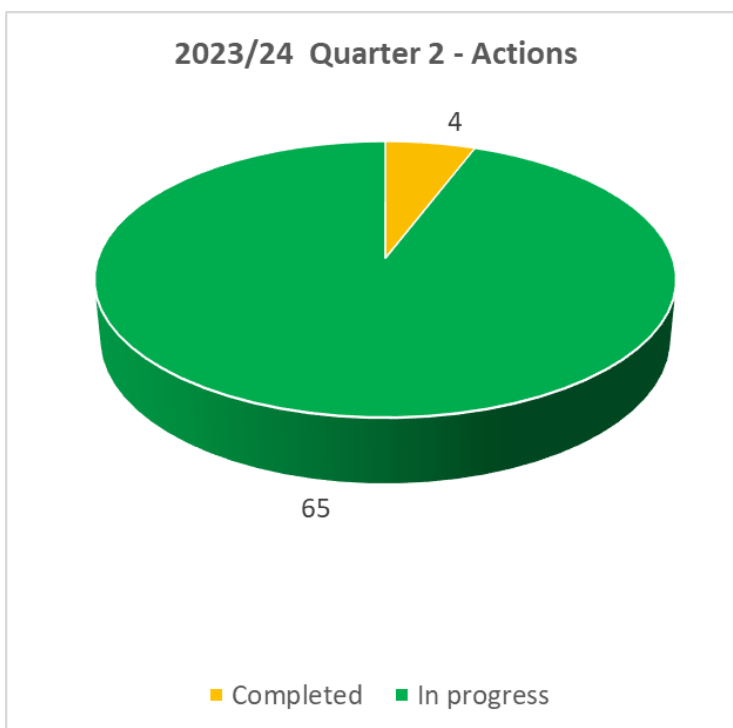
be on target against the “completed” or “in progress” milestones determined within the performance management system, Ideagen Risk (formally known as Pentana).

2 Proposal

2.1 It is proposed that Cabinet note the performance information for the Gedling Plan 2023-27 at the end of Quarter 2 of 2023/24 as set out below.

2.2 Actions

At this stage, of the 69 actions currently active in the Gedling Plan 2023-27, 4 are complete and the remaining are either in progress or assigned to an Officer. See Appendix 1 for Quarter 2 Actions Report.

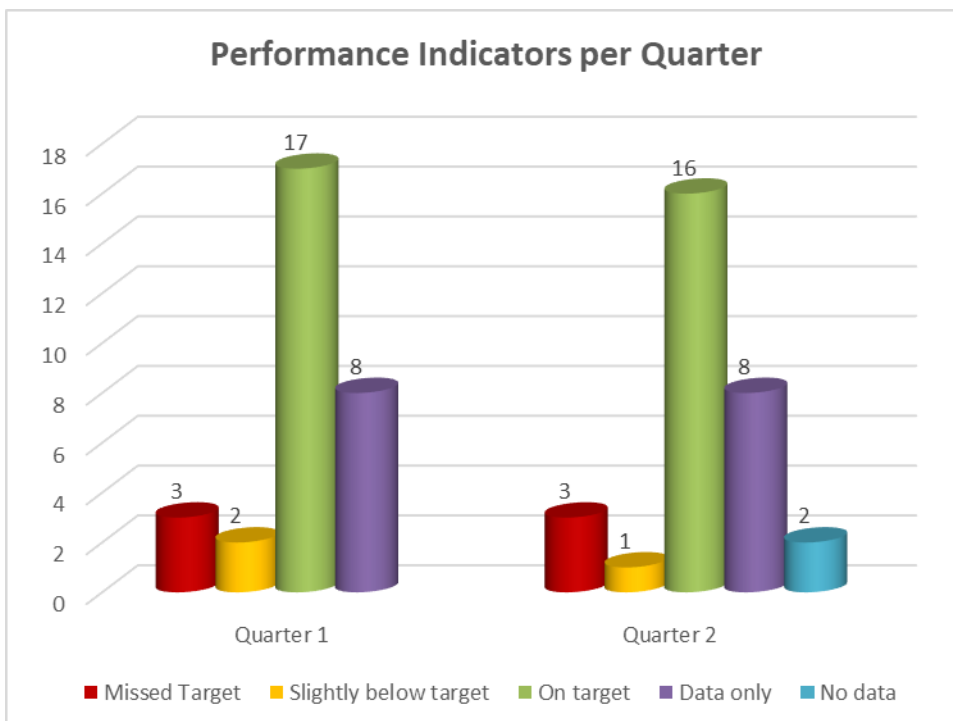
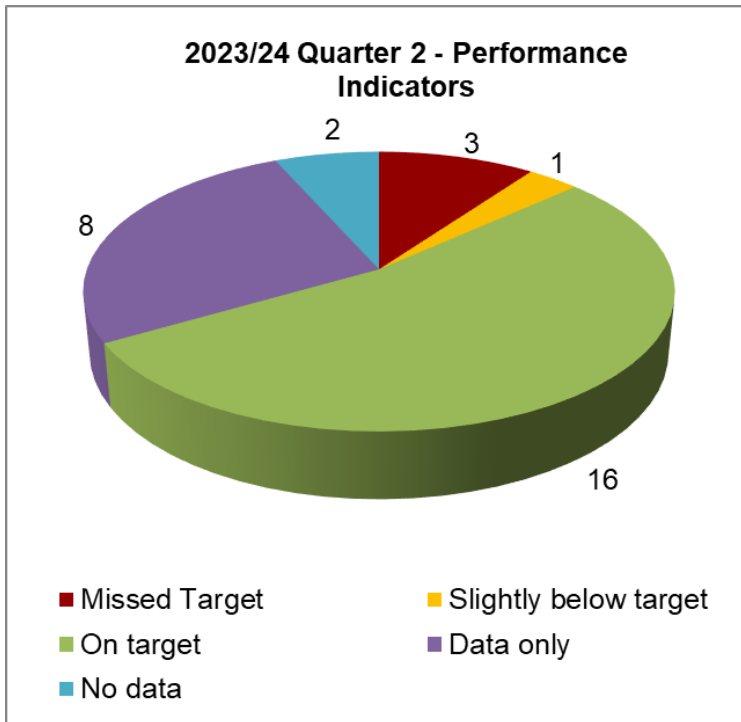


There are four completed actions as follows:

- Produce annual report – this was reported to Cabinet on 6 July 2023.
- Coordinate the supported internship programme (fourth cohort) - The fourth cohort of supported interns has now been arranged. Start date is November and the placement will be in our Welfare and Housing Team.
- Provide member Induction and Training programme.
- Review effectiveness of Committees - Results of member survey taken to SLT on 9 August and approved changes made during that week. Motion to amend chair of Scrutiny debated at Council on 20th Sep - motion and subsequent amendments were lost so no changes to be made. Work programme is reviewed at every meeting.

2.3 Indicators

Overall indicator performance at the end of Quarter 2 shows that out of a total of 30 indicators: 16 were on or above target, 1 is slightly below target and 3 indicators missed their target. The other 8 are for data tracking purposes only. A report of all Performance Indicators is shown in Appendix 2.



We are awaiting data from Veolia so no data is available for the following indicators for Q2.

- Residual household waste per household in Kg
- Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting.

2.4 Examples of particularly positive performance for Quarter 2 include:

Performance Indicator	Figure reported	Target	Period covered
Number of visits to leisure centres	294,553	246,825	July to September
Average time to process new Housing Benefit claims (in calendar days)	13.3 days	15 days	July to September
Average time to process Housing Benefit change in circumstances (in calendar days)	3.3 days	5 days	July to September
Average number of Swim School Members	4,083	3,800	12 month rolling period
Percentage of Business Rates Collected	55.81%	54.9%	April to September
Percentage of calls to the contact centre answered (or call back made)	96.8%	94.0%	12 month rolling period
Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	90	30	April to September
Net additional homes	173	124	July to September
Percentage of Major planning applications processed within 13 weeks.	100%	92%	July to September
Percentage of other planning applications processed within 8 weeks	88.78%	80.0%	July to September
Number of long term (over 6 months) empty homes in the Borough returned to use as a result of Gedling Borough Council intervention	26	10	July to September
LI 314 Number of rented households with health and safety hazards that fall below the minimum legal standard that have been remediated following the council's intervention	26	5	July to September

- 2.5 The following three performance indicators missed their target at the end of Quarter 2:

NI157b Percentage of Minor planning applications processed within 8 weeks

- Performance: 79.31% against a target of 86.0% for the period July to September.

There has been a backlog of applications in this category due to vacancies. One of the vacant caseworker posts on the establishment has now been filled and the others are covered by contractors. Performance against this indicator is improving and is expected to be on target in Q3.

LI027f Number of attendances - Bonington Theatre – Performance: 9,386 against target of 10,150 for the period July to September.

Due to the ongoing writer/actor strikes in the United States, several key film titles had their release dates delayed until the new year. Despite the success of Barbie / Oppenheimer over the summer, there was very little on offer towards the end of the Summer holidays and into September which has impacted on attendance figures. Officers are working with Marketing team to further promote the theatre.

LI006 Working Days Lost Due to Sickness Absence (rolling 12 month total) – Performance: 9.66 days against target of 9.0 days.

Sickness absence is now above target and it appears that there is an upward trend. The number of long term absences cases is again high at 12 during September. There are two large teams with high rates of absence- Leisure and PASC and this will have a material impact on the overall rate. There are also smaller teams where absence rates are currently running above target including Revenues and Economic Regeneration. Transport and Waste is substantially better than target which is pleasing to see. Heads of Service should be reminded to engage with absent employees, and in more complex cases with HR in order to try to identify and support a return to work at the first safe opportunity.

2.6 **Compliments and Complaints**

In Quarter 2, the Council received 24% more compliments and 9% fewer complaints than in quarter 1 2023/24. 38% of all complaints that the Council received in Quarter 2 were upheld. Of the complaints that the Council received in Quarter 1, 3 complaints were escalated to stage 2.

The complaints continue to be reviewed by the Senior Leadership Team and any lessons learnt are shared across the relevant team(s).

2.7 **Achievements**

A separate report has been produced highlighting additional key achievements delivered during quarter 2, focusing on areas where the Council has made a real difference to people's lives. This is shown in Appendix 3 and is available on the Council's website. The following achievements are identified for particular attention:

Gedling Green Homes - The council's Gedling Green Homes (Local Authority Delivery phase 3) scheme concluded at the end of September installing 64 energy efficiency measures to 63 low energy performance homes for residents likely to be in fuel poverty. The scheme was delivered in partnership with EON Energy Services Limited and Nottingham Energy Partnership to utilise a government grant of £759,000 received via Midlands Net Zero Hub. The scheme successfully utilised 96% of the funding available and completed the installation of: external wall insulation at 24 homes, solar panels at 31 homes, loft insulation at 3 homes and smarter heating controls at 6 properties. The scheme aimed to address fuel poverty and contribute to reducing carbon emissions.

CCTV - A new 360-degree CCTV camera has been installed on Balmoral Road, Colwick, to help tackle anti-social behaviour and support the new Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) which is active in the surrounding area. The camera provides high-quality images to the council's CCTV control room and will be used to assist the police with investigations, as well as aiding the council's Community Safety Team and Neighbourhood Wardens in tackling anti-social behaviour. Additionally, the camera will also support the recently launched PSPO which has been introduced in parts of Netherfield, Colwick, and Trent Valley wards to address issues of car cruising and associated anti-social behaviour.

Funding for the camera, which cost £24,000, was provided by the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner as part of the Safer Streets fund. The funding was specifically allocated to parts of Netherfield and Colwick and can be invested in measures that support the council in addressing issues such as neighbourhood crime, anti-social behaviour and violence against women and girls. The camera is the second to be installed in the area thanks to the Safer Streets Fund, following the installation of another CCTV camera on Colwick Loop Road earlier this year.

Free summer holiday activities - The Council's partnership with the St Georges Centre in Netherfield and Jigsaw Homes enabled the delivery of a day of free summer holiday activities for local families. Over 80 people from Netherfield and Colwick attended, all of whom were provided with a free lunch, as well as taking part in creative activities from Gedling Play Forum and storytelling workshops. The event was supported by a number of partners providing information to families to provide support with the cost of living. These included Inspire Culture, Notts County Council's benefits team and Nottinghamshire Talking Therapies.

APSE Service Awards winners – Notts Green Rewards - Gedling Borough Council were announced winners for the APSE Service Awards in the category 'Best Collaborative Working Initiative (with other public sector or third sector)' at the award ceremony in Belfast. The entry was Notts Green Rewards - Helping Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City residents take action to reduce their carbon footprint and to help tackle climate change. A total of 9 projects were shortlisted for this category (the biggest out of 11 categories) and the Green Rewards scheme came out on top successfully receiving the award.

Arnold Jobs Fair - More than 30 employers, training providers and advisors attended the Arnold Jobs Fair offering a number of job vacancies, apprenticeships, training courses, advice and other opportunities to attendees. The event was organised by Gedling Borough Council, in partnership with the Department for Work and Pensions and was attended by a variety of employers and trainers from different job sectors including Tesco, The NHS, Domestic & General, Inspire, Jigsaw Homes, Nottinghamshire Police, The Army, Nottingham City Council and more. Thanks to the event promotion from our Communications team, over 370 people attended on the day (a 172% increase on the previous event). The event coincided with the announcement regarding Wilkinsons and anecdotally there were a number of staff who came to the jobs fair to look for alternative employment with the Tesco stand being particularly busy. It was also targeted at school leavers, promoting careers advice and apprenticeships.

Green Flag Awards – five of our parks in the Borough have once again received the prestigious Green Flag Award, with Arnot Hill Park retaining the award for the 17th consecutive year. The Green Flag Award scheme, managed by environmental charity Keep Britain Tidy under licence from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, recognises and rewards well-managed parks and green spaces, setting the benchmark standard for the management of green spaces across the United Kingdom and around the world.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Not to present an update on quarterly performance, in which case Cabinet members will not be aware of performance against the Gedling Plan 2023-27.

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 – Quarter 2 Performance Indicator Report

Appendix 2 – Quarter 2 Actions Report

Appendix 3 – Examples of Outcomes/Achievements during Quarter 2 of 2023/24.












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 2023-27.

Quarter 2 indicator report

PI Status		Long Term Trends		Short Term Trends	
	Alert		Improving		Improving
	Warning		No Change		No Change
	OK		Getting Worse		Getting Worse
	Unknown				
	Data Only				



COMMUNITY

PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
LI027 Number of visits to leisure centres	Communities and Leisure	Health and Wellbeing Lifestyles	294,553	246,825	556,172	1,060,000			
LI027f Number of attendances - Bonington Theatre	Communities and Leisure	Health and Wellbeing Lifestyles	9,386	10,150	20,216	40,600			Due to the ongoing writer/actor strikes in the United States, several key film titles had their release dates delayed until the new year.

PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
Page 64									Despite the success of Barbie / Oppenheimer over the summer, there was very little on offer towards the end of the Summer holidays and into September which has impacted on attendance figures. Officers are working with Marketing team to further promote the theatre.
LI074 Average time to process new Housing Benefit claims (in calendar days)	Regeneration and Welfare	Life Chances and Vulnerability	13.3 days	15 days	14.5 days	15 days	↑	✓	
LI075 Average time to process Housing Benefit change in circumstances (in calendar days)	Regeneration and Welfare	Life Chances and Vulnerability	3.3 days	5 days	5.5 days	5 days	↑	✓	

PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
LI085 Current number of DNA members	Communities and Leisure	Health and Wellbeing Lifestyles	4,243	4,125	4,243	4,125	↑	✓	
LI086 Average length of time spent in temporary accommodation (in weeks)	Regeneration and Welfare	Life Chances and Vulnerability	24.7 wks	Tracking Indicator Only	22.9 wks	Tracking Indicator Only	↓	📊	
LI379 Average number of Swim School members (12 month rolling period)	Communities and Leisure	Health and Wellbeing Lifestyles	4,083	3,800	4,083	3,800	↑	✓	
LI410 Total number of family households in B&B at the end of the month	Regeneration and Welfare	Life Chances and Vulnerability	8.67	Tracking Indicator Only	10.33	Tracking Indicator Only	↑	📊	
LI418 Total number of households in B&B at the end of the month	Regeneration and Welfare	Life Chances and Vulnerability	13.0	Tracking Indicator Only	15.2	Tracking Indicator Only	↓	📊	
NI155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy	90	30	90	30	↓	✓	





COUNCIL







PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
<div>Page 66</div> L1006 Working Days Lost Due to Sickness Absence (rolling 12 month total)	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance	9.66 days	9.00 days	9.66 days	9.00 days			Sickness absence is now above target and it appears that there is an upward trend. The number of long term absences cases is again high at 12 during September. There are two large teams with high rates of absence- Leisure and PASC and this will have a material impact on the overall rate. There are also smaller teams where absence rates are currently running above target including Revenues and Economic Regeneration. Transport and Waste is substantially better

PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
									than target which is pleasing to see. Heads of Service should be reminded to engage with absent employees, an in more complex cases with HR in order to try to identify and support a return to work at the first safe opportunity.
LI016 Percentage of Council Tax collected	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance	54.75%	55.39%	54.75%	98.5%	↓	⚠	<p>The collection rate is 0.63% behind target which is likely to be caused by the wider economic situation with, for example, inflation increasing sharply in recent months and the ongoing cost of living crisis.</p> <p>Any trends will be carefully monitored and monthly targets</p>

PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
									reviewed and altered as necessary.
LI017 Percentage of Business Rates Collected	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance	55.81%	54.9%	55.81%	98.90%	↓	✓	
LI018 Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance	98.6%	99.0%	98.3%	99.0%	↑	✓	
LI052 Percentage of calls to the contact centre answered (or call back made) - 12 month rolling total	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance	96.8%	94.0%	96.8%	94.0%	↑	✓	
LI411 Number of customers attending outreach hubs	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance	198	Tracking Indicator Only	393	Tracking Indicator Only	↑	📊	

PLACE






PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
LI076 Level of All Crime across Gedling Borough rate per 1000 population	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio	14.23	Tracking Indicator Only	14.39	Tracking Indicator Only	↑		
LI081 Level of recorded anti-social behaviour across Gedling Borough (per 1000 population)	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio	4.28	Tracking Indicator Only	4.52	Tracking Indicator Only	↑		
LI118 Number of long term (over 6 months) empty homes in the Borough returned to use as a result of Gedling Borough Council intervention	Environment	Sustainable Growth and Economy	26	10	53	40	↓		
LI 314 Number of rented households with health and safety hazards that fall below the minimum legal standard that have been remediated	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio	26	5	45	20	↑		

PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
following the council's intervention									
LI133 Number of fly tipping incidents reported to Gedling Borough Council	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio	302	Tracking Indicator Only	616	Tracking Indicator Only	↑		
LI107 Number of litter and dog fouling Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) served	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio	9	Tracking Indicator Only	28	Tracking Indicator Only	↓		
LI276 Percentage of food premises scoring 4 or 5 in the national food hygiene rating scheme	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio	96%	95%	96%	95%	-		
LI346 Percentage of fly tipping incidents removed within 10 working days	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio	98.68%	98%	98.86%	98%	↓		
NI154 Net additional homes provided	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy	173	124	334	497	↑		
NI157a Percentage of Major planning	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy	100%	92.0%	100%	92.0%	-		

PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
applications processed within 13 weeks									
NI157b Percentage of Minor planning applications processed within 8 weeks	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy	79.31%	86.0%	77.27%	86.0%	↑	⛔	There has been a backlog of applications in this category due to vacancies. One of the vacant caseworker posts on the establishment has now been filled and the others are covered by contractors. Performance against this indicator is improving and is expected to be on target in Q3.
NI157c Percentage of other planning applications processed within 8 weeks	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy	88.78%	80.0%	84.11%	80.0%	↑	✅	
NI191 Residual household waste per household in Kg	Environment	Environmental Services (Operations)		300kg					No data for Q2



PI Code & Short Name	Managed by	Ownership Portfolio Owners	Q2 2023/24			Annual 2023/24	Trend compared to previous quarter	Quarterly Status	Latest Note
			Value	Target	Year to Date				
NI192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	Environment	Environmental Services (Operations)		30.0%					No data for Q2

Quarter 2 Action Report

Action Status	
	Cancelled
	Overdue; Neglected
	Unassigned; Check Progress
	Not Started; In Progress; Assigned
	Completed

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Theme COMMUNITY








Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Work with local organisations to improve people's life chances and reduce levels of poverty	Communities and Leisure	Life Chances and Vulnerability		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>60%</div></div>	
Continue to ensure activity programmes for children and young people are incorporated with the	Communities and Leisure	Life Chances and Vulnerability		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>40%</div></div>	








Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Council's community events programme						
Enabling young people to access careers, training and apprenticeship opportunities	Regeneration and Welfare	Life Chances and Vulnerability	▶	31-Mar-2024	<div><div>15%</div></div>	
Facilitate the Gedling Social Mobility Commission	Communities and Leisure	Life Chances and Vulnerability	▶	31-Mar-2024	<div><div>12%</div></div>	
Review and ensure delivery of the Equality Framework and Action Plan	Governance and Customer Services	Life Chances and Vulnerability	▶	31-Mar-2024	<div><div>75%</div></div>	
Coordinate the supported internship programme (fourth cohort)	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Life Chances and Vulnerability	✅	30-Sep-2023	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
Recognise the needs of our rural communities and engage / work with partners on improvement plans	Regeneration and Welfare	Communities and Place	▶	31-Mar-2024	<div><div>50%</div></div>	
Promote the uptake of active travel	Environment	Climate Change and Natural Habitat	▶	31-Mar-2024	<div><div>50%</div></div>	
Adopt a new Leisure and Community Facilities Strategy for the Borough	Communities and Leisure	Health and Wellbeing Lifestyles	▶	31-Dec-2023	<div><div>68%</div></div>	







Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Promote 20 Minute Neighbourhoods where residents can meet the majority of their everyday needs within a short walk or cycle.	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>75%</div></div>	
Review the Bonington Theatre and Cinema business plan to increase attendance, improve visitor experience and encourage wider community participation	Communities and Leisure	Health and Wellbeing Lifestyles		31-Dec-2023	<div><div>10%</div></div>	


Theme COUNCIL

Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Produce Annual Report	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Jul-2023	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
Improve customer engagement with elections to encourage participation	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>35%</div></div>	

Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
and compliance with Election Act						
Improve customer accessibility to Council Services	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>35%</div></div>	
Continue to deliver management training (bi-monthly) to managers and employees through the "Learning carousel"	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>50%</div></div>	
Maximise capabilities of technology	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>39%</div></div>	
Develop and implement new ICT and Digital Strategies	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>9%</div></div>	
Review of policies and procedures defined within Policy review agreement	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		30-Apr-2024	<div><div>33%</div></div>	
Provide member Induction and Training programme	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Jul-2023	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
Review effectiveness of Committees	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		30-Sep-2023	<div><div>100%</div></div>	






Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Ensure compliance with Procurement Bill and contract management	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>75%</div></div>	
Review Council's arrangements for information governance	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>5%</div></div>	
Review Code of Conduct and arrangements for dealing for Member Code of Conduct Complaints	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Dec-2023	<div><div>50%</div></div>	
Develop and implement a Property Asset Management Plan for the Council	Regeneration and Welfare	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>38%</div></div>	
Develop and deliver a new efficiency programme in order to secure a balanced budget in the medium term	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>30%</div></div>	
Develop and implement a strategy to maximise current income streams and identify new income opportunities	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>32%</div></div>	
Update the Risk Management Strategy and deliver training	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>0%</div></div>	





Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Update the Fraud Strategy and continue and to implement Fraud Strategy Action Plan	Finance and ICT	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div></div> 0%	
Review current Agile Working Arrangements	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Dec-2023	<div><div></div></div> 50%	
Evaluate viability of establishing meaningful equality networks within the council comprising groups of employees for whom protected characteristics have a relevance (audit recommendation)	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Life Chances and Vulnerability		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div></div> 37%	
Review of induction process (all employees)	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Dec-2023	<div><div></div></div> 50%	
Review Workforce Strategy and implement new 23-27 strategy	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Oct-2023	<div><div></div></div> 50%	
Complete delivery of roll-out of new equality, diversity and inclusion training	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Life Chances and Vulnerability		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div></div> 22%	

Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Review of health and safety procedures and policies, emergency and continuity plans	Governance and Customer Services	Deputy Leader Resources and Performance		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>20%</div></div>	


Theme ECONOMY







Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Supporting local residents into employment and training	Economic Growth and Regeneration	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>55%</div></div>	
Continue to promote engagement with work experience programme for ex-offenders	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>50%</div></div>	
Support and Coordinate ongoing compact with NTU	HR, Performance and Service Planning	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>50%</div></div>	
Facilitate the creation of employment associated with new development and seek to address skills shortages in the	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>50%</div></div>	








Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
construction sector to facilitate growth.						
Supporting existing businesses within Gedling Borough to ensure business sustainability and good quality employment opportunities.	Economic Growth and Regeneration	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div>14%</div>	
Identify the opportunities to drive investment in the Borough and create new business opportunities	Economic Growth and Regeneration	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div>36%</div>	
Identify the opportunities to move to a net zero carbon economy	Economic Growth and Regeneration	Climate Change and Natural Habitat		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div>27%</div>	
Improvements to the town and local centres to make a more vibrant and attractive place to visit	Economic Growth and Regeneration	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div>18%</div>	
Engage with high street retailers and independents and other stakeholders in local centres to ensure our high street remain vibrant and viable	Economic Growth and Regeneration	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div>0%</div>	







Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Encourage a more carbon neutral way of travelling to local centres	Economic Growth and Regeneration	Climate Change and Natural Habitat		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div></div> 0%	
Develop a strategy to safeguard the long term viability of the Borough's Town Centre and addresses the issues of decline to the north of the Arnold Town Centre	Economic Growth and Regeneration	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div></div> 62%	
Develop plans for a active walking and cycling routes in the Borough	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div></div> 25%	
Explore and further develop plans for the Gedling Borough Heritage Way	Development and Place	Communities and Place		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div></div> 46%	

Theme PLACE

Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Implement the GBC Carbon Reduction Strategy and deliver to the	Environment	Climate Change and Natural Habitat		31-Mar-2024	<div><div></div></div> 0%	

Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
action plan aligned with key partners across the borough						
Minimise the borough's waste and its impact on the environment	Environment	Environmental Services (Operations)		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>40%</div></div>	
Carbon offsetting through development of our green infrastructure across the borough	Environment	Climate Change and Natural Habitat		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
Develop and implement a plan to enhance existing parks and open spaces and seek external funding for our development projects	Environment	Climate Change and Natural Habitat		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
Ensure planning policies and decisions protect and enhance the natural environment	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>56%</div></div>	
Implement Strength in Community programme	Communities and Leisure	Communities and Place		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>33%</div></div>	
Implement Community Events, Culture and Heritage Programme	Communities and Leisure	Communities and Place		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>33%</div></div>	

Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
Review the Community Infrastructure Levy Policy.	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>30%</div></div>	
Preserve the historic built environment.	Development and Place	Communities and Place		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>70%</div></div>	
Promote and support community based 'clean up' initiatives including the seasonal big clean events	Environment	Environmental Services (Operations)		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>37%</div></div>	
Promote Town and Local Centres and define Borough gateways	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>20%</div></div>	
Celebrate our local achievements (Pride of Gilling awards)	Communications	Communities and Place		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>25%</div></div>	
Address reduction in Crime, Youth Offending and a reduction in the fear of crime and awareness of risk to young people, also a reduction in misuse of substances and domestic violence.	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>37%</div></div>	
Seek successful prosecutions and enforcement action for dog fouling, anti-social	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>0%</div></div>	

Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
behaviour and against those that fly-tip waste						
Invest in new and existing CCTV in priority hot spots	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>34%</div></div>	
Develop the Council's approach to licensing regulation and enforcement	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>68%</div></div>	
Progress the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan as a partnership with Broxtowe and Rushcliffe Borough Councils and Nottingham City.	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>60%</div></div>	
Drive the delivery of key housing sites	Development and Place	Sustainable Growth and Economy		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>95%</div></div>	
Promote the uptake of energy efficiency technologies in commercial and domestic properties	Environment	Climate Change and Natural Habitat		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>75%</div></div>	
Review the Netherfield pilot Selective Licensing Scheme and investigate renewal or extension of the scheme when the scheme	Environment	Public Protection Portfolio		31-Mar-2024	<div><div>50%</div></div>	

Title	Responsible OUs	Portfolio Owners	Status	Target Completion Date	Progress Bar	Notes
designation concludes at the end of September 2023						
Identify and deliver key interventions to prevent homelessness and rough sleeping.	Regeneration and Welfare	Life Chances and Vulnerability	▶	31-Mar-2024	<div><div>63%</div></div>	
Support for Refugees and asylum seekers	Regeneration and Welfare	Life Chances and Vulnerability	▶	31-Mar-2024	<div><div>75%</div></div>	

**GEDLING
PLAN
2023-2027**

**Examples of Achievements and
Activities**

During

Quarter 2 - 2023/24

ECONOMY

To encourage and support healthy businesses in our town and local centres, improving local skills and employment opportunities, and promoting an economy that attracts visitors throughout the day and supports leisure activity.

Skills and Employment - the council will support local people into employment using its influence and connectivity with partners to create jobs, and provide support and training.

Arnold Jobs Fair - More than 30 employers, training providers and advisors attended the Arnold Jobs Fair offering a number of job vacancies, apprenticeships, training courses, advice and other opportunities to attendees. The event was organised by Gedling Borough Council, in partnership with the Department for Work and Pensions and was attended by a variety of employers and trainers from different job sectors including Tesco, The NHS, Domestic & General, Inspire, Jigsaw Homes, Nottinghamshire Police, The Army, Nottingham City Council and more. Thanks to the event promotion from our Communications team, over 370 people attended on the day (a 172% increase on the previous event). The event coincided with the announcement regarding Wilkinsons and anecdotally there were a number of staff who came to the jobs fair to look for alternative employment with the Tesco stand being particularly busy. It was also targeted at school leavers, promoting careers advice and apprenticeships.

Business - a local economy that attracts new business investment enabling growth and the creation of jobs.

Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan - As part of the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, the Council consulted on its Preferred Approach to housing and employment. As part of the evidence base that informs the Strategic Plan a Logistics Study has been prepared, which estimated the level of need for logistics development and identified 'Areas of Opportunity'. Following the assessment of sites put forward for consideration, a Preferred Approach to strategic distribution has now been identified and this includes the proposed allocation of two sites, one in Broxtowe and the other in Rushcliffe. The Preferred Approach for Logistics is now being consulted on for a 6-week period from 26th September 2023.

Business Support Surgery - Our Economic Growth and Regeneration (EGR) Service held a Business Support Surgery in conjunction with the Nottinghamshire County Council/Growth Hub Adviser. Approximately half of the appointments were with individuals looking to start a business, and specifically in the care industry.

UKSPF Joint Commissioning project - The EGR Service in conjunction with other District and County Councils completed the UKSPF Joint Commissioning project under the People and Skills element of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund. The successful bidder was Futures, and it is expected that the contract will begin to deliver during Q3.

Town and Local Centres - to provide vibrant town and local centres that attract shoppers and leisure users.

Events –

- A Nottinghamshire Makers Market was held in the AMP event space on Nottinghamshire Day (25th August) with a visit from Robin Hood and Friar Tuck, as well events at King George V Park aimed at children, including an introduction to skating by Skate UK and sessions with the Play Forum. Our Communications team ran a social media campaign to promote the event to residents and this created considerable footfall at the event with lots of positive feedback from attendees. All the AMP retailers reported an increase in footfall and turnover.
- Leading up to Nottinghamshire Day there was a Digital High Street Safari, with data showing that over 300 people took part over a two-week period.
- Several events were held over the summer holidays again at the AMP event space involving the library and Inspire Learning and the Play Forum – all of which received positive feedback.

The Bonington Theatre achieved great success with its first two comedy events in quarter 2, organised in conjunction with Hotspot Comedy, with over 240 attendees.

COMMUNITY

To enable a resilient, empowered, connected, inclusive and healthy community.

Poverty and the Vulnerable - financially vulnerable residents are supported through our welfare services and community partnerships.

Energy Rebate Scheme closure and reconciliation - Final payments were made from the most recent support package administered before scheme closure. The scheme has allowed us to support our harder to reach residents, such as care home residents. 288 residents were supported in total.

The Killisick Breakfast Club offered free Breakfast and a packed lunch every Monday, Wednesday and Friday during the Summer Holidays. The club was delivered by Eagles nest church and enabled by the NHSE project steering group and fund. On average the sessions were attended by 55 individuals and were all families from the Killisick area.

Bethesda Church Community Food Club - Support was provided to Netherfield Bethesda Church to enable the setup of the Bethesda Church Community Food Club. The Food Club provides families and individuals with a box of good quality food for £3.50 a week. The Food Club runs every Thursday 2pm-4pm. The first session provided 33 boxes for local families.

Children and Young People - in partnership, improving the life chances and opportunities for our children and young people.

Democracy Day/Youth Mayor - The incoming Youth Mayor played host to a number of local Redhill Academy School delegates on Democracy Day on Friday 15th September, arranged by Democratic Services, giving an overview of the Gedling Youth Council and promoting the personal benefits of participation. As a result, 6 young people have registered to join the Youth Council.

Skateboarding Sessions - The Council have developed a partnership with Skate Nottingham to provide inclusion skate sessions for new skaters and young people who already use the Council's skate parks. Over the summer, Skate Nottingham delivered four sessions at skate parks at Arnot Hill, Burton Road and Standhill parks. In addition to skateboarding a number of artists were also engaged to provide complimentary painting and illustration sessions. Over the four sessions that were delivered, 59 young people took part with an equal split of boys and girls. The Council will continue to work with Skate Nottingham to assess the suitability of skate parks in the borough and maintenance requirements for existing parks, as well as potential improvements for existing facilities.

Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion - providing opportunities for all people to connect and live, work and socialise together, and have equal access to services.

Pride of Gedling Awards launch – we launched our annual Pride of Gedling Awards this quarter, to celebrate the unsung heroes in our community who make a real difference. The Pride of Gedling Awards, in association with Keepmoat Homes, are an opportunity for the council to shine a light on the incredible achievements of residents, businesses and community groups across the borough, making a big difference to peoples' lives. Last year, the council received over 190 nominations across the six categories. People who know a friend, colleague, neighbour, local community or business who deserve to be recognised for something they have done, are encouraged to nominate. Nominations will be accepted until Wednesday 4 October. The awards will be held at the council's civic centre on Wednesday 8 November.

New Inclusive toilet facilities for Arnold Town Centre - work has started on a new public toilet block, including specialist "Changing Places" facilities at King George V Recreation Ground in Arnold. The development cost a total of £191,500 and is due to be completed and open to the public by the end of October 2023. Funding for the project came from the Changing Places Fund, the UK Shared Prosperity Fund and match funding from Gedling Borough Council. The Changing Places toilet facility is designed to help meet the needs of people with profound and multiple learning disabilities, as well people with other physical disabilities such as spinal injuries, muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis who often need extra equipment and space to allow them to use the toilets safely and comfortably. The facilities will include height adjustable changing benches, a tracking hoist system, space for disabled people and carers, a central toilet and a non-slip floor. The roof of the building will feature solar panels which will be used to help power the facility, with remaining energy being fed back into the grid. Access to the changing places facilities will be available by Radar Key and the site will be monitored by the council's existing network of CCTV cameras.

Hong Kong season at Bonington Theatre - The Bonington Cinema was successful in a funding bid for a season on Hong Kong Cinema. Starting in September with the first event (a screening of *In the Mood for Love* alongside a Kei Po exhibition) the season has a focus on providing cultural events to Nottingham's growing population of Hong Kongers, with a keen eye on those also aged 16-25.

The Gedling Caribbean Elders Group met as usual in September and were celebrated in a montage of portraits on GBC social media by GBC Communications, arranged by the Communities Team, as part of Black History Month Oct 2023.

Health and Wellbeing - work with Health Service partners to enable residents to lead healthy lives through positive social and physical activity.

Mayor's charity walk - Democratic Services organised a walk for the mayor to raise money and awareness for her chosen charity, Anthony Nolan. The event raised over £350 and was well attended by the public and local civic dignitaries. The charity walk offered an opportunity for the community to come together and enjoy a health walk at the country park while contributing to a good cause.

National Award for Environmental Scheme - Gedling Borough Council has received the award for Best Collaborative Working Initiative at the Association for Public Service Excellence (APSE) awards. Shortlisted against eight other public sector organisations, we won the award for the environmental collaborative work we carried out as part of the Green Rewards campaign, helping residents take action to reduce their carbon footprint and help tackle climate change.

Green Rewards encourages residents to record activities they do to help reduce their carbon footprint such as cycling or taking public transport instead of driving, litter picking, recycling and other green projects. Since joining the scheme in 2021, our Communications team have promoted the scheme through social media, press releases and email advertising, as well as part of outreach work engaging with local communities and schools by the council's Climate Change Officer.

The scheme is a key part of the council's commitment to achieving net zero carbon by 2030. This year's event brought together hundreds of public sector organisations to celebrate the very best of what they do as part of frontline services.

Sport England funding - Gedling Borough Council have been awarded £127,525 of Sport England's Swimming Pool Fund Phase 1 which was created to support local authority swimming pools with the increase costs associated with the energy price rises. The funding award comes after a detailed submission to Sport England by the leisure and finance teams.

Leisure Centre improvements - During quarter 2 there have been improvements to the wet changing facilities at both Calverton and Carlton Forum Leisure Centres, including works such as new flooring, vanity units, sinks, toilets and decoration.

Swimming lessons - The number of children and adults learning to swim at Gedling's leisure centres reached an all-time high of 4,083 customers during Q2. These incredible figures highlight the impact of high-quality teaching and customer service across the pools at Calverton, Arnold and Carlton Forum which means the council is helping to reduce the risk of drowning by teaching one of the most important life skills any individual should have.

Health and Wellbeing e-newsletter - The monthly Health and Wellbeing e-newsletter has covered the following topics over the last 3 months: NottAlone, Notts NHS Talking Therapies, World Mental health Day, NHS Autumn Boosters, World suicide prevention day, cost of living support, The Wolfpack project and Gedling Leisure opportunities.

One Step at a Time - The One Step at a Time concept was set up on the back of the COVID Pandemic to reduce loneliness and isolation and to reconnect residents back into their local community. Active Notts have produced the following video as part of the evaluation demonstrating the impact of the project in Carlton and Calverton <https://youtu.be/L--fH1u0F0o>

Welcome and Warm Spaces - The Warm Spaces initiative has now been reviewed and it has been extended to become Welcome and Warm Spaces. This promotes the idea that the spaces are not just for keeping warm but offer somewhere for people to go and socialise with others all year round. There are currently around 30 venues listed on the Welcome and Warm Spaces list.

The Killisick NHSE health inequalities programme identified the need for activities to reduce social isolation and loneliness in the community. The set up of a friendship group/Community Living room is being explored by partners. The successful breakfast club has been extended to offer provision during the October Half Term Holidays and a potential monthly after school session is currently being looked into by Eagles Nest Church.

The Carlton Community Connector has been supporting the following initiatives in the Carlton area: Age Friendly Carlton (led by Age Concern) and a bench mapping exercise which will provide details of all the benches, public toilets and defibrillators in the Carlton area the map will be made available to the community to encourage those residents that are less mobile to plan their trip out around those amenities that are important to them. The Carlton Community Connector also had a stall at the Carlton Hub event where she engaged with many residents and partners and was able to get feedback on the bench mapping exercise.

PLACE

To enable a safe, attractive, clean and culturally vibrant borough that plays its part to tackle the climate emergency.

Cleanliness, Environment and Climate Change - cleanliness of our built environment and the protection and enhancement of our natural environment, including our waterways, parks and open spaces, habitats and wildlife; minimising pollution and waste by influencing the council's and borough's carbon emissions.

Green Flag Awards – five of our parks in the Borough have once again received the prestigious Green Flag Award, with Arnot Hill Park retaining the award for the 17th consecutive year. The Green Flag Award scheme, managed by environmental charity Keep Britain Tidy under licence from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, recognises and rewards well-managed parks and green spaces, setting the benchmark standard for the management of green spaces across the United Kingdom and around the world.

Community Consultation Event for planting of 2,500 trees – we successfully applied for a grant from Notts County Council's Greenwood programme to fund the planting of 2,500 trees as part of the new Digby Park Green Lung development near Gedling Country Park. As part of the funding criteria, we held a community consultation event during August which provided detailed information about the initiative and answered questions from the community. Residents of the Borough were also encouraged to have their say online.

The tree planting initiative will not only enhance the local environment but also provide numerous benefits such as improved air quality, increased shade, and habitat for wildlife. Additionally, the initiative aligns with the broader goal of creating a more sustainable and resilient community in the face of climate change. Gedling Borough Council has made a pledge to become carbon net zero by 2030 and this scheme will make an important contribution to this commitment.

Presentation to Youth Council – our Climate Change Officer, Sim Duhra gave a compelling presentation to the Youth Council on Monday 18th September and will take on suggestions by the Youth Council to raise the profile of climate change and to continue to work with them going forward.

APSE Service Awards winners – Notts Green Rewards - Gedling Borough Council were announced winners for the APSE Service Awards in the category 'Best Collaborative Working Initiative (with other public sector or third sector)' at the award ceremony in Belfast. The entry was Notts Green Rewards - Helping Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City residents take action to reduce their carbon footprint and to help tackle climate change. A total of 9 projects were shortlisted for this category (the biggest out of 11 categories) and the Green Rewards scheme came out on top successfully receiving the award.

Pride of Place - developing sustainable community hubs and infrastructure, and encouraging volunteering and participation in cultural activity and preserving our heritage.

Killisick and Carlton events - Support was provided to enable community events in the Killisick and Carlton localities. Both events supported by the place-based work in each area. The events had a Community and Health based focus providing local information around services available to the local communities. Examples of stall holders included: NHS Talking Therapies, Gedling Leisure, ABL, Age Concern Carlton, Jigsaw Homes. Both events were also well supported by local ward Councillors.

Gedling Country Park Family Day - To celebrate Love Parks week the Council ran a family day of environmental and creative activities at Gedling Country Park. The event was comprised of outdoor theatre, live music and percussion workshops, seed planting, and environmentally themed crafts. A number of wildlife and environmental organisations also attended with stalls and activities. Around 500 people, mostly families enjoying the school summer holidays, attended over the course of the afternoon. Key partners involved in the event included the Friends of Gedling Country Park, Notts Wildlife Trust, Handmade Theatre, Gedling Play Forum, Men in Sheds, Carlton Male Voice, Beatfeet and Nottinghamshire Police.

Free summer holiday activities - The Council's partnership with the St Georges Centre in Netherfield and Jigsaw Homes enabled the delivery of a day of free summer holiday activities for local families. Over 80 people from Netherfield and Colwick attended, all of whom were provided with a free lunch, as well as taking part in creative activities from Gedling Play Forum and storytelling workshops. The event was supported by a number of partners providing information to families to provide support with the cost of living. These included Inspire Culture, Notts County Council's benefits team and Nottinghamshire Talking Therapies.

Gedling Seniors Council - The Gedling Seniors Council had a successful article in the Summer Contacts magazine which resulted in 6 potential new members coming forward. The group has extended its independent role from the Council, redrafting the Terms of Reference to cement its function as a team of community Health and Wellbeing Champions and as an advisory body to the Council and our partners. A communications strategy including sourcing and grass roots distribution of wellbeing and safety leaflets, and annual the GBC Winter Support Booklet to the older community is at the heart of their approach.

Community E Newsletters – Three Community E-Newsletters were circulated to 7k community contacts between July and September. Information shared included the Pegasus Card Scheme, The Carers Roadshow, Nottinghamshire Day, Voluntary Sector Needs Survey, Pride of Gedling Awards, Bethesda Food Club and the official launch of the Carlton Community Hub.

Neighbourhood Teams - The Communities Team is working with Health, NCC and other partners to develop a Neighbourhood Teams approach linked to a collectively successful Health Inequalities Fund bid to the ICB. Work in Gedling will focus on Arnold, with further work to follow in establishing community stakeholder input and Community Health Champion roles.

Community Protection - reducing crime and the fear of crime so that residents feel safe and protected in their neighbourhoods, and the licensing and regulation of businesses for health and hygiene safety.

Skin Piercing Byelaws - Following adoption of the skin piercing Byelaws by the Licensing Committee and final approval from the Secretary of State, a mailshot was sent in June to over 100 Beauty businesses located within the Gedling District to make them aware of the revised Byelaws along with existing licensing requirements for treatments undertaken by them. The Byelaws enable the regulation of Acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis for hygienic practices.

Replies and applications from businesses to date has resulted in over 25 businesses being granted licenses/registrations who previously were trading unlicensed/registered along with over 20 annual renewals for businesses already licensed with the authority. Work is ongoing to ensure the remaining unlicensed/unregistered businesses are contacted/visited to ensure that they apply for the appropriate licence/registration and meet the appropriate licence/registration conditions.

Many businesses have been given advice on the requirements for treatments which fall outside of the current legislation enforced by local authorities for treatments such as Botox, fillers and other beauty treatments. Legislation to cover and licence these activities is currently out to a government public consultation and should come into force within the next two years. Environmental Health Officers have responded positively to the Government consultation which concludes in October. Ongoing work will help ensure that customers within and outside of the Gedling district can be assured that the businesses offering beauty treatments in the Gedling district are safe to visit.

CCTV - A new 360-degree CCTV camera has been installed on Balmoral Road, Colwick, to help tackle anti-social behaviour and support the new Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) which is active in the surrounding area. The camera provides high-quality images to the council's CCTV control room and will be used to assist the police with investigations, as well as aiding the council's Community Safety Team and Neighbourhood Wardens in tackling anti-social behaviour. Additionally, the camera will also support the recently launched PSPO which has been introduced in parts of Netherfield, Colwick, and Trent Valley wards to address issues of car cruising and associated anti-social behaviour.

Funding for the camera, which cost £24,000, was provided by the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner as part of the Safer Streets fund. The funding was specifically allocated to parts of Netherfield and Colwick and can be invested in measures that support the council in addressing issues such as neighbourhood crime, anti-social behaviour and violence against women and girls. The camera is the second to be installed in the area thanks to the Safer Streets Fund, following the installation of another CCTV camera on Colwick Loop Road earlier this year.

Localities Funding secured – In September the Public Protection department have been successful in securing £39,600 worth of funding from Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioners Officer. This funding has been awarded for three projects in the area.

- Continuation of the Safer Street Wardens tackling both retail and neighbourhood crimes, including burglary, vehicle crime, robbery and anti-social behaviour. Following on from the Safer Streets 4 work, evidence has been gathered to show how the Safer Street Wardens have liaised with retail businesses and shop users as well as residents in Netherfield and Colwick to make them feel safer in the area and provide another way of reporting crimes and concerns in the area.
-
- Continuation of the Youth Outreach Intervention. Following on from the Safer Streets 4 work, young people aged between 12 and 19 years breakdance and music production workshops at the Loco Centre in Netherfield.
-
- Improved Bicycle Parking Facilities at Arnot Hill Park.

Gedling Seniors Council Meeting - The theme of the Gedling Seniors Council meeting this quarter was safety online and wider fraud awareness, with specialist guests from the Police Service advising on common scams and ways to keep safe, remain diligent and report incidents. Arrangements were made with the Police delegates for the wider distribution of Fraud Awareness leaflets and guidance, and for the information to be included in the 2023/24 Winter Support Booklet.

Housing - individuals and families can access high quality, affordable and energy efficient housing to bring life to neighbourhoods.

Temporary Accommodation - since cabinet approval in March for the temporary accommodation options appraisal, officers have been tirelessly viewing suitable accommodation within the borough. Significant progress has been made and 3 properties have been purchased to date. This comprises of a 1-bedroom house in Top Valley and 2 two-bedroom properties located in Colwick and Netherfield. A further 2 successful bids have also been made and the transfer of ownership is currently underway through the conveyancing process. It is hoped a further 2 three-bedroom properties can also be acquired over the next few months which will complete the current project of purchasing 7 new units.

Housing Strategy - The Council is in the process of developing a Housing Strategy which it aims to implement in early 2024. An initial meeting was held to inform the development of the housing strategy and an officer workshop has now been established. The strategy will provide an opportunity to ensure a consistent approach to housing across the organisation and the subsequent action plan which will be developed will outline the key objectives required to address all housing need across the Borough.

Gedling Green Homes - The council's Gedling Green Homes (Local Authority Delivery phase 3) scheme concluded at the end of September installing 64 energy efficiency measures to 63 low energy performance homes for residents likely to be in fuel poverty. The scheme was delivered in partnership with EON Energy Services Limited and Nottingham Energy Partnership to utilise a government grant of £759,000 received via Midlands Net Zero Hub. The scheme successfully utilised 96% of the funding available and completed the installation of: external wall insulation at 24 homes, solar panels at 31 homes, loft insulation at 3 homes and smarter heating controls at 6 properties. The scheme aimed to address fuel poverty and contribute to reducing carbon emissions.

THE COUNCIL

To ensure the council is a healthy place to work, it engages with its customers, has a focus on improvement, is financially sound, and ensures compliance with all relevant legislation.

Innovation and Improvement - we strive to make improvements by doing things differently and collaboratively, using digital transformation of our services.

ICT Projects completed during this quarter included a Disaster Recovery rehearsal with our external recovery company and the rollout of replacements for 43 laptops.

Governance and Compliance - governance and decision-making is transparent and evidence-led, and services continue to be delivered in accordance with legislation and professional guidance.

Gedling Legal – Legal Services team continue to receive a high level of instructions internally which is up on the same period last year. Gedling Legal are still turning down external work demonstrating the success of the team's reputation in the sector. Despite turning down work, the legal income generation target is met.

TUPE transfer - The HR team supported our managers and colleagues in PASC to deliver a successful transfer (technically known as a TUPE transfer) of part of our grounds maintenance team that was responsible for the maintenance of Bestwood Country Park, back to the service of Nottinghamshire County Council. The maintenance of the park, originally the responsibility of Notts CC, had been undertaken by our council for about five years.

Financial Management - we continue to deliver a balanced budget and receive unqualified opinions from our external auditors.

Revenues Audit - Revenues Services has gained a substantial level of audit assurance in the recent internal audit. The team's efforts in designing and continually working to robust processes have allowed us to achieve this.

DBS Assessment - The biennial assessment required by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to ensure that safeguarding procedures are properly in place was completed. Some process changes were recommended which have now been implemented and the outcome is that the council is deemed to be compliant.

Workforce Strategy audit - The HR Team supported the completion of the Workforce Strategy audit conducted by BDO. This was reported to the Audit Committee of 19 September. Recommended actions are now being implemented.

Healthy Workplace - the council provides a positive working environment for its staff; it is recognised as an employer of choice with a workforce that is empowered, skilled, diverse and responsive and is proud to work for the council; and it embraces all aspects of equality, diversity and inclusion.

Staff Briefing - our Communications Team organised a staff briefing and 95% of staff who took part in the feedback survey said they felt more informed about what the council is doing and said that the presentations were good or excellent.

Gedling Get Together - The Our Gedling Group that comprises staff from a range of teams across the council successfully delivered the “Gedling Get Together”, an event held at the Civic Centre Bowls Pavilion designed to give staff the chance to meet colleagues that they may not often be able to share time within an informal setting.

Civic Centre Maintenance - Property Services has commissioned and co-ordinated a programme of maintenance at the Civic Centre, with a new fire alarm system installed in September, and upgrading of temperature gauges on radiators taking place in October.

Employee Assistance Programme - The procurement exercise for the Council’s employee assistance programme and benefits platform was completed and the contract has now been awarded.

GBC Staff Well at Work E-Newsletter - Three Well at Work E-Newsletters were circulated to GBC Staff during Q2, details of which included Cycle to Work day, staff walkabout Wednesdays, National Fitness week, healthy recipes and more.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2023

Date: 9th November 2023

Author: Planning Policy Manager

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To note the latest five year housing land supply assessment

Key Decision

No

Recommendation(s)

THAT Cabinet:

- 1) **Notes the Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2023**

1 Background

- 1.1 This report sets out the latest Gedling Borough's five year housing land supply position as at 31st March 2023, which is attached at **Appendix A**. The National Planning Policy Framework 2023 requires that local planning authorities update their five year housing land supply assessments on an annual basis.
- 1.2 The assessment includes the housing sites in the Local Planning Document which was adopted by Council on 18 July 2018. The five year period is 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2028. For clarity, this is the assessment against the housing requirement as calculated using the Government's standard methodology (published December 2020) as the

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

- 1.5 A joint SHLAA methodology was first published in November 2020 by Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council. It is considered that a common approach is more robust and the methodology is intended to be more transparent and evidence based. The joint methodology comprises a common methodology document plus a separate appendix for each authority to justify the assumptions used for each SHLAA update (www.gedling.gov.uk/shlaa).
- 1.6 The assessment shows that against the housing target as calculated using the standard methodology, Gedling Borough Council does have a five year plus 5% buffer supply of land for housing. The Council has a 6.76 year supply, which equates to 3,285 homes. This is a decrease from the previous 2022 assessment's figure of 7.25 years' supply. The main reason for this is due to the strong progress in terms of completions from sites allocated in the Aligned Core Strategy and Local Planning Document, resulting in fewer dwellings left to build out across the 5-year period. Of Gedling's 33 allocated sites; 3 are fully built out, 15 are under construction and development is yet to begin on the remaining 15 sites. If an authority cannot demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply, including any appropriate buffer, the presumption in favour of sustainable development will apply. It is therefore important that the Council continues to allocate land for development through the preparation of its local plan, to ensure an ongoing supply of housing land.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 To ask Cabinet to note the content of the Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2023 as set out in **Appendix A**.

3 Alternative Options

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

4 Financial Implications

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

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 Paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 states that ‘Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years’ worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old’.

6 Equalities Implications

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

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

- 8.1 **Appendix A** – Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2023

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 Background Paper 1 – SHLAA Joint Methodology Report (available from <https://www.gnplan.org.uk/evidence-base>)

10 Reasons for Recommendations

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

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

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Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2023

Published 2023

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Introduction

- 1 The five year housing land supply assessment is based on the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2023 update.
- 2 The purpose of this five year housing land supply assessment is to monitor and review the Council's housing supply against the housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old as required by the National Planning Policy Framework 2023.
- 3 The Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities last published the results of the Housing Delivery Test for 2021 on 14 January 2022. The Housing Delivery Test result for 2021 for Gedling Borough Council is 85%. Following the Housing Delivery Test results for 2018, 2019 and 2020, 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 2021 means that the Council must continue to prepare an action plan but no longer needs to apply a buffer of 20% to its five year housing land supply. For further information on the Housing Delivery Test and the Council's Action Plan, please see separate Gedling Borough Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022 which is available at the following web page www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/monitoringreports. For the purposes of this five year housing land supply assessment, a 5% buffer has been applied in accordance with the Housing Delivery Test data published on 14 January 2022, being the most recent data.
- 4 The current development plan for Gedling Borough consists of the Aligned Core Strategy and the Local Planning Document. The Aligned Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and allocates strategic sites for housing and other uses. The Aligned Core Strategy sets the housing requirement. The Local Planning Document was adopted on 18 July 2018 and allocates non-strategic sites for housing and other uses.

Policy context

- 5 Paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 states that local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old (unless these strategic policies have been reviewed and found not to require updating).
- 6 The supply of specific deliverable sites should in addition include a buffer of:-
 - a) 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land; or
 - b) 10% where the local planning authority wishes to demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable sites through an annual position statement or recently adopted plan, to account for any fluctuations in the market during that year; or
 - c) 20% where there has been significant under delivery of housing over the previous 3 years, to improve the prospect of achieving the planned supply.
- 7 Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 defines deliverable sites as follows:-

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

 - a) sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission, and all sites with detailed planning permission, should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that homes will not be delivered within five years (for example because they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans).*
 - b) where a site has outline planning permission for major development, has been allocated in a development plan, has a grant of permission in principle, or is identified on a brownfield register, it should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that housing completions will begin on site within five years.*
- 8 Paragraph 71 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 states that local planning authorities may only make an allowance for windfall sites as part of anticipated housing supply if there is compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the strategic housing land availability assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends. The Framework also states that local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies in

their Local Plans to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area.

- 9 The Aligned Core Strategy sets a housing requirement of 7,250 homes for the plan period 2011-2028. As the Aligned Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and the policies are yet to be reviewed, this means that the housing requirement figure is out of date and the Council must now monitor and review the housing supply against the annual local housing need figure calculated using the standard method.
- 10 The annual local housing need for Gedling Borough is 463. **Appendix A** explains and provides the breakdown on how the figure was calculated using the standard method as published in 2023.
- 11 The Use Classes Order 1987 (as amended) defines Use Class C2 (Residential Institutions) as residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres. National Planning Practice Guidance states that local planning authorities will need to count housing provided for older people, including residential institutions in Use Class C2, as part of their housing land supply. All student accommodation, whether it consists of communal halls of residence or self-contained dwellings, and whether or not it is on campus, can in principle count towards contributing to an authority's housing land supply based on the amount of accommodation that new student housing releases in the wider housing market (by allowing existing properties to return to general residential use); and / or the extent to which it allows general market housing to remain in such use, rather than being converted for use as student accommodation. The Housing Delivery Test Measurement Rule Book published in July 2018 explains how the net homes delivered calculated with adjustments for net student accommodation and net other communal accommodation (calculated by applying nationally set ratios to the bedroom data of 2.5 and 1.8 respectively) for the Housing Delivery Test results.

Methodology

- 12 The Council calculates the housing supply using the approach set out in the Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership's Joint Methodology Report for Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAAs) which can be found at the following web page www.gedling.gov.uk/shlaa. This will be referred to as the "SHLAA methodology report" throughout in this document.
- 13 The SHLAA methodology report was updated in 2022 and Appendix C to the SHLAA methodology report updates the evidence used to support Gedling Borough Council's approach to the SHLAA methodology which includes lead-in times and build-out rates, the windfall allowance and non-implementation rates.

Deliverable sites that make up the housing supply

- 14 The sites that will make up the housing supply are those assessed to be deliverable within five years. The SHLAA methodology report explains that, in accordance with the NPPF, this consists of sites that are available now, suitable and achievable now. They include sites that are currently under construction, small sites with outline planning permission, sites with detailed planning permission and medium/large sites with outline planning permission with evidence that the site will be progressed within five years.
- 15 All sites in the assessment have been identified through the Council's SHLAA 2023 update and are listed in **Appendix B**. The appendix includes:-
 - All strategic sites in the Aligned Core Strategy and site allocations in the Local Planning Document.
 - Sites granted planning permission before 31 March 2023.
 - Updates to existing sites in the SHLAA database during the current financial year (i.e. since 1 April 2023) such as work starting on site, construction completing, a new planning permission being granted or a new planning application being submitted have been noted.
- 16 New sites that are not currently in the SHLAA and have been granted planning permission during the current financial year (i.e. since 1 April 2023) are not included in this assessment, but will be included in next year's assessment.
- 17 The assessment takes account of the loss of a dwelling where this is replaced by at least one dwelling in order to provide a net figure for the number of new dwellings. **Appendix B** does not include sites that involve a loss of a dwelling where replaced by a single dwelling, unless the loss has occurred and work on the replacement dwelling has not yet started.
- 18 The approach taken to completion timescales and delivery rates is set out in the SHLAA methodology report.

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

Future sources of supply (windfall allowance)

- 22 Paragraph 71 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 states that local planning authorities may only make an allowance for windfall sites as part of anticipated housing supply if there is compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the strategic housing land availability assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends. The National Planning Policy Framework 2023 defines windfall sites as sites not specifically identified in the development plan (which includes Local Plan).
- 23 Paragraphs 45-49 of the SHLAA methodology report explains the approach taken and concludes that a windfall allowance of 138 dwellings per annum will contribute to the housing supply from Year 4 onwards.

Consideration of undersupply (under-delivery)

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

5%, 10% or 20% buffer

- 25 The Housing Delivery Test result for 2021 means that the Council will need to apply a buffer of 5% to its five year housing land supply by reason that paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 states that the

housing supply should include a buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

Forward look approach

- 26 It is considered appropriate for the five year period to begin with the current financial year i.e. this assessment will look at the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2028.

Non-implementation (lapse) rates

- 27 Paragraphs 51-52 of the SHLAA methodology report explain the approach taken to non-implementation rates which will be applied to the totalled figure of all unimplemented sites with planning permission i.e. sites where construction work has not started. The non-implementation rates are:-
- 9% for small sites (1-9 dwellings) and;
 - 1% for medium/large sites (10+ dwellings).

Communal accommodation

- 28 Paragraphs 16-19 of the SHLAA methodology report refer to counting other forms of accommodation including student housing and housing provided for older people in the housing supply. Currently there are no proposals for student accommodation within Gedling Borough. As there are sites with planning permission for other communal accommodation (for example residential care homes) within Gedling Borough the nationally set ratio applied to other communal accommodation will be based on the national average number of adults in all households and applying a ratio to the bedroom data of 1.8. Source data for the nationally set ratio is from the Census 2011 and the ratio will be updated following each Census when the data is publicly available.

Five year land supply calculation

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

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

5 year housing target ÷ 5 years = annual target

Housing supply for 5 year period (including the non-implementation rates for unimplemented sites with planning permission) including adjustments for student accommodation and other communal accommodation (calculated by applying nationally set ratios to the bedroom data of 2.5 and 1.8 respectively) ÷ annual target = supply in years

Summary

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

- The sites that make up the housing supply include sites that are currently under construction, small sites with outline permission, all sites with detailed planning permission and those medium/large sites with outline planning permission with evidence that the site will be progressed within five years;
- The windfall allowance will contribute to the housing supply from Year 4 onwards;
- Addressing under-delivery is already built in to the annual local housing need figure;
- The Council adopts a 5% buffer due to the Housing Delivery Test result;
- The Council considers the five year period starting from the current financial year rather than taking a forward look approach;
- The non-implementation (lapse) rates are applied to unimplemented sites with planning permission; and
- Adjustments for student accommodation and other communal accommodation have been included within the housing supply;
- The methodology used to calculate the five year supply accords with PAS advice.

Five year housing land supply assessment

- 31 The local housing need for the five year period is 2,315 homes. However as a result of the Housing Delivery Test 2021 result, a 5% buffer is applied which increases the housing target for the five year period to 2,431 homes.

Annual local housing need	463
Local housing need for five years (463 x 5 years)	2,315
5% buffer (rounded)	116
Five year housing target	2,431

- 32 Paragraphs 14 to 20 explain the sources of sites that make up the housing supply. The estimated housing supply for the five year period is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Estimated housing supply for the five year period

	Allocations in the Local Plan [#]	Sites under construction	Small sites with permission	Medium/ large sites with permission	Total
Urban area	1460	129	73	60	
Edge of Hucknall	573	0	0	0	
Bestwood Village	79	2	4	0	
Calverton	427	6	5	0	
Ravenshead	85	5	3	0	
Other villages	29	19	22	11	
Total	2,666	161	107	71	
Non-implementation (lapse) rates applied	N/A	N/A	9% rate applied	1% rate applied	
Revised total	2,653	161	97	70	2982
Windfall allowance (138 x 2 years = 276)					276
Communal accommodation					27
Housing supply					3,285

[#] Aligned Core Strategy and Local Planning Document

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

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

Conclusion

- 35 Comparing the estimated housing supply of 3,285 homes to the five year housing target of 2,431 homes, there is an oversupply of 854 homes.

Housing supply for five years	3,285
Annual housing target (2,431 divided by five years) (rounded)	486
No of years supply (rounded)	6.76 years

- 36 The assessment shows that against the housing target, Gedling Borough Council has a **6.76** year supply.

Appendix A: Calculating the annual local housing need

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

Standard method

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

Step 1 – Setting the baseline

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

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

Step 2 – An adjustment to take account of affordability

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 3 – Capping the level of any increase

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4 – cities and urban centres liftoff

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

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

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

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

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

Calculating the annual local housing figure for Gedling Borough

Step 1 – Baseline

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

Household projections for 2022 = 54,217

Household projections for 2032 = 58,137
Difference = 3,920
Divided by 10 years = 392

Average annual household growth = 392 (not rounded).

Step 2 – Adjustment factor

Latest ratio of median house price to median workplace-based earnings from Table 5C of the house price to workplace-based earnings ratio dataset (released on 23 March 2022) from the following web page
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>.

Ratio of median house price to median workplace-based earnings for 2022 = 6.91
Adjustment = $[(6.91 \text{ minus } 4) \text{ divided by } 4] = 0.7275$
Multiply by 0.25 = 0.181875
Add 1 = 1.181875

Multiply average annual household growth (392) (from step 1) by adjustment factor (1.181875) = 463.3

Annual local housing need = 463 (rounded).

Step 3 – should the cap be applied?

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

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

Projected household growth over 10 year period is 3,920 or 392 homes per annum
40% of 3,920 = 1,568
 $3,920 + 1,568 = 5,488$ or 548.8 per annum

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

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

The annual local housing need calculated according to the standard method in steps 1 and 2 is 463. This figure does not exceed the higher of the two caps calculated in step 3 (i.e. 548.8 and 597.06) and therefore the cap does not apply.

Step 4 – should the uplift be applied?

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

The annual local housing need for Gedling Borough is 463.

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

Urban Area

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2023:-

Arnold = 859 homes
 Carlton = 1,925 homes
 Total = 2,784 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H1	Rolleston Drive	Arnold	121	Assumptions for build-out rates based on information from developer	SHLAA site G18. The site is allocated for 140 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H1). The site is currently under construction for 131 factory-built affordable homes (2020/1054). As of 31 March 2023, 10 homes have been completed.	60	61			
H2	Brookfields Garden Centre	Arnold	90	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted.	SHLAA site G49. The site is allocated for 90 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H2). Outline planning permission for up to 32 homes on part of the site (to the rear of Brookfields Garden Centre) (2017/0155) granted in March 2020 has since lapsed in March 2023.					
H3	Willow Farm	Carlton	110	SHLAA Methodology assumptions for build out rates	SHLAA site G1225 (formerly part of SHLAA site G459). Site is allocated for 110 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H3). The landowner has promoted a wider site, including SHLAA sites G459 and G1225, for residential development through the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options consultation. Full planning application for 24 houses on part of the site (2021/1398) was submitted in December 2021 and granted permission in April 2023. No planning application has been received for the remainder of the site. Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation indicates that the earliest start date on site will be 2024/25 and that a detailed planning application on the remainder of the site is to be submitted in late 2023 for 65 homes.		11	11	2	
H4	Linden Grove	Carlton	106	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G542. The site is allocated for 115 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H4). Site is currently under construction for 120 homes (2021/0694). As of March 2023, 14 homes have been completed. Information from the SHLAA 2022 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	50	50	6		
H5	Lodge Farm Lane	Arnold	148	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G48. The site is allocated for 150 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H5). Resolution to grant outline planning application for up to 148 homes (2018/0347) in August 2019 subject to the signing of the s106. The landowner has promoted a wider site, including SHLAA sites G48 and G462, for residential development through the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Growth Options consultation. Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.			10	15	15
H6	Spring Lane	Carlton			Site completed in April 2019.					

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H7	Howbeck Road/ Mapperley Plains	Arnold	75	SHLAA consultation response 2023 for the majority of the site under construction. Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted for the remainder of the site	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G51 and G671) is allocated for 205 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H7). The majority of the site is currently under construction for 164 homes (2019/0213). As at 31 March 2022, 89 homes have been built. No planning application has been received for the remainder of the site. Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation indicates that the landowner for the remainder of the site is seeking to sell the site to a house builder with a planning application anticipated later in the year.	48	27			
H8	Killisick Lane	Arnold	230	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G50, G871, G872, G873 and G1032) is allocated for 230 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H8). The Local Planning Document includes a phasing policy to ensure that development of the site follows the extraction and progressive restoration of the adjoining quarry. Quarry extraction was scheduled to be complete by 2021, however due to COVID-19 the extraction of clay was slower than expected and consent has since been granted to vary the timing phasing condition. It is now anticipated that extraction will be completed by summer 2024 with progressive restoration taking place following this.					
H9	Gedling Colliery/ Chase Farm	Carlton	438	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G131. The site is identified in the Aligned Core Strategy as a strategic location and is allocated for 1,050 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H9). The site currently under construction for 508 homes on phase 1 (2015/1376, 2017/1018, 2017/1076, 2017/1275, 2018/0249, 2018/0392, 2019/0304, 2019/0586, 2019/0759 and 2020/0667). Reserved matters for the second housing phase of 433 homes (2021/1294) granted in March 2022. Total figure granted to date is 941 homes. Resolution to grant full planning application for 24 homes on the remainder part of the site (2022/0200) in June 2022 subject to the signing of the s106. As at 31 March 2023, 438 homes have been built.	110	102	90	90	95
X1	Daybrook Laundry	Arnold	45	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	SHLAA site G477. The site is allocated in the Local Planning Document (site X1). Full planning application for a 51 apartment retirement living development was submitted in October 2023 and is pending consideration (2023/0701).					
X2	West of A60 A	Arnold			Site completed in February 2023					
X3	West of A60 B	Arnold	157	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G778. The site is allocated for 150 homes in the Local Planning Document (site X3). Full planning application for 157 homes was submitted in January 2021 and is pending consideration (2021/0072). Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.		36	48	48	12
Total						370	387	269	250	197

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
ACS	Teal Close	Carlton	476	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G782. The site is allocated for 830 homes in the Aligned Core Strategy and has outline planning permission for residential development, employment uses and other uses (2013/0546). First housing phase of 199 homes is currently under construction (2017/0800). Second housing phase of 353 homes is also currently under construction (2019/0152). Reserved matters for the third and final housing phase of 255 homes (2019/0560) granted in July 2022. Total figure granted to date is 807 homes. As at 31 March 2023, 331 homes have been built. 184homes on phase 1 with 15 plots remaining and 147 homes on phase 2 have been built. Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation provides the delivery rates for the whole site.	102	100	104	96	75

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

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G882	Beech Avenue (35, Land Adj To)	Arnold	3	Site visit	Site is currently under construction for three detached dwellings (2015/1037).	3				
G820	Byron House	Arnold	12	SHLAA consultation response 2023	The site has permitted development rights for change of use from first and second floor offices to 12 residential flats (2022/0319PN). Decision date is May 2022.	12				
G1185	Byron Street (64, Land Adj To)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site completed in May 2023.	1				
G1113	Church Street (3)	Arnold	2	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site is currently under construction for change of use from offices to two apartments (2018/0749).	2				
G1048	Dairy Farm	Arnold	3	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for change of use from farm buildings to three residential units (2021/0961).	3				
G1049	Greys Road (1, Land Adj To)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2016/1264) granted in April 2017. Construction of the site is well underway.	1				
G1205	Jermyn Drive (12 and 14)	Arnold	1	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site completed in June 2023.	1				
G119	Marlborough Road (34, Land Adj To)	Arnold	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Outline planning permission for two new dwellings (2021/0747) granted in August 2021			2		
G932	Newcombe Drive (4)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2021/1331) granted in February 2022. SHLAA 2023 response informed construction has started.	1				
G1097	Sandfield Road (98)	Arnold	1	Site visit	Site is currently under construction for three new dwellings (2019/0793). Plots 2 and 3 were built in November 2021.	1				
G735	Blenheim Avenue (21 and 23)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	1 plot completed in September 2017 (2014/0234). 1 remaining plot is currently under construction (2017/1084).	1				
G1295	Breck Hill Road (146)	Carlton	1	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Full planning permission (2021/1420) for the demolition of the existing house and replacement with 2.5 storey apartment block granted in March 2023. Site visit confirms the house has been demolished and the replacement apartment block is under construction.	8				
G184	Broadway East (12A)	Carlton	1	Site visit	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2019/0961). Construction commenced October 2022	1				
G1057	Burton Rod (148)	Carlton	4	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Full planning permission for four new dwellings (2019/1167) granted in September 2020	4				
G1227	Carlton Hill (238)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dormer bungalow (2020/0097) granted in April 2020. Site is under construction.	1				
G1062	Celia Drive (5, Land Adj To)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dormer bungalow (2020/0097) granted in April 2020. Site is under construction.	1				

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G689	Festus Street (2, Land Rear Of)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for change of use to two residential units (2017/0363). Plot 2 was completed in November 2020.	1				
G117	Gardenia Grove (35)	Carlton	5	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for five dwellings (2022/0545).	1	2	2		
G1208	Greenhill Rise (3, Flat 1)	Carlton	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for conversion of existing garages to two new apartments (2020/0745).	2				
G1255	Highclere Lodge	Carlton	20	Assumptions for build-out rates	Full planning permission for 20 dwellings (2020/1254) granted in June 2022.	20				
G1187	Hucknall Crescent (2A)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2020/0070).	1				
G1284	Kenrick Street (15)	Carlton	8	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site is currently under construction for change of use to eight residential units (2022/1010).	8				
G1263	Kensington Garden (9)	Carlton	1	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site is currently under construction for first floor side extension to create new dwelling (2021/1182)	1				
G1234	Lambley Lane (32, Land Rear Of)	Carlton	1	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site is under construction for a new dwelling (2021/0284)	1				
G1107	Lymn Avenue (26, Land Adj To)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site completed in October 2023.	1				
G1290	Moore Road (122)	Carlton	1	Building Control	Site completed in May 2023	1				
G1285	Netherfield Methodist Church	Carlton	13	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site Completed in July 2023	13				
G151	Old Brickyard (1-15)	Carlton	7	Site visit	Site is currently under renovation for change of use of ground floor storage units to seven additional new flats (2020/0602)	7				
G1040	Plains Road (96)	Carlton	9	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for 9 new dwelling (2021/0737).	9				
	Porchester Road (182)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under renovation for change of use to 5-bed HMO and self-contained flat	1				
G990	Prospect Road (90)	Carlton	1	Site visit	Site is currently under construction for a new bungalow (2016/0748).	1				
G175	Sandford Road (44)	Carlton	4	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a replacement dwelling and 3 new dwellings (2019/0908)	3				
G1212	Simkin Avenue (145)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2020/1153).	1				
	Wollaton Avenue (4)	Carlton	4	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under renovation for the change of use of the ground floor from Retail (use class A1) to Residential (use class C3) to create 4 self-contained flats	4				
G365	Wood Lane (31)	Carlton	1	SHLAA consultation response 2022	Construction work for a new chalet bungalow on site started in 2005 (2003/0923). Information from the SHLAA 2022 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.				1	

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
Total						102	11	6	1	0

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G238	Acton Road (66, Land Adj To)	Arnold	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for two dwellings (2022/0344) granted in August 2022.	2				
G1236	Birkland Avenue (31, Land Adj To)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2021/0559) granted in July 2021.	1				
G1278	Calverton Road (20A)	Arnold	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for a demolition of existing dwelling and construction of three residential units (2021/1078) granted in October 2022.		2			
G1165	Coppice Farm Stables	Arnold	3	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for three detached houses (2022/0426) granted in November 2022.			2	1	
G1275	Coppice Road (4)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use to two residential units (2021/1326) granted in August 2022.	2				
G1272	Croft Road (8)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	The site has permitted development rights for change of use of existing first floor offices to one flat (2021/0076PN). Decision date is August 2022.	1				
G1162	Cross Street (Land at corner of)	Arnold	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for two new dwellings (2020/1040) was refused in July 2021 and an appeal lodged (APP/N3020/W/21/3288397). Appeal allowed in May 2022.			2		
G1283	Front Street (135-141)	Arnold	5	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2021/1135) for the demolition of existing building including four flats and the creation of nine residential apartments, net gain of five residential units granted in December 2022.	2	2	1		
G1294	Front Street (53)	Arnold	5	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2021/0936) for the erection of an upper floor extension and conversion of retail storage building granted in February 2023.	2	2			
G851	Kenntn Road	Arnold	3	SHLAA 2023 consultation response	The site has extant planning permission dating back to 1970-80's. Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation states that the landowner intends to develop three plots around 2026/27.				3	
G1281	Mapperley Plains (383)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2021/1448) granted in October 2022.	1				

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1292	Plains Road (31)	Arnold	4	SHLAA 2023 consultation response	Full planning permission (2022/1119) for the change of use of and extensions of ground floor for commercial with four apartments above granted in February 2023.	2	2			
G1254	Redhill Road (10A)	Arnold	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for two new dwellings (2020/0376) granted in January 2022.	2				
G1226	Redhill Road (69)	Arnold	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use from retail unit and existing flat to two residential units, net gain of one dwelling (2020/0634) granted in April 2021.	1				
G1228	Sandfield Road (49, Land To Side & Rear Of)	Arnold	3	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for three new dwellings (2020/0922) granted in May 2021.	2	1			
G1240	Arnold Lane (123)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates for planning application 2021/1120	Full planning permission (2021/1120) granted in August 2022 for a replacement dwelling with two dwellings, net gain of one dwelling.	1				
G559	Carlton Hill (381)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission to return the upstairs of a commercial building back to residential use (2020/1074) granted in February 2021.	1				
G1213	Carlton Hill (92, Land Adj To)	Carlton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for two new dwellings (2022/0086) granted in May 2022.	2				
G1268	Forester Road (32A)	Carlton	6	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2022/0173) for the conversion and extension of two existing dwellings to eight dwellings, net gain of six dwellings granted in July 2022.	2	2	2		
G1177	Main Road (17)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates for planning application 2022/0831	Full planning permission for erection of rear extension comprising ground floor offices with one flat above (2022/0831) granted in November 2022.	1				
G1274	MG Motors	Carlton	8	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for eight apartments (2022/0233) granted in August 2022.	2	2	2	2	
G1215	Midland Crescent (5)	Carlton	3	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for three new dwellings (2020/0556) granted in February 2021.	2	1			
G221	Mount Pleasant (12, Land Adj To)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2020/0839) granted in October 2020. An application to renew the planning permission was submitted in August 2023 (2023/0615).	1				

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G159	Nursery Drive (1) Plot A	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for a new dwelling (2021/1375) granted in January 2022.	1				
G160	Nursery Drive (1) Plot B	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for a new dwelling (2021/1377) granted in January 2022.	1				
G161	Nursery Drive (1) Plot C	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for a new dwelling (2021/1378) granted in January 2022.	1				
G1291	Nursery Drive (3)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2022/1311) granted for erection of two dwellings following removal of existing detached bungalow granted in February 2023.	1				
G1286	Perlethorpe Crescent	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2022/0900) granted in December 2022.	1				
G725	Plains Road (88, Land Rear Of)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission (2019/0721) granted in September 2021 for a replacement dwelling with two existing dwellings, net gain of one dwelling.	1				
G1096	Sandford Road (23)	Carlton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for two new dwellings (2021/0675) granted in August 2021.	2				
G1280	Second Avenue (92)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use to two residential units (2022/0972) granted in October 2022.	1				
G1279	The Elwes Arms	Carlton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for two new dwellings (2022/0832) granted in October 2022.	2				
G1238	Victoria Road (Units 4 and 5)	Carlton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use from first floor retail storage area to two flats (2021/0465) granted in August 2021.	2				
G1250	Westdale Lane West (437)	Carlton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use from ground floor osteopaths to a flat (2021/1229) granted in December 2021. Information from the SHLAA 2022 consultation states the site is on the market and decision to whether the conversion to residential or keep as mixed as mixed use will be up to the new owner. Assume one year delay in lead-in times.	1				
Total						44	14	9	6	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G351	Calverton Road	Arnold	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Remaining two plots on site - plots 49 and 62. Full planning application for 1 detached dwelling on plot 49 was granted in August 2022 (2020/1002). Full planning permission for 1 detached dwelling on plot 62 (9 Shotton Drive) was granted in January 2020 (2019/1117)	1	1			
G626	Fairacre and Mapperley Plains (335)	Arnold	9	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Reserved matters for the replacement of two existing dwellings for 11 dwellings, net gain of nine dwellings (2021/0727) granted in September 2021.	9				
G1039	Chase Farm, Mapperley Plains	Carlton	46	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for residential development (2019/0764) granted in September 2020. An indicative plan submitted with the planning application demonstrates the site could be developed for 27 dwellings and 19 apartments (46 dwellings in total). Information from the SHLAA 2022 consultation indicates that the site has been sold subject to contract. Delivery rates based on assumptions for 46 homes with outline permission.		11	11	11	7
G513	Woodborough Road (864)	Carlton	9	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Site has planning permission (2022/1347) for the conversion of the existing house to 3 flats and build seven new flats.	9				
Total						19	12	11	11	7

Sites for communal accommodation with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Bed spaces	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1271	Orla House	Arnold	3	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for extension to existing building to facilitate additional 3 bedrooms (2021/1421) granted in April 2022	2				
G1270	Woodthorpe Drive (53)	Arnold	12	7	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new build residential care home (2020/1312) granted in July 2022.		7			
G1055	Earl of Chesterfield	Carlton	23	18	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for 23 sheltered accommodation flats with one office (2019/1031).	18				
Total							20	7	0	0	0

Edge of Hucknall

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2023:-

254 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
ACS	North of Papplewick Lane	Hucknall	44	Based on past build-out rates	SHLAA site G463. The site is allocated for up to 300 homes in the Aligned Core Strategy. The site is currently under construction for 255 homes including additional 18 homes (2017/0201 and 2020/0258). As at 31 March 2022, 211 homes have been built.	42	2			
ACS	Top Wighay Farm	Hucknall	805	Based on information from the SHLAA consultation response 2022	SHLAA site G989. The site is allocated for 1,000 homes in the Aligned Core Strategy and part of the site for 38 homes (2014/0950) is built. Outline planning permission for mixed-use development comprising 805 homes (2020/0050) granted in March 2022. Information received indicates that the site is being acquired by a housebuilder and a reserved matters application is anticipated.		100	100	100	100
H10	Hayden Lane	Hucknall	131	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G460. The site is allocated for 120 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H10). Full planning application for 131 homes was submitted in April 2022 and pending consideration (2022/0501). Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.		21	36	36	36
Total						42	123	136	136	136

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

None.

Sites with planning permission

None.

Bestwood Village

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2023:-

116 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H11	The Sycamores	Bestwood Village	11	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G484. The site is allocated for 25 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H11). The site is currently under construction for 11 homes (2018/0650 and 2019/0678).	4	4	3		
H12	Westhouse Farm	Bestwood Village	180	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G26. The site is allocated for 210 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H12). Part of the site is currently under construction for 101 homes (2018/0823). As at 31 March 2023, 30 homes have been built. No planning application for phase 2 has been received. Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation provides the delivery rates for the whole site.	20	20	15	15	1
H13	Bestwood Business Park	Bestwood Village	220	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	SHLAA site G20. The site is allocated for 220 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H13). Outline planning permission for up to 220 homes (2014/0214) lapsed in March 2018. No planning application has been received.					
Total						24	24	18	15	1

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

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

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1248	Forge Farm	Bestwood Village	4	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Full planning permission for change of use from farm buildings to four dwellings (2021/0930) granted in November 2021. Information from the SHLAA 2023consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.	2	2			
Total						2	2	0	0	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

None.

Sites for communal accommodation with planning permission

None.

Calverton

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2023 :-

323 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H14	Dark Lane	Calverton	57	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G130. The site is allocated for 70 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H14). The site is currently under construction for 57 homes (2017/1263).	25	12	12	8	
H15	Main Street	Calverton	79	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G544. The site is allocated for 75 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H15). Outline planning permission for up to 79 homes (2018/0360) granted in April 2021. No reserved matters application has been received. Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation provides the delivery rates for the site.			10	15	15
H16	Park Road	Calverton	285	SHLAA consultation response 2022 for 351 homes on part of the site. Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates for 20 bungalows on the remainder of the site	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G47, G662 and G665) is allocated for 390 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H16). Majority of the site is currently under construction for 363 homes (2022/0584). As of 31 March 2023, 78 dwellings have been built. Full planning permission for 20 bungalows on the remainder of the site (the car park at North Green) (2018/0817) granted in August 2021. Information from the SHLAA 2022 consultation provides the delivery rates for the 351 homes on site.	98	69	65	45	28
X4	Flatts Lane	Calverton	45	Assumptions for build-out rates	SHLAA site G37. The site is allocated for 60 homes in the Local Planning Document (site X4). The site is currently under construction for 82 homes (2020/0822). As of 31 March 2023, 37 homes have been completed.	32	13			
Total						145	84	87	68	43

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

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1075	Burnor Pool (7,8 and The Oasis)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction (2017/0240) for the replacement of two existing dwellings and a hall with three dwellings, net gain of one dwelling.	1				
G1239	Crookdole Stud	Calverton	1	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site is currently under renovation for change of use from equestrian and workshop building to residential use (2021/1093)	1				

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G948	Spring Farm Kennels (plot 1)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2017/1097).	1				
G801	Spring Farm Kennels (plot 4)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2020/0370).	1				
G947	Spring Farm Kennels (plot 5)	Calverton	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2018/0726).	1				
G1273	The Nook (5)	Calverton	1	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site is currently under renovation for change of use from hair salon to one flat (2022/0605)	1				
Total						5	0	0	0	0

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1209	Main Street (130)	Calverton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use from business premises to two new dwellings (2020/0245) granted in November 2020.	2				
G1244	St Wilfrids Square (14) first floor	Calverton	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission to create a new flat at first floor (2021/0309) granted in September 2021.	1				
G1259	The Baptist Church	Calverton	2	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use of existing church hall building to two dwelling houses (2021/0370) granted in February 2022. Information from the SHLAA 2022 consultation states the site is now in the process of being advertised for sale. Assume one year delay in lead-in times.		2			
Total						3	2	0	0	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

None.

Sites for communal accommodation with planning permission

None.

Ravenshead

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2023:-

130 homes

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remaining)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H17	Longdale Lane A	Ravenshead	33	SHLAA consultation response 2023	SHLAA site G41. The site is allocated for 30 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H17). A detailed planning application was received in January 2023 for 33 homes (2023/0083) and is pending determination.		30	3		
H18	Longdale Lane B	Ravenshead	31	Delivery rates to be added when planning permission granted	SHLAA site G39. The site is allocated for 30 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H18). 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	47	SHLAA consultation response 2022	SHLAA site G40. The site is allocated for 70 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H19). Reserved matters for 47 homes (2017/1164) granted in December 2019. A site visit in July 2023 informed that the construction of the site is currently underway.	43	4			
X5	Kighill Lane A	Ravenshead	10	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted for the remainder of SHLAA site G669. SHLAA consultation response 2023 for SHLAA site G841.	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G166, G669 and G841) is allocated for 20 homes in the Local Planning Document (X5). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The west part of the site (land of 22 Kighill Lane) for six homes was completed in April 2022 (2020/0741) (SHLAA site G166). For the middle part of the site, a new dwelling 16 Kighill Lane was built on part of SHLAA site G669 in August 2019 (2018/1004). For the east part of the site (land adjacent to 16 Kighill Lane), Reserved Matters permission for seven homes (2021/0573) was granted in September 2021. As of 31 March 2023, 1 dwelling has been completed. (SHLAA site G841). 	1	1	1	1	1
X6	Kighill Lane B	Ravenshead	30	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted.	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G843, G845 and G1046) is allocated for 30 homes in the Local Planning Document (X6). Full application for 11 homes on part of the allocation site (SHLAA sites G843 and G845) was submitted in March 2022 has since been withdrawn. No planning application has been received for the remainder part of the allocation site (SHLAA site G1046).					
Total						44	35	4	1	1

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

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1200	Chapel Lane (84 & 86)	Ravenshead	1	Based on past build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for the replacement of two existing dwellings with six dwellings, net gain of four dwellings (2019/0770). The two existing dwellings have been demolished. As at 31 March 2022, five dwellings have been built.	1				
G1026	Longdale Craft Centre	Ravenshead	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for three dwellings (2017/0960). Plot A was built in August 2020.	2				
G1109	Vernon Crescent (81)	Ravenshead	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site for a replacement dwelling with three dwellings, net gain of two dwellings.	2				
Total						5	0	0	0	0

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G214	Chapel Lane (148, Land Rear Of)	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for a detached dwelling (2020/0734) granted in October 2020.		1			
G1288	Longdale Lane (225)	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for the conversion of existing garage/store building to residential dwelling (2022/0031) granted in December 2022.	1				
G1289	Main Road (226)	Ravenshead	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for a new dwelling (2022/0296) granted in December 2022.		1			
Total						1	2	0	0	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

None.

Sites for communal accommodation with planning permission

None.

Other Villages

Net completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2023:-

Burton Joyce	= 78 homes
Lambley	= 31 homes
Linby	= 5 homes
Newstead	= 8 homes
Papplewick	= zero
Stoke Bardolph	= 1 home
Woodborough	= 23 homes
Total	= 146 homes

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

Allocations in the Local Plan

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H20	Mill Field Close	Burton Joyce			Site completed in March 2022.					
H21	Orchard Close	Burton Joyce	14	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	SHLAA site G537. The site is allocated for 15 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H21). The site is part of a larger SHLAA site G31. Reserved matters for 14 homes (2021/0301) granted in August 2021.	10	4			
H22	Station Road	Newstead	40	Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted	SHLAA site G132. The site is allocated for 40 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H22). Allocated in the Local Planning Document but not included in housing supply due to uncertainty over delivery, in part due to difficulties regarding access. The public house on site was demolished in early 2018. No planning application has been received.					
H23	Ash Grove	Woodborough	11	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates for plot 2. Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted for the remaining plots on site	SHLAA site G196. The site is allocated for 10 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H23). 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. Work on the remaining plots have not started.	1				

Local Plan ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
H24	Broad Close	Woodborough	14	Assumptions for build-out rates	The site (which consists of SHLAA sites G776, G825 and G840) is allocated for 15 homes in the Local Planning Document (site H24). Resolution to grant full planning application for three detached houses on part of the allocation site (part of SHLAA site G776) to be accessed off Private Road (2019/1079) in August 2020 subject to the signing of the s106. Outline planning application for 11 residential houses on the remainder of the allocation site (i.e. remainder part of SHLAA site G776 and include SHLAA sites G825 and G840) to be accessed off Broad Close (2019/1080) was submitted in November 2019 and pending consideration. Information from the SHLAA 2022 consultation provides the delivery rates for the whole allocation site.		3	11		
Total						11	7	11	0	0

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

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1125	Chesterfield Drive (Free Church)	Burton Joyce	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for two new dwellings (2018/0531).	2				
G539	Glebe Farm (Land At), Burton Joyce	Burton Joyce	9	Assumptions for build-out rates for 14 dwellings on part of the site	The site is in the Green Belt and adjacent to Burton Joyce village. Part of the site is currently under construction for 14 homes (2020/0475). For the remainder of the site, the Government is clear that inappropriate development is harmful to the Green Belt and Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances through the preparation or review of the Local Plan.	9				
G29	The Paddocks (4 & 5)	Burton Joyce	2	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for two dwellings (2020/0857).	2				
G115	Harlow Wood (The Stables)	Lambley	1	SHLAA 2023 consultation response	Site completed October 2023	1				
G997	Spring Lane (114)	Lambley	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Four full planning permissions granted for total of four dwellings on site. Plot 4 is currently under construction (2020/0450). Plot 3 was completed in December 2019 (2017/1134). Plot 2 was completed in July 2020 (2018/0548). Plot 1 was completed in June 2022 (2018/0647).	1				
G1038	The Riding Stables	Lambley	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a redevelopment of existing stable buildings to provide a new dwelling (2021/0946) granted in January 2022. Satellite imagery 2023 shows the site to be under construction.	1				
G1242	Main Street (14, Land to Rear Of)	Linby	1	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Site is currently under construction to convert a detached garage to a new dwelling (2020/1147).	1				
G1233	Bank Hill Farm	Woodborough	1	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2021/0071) granted in June 2021. Information from the SHLAA 2023 consultation indicates that the construction of the site is currently underway and provides the delivery rates for the site.	1				

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1211	Old Manor Farm (workshop)	Woodborough	1	Assumptions for build-out rates	Site is currently under construction for a new dwelling (2020/0528).	1				
Total						19	0	0	0	0

Sites with planning permission

Small sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1249	Bridle Road (106)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for conversion of home gym and garden store to a new dwelling (2021/0385) granted in December 2021.	1				
G656	Bridle Road (80, Land To Front Of)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning application for a new dwelling (2020/0499) was refused in July 2020 and an appeal lodged (APP/N3020/W20/3259804). Appeal allowed in April 2021.	1				
G1243	Church Road (104)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a new dwelling (2021/0550) granted in September 2021.	1				
G1214	Nottingham Road (228)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for conversion of existing outbuilding to a new dwelling (2020/0885) granted in January 2021.	1				
G1246	St Helens Grove (4)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Outline planning permission for a new custom build dwelling (2021/0855) granted in September 2021.		1			
G487	Wellington Road (19)	Burton Joyce	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for conversion of existing garage to a new dwelling (2020/1003) granted in January 2021.	1				
G1258	Willow Wong (6)	Burton Joyce	5	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for a demolition of existing dwelling and construction of six residential units with office units on the ground floor (2021/0673) granted in February 2022.	2	2	1		
G1251	Park Lane Stables	Lambley	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use of disused stable building to a residential dwelling (2020/0949) granted in November 2021.	1				
G1267	Spring Lane (164)	Lambley	5	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for change of use of disused stable building to a residential dwelling (2020/0949) granted in November 2021.	2	3			
G1265	Old Manor Farm	Woodborough	4	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	The site had permitted development rights for change of use two former agricultural buildings to four dwelling houses (2020/0513PN). Decision date is July 2020.	2	2			

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G1276	Roe Hill (Land on East Side)	Woodborough	1	Assumptions for lead-in times and build-out rates	Full planning permission for one new dwelling (2022/0441) granted in September 2022.	1				
Total						13	8	1	0	0

Medium/large sites with planning permission

SHLAA ref	Site name	Locality/area	Units (remain ing)	Housing delivery source	Assessment conclusion	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
G8	Ashdale	Burton Joyce	11	SHLAA consultation response 2023	Outline planning application for 11 homes (2020/0238) was granted in August 2021. Reserved matters application for 11 homes (2021/1332) was granted in December 2022.	11				
Total						11	0	0	0	0

Sites for communal accommodation with planning permission

None.

Appendix C: Housing trajectory

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	A	Total
Past completions (net)	275	227	321	311	174	198	237	286	360	310	357	691							3747
Past completions (net) - urban area	183	199	296	206	120	104	193	218	287	232	278	462							2778
Past completions (net) – Edge of Hucknall	0	0	0	0	0	36	2	43	55	38	36	44							254
Past completions (net) - Bestwood Village	30	2	1	19	0	14	6	0	3	10	13	18							116
Past completions (net) - Calverton	16	3	10	64	56	10	17	15	3	8	4	117							323
Past completions (net) - Ravenshead	42	15	5	15	-5	21	4	4	7	10	5	7							130
Past completions (net) - Burton Joyce	0	2	1	0	2	7	0	3	1	9	10	43							78
Past completions (net) - Lambley	3	3	2	2	1	5	4	2	1	4	2	2							31
Past completions (net) - Linby	1	0	1	1	0	-1	2	0	1	0	0	0							5
Past completions (net) - Newstead	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	-1							8
Past completions (net) - Papplewick	1	0	0	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-2							0
Past completions (net) - Stoke Bardolph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1							1
Past completions (net) - Woodborough	-1	3	4	2	0	3	1	1	2	-1	9	0							23
Urban area - ACS and LPD allocations													370	387	269	250	197	493	1966
Teal Close									95	72	61	103	102	100	104	95	75		807
H1 - Rolleston Drive												10	60	61					131
H2 – Brookfields Garden Centre																		90	90
H3 - Willow Farm														11	11	2			24
H4 - Linden Grove												14	50	50	6				120
H5 - Lodge Farm Lane															10	15	15	108	148
H6 - Spring Lane						27	64	55	4										150
H7 - Howbeck Road/Mapperley Plains											24	65	48	27					164

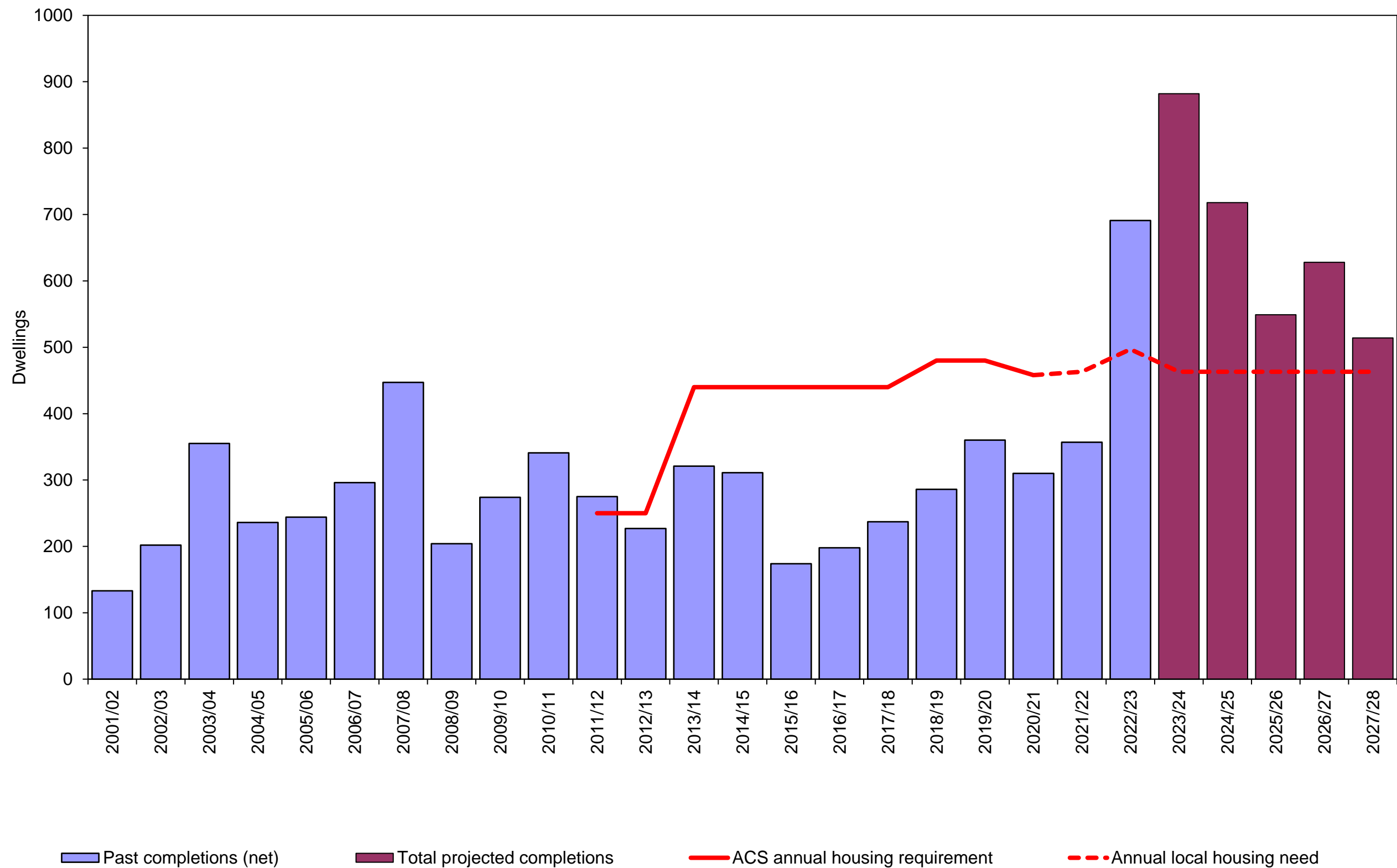
	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	A	Total
H8 - Killisick Lane																		230	230
H9 - Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm							25	65	96	64	90	98	110	102	90	90	95	16	941
X1 - Daybook Laundry																		49	49
X2 - West of A60 A												72							72
X3 - West of A60 B														36	48	48	12		144
Urban area - sites under construction													102	11 3	6	1			120
Urban area - small sites with permission													44	14	9	6			73
Urban area - medium/large sites with permission													19	12	11	11	7		60
Edge of Hucknall - ACS and LPD allocations													42	123	136	136	136	411	984
North of Papplewick Lane								43	55	38	36	39	42	2					255
Top Wighay Farm						36	2							100	100	100	100	405	843
H10 - Hayden Lane														21	36	36	36	6	135
Edge of Hucknall - sites under construction																			0
Edge of Hucknall - small sites with permission																			0
Edge of Hucknall - medium/large sites with permission																			0
Bestwood Village - LPD allocations													24	24	18	15	1	329	411
H11 - The Sycamores													4	4	3				11
H12 - Westhouse Farm											12	18	20	20	15	15	1	109	210
H13 - Bestwood Business Park																		220	220
Bestwood Village - sites under construction													2	2					4
Bestwood Village - small sites with permission													4						4
Bestwood Village - medium/large sites with permission																			0
Calverton - LPD allocations													145	84	87	68	43	39	466

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	A	Total
H14 - Dark Lane													25	12	12	8			57
H15 - Main Street															10	15	15	39	79
H16 - Park Road											1	77	88	59	65	45	28		363
X4 Flatts Lane												37	32	13					82
Calverton - sites under construction													5						5
Calverton - small sites with permission													3	2					5
Calverton - medium/large sites with permission																			0
Ravenshead - LPD allocations													44	35	4	1	1	68	153
H17 - Longdale Lane A														30	3				30
H18 - Longdale Lane B																		31	31
H19 - Longdale Lane C													43	4					47
X5 Kighill Lane A									1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	20
X6 Kighill Lane B																		30	30
Ravenshead - sites under construction													5						5
Ravenshead - small sites with permission													1	2					3
Ravenshead - medium/large sites with permission																			0
Other villages - LPD allocations													11	7	11			49	78
H20 - Mill Field Close (Burton Joyce)										8	6								14
H21 - Orchard Close (Burton Joyce)													10	4					14
H22 - Station Road (Newstead)																		40	40
H23 - Ash Grove (Woodborough)								1				1	1					9	12
H24 - Broad Close (Woodborough)														3	11				14
Other villages - sites under construction													19						19

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	A	Total
Other villages - small sites with permission													13	8	1				22
Other villages - medium/large sites with permission													11						11
Windfall allowance																138	138		276
Past communal accommodation completions (net)	0	53	29	0	-12	46	-13	-5	-14	37	-16	8							113
Communal accommodation													20	7					27
Total projected completions													884	718	552	626	523	1389	4692
Cumulative completions	275	555	905	1216	1378	1622	1846	2127	2473	2820	3161	3860	4740	5462	6014	6640	7163	8552	8552
PLAN - annual housing target	250	250	440	440	440	440	440	480	480	458	463	497	463	463	463	463	463		7393
PLAN - housing target (cumulative)	250	500	940	1380	1820	2260	2700	3180	3660	4118	4581	5078	5541	6004	6467	6930	7393	7393	
MONITOR - number of dwellings above or below cumulative housing target	25	55	-35	-164	-442	-638	-854	-1053	-1187	-1298	-1420	-1218	-797	-542	-453	-290	-230	1159	
MANAGE - annual housing target taking account of past/projected completions	426	436	446	453	464	489	512	540	577	611	648	734	741	705	700	775	923		
Remaining years	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

Notes

- The annual housing target figures include the Aligned Core Strategy's annual housing requirement from 2011/12 to 2019/20 and the annual local housing need figures calculated using the standard method from 2020/21 onwards.
- The remaining homes to come forward after 2028 on sites H5 Lodge Farm Lane, H9 Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm, H12 Westhouse Farm and H15 Main Street are provided in column A.
- No delivery rates have been provided for the remaining 58 homes on part of H2 Brookfields Garden Centre site, the remaining 30 homes on part of H3 Willow Farm, the remaining 48 homes on part of H7 Howbeck Road/Mapperley Plains site, the remaining 6 homes on part of X5 Kighill Lane A and the remaining 10 homes on part of H23 Ash Grove site. Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted. The figures are provided in column A.
- No delivery rates have been provided for sites H8 Killisick Lane, X1 Daybrook Laundry, H13 Bestwood Business Park, H18 Longdale Lane B, X6 Kighill Lane B and H22 Station Road. Delivery rates to be added when planning application is submitted or permission granted. The Local Plan capacity figures are provided in column A.
- The housing trajectory does not take account of the non-implementation (lapse) rates which are used for the purposes of the Five Year Land Supply Assessment.
- The "Cumulative completions", "MONITOR" and "MANAGE" rows include past communal accommodation completions. Note the figures in the "Cumulative completions" row differ from the Government's net additional dwellings due to the fact that the Government figure records past completions and communal accommodation completions separately.



Notes

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

Report to Cabinet

Subject: Arnold Market Place: First Floor Enterprise Centre and Market

Date: 9 November 2023

Author: Head of Regeneration and Welfare

Wards Affected: Ernehale

Purpose

The report provides an update of the plans for the fit out and letting of the first floor of the Arnold Town Centre (AMP) development including a refresh of the Business Case.

Key decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation:

1. Approve the revision to the original Arnold Market Place (AMP) Business Case Appendix 1 that includes:
 - i) The proposal for an Enterprise Centre on the first floor of the AMP compromising of a number of lettable spaces to support start up and SME businesses.
 - ii) The proposal to consult on the permanent location of the Arnold Market
 - iii) The revision of the financial assumptions related to market provision.
2. To approve the establishment of an AMP Enterprise Centre budget from the UKSPF Town Centre Improvement budget in the Capital Programme (Exempt Financial Position Appendix 2

1 Background

1.1 Original Business Case

The AMP Business Case 2020 included 7 small retail outlets designed to be attractive to small local independent businesses with a first-floor area earmarked for flexible commercial space/office accommodation. The Business Case also assumed an expansion of market provision and income generation.

The Business Case included an external appraisal by Cushman & Wakefield that a basic building shell (“first fit”) would be more attractive to commercial occupiers than fitted out/serviced offices. Their advice was to market the building for a period of up to 18 months before sub dividing the space into 2 or 3 offices or services offices. If further capital investment was required, it was understood that this would be subject to a separate Cabinet approval.

The Cushman & Wakefield appraisal included an assumed first-floor rental of 12sqft providing an assumed income of £45,000 pa (£13sqft). The appraisal also included an assumed lease period of 3 years with no break clause and a 3-month rent free period with operating costs recoverable through a service charge in line with normal market offers.

The lettings of the ground floor retail units have exceeded expectations as the business case assumed that these units would not be fully let until 21 months of operation.

1.2 Current Position

The AMP development was handed over to the Council in October 2022. During the course of the construction programme the design specification was reengineered to reduce costs with the result that the 3,500 sqft of first floor space was handed over as a shell and core. The flooring, WCs, cleaner’s store and meeting/conference room having all been removed from the cost plan.

The agents, New West, have marketed the first-floor space for flexible commercial use with on-site parking (12 parking spaces including 2 disabled parking spaces and an EV charging point). The shell and core finish requires a prospective tenant to commit to a considerable investment in a challenging market. This financial commitment alongside the significant size of the first-floor space has limited the number of enquires. However, during the course of the last 12 months, the agent has reported interest from several businesses enquiring for units of not more than 1,000 sqft.

The approved AMP Business Case included income assumptions for the expansion of a market located on the development’s public square. During the construction the market was relocated to Eagle Square. Although this was intended to be a temporary move traders have indicated a preference to remain on this site permanently. The current market location at the entrance of the Town has been positive, with the stalls enlivening this area of the retail centre. However, the regular market has not attracted new traders and increased revenue income is considered to be unrealistic.

Although the Council is looking to utilise the AMP public area for speciality markets and events, this is unlikely to generate significant income and the Council are looking to ensure

a cost neutral position in the short term. With this in mind, the Economic Growth and Regeneration Service has procured a professional market operator for a 12-month period that will be reviewed. The primary focus of the markets and events is to draw footfall and spend to the Town to support the new start up and existing retail businesses. This supports the Council's aim within the Council Plan to provide vibrant town and local centres that attract shoppers.

The model of procuring a professional market organiser for the Eagle Square Market could be considered in the future if this proves to be successful with the option of a single market operator managing both sites.

1.3 UK Shared Prosperity Fund

To support a viable plan for the first-floor area the Council submitted a funding proposal within the UK SPF Investment Plan. This proposal included the creation of a serviced flexible office facility, an enterprise centre, on the first floor of the AMP that would be subject to a business case and approval. The UK SPF Investment Plan includes a financial provision to support the creation of an enterprise centre which is detailed Appendix 2 (Exempt Financial Position). The enterprise centre contributing to the following UKSPF interventions and outcomes.

Intervention	Measure	Target
E1: Improvements to town centres and high streets	Number of commercial buildings improved.	1
E22: Enterprise infrastructure and employment/innovation sites	Amount of commercial buildings developed or improved m2	343
E24: Training hubs, business support offers, incubators and accelerators.	Number of potential entrepreneurs provided assistance to be business ready	25

1.4 Commercial Letting Appraisal

To test the viability of an enterprise centre/serviced office facility and other office options the Council has sought independent commercial advice from both the current agent, New West and HEB.

The agents considered a number of options that included:

- i. Continue Marketing of the First Floor – single let
- ii. Serviced Office Accommodation
- iii. Smaller Commercial Suites

(i) Continue Marketing of the First Floor

The agents' assessment confirmed that the size of the first-floor space along with the limited fit out would be prohibitive to prospective tenant in view of the significant up-front investment. The agents' view being that there is a trend for shorter lease arrangements and therefore even with rent free periods the investment required, and duration of occupancy is unlikely to be attractive to the market.

The agents have drawn attention to the fact that post covid there has been a shift to hybrid working and learning leading to a subsequent fall in demand for large office spaces. Also, the "suburban" location of the AMP is a factor that would impact on the appeal of the space. The AMP being a more attractive offer for local smaller businesses as it is unable to compete with similar spaces within the city centre which benefit from transport hubs and other services and amenities.

(ii) Serviced Office Accommodation

Both agents were of the view that the option of securing a serviced office operator such as Regus and Bizspace (who operate Arnold Business Centre, Brookfield Road) would be challenging in the current market. They also commented that one of the major players in the market had fallen victims of the change to working practices "We Work" and gone out of business. The agents have made the case that the AMP first floor area although significant does not offer the scale that a larger operator would consider viable alongside its location. The agents also considered that in view of the risks involved in the financial set up of the service office operator it would be unlikely that the Council would be able to secure a tenant.

New West in particular have made the case that local serviced office operators such as Exeid have not come forward since the premises have been marketed and are dealing with voids in their current premises. In view of the costs and risks involved in setting up a service office operation it is not considered to be viable for the Council to take on this risk.

(iii) Smaller Commercial Suites

The agents' recommendation in view of enquiries received, location and costs are that the Council creates smaller commercial suites with shared WC and kitchenette. Smaller units with rateable values of £12,000 or less per year could entitle any tenant to 100% business rate relief if eligible, which is more attractive to small local businesses in the Borough particularly if they are let on 3-year or 6-year terms. These could also incorporate break options giving the prospective tenants flexibility, along the same lines as the tenancies that have been secured on the ground floor retail units in the development. This option would still necessitate the need for management of the space, and this would be incorporated into a service charge fee.

The option to provide smaller commercial suits would support local businesses and be aligned to the physical interventions included in the UKSPF Investment Plan.

1.5 Arnold Market

During the AMP construction, the former market was temporarily relocated to Eagle Square with the intention that the public space outside of the AMP would be designated as the permanent Arnold Market post practical completion. The AMP Business Case forecasted

a substantial increase in income for market provision that in the current economic climate is considered to be unrealistic.

During and post construction the market stallholders have indicated a preference to remain at Eagle Square, but indicated a need for public realm works to be undertaken to level the area by removing steps. As the market has provided an active frontage into the main gateway to the town. UKSPF Investment Plan monies have been earmarked to fund these works. Approval is to be sought to formally consult on the permanent location of the Arnold Market and the current temporary licence to operate a market on Eagle Square has been extended to facilitate this consultation. At this stage members are being asked to support this ongoing work for permanent relocation.

To promote footfall into the town, the Council has procured an AMP Market Organiser to provide a programme of event markets to complement rather than compete with the provision at Eagle Square. The contract includes responsibility for all costs associated with running the AMP market programme including the Market Charter payable to the Nottingham City Council. This is intended to provide a cost neutral position for the Council whilst promoting and supporting local retail businesses. The arrangement is to be reviewed on an annual basis, but significant income generation is unlikely in the current climate.

The works to Eagle Square and the provision of event markets at the AMP will ensure that the Council meets and exceeds its obligations under the terms of the original D2N2 (LEP) funding agreement. The funding requirement included the requirement to:

- Remove of 90 market stalls in poor condition
- Provide of 20 new market stalls

2 Proposal

- 2.1 Both of the commercial agents identified that a major barrier to securing a tenant is the current shell and core finish of the first-floor area.
- 2.2 To address this barrier the UK SPF Investment Plan includes provision for the fit out of the first-floor area to provide an Enterprise Centre that comprises of
 - Individual offices of between (482 – 915 sqft)
 - Conference room/Training Room
 - Reception area (controlled accessed via the lobby)
 - Kitchenette
 - WCs
 - Shower
- 2.3 Subject to Cabinet approval it is proposed that the Council procures services for the fit out of the first floor is through an approved compliant framework and that the Council awarded to an appropriate contractor in compliance with the Councils Contract and Procurement Rules. A full market tender was rejected primarily on the grounds of the funding constraints of the UKSPF.
- 2.4 It is proposed that external independent expertise is procured to manage the construction contract and advise the internal project team. It is recommended that this support be secured via a suitable framework. The internal project team is to be led by Property

Services with support from Economic Growth and Regeneration, Legal, Finance and Procurement colleagues.

- 2.5 It is proposed that the Council seeks approval to formally consult on the permanent location of the Arnold Market and ensures that a programme of events and specialist markets are held on the AMP public space whilst this consultation is undertaken. This programme being provided on a cost neutral basis to the Council and reflected in the revised AMP Business Case.

3 Alternative Options

3.1 Option One: Do Nothing

The Do Nothing is not recommended as the AMP is a high-profile Council flagship building. The Council has succeeded in letting all of the commercial retail units which exceeds the original business case assumptions.

The original business case recommended an 18-month period of marketing the space prior to the Council committing to further investment. However, if the first-floor area is to remain void for a considerable period the Council could be at risk of financial pressure and reputational damage.

The UK SPF Investment Plan includes provision to fund the completion/fit out of the AMP first floor. A do-nothing option could result in loss of funding and reputational damage in respect to the Council management of the UKSPF allocation.

3.2 Option Two: Residential Units

The Council could proceed to converting the first floor into residential units. This option would require a change of use planning consent as well as alternative funding source as the UKSPF grant cannot be used for residential purposes.

If the Council were minded to convert the first floor into residential units it would incur a potential risk of a tenant exercising a Right to Buy at a later stage at a discounted market value.

The Council could consider converting the first floor into Temporary Accommodation units. However, the AMP is a high-profile flag ship development in the centre of Arnold. Temporary accommodation units would not be aligned to the objectives of regenerating and supporting start-up businesses within one the Borough's key retail/business areas.

Option 3: Fund Fit Out from Capital Reserves and Borrowing

- 3.3 The option to borrow has been rejected as this would create financial pressures for the Council and an unviable business case.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 The anticipated costs of the AMP fit out and budget is outlined in the attached Appendix 2 Exempt Financial Position

It is anticipated the fit-out costs will be fully funded from the UKSPF Grant, therefore no additional borrowing will be required.

Failure to utilise the UKSPF Grant would result in significant increase in borrowing costs unless alternative funding is identified.

It should be noted that the actual costs are to be confirmed prior to contract award.

Assumptions Refresh

4.2 The refresh of the Business Case is illustrated below and based on soft market testing and includes the following assumptions:

- Enterprise Centre: 4 offices (482 – 915 sqm each), shared welfare facilities and conference room
- Rental income assumed to be circa £14 sqft, providing an annual income of £36,500+pa however should the actual costs exceed the UKSPF funding available, the rental levels could be reviewed unless other sources of funding could be identified.

NB: High rental levels may be prohibitive to potential tenants and therefore counterproductive.

- The original business case projected the First Floor would be tenanted by around July to September (Q2) 2023/24. However, the revised projection for completion of the Enterprise Centre would be around Q2 in 2024/25.
- Year 1 has been refreshed to reflect actual position for 2022/23, with the exception of financing see note below.
- The running costs have been refreshed to reflect actual Year 1 (2022/23) expenditure.
- The First Floor would occur additional management and maintenance charges however it is proposed that these would be recouped through a service charge to tenants and is not included in the table below.
- The financial model assumes in year 3 (across 2025/26 and 2026/27) that there will a reduction of income for the ground floor units. The model allows for a 9 month void and 3 month rent free incentive for new lettings.
- First Floor occupancy and income in 2024/25 assumed to be 50%.

4.3 Business Case Refresh

Table 1 illustrates the forecasted position from the original business case

Table 1 . Original Business Case						
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Expenditure						
Running Costs	£93,000	£47,500	£3,000	£18,500	£66,500	£228,500
Financing	£61,500	£61,500	£61,500	£61,500	£61,500	£307,500
Income						

Ground Floor (GF)	(£20,500)	(£44,700)	(£50,600)	(£30,100)	(£26,400)	(£172,300)
First Floor (FF)	£0	(£33,300)	(£44,400)	(£44,400)	(£11,100)	(£133,200)
Market Rents	(£7,500)	(£15,000)	(£15,000)	(£15,000)	(£15,000)	(£67,500)
(Surplus)/ Deficit	£126,500	£16,000	(£45,500)	(£9,500)	£75,500	£163,000

The business case has been refreshed for current incomes levels and revised income projections for the First Floor. For comparison purposes, the interest rate from the original case has been used. The reason for this is because no additional borrowing is anticipated for the Fit-out as this will be entirely grant funded through the UKSPF. Therefore any adverse impact on rising interests is not a result of the first floor fit-out.

The Ground Floor rental income is an improvement on the original business case due to the units being occupied quicker than anticipated, in addition the original business allowed for 20% irrecoverable VAT in which we have now been able to charge and recoup.

The First Floor income has been revised down from the original projections of £44,400 due to reduced lettable space and market rental levels.

Pending the outcome of the relocation of Arnold Market Stalls, the planned income from original expansion of the stalls has been removed from the updated business case.

Overall the revised business is showing an improved position on the original business.

Table 2. Updated Business Case (no adjustment for interest rate rise)						
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Expenditure						
Running Costs	£44,600	£40,500	£15,200	£15,200	£40,200	£155,700
Financing	£66,100	£66,100	£66,100	£66,100	£66,100	£330,500
Income						
Ground Floor	(£19,300)	(£75,000)	(£77,500)	(£58,200)	(£21,600)	(£251,600)
First Floor	£0	£0	(£18,300)	(£36,500)	(£36,500)	(£91,300)
Service Charge	£0	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£10,400)
Market Rents	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
(Surplus)/ Deficit	£91,400	£29,000	(£17,100)	(£16,000)	£45,600	£132,900
Variance to Original Business Case						
(Surplus)/ Deficit	(£35,100)	£13,000	£28,400	(£6,500)	(£29,900)	(£30,100)

4.4 Interest Rate Impact

Interest rates have increased significantly since the original business case, the impact of these have been omitted from the table above due to the Fit-out having no direct impact on the amount borrowed.

Based on current rates as of 31st October, the latest rates are 5.64% over 40 years.

Table 3. Impact of current interest rate rise			
	Borrowing Requirement	Interest Rate (40 years)	Annual Repayment
Original Business Case	£1,556,100	2.47%	£ 61,500

Actual Requirement	£1,674,800	2.47%	£ 66,100
Interest Rate Refresh (31.10.23)	£1,674,800	5.64%	£105,900

The table 4 below illustrates the impact of current interest rates on the project.

Table 4 . Refreshed for latest interest rates						
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Expenditure						
Running Costs	£44,600	£40,500	£15,200	£15,200	£40,200	£155,700
Financing *	£105,900	£105,900	£105,900	£105,900	£105,900	£529,500
Income						
Ground Floor	(£19,300)	(£75,000)	(£77,500)	(£58,200)	(£21,600)	(£251,600)
First Floor**	£0	£0	(£18,300)	(£36,500)	(£36,500)	(£91,300)
Service Charge	£0	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£10,400)
Market Rents	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
(Surplus)/ Deficit	£131,200	£68,800	£22,700	£23,800	£85,400	£331,900

4.5 Market Stalls

The Original Business Case built in increased market income of £15,000 per annum following the build of the AMP. Some of this income is mitigated by increased income for the Ground Floor, due to the business case factoring in irrecoverable VAT, which subsequently is being charged in the lease. Below is a summary of the financial position for 2022/23. Therefore, the revised business does not assume income growth.

<u>Arnold Market - Stall Traders</u>	Annual
Running Costs	
Market Charter (Notts City Council)	£10,000
Toilet Rentals (Café)	£ 2,700
Business Rates (Eagle Sq.)	£ 2,500
Electricity (Eagle Sq. Pop.up)	£500
Refuse Collection (Internally charged)	£7,400
	£23,100
Income	
Trader Income (22-23 actuals)	(£16,100)
Current Subsidy/Deficit	£7,000

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Council should ensure it complies with the Contract and Procurement Rules in part 22 of the Councils Constitution. Specifically, when considering the use of a compliant framework, consideration should be given to the terms of a framework agreement to ensure they are sufficiently precise to cover the call off. If those terms are not, then a mini

competition would be necessary in line with the procure contained within the framework. This is detailed in the Councils constitution at paragraph 13.3 of part 22.

5.2

A contract with a value of over £75,000.00 as would be in this case would require execution by seal.

5.3

Lease agreements for any units to be let would need to be reviewed, checked and or prepared by Legal.

5.4

All rental agreements are offered at market rent and are not being offered at a subsidised rate.

5.5

All funding requirements associated with UKSPF must be complied with to avoid any risk of clawback.

5.6

Further legal advice will be provided if the proposal to relocate the market to Eagle Square is progressed. Current restrictions on street trading on eagle Square would need to be reviewed to enable a permanent relocation to that site. Further approvals would also be required in relation to the Market Charter for a permanent operation at this location.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 No direct implications as a result of this report.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

7.1 The AMP development includes solar panels and EV charging points. The completion of the first floor fit out will give consideration to carbon emissions that will form part of the specification development and procurement undertaken.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1 Arnold Market Place First Floor Enterprise Centre and Market Business Case

8.2 Appendix 2 Exempt (Financial Position)

8.3 Appendix 3 Refreshed AMP Equality Impact Assessment

9 Background Papers

9.1 Cabinet Report: Arnold Market Place Final Scheme 6th August 2020

9.2 Leader Report: Arnold Market Place Redevelopment Phase 3 Delivery 22nd April 2021

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 The AMP first floor remains void due to limited interest that commercial agents have identified to be associated to the current level of fit out and the necessary investment required of a prospective tenant within a challenging economic climate and within an environment of changing patterns of working.

- 10.2 A Do-Nothing approach is unlikely to secure a tenant and the UKSPF Investment Plan has provided the Council with funding to complete the first floor of the AMP and provide facilities and terms that meet demand and support small and start-up businesses.
- 10.3 By developing the first floor into smaller commercial units the Council is not only maximising the chances of securing income for the Council through rental income but also encouraging regeneration in the Town Centre as well as encouraging new business start-ups in the local economy.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

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Gedling Borough Council

Full Business Case

Project Title: Arnold Market Place – First Floor Enterprise Centre and Market

Lead Department: Property Services

Estimated Project Duration: 9 months

DOCUMENT CONTROL

BC Author	Emma Wimble
Project Sponsor (contact details)	Tanya Najuk
Project Manager (contact details)	Emma Wimble
Date	31 October 2023
Document / Project ID	

Version	Status	Revision Date	Summary of Changes	Sign-Off
1	Draft	16/10/2023	Additional detail added into all sections	
2	Draft	19/10/2023	Additional information added into option appraisal and details of the procurement process	
3	Draft	24/10/2023	Legal comments	
4	Draft	30/10/2023	Finance update	
	Approval	31/10/2023	Submitted to Cabinet	

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1. PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

This document sets out a revised Business Case for Arnold Market Place (the AMP). The purpose of this business case is to demonstrate the need to develop and fit out the First Floor of the AMP to make the top floor of the building a more lettable proposition.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed objective of this project is as follows (subject to approval):

Despite significant marketing of the first floor by the agents New West, the first floor of the AMP has remained vacant since the building's official opening in October 2022. The

view of the agents is that the change in working practices post Covid-19 has had an impact in terms of successfully identifying tenants to take on the whole of the space.

It is proposed, therefore, that the Council procures services for the fit out of the first floor using a framework contractor. To support the Business Case development, the Property Team has liaised with Procurement and Legal Services to identify appropriate frameworks.

The cost of the fit out would be funded through the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF), through the funding under the theme of Communities and Place and Business Support. The funding would come from Year 2 and Year 3 capital funding.

The Property Team has undertaken soft market testing exercise, which will provide a full specification for the project, as well as confirming the estimated costs and viability of the programme to meet UKSPF funding requirements. Currently the high-level estimate for the refit and refurbishment of the upper floor of the AMP is included in the Exempt Financial Appendix.

To support the delivery of the project, a dedicated internal project team will be established lead by Property with support from EGR, Legal, Finance, and Procurement. External technical support will be required to oversee the contract that will form part of the Business Case.

It is recommended that a budget is established (virement from) the UKSPF Town Centre Improvement budget in the Capital Programme. Currently it is anticipated that the works will be fully funded by the UKSPF budget.

3. STRATEGIC FIT

3.1 Background of Business Need & Market Research

Original Business Case

The AMP Business Case 2020 included 7 small retail outlets designed to be attractive to small local independent businesses with a first-floor area earmarked for flexible commercial space/office accommodation.

The Business Case included an external appraisal by Cushman & Wakefield that a basic building shell ("first fit") would be more attractive to commercial occupiers than fitted out/serviced offices. Their advice was to market the building for a period of up to 18 months before sub dividing the space into 2 or 3 offices or services offices. If further capital investment was required, it was understood that this would be subject to a separate Cabinet approval.

The Cushman & Wakefield appraisal included an assumed a first-floor rental of 12sqft providing an assumed income of £45,000 pa (£13sqft). The appraisal also included an

assumed lease period of 3 years with no break clause and a 3-month rent free period with operating costs recoverable through a service charge.

The lettings of the ground floor retail units have exceeded expectations, with all 7 units fully let, as the business case assumed that these units would not be fully let until 21 months of operation.

Current Position

The AMP development was handed over to the Council in October 2022. During the construction programme, the design specification was reengineered to reduce costs with the result that the 3,500 sqft of first floor space was handed over as a shell and core. The flooring, WCs, cleaner's store, and meeting/conference room having all been removed from the cost plan.

The agents, New West, have marketed the first-floor space for flexible commercial use with on-site parking (12 parking spaces, including 2 disabled parking spaces and an EV charging point). The shell and core finish requires a prospective tenant to commit to a considerable investment in a challenging market. This financial commitment alongside the significant size of the first-floor space has limited the number of enquires. However, during the previous 12 months, the agent has reported interest from several businesses enquiring for units of not more than 1,000 sqft.

The approved AMP Business Case included income assumptions for the expansion of a market located on the development's public square. During the construction the market was relocated to Eagle Square. Although this was intended to be a temporary move, traders have indicated a preference to remain on this site. The current market location at the entrance of the Town has been positive, with the stalls enlivening this area of the retail centre. The traders have indicated a need for public realm works to be undertaken to Eagle Square to level the area by removing steps. As the market has provided an active frontage into the main gateway to the town UKSPF Investment Plan monies have been earmarked to fund these works. The permanent location of the Arnold Market is to be formally consulted on and whilst this is undertaken the Council is working to ensure that a programme of events and specialist markets are held on the AMP public space. However, it is noted that the regular market has not attracted new traders over the course of the last few years and increased revenue income is considered to be unrealistic.

Although the Council is looking to utilise the AMP public area for speciality markets and events, this is unlikely to generate significant income and the Council is looking to ensure a cost neutral position in the short term. With this in mind, the Economic Growth and Regeneration Service have secured a professional market operator for a 12-month period that will be reviewed. The primary focus of the markets and events is to draw footfall and spend to the Town to support the new start up and existing retail businesses.

UK Shared Prosperity Fund

To support a viable plan for the first-floor area the Council submitted a funding proposal within the UK SPF Investment Plan. This proposal included the creation of a serviced flexible office facility, an enterprise centre, on the first floor of the AMP that would be subject to a business case and approval.

The UK SPF Investment Plan includes a financial provision to support the creation of an enterprise centre which is detailed Appendix 2 (Exempt Financial Position). The enterprise centre contributing to the following UKSPF interventions and outcomes.

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Commercial Letting Appraisal

To test the viability of an enterprise centre/serviced office facility and other office options, the Council has sought independent commercial advice from both the current agent, New West and HEB.

The agents considered a number of options that included:

- i. Continue Marketing of the First Floor – single let
- ii. Serviced Office Accommodation
- iii. Smaller Commercial Suites

(i) Continue Marketing of the First Floor

Both commercial agents identified that a major barrier to securing a tenant is the current shell and core finish of the first-floor area. The agents' assessment confirmed that the size of the first-floor space would be prohibitive to prospective tenants in view of the significant up-front investment. The agents' view being that there is a trend for shorter lease arrangements and, therefore, even with rent free periods, the investment required, and duration of occupancy, is unlikely to be attractive to the market.

The agents have drawn attention to the fact that post covid there has been a shift to hybrid working and learning, leading to a subsequent fall in demand for large office spaces. Also, the "suburban" location of the AMP is a factor that would impact on the

appeal of the space. The AMP is seen as being a more attractive offer for local smaller businesses as it is unable to compete with similar spaces within the city centre which benefit from transport hubs and other services and amenities.

(ii) Serviced Office Accommodation

Both agents were of the view that the option of securing a serviced office operator, such as Regus and Bizspace (who operate Arnold Business Centre, Brookfield Road), would be challenging in the current market. They also commented that one of the major players in the market, “We Work”, had fallen victims of the change to working practices and gone out of business. The agents have made the case that the AMP first floor area although significant does not offer the scale that a larger operator would consider viable alongside its location. The agents also considered that, in view of the risks involved in the financial set up of the service office operator, it would be unlikely that the Council would be able to secure a tenant.

New West have specifically made the case that local serviced office operators, such as Exeid, have not come forward since the premises have been marketed and are dealing with voids in their current premises. In view of the costs and risks involved in setting up a service office operation it is not considered to be viable for the Council to take on this risk.

(iii) Smaller Commercial Suites

The agents’ recommendations in view of enquiries received, location and costs are that the Council creates smaller commercial suites with shared WC and kitchenette facilities. Smaller units with an annual rental value of less than £12,000 or less per year are more attractive to small local businesses in the Borough, particularly if they are let on 3-year or 6-year term. These could also incorporate break options giving the prospective tenants flexibility, along the same lines as the tenancies that have been secured on the ground floor retail units in the development. This option would still necessitate the need for management of the space, and this would be incorporated into a service charge fee.

The option to provide smaller commercial suits would support local businesses and be aligned to the physical interventions included in the UKSPF Investment Plan.

The UKSPF Investment Plan includes provision for the fit out of the first-floor area to provide an Enterprise Centre that comprises of

- Individual offices of between (482 – 915 sqft)
- Conference room
- Reception area
- Kitchenette
- WCs
- Shower

Market Stalls

Within the original business case it was assumed that the new market area of the AMP would support 24 markets stalls generating additional income of £15,000 per annum. As previously mentioned during construction of the AMP building, the market was relocated to Eagle Square. Feedback from the traders (formal and informal) shows that, despite the current economic conditions for high streets and markets remaining challenging, the traders would prefer to remain at the Eagle Square location. The market has not expanded over the past 3 years and with the challenges for the high street it is unlikely to achieve the £15,000 net income anticipated.

The Council's approach has been to source a professional market operator to organise a regular programme of markets/events to draw footfall to supplement the regular market currently held at Eagle Square; however, this will again will not generate the original income projections, and the Council has opted for an operator to cover the complete costs of the market, including the Markets Charter. This is intended to provide a cost neutral position for the Council whilst promoting and supporting local retail businesses. The arrangement is to be reviewed on an annual basis, but significant income generation is unlikely in the current climate.

The model of procuring a professional market organiser for the Eagle Square Market could be considered in the future if this proves to be successful with the option of a single market operator managing both sites.

3.2 Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

The Arnold Market Place business case remain aligned to the strategic priorities of the Council as outlined in the Gedling Plan 2023. The Gedling Plan references the importance of the Borough's town and local centres particularly in respect to their contribution to the local economy and employment. The revised Business Case includes the creation of an enterprise centre providing business units for start-ups and SMEs to encourage businesses to grow. The revised Business Case also looks to practical measures to ensure footfall into the Boroughs town providing markets and events that attract shoppers and visitors throughout the day.

In seeking approval for this Project, the strategic deliverables include:

- Developing a new business/enterprise centre, supporting startups and existing business and creating new jobs, which will meet the requirements of the UKSP funding
- Creating 238sqm of commercial office accommodation
- Raising the profile and offer of the town centre and supporting local businesses.
- Creating a viable model for the delivery of markets in Arnold Town Centre

The outcomes from this development are far wider ranging and include:

- Improving the footfall within this part of primary shopping core of Arnold;
- Supporting the wider regeneration of the town centre;

- Installing more confidence in investment within the locality.

3.3 Scope

- To fit out of the first floor of the AMP using a framework contractor.
- To use the UKSPF Town Centre Improvement budget in the Capital Programme to fund the cost of the works.

3.4 Constraints

Timescales

It is a condition of the UKSPF that all funding must be spent by 31st March 2025, as covered in the original Investment Plan; therefore, the timescales for procuring and carrying out the necessary works are tight. As result, it is recommended that procurement is through an approved compliant framework and that the Council award to an appropriate contractor in compliance with the Council's Contract and Procurement Rules.

Resource

Resource is likely to be a constraint for this project due to limited staff capacity, and therefore, this business case includes provision for contract and project management services to ensure that this project is completed on time.

3.5 Key Assumptions and Dependencies

The following key assumptions have been made:

- The Council will support the use of the UKSPF to fit out the first floor of the AMP
- Fitting out the first floor of the AMP with smaller units and shared welfare facilities will be more attractive to prospective tenants, resulting in leases taken out and income generated for the Council.

The following key dependencies have been identified:

- Although not anticipated, any issues with materials supply could impact on the start/ completion of the project.

3.6 Key Risks

The table below illustrates the raw risk, with the associated impact of that risk and the probability.

ID	Description of Risk/Mitigation	Impact	Probability
1	The business case needs to be approved by Cabinet. This business case supersedes the previous business case as market conditions have changed.	HIGH	LOW
2	Procurement and Construction Delay. Proposal is to use a Framework (Medium Works) which will accelerate the timeframe for a start on site.	HIGH	LOW
3	Internal Capacity to deliver the project. The use of the Framework and the inclusion of contract and project management services will mitigate this risk	HIGH	LOW
4	Timescale does not meet the External Funder Requirements A condition of the funding is that the project must be completed by 31 st March 2025, failure to do so could result in potential clawback. This has been mitigated by the use of the Framework to appoint a contractor	HIGH	MED
5	Lack of tenants There is high demand for small units such as these for SMEs. It is not believed there will be a lack of demand. Once construction has started marketing of the units through various channels will be pursued.	MED	LOW
6	Construction cost escalation Cost consultants produced a cost plan, including construction inflation and risk/contingency	HIGH	MED

3.7 Benefits

There are a number of benefits anticipated through this project, including some of those that were included in the original business, and which still remain relevant:

- Supporting the wider regeneration of the town centre

- Economic improvements from increased attractiveness to businesses and shoppers
- Increased dwell time and spend
- Meets the local demand for commercial accommodation
- New employment opportunities
- Enhance the reputation of Gedling Borough Council

In addition, the Council will receive a long-term income from this new asset, on top of the existing units, as well as a capital asset.

The original business case assumed a level of income ranging from £65,000 to £85,000, dependent on the on the final use from the first floor. However, with the changes in working practices post Covid-19 and the division of the space into separate units meaning there is some loss of lettable space, an income of circa £36,000 would be more realistic.

4. ECONOMIC CASE (Value for Money)

1. Do nothing. This option would mean leaving the first floor as is, as a core and shell, and continue to market the space to interested parties. This risks the building continuing to remain empty, incurring ongoing security, maintenance, and business rates liabilities. The feedback from two local, knowledgeable agents with direct experience in the market have provided clear evidence that the building as it currently stands is not seen as a viable option for organisations due to both its size and the current lack of fit out. Whilst the building is still within the timescale in the original business case for time taken to let, with the changes in working patterns post Covid firmly embedded within the business community, there is a clear risk that the building will take even longer than the originally estimated 21 months to let. This leaves the Council bearing ongoing maintenance costs, rather than recovery through leases. The empty space would not increase the business base of the Council, nor would it provide critical space for small businesses. No outcomes would be achieved in terms of businesses supported or jobs created.

2. Residential Mix on the upper floors: The original business case included options for third floor, and for those floors to be a mix of residential dwellings and commercial units. However, these options were discounted on the basis of there being insufficient space at the development site to accommodate a third floor, as well the impact of residential space on the achievement of job creation, in line with funder requirements and risks associated with tenants Right to Buy (Right to Buy at a discounted market value).

3. Fund complete fit out from capital reserves/borrowing: This would entail the Council funding the entire scheme itself, through borrowing the entire amount (or through securing some capital funds). The option to borrow the whole amount would make it difficult to create a coherent case for investment as it would mean a debt to be repaid over a significant period making the development unviable. The opportunity to secure capital investment is limited and would be in competition with other capital

projects across the Council. This would provide new jobs and businesses at once and would see completion of the scheme most quickly.

4. Use the UKSPF to fund the fit of the first floor. Although time limited, the UKSP Fund provides the opportunity to develop the first floor of the AMP into a more attractive space for smaller businesses. This would increase the number of businesses operating in the Borough, and specifically within Arnold, as well as supporting the creation of jobs.

5. COMMERCIAL VIABILITY (Planning and management of procurement)

In order to deliver this project within the timescales of UKSP Funding, a framework would be the preferred option. Some market testing has taken place in order to gain certainty of costs.

There were a number of factors influencing the decision, including:

- The Council does not have the skills, experience or capacity to develop a full specification which would be needed for a full open tender exercise.
- A minimum timescale for a full, open tender exercise would be approximately 12 weeks – which is regarded as a tight timescale – post specification development. This timescale does not take account of the time the contractor will need to mobilise following contract award.
- Whilst there is a Framework fee of 1.2% of contract value, included in the total cost of the project, this is offset by the saving of Officer time.

Any contract entered into would be subject to Cabinet approval of this business case.

6. AFFORDABILITY (Financial Case)

Financial Implications

The anticipated costs of the AMP fit out and budget is outlined in the attached Exempt Financial Position Appendix.

It is anticipated the fit-out costs will be fully funded from the UKSPF Grant; therefore, no additional borrowing will be required.

Failure to utilise the UKSPF Grant would result in significant increase in borrowing costs unless alternative funding is identified.

It should be noted that the actual costs are to be confirmed prior to contract award.

Assumptions Refresh

The refresh of the Business Case is illustrated below and based on soft market testing and includes the following assumptions:

- Enterprise Centre: 4 offices (482 – 915 sqm each), shared welfare facilities and conference room
- Rental income assumed to be circa £14 sqft, providing an annual income of £36,500+pa however should the actual costs exceed the UKSPF funding available, the rental levels could be reviewed unless other sources of funding could be identified.

NB: High rental levels may be prohibitive to potential tenants and therefore counterproductive.

- The original business case projected the First Floor would be tenanted by around July to September (Q2) 2023/24. However, the revised projection for completion of the Enterprise Centre would be around Q2 in 2024/25.
- Year 1 has been refreshed to reflect actual position for 2022/23, with the exception of financing see note below.
- The running costs have been refreshed to reflect actual Year 1 (2022/23) expenditure.
- The First Floor would incur additional management and maintenance charges however it is proposed that these would be recouped through a service charge to tenants and is not included in the table below.
- The financial model assumes in year 3 (across 2025/26 and 2026/27) that there will be a reduction of income for the ground floor units. The model allows for a 9-month void and 3 month rent free incentive for new lettings.
- First Floor occupancy and income in 2024/25 assumed to be 50%.

Business Case Refresh

Table 1 illustrates the forecasted position from the original business case

Table 1 . Original Business Case						
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Expenditure						
Running Costs	£93,000	£47,500	£3,000	£18,500	£66,500	£228,500
Financing	£61,500	£61,500	£61,500	£61,500	£61,500	£307,500
Income						
Ground Floor (GF)	(£20,500)	(£44,700)	(£50,600)	(£30,100)	(£26,400)	(£172,300)
First Floor (FF)	£0	(£33,300)	(£44,400)	(£44,400)	(£11,100)	(£133,200)
Market Rents	(£7,500)	(£15,000)	(£15,000)	(£15,000)	(£15,000)	(£67,500)
(Surplus)/ Deficit	£126,500	£16,000	(£45,500)	(£9,500)	£75,500	£163,000

The business case has been refreshed for current incomes levels and revised income projections for the First Floor. For comparison purposes, the interest rate from the original case has been used. The reason for this is because no additional borrowing is anticipated for the fit-out as this will be entirely grant funded through the UKSPF. Therefore any adverse impact on rising interests is not a result of the first floor fit-out.

The Ground Floor rental income is an improvement on the original business case due to the units being occupied quicker than anticipated, in addition the original business allowed for 20% irrecoverable VAT in which we have now been able to charge and recoup.

The First Floor income has been revised down from the original projections of £44,400 due to reduced lettable space and market rental levels.

Pending the outcome of the relocation of Arnold Market Stalls, the planned income from original expansion of the stalls has been removed from the updated business case.

Overall the revised business is showing an improved position on the original business.

Table 2. Updated Business Case (no adjustment for interest rate rise)						
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Expenditure						
Running Costs	£44,600	£40,500	£15,200	£15,200	£40,200	£155,700
Financing	£66,100	£66,100	£66,100	£66,100	£66,100	£330,500
Income						
Ground Floor	(£19,300)	(£75,000)	(£77,500)	(£58,200)	(£21,600)	(£251,600)
First Floor	£0	£0	(£18,300)	(£36,500)	(£36,500)	(£91,300)
Service Charge	£0	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£10,400)
Market Rents	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
(Surplus)/ Deficit	£91,400	£29,000	(£17,100)	(£16,000)	£45,600	£132,900
Variance to Original Business Case						
(Surplus)/ Deficit	(£35,100)	£13,000	£28,400	(£6,500)	£29,900	(£30,100)

Interest Rate Impact

Interest rates have increased significantly since the original business case, the impact of these have been omitted from the table above due to the fit-out having no direct impact on the amount borrowed.

Based on current rates as of 31st October, the latest rates are 5.64% over 40 years.

Table 3. Impact of current interest rate rise			
	Borrowing Requirement	Interest Rate (40 years)	Annual Repayment
Original Business Case	£1,556,100	2.47%	£ 61,500
Actual Requirement	£1,674,800	2.47%	£ 66,100
Interest Rate Refresh (31.10.23)	£1,674,800	5.64%	£105,900

The table 4 below illustrates the impact of current interest rates on the project.

Table 4. Refreshed for latest interest rates						
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Expenditure						
Running Costs	£44,600	£40,500	£15,200	£15,200	£40,200	£155,700
Financing *	£105,900	£105,900	£105,900	£105,900	£105,900	£529,500
Income						
Ground Floor	(£19,300)	(£75,000)	(£77,500)	(£58,200)	(£21,600)	(£251,600)
First Floor**	£0	£0	(£18,300)	(£36,500)	(£36,500)	(£91,300)
Service Charge	£0	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£2,600)	(£10,400)
Market Rents	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
(Surplus)/ Deficit	£131,200	£68,800	£22,700	£23,800	£85,400	£331,900

Market Stalls

The Original Business Case built in increased market income of £15,000 per annum following the build of the AMP. Some of this income is mitigated by increased income for the Ground Floor, due to the business case factoring in irrecoverable VAT, which subsequently is being charged in the lease. Below is a summary of the financial position for 2022/23. Therefore, the revised business does not assume income growth.

<u>Arnold Market - Stall Traders</u>	Annual
Running Costs	
Market Charter (Notts City Council)	£10,000
Toilet Rentals (Café)	£ 2,700
Business Rates (Eagle Sq.)	£ 2,500
Electricity (Eagle Sq. Pop.up)	£500
Refuse Collection (Internally charged)	£7,400
	£23,100
Income	
Trader Income (22-23 actuals)	(£16,100)
Current Subsidy/Deficit	£7,000

7. ACHIEVEABILITY (Project Management Case)

The Project Owner for this Project will be the Head of Welfare and Regeneration, with project oversight provided by CMT (Programme Board) and SLT and Cabinet being the approval bodies.

The Project Manager will be the Property Services Manager, supported by the Apprentice Property Surveyor. A dedicated Technical/Employer Agent will also be appointed, as part of the procurement processes.

In addition, an internal project team has been established and will be responsible for the day-to-day delivery of the project in line with PRINCEII principles to ensure clear lines of communication, appropriate client/design team relationship and management and control of timescale, quality, and cost.

A collaborative approach with regular team meetings will draw on a range of property, economic development, and financial expertise to understand market failure issues affecting the SME group identified and to develop appropriate property and business support intervention.

This team will continue to be involved in the delivery of the project and ensure that the product is fit of purpose and that it meets identified objectives and is supported by appropriate property, financial, legal, and economic skills throughout the life of the project. The property handover and business as usual (lettings) will be managed by Property Services. See also the description of project roles below.

Property Services Manager

The Property Services Manager has the following responsibilities: to manage the work of the Property Services section (including the Building Services Team Leader and Apprentice Property Surveyor) ensuring that work is properly allocated, co-ordinated, prioritised, planned, and completed in accordance with the Council's policies and procedures, relevant legislation, and professional codes.

The post holder has over 10 years' experience in the management of commercial properties and overseeing property management teams. This post will develop the lettings policy for the site and oversee day to day property management activities.

Apprentice Property Surveyor

The Apprentice Property Surveyor has the following responsibilities:

- To assist in the management of the Council's land and buildings.
- To maintain, update and develop accurate records of all assets held by the Council.
- To assist in the management of the Council's operational and commercial sites.

- Assist and support the Property Services Manager in the negotiation and agreement of leases, rent reviews, surrender and renewal of leases, schedules of condition and dilapidations with both tenants and solicitors.
- To produce reports, returns, and information on data enquiries either directly or through team managers, for internal and external audiences.

The post holder currently manages the units and leases of the existing tenants. This post holder will assist with day-to-day property management including marketing and lettings.

Buildings Services Team Leader

The Building Services Team Leader is responsible for the control and supervision of schemes through to completion, for new buildings, alterations, improvements, and extensions.

The post holder has in excess of 20 years' experience of project managing building development schemes from design to implementation. Examples include the King George V Changing Places Toilet and Lambley Lane Sports Changing facilities. This post holder will take the lead role for the client throughout the construction of the project.

Economic Growth & Regeneration Manager

The EGR Manager and the wider team are responsible for employer engagement, business support, recruitment and apprenticeship support provide support services to maximise business growth.

This post holder will take the lead on delivering tailored business support activities and employer engagement and assist in recording and reporting outputs associated with business growth following completion of the construction phase.

Financial Services Manager

The principal finance business partner is responsible for overseeing the financial management of the project and ensuring the appropriate financial procedures and controls are in place and adhered to by team members. This post holder will review the financial business case and grant claims during the life of the project. Responsibilities include:

- Leadership and Management of the Finance Business Partnering Team
- Lead the Council's Revenue and Capital planning, forecasting, and budgeting processes and contribution to MTFP.
- Proactively engage with business and lead the value for money agenda.
- Be integral to departmental decision making.
- To work with colleagues to deliver seamless outcomes to the business.
- To work with business to understand key drivers.
- To complete appropriate commercial analysis and support for ongoing investment.
- Contribute to closer integration between financial and performance information.

The post holder is CIMA qualified and has 30 years' experience working in Local Authority Finance.

Principal Finance Business Partner:

The Finance Business Partner will provide day to day financial support for the project including cost plan, payments, and grant claims.

Responsibilities:

- Proactively engage with business and lead the value for money agenda.
- Be integral to departmental decision making.
- To work with colleagues to deliver seamless outcomes to the business.
- To work with business to understand key drivers.
- To complete appropriate commercial analysis and support for ongoing investment
- Contribute to closer integration between financial and performance information.

The post holder is CIPFA qualified and has over 10 years working in Local Authority Finance.

Legal Services Manager, Deputy Monitoring Officer & Data Protection Officer

The Legal Services Manager provides and procures advice to the Council on legal matters associated with land, funding application conditions and contract matters. This post holder will review any grant offers to ensure that the Council is able to comply with any conditions and provide a strategic overview of procurement and construction contracts.

A wider team including finance and legal staff will provide support to the project.

None of the above posts is 100% funded by the project. Senior manager approval has been secured to ensure the above staff are able to allocate dedicated staff time to support the delivery of the project.

8. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

The original Equalities Impact Assessment has been reviewed, updated and is appended to the Business Case. There are no specific equalities implications arising from this project

9. CARBON REDUCTION/ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The building was originally constructed with solar panels to the rear of the building, and there are no further carbon reduction/environmental sustainability implications for this project. However consideration will be given to minimising carbon emissions through the procurement specification.

10. TERMS OF REFERENCE (Project Tolerances)

The following terms of reference must be met by the Project:

1. To deliver the project within the agreed UK SPF enterprise centre budget as outlined in the Exempt Appendix (Finance) circa with an acceptable tolerance limit of 5% overspend.
2. To deliver the project within the agreed timescales, with a deadline of March 2025. Any anticipated slippage of the project timescales beyond one month of the deadline shall be reported to the Project Board as soon as possible.
3. The project shall deliver the following, as a minimum:
 - A new enterprise centre, comprising 4 office suites.
4. All work shall be conducted in accordance with the preferred Framework and meet the needs of the UKSP funding requirements.

Project Reporting

Project highlight reports shall be provided to the Corporate Management Team, who function as the Project Board at the end of each calendar month, detailing the project progress and highlighting any risks. If there is a forecast that is outside of the tolerances above, then this will be escalated to the Senior Leadership Team.

An Exception Report should be provided to the Project Board whenever any of the terms of reference defined above are **forecast** to be exceeded. It is critical that the Project Board receive notification of any forecast deviation as early as possible.

An Exception Report should also be produced when any significant event, or anticipated event, could impact the project adversely, or when any critical decision needs to be addressed by the Project Board.

An Exception Report should be accompanied by a recommendation as to the best way forward and a plan to avoid or deal with the deviation.

11. SUPPORT SERVICES – Sign off and final comments

Customer Services and Communications

Comments

Not applicable.

[Name]

[Job role]

[Date]

Democratic Services

Comments

Not applicable.

[Name]

[Job role]

[Date]

Financial Services

Comments

Not applicable.

[Name]

[Job role]

[Date]

Health and Safety

Comments

Not applicable.

[Name]

[Job role]

[Date]

Legal Services

The Council should ensure it complies with the Contract and Procurement Rules in part 22 of the Council's Constitution. Specifically, when considering the use of a compliant framework, consideration should be given to the terms of a framework agreement to ensure they are sufficiently precise to cover the call off. If those terms are not, then a mini competition would be necessary in line with the procure contained within the framework. This is detailed in the Council's constitution at paragraph 13.3 of part 22.

A contract with a value of over £75,000.00 as would be in this case would require execution by seal.

Lease agreements for any units to be let would need to be reviewed, checked and or prepared by Legal.

Natalie Osei

Legal Services Manager

24th October 2023

Organisational Development

Comments

Not applicable.

[Name]

[Job role]

[Date]

Procurement Services

Comments

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[Name]	[Job role]	[Date]	

Property Services			
<p>Comments</p> <p>This report is presented by the Head of Service.</p>			
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[Name]	[Job role]	[Date]	

12. SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM APPROVAL

Please select one of three options:

SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM APPROVAL

Approval / Rejection Options	Name	Role	Date
Programme definition approved.			
Programme definition approved, pending minor changes			
Programme definition not approved; major changes required – must be re-submitted			
Comments:			
<p>Please state what you are asking approval for</p>			

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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Appendix 4 – Equalities Impact Assessment

Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:		Arnold Market Place: First Floor Enterprise Centre and Market			
The main objective of Arnold Market Place: First Floor Enterprise Centre and Market		The fit out and letting of the first floor of the Arnold Town Centre (AMP) development including a refresh of the Business Case.			
What impact will this have on the following groups? Please note that you should consider both external and internal impact: <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
Gender	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Gender Reassignment	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Age	External			Yes	The requirements for disabled/non-abled bodies users have been considered, with adjustments made to allow safe and easy access to the public space and building, including lift access.
	Internal				

Marriage and civil partnership	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Disability	External		Yes		The requirements for disabled/non-abled bodies users have been considered, with adjustments made to allow safe and easy access to the public space and building, including lift access. There are also 2 disabled parking bays to the rear of the building.
	Internal		Yes		
Race & Ethnicity	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Sexual Orientation	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Religion or Belief (or no Belief)	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Pregnancy & Maternity	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Other Groups (e.g. any other vulnerable groups, rural isolation, deprived areas, low-income staff etc.). Please state the group/s:	External			Yes	This scheme is designed to make the area more attractive for retailers/users to take the units on and create a vibrant economy for local people.
	Internal			Yes	

Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?	No		All positive impacts are not classed as disproportionate and would have benefits for most people.
Is there an opportunity to mitigate or alleviate any such impacts?		N/A	
Are there any gaps in information available (e.g. evidence) so that a complete assessment of different impacts is not possible?	No		All the designs have been prepared to be accessible and safe.
In response to the information provided above please provide a set of proposed action including any consultation that is going to be carried out:			
Planned Actions	Timeframe	Success Measure	Responsible Officer

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer	Emma Wimble
Authorising Service Manager	Tanya Najuk
Date	30/10/2023
Review date (if applicable)	

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Strategic Review – Community Facilities

Date: 9 November 2023

Author: Head of Communities and Leisure

Wards Affected

All wards

Purpose

For Cabinet to adopt the Vision and Outcomes from the Strategic Outcomes Planning Model review and to adopt the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy.

Key Decision

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

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) Cabinet adopt the Strategic Outcomes Planning Model Strategy Stage 1.
- 2) Cabinet adopt the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy.

1 Background

Strategic Outcomes Planning Model

- 1.1 On 6 August 2022, Cabinet agreed to undertake a [Strategic Review of Community Facilities](#), based on Sport England's Strategic Outcomes Planning Model (SOPM). The purpose of this review is to understand 'why', 'where' and 'how' local physical activity, leisure, sport and wellbeing services can be continued to be delivered in a sustainable manner.
- 1.2 Max Associates acted as lead consultants on behalf of the Council for the development of the SOPM, while consultants ORH and Knight, Kavanagh and Page have also been contracted for their specialist expertise relating to the Sport England Facilities Planning Model and outdoor pitch strategy assessments.

1.3 The SOPM is developed through 4 stages:

1. **Outcomes:** Develop shared local strategic outcomes for your place
2. **Insight:** Understand your community and your place
3. **Interventions:** Identify how the outcomes can be delivered sustainably
4. **Commitment:** Secure commitment to a strategic approach and delivery of outcomes

1.4 The completed documents considered by this report are:

- **Strategic Outcome Planning Model (SOPM) – Stage 1 Outcomes:** to provide the overarching vision, strategy and insight to direct the work of the Council in supporting the health and wellbeing of its residents. The SOPM Stage 1 document can be found at Appendix A. A summary of the stakeholder engagement, resident survey and focus groups that have informed this work can be found at Appendices B to D.
- **Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy (PPOSS):** to provide a strategic framework to ensure that the provision of formal outdoor sports facilities meets the needs of those who visit, live, work and study in Gedling. The PPOSS can be found at Appendix E.

1.5 This work has been based on Sport England guidance and frameworks to ensure it is sufficiently robust to support the emerging Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and inform future business planning, resource allocation and applications for external resource.

1.6 Strategic Outcome Planning Model - Outcomes

Stage 1 of the SOPM work has identified Strategic Themes, a Vision and Outcomes through a comprehensive review of national and local policy and strategy and key local stakeholder engagement undertaken during November and December 2022.

1.7 It has identified the priority themes for Gedling Borough, as **Economy, Community and Place** and creates a synergy with the similar Gedling Plan 2023-27 themes. It has also identified the following vision statement:

“Gedling is a healthy borough with its people more active, more often, and promotes health equality across our communities.”

1.8 Figure 1 shows the Strategic Outcomes identified. These Outcomes have been aligned to one of the three priority themes and will steer the Council as it works with partners to achieve its strategic vision. In order to achieve each Outcome a number of interventions will need identifying, delivering and monitoring through the established Gedling Plan reporting. Financial sustainability has been identified as a key driver across the delivery of all Outcomes. All interventions for the future will need to balance community need against financial achievability and viability.

Figure 1: Key Strategic Outcomes of SOPM



Strategic Outcomes Planning Model Stage 2 to 4 – Insight, Interventions and Commitment

- 1.9 Once the Vision, Themes and Outcomes have been adopted by Cabinet, ongoing work will continue with partners and wider stakeholders to consider the most sustainable interventions to deliver our ambitions.

- 1.10 As part of the SOPM approach further background strategy work remains ongoing in line with the Stages 2 to 4 of the model referenced in paragraph 1.3. This will consider insight data to understand the socio demographic context of the Borough, the operations of indoor leisure facilities through an Indoor Built Facilities Strategy and a further review of public engagement work to highlight local behaviour patterns around physical activity, barriers to participation and encouragement factors.
- 1.11 Developing this robust evidence base will inform the most appropriate practical interventions that support the sustainable long-term delivery of outcomes identified in Stage 1. This may include further feasibility and business case planning for future leisure centre provision that meets the health and wellbeing needs of our residents while ensuring these services are achievable, sustainable and affordable.
- 1.12 Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy (PPOSS)

The Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy (PPOSS) builds upon an updated Assessment Report of outdoor sport provision in the Borough undertaken in 2022 and 2023. It provides a clear, strategic framework in relation to the provision of playing pitch and outdoor sport facilities across the local authority. It delivers:

- A vision for the future protection, improvement and development of outdoor sports provision.
 - A series of sport-by-sport recommendations and scenarios.
 - A series of strategic recommendations.
 - A prioritised area-by-area and site-by-site action plan to prioritise and address key issues.
- 1.13 The Strategy is delivered in accordance with Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Guidance (for playing pitch sports) and Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (for "non-pitch" sports).
- 1.14 The existing position for all sports is either that demand is being met or that there is a shortfall. The future position shows the exacerbation of current shortfalls and the creation of additional shortfalls for some pitch/facility types and in some areas where demand is currently being met.
- 1.15 The vision for the PPOSS is to:

"Ensure that Gedling Borough Council has a robust future proof evidence base to ensure the appropriate provision of community facilities for active sport providing exercise opportunity for all."

Based on the Sport England Planning for Sport Guidance, 2019, the PPOSS aims are:

- To **protect** the existing supply of outdoor sport provision and ancillary

facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs.

- To **enhance** outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites.
- To **provide** new outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.

1.16 The Strategy has identified key issues affecting each outdoor sport based on a detailed assessment of local supply and demand. This then informs sport specific recommendations.

1.17 The strategic recommendations for the Strategy have been developed via a combination of information gathered during consultation, site visits and analysis which culminated in the production of an assessment report. Table A shows the key Objectives and Recommendations of the PPOSS.

Table A: Gedling Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy Strategic Recommendations
<p>OBJECTIVE 1</p> <p>To protect the existing supply of outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure, through the use of the PPOSS, that playing pitches and outdoor sport facilities are protected through the implementation of national and local planning policies when determining applications for planning permission. • Secure tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements. • Maximise community use of education facilities where needed.
<p>OBJECTIVE 2</p> <p>To enhance outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality. • Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites. • Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding. • Secure developer contributions through Section 106 Agreements where compliance is met with Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (as amended) (CIL Regulations) and Paragraph 57 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).
<p>OBJECTIVE 3</p> <p>To provide new outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.</p>

Recommendations:

- Rectify quantitative shortfalls through the current facility stock.
- Identify opportunities to increase to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand.

- 1.18 The PPOSS includes a detailed site-by-site plan for all outdoor sport provision in the Borough. It provides recommendations based on current levels of usage, quality and future demand, as well as the potential of each site for enhancement. It considers current disused sites and the need for these to be brought back into use or replaced at alternative or new sites. It is not intended that the council delivers all recommendations itself. This strategy uses local need to guide the improvement and protection of outdoor sports provision in the borough and supports both the council and its partners to collaboratively secure the long-term sustainability of local facilities.
- 1.19 Regular monitoring and review of the PPOSS is essential. Should there be no review and subsequent update within three years of the PPOSS being signed off then Sport England and National Governing Bodies (NGBs) for sport would consider it and the information on which it is based to be out of date. Therefore, the council will undertake an annual review to assess progress against recommendations, lessons learnt, changes at key sites, any developments locally within a particular sport, as well as any other emerging issues or opportunities. This review will be reported back to the PPOSS Steering Group of partners which consists of the relevant NGBs and strategic facility operators.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 It is proposed that Cabinet:
- Adopt the Strategic Outcomes Planning Model Strategy Stage 1.
 - Adopt Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Cabinet does not adopt the Strategic Outcomes Planning Model Stage 1 and the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy. However, following Sport England's most up to date modelling ensures that a robust assessment of community supply and demand has been undertaken to inform sustainable investment. As strategic documents they are essential to inform investment into facilities and community programmes that support the healthy lifestyles of our residents, in line with the Gedling Plan 2023-2027 priorities. This approach strengthens the capabilities of the Council and its community partners to obtain strategic funding to support the development of community facilities from national funding bodies and housing development contributions.
- 3.2 That Cabinet approve a different Strategy. This is not recommended as the SOPM and PPOSS are based on a Sport England modelling framework and incorporates

the most comprehensive assessment of national strategy and local partner strategy the Council has done for leisure and community facilities to date. It has also been based on extensive local stakeholder engagement. This work will be further enhanced, by the ongoing thorough assessment of community health and well-being need and facility performance and sustainability being undertaken as part of Stages 2 to 4 of the SOPM.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 A budget was established for the SOPM strategic review by Cabinet on 4 August 2022 drawing upon contributions from the Transformation Fund and the Leisure Strategy Reserve.
- 4.2 Should Cabinet adopt the SOPM Stage 1 and PPOSS there are financial implications if the Council wishes to secure investment to enhance its leisure and recreational facilities as part of its delivery. The further background strategy work, as part of Stage 2 to 4 of the SOPM, will determine an indicative financial position regarding the delivery of the Council's own indoor leisure facilities. This will be used to inform any further feasibility planning, which may require additional investment.
- 4.3 The Council will also use existing staffing resources to enable participation in, and development of, physical activity programmes with local communities and partners. Part of this model will be to influence the commissioning of local health services to meet the needs of the local population, to build capacity within the local community sports and voluntary sector and to inform additional external funding bids. Any external funding bids will follow the Council's external funding policy process and its financial regulations.
- 4.4 There are currently established budgets within service areas that enable the on-going delivery and maintenance of existing wellbeing programmes and recreational, leisure and community facilities that support residents to get more active. Council service areas will be reviewing the adopted PPOSS action plan to assess whether any future maintenance budget development may be required in order to protect the existing levels of facility provision.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 There is no statutory requirement to undertake an SOPM and its associated strategies. However, doing so ensures a sound evidence base to make informed decisions around the provision of community facilities in the future. Consultation undertaken has ensured that the views of relevant stakeholders, residents and user groups have been taken into account.
- 5.2 Both the SOPM and the PPOSS will enhance the Council's position to influence partnership delivery, seek external funding and raise other capital expenditure to encourage healthier lifestyles in our communities. Where either funding is obtained by the Council, or it seeks to contract third party organisations to support Strategy delivery, the relevant procurement or grant funding processes will be followed and legal contracts and funding or grant agreements will be established in accordance

with the Council's governance framework.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 National research from Sport England shows there are some clear inequalities in opportunities, accessibility and experiences of physical activity, leisure and sport some of which have developed or been made worse since Covid-19, but most of which are long-term inequalities seen for many years.
- 6.2 Covid-19 has further highlighted and intensified many of the long-term inequalities in physical activity, leisure and sport – the people who faced the most barriers to activity before the pandemic have struggled the most to be active.
- 6.3 Tackling inequalities is at the very heart of this strategic review, the Council's ethos is that every person should have an equal chance to benefit from living an active life. The SOPM and its associated strategies will focus on the areas that will make the greatest difference. This includes ensuring people and communities have improved access to opportunities to be active in environments that are inclusive, safe and accessible, as well as being able to enjoy experiences with confidence, motivation and the capability to take part.
- 6.4 Ongoing strategy work will use local health and well-being data and further reflect upon stakeholder consultation and local and national strategy.
- 6.5 The strategies seek to have a positive impact on certain protected characteristics based on the data and consultation analysis undertaken. In particular it seeks to address health inequalities and this will support the opportunity for protected characteristic groups to benefit from opportunities to get active.
- 6.6 It is acknowledged that there are some gaps in national and local insight with regard to certain protected characteristic groups and this is reflected in the Equality Impact Assessment at Appendix F. Health and wellbeing and protected characteristic data in relation to physical activity will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure positive impacts can be regularly reviewed where data indicates support may be required.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 The SOPM and PPOSS provide the opportunity to contribute to carbon reduction in the Borough. Non-formal physical activity opportunities, such walking and cycling, provide a more sustainable alternative to high carbon emission transport options and consideration of promoting these sustainable benefits from physically active travel will be considered as part of the Strategy delivery. The Strategy considers 20 minute neighbourhood and active environment models in the place shaping of local communities.
- 7.2 In addition, any future improvements made to the Council's local leisure and recreational facilities will seek the opportunity for carbon reduction through project delivery in line with the Council's Carbon Management Strategy.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix A: Strategic Outcomes Planning Model (SOPM) Stage 1 Outcomes
- 8.2 Appendix B: SOPM Appendix Stakeholder Report
- 8.3 Appendix C: SOPM Appendix Online Community Survey
- 8.4 Appendix D: SOPM Appendix Focus Groups
- 8.5 Appendix E: Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy
- 8.6 Appendix F: Equality Impact Assessment SOPM and PPOSS

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None.

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To ensure the Council and its partners are informed and directed by local consultation and data, other health and wellbeing insight, and national and local strategies when seeking to support residents to get more active and making its facilities and services more financially and environmentally sustainable.
- 10.2 Supporting residents to get more physically active has a significant positive impact on the physical and mental wellbeing of residents. This in turn can offer financial benefits for both the local economy through participation, but also reduce the long-term financial strain on local health services.
- 10.3 An adopted SOPM Stage 1 and PPOSS will enhance any external funding applications that the Council, and its statutory and community partners, seek in future for the development of local leisure facilities and physical activity opportunities for local residents.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by: Mike Hill

Date: 24/10/23

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by: Francesca Whyley

Date: 18/10/23

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

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GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL
Strategic Outcomes Planning Model

Stage 1

June 2023



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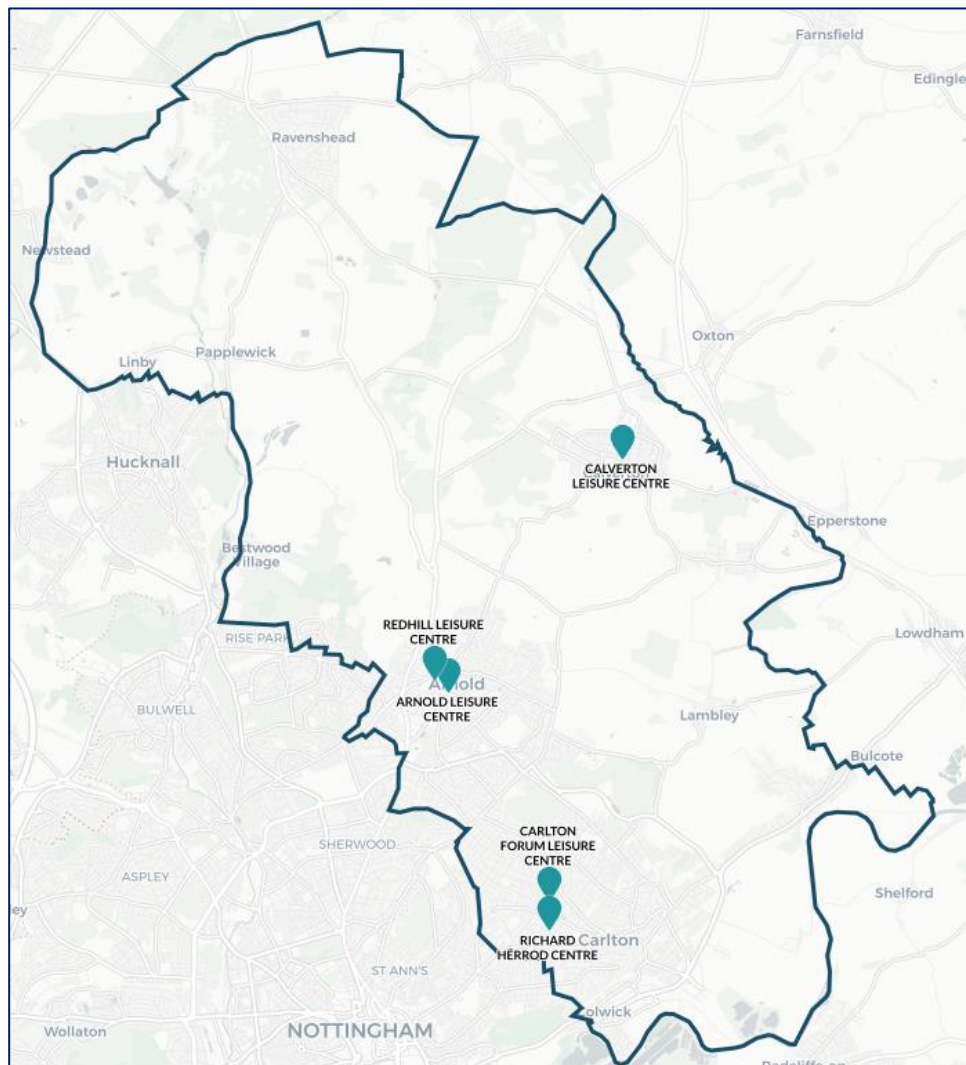
Glossary	
GBC	Gedling Borough Council
SOPM	Strategic Outcomes Planning Model
PHE	Public Health England
SE	Sport England
DCMS	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport
BMA	British Medical Association
BFS	Indoor Built Facility Strategy
ISFNA	Indoor Sports Facilities Needs Assessment
ANOG	Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance
Members	Current leisure centre known users
Centre	Includes leisure centres managed by Gedling Leisure
Facility (ies)	The areas available within a centre such as sports hall, pool, tennis courts, changing rooms etc.
Leisure Activity	Activities people do to relax or enjoy themselves outside of work and other duties.
Physical Activity	Active living, recreational activity, sport, exercise, play and dance.
Sport	"All forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental wellbeing, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competitions at all levels." (Council of Europe, 2001).
Lockdown	Lockdown One refers to the period mid-March to mid-May 2020 when physical activity choice was restricted Lockdown Two refers to the period 5th Nov – 2 nd Dec 2020 Lockdown Three refers to the period 4 th January 2021 onwards
Healthy Living	The practice of health enhancing behaviours
Active Travel / Active Transport	'Active travel' (or active transportation or mobility) means walking or cycling as an alternative to motorised transport (notably cars, motorbikes/mopeds etc) for the purpose of making every day journeys. ¹
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch

¹ PHE 'Working Together to Promote Active Travel' A briefing for local authorities 2016

I. **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

- II. Gedling Borough Council (GBC) requires Strategic Outcomes Planning (SOPM) support to develop a clear approach (determined by local priorities and outcomes) to provide effective and sustainable physical activity and sport opportunities for local communities.
- III. This report will support the Council in the development of their **SOPM**, which includes the delivery of a separate **Indoor Built Facility Strategy, Feasibility Study** for resulting investment options focusing on Arnold Leisure Centre and Richard Herrod Centre, as well as a **Management Options Appraisal**.
- IV. The Council has separately commissioned a playing pitch strategy.
- V. Once complete, the SOPM will provide a clear, strategic, and sustainable approach to inform investment priorities, both facilities and services, for the service across the Council area. The SOPM can inform the approach to maximise the contribution that the service (physical activity, leisure, and sport facilities and/or services) makes to Gedling's local outcomes.
- VI. The SOPM considers Gedling Borough Council's ambitions to regenerate to the wider Arnold area through the "Ambition Arnold" Levelling Up Fund (LUF) submission. This sees the investment in new leisure and cultural facilities for Arnold Town Centre as a key strategic outcome to support the long-term health and wellbeing and prosperity of local residents. The Council's Round 2 submission to LUF for "Ambition Arnold" has not been successful, however it remains committed to the on-going development of this programme, including a further submission to Round 3 of LUF.
- VII. An updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan is being prepared to support the emerging Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (GNSP) and will be available later in 2023. The GNSP will replace the current Aligned Core Strategy.
- VIII. Primary Gedling Borough Council leisure facilities include:

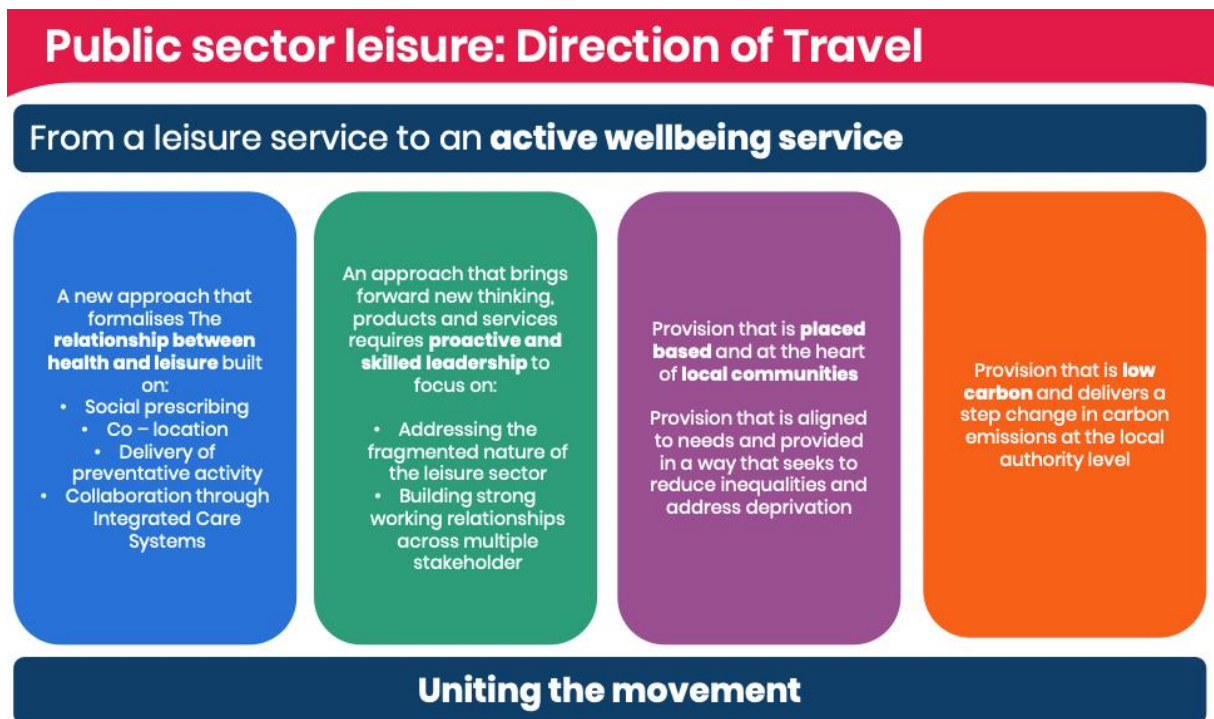
Map 1 – Key Gedling Leisure Centre Sites



- IX. Sport England has recently published² its Future of Public Sector Leisure report in response to the rising cost of living for local authorities and leisure operators. The report prompts local and national partners to re-examine the purpose of their leisure services and assess whether they are delivering local community outcomes and aligning to broader strategic outcomes, particularly around health and wellbeing. The document aims to provide a coordinated national vision at a time of challenge, mapping out the medium-term goals for the public leisure sector alongside commitments from across the sector to provide support to services on the ground. It advocates that local authorities follow its direction of travel outlined in the diagram overleaf.

² Sport England Future of Public Sector Leisure Report, published December 2022 [Future of public leisure | Sport England](#)

Figure 1 – Sport England Future of Public Sector Leisure direction of travel



- X. The structure of this report follows the order of the Sport England guidance so as to understand the Council's position within the strategic planning process.
- XI. The Strategic Outcomes Planning Model is based on Sport England guidance as set out below. The guidance is structured around 4 stages:

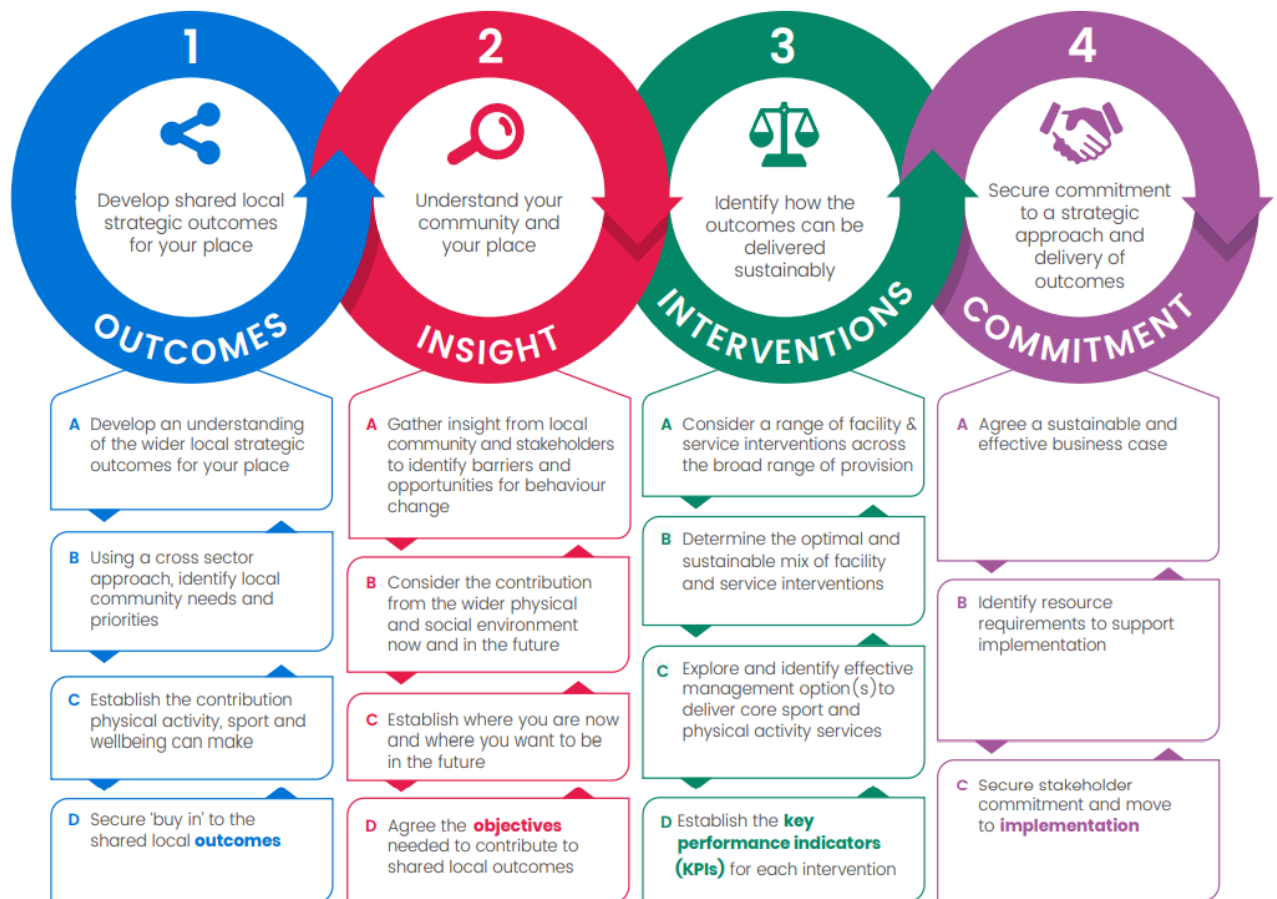
Stage 1 – Outcomes – Developing shared local outcomes for your place;

Stage 2 – Insight – Understand your community and your place;

Stage 3 – Interventions – Identify how the outcomes can be delivered sustainably;

Stage 4 – Commitment – Secure investment and commitment to outcome delivery.

Figure 2 – Sport England Strategic Outcomes Planning Model Approach





Stage 1 - Outcomes

1. Stage 1 – Outcomes

Develop shared local strategic outcomes for your place

1.1. The four steps within this stage are:

Step 1A - develop an understanding of the wider local strategic outcomes for your place;

Step 1B - using a cross sector approach, identify local community needs and priorities;

Step 1C - establish the contribution physical activity, sport and wellbeing can make;

Step 1D - secure 'buy-in' to the shared local outcomes.

1.2. Stage 1 of the Strategy outlines the key local and national strategic priorities and considers how sport, leisure and wellbeing can contribute towards achieving them.

1.3. Governance

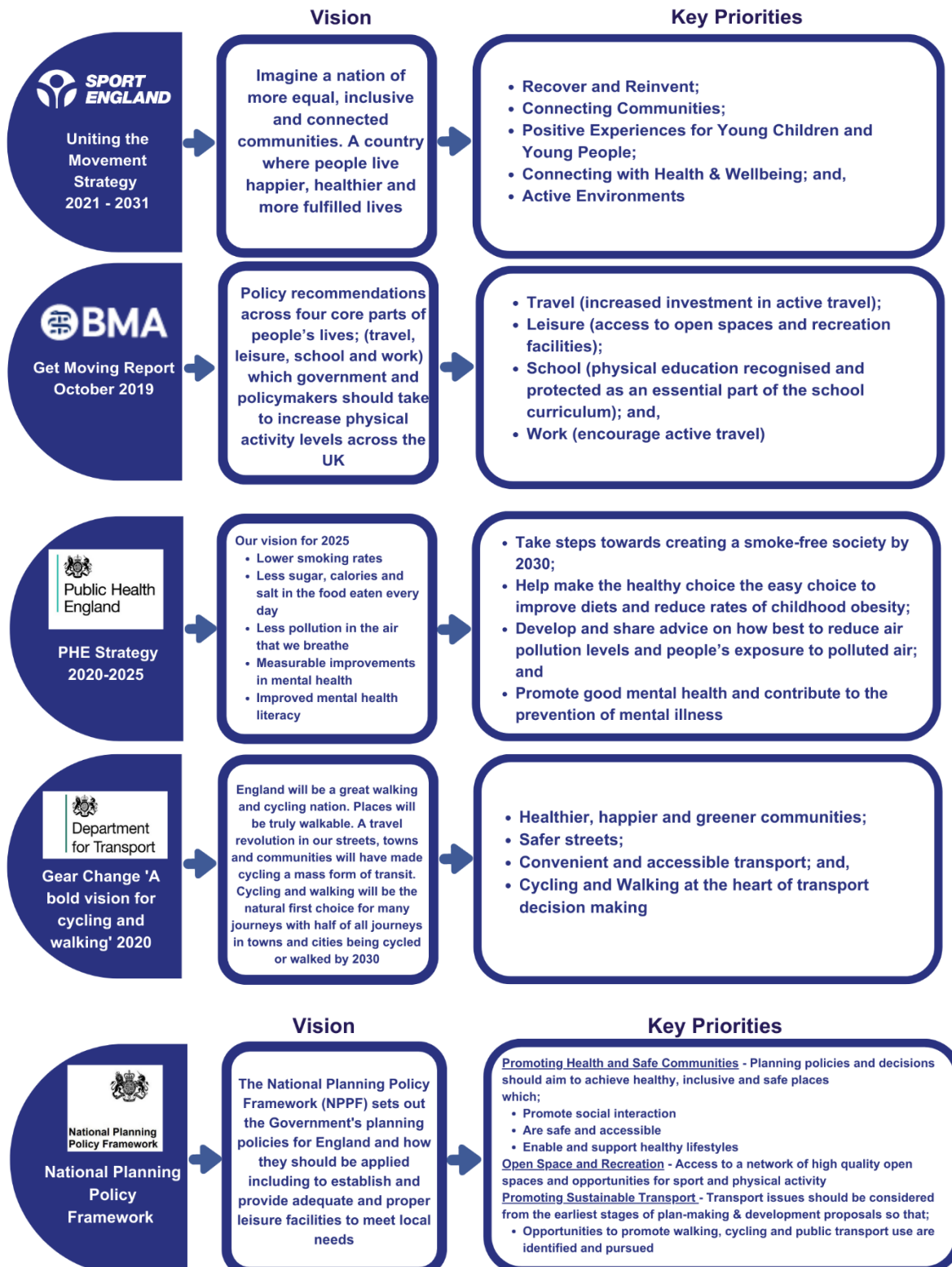
1.3.1. A Council steering group (Gedling Strategic Review of Leisure and Community Facilities Project Team) has been set up to support and oversee the SOPM with the project sponsor **Mike Hill, Chief Executive** and project lead **Lance Juby, Head of Communities & Leisure**.

1.3.2. The governance process includes structured reporting and decision-making with delegated responsibilities and expectations including senior team / elected member involvement and sign off.

1.4. National Strategic Priorities

1.4.1. A summary of the key strategies and their respective strategy outcomes/KPIs, such as Sport England, Public Health England (PHE) and the British Medical Association (BMA) are outlined below.

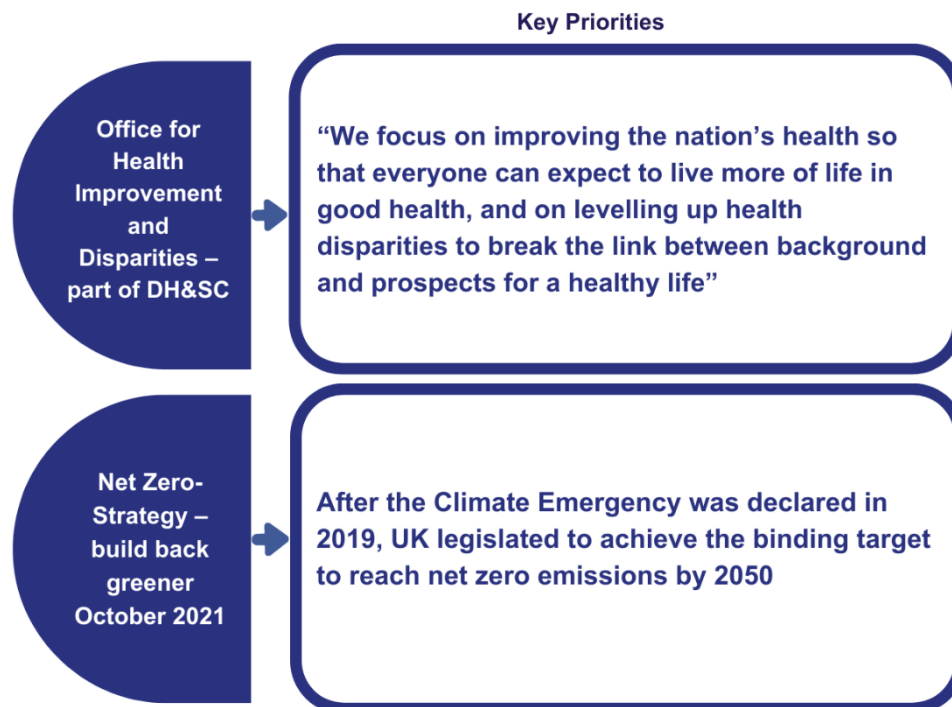
Figure 3 – National Strategies



1.4.2. The infographic below shows the priority of the new government department, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities and the importance of achieving net zero by 2050.

1.4.3. These both highlight the focus central government is putting on physical activity and levelling health inequalities and the green agenda as the country recovers from the health and other impacts of the coronavirus pandemic.

Figure 4 – National Priorities



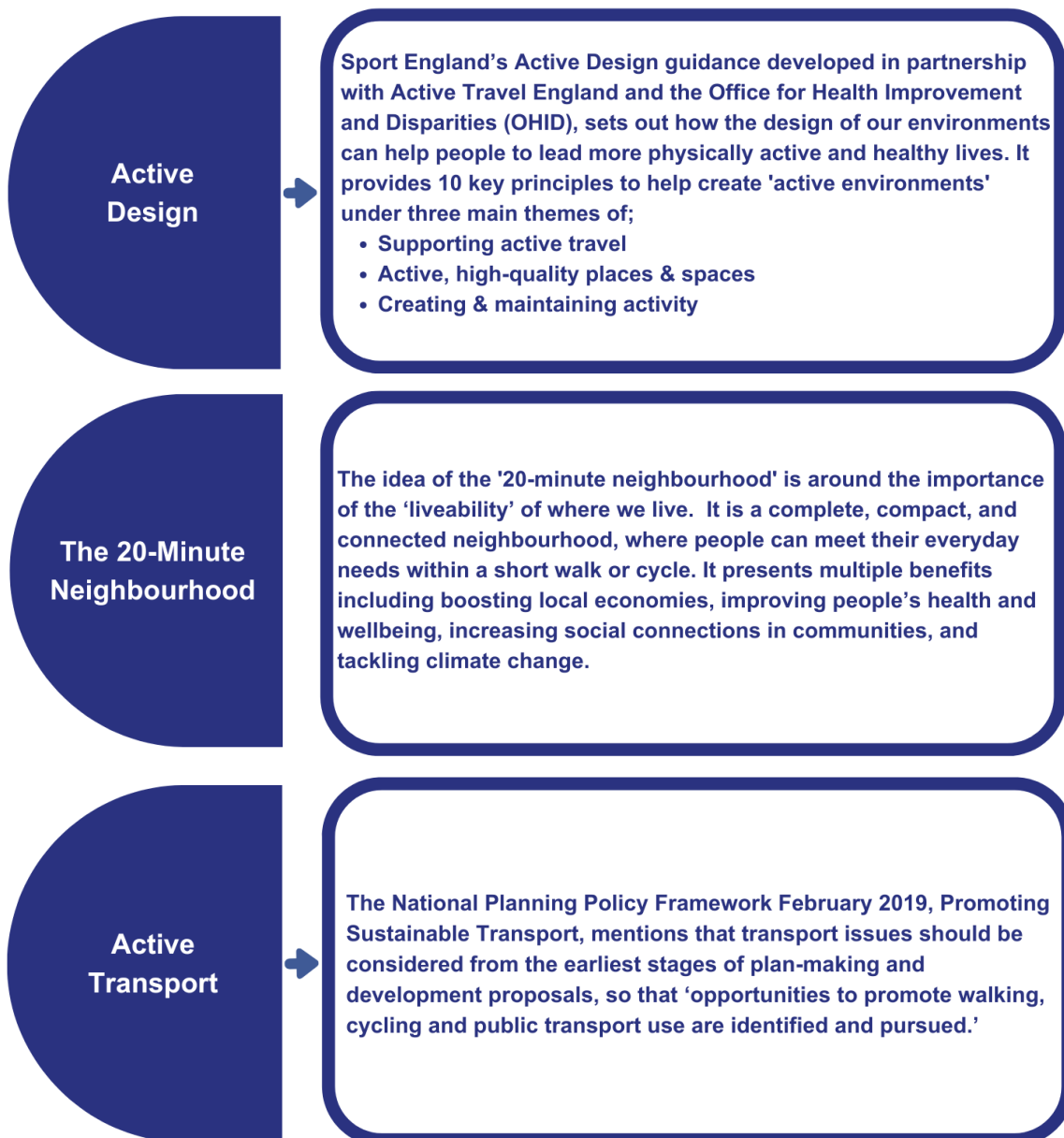
1.4.4. Whilst the delivery of sport and physical activity is not a statutory service for local authorities, the summaries overleaf outline statutory requirements which have implications for the delivery of sports, swimming and physical activity facilities and opportunities.

Figure 5 – National Legislation



1.4.5. Incorporating opportunities to be active in the wider environment are acknowledged and considered in the summary overleaf;

Figure 6 – Active Design, 20-Minute Neighbourhood and Active Transport principles



1.4.6. The principles and a detailed example of active design, active environments and the concept of the 20-minute neighbourhood can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

1.4.7. This document also considers the role of arts and theatre activities in supporting wellbeing and how these activities can be integrated to offer a holistic leisure and wellbeing service. Overleaf outlines the Arts Council England strategic focus and priorities.

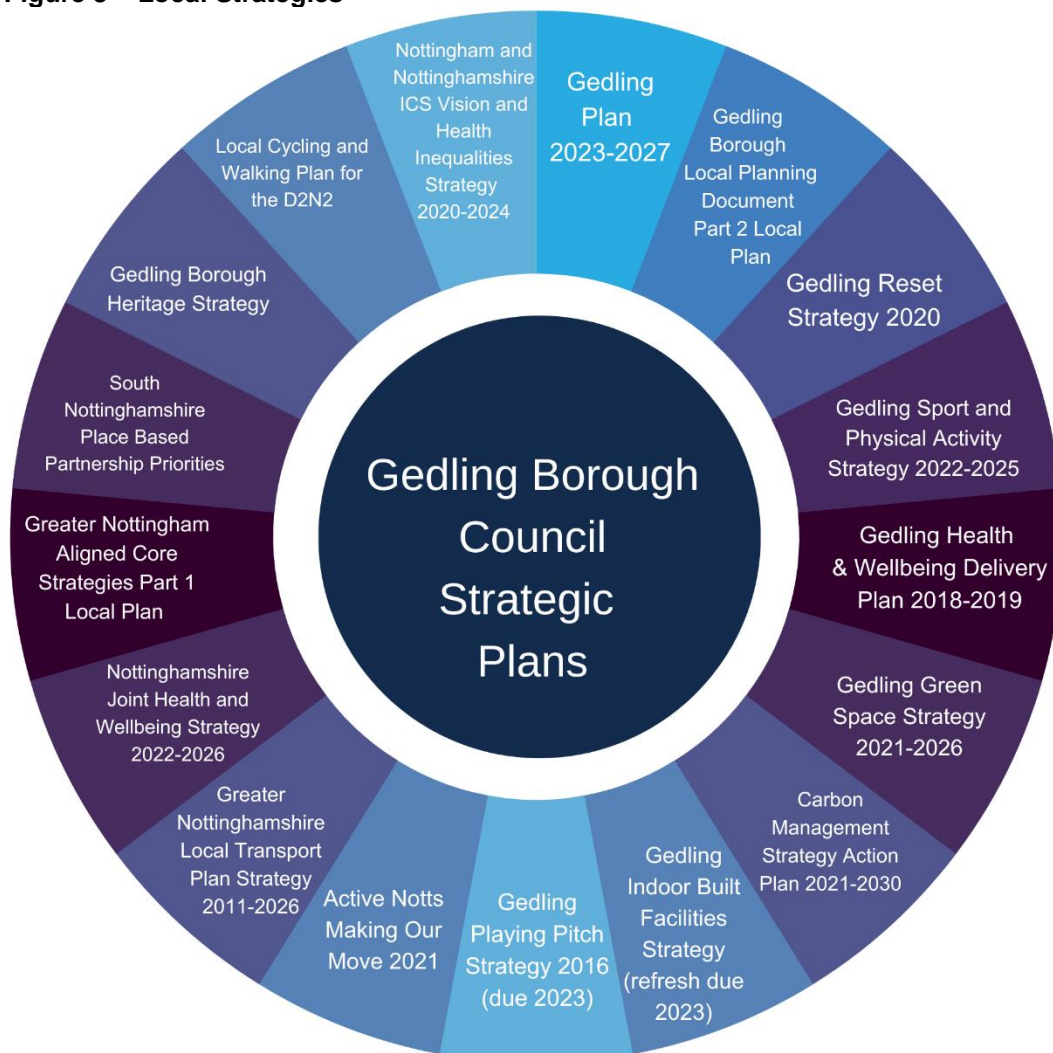
Figure 7 – Arts Council England Let's Create Strategy



1.5. Local Strategic Priorities

1.5.1. This figure outlines the key strategic documents and plans within the Council and surrounding area which the physical activity and sport services have a responsibility to contribute towards.

Figure 8 – Local Strategies



1.5.2. The table below shows which local and national strategic priorities sport, physical activity and leisure can strategically impact.

Figure 9 – Local Strategies Analysis

Strategy	Vision	Key Priorities
Gedling Plan 2023-2027	<p>We are responsible for a wide range of local services that matter to our residents and businesses in the Borough. The Gedling Plan sets out how the Council will operate and what it will focus on delivering to its businesses, residents and communities. At the heart of this is our vision:</p> <p>Serving People, Improving Lives</p> <p>Ambition: We aspire to be regarded as an excellent council by the people and businesses we serve and the staff we employ, by making a positive difference to people's lives and creating opportunities for everyone to achieve their full potential.</p>	<p>Economy To encourage and support healthy businesses in our town and local centres, improving local skills and employment opportunities, and promoting an economy that attracts visitors throughout the day and supports leisure activity.</p> <p>Community To enable a resilient, empowered, connected, inclusive and healthy community.</p> <p>Place To enable a safe, attractive, clean and culturally vibrant borough that plays its part to tackle the climate emergency.</p> <p>The Council To ensure the Council is a healthy place to work, it engages with its customers, has a focus on improvement, is financially sound, and ensures compliance with all relevant legislation.</p>
<p>Gedling Local Planning Document –part 2 local plan (adopted 2018)</p> <p>Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies part 1 local plan (adopted 2014)</p>	<p>The spatial vision is set out in the Aligned Core Strategy (see below) and is what the plan area could look like if the aspirations of the Aligned Core Strategy are met. It is appropriate to roll forward this vision to apply to the Local Planning Document</p> <p>In 2028, the combined area of Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City is known regionally and nationally as an area with an exceptional quality of life. It has a buoyant economy, with a strong 'Science City' theme, underpinned by the high proportion of people employed in knowledge based jobs and supported by a high quality, high capacity digital infrastructure network.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change • High quality new housing • Economic prosperity for all • Flourishing and vibrant town centres • Regeneration • Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness • Strong, safe and cohesive communities • Health and wellbeing • Opportunities for all • Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel • Protecting and improving natural assets • Timely and viable infrastructure
Gedling Reset Strategy 2020	<p>Build Back Better The Council will take the opportunity to increase resilience and to transform and revitalise the Borough, our communities and the organisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents and Communities • Businesses • Council

Strategy	Vision	Key Priorities
Gedling Sport & Physical Activity Strategy 2022 - 2025	Reducing Inactivity in Gedling Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Gedling Borough's leisure centres, community hubs, sport facilities and the community and voluntary sector recover from the impact of Covid-19. • Reduce inactivity by tackling inequality in Gedling Borough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Within our ageing population ○ For those with a limiting illness or disability ○ For our children, young people and families most in need. ○ In neighbourhoods where inactivity exists • Improve access and signposting to sport and physical activity opportunities. • Contribute to cohesive, diverse and safe communities through sport and physical activity.
Gedling Health & Wellbeing Delivery Plan 2018-2019	Address the health inequalities and improve health and wellbeing across Gedling Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to deliver a range of measures designed to tackle excessive weight and promote healthy lifestyles. • Take action to address the harmful effects of smoking. • Implement a range of activities to increase participation in sport and physical activity in the Leisure Centres and the wider community. • Work with partners to deliver activities to support those experiencing mental health illness, loneliness, isolation and dementia. • Develop and implement actions to address health inequalities across the borough. • Increase participation in organised outdoor activities in parks and open spaces. • Develop sustainable high quality Sport and Leisure Facilities.
Gedling Green Space Strategy 2021 - 2026	"To provide sufficient quality, inviting green spaces that are open and accessible to all and that enhance the quality of life of everyone living, working or visiting Gedling Borough."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance people's quality of life through the provision of sufficient, accessible and attractive green spaces. • To promote the central role that green spaces play in contributing to the Borough's biodiversity, sustainability and heritage. • To provide green spaces and play and sports facilities to enable residents to undertake a wide range of recreational and educational activities for healthy living. • To actively involve the community in their local green spaces. • To increase participation in green spaces for sport and recreation.

Strategy	Vision	Key Priorities
Gedling Carbon Management Strategy Action Plan 2021-2030	'To take robust action to tackle the threat of climate change, both internally and externally, working in partnership with local organisations and residents to facilitate behavioural change contributing to sustainable communities.'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Built Environment Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the need to travel by diesel or petrol cars within the borough's boundaries Promote the uptake of active travel Energy Generation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand local low carbon energy generation in the borough Consumption and behavioural change Waste Reduction and Recycling Green infrastructure – carbon offsetting
Gedling Borough Heritage Strategy, 2018	<p>We want to bring together and share the Borough's rich and diverse heritage, to present a more cohesive view of the Borough's heritage as a whole.</p> <p>We want to explore areas of common interest and identity, reflecting cultural and social elements, as well as exploring diversity and difference.</p> <p>We want to promote a greater sense of common ownership and interest in the history of the Borough, as well as of the communities that make up the Borough.</p> <p>We want to use heritage as a driver for community regeneration across the Borough as a whole and in particular in its more deprived communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Delivery of Local Plan Work with owners and operators of key historic assets to explore improvements to fabric of and accessibility to the Borough's main historic assets Explore and further develop plans for a Gedling Borough Heritage Way
Active Notts Making Our Move 2021	"Together, we will address inequality and empower everyone to be active in a way that works for them."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a culture where everyone can be active and move more Enabling children and young people to have positive experiences of being active throughout their childhood Working with people and communities who experience the greatest inequality Maximising the potential of being active to improve physical and mental health Creating accessible, safe, and inclusive places and environments for physical activity
Nottinghamshire Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2022 - 2026	Working together to enable everyone in Nottinghamshire to live healthier and happier lives, to prosper in their communities and remain independent in later life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give every child the best chance of maximising their potential Create healthy and sustainable places Everyone can access the right support to improve their health Keep our communities safe and healthy
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Strategy (in development)	Our neighbourhoods, places and system will seamlessly integrate to provide joined up care. Every citizen will enjoy their best possible health and wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve outcomes in population health and healthcare Tackle inequalities in outcomes, experience, and access Enhance productivity and value for money Help the NHS support broader social and economic development <p>Ambitions: Equity, Prevention, Integration</p>

Strategy	Vision	Key Priorities
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care System Health Inequalities Strategy 2020-2024	Our vision for health inequalities is that everyone has the same opportunity to lead a healthy life no matter where they live or who they are and that our front line professionals are valued and supported to deliver high quality care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will not worsen health inequalities; we will work to reduce them. • We will support our population by providing them with the skills, training and tools to access digitally enabled health and care services in order to empower and enable them to manage their health and care and reduce health inequalities and social isolation (supported by digital inclusion programme) • We will listen and engage with communities who need most support, deepening partnerships with community and voluntary sector. • Health and care services are accessible for all, particularly those at risk of exclusion because of personal, economic or social factors • We will improve how we proactively identify the health & care needs of our population in order to identify and put in place support and treatment that our population need in order to stay well. • We will accelerate preventative programmes which proactively engage those at greatest risk of poor health outcomes.
South Nottinghamshire Place Based Partnership	<p>Our ultimate aim is to help people to keep as well as possible. So, we are helping people find activities in their communities so everyone can find something they love. Like gyms in parks, walking groups, allotment space or even paddle boarding.</p> <p>Meeting the health and wellbeing needs of our diverse communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the health and wellbeing needs of our diverse communities To utilise Population Health Management data, local intelligence and experience to address the wider determinants of health and wellbeing and ensure our most vulnerable groups are able to access the right care at the right time. • Community Development To leverage community assets and build social capital to develop strong, resilient and connected communities. • Personalised Care and Support All partners will work collaboratively to deliver care and support to meet the needs of the individual. • Communication, involvement and engagement To listen consistently to, and collectively act on, the experience and aspirations of local people and communities to support their health and wellbeing.
Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	<p>The long-term transport vision for Nottinghamshire is at three spatial levels:</p> <p>1. Within local neighbourhoods, to provide safe and sustainable access to local facilities and services, such as health, schools, colleges and local shops. This will include priority for pedestrians, cyclists and those with mobility difficulties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a reliable, resilient transport system which supports a thriving economy and growth whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel. • Improve access to key services, particularly enabling employment and training opportunities. • Minimise the impacts of transport on people's lives, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions.

Strategy	Vision	Key Priorities
	<p>2. To provide everyone with safe and sustainable transport options for movement within and between our towns and district centres. This will include a fully integrated, high quality public transport network and appropriate parking provision for private cars.</p> <p>3. To connect our towns, district centres and villages to other parts of the Plan area and beyond (including regional and national trip generators). This will include safe and sustainable strategic links by road & rail for both people and goods.</p>	

1.6. Local Strategic Outcomes

- 1.6.1. Having considered national and local priorities, an assessment has been undertaken to understand how strategically directed physical activity, leisure, wellbeing, culture and sport facilities can impact many of these priorities.
- 1.6.2. The tables overleaf show which local and national strategic priorities sit under the following three key themes and priority areas of; **Economy, Community and Place**.
- 1.6.3. These priority strands for Gedling Borough Council also contribute to achieving the Council vision of *Serving People, Improving Lives* and will be used as a golden thread throughout the report.

Figure 10 – Gedling Borough Council priorities



Figure 11 – Local Strategic Outcomes

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Economy			
National Strategies			
Sport England’s ‘Uniting the Movement’ Strategy 2021-2031 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Recover and Reinvent – Recovering from the biggest crisis in a generation and reinventing as a vibrant, relevant and sustainable network of organisations providing sport and physical activity opportunities that meet the needs of different people <p>The strategy states that; every £1 spent on community sport and physical activity generates nearly £4 for England’s economy and society³</p>	PHE Inclusive and Sustainable Economies March 2021 includes Place-based action on inclusive and sustainable economies as a mechanism to reduce health inequalities through improving the health of people and communities, ensuring that economic activity is sustainable and achieving shared prosperity for all, with no one left behind. Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none">healthy people and thriving communitieshealthy and sustainable placesincreased productivity and shared prosperity	House of Lords National Plan for Sport and Recreation Committee December 2021 includes: <p>Statutory requirement – on local authorities to provide and maintain adequate facilities for sport and PA, backed up with adequate financial support from the treasury</p>	
Local Strategies			
Gedling Plan 2023-2027 <p>Priority: Economy</p> <p>To encourage and support healthy businesses in our town and local centres, improving local skills and employment opportunities, and promoting an economy that attracts visitors throughout the day and supports leisure activity.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Council will support local people into employment using its influence and connectivity with partners to create jobs and provide support and training.A local economy that attracts new business investment enabling growth and the creation of jobs. To provide vibrant town and local centres that attract shoppers and leisure users. A visitor economy that attracts tourism through our natural beauty and places to see.	Gedling Sport & Physical Activity Strategy 2022 – 2025 includes; <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure Gedling Borough’s leisure centres, community hubs, sport facilities and the community and voluntary sector recover from the impact of Covid-19. <p>Gedling Borough Heritage Strategy, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Work with owners and operators of key historic assets to explore improvements to fabric of and accessibility to the Borough’s main historic assetsExplore and further develop plans for a Gedling Borough Heritage Way	Gedling Local Plan <p>Economic prosperity for all: to ensure economic growth is as equitable as possible. Creating the conditions for all people to participate in the economy, by providing new and protecting existing local employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities, and supporting educational developments at all levels.</p>	Gedling Health & Wellbeing Delivery Plan 2018/2019 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop sustainable high quality Sport and Leisure Facilities.

³ Sport Industry Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam University (2020) Social and economic value of community sport and physical activity in England

Community					
National Strategies					
Sport England’s ‘Uniting the Movement’ Strategy 2021-2031 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connecting Communities – Focusing on sport and physical activity’s ability to make better places to live and bring people together.• Positive Experiences For Children And Young People - Unrelenting focus on positive experiences for all children and young people as the foundations for a long and healthy life.• Connecting With Health And Wellbeing - Strengthening the connections between sport, physical activity, health and wellbeing, so more people can feel the benefits of, and advocate for, an active life.		The Long Term Plan NHS England is committed to building the infrastructure for social prescribing in primary care. By 2023 , the Government will support all local health and social care systems to implement social prescribing connector schemes across the whole country. Connecting more people with the care and support they need when they are experiencing loneliness, no matter where they live. This will support the Government’s aim to have a universal national offer available in GP practices.		The first Loneliness Strategy for England, A Connected Society (published 2018) outlines commitments to reduce the risk of loneliness and strengthen social connections.	
Sport England Future of Public Sector Leisure Report, December 2022 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision that is place-based and at the heart of local communities. Provision that is aligned to needs and provided in a way that seeks to reduce inequalities and address deprivation		PHE Strategy 2020-2025 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help make the healthy choice the easy choice to improve diets and reduce rates of childhood obesity• Promote good mental health and contribute to the prevention of mental illness		BMA Get Moving Report October 2019 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• School (physical education recognised and protected as an essential part of the school curriculum)• Leisure (access to open spaces and recreation facilities)	
A new approach that formalises the relationship between health and leisure built on; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social prescribing• Co-location• Delivery of preventable activity• Collaboration through Integrated Care Systems					
Local Strategies					
Gedling Plan 2020-2023 Priority: Community <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To enable a resilient, empowered, connected, inclusive and healthy community. Financially vulnerable residents are supported through our	Gedling Sport & Physical Activity Strategy 2022 – 2025 includes; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure Gedling Borough’s leisure centres, community hubs, sport facilities and the community and	Active Notts Making Our Move Strategy <i>Together, we will address inequality and empower everyone to be active in a way that works for them.</i>	Gedling Local Plan Health and wellbeing: to create the conditions for a healthier population by addressing environmental factors	Nottinghamshire Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2022 – 2026 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep our communities safe and healthy We will support people who are marginalised in our communities to ensure they	Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Strategy (in development due December 2022) includes:

<p>welfare services and community partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnerships improving the life chances and opportunities for our children and young people. • Providing opportunities for all people to connect and live, work and socialise together, and have equal access to services. • Work with Health Service partners to enable residents to lead healthy lives through positive social and physical activity <p>Gedling Health & Wellbeing Delivery Plan 2018/2019 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to deliver a range of measures designed to tackle excessive weight and promote healthy lifestyles. • Work with partners to deliver activities to support those experiencing mental health illness, loneliness, isolation and dementia. • Develop and implement actions to address health inequalities across the Borough. 	<p>voluntary sector recover from the impact of Covid-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to cohesive, diverse and safe communities through sport and physical activity • Reduce inactivity by tackling inequality in Gedling Borough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within our ageing population • For those with a limiting illness or disability • For our children, young people and families most in need. • In neighbourhoods where inactivity exists <p>Gedling Borough Heritage Strategy, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore and further develop plans for a Gedling Borough Heritage Way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with people and communities who experience the greatest inequality • Creating a culture where everyone can be active and move more • Enabling children and young people to have positive experiences of being active throughout their childhood • Maximising the potential of being active to improve physical and mental health 	<p>underpinning health and wellbeing, and working with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities especially where required by new development and through the integration of health and service provision, and by improving access to cultural, sport and leisure and lifelong learning activities.</p>	<p>are safe from harm and their needs are met. Services will support people to build on their strengths to live the lives they want</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give every child the best chance of maximising their potential <p>We will work together for every child in Nottinghamshire to have the best possible start in life, because we know that a good start shapes lifelong health, wellbeing and prosperity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone can access the right support to improve their health <p>Health, care and community services will work together to strengthen their focus on promoting good health and wellbeing and preventing illness, by building on people's strengths.</p>	<p><i>Every citizen will enjoy their best possible health and wellbeing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve outcomes in population health and healthcare • Design services alongside our citizens • Tackle inequalities in outcomes, experience and access <p>South Nottinghamshire Place Based Partnership Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the health and wellbeing needs of our diverse communities • Community Development • Personalised Care and Support • Communication, involvement and engagement
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Place					
National Strategies					
Sport England's 'Uniting the Movement' Strategy 2021-2031 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting with Health & Wellbeing and Active Environments <p>The strategy notes it has a contribution to tackling climate change by influencing how people live and travel. This includes creating Active Environments to encourage both formal and informal activity close to where we live, maximising the potential of green spaces and walking and cycling</p>	Sport England Future of Public Sector Leisure Report, December 2022 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision that is low carbon and delivers a step change in carbon emissions at the local authority level BMA Get Moving Report October 2019 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure (access to open spaces and recreation facilities) Travel (increased investment in active travel) 	National Planning Policy Framework includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity Opportunities to promote walking, cycling are identified and pursued Public Health England: Improving Access to Greenspace, 2020 – This document reviews health benefits of living in greener communities and provides recommendations to assist local authorities, policymakers and developers in maintaining, and increasing provision of green space.	Gear Change "A bold vision for cycling and walking" 2020 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthier, happier and greener communities Safer streets Convenient and accessible transport Cycling & walking at the heart of transport decision making Natural England: Accessible Natural Green Space Standards – Provides a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to green spaces near to where people live.	Net Zero – Strategy – build back greener October 2021 includes: Green Public Transport, Cycling and Walking including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £5 billion to support buses, cycling and walking Delivering more than 300 walking and cycling schemes The Government's Green Finance Strategy 2019 aims to increase investment in sustainable projects and infrastructure while ensuring the UK remains an international leader in decarbonisation and meets its 2050 net zero carbon emissions target	
Local Strategies					
Gedling Plan 2023-2027 Priority: Place To enable a safe, attractive, clean and culturally vibrant borough that plays its part to tackle the climate emergency Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleanliness of our built environment and the protection and enhancement of our natural environment, including our waterways, parks and open spaces, habitats and wildlife; minimising pollution and 	Gedling Sport & Physical Activity Strategy 2022 – 2025 includes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access and signposting to sport and physical activity opportunities. Ensure Gedling Borough's leisure centres, community hubs, sport facilities and the community and voluntary sector 	Nottinghamshire Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2022 – 2026 includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create healthy and sustainable places - Everyone will grow, live, work and age in places that promote good health, tackle the causes of health inequalities and address the climate crisis. South Nottinghamshire Place Based Partnership Priorities	Gedling Carbon Management Strategy Action Plan 2021-2030 includes; Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the uptake of active travel Energy Generation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand local low carbon energy generation in the borough Active Notts Making a Move 2021 includes:	Gedling Green Space Strategy 2021-2026 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance people's quality of life through the provision of sufficient, accessible & attractive green spaces. To promote the central role that green spaces play in contributing to the Borough's biodiversity, sustainability and heritage. To provide green spaces, play & sports facilities to enable residents to undertake a wide range of recreational educational activities for healthy living. To actively involve the community in their local green spaces. 	Gedling Local Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally responsible development addressing climate Change. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel . Strong, safe and cohesive communities: to create the conditions

<p>waste by influencing the Council's and Borough's carbon emissions. Developing sustainable community hubs and infrastructure and encouraging volunteering and participation in cultural activity and preserving our heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing crime and the fear of crime so that residents feel safe and protected in their neighbourhoods, and the licensing and regulation of businesses for health and hygiene safety. • Individuals and families can access high quality, affordable and energy efficient housing to bring life to neighbourhoods. 	<p>recover from the impact of Covid-19.</p> <p>Gedling Health & Wellbeing Delivery Plan 2018/2019 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a range of activities to increase participation in sport and physical activity in the Leisure Centres and the wider community. • Increase participation in organised outdoor activities in parks and open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development • Communication, involvement and engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating accessible, safe, and inclusive places and environments for physical activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase participation in green spaces for sport and recreation <p>Gedling Borough Heritage Strategy, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Delivery of Local Plan. • Work with owners and operators of key historic assets to explore improvements to fabric of and accessibility to the Borough's main historic assets. • Explore and further develop plans for a Gedling Borough Heritage Way. 	<p>for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive by providing appropriate facilities encouraging people to express their views by designing out crime and by respecting and enhancing local distinctiveness.</p>
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1.6.4. Whilst the desk based assessment of strategic outcomes has been undertaken, it is also important to understand views from local stakeholders.

1.7. Stakeholder Workshop Summary

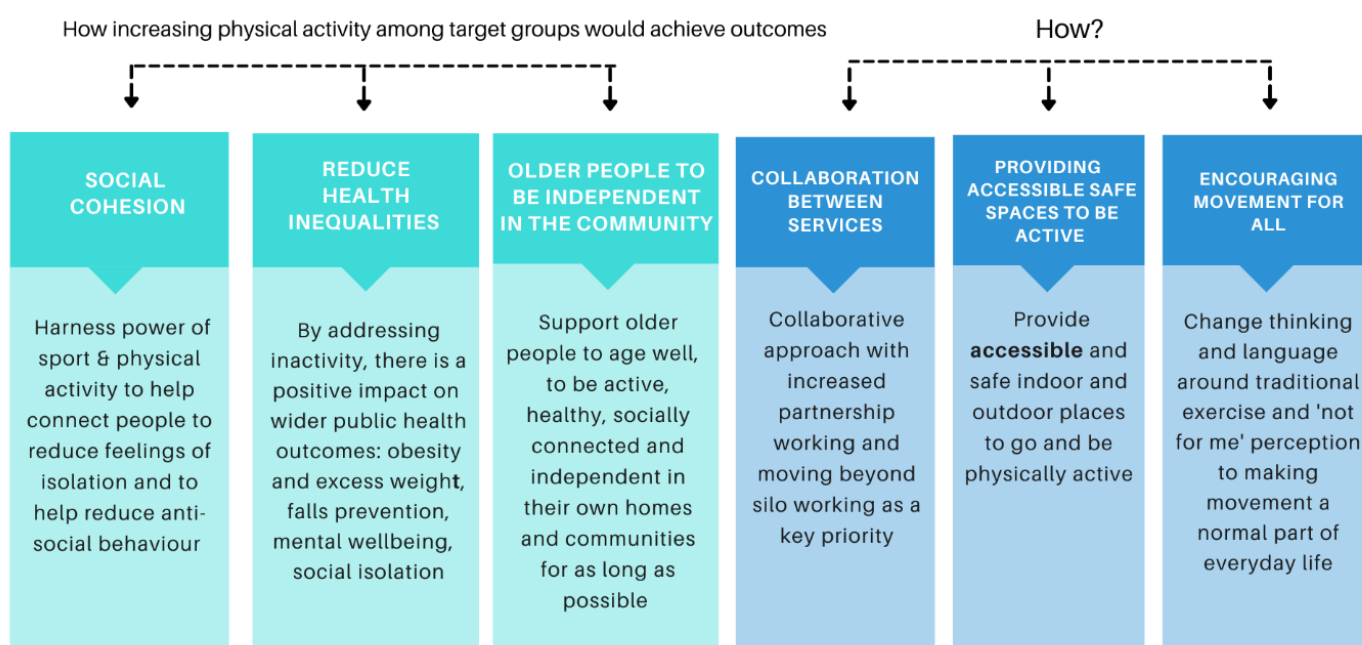
1.7.1. Within the strategy process, it is important that account is taken of the views of various internal and external stakeholders to discuss the role sport, physical activity and wellbeing can play in relation to their services and assist in delivering their outcomes.

1.7.2. Stakeholder engagement can ensure ownership and buy-in from stakeholders, help assess whether any key stakeholders may benefit from co-location / integrating facilities and services and if there are opportunities for cross partnership working in the future.

1.7.3. Key stakeholder engagement was undertaken in November 2022, both within the Council with members and officers and with external partners. There was a total of 27 stakeholder consultations delivered through a combination of group sessions and 1:1s. The full detailed report can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

1.7.4. When asked what strategic outcomes could be achieved by increasing physical activity and suggested ways to increase participation, the stakeholders identified the following.

Figure 12 – Stakeholder Engagement Common Strategic Themes



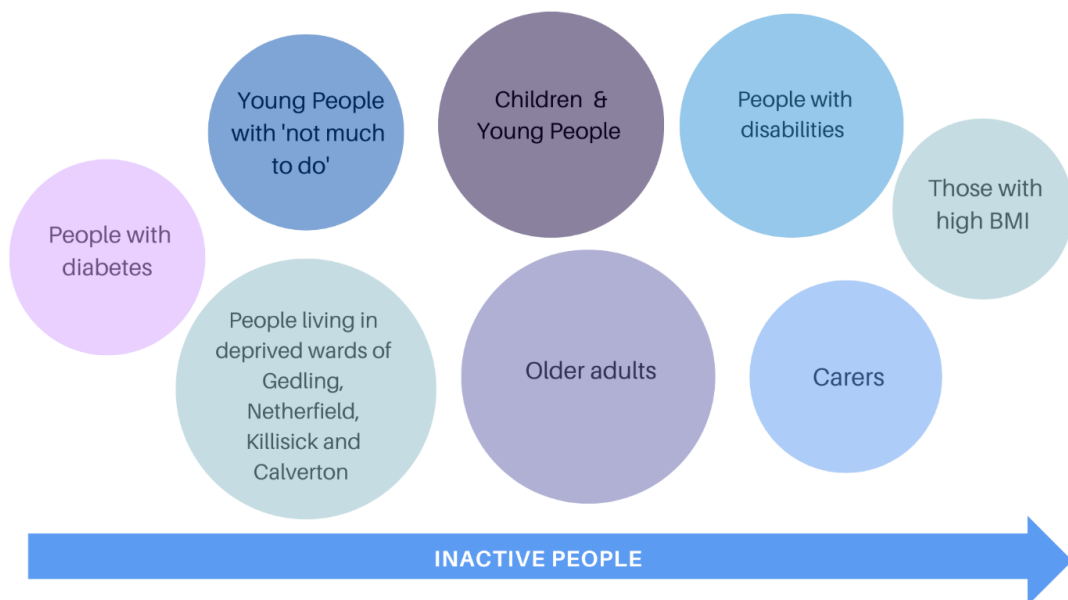
1.7.5. Stakeholders identified the following barriers often cited by people to being physically active.

Figure 13 – Barriers to physical activity

1.7.6. The Stakeholder workshops also identified specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit the most. These echo those priority groups identified in Active Notts 'Making Our Move' strategy (i.e. young people and those with disabilities) and in the Gedling Sport & Physical Activity Strategy aim to reduce inactivity by tackling inequality in certain groups (i.e. ageing population, those with limiting illness or disability, children, young people and families most in need, and neighbourhoods where inactivity exists).

1.7.7. The size of target group circles overleaf reflects the groups stakeholders mentioned, with large circles representing those identified and discussed most.

Figure 14 – Target Groups



1.7.8. In summary, the common themes that came out of the stakeholder consultation are set out overleaf. The barriers and future provision options are considered further as part of wider community engagement undertaken in Stage 2 of this report.

Figure 15 – Stakeholder Consultation Common Themes

Strategic outcomes	Barriers to participation	Future provision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention in areas and to people most in need • Reduce health inequalities • Older people to be independent in their community • Reduce social isolation by harnessing power of physical activity to bring people together • Working in partnership not silo • Place based approach, voice of residents is sought and listened to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility - physical access to safe places to be active • Accessibility - lack of rural transport, topography (hilly) • Perception, stigma that physical activity, sport, exercise 'isn't for people like me' • Language - shift from traditional exercise to movement • Lack of confidence, social isolation, mental health • Cost of living rise - prioritising spend on necessities • Time pressures - family, work, carers • Lack of knowledge about what activities taking place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of co-location • Climbing • Health/wellbeing, socialising and community space opportunities • Making spaces accessible to all was a common comment from participants • Dementia friendly leisure spaces • Better cycling provision improvement was also highlighted – including the infrastructure and safety of cycle storage • Shortage of 3G pitches • Informal, youth engagement areas such as skate parks to drive activity • Maximise use of green, blue and grey space was seen as an opportunity to build physical activity into everyday lives • Outdoor gyms and trim trails

1.8. Key Conclusions from Stage 1

1.8.1. The key considerations from the review of national and local strategies and stakeholder consultation are set out below.

What does this mean?

- It is recognised both in the strategic review and stakeholder consultation that **increasing participation** in physical activity can help **improve specific Gedling Borough health and social outcomes** such as **obesity, social isolation, falls prevention, mental health, diabetes and cardiovascular disease**.
- Additionally, the strategic review and stakeholder workshops highlighted that **resource and effort needs to be directed to those with the greatest need to help reduce health inequalities**.
- The stakeholder workshops showed an ambition for stakeholders to increase working **together** rather than in silos.
- There is need to further shift the perception and stigma around sport and exercise 'not being for people like me' to re-think as **movement** for everyone not just traditional sport.
- **Accessibility** to safe indoor and outdoor places to be physically active was key. Lack of accessibility was discussed in all the workshops as a barrier and as an opportunity in the future.
- The importance of a **safe, healthy and cohesive communities** came across in the strategic review and stakeholder workshops and it was felt that harnessing the positive impact of physical activity could help reduce social isolation, bring communities together and help provide a diversionary activity to reduce anti-social behaviour.

1.9. **Strategic Themes and Outcomes**

1.9.1. These conclusions inform the strategic themes and outcomes for Stage 1, which are grouped under the priority areas for Gedling of Economy, Community and Place.

1.9.2. These priority themes will help to achieve the following vision statement for this Strategy which is;

“Gedling is a healthy borough with its people more active, more often, and promotes health equality across our communities.”

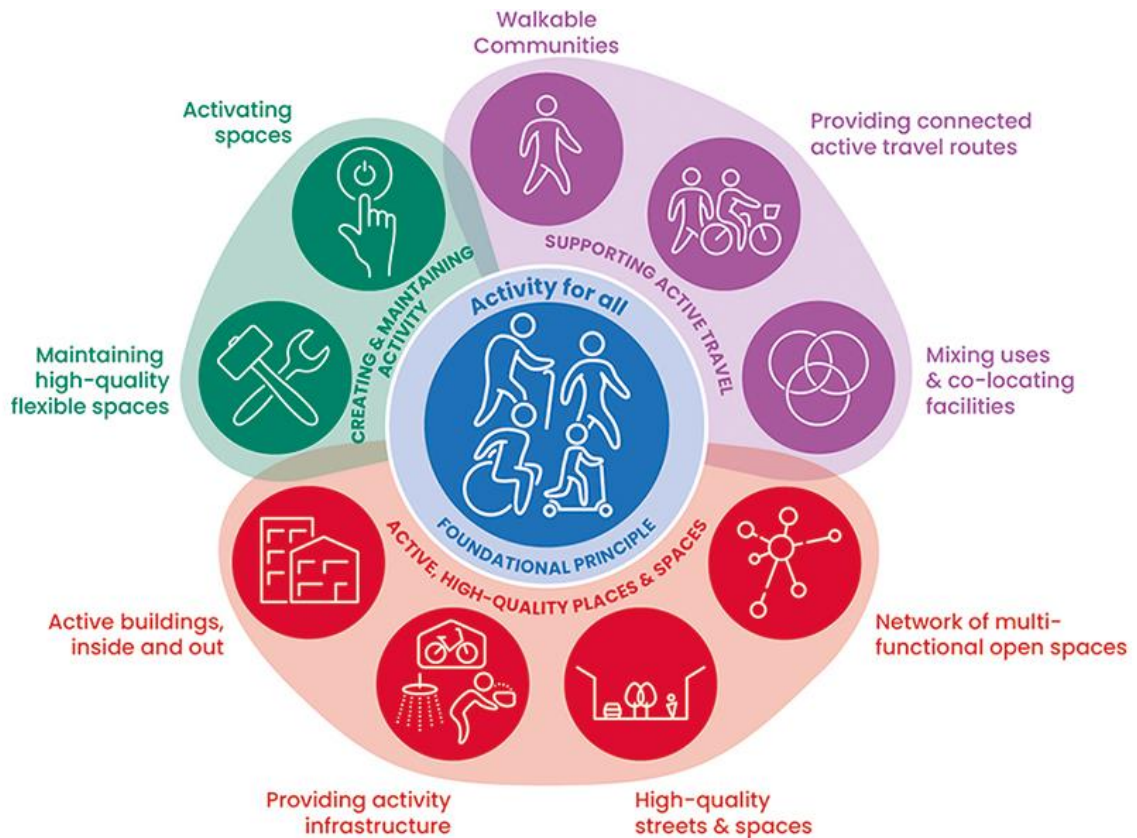
Figure 16 – Key Strategic Outcomes



APPENDIX 1 – Active Design / 20-Minute Neighbourhood

The foundation principle of 'Activity for all' is supported by the remaining principles which are brought together under the three themes of 'Supporting active travel', 'Active, high-quality places & spaces' and 'Creating & maintaining activity'

Figure 17 – Sport England's Active Design Guidance 10 Principles



The ten principles of Active Design

FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLE



Principle 1 – Activity for all

All environments should support physical activity equitably across all ages, ethnicities, genders, and abilities, enabling everyone to be active and build long-term active habits and behaviours. This is essential for the delivery of all the principles of Active Design and is its foundational principle.

SUPPORTING ACTIVE TRAVEL



Principle 2 – Walkable communities

Facilities for daily essentials and recreation should be within easy reach of each other by active travel means, making it more likely that people will make the journey by using active travel modes (defined in Theme 1). Good active travel connections should be provided to extend the range of services that are accessible while remaining physically active.



Principle 3 – Providing connected active travel routes

Encourage active travel for all ages and abilities by creating a continuous network of routes connecting places safely and directly. Networks should be easy to use, supported by signage and landmarks to help people find their way.



Principle 4 – Mixing uses and co-locating facilities

People are more likely to combine trips and use active travel to get to destinations with multiple reasons to visit. Places with more variety, higher densities, and a mix of uses also reduce the perception of distance when travelling through spaces. They also generate the critical mass of travel demand to better support public transport services.

ACTIVE HIGH-QUALITY PLACES AND SPACES



Principle 5 – Network of multi-functional open spaces

Accessible and high quality open space should be promoted across cities, towns and villages to provide opportunities for sport and physical activity, as well as active travel connections and natural or civic space for people to congregate in and enjoy.



Principle 6 – High-quality streets and spaces

Streets and outdoor public spaces should be Active Environments in their own right. They should be safe, attractive, functional, prioritise people and able to host a mix of uses, with durable, high quality materials, street furniture in the right places and easy-to-use signage. High quality streets and spaces encourage activity, whereas poor quality streets and spaces are much less likely to be used to the same degree.



Principle 7 – Providing activity infrastructure

Infrastructure to enable sport, recreation and physical activity to take place should be provided across all contexts including workplaces, sports facilities and public space, to facilitate activity for all.



Principle 8 – Active buildings, inside and out

Buildings we occupy shape our everyday lives, both when users are inside and outside. Buildings should be designed with providing opportunities for physical activity at the forefront, considering the arrival experience, internal circulation, opportunities to get up and move about, and making the building an active destination.

CREATING AND MAINTAINING ACTIVITY



Principle 9 – Maintaining high-quality flexible spaces

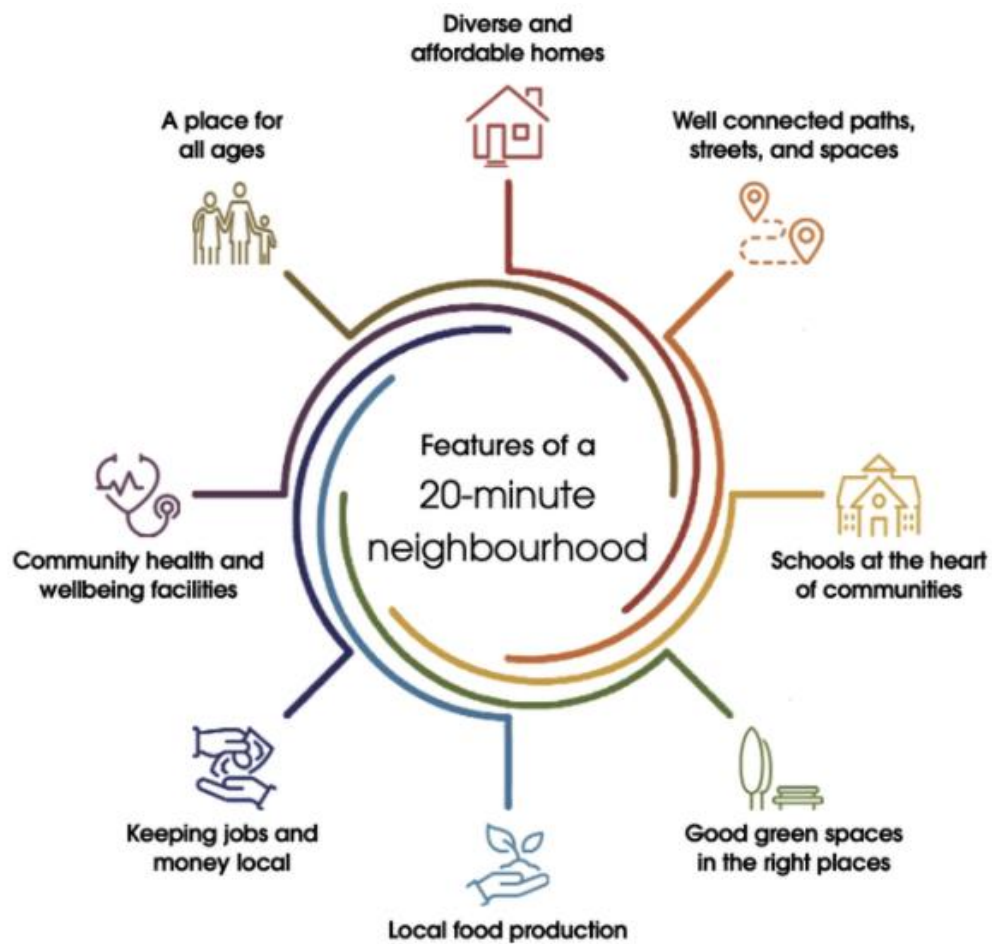
Spaces and facilities should be effectively maintained and managed to support physical activity. These places should be monitored to understand how they are used, and flexible so that they can be adapted as needed.



Principle 10 – Activating spaces

The provision of spaces and facilities which can help to improve physical activity should be supported by a commitment to activate them, encouraging people to be more physically active and increasing the awareness of activity opportunities within a community.

Figure 18 – 20-Minute Neighbourhood⁴



⁴ TCPA, Guide: The 20-minute neighbourhood.

APPENDIX 2 – Stakeholder Report

See separate document

Disclaimer

Although the information in this report has been prepared in good faith, with the best intentions, on the basis of professional research and information made available to us at the time of the study, it is not possible to guarantee the financial estimates or forecasts contained within this report. Max Associates assumes no responsibility or liability for any errors or omissions in the content of this report.

Max Associates cannot be held liable to any party for any direct or indirect losses, financial or otherwise, associated with any information provided within this report. We have relied in a number of areas on information provided by the client and have not undertaken additional independent verification of this data.

Max Associates assumes no responsibility or liability for any errors or omissions in the content of this report.

Gedling Borough Council

Stakeholder Report

November 2022



LEISURE-NET
SOLUTIONS LTD

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Project Background

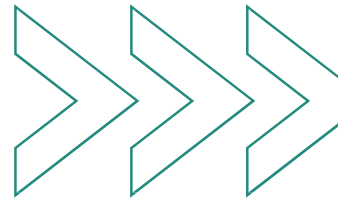
This report summarises the key findings of stakeholder engagement workshops undertaken for Gedling Borough Council on behalf of Max Associates.

Leisure-net Solutions, the industry leader for Customer Insight and Market Intelligence in the active leisure industry, is delighted to present this report of research.

The objective of these stakeholders consultations was to ensure cross sector 'buy in' and establish how physical activity can contribute to wider local strategic outcomes.

Understanding what level of direct or indirect influence stakeholders have over physical activity, leisure, moving more, sport and wellbeing services, facilities and provision is an important part of establishing the tiers of governance and identifying where stakeholders can best contribute to developing a joint strategic approach.

Methodology



Please find below the methodology and participant details for the key stakeholder consultations.

The virtual workshops were undertaken throughout November on 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 21st and 25th.

Gedling Borough Council also facilitated 3 additional discussions at it's Parish Clerks meeting on 23rd November, the Gedling Community Hubs and Partners meeting on 1st December and the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Co-production Partnership meeting on 6 December.

There were a total of 27 stakeholder consultations delivered through a combination of group sessions and 1:1s.

Stakeholders were selected by the client and invited to attend a virtual meeting workshop. Appointments were arranged and confirmed via email by Gedling Borough Council.

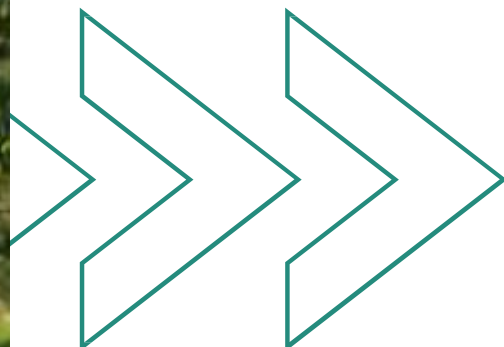
Please see appendix 2 for participant details including whether they attended a 1:1 or group workshop.

Executive Summary

"A common request from stakeholders was to ensure the voice of residents is sought out and listened to"

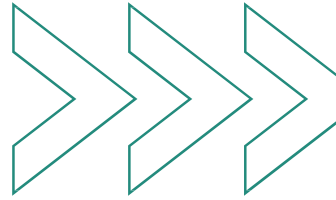
All stakeholders consulted with understood the value of Physical Activity and had Physical Activity as part of their strategies.

Collaborative approaches are in place but it is recognized that further partnership working will improve the physical and mental wellbeing for those identified as needing additional support.



Stakeholder Consultations

Key Findings



Please find below the key findings from each of the themes discussed in the groups.

Strategic Outcomes:

All stakeholders consulted with **understood the value of Physical Activity** and **had Physical Activity as part of their strategies**. The new Integrated Care System (Boards) appear to have the greatest opportunity for change. Stakeholders saw the importance of a **collaborative approach** with **increased partnership working** and moving beyond silo working as a key priority.

Target Populations:

Common feedback on the areas that require additional attention, **where need is the greatest**. Whilst a number of groups were identified, the stakeholders felt the geographical locations of **Gedling, Netherfield, Killisick estate** and **Calverton** have **access barriers** and the larger concern that physical activity isn't a part of their **lifestyle**.

Key Findings

Young people, the older population, those with disabilities and their carers were identified as requiring additional support to improve their **mental health, wellbeing, isolation and loneliness.**

Barriers to participation:

A common request from stakeholders was to ensure **the voice of residents is sought out and listened to.** Whilst cost did not appear to be a major barrier, concerns regarding **accessibility, transport links, the topography** of the environment and the perception that **'sport/exercise isn't for me'** highlighted a number of barriers including the need for language to be considered to encourage people to be more active.

Additional Facilities / Co-Location / Active-Environment:

Making spaces accessible to all was a common comment from participants. **Co-location** initiatives are underway in some areas, with all agreeing there were more opportunities for further co-location. **Maximising the use of green, blue and grey space** was seen as an opportunity to build physical activity into **everyday lives.**

Please note that this report aims to summarise the main themes of the conversations which took place during stakeholder consultations, rather than set out individual stakeholder comments.

Topic 1

What are the strategic outcomes/priorities your services looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?

All stakeholders consulted with understood the value of Physical Activity (PA) and had PA as part of their strategies with the new Integrated Care System (Boards) appearing to have the greatest opportunity for change.

An essential key outcome shared by all stakeholders focused on getting people to move and think beyond the traditional leisure centre - initiatives involving gardening have been successful.

Children and young people were highlighted as needing additional support with their mental health and a shift from 'exercise' to movement is needed to breakdown the perception that 'exercise isn't for me'. It was felt that it was important to create opportunities for young people to feel a sense of achievement through PA and look to incorporate dance, gym etc. into their day-to-day.

Topic 1

"Support people to be independent in the community, right support at the right time"

In addition, there was a key focus on ageing well.

Stakeholders felt that it was a priority to maximise independence for the over 65's – there were other solutions available, other than care, such as transport training, carer's support, technology and short-term support. It was highlighted that there is a need for Nottinghamshire County Council and Gedling to be more joined up. Access to local community centres is not good. People in social care are very isolated in communities - it was suggested that there is a need to bring the community to people, older adults that cannot move around independently suffer from being socially isolated. Whilst the elderly need more leisure provision to combat loneliness, there is also a major issue with falls. To proactively deal with this and implement the community-based approach, mobility and balance need further attention.

Through the appointment of a Health & Wellbeing Coach, Gedling will aim to resume falls prevention and other initiatives to support the ageing population.

There was a strong sense that physical activity could reduce inequalities regarding lifestyle, such as obesity levels and those suffering with pre-diabetes and diabetes, but it was also able to promote a healthy lifestyle (through smoking cessation/mental health etc.).

Topic 2

Given your experience and services(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?

Common feedback on the areas that require additional attention, where need is the greatest.

Geographical areas highlighted by stakeholders include:

Gedling – social need, Netherfield and Killisick – deprivation – here stakeholders asked how could these groups be effectively engaged. Calverton – mining industry locations where lifestyles do not include PA – this presents a major challenge.

Stakeholders felt that teenagers/young people did not have activities to attend and would therefore 'hang around' rather than do anything meaningful. It was felt strongly that more was needed for this cohort. Stakeholders felt that through PA young people would experience further social interaction, increase confidence, make friends and improve overall wellbeing. PA supports younger people back into gainful work therefore reducing the reliance on statutory paid for services.

Encourage children from a young age to take part in some form of movement to mitigate the feeling that physical activity isn't for them and move to being an activity to enjoy rather than a chore. Parental engagement is needed to achieve this. Activity in school is vital and all teachers should be involved not just PE teachers.

Topic 2

"Culturally diverse communities need to have their voice heard"

Mental health across all areas (geographic and demographic) is important so attempt to remove isolation and loneliness through educating and presenting exercise as a positive change.

Those living with disabilities require support. Lack of services for people living with dementia and brain injuries. This extends to their carers who suffer with isolation and loneliness.

Topic 3

"Ensure the voice of residents is sought and listened to"

What do your services perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport?

Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue – or do you have any data to support this?

The figure below outlines the key themes of the topic 3 discussion.



Topic 3

There were common comments linked to priorities and barriers.

Physical access to buildings and opportunities. It was felt that confidence levels from women and young women, elderly and disabled were creating barriers.

Little knowledge of what is available and what active means also contributed as a barrier to being more physically active.

Stakeholders felt that the language used needs to break down the stigma attached to certain sports due to the perception of 'sport isn't for me'.

Stakeholders agreed that cost and the cost-of-living crisis was also creating a barrier to be more physically active.

Stakeholders also raised that other factors such as mental health, social isolation, so many other priorities, multiple jobs, caring responsibilities, not safe, 'not for me', the perceptions of 'people like me don't do it' and affordability require addressing.

The topography of Nottingham could also be a barrier due to the number of hills – combined with lack of transport for some rural areas.

Topic 4&5

Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?

A really interesting discussion topic around flexibility, future thinking and engaging different generations was shared by a number of stakeholders. It was highlighted that dynamic, interactive, electronic content to interact with young people would encourage activity whilst older people may not be so comfortable with digital and technology. There is a need to be agile and inclusive. There is an opportunity for the Council to take on gyms that are failing so the Council does not need to build – it should be noted that this does not have to be totally Council controlled. This feels like an opportunity to be different in a manner that will attract many of the targeted groups.

Making spaces accessible to all was a common comment from participants - changing places, dementia friendly in staff training. Day opportunity strategy, access local community, short breaks for working age adults.

Education colleagues identified need for additional space that would be required by both pupil sport and community clubs. Still a shortage of 3g pitches. Do have a cinder running track, only track in the Borough – not floodlit and could use an upgrade. Netball usage is high, outdoor courts need floodlights.

Cycling provision improvement was also highlighted – including the infrastructure and safety of cycle storage.

Topic 4&5

For the younger population, there is a need for informal, youth engagement areas such as skate parks to drive activity.

Leisure centres are a bit tired and uninviting. All facilities need to be accessible, graded activities for different abilities. Parking is not great at a number of sites.

Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?

All stakeholders could see the value in co-locations and there was a strong aspiration to identify opportunities such as health hubs (current funding opportunity being explored for a Hucknall Health Hub in neighbouring Ashfield). Arnold could include health and social care. A 'drop-in' location, easily accessible, is required but the name of the centre must be given thought and consideration (e.g. Day Centre may have a stigma attached to it).

Co location is already part of Arnold, the Levelling Up Fund is being focused on this area. A number of stakeholders talked about the need to be more joined up, maximising the use of one public estate – this included shared information and communication, Current LUF bid – want to co locate wherever possible. Stakeholders identified a challenge with 2 tier authority - timing is not always right.

One Public Estate - [One Public Estate / Local Government Association](#)

Topic 4&5

"More about engagement than about buildings"

There are some barriers to co location noted by the contributors from the education sector. Schools are part of the community however safeguarding is always an issue. Evenings and weekends are available.

How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?

Maximising the use of green, blue and grey space was seen as an opportunity to build physical activity into everyday lives. Creating active, positive experiences in great spaces (spaces between buildings) was seen as an opportunity to build movement into people's every-day.

Stakeholders identified a number of initiatives currently underway including research into a new school travel plan, having recently surveyed pupils to understand barriers to active travel. New cycle storage required and planned safe routes.

Where active travel policies are in place, planning applications should be viewed by NHS.

Outdoor gyms and trim trails provide an opportunity to have fun whilst outdoors – particularly in educational settings.

Appendix 1

Please find below the notes taken from each focus group and 1:1 call as part of the Stakeholder consultation.

Gedling SOPM

Gedling Stakeholder Workshop Notes.

8 November 2022 12noon NNE PCN CD

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Pre covid – seated and low level exercise was offered. Focus on getting people to move subtly – gardening/allotments were popular. Fall prevention needed to ensure healthy, independent aging. Focus not on exercise but need to improve young peoples mental wellbeing through movement and using different language to incite physical activity. Connectivity of mental and physical wellbeing – these are related and should not be considered separately.
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Hucknall, Eastwood – how do we proactively reach these areas? Gym vouchers were popular – particularly with women aged 50 – 70. Lack of services for people with dementia and other brain related injuries – this extends to their carers who can feel lonely and isolated. Young people – not a lot of meaningful activity available, therefore they end up ‘hanging around’. Targeting people with BMI 30+ - Health & wellbeing coach being appointed who will lead on initiatives such as fall prevention. Isolation/Loneliness is a major problem. How to engage with those suffering with long-covid – need to be more targeted to optimise resource. Need to engage with people suffering with cardiovascular disease, diabetes – need to engage but don’t know how.
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	Need to make exercise part of the day-to-day activity. Change in message from ‘you must’ to ‘how can we get you more active?’. Mind set rather than facilities. Feeling unsafe prevents some from being more active. Gedling is quite hilly so this can impact on going out for cycle etc. Cost of living could mean that exercise is not a priority for everyone.

Appendix 1

	<p>Programming of seasonal activities – e.g. 12year old boy may not want to play football outside when its cold and dark during the winter months etc. Do activities that people want rather than what the same offering.</p> <p>Health literacy – use alternative language to encourage behavioural change – activity needs to be built into peoples lives. Consider ‘street furniture’.</p> <p>Work with secondary schools so children continue with their physical activities – this is an advantage of dual use schools.</p>
<p>What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/ or sport?</p> <p>Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?</p>	<p>Competitors/budge gyms are impacting membership at leisure centres. Not ethnically diverse. Transport is an issue for many – for those in deprived areas but also those with mobility issues. Programming – promotion/communication is improving however level of resource is limited and challenging. The council has a small marketing and comms team – multi lingual functionality is needed.</p>
<p>Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?</p>	<p>Climbing wall.</p> <p>Core sports are provided but spaces need to be multi-functional and flexible so operators can respond and cater.</p> <p>Huge opportunity for swimming but investment is needed.</p> <p>Opportunity to work with health partners – move those with life limiting illnesses from clinical settings into social environment.</p>
<p>How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?</p>	<p>Carlton is very hilly – lots of sheltered housing and limited transport infrastructure (i.e. to attend Carlton Leisure Centre some would have to get bus out of Carlton and then another to go back in)</p>

Appendix 1

9 November 2022 Chief Executive Office

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Outdoor/Pitch Strategy – assessment for supply and demand to create a Strategy and Action Plan. Updating Gedling’s plan – April 2023.

	<p>Increase access to green spaces – think beyond leisure centres. A holistic approach to wellbeing is needed – Gedling Country Park is a really important space for the community as are local nature trails/reserves such as Aarnold trail.</p> <p>Swim lessons are successful however funding is needed to improve facilities – this is challenging – reliance on levelling up funding.</p> <p>Cost of running leisure facilities is a concern – need to reduce subsidy however leisure is a concern due to aging stock. Leisure centres will need to condense (wet side /dry side) Need to make savings but must be considered and executed in a good way to ensure community continues to be supported.</p>
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	<p>Younger people.</p> <p>Disabled people – have issues accessing facilities.</p> <p>Those with life limiting illness experience inequalities as unable to access facilities. There is a need in the community for a ‘1 stop shop’ to help combat loneliness.</p>
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	<p>Sensory room would be beneficial. Ensure facilities are available to all including those with dementia. Primary care network is struggling for space but there is potential.</p> <p>Cycling provision could be improved including safe storage for bikes when out (cafes etc).</p> <p>There is a health hub in Ashfield – services for local people.</p>
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Move towards group consultations for long-term conditions. Possible to use group exercise studios. Ensure that information is available offline too – not everyone has access to internet – especially in deprived areas.
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	

Appendix 1

Councillor Session 10.11.22 10am

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Completed as part of focus group 09.11.22
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Completed as part of focus group 09.11.22 Helen - access to space / leisure facilities to those living in rural areas. What is the potential role for GBC to support community venues and community groups providing local physical activities?
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	Completed as part of focus group 09.11.22 Family back grounds, domestic Violence, cultural beliefs, cost of living. Parents not active therefore children not active.
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	Dynamic, interactive, electronic, stuff to interact with young peoples lives for younger people, older people not so comfortable with digital and technology. Needs to be agile and inclusive. Opportunity for Council to take on gyms that are failing so the council does not need to build. Does not have to be total council control, political control is challenge Helen - the potential of bigger multi agency buildings and I believe there is a place for these. The plans for the centre in Arnold via the Levelling up bid being a good example. I think as long as these are in accessible areas, like the one planned for Arnold they are a great idea along with the organisational development work of how organisations optimise their colocation
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Co-location for new sites, together with rationalisation, control over what we do. Arnold library could be incorporated into site with local GP surgery. Revitalised the whole of Arnold in one area, becomes a destination from other surrounding areas.
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Lot of green space around, country park, recreation and playgrounds, nature reserve. Friends group applied for funds, Gedling match funded. Enable community groups to set up and then apply for funding. Allotments are very popular – Municipal socialism

Appendix 1

Inspire Culture

11.11.22 11.30am

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Community benefit society, out of Notts CC in 2016 – ESFA and Arts Council – Libraries, archive, music education hub and teaching, Adult Community Learning Service for Notts CC – 200 to 270 young people on learning programmes, construction, hospitality, catering. ESF to support people into work, education library service, project loans. Records management, National portfolio organisation, funded by arts council, allows cultural activity, Inspire Youth Arts, recording studio and theatre, digital arts, dance, music, specialism in disabled people. Inspire people to read. Learn and enjoy culture. Baby yoga in libraries, partnership with NCC ABL health. Opportunity for lifeguard training and recruitment – connect Peter and Lance
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Universal service that focus on young people and families dependant on the funding streams. Part of Gedling LUF. No study programme in Gedling – not much data that indicates there are not any issues. Knit and natter, civic societies, meeting space, mental health support. Have measured return on investment in Suffolk, difficult to measure impact – easier to measure outputs
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport?	Cost of living – perception of ‘am I smart enough’. Data shows that those attracted are from across the community. Communication co ordination. Less physical barriers not so much of an issue. Read well – similar to social prescribing – reading for mental health, young people, older people

Appendix 1

Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	Most activity delivered in buildings run by Inspire – youth arts, dance need to access affordable spaces. How do we market joined up services around Arnold
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Shared information and communication, already run a number of buildings. Current LUF bid – want to co locate wherever possible. Challenge with 2 tier authority, timing is not always right. One Public Estate - One Public Estate Local Government Association
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Do take young people out, minor to major, historical footprint of Sherwood forest.

NCC Director

Date and time 11.11.22 4pm

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	NCC place shaping – chair active partners for Notts and Derby. NCC owner of Public Health responsibilities – improve community outcomes, safety, participation
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Gedling – social need, deprivation – Netherfield and Killisick estate, Calverton – Mining industry locations, there s difficulty to access, lifestyles are issues

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What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	Physical access to buildings and opportunities. Confidence levels from women and young women, elderly and disabled have confidence and access issue. Little knowledge of what is available and what active means.
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	Opportunity to look to enable rather than build. Facilities needs – a hub in a locality, should an LA be delivering the hub – CIC, friends groups, talk to communities what do they need
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Co location is a bit piecemeal – 2 tier politics don't help. Arnold is great example – Carlton is owned by NCC. Legacy land owner. There is a desire to further co location. ICS not mature enough to be considering shared locations
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Gedling is largely urban area, lots of plans for active travel. Country park provision gives opportunity for connectivity across the Borough needs to be part of the whole picture of the strategy for sport and physical

Appendix 1

Active Partners Trust

11.30am

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Making our move strategy – links to uniting the movement, known as active Notts. Facilitator, connector and enabler. Built infrastructure is Stu's role, less involved in traditional leisure sector. Recent talking spaces on theme, Martyn and John Oxley have spoken about community hubs. Our vision – to empower people to move in a way that works for them, part of everyday life, reducing inequality.
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Community engagement work through health lens Killisic – family with older adults Carlton – older adults. Netherfield – high health inequalities. People living with a disability, culturally diverse communities – need their voice heard.
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	Carlton – isolation of older adults – physically and psychological. Need to hear the voice of the community. Opening school facilities work already done – schools have been surveyed as part of the programme. Some conversations with Carlton residents, Feeling safe on the streets – listen to the voice, Don't forget the villages on the out skirts of Gedling, what do bus routes have an impact on participation. Planning expectations for spaces and how this impacts on the community to be active. Unheard communities – community partners commissioned to lead on community conversations. Systems leader work – developing the workforce to maximise the impact of changes
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	In Notts Public Health engage with planners. Creating healthy communities
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Co designing with communities. Urban environments LUF around Arnold. Regeneration needs connecting in to communities and physical activity. Pulling together lots of services in one place, library, café and where possible staffed by local people, Could a post office be based in a site? Spatial linkages – ability to walk there in nature. Include primary health care – space to meet patients, group consultations.
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Active environments, blue and green spaces, grey spaces – buildings and spaces between buildings. How do people move around communities, active travel opportunities

Appendix 1

aging well team Date and time 15.11.22 9am

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Support people to be independent in the community, right support at the right time. Wellbeing model – act within the law, people are happier in own homes and maybe cheaper. Same for 16 – 64 plus prevent longer term conditions, crisis intervention around weight and mental health. Promoting independence workers – support our customers to get out into the community, sign post to third sector etc, trying to become more aware of what is available. Sara Davies – employed by NHS around chair based and fall protection. Integration working group, link to groups in the community. Sign post organisation.
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Social interaction, preventative measures, increases confidence, makes friends, wellbeing. Supports younger people back into gainful work. Reducing the reliance on statutory paid for services.
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	People think the service is not for them, many are carers and this excludes, weather, many need a buddy, people don't know what exists, marketing material, anxiety. Don't have positive role models. NG3 book – through door Lack of confidence in own ability – don't want to look different to others particularly with extra weight. Need introductory – all new together, reduce fear of being judged. There are areas where there is less choice, Arnold, Top Valley, Bestwood estate, Netherfield Public transport is a bit difficult in the more rural areas. Having a weight issue can exclude customers from public transport
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	Leisure centres are a bit tired, changing rooms are a bit grim, they are what you expect from a council facility. Can the service enable use of other providers? Leicester City – young men with learning difficulties, taken to the gym, plan for a volunteer to take it on. All facilities need to be accessible, graded activities for different abilities. Parking is not great at a number of sites.

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Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	There is an aspiration for co location, hub models, looking into funding in Hucknall to deliver health hub. Arnold could include health and social care. Need drop in type location.
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Place department – will deliver on this as an agenda.

NCC Adult Social Care

Date and time 16.11.22 4.10pm

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Ageing well, over 65's, support the 3 hospital Trusts, maximising independence, different solutions than just care, transport training, carers support, technology and short term support. Can NCC and Gedling be more joined up. Access to local community centres is not good. People in social care are very isolated in communities. Strength based approach to care. Bring the community to people, older adults that cant move around own, socially isolated. Good run etc lot of opportunities. 7 District Councils
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Older people – outlier in adult social care – quality of life, annual surveys – carers are very isolated, people in residential care – opportunity for intervention, obesity and drug and alcohol. Poor mental health
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	Lifestyle factors, behavioural science, most services are not very welcoming, lack of confidence, is it for me, cost of living, changing places, toilets and changing areas. Experts by experience, group of people called our voice.
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing	Changing places, dementia friendly in staff training. Day opportunity strategy, access local community, short breaks for working age adults.

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provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Big opportunity for co location – Day Centre has a label – should be able to access things in own community. Access to whole community not just customers. Libraries can be great co located facilities. Place based approach will make a difference.
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Currently don't have programmes that use the outdoors. A few micro providers that will offer some services in the outdoors. Community allotments. Slow ways programme

Redhill Academy Trust

Date and time 21.11.22 11am

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Achievement – creating an opportunity for all to achieve, extra curricular activity, looking at sport differently, making it co curricular. Trust summer and winter games, making the offer part of everyday teaching, looking across dance, gym, sport etc.
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	5 primary and 10 secondary schools. Yrs 7, 8 and 9 inter school activity will then create a Trust team. More than PE teachers, all teachers involved and therefore have a different relationship with subject teachers.
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport?	Not enough engagement in lower years, is it cool? Transport after school, parents struggle to support when outside of the normal school day.

Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	Arnold, Calverton and one other in area – activity needs to be in school time. Have not got to detail on what teams the Trust would form – equipment and facilities need to already
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Schools are part of the community both for recruitment of new students, safe guarding is always an issue. Evenings and weekends are available
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Staff have access to cycle to work scheme, always a nervousness about promoting cycling. There is talk of providing outdoor gyms, and trim trails to make break times more engaging.

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Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	Arnold, Calverton and one other in area – activity needs to be in school time. Have not got to detail on what teams the Trust would form – equipment and facilities need to already
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Schools are part of the community both for recruitment of new students, safe guarding is always an issue. Evenings and weekends are available
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Staff have access to cycle to work scheme, always a nervousness about promoting cycling. There is talk of providing outdoor gyms, and trim trails to make break times more engaging.

Carlton le Willows Academy

Date and time 21.11.22 3pm

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Currently let facilities direct to the community. Compensation for land, Gedling and Football Foundation, with a 3g pitch for community use. Sixth formers staff the location. Strategy is based around facility, community usage funds the pitch, England table tennis centre, provides a funded location for school sport. Some spaces retain students, offers a pathways from secondary to university. Recruitment of students, students are active in all weathers. Staff recruitment and retention particularly PE teachers.
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Primary and secondary students, students and families are using the space. Great PR. Football Foundation expect you sign up with local clubs, Notts Forest have brought women's football. Local community clubs, with rolling annual agreements.

Appendix 1

What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	Good use of dual use sports facilities – TT since 2016, sports barn used for cricket and netball. Draw from local area as an environment to learn. % or 6 mile draw could draw from the whole County for the pitch. Did a survey around age groups, gender, disability etc. Have hosted some walking football in the evening. Safe guarding is priority as well as school usage
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	Still a shortage of 3g pitches – school would take a second. Do have a cinder running track, only track in the Borough – not floodlit and could use an upgrade. Netball usage is high, outdoor courts need floodlight
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Safe guarding will always be a barrier to facility on site. Some daytime TT use.
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Have not looked into outdoor gyms or trim trails – Day nursey next door looking for forest school location. Working on new school travel plan, recently surveyed pupils to understand barriers to active travel. New cycle storage and planned safe routes.

NCC Public Health

Date and time 25.11.22 – 2.30pm

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	Improving health, reducing cardio vascular health – mental health, Health inequalities – PA interventions engage the communities who are the least active. The right interventions targeted and accessed by the right group of people. On a population basis, active people survey data is used to measure. Borough measures would look at local participation, health outcomes and statistics not always easy to see. No real health intervention measurement. Joint health and wellbeing strategy for Notts – 2026 – Physical Activity is seen as a means to an end, cuts across all 4 ambitions. Maximising potential, creating healthy and sustainable places, everyone can access the right support to improve

Appendix 1

	their health, keeping our communities safe and healthy. Active living in terms of the climate crisis, changing travel behaviours.
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Focus on most deprived areas, population groups such as people with disability will be a focus, Active Notts moving more often strategy
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	Commission the integrated wellbeing service across the County, weight management. Anecdotally, Gedling are of good quality, good parks and open spaces, informal green space not used for other activity than the prime reason such as football. Areas of deprivation.
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	Youth engagement areas, informal, skate parks.
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Some of the service commissioned, ABL run the integrated wellbeing service would be interested in the opportunity to use facilities and community centres. It may that people will be attracted to use a centre if the engagement reason was not necessarily linked to PA. Become more familiar and confident. Needs good co ordination between the commissioned service and the self delivered service such as GP referral.
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Active travel is funded in north of County, not in Gedling. Rights of way team is funded for the County and some of these rights of way are in Gedling. The country park is a great asset. The planning system is been used for health intervention since 2014, working within a spatial planning and health framework. Gedling local plan should use framework to influence the planning process and the management of the development. As an example – housing developments should consider how these developments are connected to walking, cycling and local community assets.

Appendix 1

Integrated Care Board

Date and time 25.11.22 3pm

Question	Response
What strategic outcomes/priorities are your service(s) looking to achieve which physical activity, leisure and/or sport could impact?	ICS has to deliver in 4 areas, health inequalities, more prevention activity, moving away from a treatment service. Physical activity very important to the upstream work the PA does. Population intervention triangle – national framework – civic, service and community. Always been recognised that PA makes a difference, improvement is shown on cancer uptakes rather than prevention. Prevention makes up 3% of budget – planned to be 15%. No opportunity to double fund, therefore cant reduce surgery to fund falls prevention. Total shift to prevention, this is not about bidding, it has to be embedded into current activity.
Given your experience and service(s) area, are there specific sections of the population that targeted physical activity, leisure and/or sport facilities would benefit most?	Certain neighbourhoods of deprivation, advice on prescription scheme, debt and energy costs. LUF and social prosperity fund in Gedling. Both geographic and demographic approach dependant on need. Not a big focus on ethnicity. Equity – NHS good at universal offer, with budget restraints, where the money goes will question where the equity in what is spent and where. Based on population health need – questioning where should NHS money should be spent need to engage with the LA in these discussions.
What do your service(s) perceive to be the likely/potential barriers that prevent people from taking part in physical activity, leisure and/or sport? Are there any geographical areas where you think this is more of an issue - or do you have any data that supports this?	Mental health, social isolation, so many other priorities, multiple jobs, caring responsibilities, not safe, not for me, cant afford, people like me don't do it.
Are there any additional/alternative facilities that you think are missing from existing	More about engagement than about buildings. Top Weekhay likely to be new council offices, edge of town – not suitable for health care services, should have had discussion to do something together. Mappely Top looking for extra space.
provision that would help contribute towards increased participation in physical activity?	
Would your service(s) see any opportunities and/or benefits for co-location and/or co-service delivery?	Discussions win Hucknall, need to sort the buildings related to GP. Could have put GP surgery into LC, all wellbeing services , education, library, DWP. Potential new build in Burton Joyce, not sure where it can put it. Great work with Cotgrave Hub – One Public Estate, needs to be used more.
How can we link buildings / facilities and programmes to the outdoors and Active Environment?	Need more green space thought. Active travel policies in place, planning applications get viewed by NHS – will ask what the active plan.

Appendix 2

Please find below the participant details for the key stakeholder consultations held 1:1 and group workshops, conducted by Leisure-net Solutions Director, David Monkhouse.

Job Role / Description
1-2-1 Consultations
Director of Adult Social Care NCC
Director of Operations - Redhill Academy Trust
Inspire Culture, Learning and Libraries
Carlton-le-Willows Academy Finance
Locality Director for South Notts – Integrated Care Board, interface between GP practices and ICB NHS
Public Health, NCC
Active Notts Strategic Lead
Director Place and Transformation, NCC
Interim Group Manager Lead, Ageing Well, NCC Adult Care team
Portfolio Holder Lifestyles Health & Wellbeing, GBC

Appendix 2

Please find below the participant details for the key stakeholder consultations continued.

Group Workshops

Job Role /Description
Deputy Locality Director, South Notts Place Based Partnership
Primary Care Network Development Manager, South Notts Locality
Ashfield Voluntary Action
Primary Care Network Development Manager, South Notts Locality
Head of Communities and Leisure, GBC
Business Development Manager, Primary Integrated Community Services Ltd
Clinical Director, Byron Primary Care Network
Programme Director, South Notts Place Based Partnership
Clinical Director, Arnold and Calverton Primary Care Network
Playing Pitch Strategy lead consultant, Knight Kavanagh and Page

Appendix 2

Please find below the participant details for the key stakeholder consultations continued (Group Workshops)

Job Role /Description
Chief Executive, GBC
Director of Corporate Resources, GBC
Leisure Business Strategy Manager, GBC
Leisure Fitness Promotions Officer, GBC
General Leisure Manager, GBC
Assistant Manager, Arnold LC, GBC
General Leisure Manager, GBC
Assistant Manager, Redhill LC, GBC
Community Partnerships Manager, GBC
Health Development Officer, GBC
Arts and Cultural Development Officer, GBC
Community Health and Wellbeing Officer, GBC
Aquatics and Inclusivity Officer, GBC
Assistant Manager, Carlton Forum LC, GBC

Appendix 2

Please find below the participant details for the key stakeholder consultations continued (Group Workshops)

Job Role /Description
Assistant Manager, Calverton LC, GBC
Community Relations Projects Officer, GBC
Theatre Manager, GBC
Theatre Duty Manager, GBC
Head of Development and Place, GBC
Head of HR, Performance and Service Planning, GBC
Head of Governance and Customer Services, GBC
Head of Regeneration and Welfare, GBC
Head of Finance and IT, GBC
Head of Environment, GBC

In addition to the Group Workshops, Gedling Borough Council engaged with additional stakeholders who attended the following meetings:

- Gedling Parish Clerks, 23/11/22
- Gedling Community Hubs and Partners, 01/12/22
- Gedling Health and Wellbeing Co-production Partnership, 06/12/22

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Gedling Borough Council

Online Community

Survey Report



LEISURE-NET
SOLUTIONS LTD

2023

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01 Project Background

This research was designed to investigate attitudes and behavior around physical activity and exercise in general, and more specifically to find out about opinions around, and awareness of, Gedling Borough Council's leisure centres, parks and open spaces. Finally, we aim to look at what would encourage people to use these leisure facilities in the future.

Leisure-net

Leisure-net Solutions, the industry leader for Customer Insight and Market Intelligence in the active leisure industry, is delighted to present this report of research, carried out on behalf of Gedling Borough Council.

Research Methods

The data within this report was gathered using an online survey. The survey was completed in December 2022 and January 2023. Please note that this online survey was a self-selection online survey, with a sample size of 605. It should be noted that it is skewed towards females and is under-representative of 15–34-year-olds and the over 74's as well, and therefore may not be representative of the views of the community as a whole. In our experience it is also likely to be completed by residents with a stronger view on local provision/service, who are also likely to be more active and/or involved or have an interest in local provision, such as sports centres, sports clubs etc. The results should therefore be analysed in this context.

Where benchmarks are quoted these are derived from similar surveys that we have carried out with other local authority clients.

The survey was advertised to local residents through a variety of means, including the council's social media channels.

02 Key Findings

The Online Community Survey explored various factors from current activity levels and patterns through to barriers and encouragement factors to being more physically active.

Activity Levels and Patterns

- 64% of the sample were at the “sticking with it” stage of the behavioural change model, (see Appendix 2 for more details), a figure similar to our national benchmark of 62%, and 12% are “getting started” which is also similar to our national benchmark of 14%
- Almost a quarter of the sample (23%) said they have undertaken, on average, at least 30 minutes movement or exercise seven days a week over the last few weeks. Only 4% said they hadn’t done any.
- Nearly half of the sample (48%) said they always or usually do two and a half hours of moderate intensity physical activity or one hour and 15 minutes of vigorous intensity in a week, this is lower than our national benchmark of 68%. 12% said they never do; this is higher than our benchmark of 8%
- 23% of the sample said recreational walking was their most popular activity, this is the same as our national benchmark.

Leisure Centres and Health Clubs

- Out of the total sample of 605, 329 of those people said they use a leisure centre, health club or other community space. The most popular Leisure Centre was Carlton Forum Leisure Centre at 26%, closely followed by Arnold Leisure Centre at 23%
- For those that used a leisure centre, health club or other community space the activity participated in the most was swimming (lane or family swimming sessions) at 28%

Key Findings

Barriers and Encouragement Factors

- 84% of the sample stated they would like to do more physical activity, slightly lower than our national benchmark of 89%
- Of the 511 respondents that said they wanted to be more physically active, the main reason selected by over half (52%) was to "improve/maintain my physical health" this is similar to our national benchmark of 51%
- Recreational walking was the activity that most people would like to do more of at 15%, closely followed by swimming at 12%
- 19% said that the 'Not enough time due to work/school or college' was the main reason stopping them from doing more physical activity, close to our national benchmark of 16%
- Of the 93 people that said they didn't want to do more physical activity, 47% said there was no need as they felt they did enough already
- Accessible/good quality facilities, was the most important factor to the sample when thinking about undertaking more physical activity or exercise
- Cleanliness of facilities was the main factor that would encourage people to participate in more physical activity or exercise
- Location of facilities was the most important factor to the sample when thinking about accessing leisure services
- 32% said that the location of the centre/s was the main reason for not using or considering using them
- 43% were undecided whether additional services on the same site would make them more likely to use/access these services however, 35% said they would be more likely to use/access these leisure centre services which is higher than our benchmark of 28%

Key Findings

Bonington Theatre and Cinema

- 39% of the sample said they have never visited Bonington Theatre and Cinema, 22% last visited over 12 months ago and a total of 39% have visited within the last 12 months
- Of the 367 people that said they had visited the Bonington Theatre and Cinema, nearly half (45%) said they only visited once a year
- 70% said if they were to attend the Bonington Theatre and Cinema, their preferred method of ticket purchase would be online
- 50% said the joint location of Bonington Theatre and cinema within Arnold Leisure Centre increased their likelihood of visiting the theatre
- 21% of the 237 people that said they had never used the theatre said it was because they were not aware of it
- A better range of shows/performances/activities was the main factor that would encourage people to use the theatre

Parks and Open Spaces

- 19% of the sample said they used Gedling Country Park. Just 4% said they didn't use any of the parks or open spaces listed
- Of the 207 people that said they do not use parks or open spaces, 15% said the main reason for not using them was the location, this was closely followed by 'no need' at 14%
- Cleaner spaces was the most encouraging factor to use parks or open spaces more

Key Findings

Key question responses by target groups:

The primary reason preventing the below target groups from doing more activity/exercise were a health condition/disability/impairment for the 65+ and those with a long-term disability and costs involved, and not enough time due to work/school or college for all those that are inactive.

Cleanliness of facilities was the primary factor to encourage all three target groups to start doing more physically activity.

Again, we see cleanliness being the primary factor to encourage the target groups to start using parks and open spaces or use them more.

What are the main reasons stopping you from doing more?			
Rank of importance	Inactive	65+	Long term disability
1st	=Costs involved Not enough times – work/school or college	Health condition/disability/impairment	Health condition/disability/impairment
2nd	=No motivation Health condition/disability/impairment	=Costs involved Not enough time - home	Costs involved
3rd	Lack of confidence	Lack of confidence Not having company/peers to be active with	Not enough time – work/school or college

= is where the responses share a ranking

Key Findings

To what extent would the following encourage you to start doing more physical activity/exercise?

Rank of importance	Inactive	65+	Long term disability
1 st	Cleanliness of facilities	Cleanliness of facilities	Cleanliness of facilities
2 nd	Lower costs (prices)	Classes available at different times of the day	=Improved facilities Classes available at different times of the day
3 rd	Classes available at different times of the day	Improved facilities	Lower costs (prices)

To what extent would the following encourage you to start using these parks or open spaces, or use them more?

Rank of importance	Inactive	65+	Long term disability
1 st	Cleaner spaces	Cleaner spaces	Cleaner spaces
2 nd	Improved safety/security measures	Better car parking	Improved safety/security measures
3 rd	Better range of facilities/equipment in spaces	Improved safety/security measures	Better lighting

03 Considerations and Recommendations

Leisure centre users – particularly swimmers – overrepresented in survey

With over 50% of the sample using a leisure centre or health club, and with swimming being the most participated in activity, it must be born in mind that the findings from the survey are over-representative of centre/club “users” and in particular swimmers. This may be a result of women and older age groups being over represented in the sample or may be the driver of this over-representation.

But activity levels lower than what we typically see

With only 48% of the sample saying that they always or usually meet the governments recommendations for activity levels, a figure much lower than our benchmark, and with 12% saying they never do, activity levels in this sample seem to be generally lower than we typically expect. Combine this with the fact that 84% of the sample stated they would like to do more physical activity, a high figure but slightly lower than our national benchmark of 89%, and its obvious there is a challenge here to get people more active, but also a massive opportunity if the right opportunities are made available with the right encouragement.

Considerations and Recommendations

Work related time perceptions main barrier to being more active for those people who want to do more

The main barrier that people who wanted to be more active, quoted as a barrier, was not having enough time, related to work/study commitments. We typically see this, and it means it is essential to make it easy for the local community to build physical activity into their everyday lives. Everyone has work/home movement patterns which focus around their home, work, school and shopping, so if these opportunities provided good quality and accessible areas/facilities, in the right place at the right time, people are much more likely to start activities and keep them up.

Many people don't think they need to be more active than they currently are

For those people who didn't want to be more active, the main reason quoted was that they had no need to as they did enough already. Whether they actually are doing enough already is questionable though, as the activity levels quoted in this research do not suggest that, and it is an accepted fact that people always tend to over self-report on activity levels.

Considerations and Recommendations

Location is key for driving participation at centres but cleanliness also important

Location was clearly the most important factor to the sample when thinking about accessing leisure services, and it was also the main reason people would consider using them or not. This reinforces the message above, as it the perceived lack of time and the importance of convenience which drives location as a factor. A third of the sample said that co-location of other services at leisure centres would encourage them to be more likely to access these services, another example of how we need to make it as easy and convenient for people as possible in order to get engagement. It is interesting to note that specifically for the inactive amongst the sample, cleanliness of facilities and lower cost of using are the two most important encouragement factors.

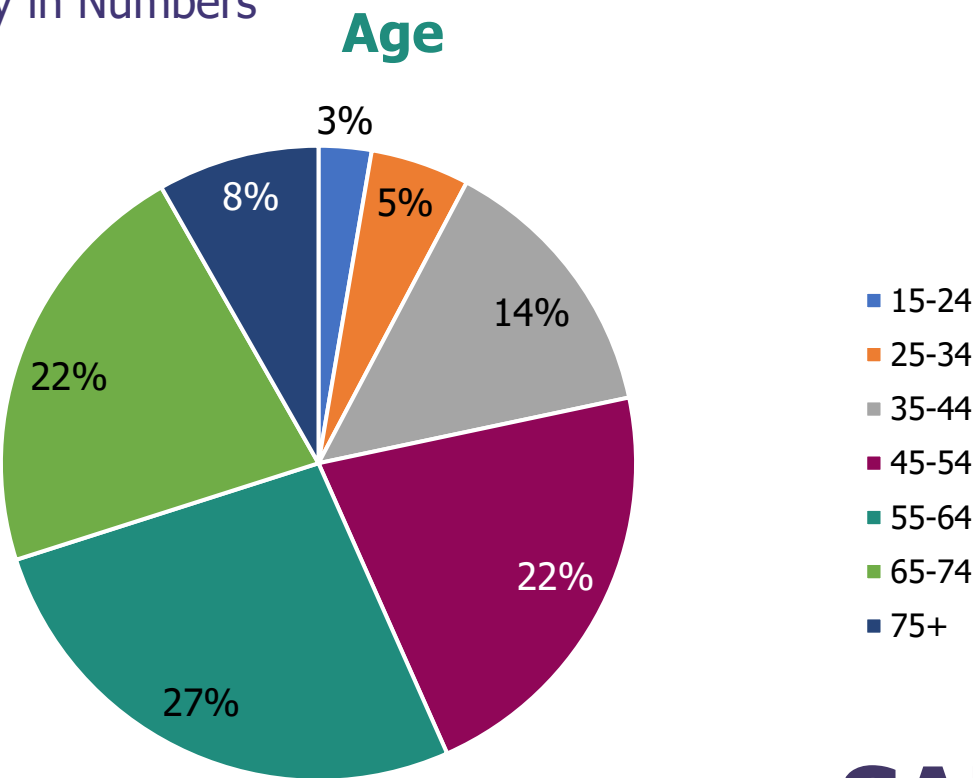
Parks and Open Spaces a big opportunity

Only 4% of the sample stated that they didn't use any of the parks/open spaces listed. We know from our research with other clients that a significant minority of inactive people would be comfortable using open spaces rather than leisure centres, so a close look at the actions that would encourage more usage is recommended. Cleanliness, improved safety/security and better lighting/facilities/equipment were the top four factors that would encourage, all selected by nearly 70% of the sample or more.

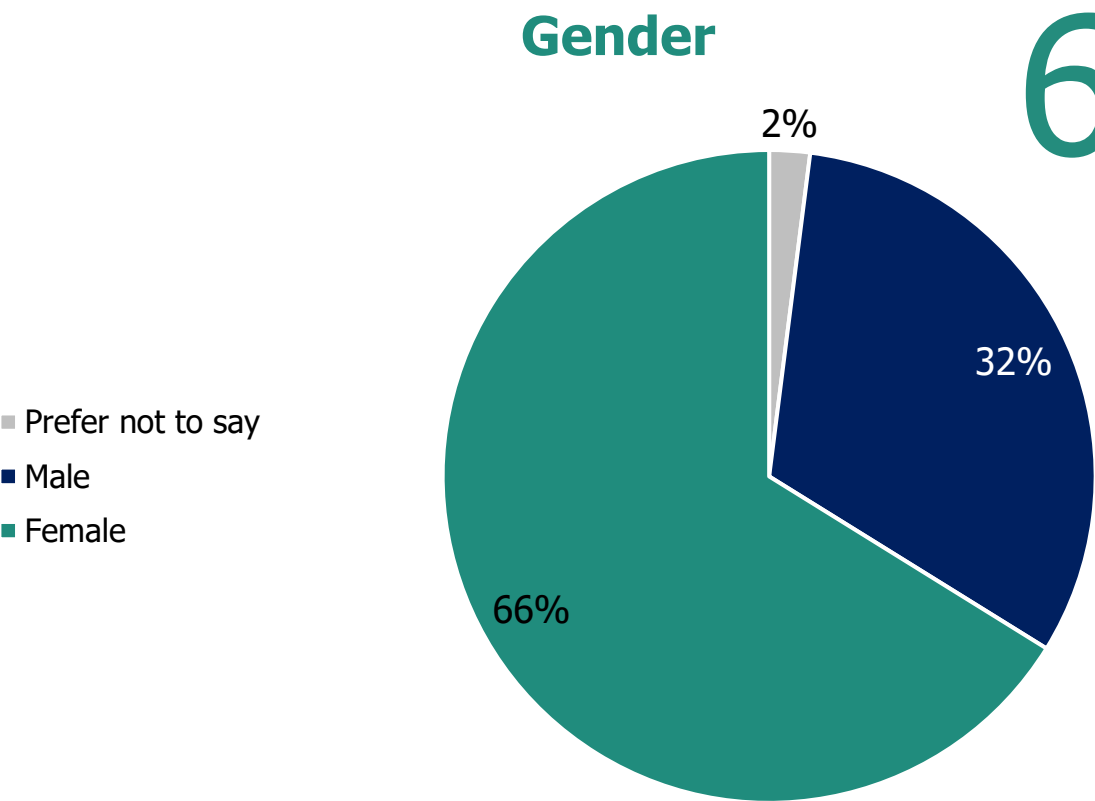
04 Survey Results



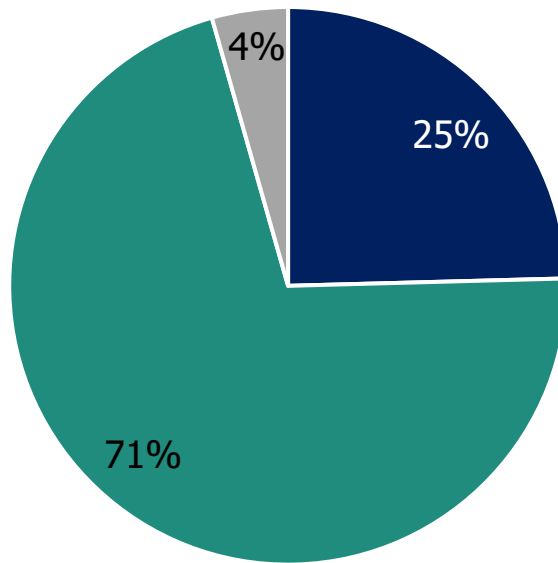
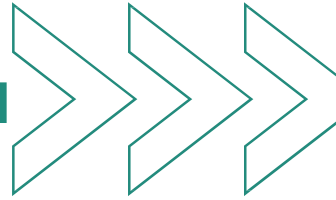
The Survey in Numbers



SAMPLE
605

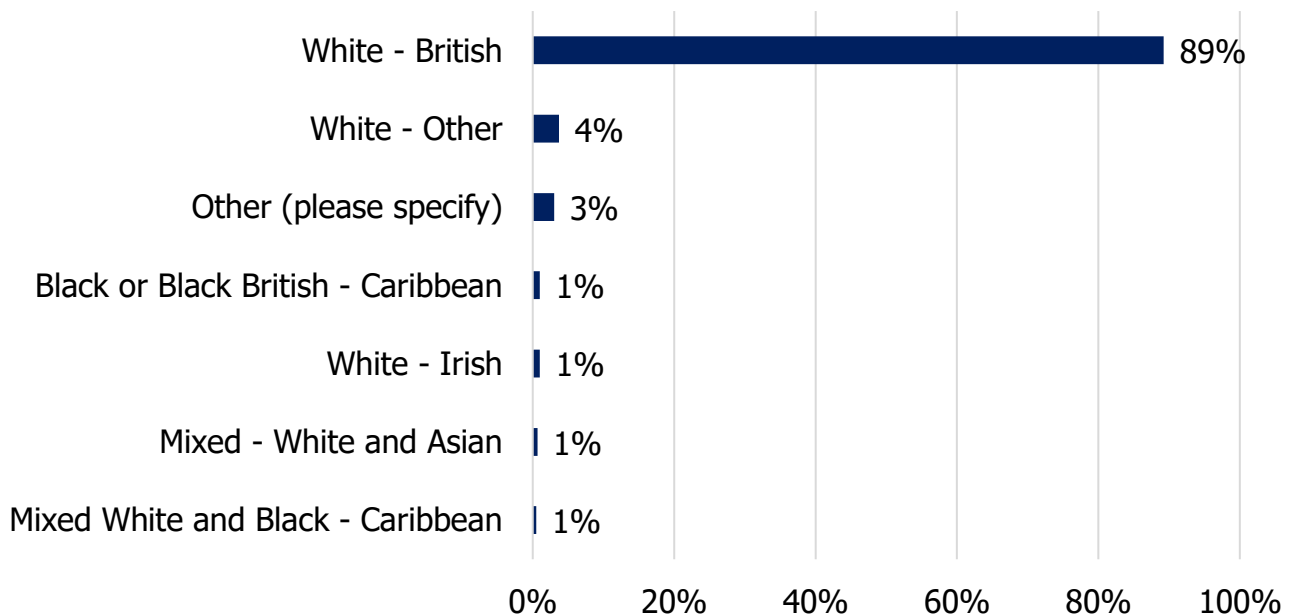


Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health condition or disability?

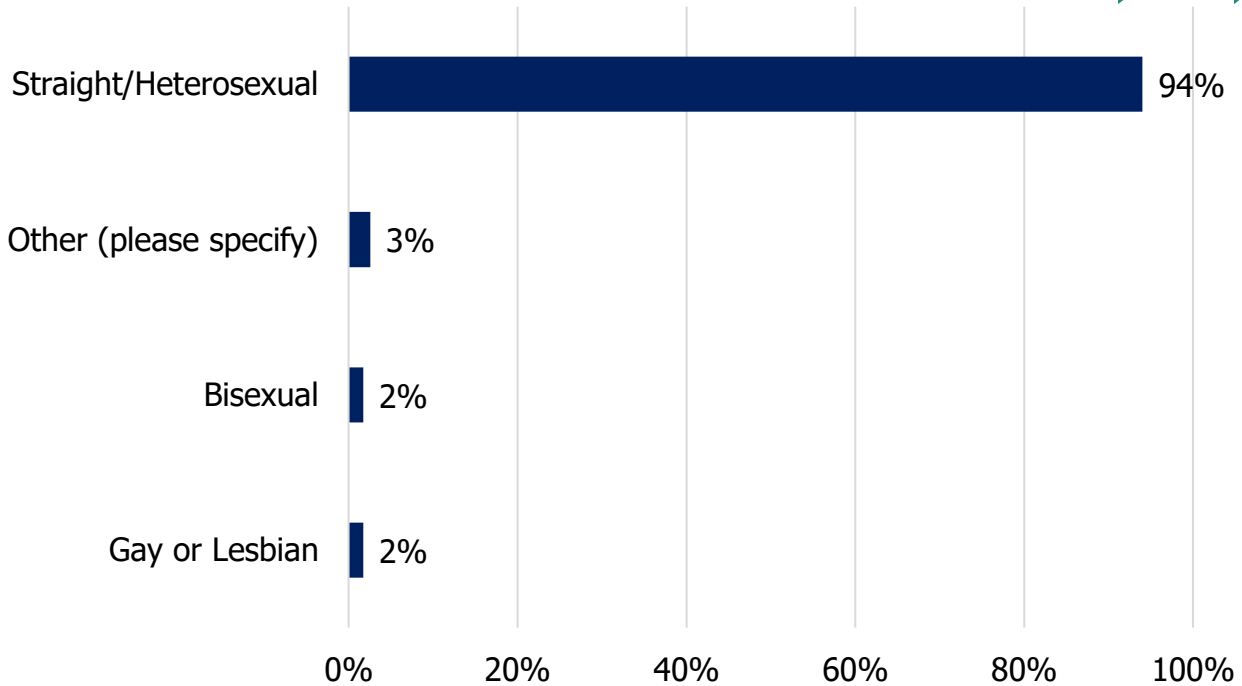


■ Yes ■ No ■ Prefer not to say

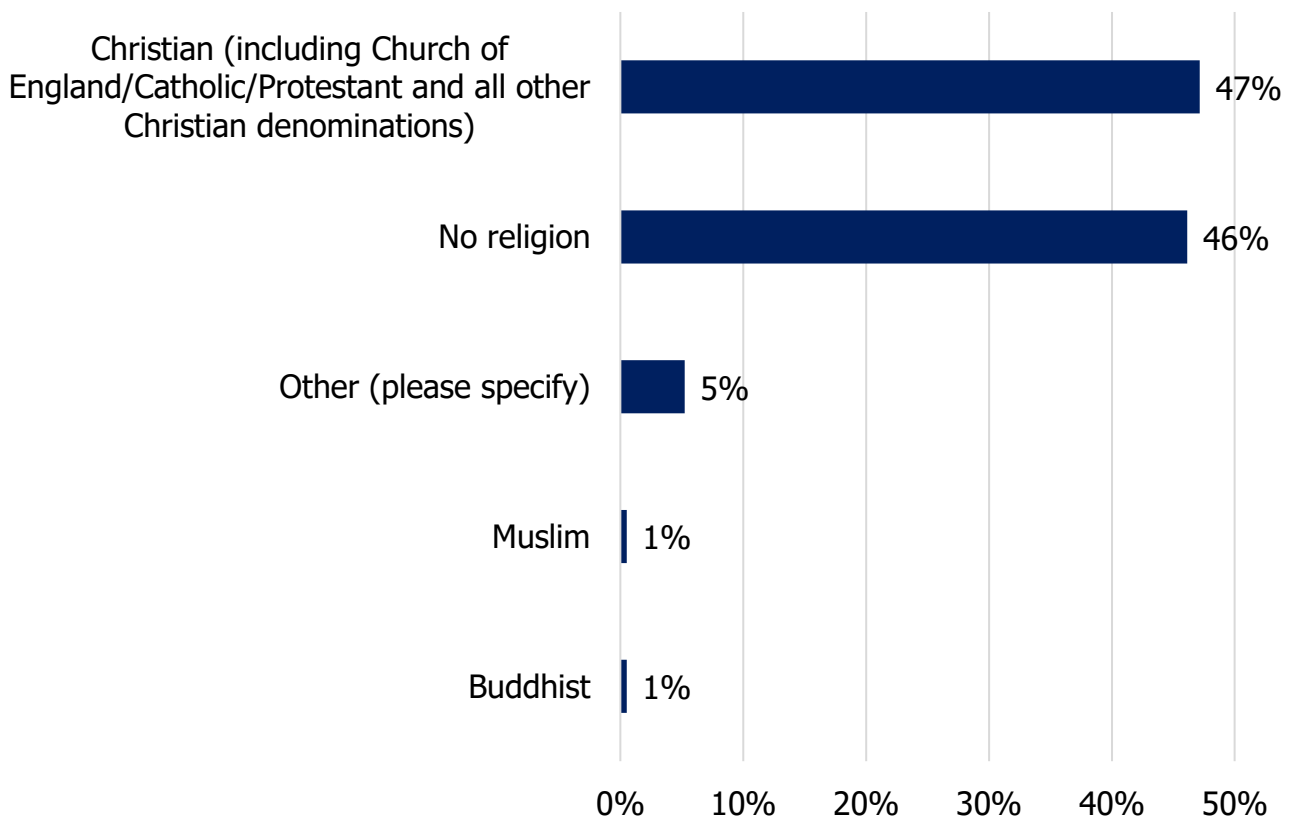
Ethnic Group



Sexual Orientation

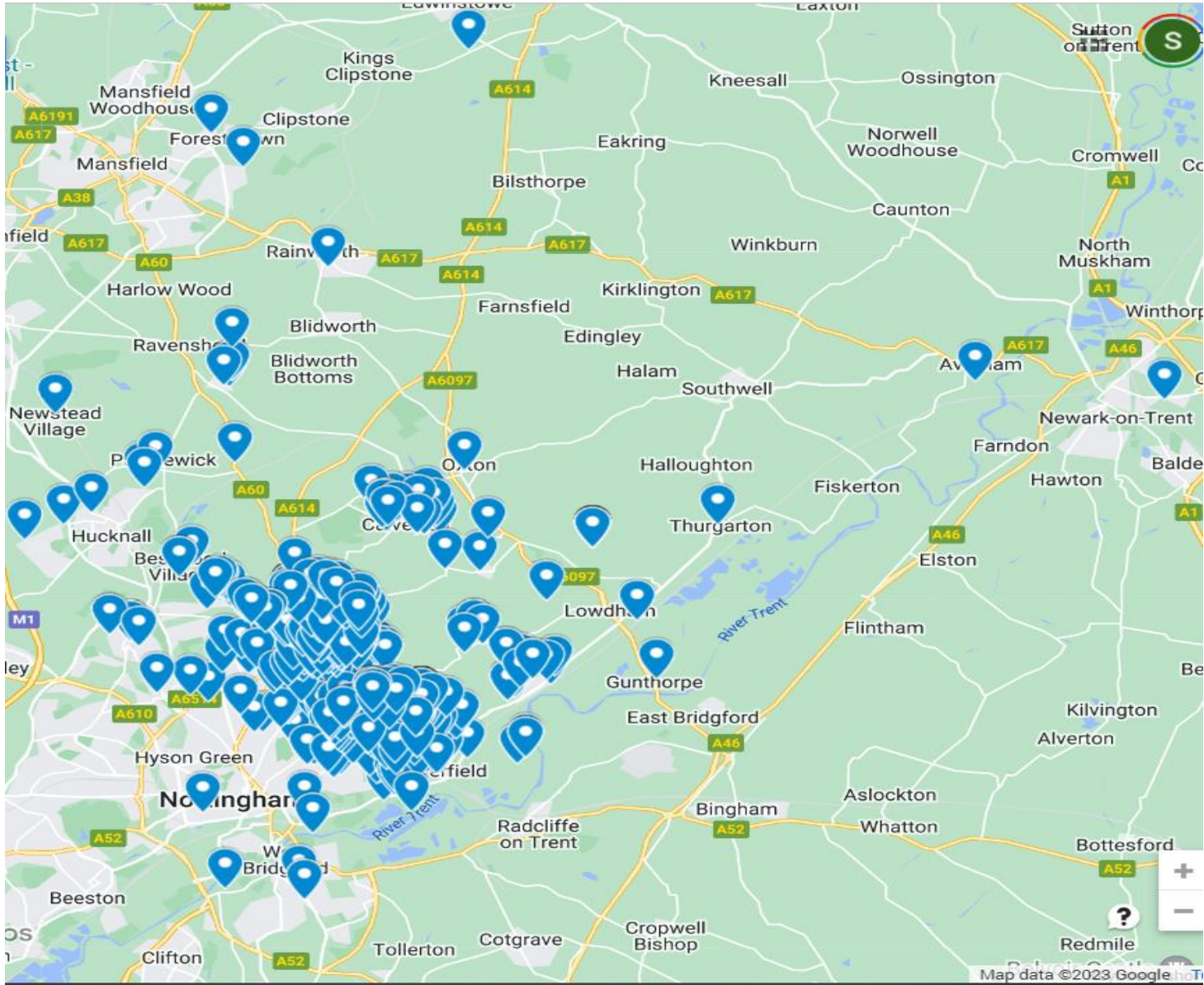


Religion

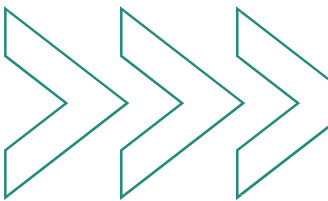


Participants Postcode Analysis

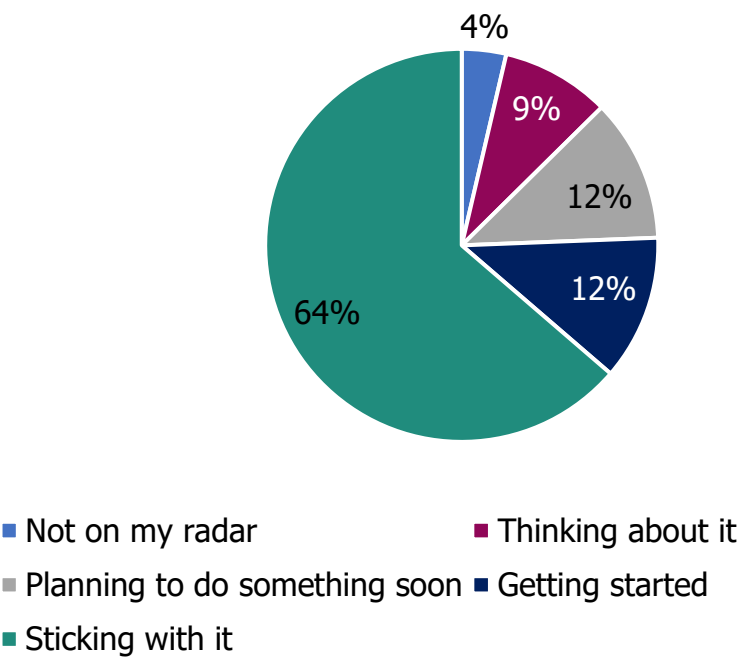
(Please see individual postcodes in the separate open responses document)



05 Question Breakdown



Which of the following best describes your current attitude towards becoming or being physically active?

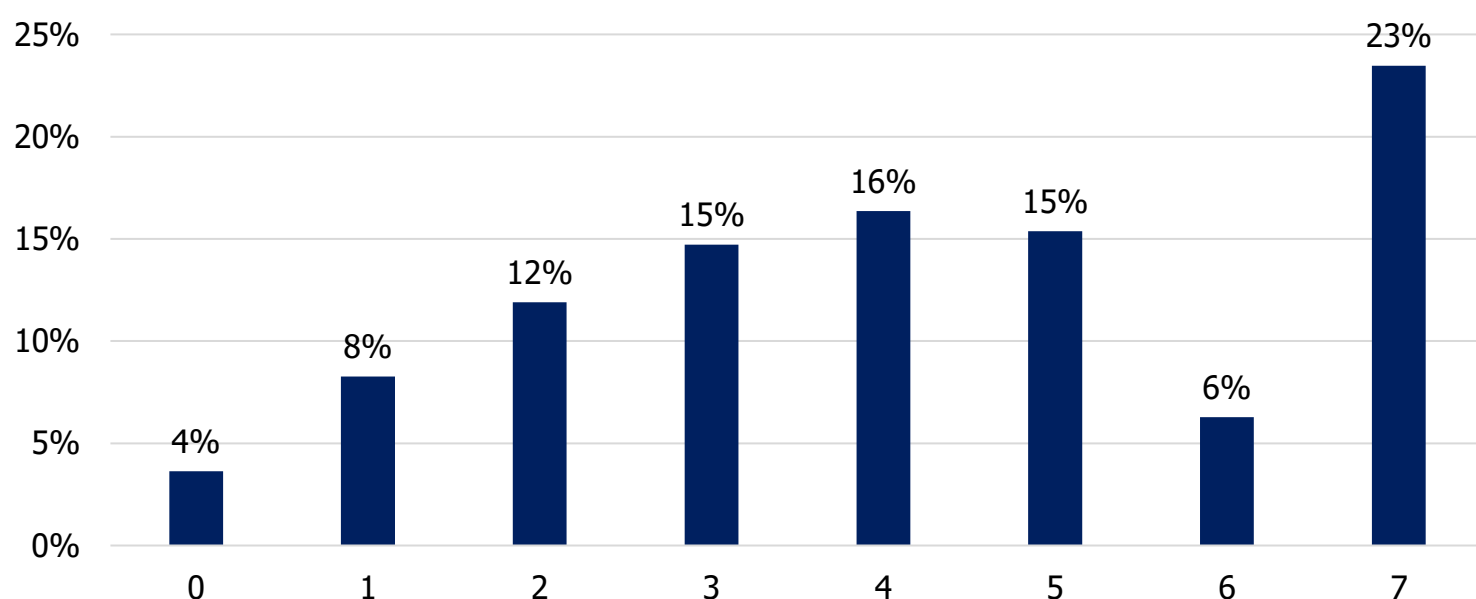


Which of the following best describes your current views on being physically active?	Gedling BC	Benchmark
Sticking with it	64%	62%
Getting started	12%	14%
Planning to do something soon	12%	12%
Thinking about it	9%	10%
Not on my radar	4%	2%

64% of the sample were at the “sticking with it” stage of the behavioural change model, (see Appendix 2 for more details), a figure similar to our national benchmark of 62%, and 12% are “getting started” which is also similar to our national benchmark of 14%



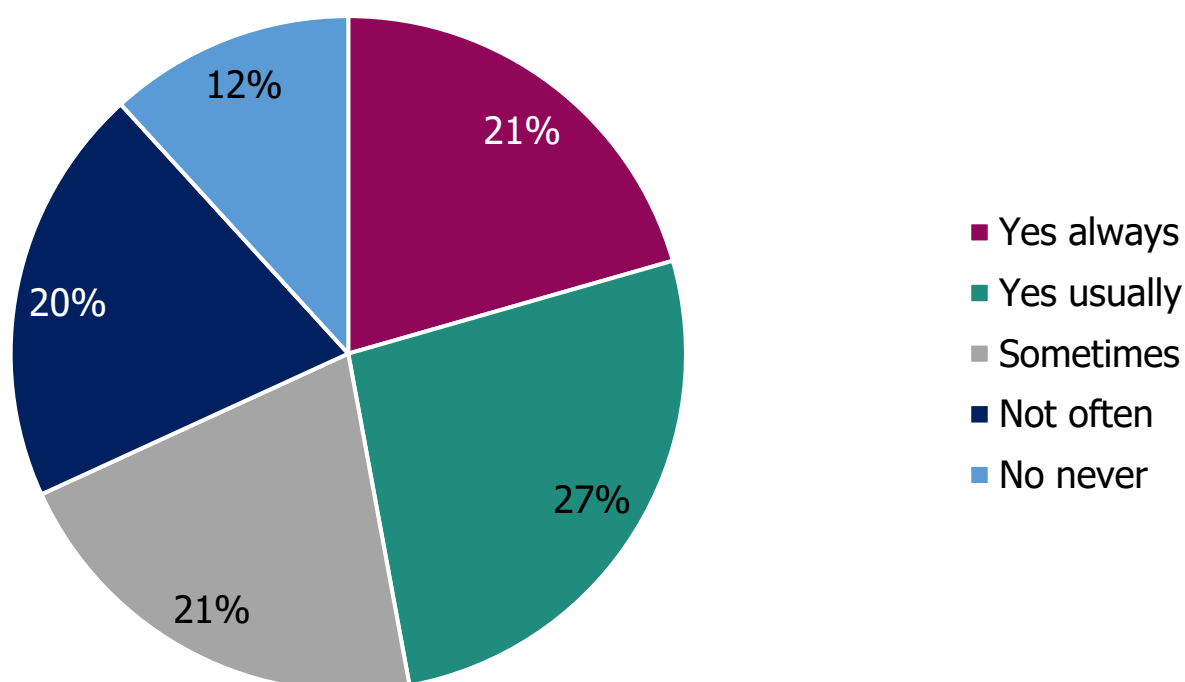
Looking back over the last few weeks, how many days on average per week did you undertake at least 30 minutes of any movement/activity?



Almost a quarter of the sample (**23%**) said they have undertaken, on average, at least 30 minutes movement or exercise 7 days a week over the last few weeks. Only 4% said they hadn't done any

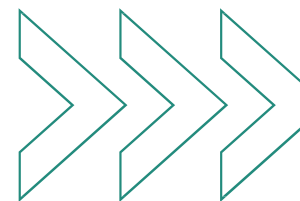


Over the course of a normal week, do you undertake 150 minutes (two and a half hours) of moderate intensity activity, or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity?

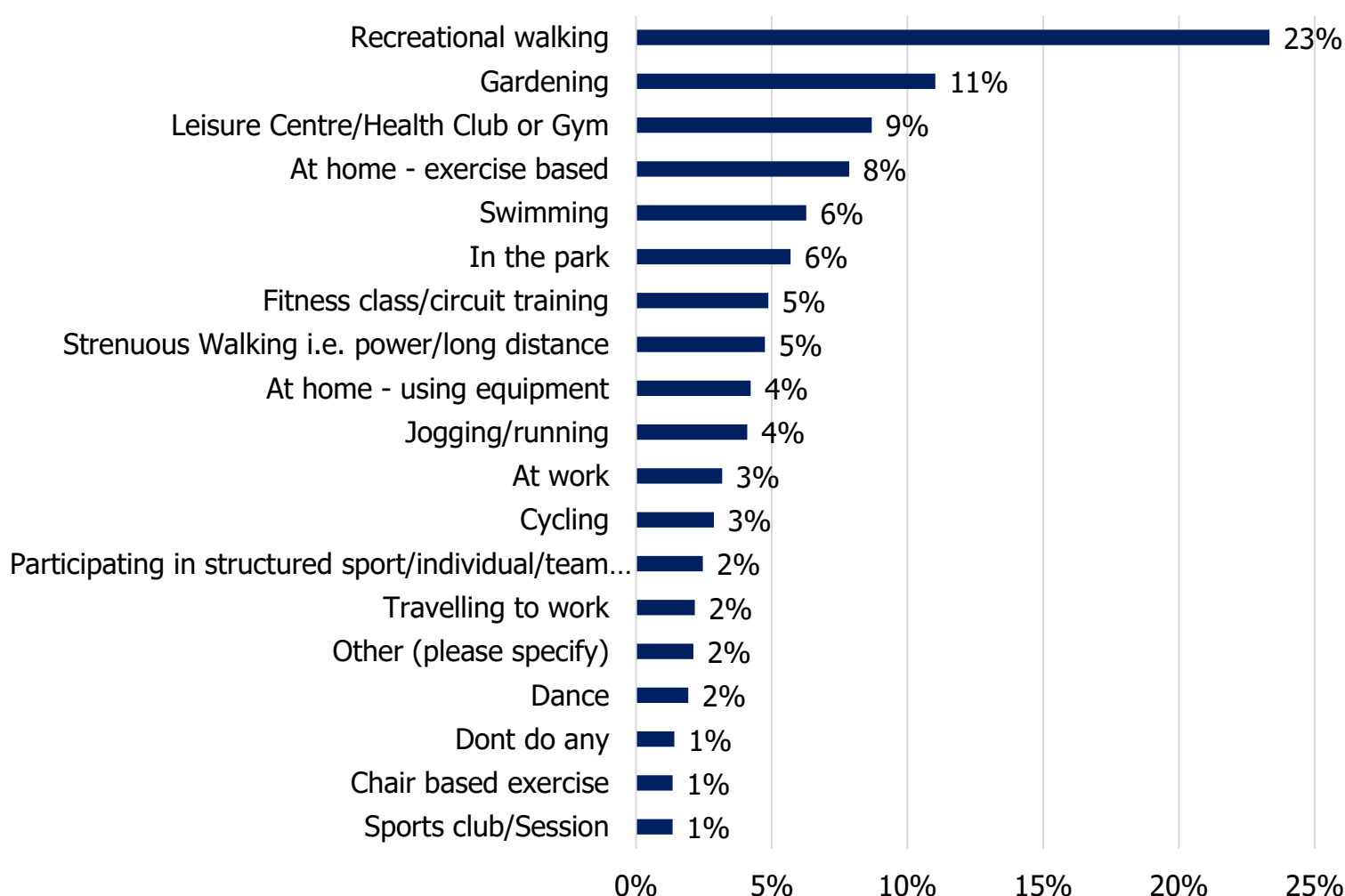


Over the course of a normal week, do you undertake 150 minutes (two and a half hours) of moderate intensity activity, or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity?	Gedling BC	Benchmark
Yes usually	27%	28%
Sometimes	21%	16%
Yes always	21%	28%
Not often	20%	14%
No never	12%	8%

Nearly half of the sample (**48%**) said they **always or usually** do two and a half hours of **moderate intensity physical activity** or one hour and 15 minutes of **vigorous intensity**, this is lower than our national benchmark of 68%. **12%** said they **never do**, this is higher than our benchmark of 8%



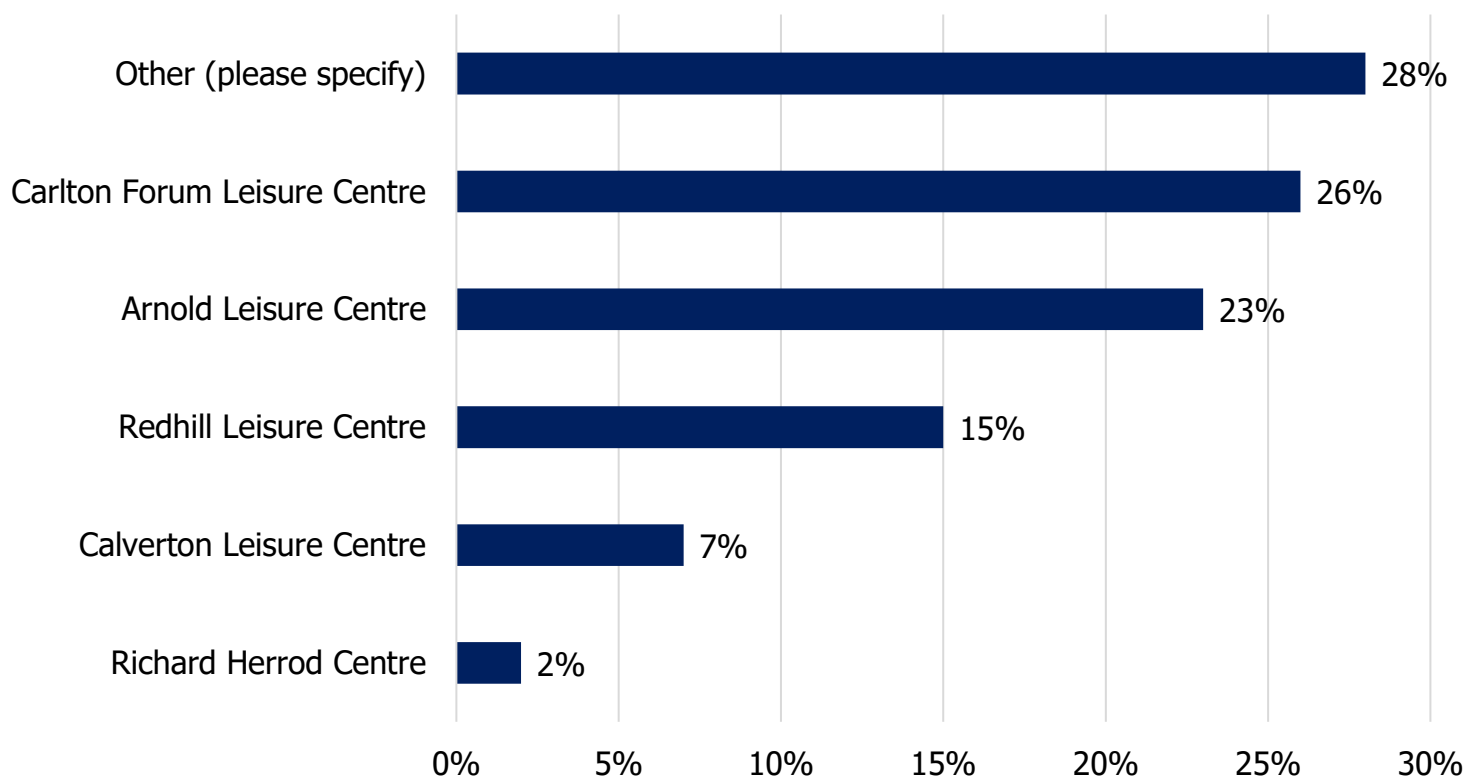
How do you undertake most of your physical activity?



23% of the sample said **recreational walking** was their most popular activity, this is the same as our national benchmark



If you use a leisure centre, health club or other community space, then what facilities are you currently using?

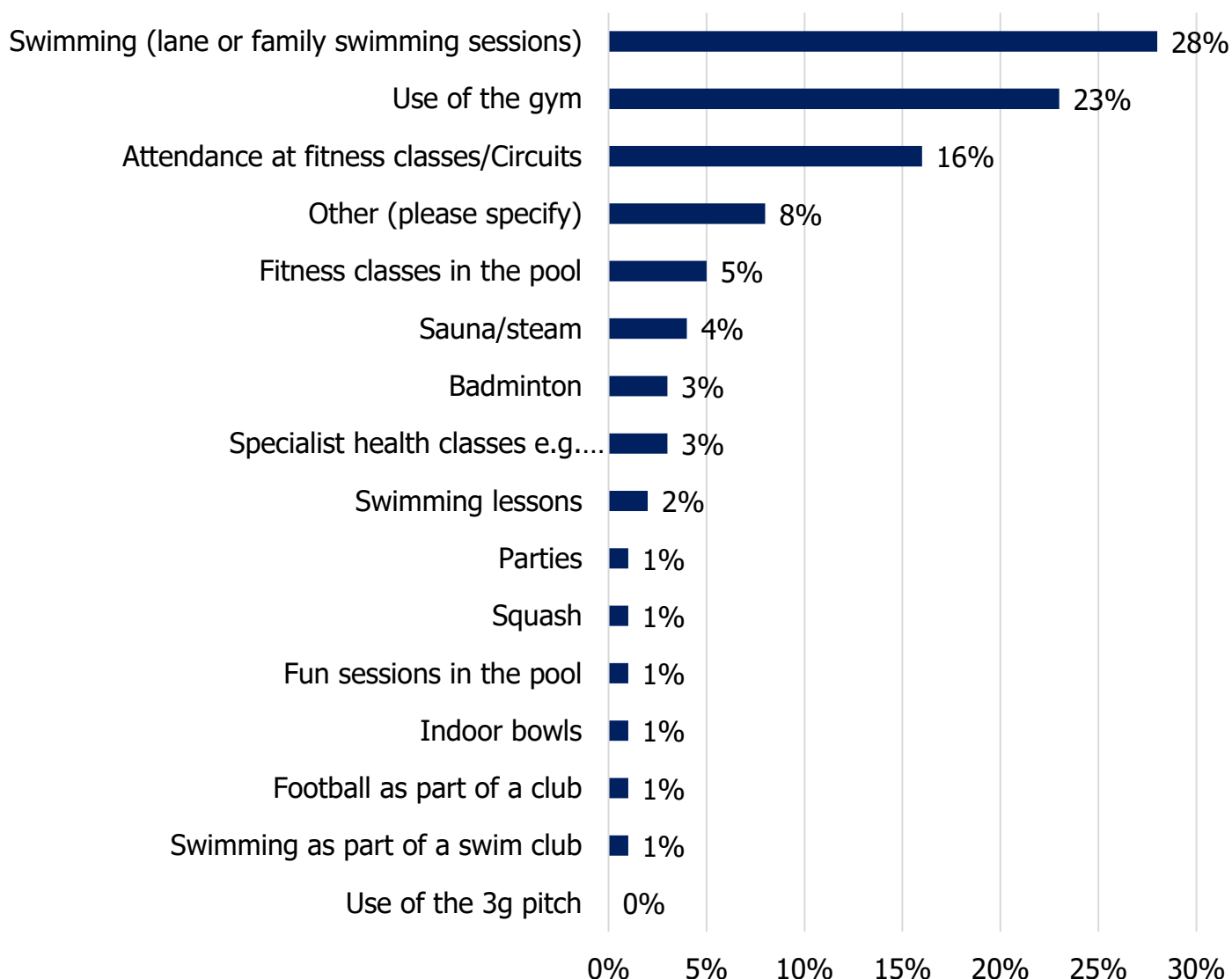


Other (please specify) Top 3 Trends:

Nuffield
Gedling Country Park
Everlast Gym

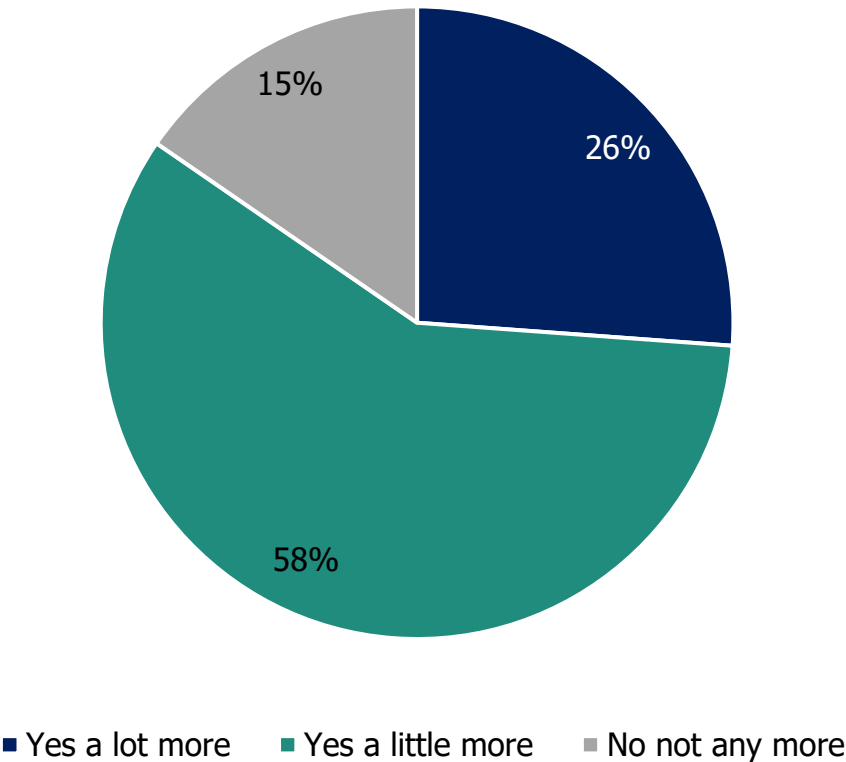
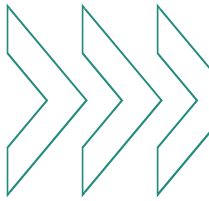
Out of the total sample of 605, **329** of those people said they use a leisure centre, health club or other community space. The most popular Leisure Centre was Carlton Forum Leisure Centre at **26%**, closely followed by Arnold Leisure Centre at **23%**

(If you use any of the facilities in Q5) What activities do you participate in?



For those that used a leisure centre, health club or other community space the activity participated in the most **was swimming (lane or family swimming sessions) at 28%**

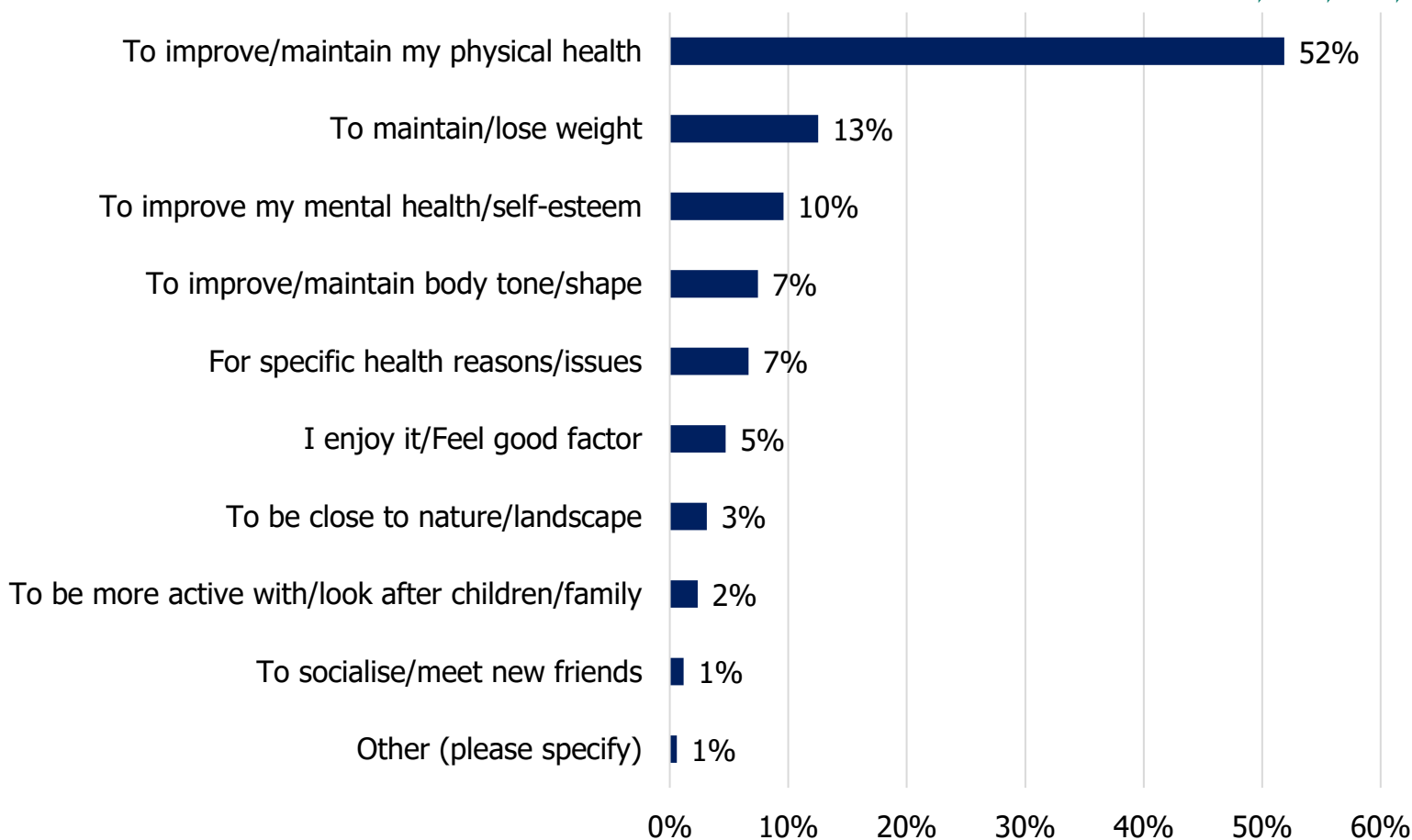
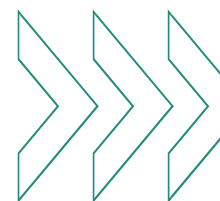
Looking forward, would you like to do more physical activity?



Looking forward, would you like to do more physical activity?	Gedling BC	Benchmark
Yes a little more	58%	50%
Yes a lot more	26%	39%
No - no more	15%	10%

84% of the sample stated they **would like to do more physical activity**, slightly lower than our national benchmark of 89%

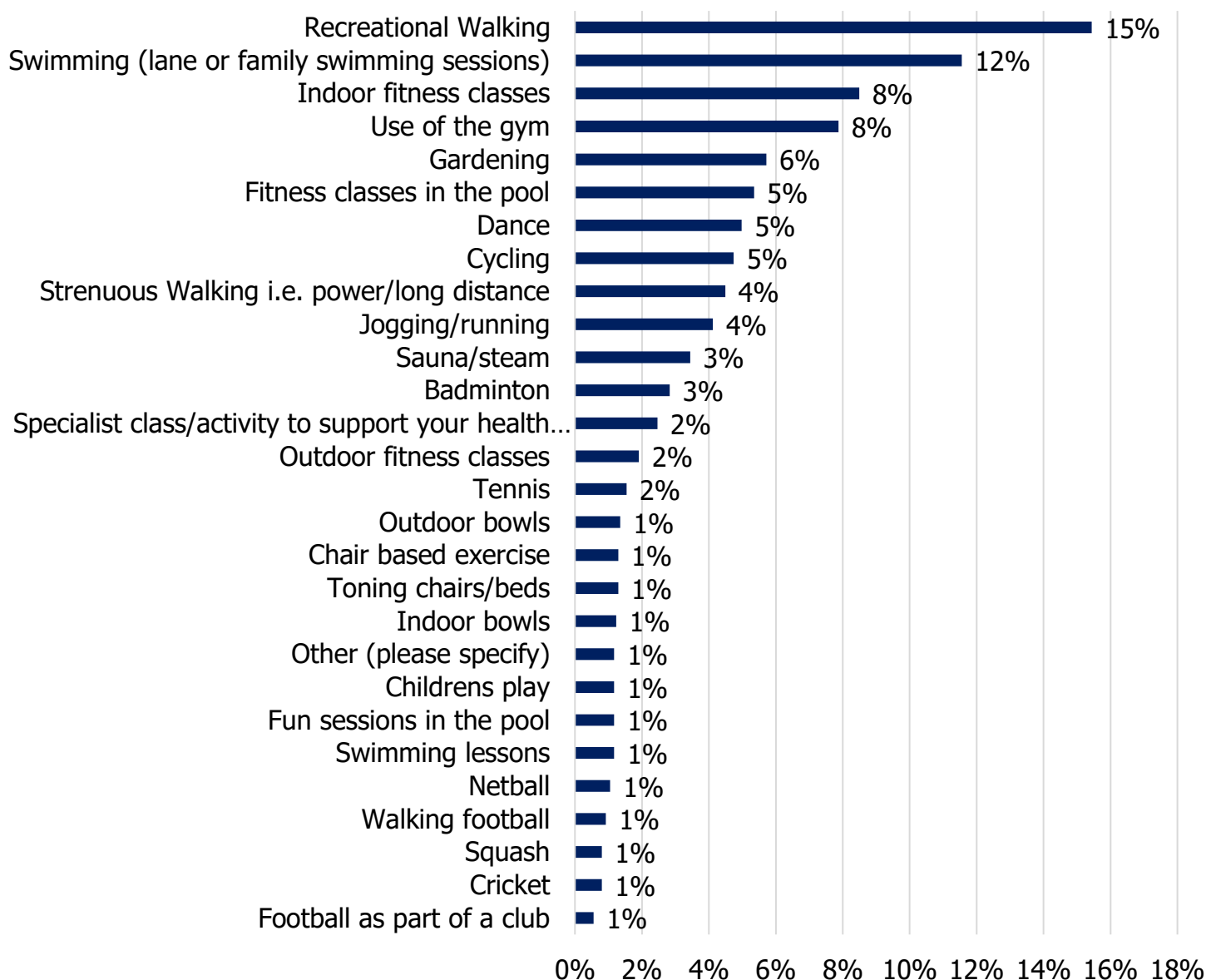
Why would you like to undertake more activity/exercise?



Why would you like to undertake more activity/exercise? (One main reason)	Gedling BC	Benchmark
To improve/maintain my physical health	52%	51%
To maintain/lose weight	13%	14%
To improve my mental health/self-esteem	10%	11%
To improve/maintain body tone/shape	7%	8%
For specific health reasons/issues	7%	6%
I enjoy it/Feel good factor	5%	6%
To be close to nature/landscape	3%	1%
To be more active with/look after children/family	2%	
To socialise/meet new friends	1%	2%
Other (please specify)	1%	1%

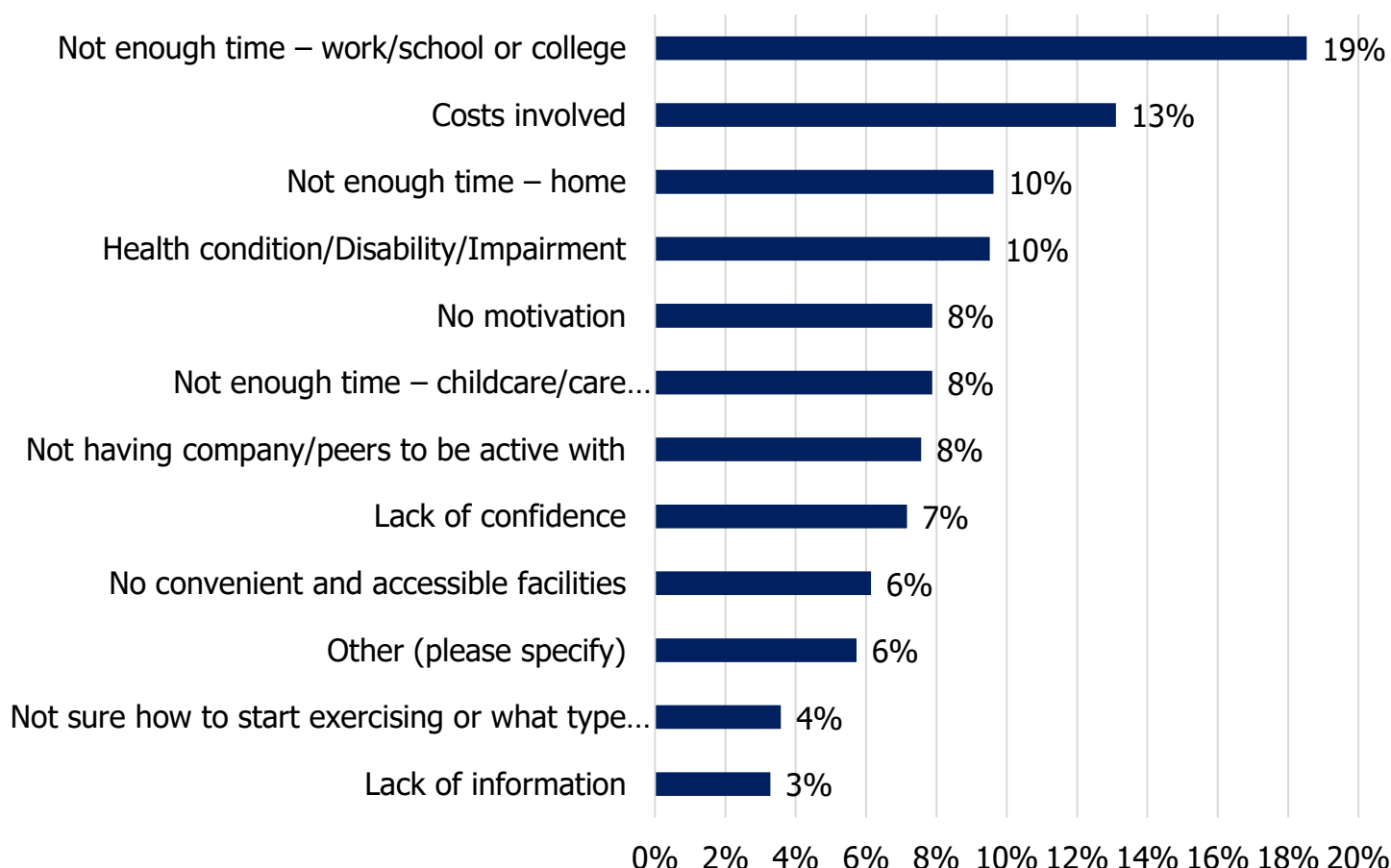
Of the 511 respondents that said they wanted to be **more physically active**, the main reason selected by over half (**52%**) was to “**improve/maintain my physical health**” this is similar to our national benchmark of 51%

What activities would you like to do more of?



Recreational walking was the activity that most people would like to do more of at **15%**, closely followed by swimming at **12%**

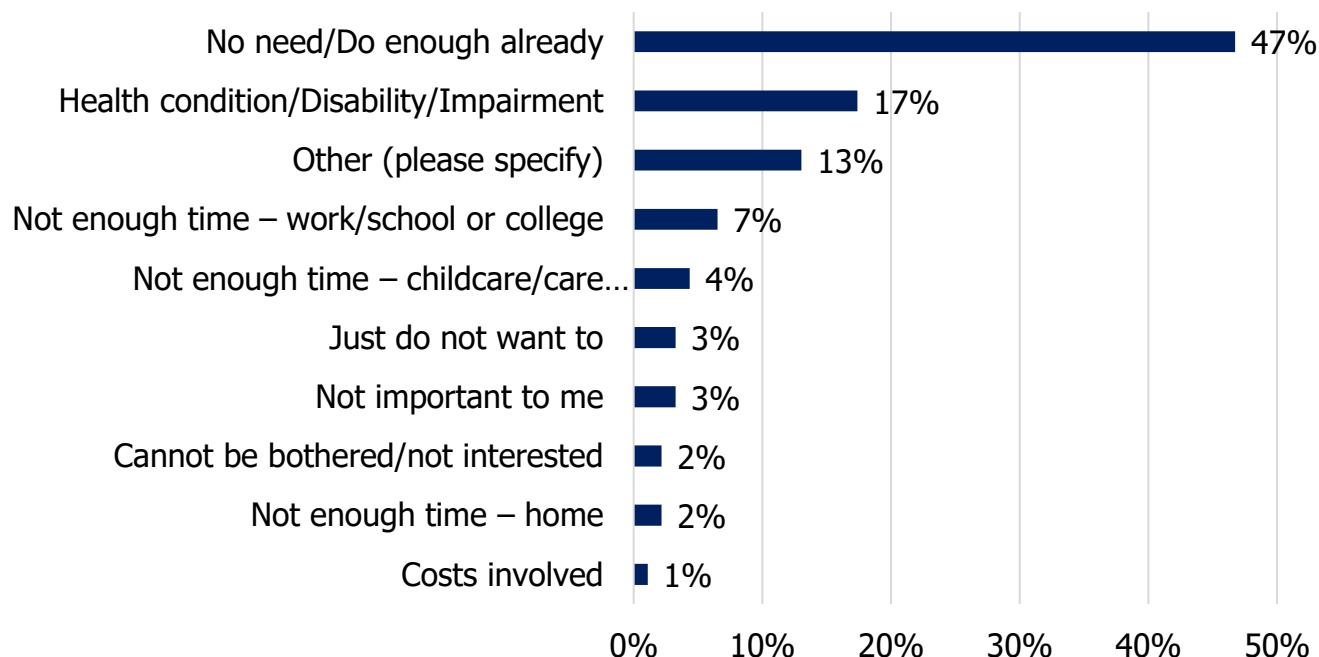
What are the main reasons that are stopping you from doing more?



What are the main reasons that are stopping you from doing more? Please select all that apply	Gedling BC	Benchmark
Not enough time – work/school or college	19%	16%
Costs involved	13%	20%
Not enough time – home	10%	7%
Health condition/Disability/Impairment	10%	4%
Not enough time – childcare/care responsibilities	8%	9%
No motivation	8%	6%
Not having company/peers to be active with	8%	
Lack of confidence	7%	6%
No convenient and accessible facilities	6%	11%
Other (please specify)	6%	13%
Not sure how to start exercising or what type to do	4%	3%
Lack of information	3%	5%

19% said that the 'Not enough time due to work/school or college' was the main reason stopping them from doing more physical activity, close to our national benchmark of 16%

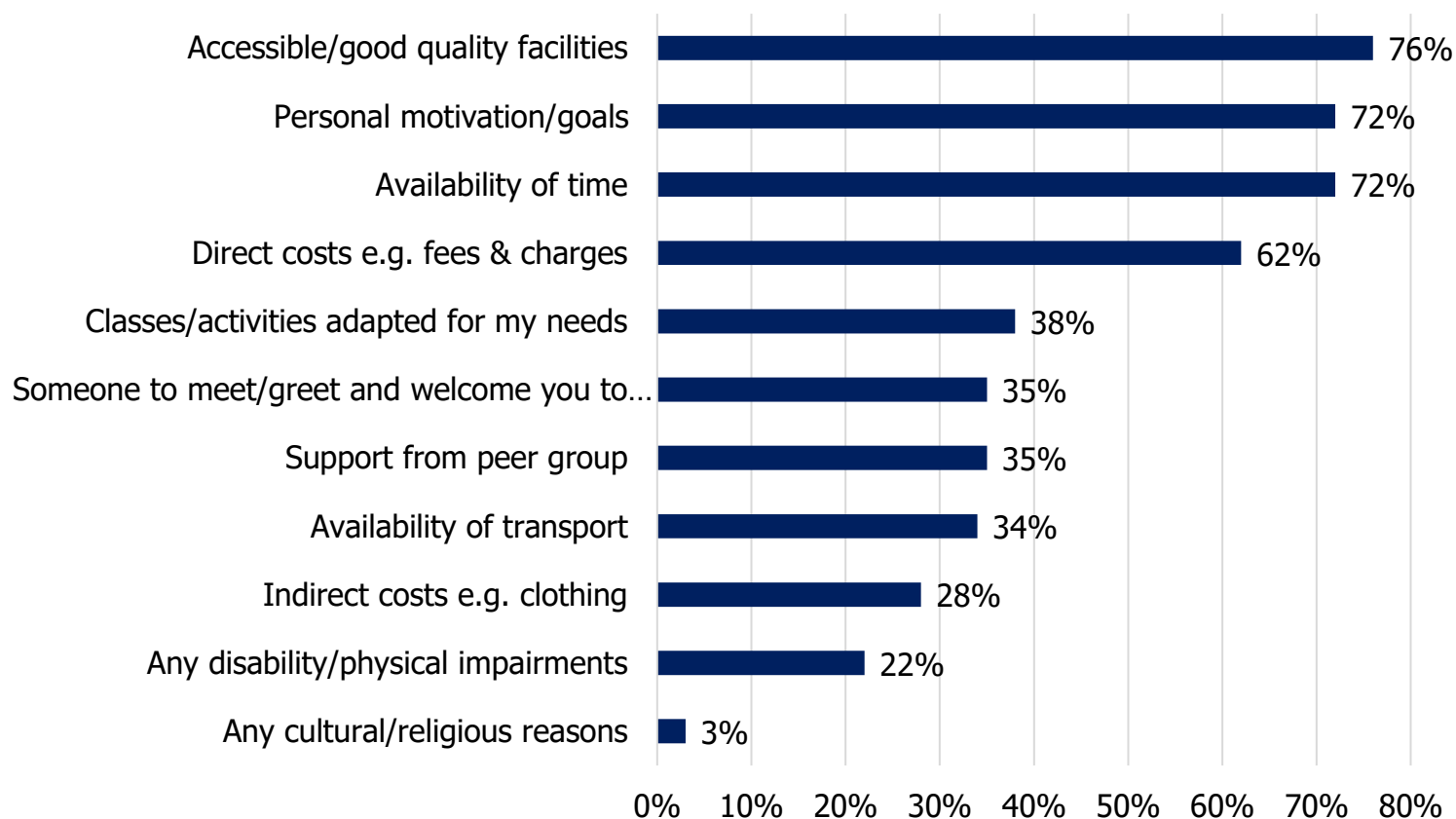
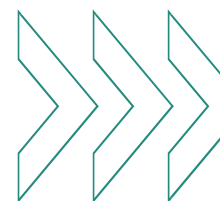
Why don't you want to do more exercise/activity?



Why don't you want to do more exercise/activity? (One main reason)	Gedling BC	Benchmark
No need/Do enough already	47%	65%
Health condition/Disability/Impairment	17%	2%
Other (please specify)	13%	14%
Not enough time – work/school or college	7%	0%
Not enough time – childcare/care responsibilities	4%	5%
Not important to me	3%	0%
Just do not want to	3%	5%
Not enough time – home	2%	0%
Cannot be bothered/not interested	2%	2%
Costs involved	1%	5%
Not sure how to start/what to do	0%	0%
No motivation	0%	2%
It is not clear what is involved and what is available	0%	0%

Of the 93 people that said they didn't want to do more physical activity, **47%** said there was **no need as they felt they did enough already**

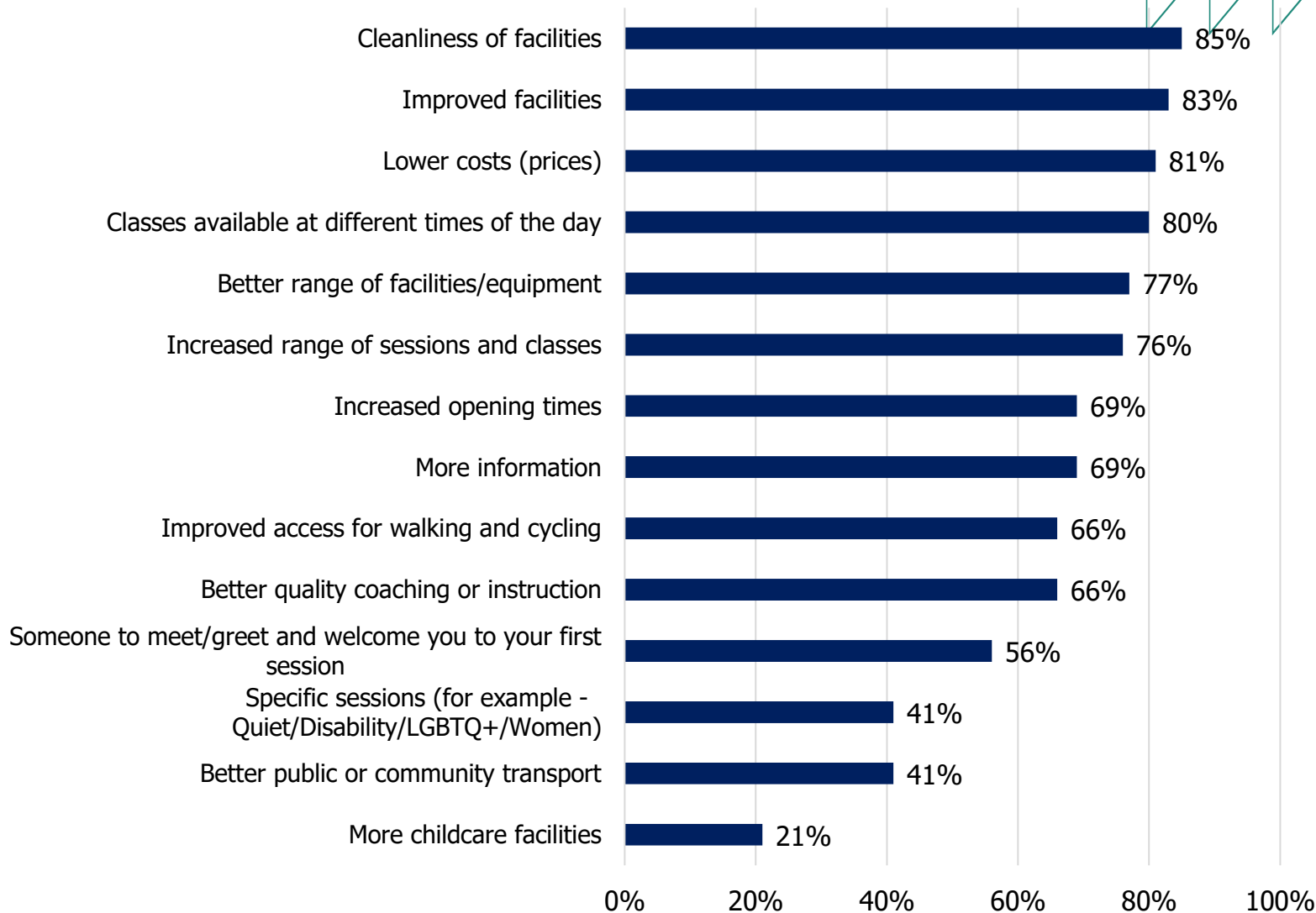
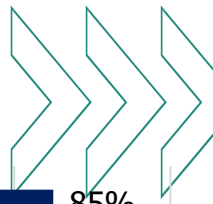
How important are the following factors when thinking about undertaking more physical activity/exercise: (Important and Very important)



How important are the following factors when thinking about undertaking more physical activity/exercise:	Gedling BC	Benchmark
Accessible/good quality facilities	76%	85%
Availability of time	72%	77%
Personal motivation/goals	72%	78%
Direct costs e.g. fees & charges	62%	71%
Classes/activities adapted for my needs	38%	
Support from peer group	35%	34%
Someone to meet/greet and welcome you to your first session	35%	
Availability of transport	34%	35%
Indirect costs e.g. clothing	28%	23%
Any disability/physical impairments	22%	19%
Any cultural/religious reasons	3%	3%

Accessible/good quality facilities, was the most important factor to the sample when thinking about undertaking more physical activity or exercise

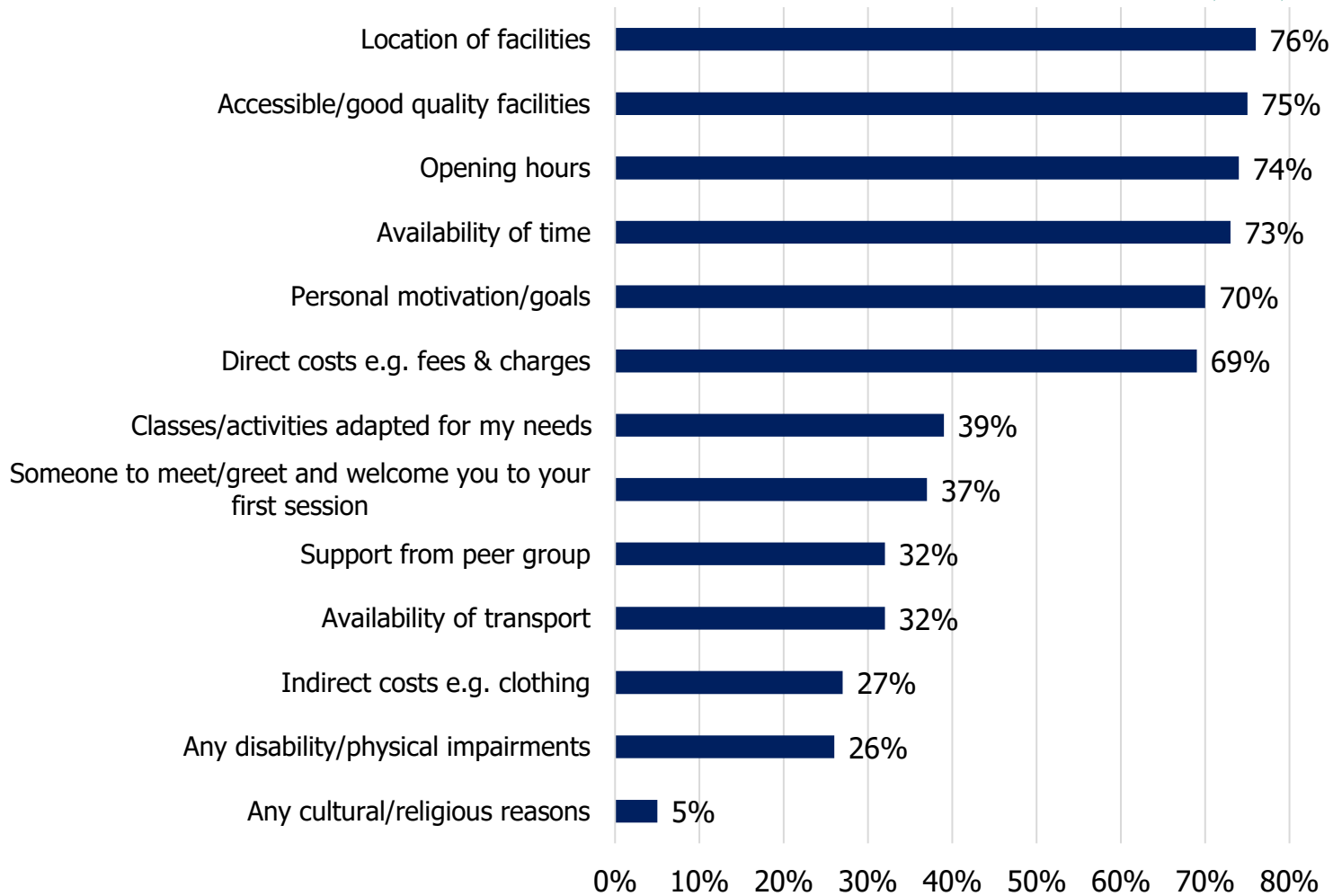
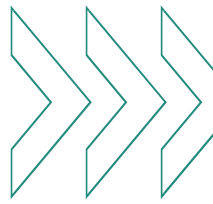
To what extent would the following encourage you to start doing more physical activity/exercise? (Encourage and Strongly encourage)



To what extent would the following encourage you to start doing more physical activity/exercise?

	Gedling BC	Benchmark
Cleanliness of facilities	85%	88%
Improved facilities	83%	81%
Lower costs (prices)	81%	87%
Classes available at different times of the day	80%	82%
Better range of facilities/equipment	77%	83%
Increased range of sessions and classes	76%	80%
More information	69%	68%
Increased opening times	69%	68%
Better quality coaching or instruction	66%	69%
Improved access for walking and cycling	66%	
Someone to meet/greet and welcome you to your first session	56%	
Better public or community transport	41%	47%
Specific sessions (for example - Quiet/Disability/LGBTQ+/Women)	41%	39%
More childcare facilities	21%	26%

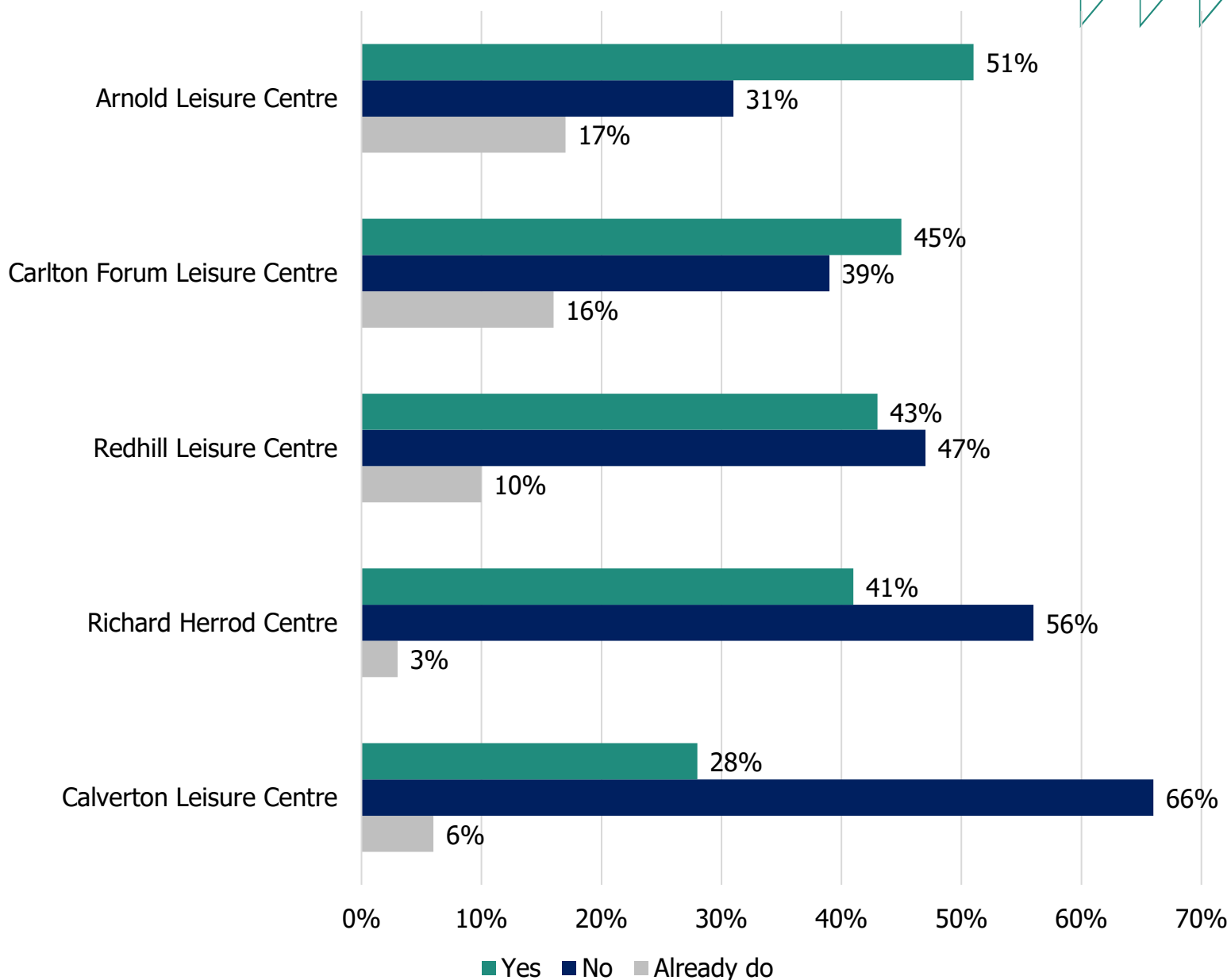
How important are the following factors when thinking about accessing leisure services? (Important and Very important)



How important are the following factors when thinking about accessing leisure services?

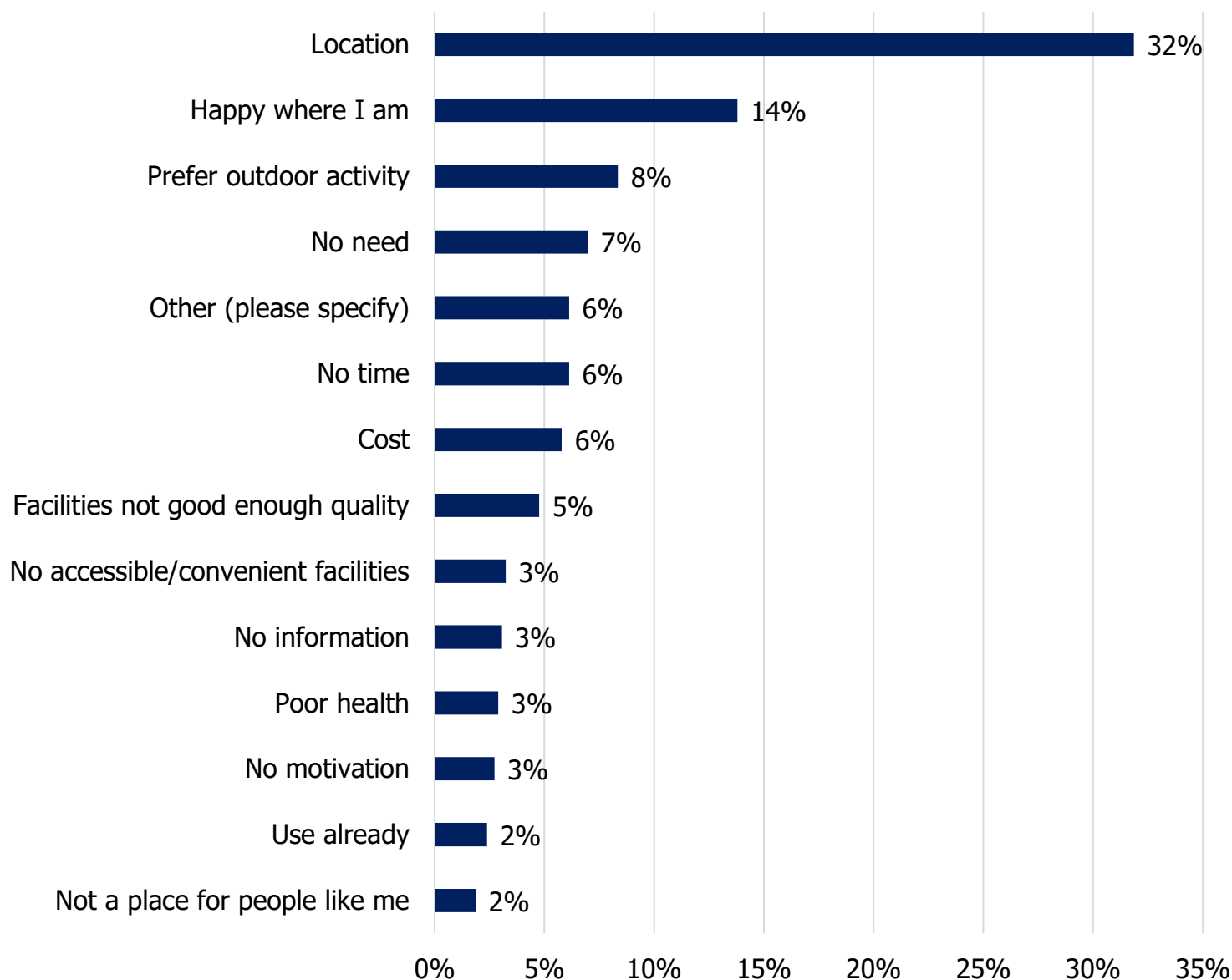
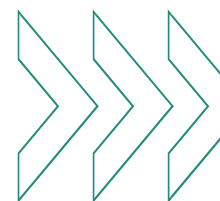
	Gedling BC	Benchmark
Location of facilities	76%	
Accessible/good quality facilities	75%	87%
Opening hours	74%	
Availability of time	73%	75%
Personal motivation/goals	70%	75%
Direct costs e.g. fees & charges	69%	78%
Classes/activities adapted for my needs	39%	
Someone to meet/greet and welcome you to your first session	37%	
Availability of transport	32%	37%
Support from peer group	32%	34%
Indirect costs e.g. clothing	27%	26%
Any disability/physical impairments	26%	23%
Any cultural/religious reasons	5%	5%

Would you ever consider using...



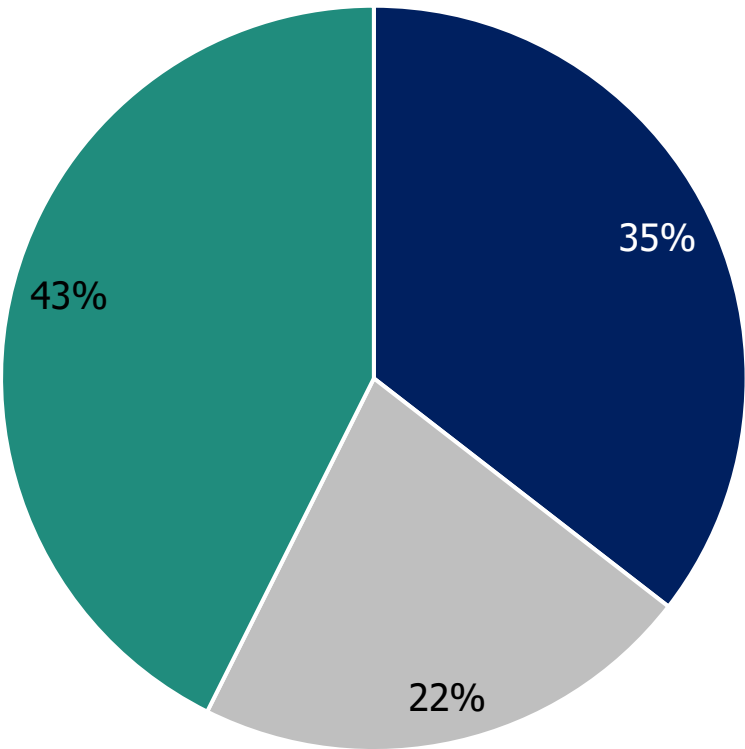
Would you ever consider using...	Arnold Leisure Centre	Carlton Forum Leisure Centre	Redhill Leisure Centre	Richard Herrod Centre	Calverton Leisure Centre
Yes	51%	45%	43%	41%	28%
No	31%	39%	47%	56%	66%
Already do	17%	16%	10%	3%	6%

What was the main reason you do not use them or wouldn't consider using them?



32% said that the **Location of the centre/s** was the **main reason** for not using or considering using them

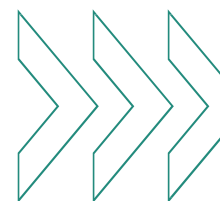
If other additional services were provided on the same site as the leisure centre e.g. health services, community activities, youth services, library services, would you be more likely to use/access these leisure centre services?



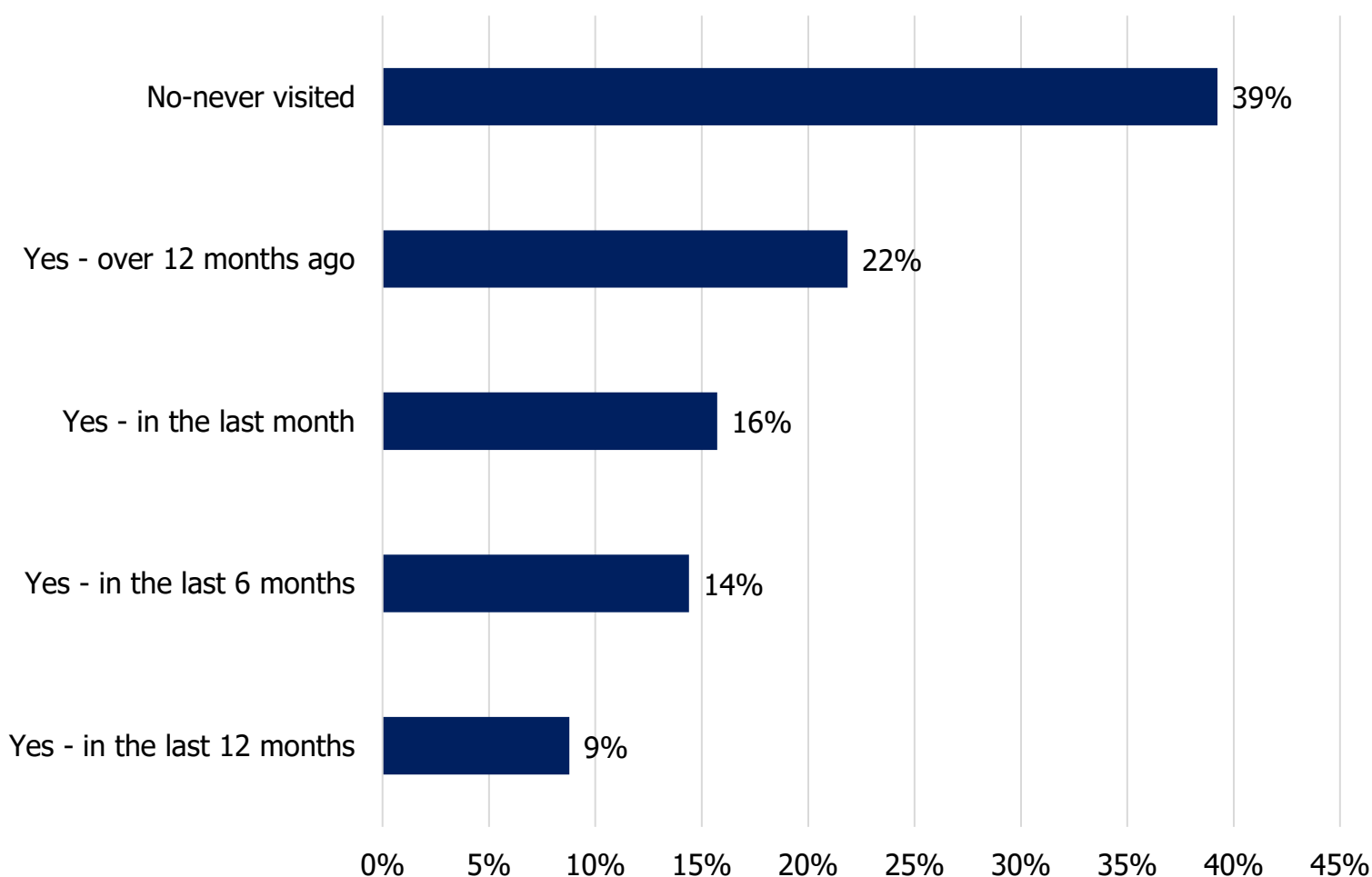
■ Yes
 ■ No
 ■ Maybe/Not sure

If other additional services were provided on the same site as the leisure centre e.g. health services, community activities, youth services, would you be more likely to use/access these leisure centre services?	Gedling BC	Benchmark
Maybe/Not sure	43%	46%
Yes	35%	28%
No	22%	26%

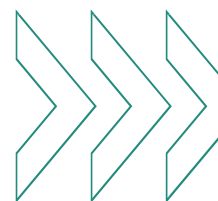
43% were undecided whether additional services on the same site would make them more likely to use/access these services however, **35%** said they would be more likely to use/access these leisure centre services which is higher than our benchmark of 28%



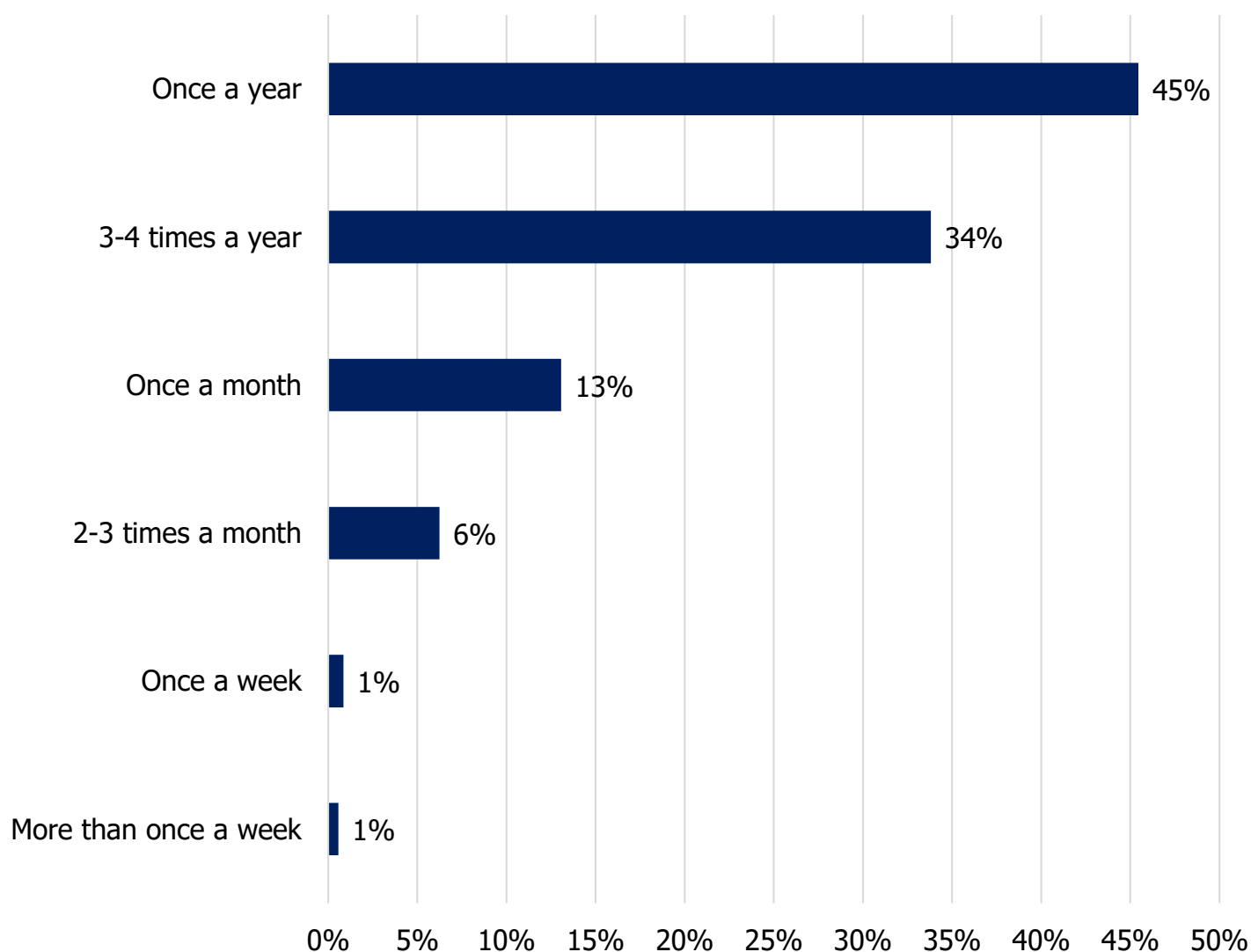
Have you visited Bonington Theatre and Cinema?



39% of the sample said they have **never visited** Bonington Theatre and Cinema, **22%** last visited over 12 months ago and a total of **39%** have visited **within the last 12 months**



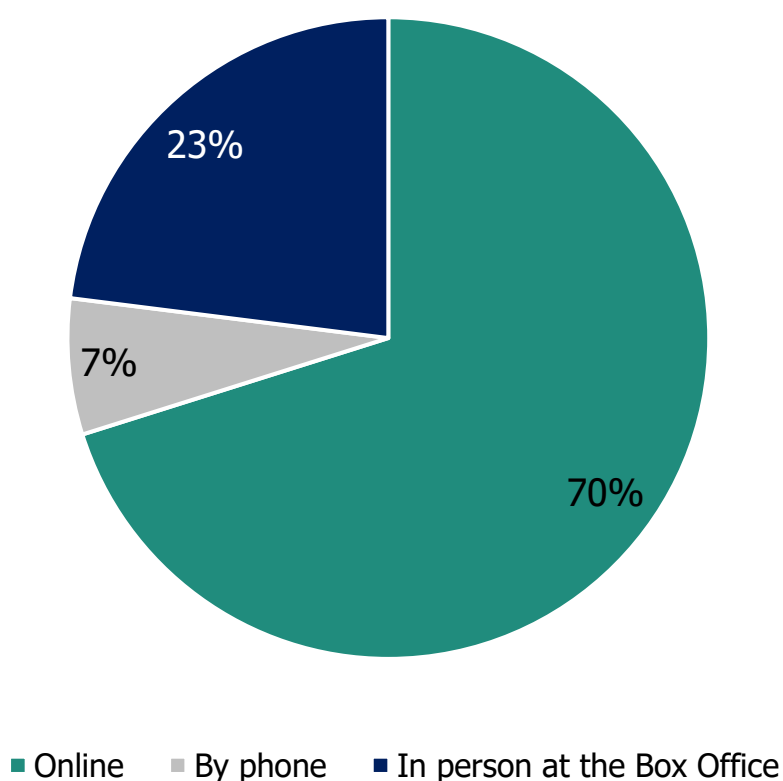
How regularly do you visit The Bonington Theatre and Cinema?



Of the 367 people that said they had visited the Bonington Theatre and Cinema, nearly half (45%) said they only visited once a year



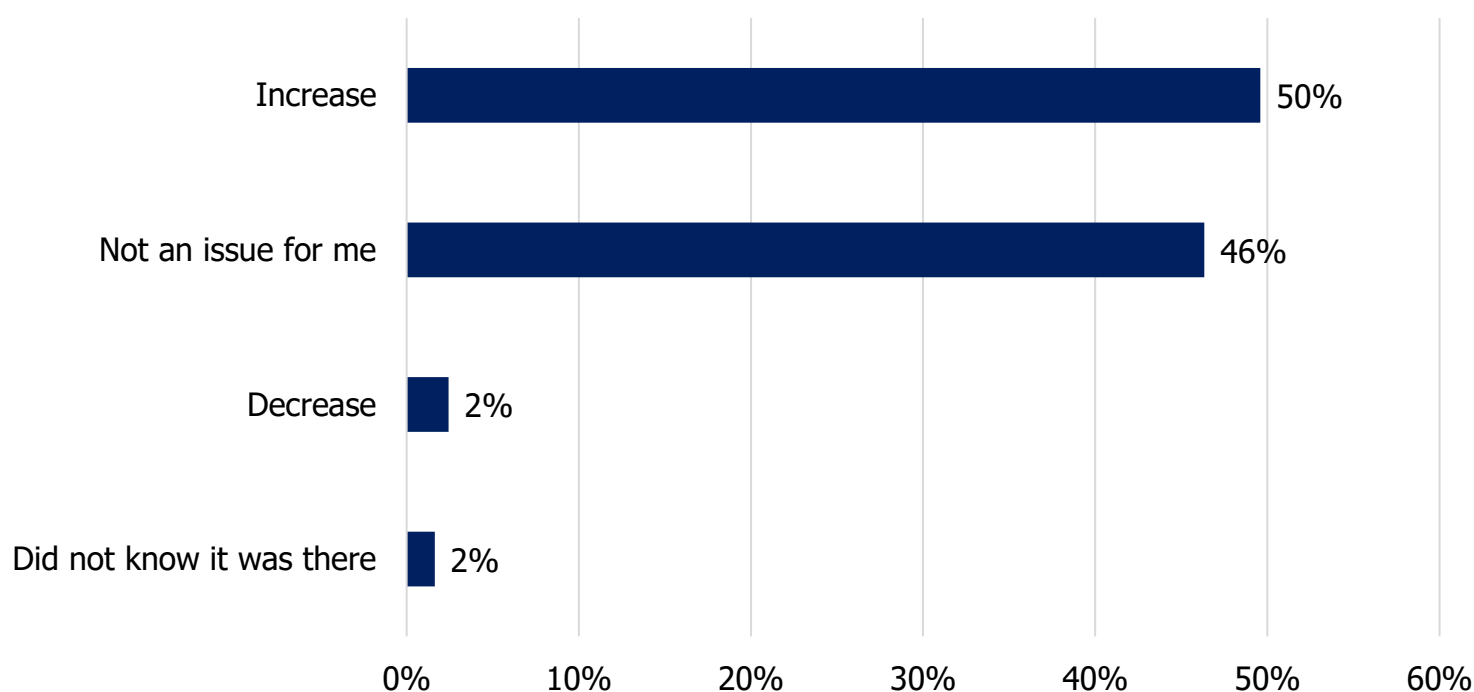
If you were to attend an event at The Bonington Theatre and Cinema, what would be your preferred method of ticket purchase?



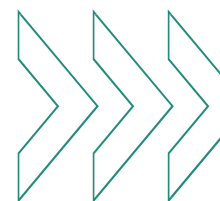
70% said if they were to attend the Bonington Theatre and Cinema, their preferred method of ticket purchase would be online



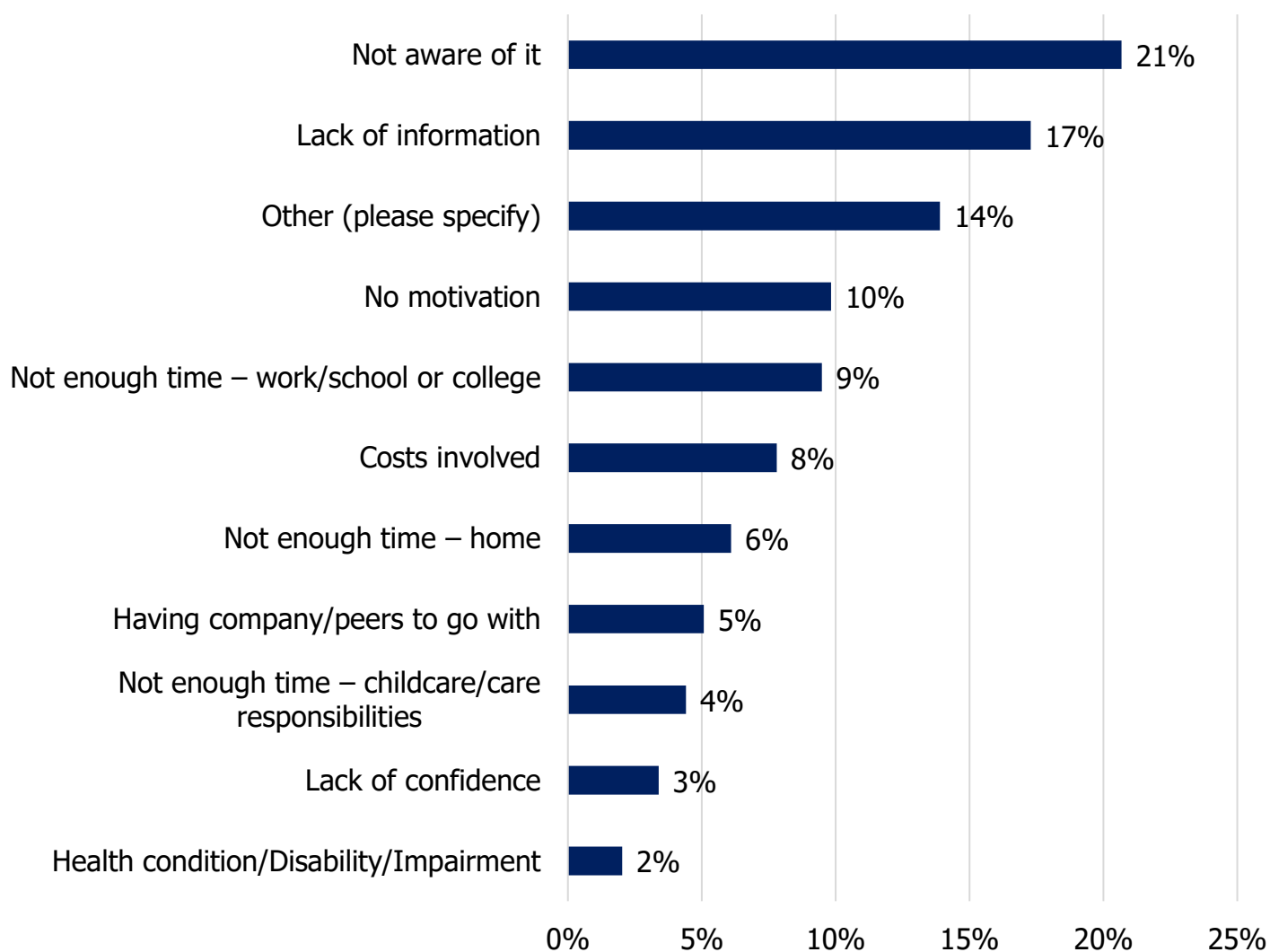
Does the location of Bonington Theatre and Cinema within Arnold Leisure Centre increase or decrease your likelihood to visit the theatre?



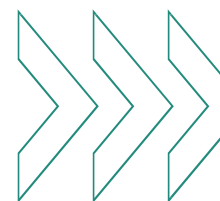
50% said the **joint location** of Bonington Theatre and cinema within Arnold Leisure Centre **increased** their likelihood of visiting the theatre



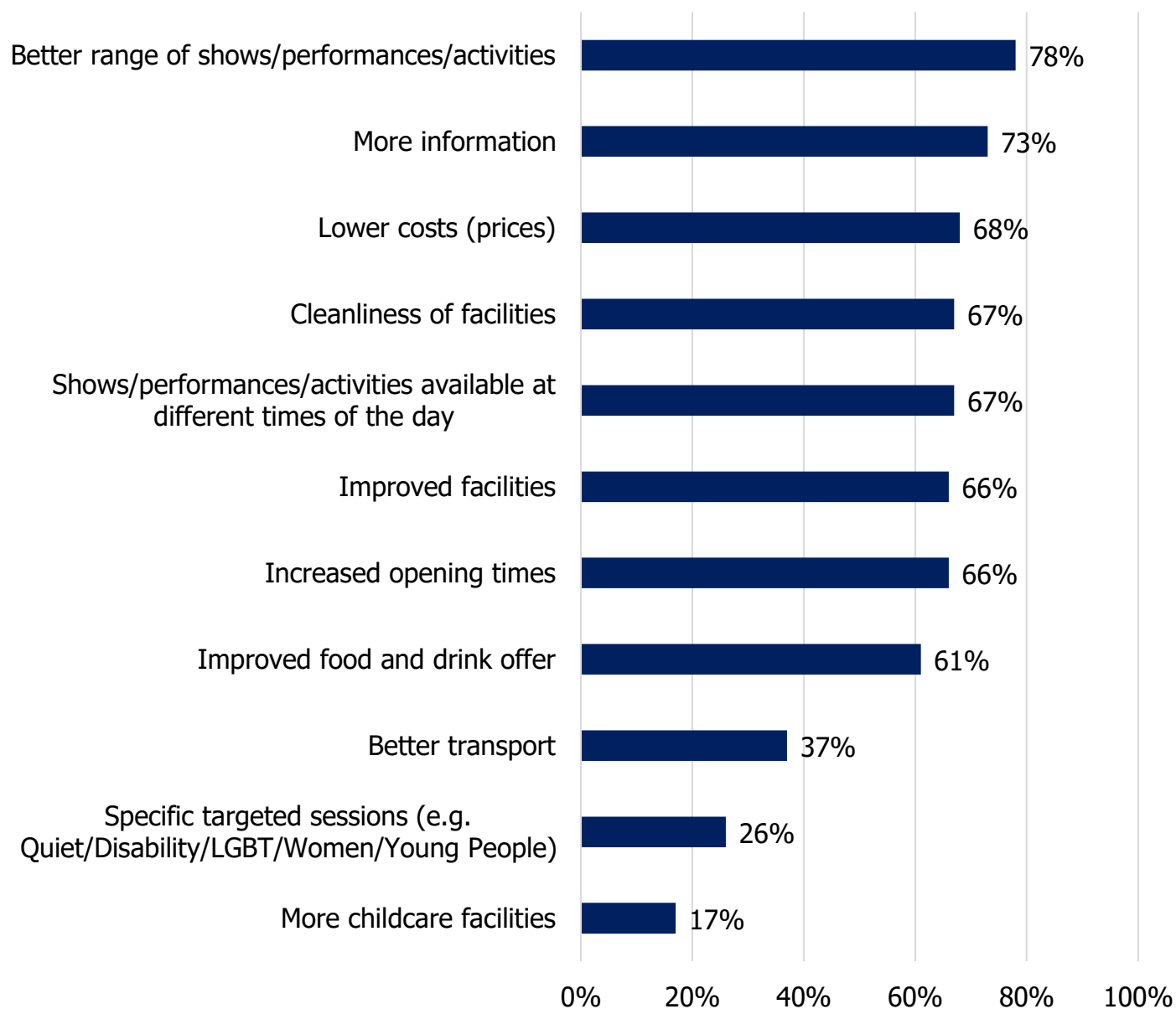
If you do not use the theatre, what are the main reasons that are stopping you from using it?



21% of the 237 people that said they had never used the theatre said it was because they were **not aware of it**

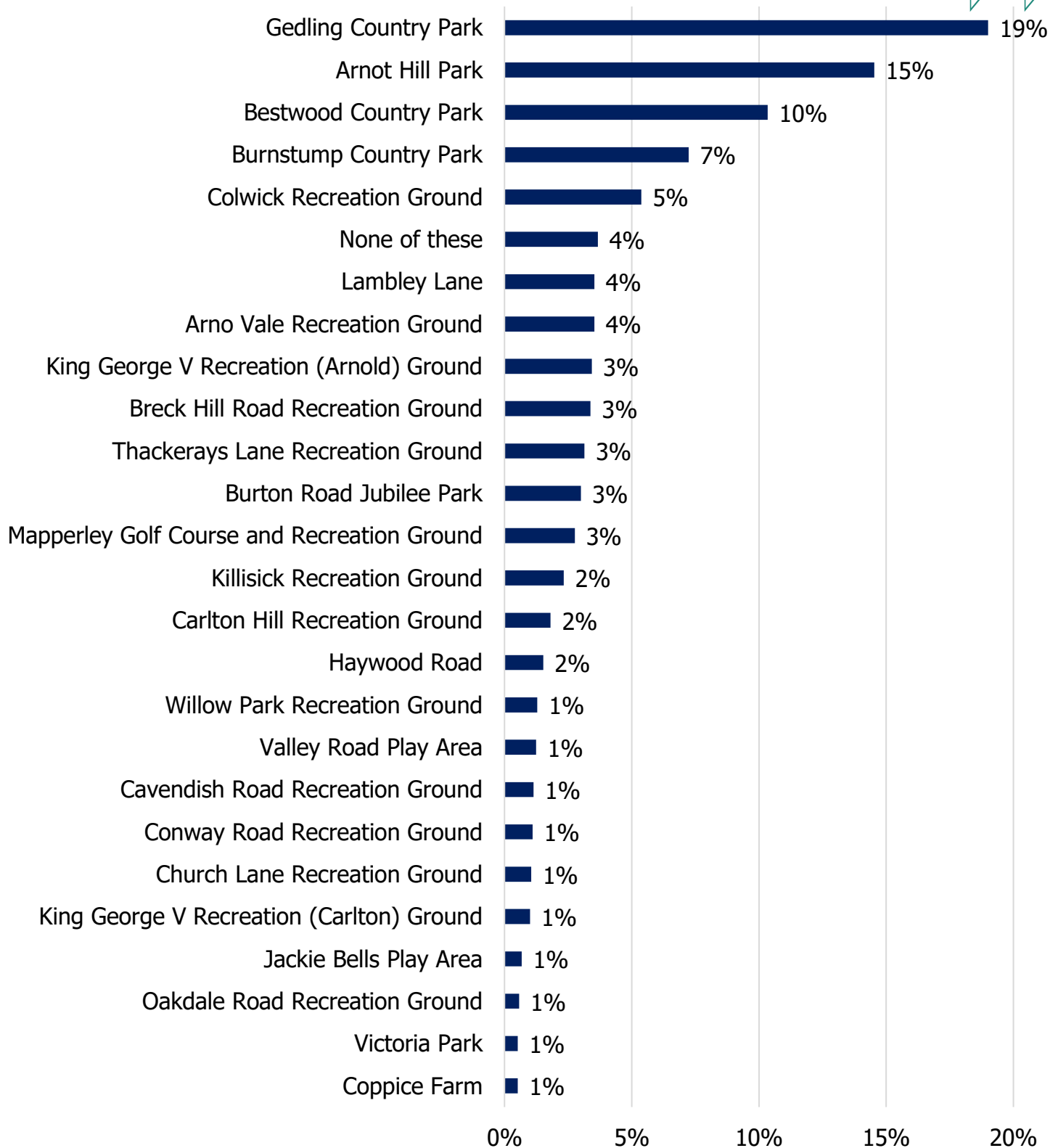
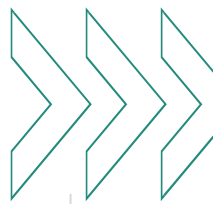


What would encourage you to use the theatre?

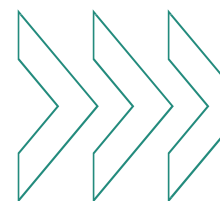


A better range of shows/performances/activities was the main factor that would encourage people to use the theatre

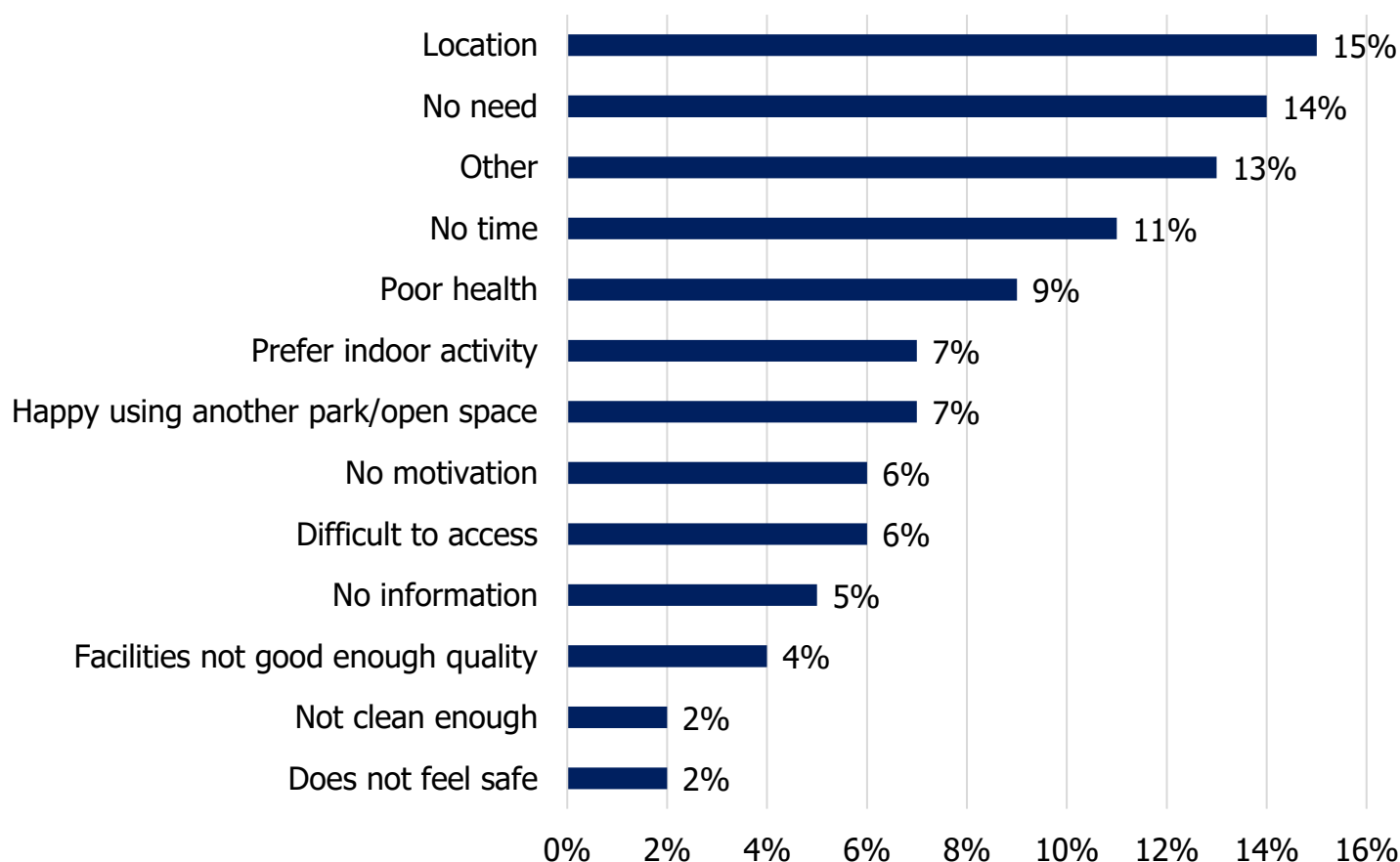
Do you use any of the following parks or open spaces for physical activity/ exercise?



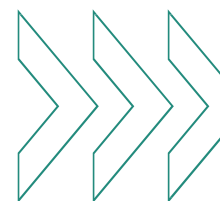
19% of the sample said they used Gedling Country Park. Just **4%** said they didn't use any of the parks or open spaces listed



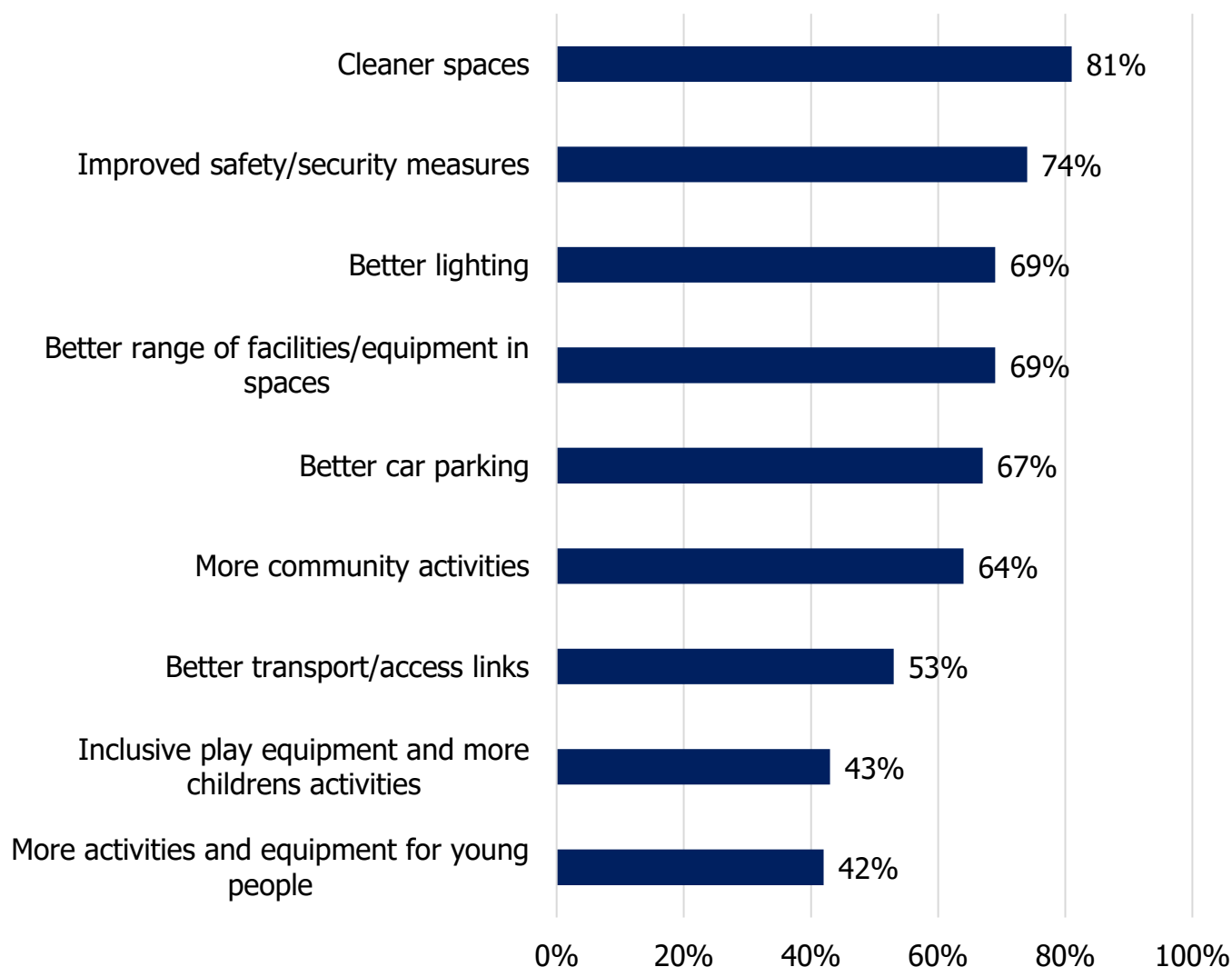
If you answered, 'None of these', what is the main reason you do not use them?



Of the 207 people that said they do not use parks or open spaces, **15%** said the **main reason** for not using them was the **location**, this was closely followed by 'no need' at **14%**



To what extent would the following encourage you to start using these parks or open spaces, or use them more?



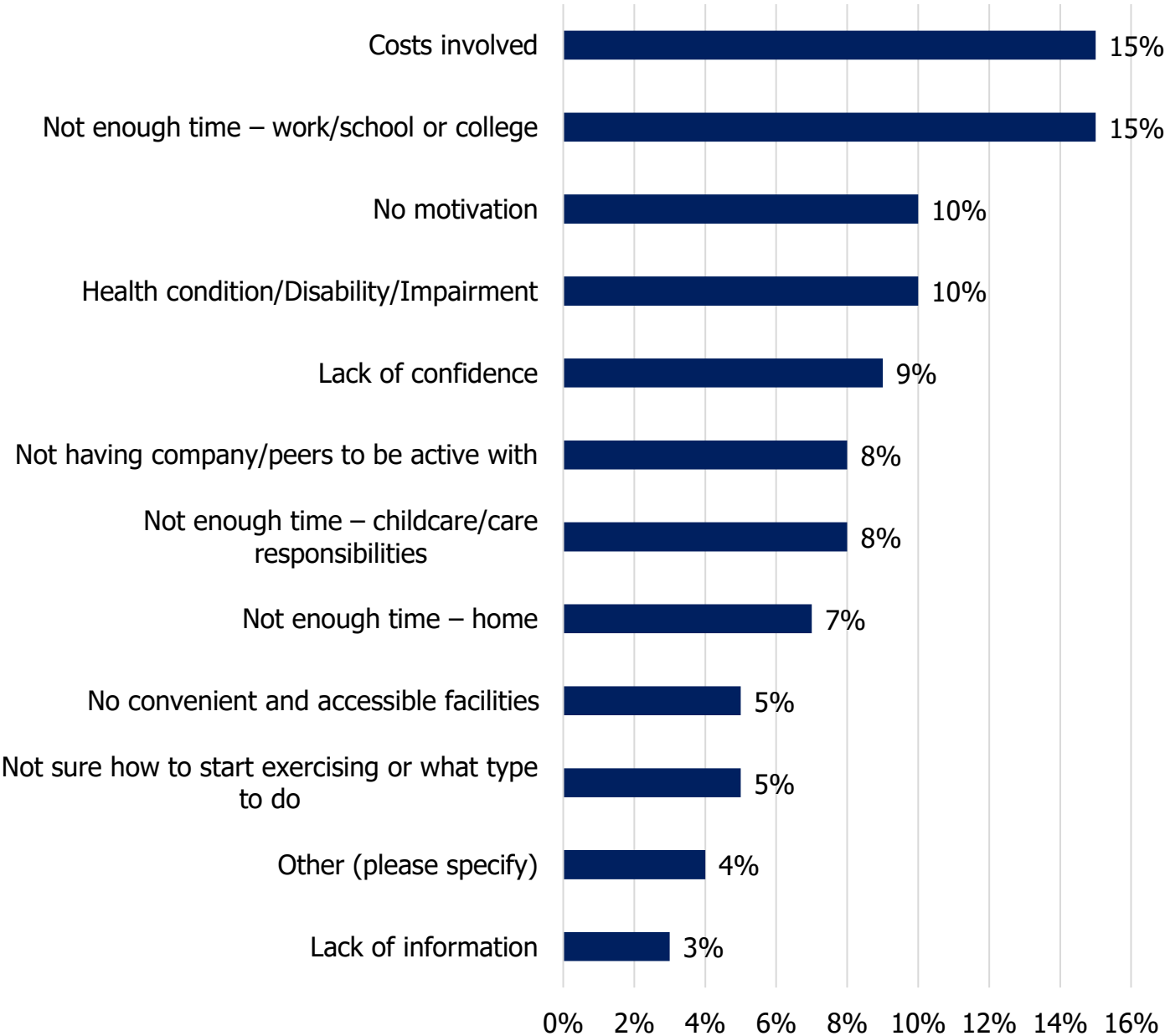
Cleaner spaces was the most encouraging factor to use parks or open spaces more

06 Further Analysis

Breakdown by those that are 'inactive'

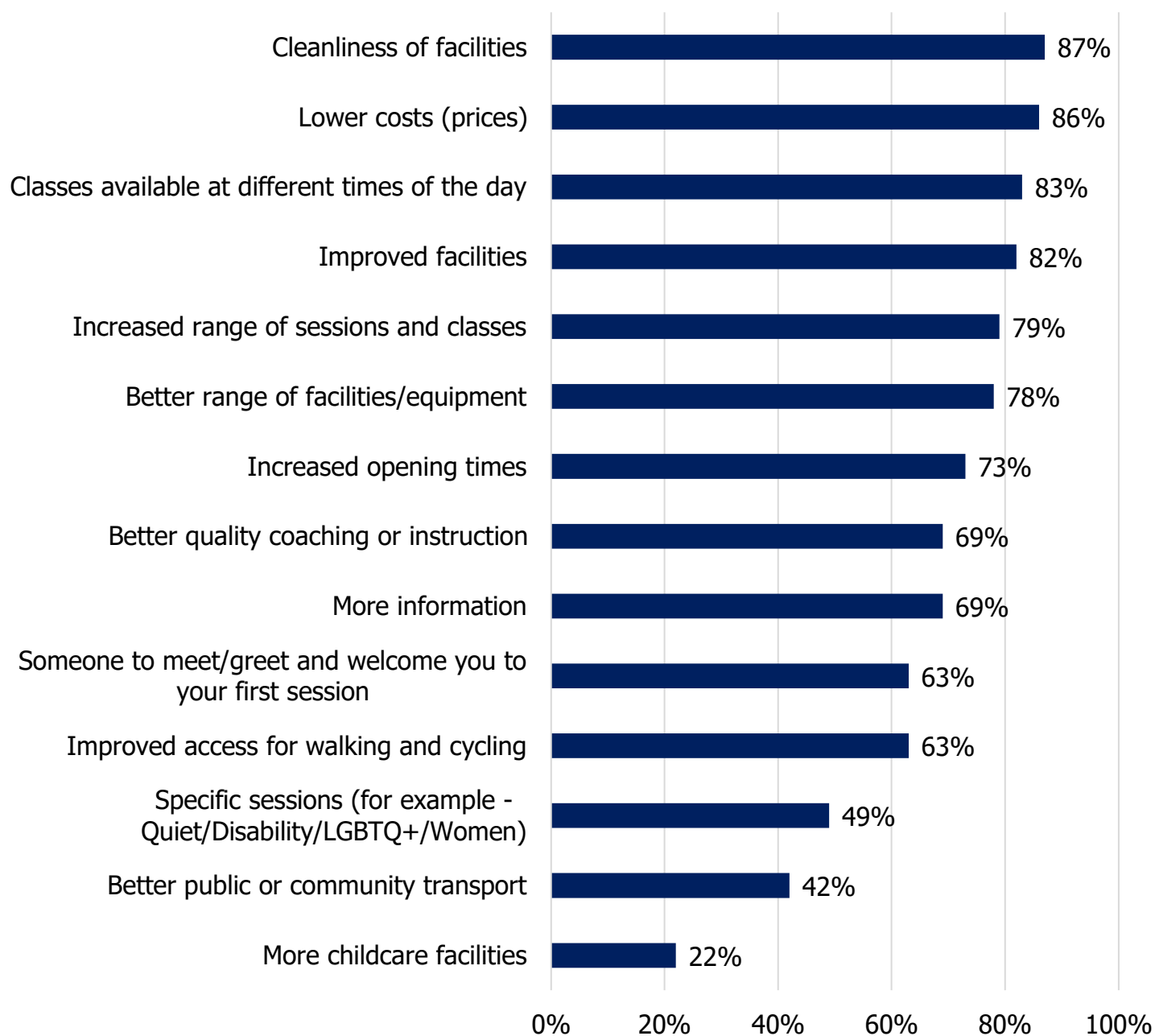
For those people who selected 'Not on my Radar', 'Thinking about it', 'Planning to do something soon' or 'Getting started' to the following question 'Which of the following best describes your current attitude towards being physically active?'
(Sample 219)

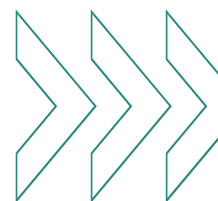
What are the main reasons that are stopping you from doing more? (Inactive)



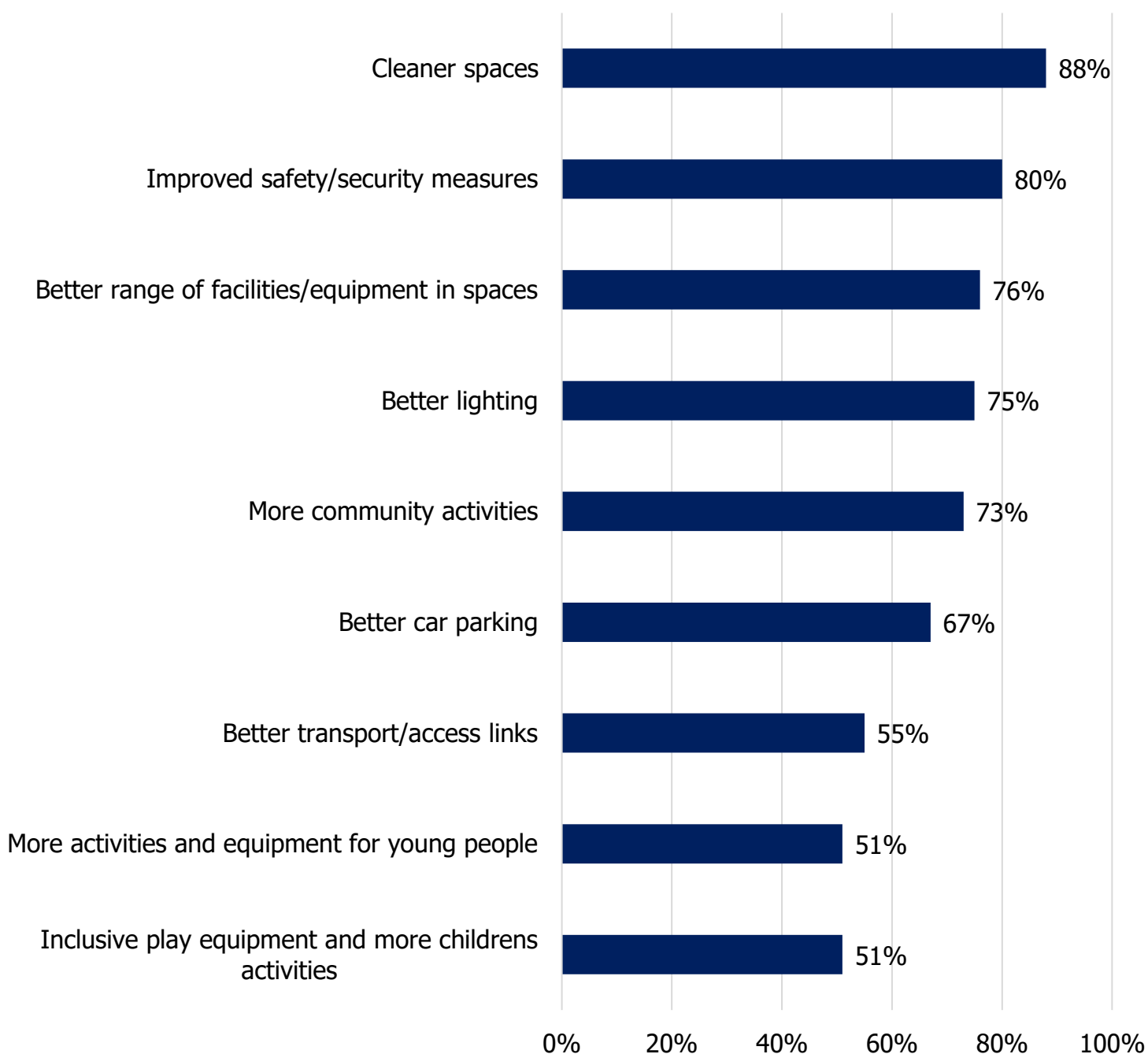


To what extent would the following encourage you to start doing more physical activity/exercise? (Encourage and Strongly encourage) (Inactive)





To what extent would the following encourage you to start using these parks or open spaces, or use them more? (Encourage and Strongly encourage) (Inactive)

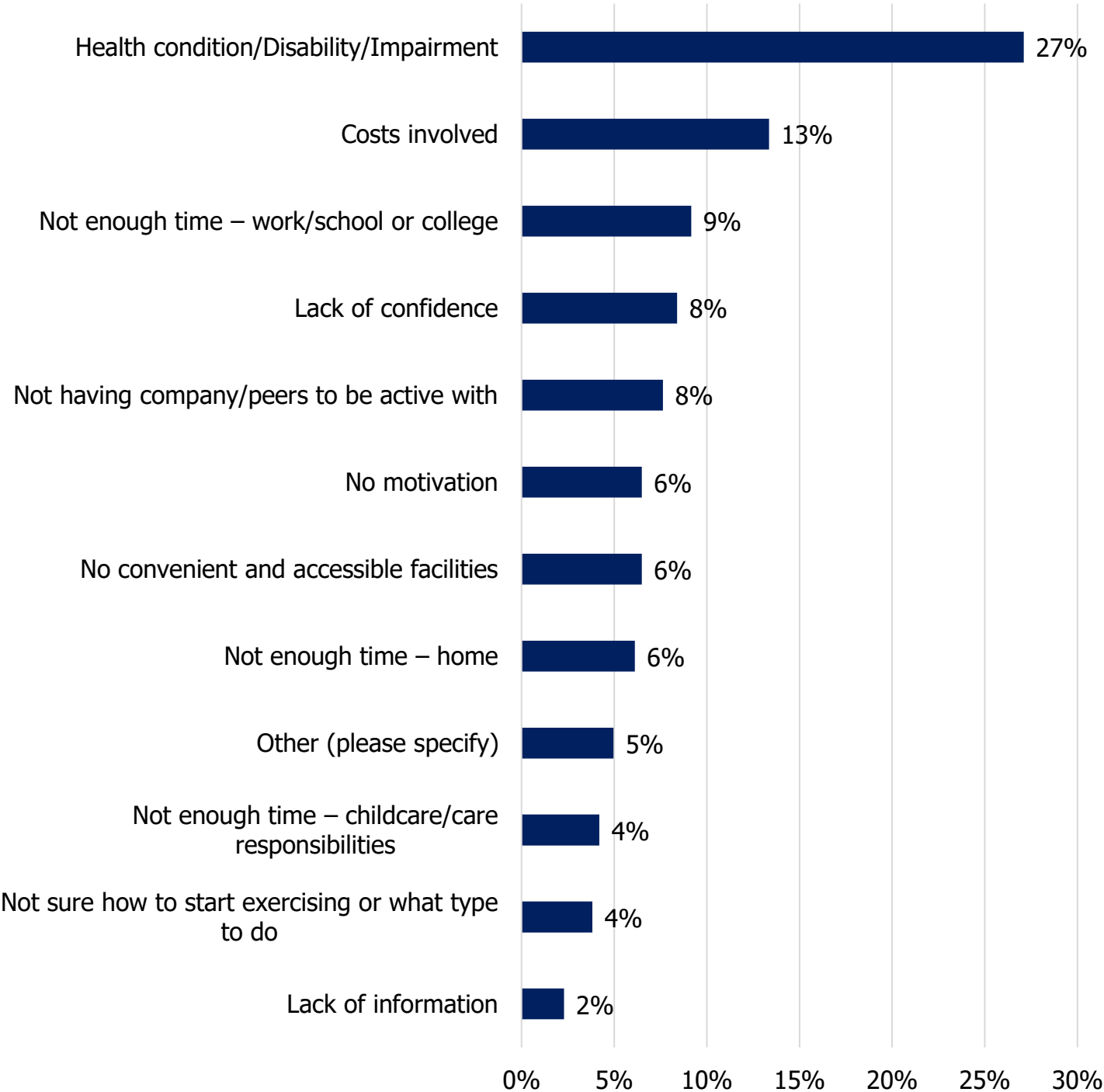


Breakdown by those who consider themselves to have a disability

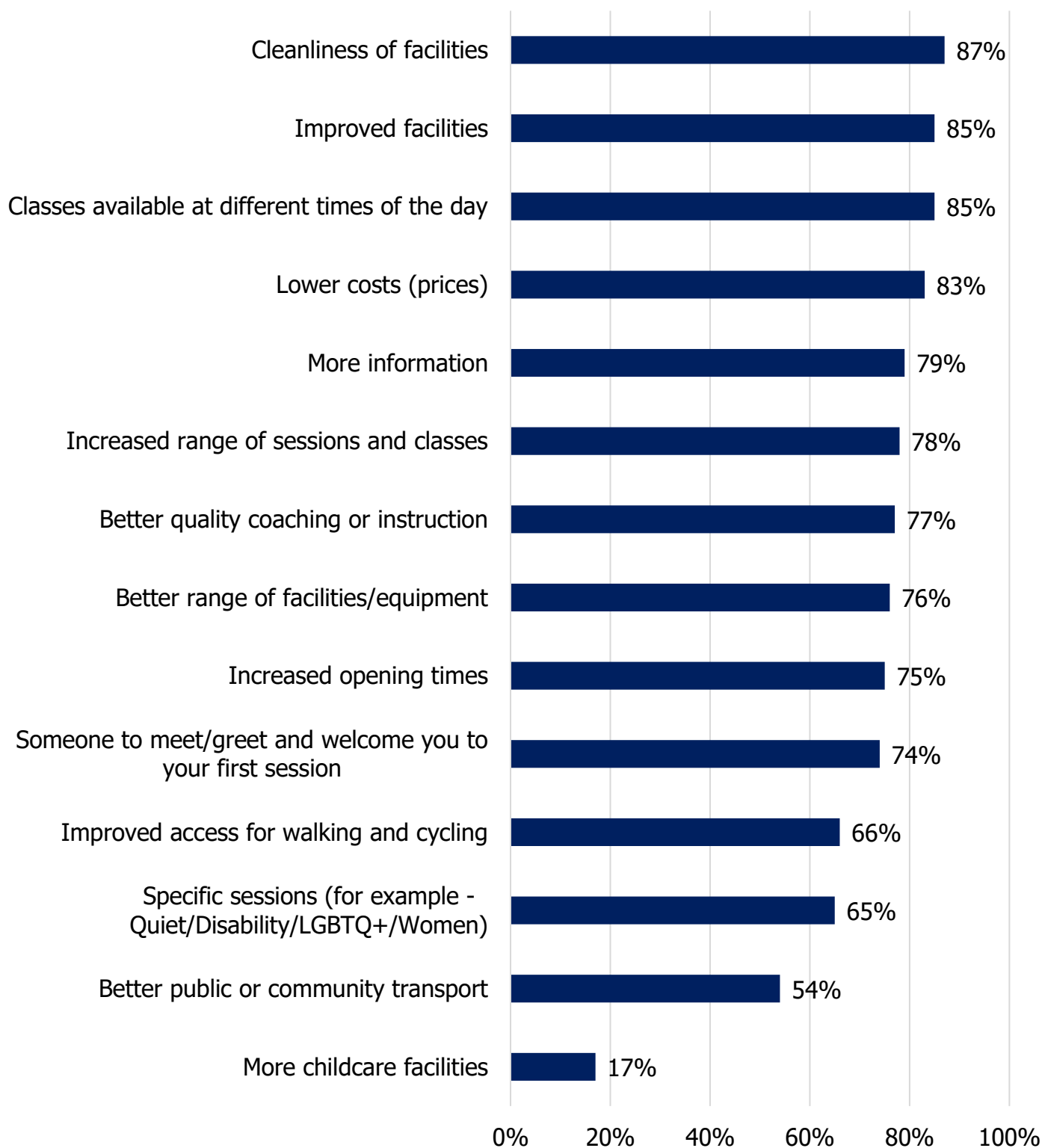
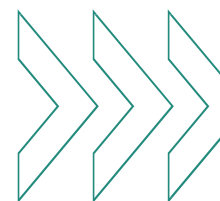
For those people who selected 'Yes' to the following question 'Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health condition or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months ?' (Sample 145)



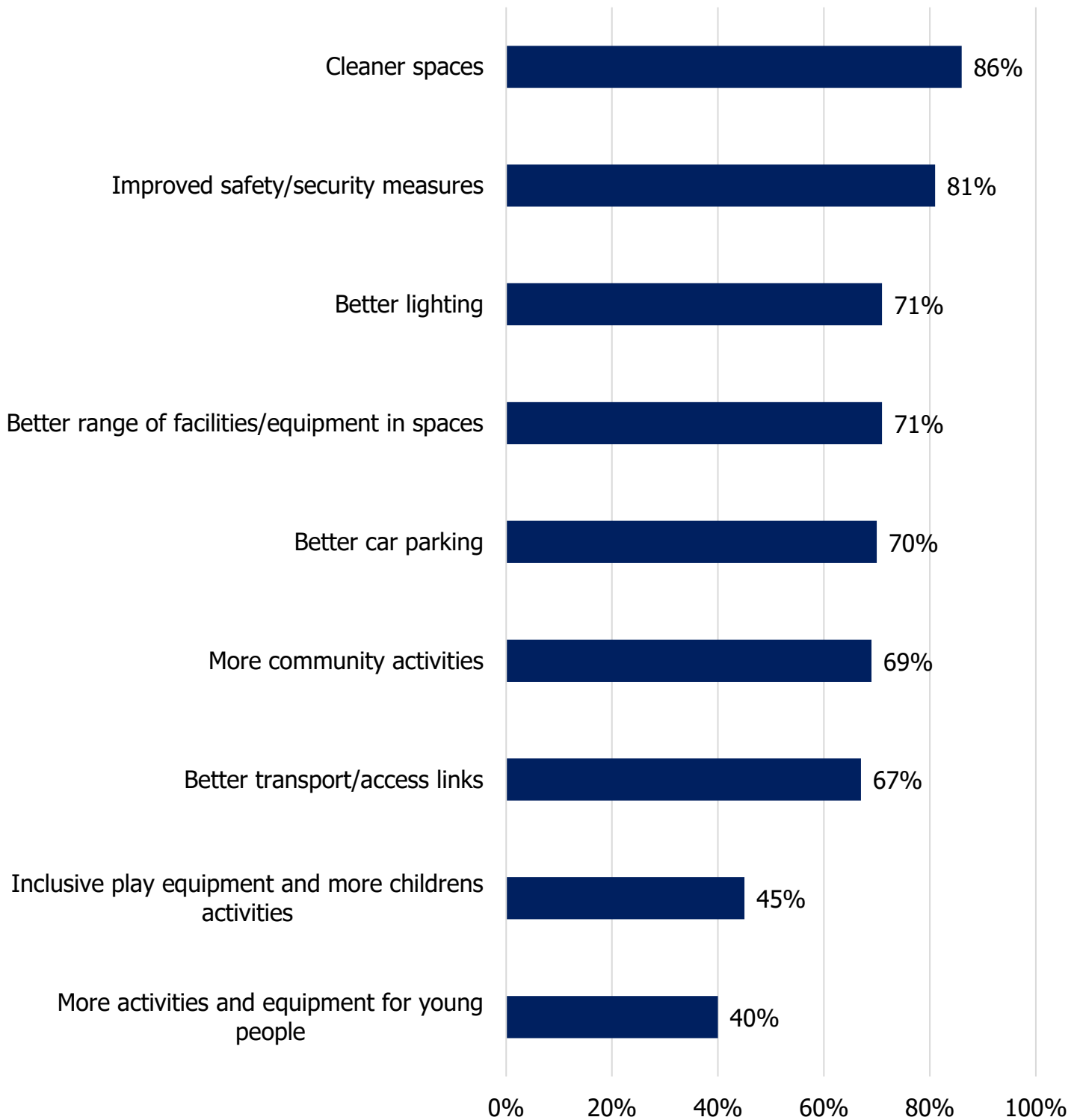
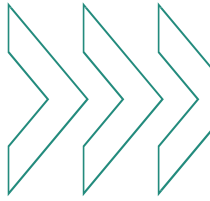
What are the main reasons that are stopping you from doing more? (Disability)



To what extent would the following encourage you to start doing more physical activity/exercise? (Disability)

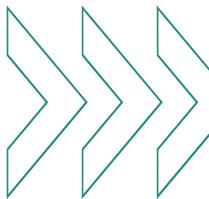


To what extent would the following encourage you to start using these parks or open spaces, or use them more? (Disability)

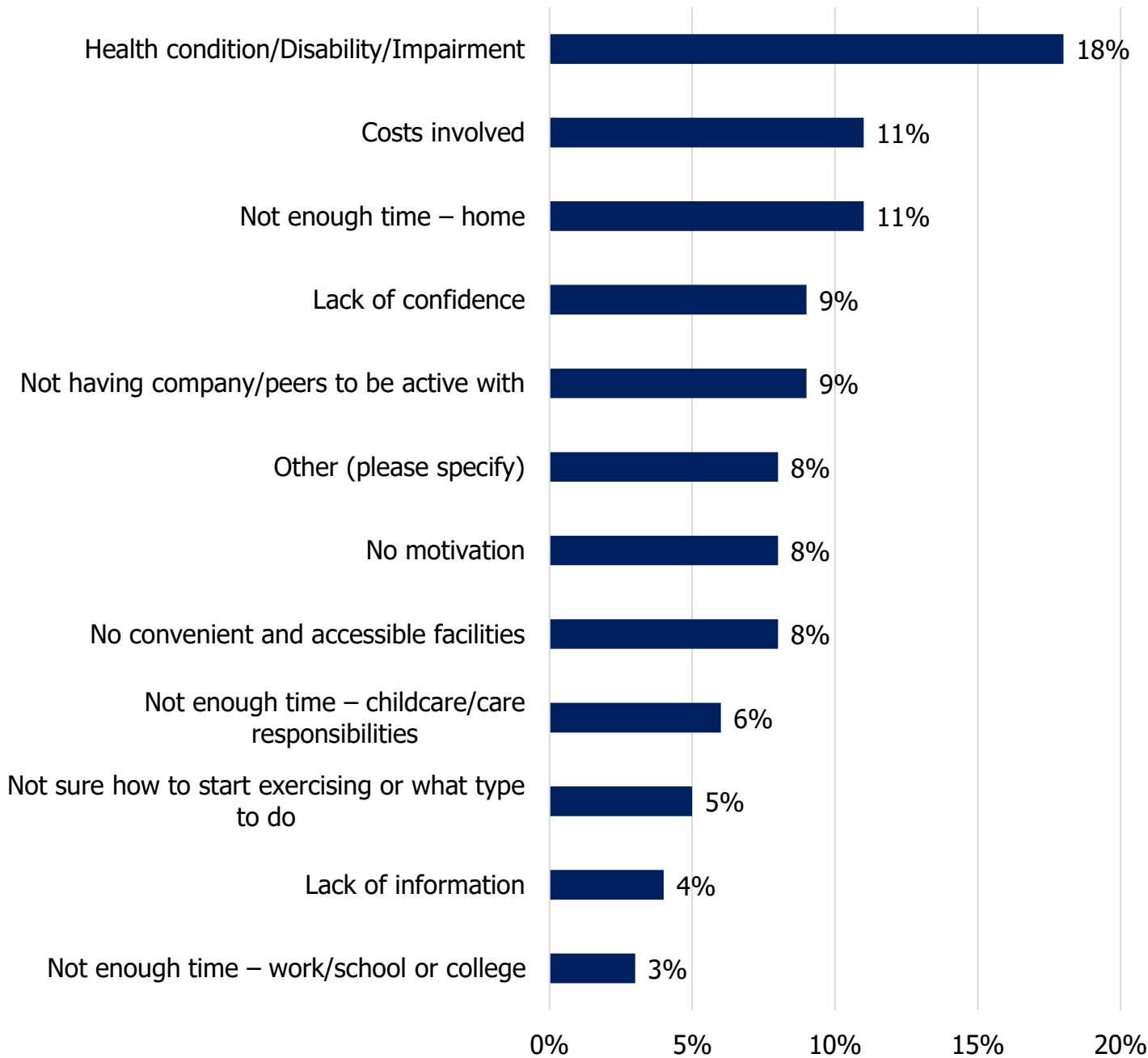


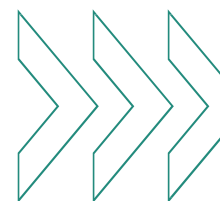
Breakdown by those aged 65+

(Sample 178)

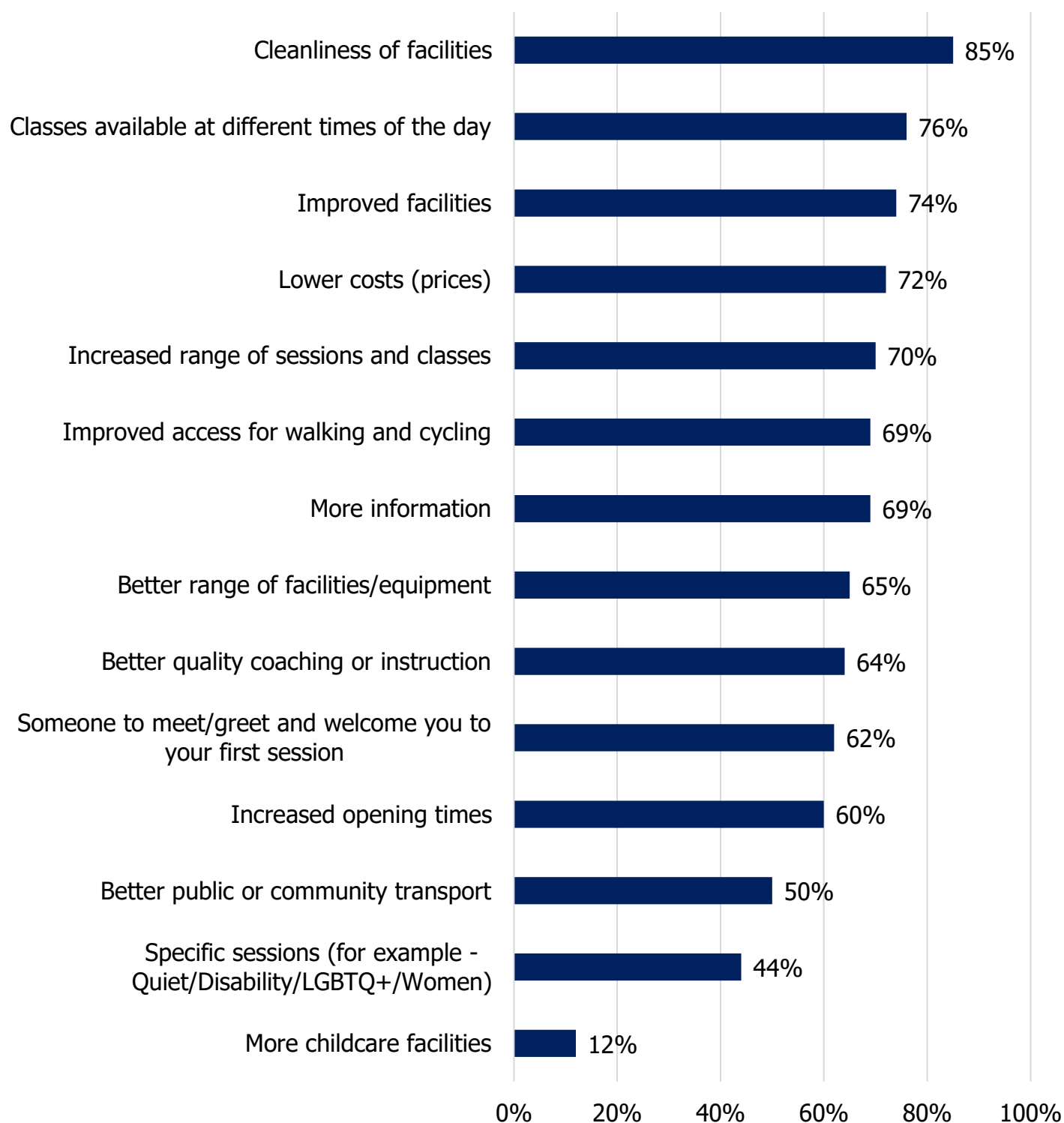


What are the main reasons that are stopping you from doing more? (65+)



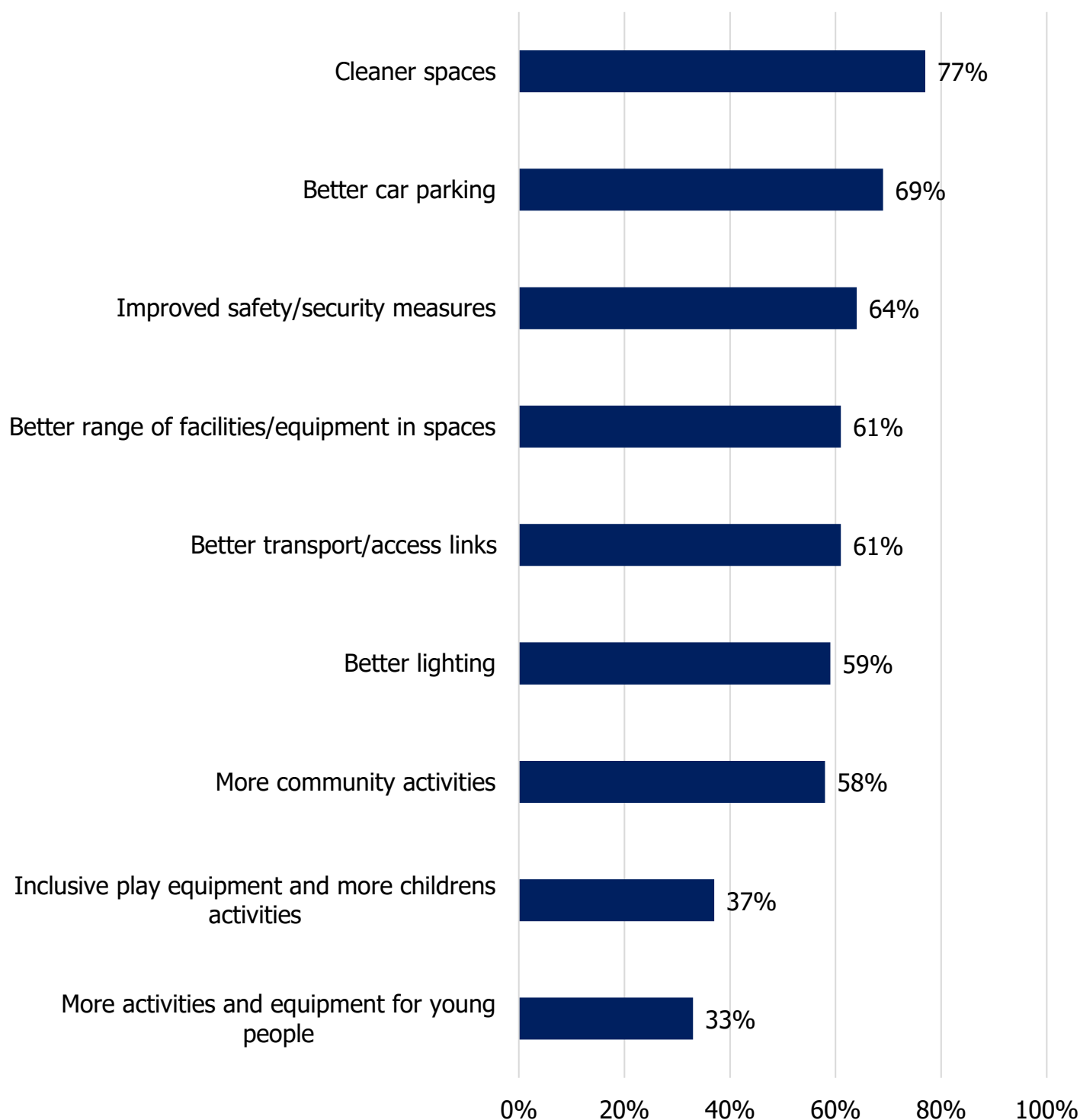


To what extent would the following encourage you to start doing more physical activity/exercise? (65+)



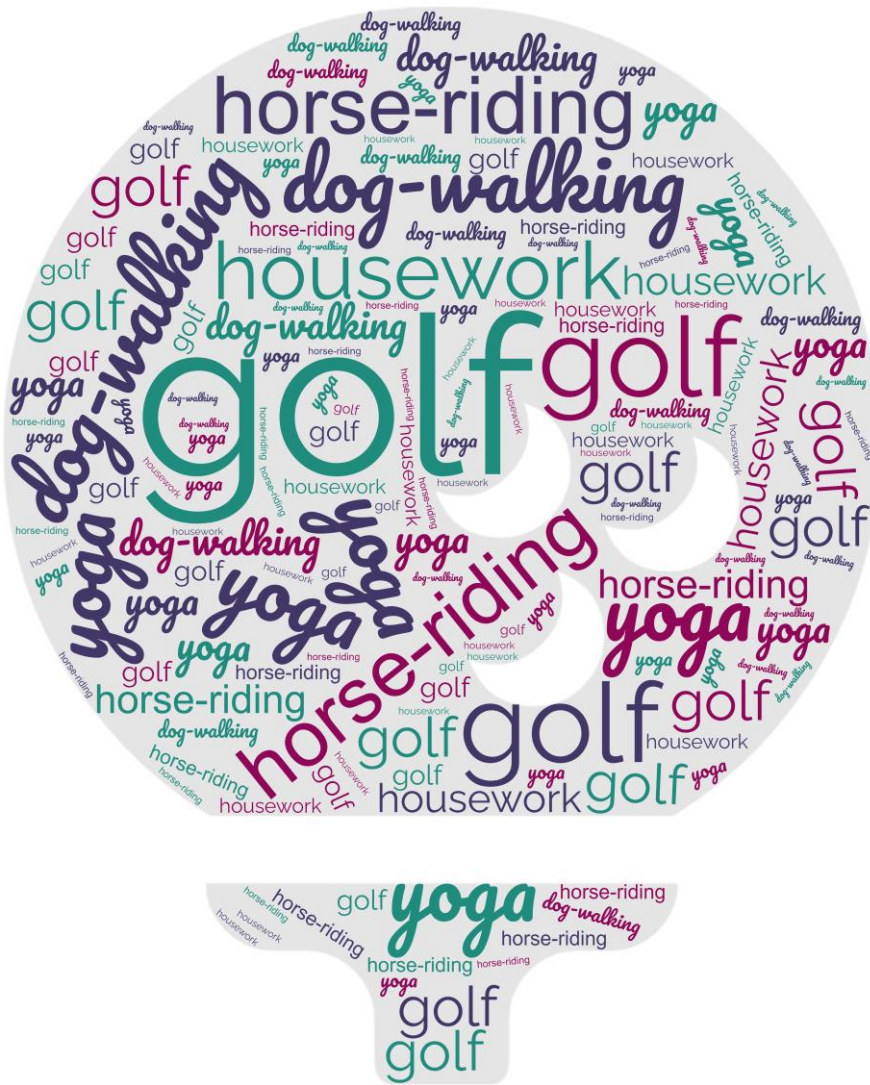
To what extent would the following encourage you to start using these parks or open spaces, or use them more?

(65+)



07 Appendix 1 - Open Responses

How do you undertake most of your physical activity? Other
(please specify)



Top 5 Trends:

Golf

Yoga

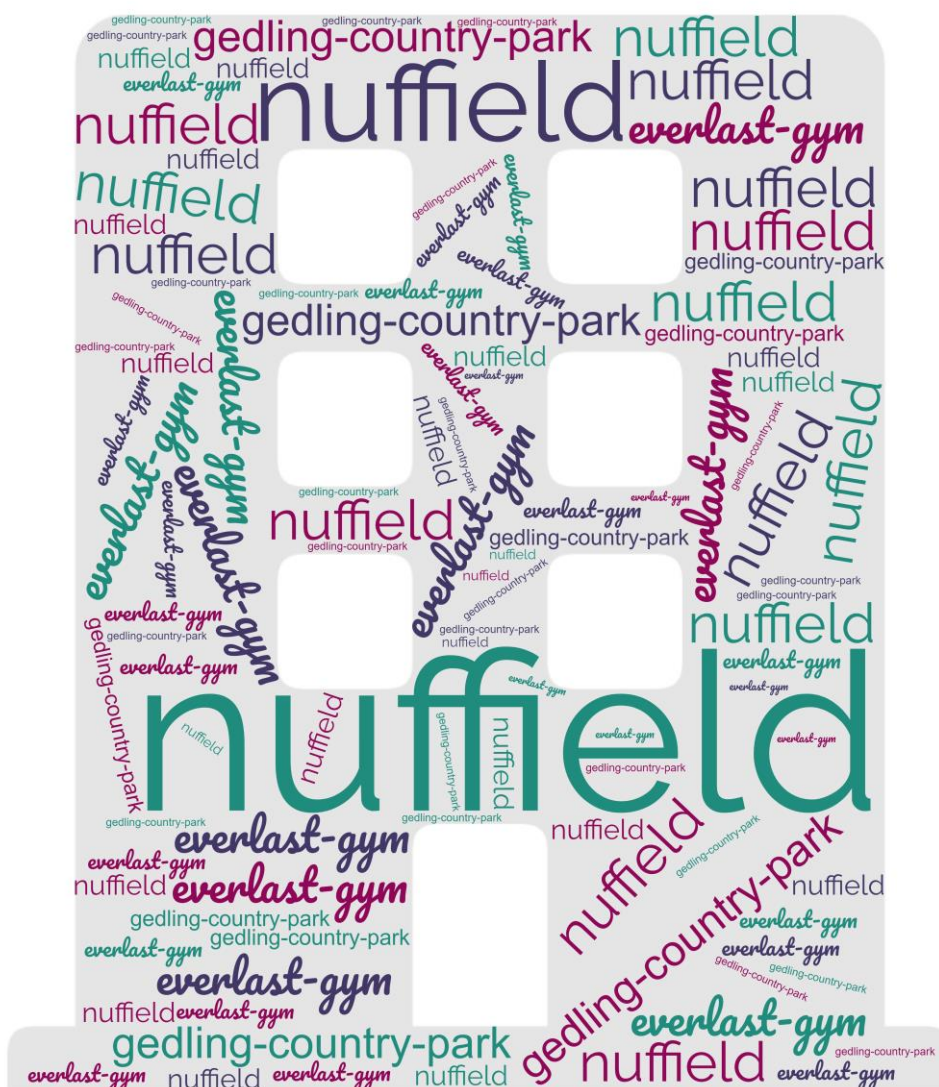
Horse riding

Housework

Dog walking

Open Responses

If you use a leisure centre, health club or other community space, then what facilities are you currently using? Other (please specify)



Top 3 Trends:

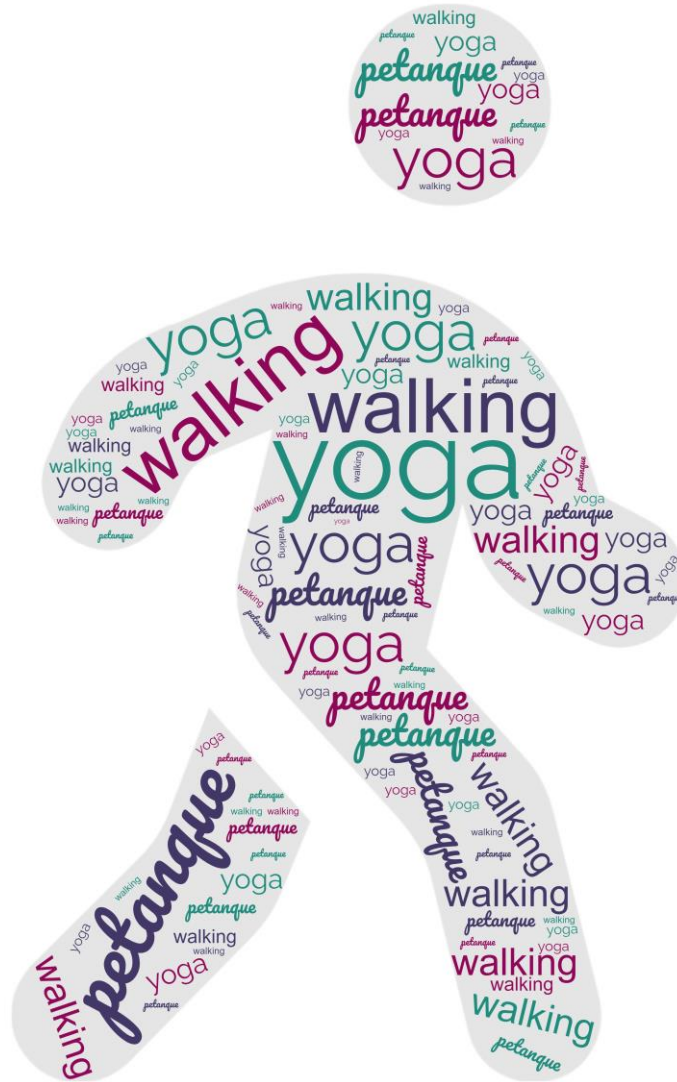
Nuffield

Gedling Country Park

Everlast Gym

Open Responses

(If you use any of the facilities in Q5) What activities do you participate in? Other (please specify)



Top 3 Trends:

Yoga

Walking

Petanque

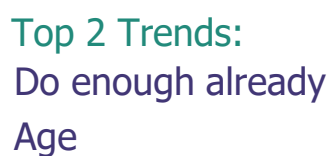
Open Responses

What are the main reasons that are stopping you from doing more? Other (please specify)



Top Trends:
Class Availability
Health issues
Weather

Why don't you want to do more exercise/activity? Other (please specify)



Open Responses

What was the main reason you do not use the leisure centres or wouldn't consider using them? Other (please specify)



Top 3 Trends:
Distance
Covid concerns
Lack of facilities

Open Responses

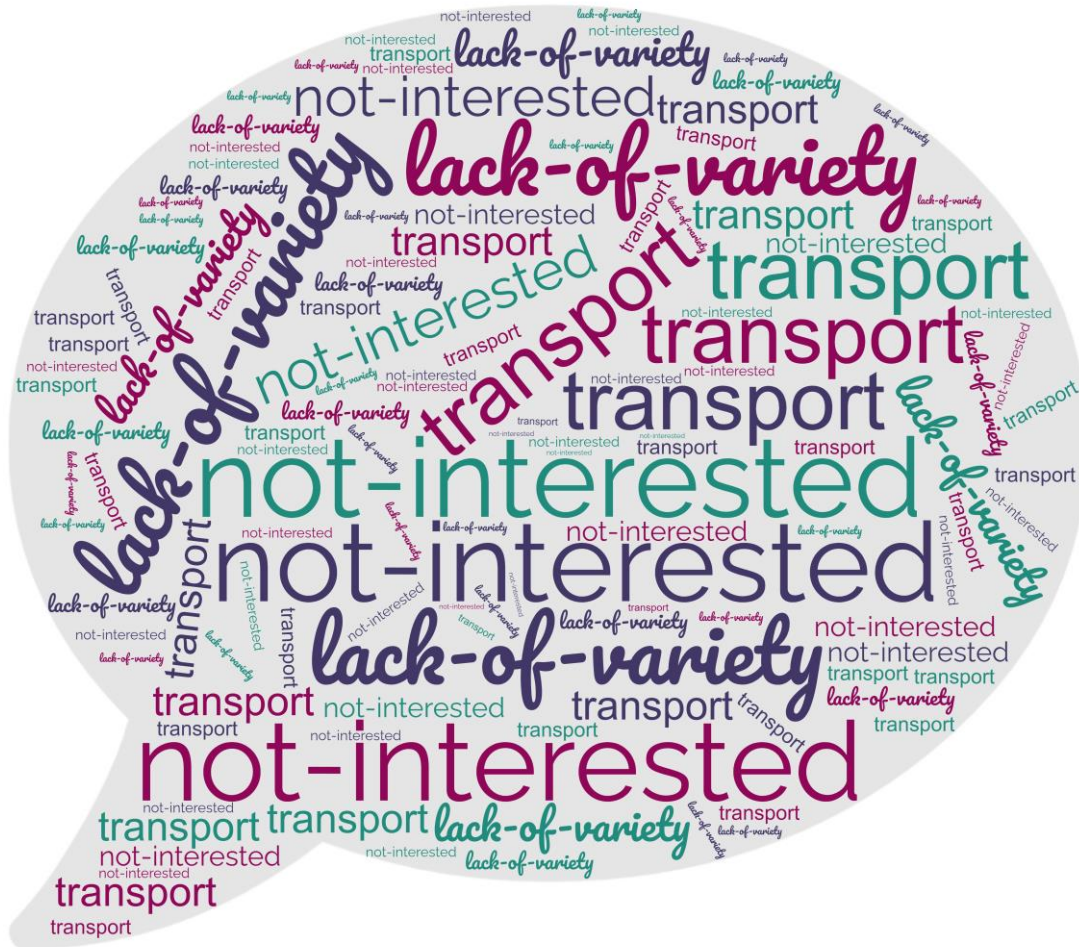
If you have visited Bonington Theatre and Cinema, what was it for: Other (please specify)



Top 3 Trends:
Live Screening
Special event
Work

Open Responses

If you do not use the theatre, what are the main reasons that are stopping you from using it? Other (please specify)

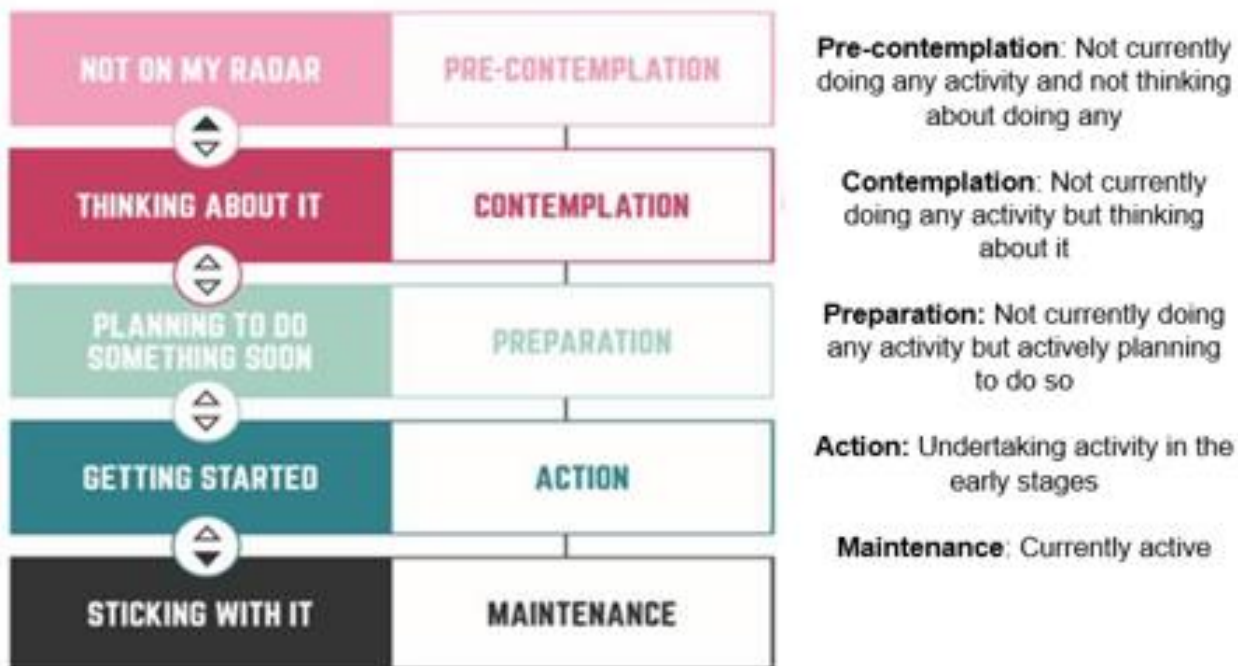


Top 3 Trends:
Not interested
Lack of variety
Transport

See all open text responses in the separate document

08 Appendix 2

Sport England Behavioural Change Model



There appear to be three key ingredients to creating behaviour change:

1. The person's capability to change
2. The person being given an opportunity to change
3. The person having the motivation to change

These play a factor in many of the behaviour change theories that have been developed.

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Gedling Borough Council

Focus Groups Report

January 2023



LEISURE-NET
SOLUTIONS LTD

Table of Contents

01	Project Background	p. 3
02	Methodology	p. 4
03	Executive Summary	p. 5
04	Focus Group – Key Findings	p. 6
05	Topics 1 to 4 – Focus Group Discussion	p. 8
06	Appendix: Locations and organisations hosting face to face consultation	p.13

Project Background

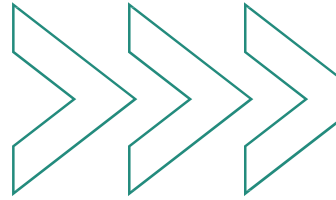
This report summarises the key findings of stakeholder engagement workshops undertaken for Gedling Borough Council on behalf of Max Associates.

Leisure-net Solutions, the industry leader for Customer Insight and Market Intelligence in the active leisure industry, is delighted to present this report of research.

The objective of these community focus groups was to generate a picture of local community need, barriers and motivations to physical activity and contribute to wider local strategic outcomes.

Understanding feelings community groups have towards physical activity, leisure, moving more, sport and wellbeing services, facilities and provision is an important part of establishing the tiers of governance and identifying where stakeholders can best contribute to developing a joint strategic approach.

Methodology



Please find below the methodology and participant details for the focus group workshops.

A face to face consultation was arranged via the client at five locations in January 2023.

There were a total of 43 individuals that gave a view or commented on the consultation.

Consultation groups were selected by the client and our facilitator was invited to join various sessions already attended by the target groups. Appointments were arranged and confirmed via email by Gedling Borough Council.

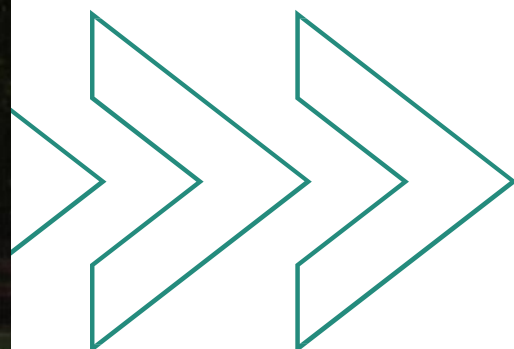
Please see the Appendix for the organisation detail and sessions held.

Executive Summary

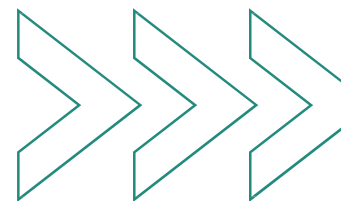
"We want to be healthier and fitter, we don't have the time, can something be added to the stuff we already do?"

All focus group participants consulted with understood the value of moving more and understood the benefits of doing more physical activity.

Many felt a gym and leisure centre were not for them, there was a perception that these spaces are for fit, beautiful people.



Consultation Key Findings



Please find below the key findings from each of the themes discussed in the groups.

How did physical activity make people feel:

95% of the focus groups said that moving more and doing physical activity made them feel better, happier and assisted them to be more engaged with others. The benefits to their friends and family were also clear, helping them lose weight, be healthier and take part in something as part of a team.

The young people (outside of the 'sporty' demographic) that took part were more likely to still see physical activity as something they had to do at school and did not enjoy.

Barriers to moving more:

The biggest barrier was the perception that you have to go to the gym to get fit/lose weight, but they felt, as a result of social media and advertising, that gyms are for fit and healthy people and focus group participants would be stared at.

Key Findings

Motivators:

A common statement shared at the focus groups was a desire to add activity to something they were already doing – attending a youth group, a parents stay and play class or a drop in centre to fix and learn to use my phone or laptop. Providing opportunities to take part in activity in local spaces, indoors and out, connected to something else they needed to do would encourage many across the age and gender demographics to move more.

Additional Facilities / Co-Location / Active-Environment:

One of the organised sessions was attended solely by parents and coaches from Mapperley Allstars, a football coaching academy wanting the support of the Authority for a permanent home. The difference this organization has made to many young people's lives, using Sport FOR Development was impressive.

In the main, participants wanted to make use of local, indoor and outdoor space, attending organized activity for the community in places they felt safe and connected to.

Please note that this report aims to summarise the main themes of the conversations which took place during focus group consultations, rather than set out individual comments.

Topic 1

What difference does physical activity/moving more make to your lives?

A number of participants want to do Slimming World, and therefore do more activity. Some of their friends and partners walk a lot which helps them feel better, especially after work as they like the fresh air. A number had done YouTube exercises during lockdown and a Fitbit challenge made them want to do more, as did CMO messages during Covid that made them feel healthier, more confident, less anxious and less stressed.

Some participants said that the chair based classes assisted with balance, reduced falls and that they had been recommended to come here to gain more stability and enjoy the company of others. Many found that locations like the Working Men's Club had other things to share – information, art groups, laptop and phone assistance, warm club, hearing aid support. Social isolation had been reduced, 'good exercise makes you feel happy, fitter, helps sleep, its good fun and lots of laughter'.



Topic 1

What difference does physical activity/moving more make to your lives?

Some of the day care centre participants take part every 2 years in Midland Games, joining day services across the County to do javelin, shot put, standing long jump, 100m and Boccia. All loved the competitive element, training for the event and winning medals.

Playing sport (football) had created new friendship groups and an ability to compete at an elite level. Girls wanting to start playing football were looking for fun and to learn something new. Learning how to win and lose well, be a team member, team work and improve resilience. Enhanced life skills without gender bias.

Walking football is supporting health conditions, increasing socializing and supporting retirement planning.

Getting fit, being outside, meeting new friends. There is a safe environment of adult conversation. 'I have made friends that parents would never have'. The mental health gains of moving more are huge.

Topic 2

What gets in the way of moving more or starting to move more – priorities/barriers?

In many cases, young children were a priority and this reduced the time available to be active. Many had no motivation and struggled to find the energy to do more. Many agreed with one participant who said 'my anxiety makes me want to sit on sofa and eat crap'. A few made comments on local gyms, such as 'I don't like to see through windows from the street, I need more support, everyone knows what to do and I don't, Tic Toc reels put me off, I don't want to be like that'.

A number of participants said public transport was limited and that there was nowhere to lock motorbikes and cycles. Access to leisure centre is very poor and roads and paths need maintenance.

Cost of taking part was raised on a few occasions – not a primary barrier for many.

Information on opportunities was felt to be limited.

Reduced swimming pool temperatures can have a big effect on less able customers who can not move as fast to stay warm.



Topic 3

What would encourage participants/family/friends to move more and get more physical activity?

Many felt that if they could exercise with their children/family it would make the most of the time they have available. Some felt that purchasing a Fitbit would help them to see what they are doing, and then use it for calorie intake, manage weight, and to track extra activity.

Gyms need to advertise using normal looking people, offer slower pace classes, with simple use instructions for equipment. Many want to take part with friends, felt they needed a buddy to encourage them to attend.

Make activity more interesting, exciting, adventurous and different.

Discounts that are available to carers may assist more to attend.

In the main, participants want something that is local, added to things they already have to or want to do and that they can do with friends.



Topic 4

What spaces/facilities/engagement activity is missing from current offer?

Creches and childcare make a real difference, soft play, tag active, kids play, parents getting involved in activity with their children.

A number of young people requested a local ice arena, or discount at Nottingham ice arena and Parkour, outdoor woodcraft, obstacle course and airsoft games were all mentioned. Many would like to try basketball, have more outdoor courts and more youth clubs, where they can stay warm with friends. The portable climbing wall could be made more use of. The opportunity for equipment hire or stuff/kit that could be shared across a number of locations.

Repair and replace rather than provide new, such as basketball nets, was raised by a few young people.

Outdoor gyms and signed walking routes with distances.

Its not about a big shining leisure centre, make more use of community spaces with engagement and instructors to deliver. Could provide a central hub to deliver library, health, activity and support with quality changing places. More inclusive events with other day centre users.

Lots of opportunity for walking sports. Mapperley Allstars are working on a clubhouse and football hub that would offer additional changing and toilet facilities and shelter from the rain. It will have the ability to deliver HAF, a small gym, so parents can exercise while kids are playing, create a location that is community based and local activity for local people.

Appendix 1

Please find below the participant details for the focus group workshops, conducted by Leisure-net Solutions Director, David Monkhouse.

Focus Group	Monday 16 th January	Notes
Community Falls Prevention Class 12 participants	11:30-12:30	<p>Venue: The Core Centre, Calverton Working Men's Club, Collyer Road, Calverton NG14 6JX</p> <p>Older residents, some with mobility issues and health conditions and history of loneliness</p> <p>Group contact: Sara Davies, 07985 133966, sara@theactivehealthcoach.co.uk</p>
Ley Day Centre for Adults with Learning Disability 7 participants	Between 14:00-15:30 confirmed	<p>Venue: A local Day Centre Netherfield</p> <p>Group contact: konrad.bakalarczyk@nottsc.gov.uk</p>
Mapperley All Stars Coaching 7 participants	18:00-19:00	<p>Venue: Chappell Room, Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold, Nottingham, NG5 6LU</p> <p>Participants in community activity programmes run by Mapperley All Stars CIC and Mapperley All Stars FC</p> <p>Group contact: Nathan Kenny, Mapperley All Stars Coaching, mascoaching@outlook.com</p>

Appendix 1

Focus Group	Friday 27 th January	Notes
St. George's Centre Stay and Plan Young Mums 11 participants	11:30-1230 confirmed	<p>Venue: St. George's Centre, 91 Victoria Road, Netherfield, Nottingham, NG4 2NN</p> <p>Stay and Play group with Young Mum's in one of our most deprived communities. Checking locally how this would work, i.e. group chat.</p> <p>Group contact: Tina Simpson, St. George's Manager, tinahsimpson@tiscali.co.uk</p>
Redhill Young People's Centre 13 participants	18:30-19:30	<p>Venue: Redhill Young People's Centre, Redhill Road, Redhill, NG5 8GX</p> <p>The Youth Centre opens at 18:30, so start time has some flexibility. The lead youth worker would be keen to know how the focus group will be run to inform set up and encourage participation.</p> <p>Group contact: Cathryn Reade, cathryn.reade@nottsc.gov.uk, 07950 697252</p>
Business Forum Was not arranged	Was not confirmed	<p>To be confirmed</p> <p>Combination of retailers and developers.</p>

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

SEPTEMBER 2023

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd
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MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

ABBREVIATIONS

3G	Third Generation (artificial turf)
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
ANOG	Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance
BE	Bowls England
BC	Bowls Club
CC	Cricket Club
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football Club
FF	Football Foundation
FIT	Fields in Trust
GBC	Gedling Borough Council
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GMA	Grounds Management Association
HC	Hockey Club
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
NGB	National Governing Body
NCCB	Nottinghamshire County Cricket Board
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PC	Pétanque Club
PPOSS	Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sports Strategy
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RFC	Rugby Football Club
TC	Tennis Club
U	Under
WR	World Rugby

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sport Strategy (PPOSS) for Gedling Borough Council. Building upon the preceding updated Assessment Report, it provides a clear, strategic framework in relation to the provision of playing pitch and outdoor sport facilities across the local authority. It delivers:

- ✦ A vision for the future protection, improvement and development of provision.
- ✦ A series of sport-by-sport recommendations and scenarios.
- ✦ A series of strategic recommendations.
- ✦ A prioritised area-by-area and site-by-site action plan to prioritise and address key issues.

The Strategy is delivered in accordance with Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Guidance (for playing pitch sports) and Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (for "non-pitch" sports). Sport England's PPS Guidance details a stepped approach, separated into five distinct sections:

- ✦ Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach.
- ✦ Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision.
- ✦ Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views.
- ✦ Stage D: Develop the Strategy.
- ✦ Stage E: Deliver the Strategy and keep it robust and up to date.

This report represents Stage D of the process, with stages A-C covered in the preceding Assessment Report and Stage E ongoing once the study is complete.

Sport England's 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide' (ANOG) has a similar staged approach, as follows:

- ✦ Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach.
- ✦ Stage B: Gather information on supply and demand.
- ✦ Stage C: Assessment – bringing the information together.
- ✦ Application: Application of an assessment.

Where not already implemented, the recommendations that come out of this strategy should be translated into local planning policy so that there is a mechanism in place to protect existing provision and to secure investment where the opportunity arises. The lifespan of a PPOSS is considered to be three years, although this can be increased if it is regularly kept up to date.

Agreed scope

The following types of outdoor sports facilities are covered by the PPOSS:

- ✦ Football
- ✦ Third generation turf (3G) pitches
- ✦ Cricket
- ✦ Bowls
- ✦ Rugby union
- ✦ Athletics
- ✦ Tennis
- ✦ Golf
- ✦ Hockey suitable artificial grass pitches (AGPs)
- ✦ Multi-use games areas (MUGAs)

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

Other pitch sports are also included where a presence has been identified within the Borough (i.e., pétanque and softball). Where no activity has been identified, sports are not included, although that is not to say that they are not played informally.

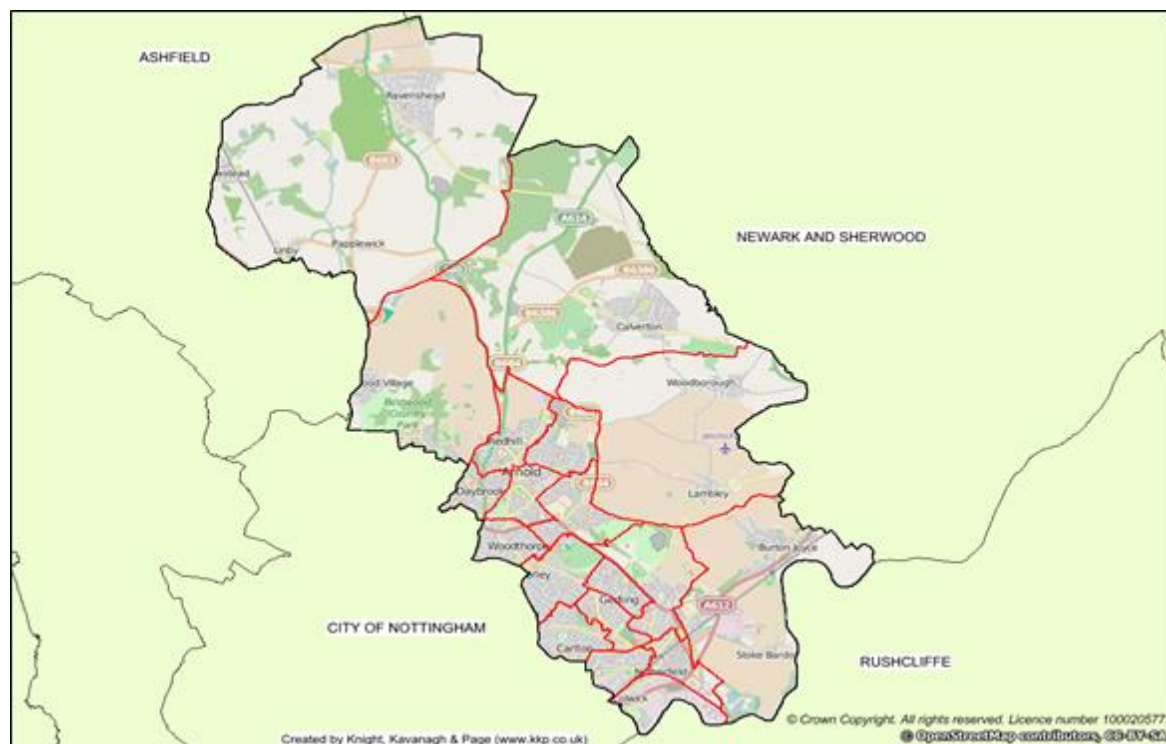
Study area

The Borough covers the north-eastern suburbs of Greater Nottingham including Arnold, Carlton and part of Mapperley and then covers the area north and east of Nottingham into the rural villages including Burton Joyce, Calverton, Newstead, Ravenshead and Woodborough.

The Borough is one of contrasts and the area is split into an urban commuter base and rural farmland. It includes the following parish councils: Bestwood Village, Burton Joyce, Calverton, Colwick, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Papplewick, Ravenshead, St Albans, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough.

Due to its geographical size, and in line with the previous study, the supply and demand analysis is carried out on a Borough-wide level rather than being broken down by smaller sub regions.

Figure 1.1 Map of Gedling



In addition, cross-boundary aspects are also recognised in regard to neighbouring local authorities including Ashfield, Newark & Sherwood, City of Nottingham and Rushcliffe. This includes reference to imported and exported demand into and from Gedling as well as key sites and developments that sit close to boundary lines.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

1.1: Headline findings

The table below highlights the quantitative shortfalls for each included pitch sport within the PPOSS, as identified in the preceding Assessment Report. For qualitative findings and site-specific findings, please see Part 3: Sport Specific Recommendations and Scenarios, and Part 5: Action Plan.

Natural turf pitches have a limit of how much play they can accommodate over a certain period of time before their quality, and in turn their use, is adversely affected. As the main usage of pitches is for matches, it is appropriate for the comparable unit to be match equivalent sessions. The table below therefore uses this for football, rugby union and cricket, converting both the amount of play a site can accommodate (its carrying capacity) and how much play takes place (its current use) into the same unit of demand to enable an analysis to be undertaken.

Based on how the sports tend to be played, the match equivalent session unit for football and rugby union pitches relates to a typical week within the season for each sport, whereas for cricket, the number of match equivalent sessions is over the course of a season. This is because how much play a cricket pitch can accommodate is primarily determined by the number and quality of wickets on a square, with only one match generally played per pitch per day and with the wickets rotated throughout a season to reduce wear and to allow for repair. Each wicket is therefore able to accommodate a certain amount of play per season as opposed to a week.

For artificial surfaces, the carrying capacity of the provision is much higher, meaning how much play can be accommodated is primarily determined by availability, rather than how usage adversely affects quality, as is the case with grass pitches. Therefore, the total number of pitches required is instead used to form an analysis. This is pertinent to football 3G pitches and hockey AGPs (sand/water based pitches).

Table 1.1: Quantitative headline findings (pitch sports)

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Supply/demand balance (match equivalent sessions)	Future supply/demand balance (match equivalent sessions)
Football – grass pitches			
Gedling	Adult	3.5	5.5
	Youth 11v11	2	3.5
	Youth 9v9	0	3
	Mini 7v7	2	0.5
	Mini 5v5	1	1
Football – 3G pitches			
Gedling	Full size	0.5	0.25
Rugby union			
Gedling	Senior	11	13
Hockey			
Gedling	Full size	0	0
Cricket			
Gedling	Senior	38	68

For non-pitch sports, quantitative shortfalls can be more difficult to determine, with capacity guidance differing and with focus often also incorporating formal activity. The current and future picture for each sport is therefore instead summarised in the table overleaf.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

Table 1.2: Quantitative headline findings (non-pitch sports)

Sport	Headline findings
Bowls	Club demand is currently operating below capacity; when accounting for future demand, such spare capacity diminishes slightly although an overall surplus remains.
Tennis	Club demand is being adequately met; however, there is a requirement to focus on informal activity at non-club courts and improving the recreational tennis offer (e.g., at local authority sites and schools).
Golf	Supply is adequate to meet demand.
Athletics	Supply is adequate to meet demand.
MUGAs	Supply is adequate to meet demand.
Other sports (Pétanque & Softball)	Supply is adequate to meet demand.

Conclusions

The existing position for all sports is either that demand is being met or that there is a shortfall, whereas the future position shows the exacerbation of current shortfalls and the creation of additional shortfalls for some pitch/facility types and in some areas where demand is currently being met.

Where demand is being met or where spare capacity exists, this does not equate to a surplus of provision, with any spare capacity instead considered to be a solution to overcoming other shortfalls. As such, there is a clear need to protect all existing playing pitch and outdoor sport provision until all demand is met, or there is a requirement to replace provision to an equal or better quantity and quality before it is lost, in line with national planning policy.

Notwithstanding the above, the current and future shortfalls identified can in most instances be met by better utilising existing provision, such as through improving quality, installing additional sports lighting, improving ancillary facilities and enabling access to existing unused sites, such as schools. However, there is also a requirement for new provision in relation to rugby union pitches and cricket squares at some club sites.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

PART 2: VISION AND AIMS

The vision for the PPOSS provides a clear focus with desired outcomes for the study. It seeks to support the Gedling Borough Council (GBC) and its partners to:

“Ensure that Gedling Borough Council has a robust future proof evidence base to ensure the appropriate provision of community facilities for active sport providing exercise opportunity for all.”

The following overarching aims are based on the three Sport England themes (see Figure 2.1 below). It is recommended that they are adopted by GBC and its partners to enable it to achieve the overall vision of the PPOSS and Sport England planning objectives. Strategy delivery is the responsibility of, and relies upon, all relevant stakeholders.

AIM 1

To **protect** the existing supply of outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs.

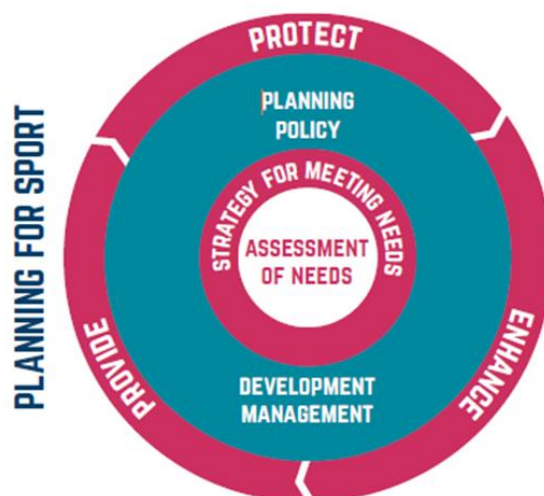
AIM 2

To **enhance** outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites.

AIM 3

To **provide** new outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.

Figure 2.1: Sport England themes



Source: Sport England, Planning for Sport Guidance (2019)

PART 3: SPORT SPECIFIC ISSUES SCENARIOS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this section, in order to help develop recommendations and actions for each sport, and to understand their potential impact, a number of relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues identified in the preceding Assessment Report for each sport. This then informs the sport specific recommendations.

For site-specific and more localised recommendations, please refer to the Action Plan in Part 5 of the report.

3.1: Football – grass pitches

Supply and demand summary

- ◀ In total, 28 pitches display some level of actual spare capacity across 12 sites, equating to 19 match equivalent sessions.
- ◀ 15 pitches across six sites are overplayed by a combined total of 17.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ Overall, it is determined that there is currently a shortfall of adult pitches and spare capacity on youth 11v11, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches, whilst youth 9v9 pitches are currently at capacity.
- ◀ After factoring in exported and future demand, a shortfall is created on youth 11v11, youth 9v9, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches and worsens on adult pitches.

Supply summary

- ◀ The audit identifies a total of 106 football pitches across 47 sites in Gedling. Of these, 87 pitches are available at some level for community use (although not necessarily used) across 31 sites.
- ◀ Of the community available pitches, the largest number of pitches are adult (33%), followed by youth 11v11 (24%). The remaining pitch types, such as youth 9v9, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5, offers a total of 43% of the Borough's pitches.
- ◀ Overall, since the 2016 PPS study, the total number of pitches has decreased by eight (7%), whilst the number of community available pitches has decreased by 19 (18%).
- ◀ Overall, there are 12 disused football pitches identified across four sites in Gedling. This breaks down as five youth 11v11, one youth 9v9, three mini 7v7 and three mini 5v5 pitches.
- ◀ Gedling Southbank FC reports plans to take ownership of the disused pitches at Richard Herrod Centre, adjacent to Carlton Football Centre. Mapperley All Stars FC has been liaising with the GBC for the replacement of the condemned changing room facility at Lambley Lane. Phoenix Topspots FC reports a need for additional storage at Carlton Hill Recreation Ground yet have not secured funding yet for this development.
- ◀ Most pitches are assessed as standard quality, with 44 being rated as such. Of the remaining pitches, 22 community available pitches assessed as good quality and 21 are assessed as poor.

Demand summary

- ◀ A total of 276 teams across 44 clubs are identified as playing regular, competitive matches on football pitches within Gedling.
- ◀ This consists of 40 senior men's, three senior women's, 125 youth boys', 29 youth girls' and 79 mini soccer teams (including any designated girls only mini teams).
- ◀ Since the previous PPS in 2016, the total number of teams in Gedling has increased from 239 teams to 276 teams in 2023 (13% increase).
- ◀ There is no exported demand outside of Gedling to fulfil clubs' match demand. There is also no known imported demand into the Borough.
- ◀ 63% of clubs indicate that they could field more teams if they had access to more pitches, which represents high levels of latent demand and suggests existing capacity issues.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

- Team generation rates predict an increase amounting four adult, 11 youth 11v11, six youth 9v9, five mini 7v7 and four mini 5v5 teams, whilst eight clubs have aspirations to grow by a total of 35 teams.

Scenarios

Improving pitch quality

In total, there are 15 pitches in Gedling across six sites that are overplayed by a combined total of 18.5 match equivalent sessions. Improving quality of such provision will increase capacity across the sites and as a consequence of a reduction in current shortfalls across the Borough.

To illustrate the above, Table 3.1 highlights that the large majority of existing overplay would be alleviated if quality improved to good at each site. As a reminder, the capacity rating for each type and quality rating is:

Adult pitches		Youth pitches		Mini pitches	
Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week
Good	3	Good	4	Good	6
Standard	2	Standard	2	Standard	4
Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	2

Table 3.1: Overplay if all pitches were good quality

Site ID	Site name	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Current quality	Current capacity rating	Capacity rating if good quality ¹
8	Bestwood Miners Welfare Sports Ground	Youth (9v9)	1	Poor	0.5	2.5
		Adult	1	Poor	1	1
11	Breck Hill Recreation Ground	Youth (9v9)	1	Standard	1.5	0.5
17	Calverton Miners Welfare Trust	Mini (7v7)	2	Poor	3.5	4.5
		Adult	3	Poor	6	0
		Adult	1	Standard	2.5	1.5
30	Goosedale Sports Club	Youth (11v11)	2	Standard	0.5	3.5
52	Ravenshead Leisure Centre	Youth (11v11)	1	Standard	1	1
		Adult	1	Standard	0.5	0.5
56	Riverside Ground	Adult	2	Standard	0.5	1.5

As seen, the majority of overplayed pitches could accommodate demand if quality was improved. The only exception to this is at Calverton Miners Welfare Trust, where pitches would still yield overplay even if quality was improved to good. Some play at this site should therefore be transferred to sites with spare capacity, to an existing or additional 3G pitch.

Across Gedling, reducing overplay through quality improvements would alleviate adult pitch shortfalls and spare capacity would be produced, whilst additional spare capacity would be produced on youth 9v9 pitches and would strengthen on remaining pitch types, as shown in the table overleaf.

¹White cells are where overall spare capacity would be provided; however, this cannot be considered actual spare capacity due to unsecure tenancy.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

Table 3.2: Overall supply and demand if overplayed pitches were improved to good quality

Analysis area	Pitch type	Current supply/ demand balance)	Potential supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	3.5	8.5
	Youth 11v11	2	8
	Youth 9v9	0	5
	Mini 7v7	2	10
	Mini 5v5	1	1

In addition, on a Borough-wide level, future shortfalls would be alleviated, and actual spare capacity would be created on all pitch types with the exception of mini 5v5 pitches, where a small future shortfall would remain.

Table 3.3: Impact on future supply and demand if quality improved to good (Borough-wide)

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Future supply/ demand balance	Potential future supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	5.5	6.5
	Youth 11v11	3.5	2.5
	Youth 9v9	3	2
	Mini 7v7	0.5	7.5
	Mini 5v5	1	1

Providing security of tenure

Currently, 14 match equivalent sessions per week are played on unsecured pitches across Gedling, identified at Carlton-le-Willows Academy and Eagle Valley. If these pitches were to fall out of use, on a Borough-wide level, shortfalls would exacerbate on adult pitches, whilst further shortfalls would emerge on youth 11v11, youth 9v9 and mini 7v7 pitches. In addition, overall spare capacity would be lost on mini 5v5 pitches, as shown in the following table.

Table 3.4: Current supply and demand balance without unsecure sites

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Current supply/ demand balance	Potential supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	3.5	9.5
	Youth 11v11	2	3.5
	Youth 9v9	0	1
	Mini 7v7	2	0.5
	Mini 5v5	1	0

Whilst not always possible, creating community use agreements between providers and users would ensure that users continue to be provided for in the longer-term. Where there is external investment on sites e.g., by an NGB or Sport England, there are potential opportunities to secure community use as part of the funding or approval agreement. This also applies to new schools or for existing schools seeking changes to provision that requires planning permission as, via planning consent, the GBC can mandate the implementation of a community use agreement as part of the planning stipulations.

In addition, on a Borough-wide level, future shortfalls would exacerbate across all pitch types, as shown in the table overleaf.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

Table 3.5: Impact on future supply and demand without unsecure sites

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Future supply/ demand balance	Potential future supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	5.5	11.5
	Youth 11v11	3.5	9
	Youth 9v9	3	4
	Mini 7v7	0.5	3
	Mini 5v5	1	2

In addition to unsecured sites that are currently in use, there are 13 match equivalent sessions per week of potential spare capacity discounted due to no security of tenure being provided. This is identified at sites such as Arnold Hill Academy, Carlton-le-Willows Academy, Christ the King Catholic Voluntary Academy and Eagle Valley. Gaining secured access to these would produce spare capacity on youth 9v9 pitches, whilst spare capacity would strengthen on youth 11v11, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches. However, a shortfall still remains on adult pitches despite being reduced to a minimal level.

Table 3.6: Impact on current supply/demand through securing access to unsecure sites

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Current supply/ demand balance	Potential supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	3.5	0.5
	Youth 11v11	2	3
	Youth 9v9	0	4.5
	Mini 7v7	2	5
	Mini 5v5	1	2.5

As it is considered unlikely to be able to gain secured access to all provision, sites that provide a large quantity of pitches or that are already used heavily by the community should be prioritised for encouraging such agreements to be put in place, such as Eagle Valley.

In addition, on a Borough-wide level, future shortfalls would diminish on adult and youth 11v11 pitches, whilst future shortfalls would be alleviated and spare capacity produced on youth 9v9, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches, as shown in the table below.

Table 3.7: Impact on future supply and demand through securing access to unsecure sites

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Future supply/ demand balance	Potential future supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	5.5	2.5
	Youth 11v11	3.5	2.5
	Youth 9v9	3	1.5
	Mini 7v7	0.5	2.5
	Mini 5v5	1	0.5

Impact of actioning all scenarios

If pitch quality was improved and tenure was secured across all sites, all shortfalls would be eradicated and spare capacity would be evident on all pitch types.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

Table 3.8: Impact on current supply and demand through actioning all scenarios

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Current supply/ demand balance	Potential supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	3.5	11.5
	Youth 11v11	2	9
	Youth 9v9	0	9.5
	Mini 7v7	2	13
	Mini 5v5	1	2.5

In addition, on a Borough-wide level, all future shortfalls would be alleviated and actual spare capacity will be produced on all pitch types, as shown in the table below.

Table 3.9: Impact on future supply and demand if all scenarios were actioned

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Future supply/ demand balance	Potential future supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	5.5	12.5
	Youth 11v11	3.5	4.5
	Youth 9v9	3	11
	Mini 7v7	0.5	13.5
	Mini 5v5	1	2

Future developments

In Gedling, the completion of several ongoing developments could alter the current and future supply and demand analysis to which the following scenario explores.

Firstly, Mapperley All Stars FC has been forced to temporarily play its matches at Colwick Recreation Ground due to the poor quality of Lambley Lane North's ancillary provision. As a result, one youth 11v11, two mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 pitches at Lambley Lane North have fallen out of use. Funding has been secured to provide a complete refurbishment of the site's ancillary provision, which will eventually enable Mapperley All Stars FC to return to the site for matches, while also continuing to use Colwick Recreation Ground to meet all its match demand. Refurbishment of Lambley Lane North's ancillary provision is underway, however temporary changing room facilities are to be installed for the beginning of the 2023/24 season.

At Burton Road Jubilee Park there are presently no shower facilities for clubs to use after their activities and these are required under the Football Foundation FA Guidance. The Council requires additional grant funding to make the necessary improvements to get the current ancillary facility to the required standard.

At Richard Herrod Centre, Gedling Southbank FC has agreed a license with GBC to construct one youth 11v11 pitch and two mini 7v7 pitches. The Club will be playing its matches at the aforementioned site in September 2023.

Elsewhere at Top Wighay, north of Hucknall, it is proposed as part of a Section 106 agreement that new pitches be provided.

The future of the former Sherwood E-Act Academy site owned by Nottinghamshire County Council remains uncertain but is the location of disused pitch provision. Should this site be identified for future housing development, consideration should be made to the replacement of the lost pitch provision at that site. This could include an off-site contribution to enhance other facilities in the vicinity.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH & OUTDOOR SPORT STRATEGY

Finally, Victoria Recreation Ground is soon to be closed and redeveloped for housing, leading to the loss of one adult and one youth 11v11 pitch. However, the ongoing Teal Close development, situated over the road from the aforementioned site, is set to provide an additional four pitches, two adult and two youth 11v11 (replacing the lost pitches at Victoria Recreation Ground). The two adult pitches are expected to be in operation by the start of the new football season (August 2023), whilst the two youth 11v11 pitches are to be provided in 2024.

The developments at Lambley Lane North, Richard Herrod Centre and part of the development at Teal Close are to be complete and available for community use by the beginning of the 2023/24 season. This would result in the addition of one adult, two youth 11v11, four mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 pitches. Such a scenario would reduce the adult pitch shortfalls, whilst spare capacity would increase on youth 11v11, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches. There would be no impact on youth 9v9 pitches.

Table 3.10: Impact on current supply and demand through future developments which are to be available for use for 2023/24 season²

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Current supply/ demand balance	Potential supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	3.5	2.5
	Youth 11v11	2	4
	Youth 9v9	0	0
	Mini 7v7	2	6
	Mini 5v5	1	3

In addition, future shortfalls would reduce for adult and youth 11v11 pitches, whilst mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitch shortfalls would be eradicated, and spare capacity created.

Table 3.11: Impact on future supply and demand through future developments which are to be available for use for 2023/24 season

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Future supply/ demand balance	Potential future supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	5.5	4.5
	Youth 11v11	3.5	1.5
	Youth 9v9	3	3
	Mini 7v7	0.5	3.5
	Mini 5v5	1	1

Proceeding the 2023/24 season, it is expected that the development at Top Wighay and the remaining work at Teal Close will be complete, resulting in the addition of a further two adult pitches and two youth 11v11 pitches. Such a scenario would reduce the adult pitch shortfalls, whilst spare capacity would increase on youth 11v11, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitches. There would be no impact on youth 9v9 pitches.

² This does not take into account demand for pitches in 2023/24; this should be reviewed at Stage E.

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Table 3.12: Impact on current supply and demand through future developments which are to be available for use by 2024/25 season

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Current supply/ demand balance	Potential supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	3.5	0.5
	Youth 11v11	2	6
	Youth 9v9	0	0
	Mini 7v7	2	6
	Mini 5v5	1	3

In addition, future shortfalls would reduce for adult pitches, whilst youth 11v11, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitch shortfalls would be eradicated, and spare capacity created.

Table 3.13: Impact on future supply and demand through future developments which are to be available for use by 2024/25 season

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Future supply/ demand balance	Potential future supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	5.5	2.5
	Youth 11v11	3.5	0.5
	Youth 9v9	3	3
	Mini 7v7	0.5	3.5
	Mini 5v5	1	1

Accounting for club future demand aspirations

During consultation, eight clubs report aspirations to increase the number of teams that they provide, equating to a predicted growth of 35 teams. If such future demand is realised, shortfalls would be created on all pitch types.

Table 3.14: Supply and demand with club future demand aspirations accounted for

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Current supply/ demand balance	Potential supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	3.5	6.5
	Youth 11v11	2	2
	Youth 9v9	0	2.5
	Mini 7v7	2	2
	Mini 5v5	1	3

This further emphasises the need to secure tenure and improve quality. The table below identifies the impact of the aspirational future demand identified by clubs on the potential supply and demand balance, providing that both previously mentioned scenarios are also actioned.

Table 3.15: Impact of future demand aspirations in addition to actioning all other scenarios

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Potential supply/ demand balance	Potential future supply/ demand balance
Gedling	Adult	11.5	8.5
	Youth 11v11	9	5
	Youth 9v9	9.5	7
	Mini 7v7	13	9
	Mini 5v5	2.5	1.5

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Where shortfalls remain, usage of existing or new 3G pitches could be sought to enable the transfer of mini 5v5 demand away from overused grass pitches. As such, carrying out the above scenarios would likely result in there being no requirement for new pitches to be established, although if they are not all actionable, there is a need for increased mini 5v5 provision.

Recommendations

- ✦ Protect existing quantity of pitches (unless replacement provision is agreed upon and provided in line with national and local planning policy).
- ✦ Where pitches are overplayed and/or assessed as poor or standard quality, prioritise investment to improve quality.
- ✦ Utilise the Football Foundation's (FF) PitchPower app to identify pitch conditions and recommendations to maintain or enhance pitch quality and enable future grant funding.
- ✦ Provide security of tenure for clubs using unsecure sites through community use agreements and support negotiation with schools to secure appropriate access (e.g., via a community use agreement).
- ✦ Seek to secure community use at sites not currently available.
- ✦ Work to accommodate exported, latent and future demand at sites which are not operating at capacity or at sites which are not currently available for community use (or via 3G provision).
- ✦ Improve ancillary facilities where there is a demand to do so and where it can benefit the wider footballing offer, e.g., at Lambley Lane North and Burton Road Jubilee Park.
- ✦ Where appropriate, develop partnerships and/or lease arrangements with large, sustainable, development-minded clubs to manage their own sites.
- ✦ Update the Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP) following this study and use it to secure investment into appropriate sites.
- ✦ Explore Football Foundation's Home Advantage Programme; a £250,000 fund to support clubs through strengthening their lease agreements, enabling an improved opportunity for clubs to update ancillary facilities.
- ✦ Ensure that housing developments comprising more than 500 dwellings incorporate playing pitches where demand is not met elsewhere. Housing layouts should be supported through master planning.
- ✦ Where a housing development is not of a size to justify on-site football provision, consider using contributions sought through section 106 agreements to improve existing sites within the locality.
- ✦ Where a development is of a size to justify on-site football provision, focus on the creation of multi-pitch sites that reduce existing shortfalls, with accompanying clubhouse provision included given that single pitch sites without appropriate ancillary facilities can be unsustainable.
- ✦ Where any pitch provision is lost due to future housing development ensure this is replaced with at least the equivalent provision as part of that development, unless it can be demonstrated that it is no longer required.

3.2: Third generation turf (3G) pitches

Supply and demand summary

- ✦ The state of 3G pitch provision in Gedling is balanced, with football demand currently being met. However, as evidenced through levels of unmet demand identified for football, future demand through population growth and the large quantity of poor quality provision servicing the Borough, additional pitch stock is required to meet future shortfalls.
- ✦ With current demand totalling 278 teams, it is feasible that at least 7.25 full size community available 3G pitches are required in Gedling (rounded down from 7.32). This means that Gedling's football demand is currently being met.

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- ◀ When factoring in future demand, the overall requirement could increase to the need for eight full size pitches (rounded down from 8.11), meaning a future shortfall of 0.25 pitches.
- ◀ It should be noted that, although the FA training model highlights a current spare capacity of pitches, it is acknowledged that Gedling must better cater for its demand and look to provide additional full size 3G pitch provision due to a large degree of unmet demand and as a consequence, exported demand (based on a lack of full size 3G provision).
- ◀ For rugby union, additional provision may be warranted, particularly given the overplay of grass pitches. This could be achieved in collaboration with reducing shortfalls for football, or exclusively if it is adjudged that the provision would receive enough usage and be sustainable without football demand.

Supply summary

- ◀ There are four full size 3G pitches in Gedling, all of which are sports lit and available for community use.
- ◀ There are also 16 smaller size 3G pitches servicing Gedling, all of which are available for community use, with just one smaller size pitch not serviced by sports lighting, located at Carlton Digby School.
- ◀ Arnold Eagles Girls FC and Calverton Miners Welfare FC have collaborated on a bid for a new full size 3G pitch to be constructed on the first team pitch at Calverton Miners Welfare Trust. Arnold Eagles Girls FC reports that no planning application has been submitted yet, despite an agreement with the FA and Football Foundation.
- ◀ In Gedling, three of the full size 3G pitches are FA approved and can therefore be used to host competitive matches.
- ◀ Three of the smaller size pitches in Gedling, all of which are located at The Carlton Football Centre are FA approved and therefore can be used officially for matches.
- ◀ None of the 3G pitches in Gedling are World Rugby compliant.
- ◀ The full size pitches at Carlton Football Centre and Carlton-le-Willows Academy are assessed as good quality, with both pitches having only been in use since 2020.
- ◀ Conversely, the full size pitch at Canoville Coaching Football Centre has exceeded its recommended lifespan of ten years and is assessed as poor quality. It has not been resurfaced since its installation in 2010 and is reported to show numerous signs of wear and tear.
- ◀ The full size pitch at Redhill Leisure Centre is standard quality following resurfacing in 2017.

Demand summary

- ◀ The 3G pitch stock currently servicing Gedling is reported to be operating at or close to capacity at peak times during midweek, especially in winter months for training demand.
- ◀ 44% of football clubs that responded to consultation report that they require additional access to 3G provision, which represents a high proportion of unmet demand.
- ◀ A degree of unmet demand for rugby union is identified by Mellish RFC. It has aspirations to access a 3G pitch to alleviate overplay of some of its grass pitches at Mellish Rugby Football Club.

Scenarios

Accommodating football training demand

If all teams were to utilise 3G pitches to accommodate their training demand (based on the FA's model of one full size pitch being able to cater for 38 teams) there is a need for seven full size 3G pitch equivalents in Gedling (rounded down from 7.32). This means that Gedling is football demand is currently being met, as seen in the table below.

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Table 3.16: Current demand for 3G pitches in Gedling (based on 38 teams per pitch)

Current number of teams	3G pitch requirement ³	Current number of 3G pitches	Current capacity
278	7.25	7.75	0.5

When factoring in future demand, the overall requirement could increase to the need for eight full size pitches (rounded down from 8.11), meaning a shortfall of 0.25 pitches.

Table 3.17: Future shortfall of 3G pitches to meet football training demand

Future demand (number of teams)	Full size 3G pitch requirement	Current number of full size 3G pitches	Future shortfall
308	8	7.75	0.25

If clubs' future aspirational demand is realised and is adopted instead of population growth figures, it is expected that the Borough will acquire an additional 35 teams, amounting to a total of 313 teams. Such a growth in demand would not lead to an increased requirement of full size pitches, with such future demand still requiring the need for eight full size pitches (rounded down from 8.24), meaning a shortfall of 0.25 pitches.

Although the figures in table 3.16 reflect that demand is currently being adequately catered for, it must be noted that much of the smaller size provision is of poor quality and does not meet FA compliancy to accommodate competitive demand (e.g., at Canoville Coaching Football Centre). In addition, a high degree of unmet demand exists in Gedling with 44% of responding clubs suggesting that they require additional access to 3G provision. Furthermore, five of the responding clubs travel outside of the Borough to access alternative provision due to a lack of full size 3G pitches within Gedling. Therefore, it should be noted that, although the FA training model featured in table 3.16 highlights a current spare capacity of pitches, it is acknowledged that Gedling must better cater for its demand and look to provide additional full size 3G pitch provision.

Moving football match play demand to 3G pitches

In Gedling, currently 74 affiliated teams are registered as using 3G provision for regular match play. To increase such demand, the FA is particularly keen to work with local authorities to understand the potential demand for full size 3G pitches should all competitive matches that are currently played on GBC & Parish Council pitches be transferred. At peak time for each format of play, this applies to 59 teams in Gedling.

Table 3.18: Number of teams currently using council pitches

Pitch type	Pitch size	Peak period	No. of teams
Adult	11v11	Sunday AM	10
Youth	11v11	Saturday AM	17
Youth	9v9	Sunday AM	13
Mini	7v7	Sunday AM	13
Mini	5v5	Sunday AM	6
Total			59

The FA suggests an approach for estimating the number of full size 3G pitches required to accommodate the above demand for competitive matches, as seen in the table below.

³ Rounded to the nearest 0.25

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Table 3.19: Full size 3G pitches required for the transfer of council pitch demand

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	No. of 3G units required per match ⁴	Total 3G units required	No. of 3G pitches required
Adult	10	5	32	160	2.5
11v11	17	8.5	32	272	4.25
9v9	13	6.5	10	65	1.015625
7v7	13	6.5	8	52	0.8125
5v5	6	3	4	12	0.1875

In total, four 3G pitches (rounded down from 4.25) would be required to accommodate all matches played on Council pitches (given that youth 11v11 demand has a different peak time to each other pitch type). As this number is already provided, it is feasible for this to be actioned without additional provision, subject to a robust programme of use being implemented.

An alternative approach to consider is the transfer of all mini football from grass to 3G pitches. As such, the table below tests a scenario that would enable all mini 5v5 and mini 7v7 football to transfer based on a programme of play at current peak time (Sunday AM).

Table 3.20: Moving all mini matches to 3G pitches

Time	AGP	Total games/teams
9.30am – 10.30am	4 x 5v5	4/8
10.30am – 11.30am	2 x 7v7	2/4
11.30am – 12.30pm	2 x 7v7	2/4
12.30pm – 1.30pm	2 x 7v7	2/4

Based on the above programming and separate start times for the formats, the overall need is for four full size 3G pitches (rounded down from 4.1) to accommodate all current mini match play demand. This is calculated based on 33 teams playing 5v5 football and 46 teams playing 7v7 football. As with moving Council-based demand, this could be actioned on the current supply of pitches.

Meeting 3G pitch shortfalls

There is a minimum need to provide 0.25 additional 3G pitches to meet future demand.

In order to minimise such a shortfall in Gedling, one option is to support aspirations at Calverton Miners Welfare Trust. Arnold Eagles Girls FC and Calverton Miners Welfare FC have collaborated on a bid for a new full size 3G pitch to be constructed on the first team pitch at the site.

Arnold Eagles Girls FC currently export a significant degree of training demand outside of the Borough due to the lack of 3G capacity in Gedling, travelling to 3G pitches in Mansfield and Nottingham City as well as a hockey suitable AGP in Nottingham City. Calverton Miners Welfare FC train on the grass pitches at its home ground, of which records the largest degree of overplay in the Borough.

Therefore, there is legitimate reasoning for both clubs' desire to be successful in the construction of the proposed full size 3G pitch.

⁴ Based on how pitches are split within a full size 3G pitch

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In addition, Mapperley All Stars Coaching and Mapperley All Stars FC express an interest to explore a new full size 3G pitch on the Lambley Lane North site and have begun discussion with the Football Foundation and Gedling Borough Council. This needs further exploration with the Council in terms public and recreational open space land issues, future tenure possibilities and a business case for development.

It is important to reiterate that although the FA training model displays a positive position for 3G pitches in Gedling; the significant degree of unmet demand expressed by a number of clubs in the Borough, as well as the large number of poor quality 3G pitches and their inability to host complete matches reinforces the need for additional provision to be sought.

World Rugby compliant 3G pitches

World Rugby produced the 'performance specification for artificial grass pitches for rugby', more commonly known as 'Regulation 22' that provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union. There are currently no World Rugby compliant 3G pitches in Gedling available for community use, meaning no clubs are utilising the provision for training (or matches).

Providing that quality improvements at overplayed pitch sites are achieved and additional sports lighting is installed, most current rugby union grass pitch shortfalls would be alleviated. As such, there is no clear need for World Rugby compliant 3G provision to be established.

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect current stock of 3G pitches.
- ◀ Develop additional 3G pitches to alleviate future shortfalls.
- ◀ Ensure all 3G providers have a sinking fund in place for long-term sustainability.
- ◀ Improve quality of both full and smaller size 3G pitches, whilst ensuring that any new or current pitch stock, regardless of size, meets FA compliancy for competitive demand.
- ◀ Seek FIFA/FA testing of all existing and new 3G pitches so that they can be used for competitive football matches and ensure re-testing when it is required (every three years).
- ◀ Encourage more match play demand to transfer to 3G pitches, where possible.
- ◀ Ensure that any new 3G pitches with external funding have community use agreements in place (e.g., through any funding agreement of S106 agreement) and seek to use this to also tie in access to grass pitch and other sporting provision, where relevant.

3.3: Cricket pitches

Supply and demand summary

- ◀ Overall, there is currently insufficient capacity of natural turf cricket squares to meet current or future demand for club cricket at a Boroughwide level on a Saturday or a Sunday. In comparison there is spare capacity now to meet demand from midweek junior cricket with such spare capacity reduced yet remaining when accounting for future demand.
- ◀ There is actual spare capacity to accommodate additional match play demand on Saturdays at Lambley Lane South and Newstead Recreation Ground equating to one team each.
- ◀ There are four squares that have potential capacity to accommodate further demand on a Sunday and five squares to accommodate further demand midweek.
- ◀ There are six sites in Gedling overplayed for senior cricket by a total of 58 match equivalent sessions per season across seven squares.

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Supply summary

- There are 14 grass wicket squares in Gedling located across 11 sites all of which are available for community use. There is one double pitch site at Burton Road Jubilee Park and one triple pitch Goosedale Sports Club.
- There are 16 NTPs of which six are standalone with the remaining accompanying grass squares.
- Most clubs in Gedling are considered to have secure tenure at their home venues with the only outlier being Byron Abbey CC.
- Of the 15 squares available for community use, six grass squares are rated as good quality (42%), four are rated as standard quality (29%) and four are rated as poor quality (29%).
- The audit of ancillary facilities at available grass pitch cricket sites determines that six sites are accompanied by good quality provision, with four squares being accompanied by standard quality provision and one square is accompanied by poor quality facilities (Lambley Lane South).

Demand summary

- Across the eleven clubs there are 51 teams which access pitch provision in Gedling, made up of 28 senior men's, two senior women's teams, 21 junior teams.
- Overall, 103 individuals across three cricket clubs are signed up to All Stars, whereas 61 individuals across three cricket clubs are signed up to Dynamos.
- There is no recorded exported demand for cricket in Gedling.

Scenarios

Addressing overplay

Although a regular, sufficient maintenance regime can sustain sites with minimal levels of overplay (e.g., at Calverton Cricket Club), a reduction in play is recommended to ensure there is no detrimental effect on quality over time. Nevertheless, attempts should be made to reduce identified overplay, although many clubs do not necessarily believe that there is an issue and are able to accommodate such demand.

Improving quality is one way to increase capacity, albeit some of the overplayed sites in Gedling are already good quality, such as Calverton Cricket Club, Goosedale Sports Club and Mapperley Plains Sports and Social Club. The impact of improving all overplayed squares to good quality is shown in the table overleaf.

Table 3.21: Overplay if all overplayed squares were good quality

Site ID	Site name	No. of squares	Current quality	Current capacity rating	Good quality capacity rating
14	Burton Road Jubilee Park	1	Poor	10	35
		1	Poor	12	38
15	Calverton Cricket Club (The Rookery Ground)	1	Good	1	1
30	Goosedale Sports Club	1	Good	1	1
34	King George V Recreation Ground (Arnold)	1	Poor	12	43
41	Lingwood Lane Playing Field	1	Poor	10	14
42	Mapperley Plains Sports and Social Club	1	Good	12	12

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As seen, overplay would be eradicated and spare capacity would be produced on the squares at Burton Road Jubilee Park, King George V Recreation Ground (Arnold) and Lingwood Lane Playing Field. However, as remaining squares are already good quality, identified overplay at these sites would not change based on quality improvements alone.

In total, 44 match equivalent sessions of overplay per season would be alleviated. This would create current spare capacity for Saturday and Sunday cricket, whilst increasing capacity for midweek cricket, as shown in the following table.

Table 3.22: Supply and demand balance if overplayed squares improved to good quality

Playing format	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)	
	Current total	Potential total
Saturday	38	6
Sunday	26	18
Midweek	18	62

For many overplayed sites, another solution would be to install a NTP in situ as this would allow for the transfer of junior demand away from grass wickets. However, of the sites with remaining overplay in Gedling, each already offers an existing NTP, meaning further utilisation should instead be encouraged. This applies to Calverton Cricket Club, Goosedale Sports Club and Mapperley Plains Sports and Social Club.

As a caveat, whilst the further utilisation of an NTP for the management of fixtures would alleviate overplay issues, usage is subject to league rules and minimum pitch specifications. Although not readily available within grassroots cricket, there may be potential in the future to address overplay through the installation of hybrid wicket/s on competitive senior squares. The ECB has been working with SIS Pitches on the installation of hybrid cricket wickets at county cricket clubs (2019) and more recently recreational squares such as Perry Hall Park in Birmingham (2021).

A hybrid wicket combines natural turf grass with less than 5% of uniquely engineered, soft polyethylene yarn, which has already been used to improve golf tees, tennis courts and pitch surrounds. These wickets are to offer a greater capacity in addition to reducing time on repair works with a faster recovery time. Reports found that hybrid wickets improve surface stability, reduced wear, reduced bowler foot holes and significantly extended hours of playing time.

Ideally, once these become more readily available for community cricket clubs and have gone through the required testing, they could act as a way to increase levels of playing capacity on overplay squares. This would be particularly beneficial for those sites which are limited on space and cannot create additional wickets due to restrictions on things such as boundary length or ball strike.

Although it is difficult at this stage to understand what impact hybrid wickets could have on each site's capacity, it is suggested that it could potentially alleviate all the overplay on both junior and senior wickets. This is based on the assumption that more senior demand can take place on the hybrid wickets allowing for the outer senior wickets to be used/converted for junior demand.

A potential option to improve poor quality GBC sites would be to examine a lease/licence agreement to an appropriate club. Nottinghamshire County Cricket Board (NCCB) indicates an agreement would necessitate that clubs would be wholly responsible for maintenance of the square for the duration of the season; clubs would also need to provide Public Liability Insurance and a rigorous risk assessment, as well as being able to provide evidence of minimum standards training.

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Accommodating future demand

In total, just one cricket club in Gedling (Sneinton CC) expresses future demand, which if realised, will exacerbate existing shortfalls for Saturday cricket.

Table 3.23: Accommodating future demand

Club	Future demand			Comments
	Senior men's	Senior women's	Junior	
Sneinton CC	1	-	-	Both pitches used by the Club (both at Burton Road Jubilee Park) are already overplayed so demand cannot be accommodated; however, if quality is maximised it could be.

Currently, future demand expressed by Sneinton CC could not be accommodated; however, if quality is maximised on the squares at Burton Road Jubilee Park, future demand would be met.

Recommendations

- ✦ Protect existing quantity of cricket squares.
- ✦ Improve quality at sites assessed as poor and standard and ensure quality is sustained at sites assessed as good.
- ✦ Reduce overplay via quality improvements and greater use of existing NTPs.
- ✦ Improve the changing facilities where there is a need to do so e.g., at Lambley Lane South.
- ✦ Explore the feasibility of employing a recreation grounds person to maintain GBC/Parish Council owned squares with support from club volunteers.
- ✦ Improve security of tenure where required, potentially via lease/licence arrangements with appropriate clubs.
- ✦ Continue to support ECB initiatives such as All Stars and Dynamos and ensure unaffiliated demand and recreational cricket is provided for.
- ✦ Ensure that housing developments comprising more than 500 dwellings incorporate playing pitches where demand is not met elsewhere. Housing layouts should be supported through master planning.
- ✦ Where a development is of a size to justify on-site cricket provision, ensure that any proposals for new squares will attract adequate demand.
- ✦ Where a development is not of a size to justify on-site cricket provision, or if sufficient demand cannot be attracted, consider using contributions to improve existing sites within the locality.
- ✦ Ensure that any developments nearby to existing or new cricket sites do not prejudice the use of the provision (e.g., through ball-strike issues). ⁵

⁵ Since the collation of data amidst the PPS study, Gedling Colliery CC have relocated outside of Borough to neighbouring Radcliffe.

3.4: Rugby union – grass pitches

Supply and demand summary

- Of the four pitches identified as having potential spare capacity in Gedling, none are considered to offer actual spare capacity at peak time for an increase in rugby provision.
- There are four senior pitches and one age grade pitch across two sites in Gedling that are overplayed by a total of 11 match equivalent sessions per week.
- There is a current overall shortfall of 11 match equivalent sessions per week, equating to six senior match equivalent sessions per week and five match equivalent age grade sessions per week.
- When accounting for future competitive and training demand, the overall shortfall is projected to increase to 13 match equivalent sessions per week.

Supply summary

- There are ten grass rugby union pitches identified in Gedling across five unique sites. Of the pitches, nine are available for community use, with the exception being at Arnold Hill Academy.
- In the previous PPOSS study, two of these pitches, located at Oakwood Academy and Carlton-le-Willows Academy were available for community use but were in fact unused, now these pitches are deemed to be disused.
- Paviors RFC has gained planning permission⁶ to construct new changing rooms and refurbish its clubhouse, the funding of which has recently been secured through the World Rugby Impact Fund.
- Both rugby clubs have access to parking provision, yet Paviors RFC has a continuous issue with visitors to Burnstump Country Park utilising the Club's car park, hence the Club's current provision is inadequate.
- Of pitches which are available for community use in Gedling, one is good quality, four are standard quality, whilst the remaining five pitches are poor quality.
- The good quality pitch is identified at Mellish Rugby Football Club, whilst the four standard quality pitches are located across both the aforementioned site and The Ron Rossin Ground.
- In total, five rugby union grass pitches across two sites in Gedling offer sports lighting, all of which are located at club sites, Mellish Rugby Football Club and The Ron Rossin Ground, and are available for community use.

Demand summary

- There are two rugby clubs considered to be based in Gedling, collectively providing a total of 37 teams. As a breakdown, this consists of six senior men's, two senior women's, 13 age grade boys', four age grade girls' teams and 12 mini teams.
- Since the previous PPS Study produced in 2016, the total number of teams has increased by four teams, from 33 teams in 2016 to 37 teams in 2023.
- Mellish and Paviors rugby clubs utilise a match pitch for training sessions, with both using a dedicated sports lit pitch at their respective home grounds.
- There is no known exported or imported rugby union demand in Gedling.
- Both Mellish and Paviors rugby clubs report if more pitches and facilities were made available, it would be able to field more teams and expand its demand. Mellish RFC did not quantify this unmet demand, whereas Paviors RFC reports it could field two additional senior men's teams and two additional senior women's teams.
- Based on team generation rates, three new teams are to be generated. Although Paviors RFC aspire to grow by just one senior women's team; the Club hopes to achieve this by retaining its age grade girls' teams and transition these members into its senior division. Mellish RFC reports no aspiration to field any further teams.

⁶ Planning application reference number: 2020/1177

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Scenarios

Improving pitch quality

Improving pitch quality through enhanced maintenance and the installation of drainage systems would alleviate overplay on two of the five overplayed pitches across Gedling. This is shown in the table overleaf.

Table 3.24: Capacity of overplayed pitches if quality was maximised (M2/D3)

Site ID	Site name	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Current quality	Current capacity rating (MES)	Good quality rating (MES)
43	Mellish Rugby Football Club	Senior	1	Standard (M1/D1)	2.5	1
			1	Poor (M1/D0)	2.5	0.5
			1	Poor (M1/D0)	0.5	1.5
65	The Ron Rossin Ground	Senior	1	Standard (M1/D2)	0.5	0.5
		Age grade	1	Standard (M1/D2)	5	4

Overall, this would reduce existing shortfalls from 11 match equivalent sessions to 3.5 match equivalent sessions per week across the Borough as a whole.

Table 3.25: Supply and demand balance with quality improvements in match equivalent sessions per week

Current total	Potential total
11	3.5

Two pitches located at Mellish Rugby Football Club and one pitch at The Ron Rossin Ground would remain overplayed even if quality was maximised, although at reduced levels. This is predominately due to high levels of training demand on the provision.

Increasing access to training provision (sports-lit grass pitches)

Of the pitches that would remain overplayed despite quality improvements, each are serviced by sports lighting and receive all training demand from Mellish RFC and Paviers RFC, respectively. Increasing the number of sports-lit pitches available to these clubs could therefore further reduce deficits as it would allow training demand to be dispersed.

If the sole unlit pitch at Mellish Rugby Football Club is equipped with sports lighting, as well as its quality improving (to M2/D3), the pitch could cater for 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week and as such, could absorb this amount of training demand from both the remaining overplayed pitches. This is evidenced in the following table.

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Table 3.26: Impact of quality improvements and additional sports lighting at Mellish Rugby Football Club

Site name	Sports lit?	NTA score	Quality rating	Pitch Capacity	Competitive demand	Training sessions	Capacity rating
Without scenarios actioned							
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M1/D3	Good	3	2	-	1
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M1/D1	Standard	2	2	2.5	2.5
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M1/D0	Poor	1.5	2	2	2.5
Mellish Rugby Football Club	No	M1/D0	Poor	1.5	2	-	0.5
Quality improvements to overplay pitches							
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M1/D3	Good	3	2	-	1
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2	2.5	1
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2	2	0.5
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2		1.5
Quality improvements, sports lighting to one additional pitch and training demand dispersed							
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M1/D3	Good	3	2		1
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2	1.5	0
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2	1.5	0
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2	1.5	0

The scenario above is made on the assumption that a long-term (25-year agreement) lease agreement is secured for Mellish RFC at its home ground, as is expected with negotiations currently ongoing.

At The Ron Rossin Ground, through maximising quality and sports lighting the remaining unlit pitch, training demand could be dispersed across the site's three pitches, leaving a shortfall of just two match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 3.27: Impact of quality improvements and additional sports lighting at The Ron Rossin Ground

Site name	Sports lit?	NTA score	Quality rating	Pitch Capacity	Competitive demand	Training sessions	Capacity rating
If training demand is dispersed across all of the site's pitches							
The Ron Rossin Ground	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2	1.5	0
The Ron Rossin Ground	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	3	0.5	0

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Site name	Sports lit?	NTA score	Quality rating	Pitch Capacity	Competitive demand	Training sessions	Capacity rating
<i>If training demand is dispersed across all of the site's pitches</i>							
The Ron Rossin Ground	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	4	1.5	2

As a shortfall remains, access to additional pitch stock is required.

Access to additional provision

Within Gedling, two sites, Colonel Frank Seeley Academy and Christ the King Catholic Voluntary Academy offer provision which is currently unused, with one age grade pitch and one senior pitch provided, respectively. If the quality of either pitch is improved to standard quality (M1/D3) two match equivalent sessions of match demand could be dispersed from The Ron Rossin Ground, which would be enough to alleviate the shortfall.

Table 3.28: Capacity of pitches at The Ron Rossin Ground if an additional pitch was accessed

Site name	Sports lit?	NTA score	Quality rating	Pitch Capacity	Competitive demand	Training sessions	Capacity rating
<i>With age grade match demand transferred to an alternative site (with quality improvements)</i>							
The Ron Rossin Ground	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2	1.5	0
The Ron Rossin Ground	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	3	0.5	0
The Ron Rossin Ground	Yes	M2/D3	Good	3.5	2	1.5	0
Additional pitch	No	M1/D3	Standard	3	3	-	0

If the above is not possible, or if the referenced sites are not useable in terms of, for example, location, ancillary provision or security of tenure, a new pitch may be required to service the Club.

Accommodating future demand

Of the two clubs in Gedling, growth of only one additional senior women's team is expected to occur, via Paviers RFC. Such growth in demand exaggerates the need for Paviers RFC to access additional pitch stock, either via existing unused sites or through new provision.

Recommendations

- ✦ Protect existing quantity of rugby union pitches.
- ✦ Improve pitch quality at all sites used by clubs through improved maintenance regimes.
- ✦ Implement the installation of drainage systems, particularly at sites containing overplayed pitches.
- ✦ Secure security of tenure for Mellish RFC at its home ground.
- ✦ Explore options to provide Paviers RFC with increased pitch supply to help eradicate its shortfall of provision.
- ✦ Improve ancillary facilities where required and support better inclusivity to ensure facilities offer sustainability for both current and future demand.
- ✦ Ensure that any large housing developments are provided for and assess the need for new pitch provision through master planning on an individual basis.

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- ◀ Where a development is of a size to justify on-site rugby provision, ensure that any proposals for new pitches will attract adequate demand.
- ◀ Where a development is not of a size to justify on-site rugby provision, or if sufficient demand cannot be attracted, consider using contributions to improve existing sites within the locality.

3.5: Hockey suitable artificial grass pitches (AGPs)

Supply and demand summary

- ◀ With seven senior teams currently playing in Gedling this suggests that current supply is sufficient to accommodate demand, with spare capacity remaining for one additional team.
- ◀ There is seemingly sufficient capacity at Goosedale Sports Club to accommodate all training demand within the Borough, with neither clubs reporting any training capacity issues. However, should Nottingham HC or Redhill Ladies acquire additional match demand beyond one senior team, further provision will be required to facilitate this future demand.

Supply summary

- ◀ There is one full size hockey suitable AGP in Gedling situated at Goosedale Sports Club. The pitch available for community use and is equipped with sports lighting.
- ◀ There are five smaller size hockey suitable AGPs in Gedling across the same number of sites.
- ◀ Four smaller size pitches are available for community use, whilst only the pitch at Bestwood Lodge Fire Headquarters is unavailable for community use.
- ◀ The pitch at Goosedale Sports Club is assessed as good quality, having undergone resurfacing in 2021 and reflected no signs of wear and tear upon site assessment.
- ◀ In addition, the smaller size AGP at Calverton Miners Welfare Trust is being considered for resurfacing, with discussions around making the surface a macadam court for netball use. However, discussions are at a very early stage.

Demand summary

- ◀ The two hockey clubs in Gedling collectively provide four senior men's and three senior women's teams. Across both clubs there is an additional 48 junior playing members, as both clubs' junior section is shared.
- ◀ The clubs achieved a joint Clubmark accreditation in 2020.
- ◀ Since the previous study, completed in 2016, there has been a small reduction in the number of senior teams across the Borough, with Nottingham HC reporting a reduction in its number of competitive senior teams from six to four.
- ◀ In addition, since the 2016 PPS study, Redhill Ladies HC has been formed and thus the Club has absorbed the displaced demand which has left the Borough in the form of Ashfield Aztecs.
- ◀ There is no known exported or imported demand into or from Gedling.
- ◀ Neither Nottingham HC nor Redhill Ladies HC report any latent/unmet demand. However, with the sharp growth in demand of Redhill Ladies, it should be assumed that in the next few years, latent demand will emerge with one full size pitch currently servicing the Borough.

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Scenarios

Accommodating current and future demand

With one pitch currently provided and only seven senior teams playing in Gedling, there is currently sufficient provision to cater for demand. In addition, both Nottingham HC and Redhill Ladies HC possess security of tenure at Goosedale Sports Club, with both clubs operating at the site under lease agreements till 2044. Furthermore, with the site having recently undergone ancillary facility renovations, both clubs are satisfied.

When accounting for future demand, Nottingham HC aspires to field two additional senior men's teams. Such future demand would not be able to be adequately catered for on the sole pitch at Goosedale Sports Club. Therefore, an additional full size pitch would need to be provided. Preferably, this would also be provided at Goosedale Sports Club so that the Club can continue to operate from one site; however, if geographical space deems this unfeasible, another location should be sought.

Further afield, the full size hockey suitable pitch at Forest Fields in neighbouring Nottingham City is set to be converted into a 3G pitch; therefore, a proportion of demand will thus need to be displaced elsewhere. Consequently, with other venues such as Nottingham Hockey Centre currently at capacity, such demand may need to be accommodated in neighbouring authorities, i.e., Gedling. Such countywide capacity issues only emphasise the requirement for an additional full size AGP to be constructed within Gedling.

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect the full size pitch currently used by Nottingham and Redhill Ladies hockey clubs for continued hockey access (at Goosedale Sports Club).
- ◀ Ensure the pitch at Goosedale Sports Club has a sinking fund in place to ensure long-term sustainability.
- ◀ Explore feasibility of providing a second pitch at the site if and when future demand from Nottingham HC is realised.
- ◀ Ensure that the degree of football usage accommodated on the pitch does not damage the quality of the pitch and that maintenance is kept to a high standard.
- ◀ Ensure that housing developments comprising more than 500 dwellings incorporate playing pitches where demand is not met elsewhere. Housing layouts should be supported through master planning.
- ◀ Where a development is of a size to justify on-site hockey provision, ensure that any proposals for new pitches will attract adequate demand.
- ◀ Where a development is not of a size to justify on-site hockey provision, or if sufficient demand cannot be attracted, consider using contributions to improve existing sites within the locality.

3.6: Tennis courts

Supply and demand summary

- ◀ In conclusion, capacity for both club and non-club tennis courts is able to meet current and future demand notwithstanding any quality/sports lighting demand.
- ◀ Overall, total spare capacity across all club sites in Gedling amounts to 220 with each site having the capacity to accommodate additional demand.

Supply summary

- ◀ There is a total of 54 tennis courts identified in Gedling across 14 sites. Of these courts, 33 are identified as being available for community use, whilst 21 are identified as being unavailable.

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- 48 of the 54 courts (89% of all courts) in Gedling have a macadam surface. The six remaining courts have an artificial surface (13%).
- In total, 23 of the 54 tennis courts in Gedling are serviced by sports lighting, representing 43% of all court provision.
- Most community available courts (ten courts, 30% of all courts) are within GBC ownership, this is closely followed by sports clubs with nine courts (27%) and parish councils with seven courts or 21% of accessible provision.
- 19 courts in Gedling are rated as good quality (35%), with 14 courts rated as standard quality (26%) and the remaining 21 courts as poor quality (39%). Of the 33 community available courts, 19 are rated as good quality (53%).
- Courts are rated as poor quality at Bestwood Country Park, Carlton-le-Willows Academy, Conway Road Recreation Ground, Oakdale Road Recreation Ground, The Redhill Academy William Lee Memorial Park and Woodborough Tennis Club.

Demand summary

- There are three LTA affiliated tennis clubs in Gedling, totalling 400 members.
- All three clubs have ambitions to grow their membership, yet none quantified this growth.
- Woodthorpe TC offers the highest membership prices across all formats, whilst not offering pay and play provision. At the other end of the scale, Woodborough TC offers the lowest fees across all formats of membership.
- Latent demand for tennis in Gedling equates to 2,086 people.

Scenarios

Accommodating current and future demand

The LTA suggests that a court without sports lighting can accommodate a maximum of 40 members, whereas a court with sports lighting can accommodate 60 members. Based on this, no clubs have current or future capacity issues.

Improving the recreational tennis offer

Increasing recreational tennis demand is currently a priority for the LTA, with twice as many people playing casually rather than at clubs. To enable this, it has secured a £22 million investment fund to be put into public tennis courts across Britain, together with an £8.5 million investment from the LTA. This will see thousands of public park tennis courts that are in poor or unplayable condition improved for the benefit of the local communities.

No local authority courts in Gedling have received any recent investment from the LTA. However, the courts at Conway Road Recreation Ground should be considered for LTA investment, considering their poor quality and number of courts.

Recommendations

- Protect existing quantity of courts.
- Improve court quality at sites assessed as poor or standard quality and sustain quality at sites assessed as good, especially at sites in use by clubs or that are (or could be) well used for recreational demand.
- Linked to the above, improve park courts as a priority to create a year-round recreational tennis option to meet local demand and given lack of current options, consider creation of new courts at well used parks that do not currently provide provision.
- Explore options to further improve the recreational tennis offer via utilisation of technology provided by the LTA (e.g., Clubspark) to support the customer journey and through investment into facilities and accompanying ancillary provision.
- Ensure sinking funds are put into place by providers for long-term sustainability.

3.7: Bowling greens

Supply and demand summary

- There is currently sufficient capacity for flat bowling greens to meet both current and future demand.
- In total, there is capacity for a further 215 members across eight bowling greens in Gedling; when accounting for future demand, this figure drops slightly to 205.
- Newstead and Willowbrook bowling clubs require support to ensure that they remain viable despite a low membership base, whilst Arnot Hill BC and its demand will still need to be provided for following the planned closure of its green.
- Of the ten clubs in Gedling, eight highlight aspirations to increase membership. As 90% of the Borough's clubs are willing to accept new members, it is considered that any future and latent demand can generally be accommodated at clubs and greens already in existence.

Supply summary

- There are eight bowling greens in Gedling located across seven sites.
- There is a double green site at Conway Road Recreation Ground.
- A further two greens at Bestwood Miners Welfare Sports Ground and Oakdale Road Recreation Ground are identified as being disused.
- The green at Arnot Hill Park is to be removed from 2024 due to a decision made in relation economic downturn. The green is currently used by Arnot Hill BC.
- There are eight bowling greens in Gedling which are owned and managed by bowls clubs.
- Following a non-technical assessment of greens in Gedling and cross referencing the findings against club consultation, one green is rated as good, with four greens rated as standard quality and three greens rated as poor quality.
- None of the greens in Gedling are serviced by sports lighting.

Demand summary

- There are ten bowling clubs playing in Gedling. Where known, membership of these clubs totals 264 with the average number of members being 26.
- Nine clubs (90%) highlight aspirations to increase membership, however, many clubs did not specifically quantify this with a number of members.
- Sport England's Market Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in bowls but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 238 people who would like to participate in the sport within Gedling.

Scenarios

Impact of accommodating current and future demand

Bowls England does not have any specific guidance on bowling green capacity, stating that it can vary from site-to-site and from club-to-club. However, as a guide, it states that any green operating with a membership of over 60 may need additional resource to ensure that it is meeting its required level of demand.

In Gedling, where membership is known, one green, located at Poplars Sports Ground is currently operating above the membership threshold, albeit only marginally by one member. Burton Joyce BC does not forecast any future demand and so the current deficit will remain.

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Notwithstanding the above, none of the clubs express any capacity issues and none report any latent or unmet demand. As such, there is no identified requirement for additional green space, although support is required to ensure that this remains the case.

Achieving club sustainability

Bowls England suggests that clubs operating with a membership of below 20 could be unsustainable. Calverton BC has less than this; however, when accounting for future demand, the Club is expected to grow by 30 members. It should be supported to achieve this.

Consideration also needs to be given to Arnot Hill BC given the planned closure of the green at Arnot Hill Park. The Club (or its members) will need to be accommodated elsewhere.

Recommendations

- ◀ Protect all existing greens or ensure appropriate mitigation for any proposed for loss.
- ◀ Improve green quality at sites assessed as poor and standard quality and sustain quality at sites assessed as good.
- ◀ Support Burton Joyce BC to ensure high demand continues to be met on their existing provision.
- ◀ Support Calverton BC to grow demand to more sustainable levels.
- ◀ Support ancillary facility improvement where required, particularly where current provision is assessed as standard (rather than good).

3.8: Golf courses

Supply and demand summary

- ◀ With only three golf facilities in Gedling, supply is sufficient to meet demand, with a level of variety offered across the sites, with a driving range and 18-hole courses being provided at various price points and with various operational structures.
- ◀ As such, there is no clear requirement for additional facilities, although it is imperative that the three existing sites are protected.

Supply summary

- ◀ There are currently three golf sites in Gedling.
- ◀ In Gedling, there is one proprietary course (Ramsdale Park Golf Centre) and two private members courses (Mapperley Golf Club and Springwater Golf Club).
- ◀ Ramsdale Park Golf Centre provides a covered 23-bay driving range. This is available for anyone to use on a pay and play basis and the provision is serviced by sports lighting to allow all-year round and late evening usage.
- ◀ England Golf reports that the average cost of a full adult membership across the Country is currently £901.00. In Gedling, Mapperley Golf Club operates just below this figure with an annual fee of £891, whilst Springwater Golf Club operate above this figure, charging £940 per annum (It is expected that membership costs at Ramsdale Park Golf Centre would be greater although this is not known).

Demand summary

- ◀ The three clubs in Gedling have an average membership is 560, which sees the Boroughwide membership significantly higher than the national average.
- ◀ Latent demand for golf equates to 1,430 people within Gedling.
- ◀ England Golf has an aim to increase membership of clubs nationally from 650,000 to 675,000, representing an increase of 3.85%. If this was extrapolated to the clubs in Gedling, total membership would increase from 560 to 582.

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Scenarios

No suitable scenarios for golf have been identified. Instead, it is considered that actioning the below recommendations will ensure that the sport can be adequately accommodated, regardless of current and future issues.

Recommendations

- ◆ Sustain course and ancillary facility quality and seek improvements where necessary.
- ◆ Support clubs in membership retention and potential growth and encourage clubs and providers to work more collaboratively in terms of creating pathways for players.

3.9: Athletics tracks

Supply and demand summary

- ◆ There is a relatively typical demand for athletics and running in Gedling, as evidenced by the three clubs in existence and the number of events held across the Borough; however, the provision is currently meeting demand, with insignificant latent demand identified.
- ◆ Away from the formal track and field facilities, emphasis should also be placed on supporting the other activities taking place, with a focus on retaining and increasing participation and growing the various initiatives that are in place.

Supply summary

- ◆ There is one purpose-built outdoor athletics tracks provided in Gedling, at Carlton-le-Willows Academy. The track itself is 400m in length and made of cinder.
- ◆ The provision at Carlton-le-Willows Academy is available to the community.
- ◆ There are no indoor, 400-metre tracks provided in Gedling.
- ◆ Carlton-le-Willows Academy offers a poor quality 400-metre track with limited grip and a large degree of wear and tear. Furthermore, the site itself offers no throwing provision and its jumping offering is inadequate. The track at Carlton-le-Willows Academy is not fully accredited.

Demand summary

- ◆ There are currently three athletics clubs in Gedling, all of which are primarily running clubs and do not require use of a track.
- ◆ There are currently no Run Together groups in Gedling, whilst the nearest group, Bulwell Runners, can be found in Nottingham.
- ◆ In Gedling, two Park Run events are held each week, one at Gedling Country Park, the other at Bestwood Country Park. In addition, a junior Park Run event is held at Gedling Country Park each Sunday.
- ◆ All clubs consulted with express an aspiration to grow membership, although some state that this is difficult to quantify as they will not turn demand away.

Scenarios

No suitable scenarios for athletics have been identified. Instead, it is considered that actioning the below recommendations will ensure that the sport can be adequately accommodated, regardless of current and future issues.

Recommendations

- ◆ Protect track at Carlton-le-Willows Academy.
- ◆ Look to improve quality of the track for continued activity and ensure good quality is sustained.

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- ◀ Continue to support and promote clubs, running groups, events and England Athletics initiatives such as Park Run and pursue increased participation, where possible.
- ◀ Ensure all clubs/groups continue to have home bases to operate from and pursue improved security of tenure where it is required.

3.10: Multi use games areas (MUGAs)

Supply and demand summary

- ◀ Fields in Trust (FiT) recommends that “other outdoor provision” should exist within 700 metres walking distance of all dwellings. Catchment mapping around existing facilities can therefore be used to identify specifically where shortfalls are most prevalent.

Supply summary

- ◀ Across Gedling there is a total of 21 MUGAs.
- ◀ Of the 21 MUGAs across Gedling, all but six are managed by the GBC and available as open access meaning they do not need to be booked.
- ◀ In total across Gedling, eight MUGAs are assessed as standard quality, whilst ten are assessed as poor quality with significant issues surrounding grip, court markings and evidence of moss/lichen, whilst the remaining three courts are assessed as good quality.
- ◀ In Gedling, the MUGAs at Arnot Hill Park, Lambley Lane Primary School and Newstead Recreation Ground are serviced by sports lighting.

Demand summary

- ◀ Given the open access nature of the MUGAs provided within Gedling, little usage is recorded, which means that demand levels are unknown.
- ◀ MUGAs that are not accompanied by a significant number of other facility types are predominately located within large housing estates, which provides natural demand away from the park and recreation ground setting.

Scenarios

No suitable scenarios for MUGAs have been identified. Instead, it is considered that actioning the below recommendations will ensure that the sport can be adequately accommodated, regardless of current and future issues.

Recommendations

- ◀ Look to improve quality of MUGAs where it is needed.
- ◀ Consider sports lighting potential to sites currently without such provision to better cater for demand.
- ◀ Consider undertaking further catchment mapping alongside similar facilities to better understand if there are any localised deficits of provision.

3.11: Other sports

Supply and demand summary

- ◀ Levels of provision for Pétanque and Softball is considered sufficient to meet current and future levels of demand.

Pétanque supply summary

- ◀ There are four pétanque terrains within Gedling, two of which are located at Ravenshead Leisure Centre.
- ◀ Ravenshead's two terrains are larger than the average terrain (4x15), measuring at 21x17 metres.

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Pétanque demand summary

- Overall, three pétanque clubs exist within Gedling, Burton Joyce U3A, Killarney Park PC Ravenshead PC.
- Burton Joyce U3A PC consist of 25 members, 15 of which are senior women and the remaining ten are senior men. The Club play twice a week recreationally, as it is not affiliated to a league.
- Killarney Park PC are a new Club to the Borough, established in 2020.
- Ravenshead PC comprise of 51 members and hold sessions on Wednesday from 14:00 to 16:00, Thursday from 19:00 to 21:00 and Saturday from 14:00 to 16:00.
- Ravenshead PC is the most established Club in Gedling, participating in three leagues; Mercia Triples League, Mercia Winter League and Sherwood Shield.

Softball supply summary

- There is one softball diamond which exists in the Borough, located at Bestwood Lodge Fire Headquarters.
- Upon site assessment visit, access was not possible onto the grounds, hence a non-technical score is not provided for the softball diamond at Bestwood Lodge Fire Headquarters.

Softball demand summary

- Nottingham Pyros is the sole softball club in Gedling. The Club hold training sessions at Bestwood Lodge Fire Headquarters on Tuesday evenings at 18:00.
- Having been established 25 years ago, the Club is one of founding clubs in the East Midlands Softball League.

Scenarios

No significant shortfalls for other grass pitch sports are identified, meaning no scenarios are required.

Recommendations

- Ensure continued use of terrain and diamond provision for pétanque and softball activity for as long as it is required and ensure provision is sufficiently managed and maintained to sustain such usage.
- Support the Burton Joyce U3A, Killarney Park PC and Ravenshead PC, as well as Nottingham Pyros to ensure their needs continue to be met.

PART 4: STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The strategic recommendations for the Strategy have been developed via a combination of information gathered during consultation, site visits and analysis which culminated in the production of an assessment report, as well as key drivers identified for the Strategy. They reflect overarching and common areas to be addressed, which apply across outdoor sports facilities and may not be specific to just one sport.

OBJECTIVE 1

To **protect** the existing supply of outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs

Recommendations:

- ◀ Ensure, through the use of the PPOSS, that playing pitches and outdoor sport facilities are protected through the implementation of national and local planning policies when determining applications for planning permission.
- ◀ Secure tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.
- ◀ Maximise community use of education facilities where needed.

Recommendation (a) – Ensure, through the use of the PPOSS, that playing pitches and outdoor sport facilities are protected through the implementation of local planning policy.

The PPOSS shows that all existing playing field and outdoor sport sites cannot be deemed surplus to requirements because of shortfalls now and in the future. As such, all provision requires protection or replacement until all identified shortfalls have been overcome. This includes disused, underused and poor quality sites as there is a requirement for such provision to help meet and alleviate the identified shortfalls.

NPPF paragraph 99 states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

Should facilities be taken out of use for any reason (e.g., council budget restraints), it is also imperative that the land is retained so that it can be brought back into use in the future. This means that land containing provision should not be altered (except to improve play) and should remain free from tree cover and permanent built structures, unless the current picture changes to the extent that the site in question is no longer needed (subject to being informed by a review of the PPOSS or a separate needs assessment), or unless replacement provision is provided to an equal or greater quantity and quality.

Development Management

The PPOSS should be used to help inform Development Management decisions that affect existing or new playing fields, outdoor sport facilities and ancillary facilities. All applications should be assessed by the Local Planning Authority on a case-by-case basis taking into account site specific factors.

In addition, Sport England is a statutory consultee on planning applications that affect or prejudice the use of sports facilities and will use the PPOSS to help assess that planning application against its Playing Fields Policy. It will object to proposals relating to developments impacting on playing field provision (and accompanying ancillary provision) unless at least one of its five policy exceptions is met. The exceptions are:

- ◀ **Exception 1:** Excess of provision – a robust and up-to-date assessment has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of Sport England, that there is an excess of playing field provision in the catchment, which will remain the case should the development be permitted, and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport.
- ◀ **Exception 2:** Ancillary development – the proposed development is for ancillary facilities supporting the principal use of the site as a playing field and does not affect the quantity or quality of playing pitches or otherwise adversely affect their use.
- ◀ **Exception 3:** Land incapable of forming part of a pitch – the proposed development affects only land incapable of forming part of a playing pitch and does not:
 - ◀ reduce the size of any playing pitch;
 - ◀ result in the inability to use any playing pitch (including the maintenance of adequate safety margins and run-off areas);
 - ◀ reduce the sporting capacity of the playing field to accommodate playing pitches or the capability to rotate or reposition playing pitches to maintain their quality;
 - ◀ result in the loss of other sporting provision or ancillary facilities on the site; or
 - ◀ prejudice the use of any remaining areas of playing field on the site.
- ◀ **Exception 4:** Replacement provision of equivalent or better quality and quantity – the area of playing field to be lost as a result of the proposed development will be replaced, prior to the commencement of development, by a new area of playing field:
 - ◀ of equivalent or better quality, and
 - ◀ of equivalent or greater quantity, and
 - ◀ in a suitable location, and
 - ◀ subject to equivalent or better accessibility and management arrangements.
- ◀ **Exception 5:** New sports provision benefit outweighs the loss of the playing field – the proposed development is for an indoor or outdoor facility for sport, the provision of which would be of sufficient benefit to the development of sport as to outweigh the detriment caused by the loss, or prejudice to the use, of the area of playing field.

Recommendation (b) – Secure tenure and access to sites through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.

A number of school sites are being used in Gedling for competitive play, predominantly for football. In some cases, use of such facilities has been classified as secure; however, it is not necessarily formalised and relevant organisations should seek to establish appropriate community use agreements, including access to changing provision where required/available. This is especially the case for sites that have unsecured community use despite receiving high levels of use, such as at Eagle Valley.

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For unsecure sites, NGBs, Sport England and other appropriate bodies such as the Football Foundation can often help to negotiate and engage with providers where the local authority may not have direct influence. This is particularly the case at sites that have received funding from these bodies or are going to receive funding in the future as community access can be a condition of any agreement.

Given current budgetary pressures, it is increasingly important for the GBC to work with voluntary sector organisations to enable them to take greater levels of ownership and support the wider development and maintenance of facilities. To facilitate this, where practical, it should support and enable clubs to generate sufficient funds for the acquisition and development of sites, providing that this is to the benefit of sport.

The GBC should also further explore opportunities where security of tenure could be granted via lease agreements (minimum 25 years as recommended by Sport England and NGBs) so that clubs are in a position manage assets and to apply for external funding for site improvements. This is particularly the case at poor quality local authority sites, possibly with inadequate or no ancillary facilities, so that quality can be enhanced and sites developed. However, it should be noted that may be some restrictive covenants in relation to recreational open space use at some local authority sites that would need further exploration.

Local sports clubs that could be able to manage their own assets should be supported by partners including the GBC and NGBs to achieve sustainability across a range of areas including management, membership, funding, facilities, volunteers and partnership work. For example, club development should be supported and clubs should be encouraged to develop business and sports development plans to show how facilities can be sustainable and to maximise income generation.

Relevant clubs could also be encouraged to look at different management models such as registering as Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASC)⁷. They should also be signposted to work with partners locally, such as volunteer support agencies or local businesses.

Each club interested in leasing a council site should be required to meet service and/or strategic recommendations. An additional set of criteria should also be considered, which takes into account club quality, aligned to its long-term development objectives and sustainability, as seen in the table below.

Table 4.1: Recommended criteria for lease of council sport sites to clubs/organisations

Club	Site
Clubs should have Clubmark/NGBs accreditation award. Clubs commit to meeting demonstrable local demand and show pro-active commitment to developing school-club links. Clubs are sustainable, both in a financial sense and via their internal management structures in relation to recruitment and retention policy for both players and volunteers. Strong business plans could also be created by the clubs to illustrate this. Ideally, clubs should have already identified any match funding required for initial capital investment identified.	Sites should be those identified as 'Local Sites' (recommendation E) for new clubs (i.e., not those with a City-wide significance) but that offer development potential. For established clubs which have proven success in terms of self-management 'Key Centres' are also appropriate. As a priority, sites should acquire capital investment to improve (which can be attributed to the presence of an accreditation award). Sites should be leased with the intention that investment can be sourced to contribute towards the improvement of the site.

⁷ <http://www.cascinfo.co.uk/cascbenefits> Page 376

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Furthermore, the GBC could establish a series of core outcomes to derive from clubs taking on a lease arrangement to ensure that the most appropriate clubs are assigned to sites. As an example, outcomes may include:

- ◆ Increasing participation, particularly in target areas such as women's and girls' activity.
- ◆ Supporting the development of coaches and volunteers.
- ◆ Commitment to quality standards.
- ◆ Improvements (where required) to facilities, or as a minimum retaining existing standards.

In addition, clubs should be made fully aware of the associated responsibilities/liabilities when considering leases of multi-use public playing fields. It is important in these instances that the sites remain available for other purposes and for other users.

For clubs with lease arrangements already in place, these should be reviewed when fewer than 25 years remain so that extensions can be secured, thus improving security of tenure and helping them attract funding for site development. Any club with less than 25 years remaining on an agreement is unlikely to gain any external funding (unless the agreement has been recently entered into).

Recommendation (c) – Maximise community use of education facilities where needed

To maximise community use, a more coherent, structured relationship with schools and higher/further education establishments is recommended. The ability to access good facilities within the local community is vital to any sports organisation, yet many clubs struggle to find good quality places to play and train. In Gedling, pricing policies at facilities can be a barrier to access at some education sites but physical access, poor quality and resistance from providers to open up provision is also an issue, especially at academies.

A large number of sporting facilities are located on education sites and making these available to sports clubs can offer significant benefits to both the venues and local clubs, as well as helping to reduce identified shortfalls. It is, however, common for provision not to be fully maximised for community use, even on established community use sites.

In some instances, facilities are unavailable for community use due to poor quality and therefore remedial works will be required before it can be established. The low carrying capacity of these facilities sometimes leads to them being played to capacity or overplayed simply due to curricular and extra-curricular use, meaning they cannot accommodate any additional use by the community.

As a priority, community use options should be explored at large education sites offering several pitches. Securing access to such sites will significantly reduce shortfalls throughout the analysis areas that they are based within.

Although there are a growing number of academies over which the GBC has little or no control, it is still important to understand the significance of such sites and attempt to work with the providers where there are opportunities for community use. In addition, relevant NGBs have a role to play in supporting the GBC to deliver upon this recommendation and communicating with schools where necessary to address shortfalls in provision.

As detailed earlier, NGBs and Sport England can often help to negotiate and engage with providers where the local authority may have limited direct influence. This is particularly the case at sites that have received funding from the relevant bodies or are going to receive investment in the future as community access can be a condition of the funding agreement.

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Where new schools are provided, they should be designed to facilitate community access, with opportunities for meeting the community's outdoor sports needs explored at the outset to maximise the potential impact of the provision. An example of this is ensuring the provision of youth 11v11 grass football pitches, given current shortfalls and their suitability for the playing format of students, or multi-use provision such as courts that can accommodate both tennis and netball activity.

OBJECTIVE 2

To enhance outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites

Recommendations:

- ◀ Improve quality
- ◀ Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites.
- ◀ Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding.
- ◀ Secure developer contributions through Section 106. Agreements where compliance is met with Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (as amended) (CIL Regulations) and Paragraph 57 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).

Recommendation (d) – Improve quality

There are a number of ways in which it is possible to improve quality, including, for example, addressing overplay and improving maintenance. Given the number of councils' face reducing budgets, it is currently advisable to look at improving key sites as a priority (e.g., the largest, well used sites that are overplayed and/or poor quality). The Action Plan within this document provides a starting point for this, identifying key sites, poor quality sites and/or sites that are overplayed which should be prioritised for improvement.

With pressures on budgets, any wide-ranging direct investment into quality is unlikely and other options for improvements should be considered. This could be via clubs leasing/managing sites as highlighted in Objective 1, with clubs taking on maintenance, whilst other options may include the use of equipment banks and the pooling of resources for maintenance.

Addressing quality issues

Quality in Gedling is variable but generally facilities are assessed as standard quality with the exception of rugby union pitches which are mostly assessed as poor quality. Where facilities are assessed as standard or poor quality and/or overplayed, maintenance regimes should be reviewed and, where possible, improved to ensure that what is being done is of an appropriate standard to sustain/improve pitch quality. Ensuring continuance of existing maintenance of good quality pitches is also essential.

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Based upon an achievable target, using existing quality scoring to provide a baseline, a standard should be used to identify deficiencies and investment should be focused on those sites which fail to meet the proposed quality standard. For the purposes of quality assessments, the Strategy refers to pitches and ancillary facilities separately as being of 'good', 'standard' or 'poor' quality. However, some good quality sites have poor quality elements and vice versa (e.g., a good quality pitch may be serviced by poor quality changing facilities).

It is also important to note the impact the weather has on quality. The worse the weather, the poorer the facilities tend to become, especially if no, or inadequate, drainage systems are in place. This also means that quality can vary year on year dependent upon the weather and levels of rainfall.

If a poor quality site receives little or no usage that is not to say that no improvement is needed. It may instead be the case that it receives no demand because of its quality, thus an improvement in said quality will attract demand to the site, potentially from overplayed standard or good quality sites (thus reducing capacity issues). Where this occurs, it is vital that the improvements are advertised and marketed towards potential users as their perception of the provision may need altering.

In addition, without appropriate, fit for purpose ancillary facilities, good quality provision may be underutilised, especially by adults and female users who have more of a requirement. Changing facilities form the most essential part of this offer (although other provision can be key for income generation) and therefore key sites should be given priority for improvement. For the majority of sports, no senior league matches can take place without appropriate changing facilities and the same also applies to women's and girls' demand.

For football, The FA has a Pitch Improvement Programme aimed at improving the standard of grass pitches across the Country. For provision included in the programme, clubs can utilise the services of the Football Foundation's PitchPower app to carry out a free on-site assessment of their pitches. This then provides the Grounds Management Association (GMA) with the detail needed to create a personalised, informative report to advise on how improvements can be made. Clubs then receive bespoke advice and support to help with any future actions, funding applications and equipment, with clubs getting access to discounted rates for machinery and consumables through local partnerships.

The tool is available across mobile apps and desktop and is open to access by all providers, including clubs, schools and local authorities. Following a PitchPower report, organisations can work towards the recommended dedicated maintenance regime identified to improve the quality of their pitches. Applicants are required to submit a PitchPower assessment for each of their pitches as a condition of a grant funding application for Football Foundation grass pitch investment, such as the Grass Pitch Maintenance fund.

For rugby union and cricket, the RFU and the ECB are now also utilising PitchPower, with reports to be produced similar to those for football.

For the improvement/replacement of 3G and hockey provision, this is most commonly linked to age, with any surfaces older than 10 years generally requiring replacement. Where pitches are provided, sinking funds should be put into place to ensure that refurbishment can take place when it is required.

Specifically for tennis, the LTA has secured a £22 million investment fund to be put into public tennis courts across Britain, together with an £8.5 million investment from the LTA. This will see thousands of public park tennis courts that are in poor or unplayable condition improved for the benefit of the local communities.

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Addressing overplay

In order to improve the overall quality of the outdoor facility stock, it is necessary to ensure that provision is not overplayed beyond recommended carrying capacity. This is determined by assessing quality (via a non-technical site assessment) and allocating a match limit to each (daily for hockey and weekly for football and rugby union).

The FA, RFU, ECB and EH all recommend a maximum number of matches that pitches should take based on quality, as seen in the table below. For other grass pitch sports, no guidelines are set by the NGBs although it can be assumed that a similar trend should be followed.

Table 4.2: Carrying capacity of pitches

Sport	Pitch type	No. of matches		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week
Rugby union	Natural Inadequate (D0)	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural Adequate (D1)	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe Drained (D2)	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	4 per season	0 per season
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season	60 per season	0 per season
Hockey	Sand/water based AGP	4 per day	4 per day	N/A

For non-pitch sports, capacity is not linked to the number of matches taking place but rather the number of members (and other users) attracted to a site. For example, for tennis, a hard court is said to have capacity for 60 members if it is serviced by sports lighting, whereas a non-lit has court has capacity for 40 members (this varies for grass courts). For bowls, a green is considered at capacity if it has over 60 members, whilst a membership of under 20 could be unsustainable.

It is imperative to engage with clubs to ensure that sites are not played beyond their capacity. Where overplay is identified, play should be encouraged, where possible, to be transferred to alternative venues that are not operating at capacity, or quality, where possible, should be improved to increase capacity to appropriate levels. Where play is transferred, this may include transferring play to 3G pitches or to sites not currently available for community use but which may be in the future. In isolated cases, new provision may be required.

For cricket, an increase in NTPs is often key to alleviating overplay as this allows for the transfer of junior demand from grass wickets. It also does not require any additional playing pitch space as NTPs can be installed in situ with existing squares. Where NTPs are already installed, increased usage should be encouraged.

For rugby union, tennis and netball, additional sports lighting can reduce levels of overplay at club sites as it will allow clubs to spread demand across a greater number of pitches/courts or unmarked areas, where the space exists. If permanent sports lighting is not possible, portable sports lighting is an alternative.

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As mentioned earlier, there are also sites that are poor quality but are not overplayed. These should not be overlooked as often poor quality sites have less demand than others but demand could increase if the quality was improved. It does, however, work both ways as potential improvements may make sites more attractive and therefore more popular, which in the long run can lead again to them becoming poor quality pitches if not properly maintained.

Recommendation (e) – Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites

To allow for facility developments to be programmed within a phased approach, the Council should adopt a tiered approach to the management and improvement of outdoor sport sites and associated facilities.

The identification of sites is based on their strategic importance in a Borough-wide and sporting context. As such, this takes into account the level of demand accommodated and the potential impact the recommended actions will have on addressing the identified shortfalls/issues. The proposed site-hierarchy is summarised in the following table.

Table 4.3: Proposed tiered site criteria

Criteria	Hub sites	Key centres	Local sites
Site location	Strategically located in the Borough. Priority sites for NGBs.	Strategically located within the analysis area.	Serves the local community.
Site layout	Accommodates three or more pitches/facility types, generally including provision of an AGP (or with the potential).	Accommodates two or more grass pitches/facility types.	Accommodates one or two pitches/facility types.
Type of sport	Multi-sport provision. Could also operate as a central venue.	Single or multi-sport provision.	Generally single sport provision but may cater for more at a basic level.
Management	Management control allows for wide community use, i.e., through the local authority, a leisure operator or a school/college/university with a community use agreement.	Management control generally allows for wide community use but may include sites that are owned or leased by clubs/other organisations.	Management control can be via the local authority, schools, clubs and other providers.
Maintenance regime	Maintenance regime aligns or could align with NGB guidelines.	Maintenance regime aligns or could align with NGB guidelines.	Standard maintenance regime or an in-house maintenance contract.
Ancillary facilities	Good quality ancillary facilities on site (or potential), with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches; may include wider social/function facilities.	Good quality ancillary facility on site (or potential), with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches.	Limited or no changing room access on site.

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Hub sites are of Borough-wide importance where users are willing to travel to access the range and high quality of facilities offered and are likely to be multi-sport. Actions at these sites are likely to have a greater impact on addressing the issues identified in the PPOSS.

Key centres are more community focused, although some are still likely to service a wider analysis area. However, there may be more of a focus on a specific sport i.e., a dedicated site.

It is considered that some financial investment may be necessary to improve the facilities at both hub sites and key sites. This could be to improve the provision, create additional provision (e.g., a 3G pitch) or to enhance the ancillary facilities in terms of access, flexibility (i.e., single-sex changing if necessary) and quality as well as ensuring that they meet the rules and regulations of local competitions.

Local sites refer to those sites offering minimal provision or that are of minimal value to the wider community. Primarily they are sites with one pitch/facility or a low number of pitches/facilities that service just one or two sports.

For council sites in this tier, consideration should be given, on a site-by-site basis, to the feasibility of a club taking on a long-term lease (if not already present), in order that external funding can be sought. Such sites will require some level of investment, either to the outdoor sport facilities or ancillary facilities, and it is anticipated that one of the conditions of offering a hire/lease is that the Club would be in a position to source external funding to improve/extend the provision.

Other sites considered in this tier may be primary school sites or secondary school sites (especially those unattached) that are not widely used by the community or that do not offer community availability.

Recommendation (f) – Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding

Partners, in collaboration with the Gedling Borough Council, should ensure that appropriate funding is secured for improved sports provision and directed to areas of need. This should be underpinned by a robust strategy for improvement in outdoor sport provision and accompanying ancillary facilities, with the PPOSS able to be used as an evidence base for attracting investment.

To attract investment, the GBC should stay informed in relation to relevant and appropriate funding pots, both in regard to what it can directly attract as well as to what clubs could attract independently (with the Council able to assist with this process). This can also be helped through the wider Steering Group signposting partners to what could be available.

In order to address the needs of the community, as well as to target priority areas and to reduce duplication of provision, there should be a co-ordinated approach to the strategic investment. In delivering this recommendation, the GBC should maintain a regular dialogue with local partners as well as through the PPOSS Steering Group.

Although some investment in new provision will not be made by the GBC directly, it is important that the Steering Group seeks to direct and lead a strategic and co-ordinated approach to facility development. This includes delivery from education sites, NGBs, sports clubs and the commercial sector.

Recommendation (g) –Secure developer contributions

It is important that this strategy informs policies and supplementary planning documents by setting out the approach to securing sport and recreational facilities through new housing developments.

For playing pitches, it is recommended the GBC uses Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator as a tool for helping to determine the additional demand for pitches and to estimate the likely developer contribution required linking to sites within the locality. This should form the basis of the GBC working with Sport England to develop a process and guidance for obtaining developer contributions and should aid the negotiation process with developers.

The calculator uses the current number of teams by sport and by pitch type and calculates the percentage within each age group that play that sport and on that provision. That percentage is then applied to the population growth and the additional teams likely to be generated are then converted into match equivalent sessions. This then provides the associated pitch requirements in the peak period, with the associated costs (both for providing the pitch/facility and for its life cycle) provided. The calculator splits the requirement into peak time demand for natural turf pitches, training demand for artificial grass pitches, and the number of new changing rooms required.

The PPOSS should be used to help determine the likely impact of a new development on demand and the capacity of existing sites in the area, and whether there is a need for contributions to put towards improvements to increase the capacity of existing provision, or if new provision is required (or a combination of both). Where a development is located within access of existing high-quality provision, this does not necessarily mean that there is no need for further provision or improvement to existing provision, as additional demand arising from the development is likely to result in increased usage (which can result in overplay or quality deterioration).

Where offsite contributions are necessary, the PPOSS should be as a guide to determine suitable sites in the locality and what the investment should achieve in relation to wider shortfalls in the area. Sport England and relevant NGBs should also be consulted to determine their needs and to ensure that there will be no duplication of investment.

For housing developments that warrant the creation of new outdoor sports facilities, especially if existing sites in the locality do not have the capacity to absorb any growth in demand, the PPOSS should assist in identifying the facility mix required. The preference from Sport England and the NGBs is for multi-sport sites to be developed, supported by appropriate ancillary facilities which consider the potential for further development in the future. This is because standalone facilities are more likely to become under-used (or unused), unviable and unsustainable.

More generally, Sport England recommends that a number of objectives should be implemented to enable the above to be delivered:

- ◆ Planning consent should include appropriate conditions and/or be subject to specific planning obligations. Where developer contributions are applicable, a S106 agreement or equivalent must be completed.
- ◆ Contributions should also be secured towards the ongoing maintenance of new pitches (lifecycle costs), the cost of which is indicated by the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator. NGBs and Sport England can provide further and up to date information on the associated costs.
- ◆ External funding should be sought/secured to achieve maximum benefit from the investment into appropriate facility enhancement, alongside other open space provision, and its subsequent maintenance.

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- ◀ Where new provision is provided, appropriate changing rooms and associated car parking should be located on site.
- ◀ All new outdoor sports facilities on school sites should be subject to community use agreements.
- ◀ Where it is determined that new provision is required to accompany a development, priority should be placed on providing facilities that can meet the need/demand created by the new development.

It is recognised that consultation cannot take place with NGBs for every development due to resource restrictions. Instead, it is recommended that such discussions take place within PPOSS Steering Group meetings.

For further information, please see Part 6 of this report.

OBJECTIVE 3

To provide new outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where there is current or future demand to do so

Recommendations:

- ◀ Rectify quantitative shortfalls through the current facility stock.
- ◀ Identify opportunities to increase to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand.

Recommendation (h) – Rectify quantitative shortfalls through the current stock

GBC and its partners should work to rectify identified inadequacies and meet identified shortfalls as outlined in the preceding Assessment Report and the sport-by-sport specific recommendations (Part 3) as well as the following Action Plan (Part 5). Maximising use of existing provision through a combination of the following will help to reduce shortfalls and accommodate future demand:

- ◀ Improving quality in order to improve the capacity to accommodate more demand.
- ◀ Transferring demand from overplayed sites to sites with spare capacity.
- ◀ The re-designation of facilities e.g., converting an unused pitch (or pitch type) for one sport to instead cater for another sport (or another pitch type).
- ◀ Securing community use at education sites including those currently unavailable.
- ◀ Working with commercial and private providers to increase usage and secure tenure.
- ◀ Exploring lease/management arrangements with appropriate clubs/organisations.
- ◀ Establishing additional sports lighting.
- ◀ Installing artificial surfaces (e.g., NTPs).

The PPOSS identifies priority sites that should be focused upon, including those that are presently overplayed and/or poor quality as well as unused and unsecure sites that are particularly large. It also advises how issues can be overcome, typically through pitch quality improvements to increase the carrying capacity of pitches, securing community use agreements for sites that do not provide security of tenure to ensure spare capacity can be fully utilised, and gaining access to unavailable sites to increase the pitch stock available to the community.

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The Steering Group should use and regularly update the Action Plan within this Strategy. The Action Plan lists recommendations for each site, focused upon both qualitative and quantitative improvements, which if delivered will lessen the need for new provision.

Recommendation (i) – Identify opportunities to add to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand

Linked to the above and as evidenced in Part 3, most current and future demand is currently being met and most shortfalls can be addressed via quality improvements and/or improved access to sites that presently used minimally. Adding to the current stock, particularly in the short term, is therefore not recommended as a priority, except for potentially rugby union and cricket.

For rugby union, it is imperative that any new provision that is established will be accessed by the relevant clubs. Typically, rugby union demand can be very club-orientated, which can make the use of secondary venues unlikely, meaning that failure to provide pitches in the right location could lead to the provision becoming unused and unsustainable. Focus should be placed on Paviers RFC, whereby an unused pitch at Colonel Frank Seeley Academy could be utilised.

For cricket, quality improvements at existing sites and further utilisation of existing NTPs could alleviate all shortfalls. However, if this is not possible, new squares may be required.

Additional tennis courts at park sites should be sought to increase the recreational tennis offer. This is in line with current LTA investment and priorities.

Large scale housing developments and the establishment of new schools may also necessitate the need for new provision. Where new schools are developed, there is an opportunity to combine the building of the School to the development of a new multi-sport site that will be of a benefit to the School as well as the wider community.

For housing developments, as outlined in Recommendation (g), Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator can be used as a guide to inform requirements. See Part 6 for further information.

PART 5: ACTION PLAN

The site-by-site action plan seeks to address key issues identified in the preceding Assessment Report. It provides recommendations based on current levels of usage, quality and future demand, as well as the potential of each site for enhancement. It is separated by analysis area and includes information pertaining to the sub sections below.

Site hierarchy

The Council should make it a high priority to work with NGBs and other partners to comprise a priority list of actions based on local priorities, NGB priorities and available funding. As stated in Recommendation (e), to allow for facility developments to be programmed within a phased approach, the Council should adopt a tiered approach to the management and improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities. This is done via classifying sites as hub sites, key centres or local sites.

Partners

The column indicating partners refers to the main organisations that the GBC would look to work with to support delivery of the actions.

Given the extent of potential actions, it is reasonable to assume that partners will not necessarily be able to support all the actions identified but where the action is a priority and resource is available the partner will endeavour to assist.

As all sites sit within the local authority area, the GBC is considered to be a partner for each identified action (as the column indicates partners for the Council) and is therefore not included. However, it is acknowledged that it will take on more of a leading role for some specific sites and some specific actions (e.g., at council-operated venues).

Priority

Although hub sites are most likely to have a **high** priority actions, as they have wider importance, these have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the key issues identified in the assessment. Therefore, some key centres and local sites are on occasion also identified as having a high priority level. It is these projects/sites which should generally, if possible, be addressed within the short term (1-2 years).

The majority of key centres have **medium** priority actions. These have analysis area importance and are identified on the basis of the impact that they will have on addressing the issues identified in the assessment, although not to the same extent as high priority actions. The **low** priority actions tend to be for single pitch or single sport sites and often club or education sites with local specific importance but that may also contribute to addressing the issues identified for specific users. Whilst low priority, there may be opportunities to action some of the recommendations made against such sites relatively quickly e.g., through S106 funding.

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Costs

The strategic actions have also been ranked as low, medium or high based on cost. The brackets are:

- (L) – Low – less than £50k
- (M) – Medium - £50k-£250k
- (H) – High £250k and above

These are based on Sport England's estimated facility costs which can be found at:
<https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

Timescales

The Action Plan has been created to be delivered over a ten-year period and the information within the Assessment Report, Strategy and Action Plan will require updating as developments occur. The indicative timescales relate to delivery times and are not priority based:

- (S) – Short (1-2 years)
- (M) – Medium (3-5 years)
- (L) – Long (6+ years)

Aim

Each action seeks to meet at least one of the three Sport England aims of the Strategy; **Enhance, Provide, Protect.**

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Gedling

Summary - pitch sports

Analysis area	Pitch/facility type	Supply/demand balance (match equivalent sessions)	Future supply/demand balance (match equivalent sessions)
Football – grass pitches			
Gedling	Adult	3.5	5.5
	Youth 11v11	2	3.5
	Youth 9v9	0	3
	Mini 7v7	2	0.5
	Mini 5v5	1	1
Football – 3G pitches			
Gedling	Full size	0.5	0.25
Rugby union			
Gedling	Senior	11	13
Hockey			
Gedling	Full size	0	0
Cricket			
Gedling	Senior (Saturday)	38	68

Summary – non-pitch sports

Sport	Headline findings
Bowls	Club demand is currently operating below capacity; when accounting for future demand, such spare capacity diminishes slightly.
Tennis	Club demand is being adequately met; however, there is a requirement to focus on informal activity at non-club courts and improving the recreational tennis offer (e.g., at local authority sites and schools).
Golf	Supply is adequate to meet demand.
Athletics	Supply is adequate to meet demand.
MUGAs	Supply is adequate to meet demand.
Other sports	Supply is adequate to meet demand.

Priority recommendations

Sport	Headline findings
Football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect provision. Explore options to bring provision back into use where it has in recent years been lost, e.g., Lambley Lane North. Improve pitch quality at key sites to alleviate overplay, especially at key, poor quality and/or overplayed sites such as Calverton Miners Welfare Trust. Enable use of currently unavailable sites, e.g., The Oakwood Academy. Explore opportunities to utilise actual spare capacity via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls, e.g., Bestwood Country Park.
3G pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect existing 3G pitch stock through ensuring pitches are resurfaced if/when required, whilst ensuring pitches remain on the 3G pitch register.
Rugby Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect provision. Sustain pitch quality at key sites to ensure overplay does not occur, especially at key, poor quality and/or overplayed sites such as Mellish Rugby Football Club. Ensure security of tenure is reached for Mellish RFC at its home ground.

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Sport	Headline findings
Hockey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the full size pitch currently used by Nottingham and Redhill Ladies hockey clubs for continued hockey access (at Goosedale Sports Club). Ensure the pitch at Goosedale Sports Club has a sinking fund in place to ensure long-term sustainability. Ensure that the degree of football usage accommodated on the pitch does not damage the quality of the pitch and that maintenance is kept to a high standard.
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect existing quantity of cricket squares. Improve quality at sites assessed as poor and standard and ensure quality is sustained at sites assessed as good. Reduce overplay via quality improvements and greater use of existing NTPs. Improve the changing facilities where there is a need to do so e.g., at Lambley Lane South.
Bowls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect provision and sustain quality to adequately meet demand.
Tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect provision. Improve quality where needed to better accommodate demand, e.g., Carlton-le-Willows Academy.
Golf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustain quality and ancillary facility quality. Support clubs in membership retention and potential growth and encourage clubs and providers to work more collaboratively in terms of creating pathways for players.
MUGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look to improve quality of MUGAs where it is needed and to consider sports lighting potential to sites currently without such provision, better catering for demand.
Athletics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action required.
Other sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action required.

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
1	Abbey Gates Primary School	NG15 9BN	Football	School	One poor quality mini 7v7 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
2	All Hallows CE Primary School	NG4 3JZ	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
3	Arnbroom Primary School	NG5 8NE	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
4	Arnold Hill Academy	NG5 6NZ	Football	School	One standard quality youth 9v9 pitch which is available for community use but has spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Look to provide security of tenure, enabling actual spare capacity for clubs.	School, FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			Cricket		One standalone NTP which is available for community use.	Sustain quality.	School, ECB		L	L	L	
			Rugby Union		One poor quality senior pitch that is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, RFU		L	L	L	
			Tennis		Two standard quality macadam courts, both of which are not sports lit and are unavailable for community use.	Explore community use options and sports lighting potential.	School, LTA		L	L	L	
5	Arnold Mill Primary School	NG5 7AX	Football	School	One poor quality mini 7v7 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
6	Bestwood Country Park	NG5 8NJ	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One youth 11v11 and one mini 7v7 pitch, both of which are standard quality. The latter has actual spare capacity whilst the youth 11v11 pitch is played to capacity. The site is serviced with poor quality ancillary provision.	Sustain quality of the pitches and explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls. Provide improved ancillary facilities.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			Tennis		Two poor quality macadam courts, both of which are without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.			L	L	L	
7	Bestwood Lodge Fire Headquarters	NG5 8PD	Football	Private	One poor quality youth 11v11 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
			AGP		One poor quality smaller size AGP which is unavailable for community use and is without sports lighting.	Resurface pitch to improve quality and ensure a sinking fund is in place for long-term sustainability. Explore sports lighting potential.	England Hockey		M	M	M	
			Rounders		One softball diamond which is used by Nottingham Pyros on Tuesday evenings for its training demand.	Ensure that all Nottingham Pyros needs are catered for.	Rounders England		L	L	L	
8	Bestwood Miners Welfare Sports Ground	NG6 8TQ	Football	Community Organisation	One adult and one youth 9v9 pitch, both of which are poor quality and overplayed. The site does not offer any parking provision.	Improve quality to eradicate overplay and consider potential for providing car parking provision.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
			Bowls		One standard quality flat green which is serviced by good quality ancillary provision. The site previously accommodated an additional flat green. Bestwood Workshops BC and Star Nottinghamshire have security of tenure at the site, renting the green from Bestwood Miners Welfare. The green has capacity for an additional 16 members.	Sustain quality.	Bowls England		L	L	L	
			MUGA		One poor quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Explore sports lighting potential.	Council		L	L	L	
10	Bill Stokeld Stadium	NG4 2QP	Football	Sports club/ Community organisation	One standard quality adult pitch which has actual spare capacity. Carlton Town FC has security of tenure at the site.	Sustain quality of the pitch and explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	Club, Community organisation, FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide
			3G		One poor quality smaller size 3G pitch which offers very limited community access due to significant usage by Carlton Town FC. The pitch has exceeded its recommended lifespan having not been resurfaced since its installation in 2006.	Resurface pitch to improve quality and ensure a sinking fund is in place for long-term sustainability. Seek FA testing so that the provision can be used for competitive matches and seek to maximise usage for this activity.	Club, Community organisation, FA, FF		H	S	H	
11	Breck Hill Recreation Ground	NG5 4GT	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One youth 11v11 and one youth 9v9 pitch, both of which are standard quality. The latter is overplayed whilst the youth 11v11 pitch is played to capacity. The site offers poor quality ancillary provision.	Improve quality to eradicate overplay and provide improved ancillary provision.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	M	Protect Enhance
12	Burnstump Country Park (disused)	NG5 8PQ	Cricket	Gedling Borough Council	One disused grass wicket square, whereby due to the condemned nature of its ancillary facilities, the square is no longer catering for demand from Ravenshead CC.	Retain as a strategic reserve.	ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect
13	Burton Joyce Primary School	NG14 5EB	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options. Improve ancillary provision.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	S	M	Protect Enhance
14	Burton Road Jubilee Park	NG4 2QF	Football	Gedling Borough Council	Two poor quality adult pitches, both of which have spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	Improve quality to enable actual spare capacity for clubs. Improve ancillary facilities.	FA, FF	Local	H	M	L	Protect Enhance

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
			Cricket		One nine-wicket grass square and one ten-wicket grass square, both of which are poor quality and are overplayed through match demand from Sneinton CC. One of the squares is accompanied by an NTP and both are serviced by standard quality ancillary provision.	Improve quality of squares to eradicated overplay. If overplay remains, utilise the existing NTP further.	ECB		M	S	L	
15	Calverton Cricket Club (The Rookery Ground)	NG14 6FF	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality eight-wicket grass square which is accompanied by an NTP and is overplayed through match demand from Calverton CC. The square is serviced by good quality ancillary provision. Calverton CC own freehold of the site and thus have security of tenure.	Encourage greater utilisation of the existing NTP to alleviate overplay.	Club, ECB	Local	M	S	L	Protect
16	Calverton Leisure Centre	NG14 6JZ	3G	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality smaller size 3G pitch which has exceeded its recommended lifespan, having not been resurfaced since its installation in 2005.	Resurface pitch to improve quality and ensure a sinking fund is in place for long-term sustainability. Seek FA testing so that the provision can be used for competitive matches and seek to maximise usage for this activity.	FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	H	Protect Enhance Provide
17	Calverton Miners Welfare Trust	NG14 6NR	Football	Community organisation	One standard quality adult, three poor quality adult and two poor quality mini 7v7 pitches, all of which are overplayed.	Improve quality to eradicate overplay. Explore options for a new full size 3G pitch to be constructed.	Community organisation, FA, FF	Local	H	S	H	Protect Enhance Provide
			AGP		One poor quality smaller size AGP that is available for community use. The AGP is being considered for resurfacing, with discussions around making the surface a macadam court for netball use. However, discussions are at a very early stage.	Consider feasibility of resurfacing the court; creating a macadam court for netball demand.	Community organisation, EH, EN		M	S	M	
18	Canoville Coaching Football Centre	NG5 6NZ	Football	Commercial	One adult and one min 7v7 pitch, both of which are good quality but have no spare capacity within the peak period.	Sustain quality.	FA, FF	Key Centre	L	L	L	Protect Enhance Provide

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
			3G		One poor quality full size 3G pitch and eight poor quality smaller size 3G pitches, all of which are available for community use. All of the pitches have exceeded their recommended lifespan, having not been resurfaced since their installation in 2010.	Resurface pitch to improve quality and ensure a sinking fund is in place for long-term sustainability. Seek FA testing so that the provision can be used for competitive matches and seek to maximise usage for this activity.	FA, FF		H	S	H	
19	Carlton Football Centre	NG4 3SH	Football	School	One adult, one youth 11v11 and one mini 5v5 pitch, all of which are standard quality and available for community use, with the adult and youth 11v11 both offering actual spare capacity. The site offers poor quality ancillary provision; however, The Carlton Academy has received planning permission to construct a small pavilion and new changing room facilities on-site.	Support the School's plans for improved ancillary provision. Explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	School, FA, FF	Key Centre	H	S	M	Protect Enhance Provide
			3G		One full size 3G pitch and three smaller size 3G pitches, all of which are good quality. The full size pitch was recently resurfaced in 2020, whilst the smaller size pitches were installed in the same year.	Sustain quality.	School, FA, FF		L	L	L	
			MUGA		One good quality type 5 MUGA which is unavailable for community use and is without sports lighting.	Explore community use options and sports lighting potential.	School		L	L	L	
20	Carlton Hill Recreation Ground	NG4 1HD	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality adult pitch which has spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	Improve quality to enable actual spare capacity for clubs.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
21	Carlton-le-Willows Academy	NG4 4AA	Football	School	Three adult, two youth 9v9 and two mini 7v7 pitches, all of which are standard quality and available for community use. Each pitch has spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Look to provide security of tenure, enabling actual spare capacity for clubs.	School, FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			3G		One good quality full size 3G pitch which is available for community use; offering four hours of midweek spare capacity and two hours of weekend spare capacity within the peak period.	Sustain quality.	School, FA, FF		L	L	L	
			Cricket		One standalone NTP which is unavailable for community use.	Explore community use options.	School, ECB		L	L	L	

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
			Rugby Union (Disused)		Site previously accommodated a senior pitch.	Retain as a strategic reserve.	School, RFU		M	M	L	
			Tennis		Seven poor quality macadam courts, all of which are unavailable for community use and without sports lighting.	Improve quality of courts, whilst exploring community use and sports lighting potential.	School, LTA		L	L	M	
			Athletics		One poor quality cinder 400m track which is available for community use but is without sports lighting. The track is not TrackMark accredited.	Improve quality of the track and explore sports lighting potential.	School, England Athletics		M	S	M	
22	Christ the King Catholic Voluntary Academy	NG5 7JZ	Football	School	One adult, one youth 11v11 and one youth 9v9 pitch, all of which are standard quality and available for community use. Each pitch has spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Look to provide security of tenure to enable actual spare capacity for clubs.	School, FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			Cricket		One standalone NTP which is unavailable for community use.	Explore community use options.	School, ECB		L	L	L	
			Rugby union		One poor quality (M0/D1) senior pitch which is available for community use and is without sports lighting. The pitch is currently used for curricular demand and has spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality and unsecure tenure.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential. Look to provide security of tenure, enabling actual spare capacity for clubs.	School, RFU		M	S	L	
23	Church Lane Recreation Ground	NG5 8HH	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality youth 11v11 pitch which has spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	Improve quality to enable actual spare capacity for clubs.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
24	Colonel Frank Seely Academy	NG14 6JZ	Football	School	One poor quality adult pitch which is played to capacity.	Improve pitch quality to alleviate future shortfalls.	School, FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect
			Rugby union		One poor quality (M0/D1) age grade pitch which is without sports lighting. The pitch is currently only used for curricular demand and has spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	Improve quality to enable actual spare capacity for clubs, i.e., Paviers RFC.	School, RFU		M	S	L	
			Tennis		Seven standard quality macadam courts which are unavailable for community use and are sports lit.	Explore community use options.	School, LTA		L	L	L	
25	Colwick Recreation Ground	NG4 2DW	Football	Gedling Borough Council	Two youth 11v11, two mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 pitches, all of which are standard quality and have actual spare capacity.	Explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls. Improve ancillary facilities.	FA, FF	Local	H	S	L	Protect

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
26	Eagle Valley	NG5 8PS	Football	Private	Two adult, three youth 11v11, one youth 9v9, two mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 pitches, all of which are good quality and available for community use. Barring the adult and youth 11v11 pitches, the remaining pitches have spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Look to provide security of tenure through a long-term agreement with the landowner or possibly to own freehold, enabling actual spare capacity for clubs.	FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect
27	Ernehale Junior School	NG5 6TA	Football	School	One poor quality mini 7v7 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
28	George Street Recreation Ground	NG5 6LP	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality adult pitch which has spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality. The site is serviced by poor quality ancillary provision.	Improve quality to enable actual spare capacity for clubs. Provide improved ancillary provision.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
30	Goosedale Sports Club	NG6 8UJ	Football	Trust	Two youth 11v11 and two mini 7v7 pitches, both of which are standard quality. The youth 11v11 pitches are overplayed whilst the mini 7v7 pitches offer actual spare capacity.	Improve quality to eradicate overplay and where spare capacity does exist, explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			Cricket		One eight wicket grass square which is slightly overplayed, one 15-wicket grass square and one 11-wicket grass square, all of which are good quality. One standalone NTP.	Encourage greater utilisation of existing NTP, transferring demand from the grass wickets, alleviating overplay.	ECB		M	S	L	
			AGP		One good quality full size AGP which is available for community use. The pitch was recently resurfaced in 2021 and offers full availability of 34 hours in the peak period. Nottingham HC and Redhill Ladies HC who both use the pitch; have a lease agreement with the Trust running till 2044.	Sustain quality.	England Hockey, FA, FF		L	L	L	
33	Killisick Recreation Ground	NG5 8BY	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One standard quality adult pitch which offers actual spare capacity. The site offers poor quality ancillary provision.	Explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls. Provide improved ancillary provision.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	M	Protect Enhance
			MUGA		One standard quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Explore sports lighting potential.	Council		L	L	L	
34	King George V Recreation Ground (Arnold)	NG5 6NE	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One youth 11v11 and one mini 7v7 pitch, both of which are standard quality.	Sustain quality. Ancillary facilities need updating and improving.	FA, FF	Local	H	M	L	Protect Enhance

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
			Cricket		One poor quality 11-wicket grass square which is overplayed and accompanied by an NTP.	Improve quality of the square; if overplay remains, further utilise the existing NTP to transfer demand from the grass wickets, alleviating overplay. However, the NTP is in a state of disrepair and requires replacing.	ECB		H	S	L	
35	Lambley Lane North	NG4 4PA	Football (disused)	Gedling Borough Council	Site previously accommodated one youth 11v11, two mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 pitches. Last provided <i>circa</i> 2021 but are no longer marked out. Mapperley All Stars FC has been forced off of its home ground at Lambley Lane due to the poor quality of the site's ancillary facilities. The Club's matches are now played at Colwick Recreation Ground.	Look to bring pitches back into use at an appropriate standard of quality, as well as providing improved ancillary facilities.	FA, FF	Local	H	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide
			MUGA		One poor quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	Council		L	L	L	
36	Lambley Lane South	NG4 4PA	Cricket	Gedling Borough Council	One standard quality seven-wicket grass square which has spare capacity for additional cricket on Saturdays, Sundays and midweek. The site offers poor quality ancillary provision.	Explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls. Provide improved ancillary provision.	ECB	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
37	Lambley Primary School	NG4 4QF	AGP	School	One smaller size AGP which is available for community use and is serviced with sports lighting.	Sustain quality.	School, EH	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
38	Ley Street Playing Field	NG4 2NR	Football (disused)	Gedling Borough Council	Site previously accommodated one mini 7v7 pitch. Last provided <i>circa</i> 2020 but is no longer marked out.	Retain as a strategic reserve.	FA, FF	Local	M	M	L	Protect
39	Linby Colliery Welfare	NG15 8AB	Football	Sports Club	One standard quality adult pitch which offers actual spare capacity. The site offers poor quality ancillary provision.	Explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls. Provide improved ancillary provision.	Club, FA, FF	Local	M	S	M	Protect Enhance
41	Lingwood Lane Playing Field	NG14 6DX	Football	Woodborough Parish Council	One poor quality youth 11v11 which is unused and has spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality. The site does not offer any ancillary facility.	Improve quality to enable actual spare capacity for clubs. Provide ancillary provision to encourage use onto the site.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	M	Protect Enhance Provide
			Cricket		One poor quality six-wicket grass square which is overplayed.	Improve quality; if overplay remains, consider installing an NTP on-site to alleviate shortfalls.	ECB		M	S	M	

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
42	Mapperley Plains Sports and Social Club	NG3 5RH	Football	Sports Club	One good quality adult pitch which offers actual spare capacity. Gedling Miners Welfare FC have security of tenure at the site with the Club owning freehold.	Explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	Club, FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			Cricket		One good quality seven-wicket grass square which is overplayed and accompanied by an NTP. Gedling Colliery CC have a long-term lease with the Sports Club.	Encourage further utilisation of the existing NTP to transfer demand from the grass wickets, alleviating overplay.	Club, ECB		M	S	L	
			AGP		One smaller size AGP which is available for community use and is without sports lighting.	Explore sports lighting potential.	Club, England Hockey		L	L	L	
43	Mellish Rugby Football Club	NG3 5RX	Rugby union	Sports Club	One good quality senior pitch, one standard quality senior pitch and two poor quality senior pitches. Three of the four pitches are equipped with sports lighting. In addition, three pitches are overplayed through match and training demand from Mellish RFC.	Improve quality of pitches through a more rigorous maintenance regime.	Club, RFU	Key Centre	H	S	L	Protect Enhance
						Ensure security of tenure is reached for the Club.			H	S	L	
						Implement the installation of an improved drainage system.			M	L	H	
						Explore sports lighting potential for all unlit pitches.			H	M	M	
						Disperse demand across all four pitches to alleviate current shortfalls at the site.			H	S	L	
44	Newstead Abbey Cricket Pitch	NG15 8NA	Cricket	Nottingham City Council	One standard quality five-wicket grass square which is serviced by standard quality ancillary provision.	Sustain quality.	ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect
46	Newstead Recreation Ground	NG15 0BU	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One youth 11v11, one mini 7v7 and one mini 5v5 pitch, all of which are poor quality and have spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	Improve quality to enable actual spare capacity.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			Cricket		One standard quality nine-wicket grass square which is accompanied by an NTP. The square has spare capacity for additional cricket on Saturdays, Sundays and midweek cricket.	Sustain quality and explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	ECB		M	S	L	
			MUGA		One standard quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Explore sports lighting potential.	Council		L	L	L	
47	Papplewick and Linby Cricket Club	NG15 8EY	Cricket	Sports Club	One good quality 11-wicket grass square which is accompanied by an NTP. The square has spare capacity for additional cricket on Sundays and midweek.	Sustain quality and explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	Club, ECB	Local	M	S	L	Protect

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
48	Parkdale Primary School	NG4 1BX	Football	School	Two poor quality mini 5v5 pitches, both of which are unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
49	Poplars Sports Ground	NG14 5AN	Football	Burton Joyce Parish Council	One adult, two youth 11v11, three youth 9v9, one mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 pitches, all of which are good quality. The adult, youth 9v9 and mini 5v5 pitches offer actual spare capacity.	Sustain quality and explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			3G		One good quality smaller size 3G pitch which is available for community use and is equipped with sports lighting.	Sustain quality.	FA, FF		L	L	L	
			Cricket		One standard quality ten-wicket grass square which is accompanied by an NTP. Burton Joyce CC has a long-term lease with Burton Joyce Parish Council for use of the square. The square has spare capacity for additional cricket on Sundays and midweek.	Sustain quality and explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	ECB		M	S	L	
			Bowls		One good quality flat green which is serviced by good quality ancillary provision. Burton Joyce BC rent use of the green from Burton Joyce Parish Council. The green is only marginally over capacity by one member.	Sustain quality.	Bowls England		L	L	L	
			Pétanque		One terrain which is used by Burton Joyce U3A PC which consists of 25 playing members.	Ensure that all of Burton Joyce U3A's needs are catered for.	Pétanque England		L	L	L	
50	Priory Junior School	NG4 3LE	Football	School	One poor quality mini 7v7 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
51	Ravenshead CE Primary School	NG15 9FS	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
52	Ravenshead Leisure Centre	NG15 9AG	Football	Ravenshead Parish Council	One adult, one youth 11v11, one youth 9v9 and two mini 7v7 pitches, all of which are standard quality. The adult and youth 11v11 pitch which are overplayed, whilst the youth 9v9 and mini 7v7 pitches offer actual spare capacity.	Improve quality of overplayed pitches to reduce shortfalls, whilst exploring opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
			3G		One poor quality smaller size 3G pitch which is available for community use. The pitch has not been resurfaced since its installation in 2010.	Resurface pitch to improve quality and ensure a sinking fund is in place for long-term sustainability. Seek FA testing so that the provision can be used for competitive matches and seek to maximise usage for this activity.	FA, FF		H	S	H	
			Tennis		Three good quality macadam courts, all of which are available for community use and are equipped with sports lighting.	Sustain quality.	LTA		L	L	L	
			MUGA		One standard quality type 3 MUGA which is equipped with sports lighting.	Sustain quality.	Council		L	L	L	
			Pétanque		Two terrains which are used by Ravenshead PC whom consists of 51 playing members.	Ensure that all of Ravenshead PC's needs are catered for.	Pétanque England		L	L	L	
53	Redhill Leisure Centre	NG5 8GX	3G	Gedling Borough Council	One standard quality full size 3G pitch which is available for community use. The pitch was last resurfaced in 2017. The pitch has 3.5 hours of spare capacity at peak time during the week and 11 hours of peak time availability at the weekend.	Sustain quality and look to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists by maximising usage of the pitch.	FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect
54	Richard Bonnington Primary & Nursery School	NG5 8FQ	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
55	Richard Herrod Centre	NG4 1RL	Football (disused)	Council	Site previously accommodated one youth 11v11, one youth 9v9 and one mini 5v5 pitch. Last provided circa 2022 but are no longer marked out and are overgrown. Gedling Southbank FC reports plans to take ownership of the disused pitches at Richard Herrod Centre and provide one youth 11v11 pitch and two mini 7v7 pitches. However, since July 2022 discussions with the Council have stagnated.	Support Gedling Southbank FC's plans to bring the disused pitches back into use.	FA, FF	Local	H	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide
56	Riverside Ground	NG14 5HW	Football	Sports Club	Two standard quality adult pitches which are overplayed. The site offers poor quality ancillary provision.	Improve quality to eradicate overplay. Provide improved ancillary provision.	Club, FA, FF	Local	M	S	M	Protect Enhance
57	Robert Mellors School	NG5 7EX	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
59	St John The Baptist CE Primary School	NG4 2ED	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
60	St Wilfrids CE Primary School	NG14 6FG	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
61	Standhill Recreation Ground	NG4 1JT	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality youth 11v11 pitch which is unused and has spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality. The site is not serviced by any ancillary facility.	Improve quality to enable actual spare capacity for clubs and encourage usage. Look to provide an appropriate ancillary facility.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	M	Protect Enhance Provide
62	Stanhope Primary & Nursery School	NG4 4JD	Football	School	One poor quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Improve quality and explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
64	The Oakwood Academy	NG5 9PJ	Football	School	One youth 11v11 and one mini 7v7 pitch, both of which are standard quality and unavailable for community use.	Explore community use options.	School, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
			Cricket		One standalone NTP which is unavailable for community use.	Explore community use options.	School, ECB		L	L	L	
			AGP		One smaller size AGP which is available for community use and is equipped with sports lighting.	Sustain quality.	School, England Hockey		L	L	L	
			Tennis		Two macadam courts and three artificial courts, all of which are standard quality and unavailable for community use. Only the artificial courts are equipped with sports lighting, whilst the macadam courts are without.	Explore community use options and sports lighting potential for courts currently without.	School, LTA		L	L	L	
65	The Ron Rossin Ground	NG5 8PQ	Rugby union	Sports Club	Two senior pitches and one age grade pitch, all of which are standard quality. One of the senior pitches and the age grade pitch are equipped with sports lighting. Furthermore, the non-lit senior pitch and the age grade pitch are overplayed through match and training demand from Paviers RFC, who own freehold of the site.	Improve quality of pitches through a more rigorous maintenance regime.	Club, RFU	Key Centre	H	S	L	Protect Enhance
						Implement the installation of an improved drainage system.			M	L	H	
						Explore sports lighting potential for all unlit pitches.			H	M	M	

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
						Disperse demand across all three pitches and explore potential of accessing the unused age grade pitch at Colonel Frank Seeley Academy. If access is possible, look to maximise the pitch's quality and transfer demand onto the pitch, thus eradicating the remaining overplay at The Ron Rossin Ground.			L	L	L	
66	The Sherwood E-Act Academy Sports Centre (Disused)	NG4 4HX	Football (disused)	School	Site previously accommodated three adult pitches. Last provided <i>circa</i> 2016 but are no longer marked out and are overgrown.	No action required. Any proposed housing development on this site must abide with Sport England Playing Fields Policy Exception 4.	N/A	Local	-	-	-	-
			Cricket (disused)		Site previously accommodated a standalone NTP.	No action required.	N/A		-	-	-	
			AGP (disused)		Site previously accommodated a smaller size AGP.	No action required.	N/A		-	-	-	
			Tennis (disused)		Site previously accommodated five macadam courts.	No action required.	N/A		-	-	-	
			Netball (disused)		Site previously accommodated four macadam courts.	No action required.	N/A		-	-	-	
67	Victoria Park Recreation Ground	NG4 2PE	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One adult and one youth 11v11 pitch, both of which are standard quality and offer actual spare capacity.	Explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	FA, FF	Local	M	S	L	Protect
69	William Lee Memorial Park	NG14 6SA	Football	Calverton Parish Council	One standard quality adult pitch, one poor quality adult pitch and one standard quality mini 7v7 pitch. Both standard quality pitches offers actual spare capacity, whilst the poor quality pitch has spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	Improve quality of the adult pitch to enable actual spare capacity. Then, explore opportunities to utilise the actual spare capacity that exists via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites to reduce future shortfalls.	FA, FF	Key Centre	M	S	L	Protect Enhance
			Tennis		Two poor quality macadam courts, both of which are without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	LTA		L	L	L	
			Bowls		One poor quality flat green which is serviced by good quality ancillary provision. Calverton Park BC rent use of the green from Council and are currently operating below capacity by 16 members.	Improve quality.	Bowls England		L	L	L	
			MUGA		One good quality type 3 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Explore sports lighting potential.	Council		L	L	L	

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Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
70	Woodborough Tennis Club	NG14 6RX	Tennis	Woodborough Parish Council	Two poor quality macadam courts which are both without sports lighting. Woodborough TC lease the courts from the Woodborough Parish Council and are operating below capacity by seven members.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
71	Woodthorpe Tennis Club	NG5 4FF	Tennis	Sports Club	Three macadam courts and three artificial courts, all of which are good quality and equipped with sports lighting. Woodthorpe TC who own freehold of the site, are currently operating below capacity by 137 members.	Sustain quality.	Club, LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect
72	Burton Joyce Lawn Tennis Club	NG14 5AR	Tennis	Sports Club	Three good quality macadam courts, all of which are equipped with sports lighting. Burton Joyce LTC who own freehold of the site, are currently operating below capacity by 76 members.	Sustain quality.	Club, LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect
73	Conway Road Recreation Ground	NG4 2PU	Tennis	Gedling Borough Council	Six poor quality macadam courts, all of which are without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
			Bowls		Two poor quality flat greens which are serviced by standard quality ancillary provision. The greens are used by a combination of Porchester BC, Carlton Conway Senior Citizens BC, Willowbrook BC, currently operating below capacity by 56 members.	Improve quality.	Bowls England		L	L	L	
74	Oakdale Road Recreation Ground	NG4 1DD	Tennis	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality macadam court which is without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	LTA	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
			Bowls (disused)		Site used to accommodate one flat green.	Retain as strategic reserve.	Bowls England		M	M	L	
			MUGA		One standard quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Explore sports lighting potential.	Council		L	L	L	
75	Arnot Hill Park	NG5 2HD	Bowls	Gedling Borough Council	One standard quality flat green which is serviced by good quality ancillary provision. Arnot Hill BC rent use of the green from the Council and are currently operating below capacity by 37 members.	Sustain quality.	Bowls England	Local	L	L	L	Protect

Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
76	Daybrook Bowling Club	NG5 6JU	Bowls	Sports Club	One standard quality flat green which is serviced by good quality ancillary provision. Daybrook BC own freehold of the site and are currently operating below capacity by 26 members.	Sustain quality.	Club, Bowls England	Local	L	L	L	Protect
77	Newstead Centre	NG15 0BT	Bowls	Community organisation	One standard quality flat green which is serviced by standard quality ancillary provision. Newstead BC rent use of the green from Bestwood Miners Welfare and are currently operating below capacity by 35 members.	Sustain quality.	Community organisation, Bowls England	Local	L	L	L	Protect
78	Ramsdale Park Golf Centre	NG14 6NU	Golf	Proprietary	One standard 18-hole golf course as well as an additional 18-hole Par 3 course. The site also offers a 23-bay driving range, 11 of which are heated bays, accompanied by a state-of-the-art club and ball tracking system through Trackman. The golf club is Proprietary owned and offers a particularly high standard of ancillary facilities.	Sustain course quality.	England Golf	Key Centre	L	L	L	Protect
79	Mapperley Golf Club	NG3 5LD	Golf	Private	One standard 18-hole golf course which is a private membership-club. The ancillary facilities are deemed to be of good quality.	Sustain course quality.	England Golf	Key Centre	L	L	L	Protect
80	Springwater Golf Club	NG14 6FZ	Golf	Private	One standard 18-hole golf course which is a private membership-club. The ancillary facilities are deemed to be of good quality.	Sustain course quality.	England Golf	Key Centre	L	L	L	Protect
81	Bestwood Village Park	NG6 8TS	Cricket	Gedling Borough Council	One standalone NTP which is available for community use.	Sustain quality.	ECB	Local	L	L	L	Protect
84	Arnold Vale Junior School	NG5 4JF	Football	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality mini 5v5 and one poor quality mini 7v7 pitch, both of which are unavailable for community use.	Explore community use options and look to improve quality.	GBC, FA, FF	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
85	Arno Vale Park	NG5 4JF	MUGA	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Explore sports lighting potential.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
86	Muirfield Road Recreation Ground	NG5 9QR	MUGA	Gedling Borough Council	One standard quality type 3 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Explore sports lighting potential.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
87	Queens Bower Recreation Ground	NG5 8NE	MUGA	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality type 3 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
88	Cavendish Road Recreation Ground	NG4 3RX	MUGA	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality type 3 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance

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Site ID	Site	Postcode	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Aim
89	Honeywood Gardens Rec Area (The Brickyard Community Centre)	NG3 6PB	MUGA	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
90	Jackie Bells Play Area	NG4 2HQ	MUGA	Gedling Borough Council	One standard quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Sustain quality and explore sports lighting potential.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
91	Deabil Street Play Area	NG4 2JE	MUGA	Gedling Borough Council	One poor quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
92	Roberts Recreation Ground	NG14 5DN	MUGA	Council	One poor quality type 5 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
93	Carlton Digby School	NG3 6FD	MUGA	School	One poor quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Improve quality and explore sports lighting potential.	School	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
94	Coppice Farm Primary School	NG5 7LS	MUGA	School	One standard quality type 1/2 MUGA which is without sports lighting.	Sustain quality and explore sports lighting potential.	School	Local	L	L	L	Protect Enhance
95	The Carlton Academy	NG4 3SH	Tennis	School	Three good quality macadam courts that are available for community use and sports lit.	Sustain quality.	School	Local	L	L	L	Protect
96	Arnot Hill Park	NG5 6LU	MUGA	Gedling Borough Council	One standard quality type 1/2 MUGA which is sports lit.	Proceed with planned removal of the green, whilst assisting the Club's demand to be accommodated elsewhere.	Council	Local	L	L	L	Protect

PART 6: HOUSING GROWTH SCENARIOS

The PPOSS provides an estimate of demand for pitch sport based on population forecasts and club consultation, with this future demand then translated into teams likely to be generated. Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator adds to this, updating the likely demand generated for pitch sports based on housing increases before converting the demand into match equivalent sessions and the number of pitches that may be required to meet the growth. It also gives the associated costs of supplying the increased pitch provision. The Calculator splits the total pitch requirement into natural turf pitches to meet peak period demand, artificial grass pitches to meet training demand, and the additional number of changing rooms required to support the new demand.

The scenarios below are provided as a guide to show the additional demand for pitch sports that could be generated from housing growth in Gedling, thus showing how the calculator works and what it can provide. The demand is shown in match equivalent sessions per week for most sports, except for cricket, where match equivalent sessions are by season. Training demand is expressed in either hours or match equivalent sessions; where expressed in hours, it is expected that demand will use either a 3G pitch (football demand) or an AGP (hockey demand). Where expressed in match equivalent sessions, it is expected training will take place on sports-lit grass pitches (i.e., for rugby union).

The scenarios are as follows:

- ❖ **Scenario One** – Local Plan Housing Target - Additional demand for pitch sports generated from housing growth of 7,250 dwellings across the Borough.
- ❖ **Scenario Two** – Top Wighay Farm – 805 dwellings

The first scenario is used to identify what the impact of overall housing growth may be across Gedling, whilst the second scenario is used to provide an example as to how the calculator can work for a single development. They are not to be considered together as the development within Scenario Two is also captured within Scenario One.

The Local Plan Housing Target in Scenario One relates to what is set out in Gedling's existing Local Plan. This therefore covers a period up to 2028. For reference, the indicative figures assume that population growth will average 2.3⁸ per dwelling, which is based on a national average and 2021 census data.

Scenario One – Local Plan Housing Target

The estimated additional population derived from housing growth of 7,250 dwellings with an occupancy rate of 2.3 per household, is 16,675 people.

Table 6.1: Likely demand for grass pitch sports generated from 7,250 dwellings (for scenario one)

Pitch sport	Estimated demand by sport for 7,250 dwellings	
	Match demand ⁹	Training demand ¹⁰
Adult football	2.97	38.15
Youth football	10.65	

⁸ The occupancy rate of 2.3 is in line with figures used in the 2011 Census.

⁹ As per the PPS Guidance, demand for cricket is considered in terms of match equivalent sessions per season rather than per week.

¹⁰ Hours equate to access to a full size floodlit 3G pitch or hockey suitable AGP

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Pitch sport	Estimated demand by sport for 7,250 dwellings	
	Match demand ⁹	Training demand ¹⁰
Mini soccer	5.45	
Rugby union	1.94	2.14
Adult hockey	0.48	1.45
Junior & mixed hockey	-	-
Cricket	64.68	-

The table below translates estimated demand into new pitch provision with associated capital and lifestyle costs.

Table 6.2: Estimated demand and costs for new pitch provision (for scenario one)

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches			Changing rooms	
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost ¹¹	Lifecycle Cost (per annum) ¹²	Number	Capital cost
Adult football	2.97	£318,258	£67,152	5.94	£1,144,214
Youth football	10.65	£923,412	£193,916	13.69	£2,636,617
Mini soccer	5.45	£166,848	£35,038	-	-
Rugby union	1.94	£315,891	£67,601	3.87	£745,306
Rugby league	-	-	-	-	-
Cricket	1.45	£488,477	£98,672	2.90	£558,788
Hockey	0.12	£106,052	£3,288	0.24	£46,552
3G	1.00	£1,100,817	£39,932	2.01	£386,566

In total, it is set out that 23.59 pitches will be required to meet the demand, with the capital cost of providing this estimated at £3,419,755 in addition to lifecycle costs of £505,599. In addition, 28.66 changing rooms will be needed at a predicted cost of £5,518,042.

Scenario Two – Top Wighay Farm - 805 dwellings

The estimated additional population derived from housing growth from 805 dwellings with an occupancy rate of 2.3 people per household is 1,852 people.

Table 6.3: Likely demand for grass pitch sports generated from 805 dwellings (for scenario two)

Pitch sport	Estimated demand by sport for 964 dwellings	
	Match demand	Training demand
Adult football	0.33	4.24
Youth football	1.18	
Mini soccer	0.61	
Rugby union	0.21	0.24
Rugby league	-	-

¹¹ Sport England Facilities Costs Second Quarter 2020 – (<https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>)

¹² Lifecycle costs are based on the % of the total project cost per annum as set out in Sport England's Life Cycle Costs Natural Turf Pitches and Artificial Surfaces documents (2012)

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Pitch sport	Estimated demand by sport for 964 dwellings	
	Match demand	Training demand
Adult hockey	0.05	0.16
Junior & mixed hockey	-	-
Cricket	7.18	-

The table below translates estimated demand into new pitch provision with costings.

Table 6.4: Estimated demand and costs for new pitch provision (for scenario two)

Pitch type	Estimated demand and costs for new pitches			Changing rooms	
	Number of pitches to meet demand	Capital cost ¹³	Lifecycle Cost (per annum) ¹⁴	Number	Capital cost
Adult football	0.33	£35,348	£7,459	0.66	£127,086
Youth football	1.18	£102,577	£21,541	1.52	£292,891
Mini soccer	0.61	£18,529	£3,891		
Rugby union	0.21	£35,087	£7,509	0.43	£82,783
Rugby league	-	-	-	-	-
Cricket	0.16	£54,254	£10,959	0.32	£62,063
Hockey	0.01	£11,779	£365	0.03	£5,170
3G	0.11	£122,272	£4,435	0.22	£42,937

In total, it is set out that 2.62 pitches will be required to meet the demand across the sports/pitch types, with the capital cost of providing this estimated at £379,846 in addition to lifecycle costs of £56,159. In addition, 3.18 changing rooms will be needed at a predicted cost of £612,931.

Summary

The above scenarios identify that through overall housing growth, demand will be generated to some extent for all pitch sports, and the level of demand generated for football, 3G, rugby union and cricket is such that new provision will likely be warranted. As demand generated for hockey does not equate to a whole pitch, contributions would be better focused on improving existing sites to increase capacity to an appropriate level. The PPOSS and in particular the Action Plan, as well as future consultation with NGBs, should be used to inform this (e.g., to select suitable sites).

Notwithstanding the above, when the calculator is used for singular developments, or a group of smaller developments, the demand generated is likely to be insufficient to warrant the creation of new provision. This is evidenced via Scenario Two, where the increased demand from 805 dwellings does not create enough demand for a whole pitch for any of the sports, with the exception of youth football provision. Where this is the case, contributions would be better focused on improving existing local sites to increase capacity to an appropriate level for all sports.

¹³ Sport England Facilities Costs Second Quarter 2020 – (<https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>)

¹⁴ Lifecycle costs are based on the % of the total project cost per annum as set out in Sport England's Life Cycle Costs Natural Turf Pitches and Artificial Surfaces documents (2012)

Experience shows that only significantly large housing sites are likely to generate demand for new provision to be created in their own right, with Sport England previously identifying that only those with more than 600 dwellings likely to be substantial enough (although this can vary by area). Where this is the case, consideration should be given to providing multi-pitch sites with suitable ancillary provision, including appropriate clubhouse/changing facilities and car parking. Single pitch sites which have been provided traditionally by developers are not considered to provide long term sustainable provision for the relevant sports.

Where demand does not warrant new pitch provision, the Action Plan in this document should be consulted to determine whether the additional demand can be accommodated via existing provision (in which case no further action is required). If this is not the case, contributions should be sought to enhance existing provision in the locality to accommodate the increased demand. This can be through, for example, improving quality, or providing new or improved ancillary provision. Consultation with appropriate NGBs should also be used to assist in the selection of suitable sites and suitable enhancements.

Notwithstanding the above, the cumulative impact of several smaller scale developments within a particular area may require the need for new provision when viewed collectively. This should therefore be monitored if and when such instances arise.

PART 7: DELIVER THE STRATEGY AND KEEP IT ROBUST AND UP TO DATE

The section below is a generalised approach on how to deliver a PPOSS whilst also keeping it robust and up to date. However, a more tailored approach should also be considered and designed for Gedling based on the requirements and priorities of the Steering Group.

Delivery

The PPOSS seeks to provide guidance for maintenance/management decisions and investment made across Gedling. By addressing the issues identified in the Assessment Report and using the strategic framework presented in this Strategy, the current and future sporting and recreational needs of the Borough can be satisfied. The Strategy identifies where there is a deficiency in provision and identifies how best to resolve this in the future.

It is important that this document is used in a practical manner, is engaged with partners and encourages partnerships to be developed, to ensure that outdoor sports facilities are regarded as a vital aspect of community life and which contribute to the achievement of Council priorities.

The creation of this document should be regarded as part of the planning process. The success of this Strategy and the benefits that are gained are dependent upon regular engagement between all partners involved and the adoption of a strategic approach. Each member of the steering group should take the lead to ensure the PPOSS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence.

To help ensure the PPOSS is well used, it should be regarded as the key document within the study area guiding the improvement and protection of playing pitch and outdoor sport provision. It needs to be the document people regularly turn to for information on the how the current demand is met and what actions are required to improve the situation and meet future demand. In order for this to be achieved, the Steering Group needs to have a clear understanding of how the PPOSS can be applied and therefore delivered.

The process of completing the PPOSS will hopefully have already resulted in a number of benefits that will help with its application and delivery. These may include enhanced partnership working across different agendas and organisations, pooling of resources along with strengthening relationships and understanding between different stakeholders and between members of the steering group and the sporting community. The drivers behind the PPOSS and the work to develop the recommendations and action plan will have also highlighted, and helped the steering group to understand, the key areas to which it can be applied and how it can be delivered.

Monitoring and updating

It is important that there is regular monitoring and review against the actions identified in the Strategy. This monitoring should continue be led by the local authority and supported by all members of, and reported back to, the Steering Group. Understanding and learning lessons from how the PPOSS has been applied should also form a key component of monitoring its delivery. It is possible that in the interim between reviews the Steering Group could also operate as a 'virtual' group; prepared to comment on suggestions and updates electronically when relevant.

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It is agreed that the Council is responsible for keeping the database and background supply and demand information up to date in order that area-by-area action plans can be updated. This should be carried out in consultation with the NGBs, particularly around affiliation time when information is updated.

As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years of the PPOSS being signed off by the steering group, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider it and the information on which it is based to be out of date. The nature of the supply and in particular the demand for provision is likely to change year-on-year, meaning that without any form of review and update it would be difficult to make the case that the supply and demand information and assessment work is sufficiently robust.

An annual review should not be regarded as a particularly resource intensive task. However, it should highlight:

- ◆ How the delivery of the recommendations and action plan has progressed and any changes required to the priority afforded to each action (e.g., the priority of some may increase following the delivery of others).
- ◆ How the PPOSS has been applied and the lessons learnt.
- ◆ Any changes to particularly important sites and/or clubs in the area (e.g., the most used or high quality sites for a particular sport) and other supply and demand information, what this may mean for the overall assessment work and the key findings and issues.
- ◆ Any development of a specific sport or particular format of a sport.
- ◆ Any new or emerging issues and opportunities.

Alongside regular steering group meetings a good way to keep the strategy up to date and maintain relationships is to hold sport specific meetings with the NGBs and other relevant parties. These meetings look to update the key supply and demand information, if necessary amend the assessment work, track progress with implementing the recommendations and action plan and highlight any new issues and opportunities.


These meetings could be timed to fit with the annual affiliation process undertaken by the NGBs which would help to capture any changes in the number and nature of sports clubs in the area. Other information that is already collected on a regular basis such as pitch booking records for local authority and other sites could be fed into these meetings.

The NGBs are also able to indicate any further performance quality assessments that have been undertaken within the study area.

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Checklist

To help ensure the PPOSS is delivered and is kept robust and up to date, the steering group can refer to the new methodology Stage E Checklist: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date:

Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 9: Apply & deliver the strategy Are steering group members clear on how the PPS can be applied across a range of relevant areas?		
Is each member of the steering group committed to taking the lead to help ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence?		
Has a process been put in place to ensure regular monitoring of how the recommendations and action plan are being delivered and the PPS is being applied?		
Step 10: Keep the strategy robust & up to date Has a process been put in place to ensure the PPS is kept robust and up to date?		
Does the process involve an annual update of the PPS?		
Is the steering group to be maintained and is it clear of its on-going role?		
Is regular liaison with the NGBs and other parties planned?		
Has all the supply and demand information been collated and presented in a format (i.e. single document that can be filtered accordingly) that will help people to review it and highlight any changes?		
Have any changes made to the Active Places Power data been fed back to Sport England?		

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Appendix F: Equality Impact Assessment

Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:	Strategic Outcomes Planning Model (SOPM) and Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy (PPOSS)
The main objective of the Strategy	<p>The SOPM has a vision of “Gedling is a healthy borough with its people more active, more often to help improve health equalities across our communities.”</p> <p>This Strategy has identified the priority themes for Gedling Borough, as Economy, Community and Place and created a synergy with the Gedling Plan 2023-27 themes.</p> <p>This Strategy is developed based on Sport England’s Strategic Outcomes Planning Model (SOPM). At the heart of the SOPM is “Insight” and the need to understand your community and your place. A key element of the model is to gather insight from community and stakeholders to identify barriers and opportunities for behaviour change.</p> <p>The PPOSS has a vision to “Ensure that Gedling Borough Council has a robust future proof evidence base to ensure the appropriate provision of community facilities for active sport providing exercise opportunity for all.”</p> <p>It’s aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the existing supply of outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where it is needed for meeting current and future needs. • To enhance outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites. • To provide new outdoor sport provision and ancillary facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.

Appendix F: Equality Impact Assessment

It is delivered in accordance with Sport England’s Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Guidance (for playing pitch sports) and Sport England’s Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (for “non-pitch” sports).

For both strategies Insight from the community is considered from user and resident consultation to inform in depth analysis. This insight informs this Equality Impact Assessment.

What impact will the SOPM and PPOSS have on the following groups?

These strategies are based on local health and well-being data, significant consultation with the local community and other local and national stakeholders, a comprehensive assessment of local community and leisure facilities and considers the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on our communities.

Please use only ‘Yes’ where applicable		Negative	Positive	Neutral	Comments
Gender	External		Yes		<p>The Strategy considers the levels of activity for males and females in the local community drawing upon the local consultation undertaken, health and wellbeing, facilities participation and Sport England’s Active Lives Survey data.</p> <p>Life expectancy in Gedling is 80.9 years for men, higher than the national average of 79.6 years and 82.9 years for women which is lower than the national average of 83.2.</p> <p>Women are overrepresented at Gedling leisure centres (almost 52.2% are female compared to 47.8% male) and conversely men</p>

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					<p>are underrepresented, this is counter to general activity levels and shows the impact leisure centres have on attracting women to be active.</p> <p>Sport England and UK Active 'As Told By 51%' (2021) categorises barriers for female engagement into fitness and leisure centres into 6 key themes: Ability and Confidence; Body Consciousness and Judgment; Affiliation with Setting; Personal Safety; Staff Knowledge and Practical Issues.</p> <p>The SOPM has identified "Motivation" as a barrier to physical activity citing anxiety, lack of confidence and motivation as factors for consideration.</p> <p>It also identifies "Cultural Barriers" as a barrier to physical activity citing the need to address barriers relating to gender, culture and religion as well as norms within households.</p> <p>PPOSS establishes the gaps in provision where both male and female changing facilities are required.</p>
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<u>Gender Reassignment</u>	Internal		Yes		The Council has a workplace health scheme which encourages and supports staff to lead healthier lifestyles. Much of the signposting of activities and facilities and messaging about getting active developed by the Strategy delivery will be targeted at staff too.
	External		Yes		Data and insight on gender reassignment and physical activity levels is more limited, even at a national level. The Council has reinforced the need to ensure that its staff are trained on the application of the Equality Act 2010 across all protected characteristics, as part of the recent adoption of its new Equality Framework and Action Plan. The leisure centres to also follow UK Active guidance on transgender use of facilities.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Age</u>	External		Yes		There has been targeted consultation and an ongoing review of physical activity data in relation to different age groups as part of Strategy development.

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					<p>Gedling has higher than the national average of adults classified as overweight or obese.</p> <p>The 80-84 year age group will increase the most (by 32%) indicating a high proportion of older people which data shows tend to be less active leading to health problems and illness.</p> <p>Gedling has high levels of older residents compared to national levels.</p> <p>45.4% of children and young people in Gedling do not meet the Chief Medical Officer guidelines for physical activity.</p> <p>The impact of the pandemic has not been equal, with certain groups more affected than others. Data shows that older people have been disproportionately affected.</p> <p>Older people are under-represented at Gedling leisure centres which, given the ageing population and that older people are less likely to be active, means ways to encourage this age group to be</p>
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					<p>more physically active needs to be considered.</p> <p>26-65 years are also under-represented which is usually the stable core membership base for leisure centre users. Again, ways to attract these age groups to the leisure centres should be looked into. Conversely, young ages are over-represented which is likely to be due to swimming lessons, or in case of 15-24 years, gym users.</p> <p>The primary reason preventing the 65+ from doing more activity/exercise was a health condition/disability/impairment.</p> <p>A Strategic Theme identified from Stakeholder engagement has been “Older People to be Independent in the community” linking to the concept of ageing well.</p> <p>“Young people with not much to do”, “Children and young people” and “Older adults” were identified as target groups through the stakeholder consultation.</p>
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					The PPOSS identifies the facilities required to manage the current and demand for adult, junior and youth sport. Also identifies need for outdoor sport, in which the older population are more likely to participate, such as bowls and tennis.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Marriage and civil partnership</u>	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
<u>Disability</u>	External		Yes		<p>18.8% of Gedling residents are disabled under the Equality Act higher than the England average.</p> <p>Data shows there is a strong correlation between regular physical activity and reducing the risk of a number of health conditions.</p> <p>The impact of the pandemic has not been equal, with certain groups more affected than others. Data shows that those with a disability or long-term condition have been disproportionately affected.</p> <p>The Active Alliance Annual Disability and Activity Survey 2020-</p>

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					<p>21 has recommendations to encourage and facilitate disabled users being more physically active.</p> <p>Consultation has identified that the primary reason preventing those with a long-term disability from doing more activity/exercise was a health condition/disability/impairment.</p> <p>A Strategic Theme identified from Stakeholder engagement has been “Reduce Health Inequalities” by addressing physical inactivity.</p> <p>It identifies “Motivation” as a barrier to physical activity citing anxiety, lack of confidence and motivation as factors for consideration.</p> <p>“People with disabilities” and “Carers” were identified as target groups through the stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>The provision of any future new facilities should be fully compliant with accessibility regulations to ensure the needs of those with a disability are catered for.</p>
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.

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<u>Race & Ethnicity</u>	External		Yes		<p>The impact of the pandemic has not been equal, with certain groups more affected than others. Data shows that black and asian adults have been disproportionately affected.</p> <p>The SOPM has identified “Cultural Barriers” as a barrier to physical activity citing the need to address barriers relating to gender, culture and religion as well as norms within households.</p>
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Sexual Orientation</u>	External		Yes		<p>The SOPM has identified “Cultural Barriers” as a barrier to physical activity citing the need to address barriers relating to gender, culture and religion as well as norms within households.</p> <p>Local and national data on physical activity levels amongst LGBTQ+ communities is not well established. Sport England’s Uniting the Movement Strategy commits to supporting LGBTQ+ people to get more active through greater research and projects. Published reports such as Sport England’s “Pride Sport: Sport, physical activity</p>

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					and LGBT”, 2016, and the new datasets within the national Active Lives Survey relating to gay, lesbian, bisexual and other sexual orientation groups will be considered as part of our ongoing Strategy delivery.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Religion or Belief (or no Belief)</u>	External		Yes		The SOPM has identified “Cultural Barriers” as a barrier to physical activity citing the need to address barriers relating to gender, culture and religion as well as norms within households. Physical activity data relating to religious groups is limited nationally, although Sport England reports those who state they have no religion are more likely to be physically active. Wider work to engage with protected characteristics groups in the community as part of the Council’s equalities work programme will be used to inform and further enhance Strategy delivery in this regard.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
<u>Pregnancy & Maternity</u>	External		Yes		The Strategy aims to specifically target children and young people and families in need. Through the

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					development of activity, such as local family hubs in the Borough, with local children's and families services there will be greater opportunities to understand the healthy lifestyles barriers within our targeted communities.
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.

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<p>Other Groups (e.g. any other vulnerable groups, rural isolation, deprived areas, low income staff etc.)</p> <p>Please state the group/s:</p> <p>Existing user groups</p> <p>Low income groups Those with a health condition</p>	<p>External</p>		<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Strategy has been developed considering a range of data based on health inequality and considered the geographical areas of most need in the Borough. Its aims to specifically target neighbourhoods where inactivity exists and those with a limiting illness.</p> <p>Deprivation affects activity levels. Nationally 40.9% of children and young people in the most deprived decile are classed as less active, higher than the 32.4% average across England.</p> <p>Life expectancy in Gedling is 7.6 years lower for men and 7.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas.</p> <p>Looking at activity variations by deprivation it can be seen that adults and children in the most deprived decile have higher levels of inactivity.</p> <p>The impact of the pandemic has not been equal, with certain groups more affected than others. Data</p>
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					<p>shows that lower socio-economic groups have been disproportionately affected.</p> <p>Residents from some of the most deprived areas (deciles 1 and 3) are over-represented at Gedling leisure centres, which is encouraging given that people from deprived areas are less likely to be active and often experience health inequalities.</p> <p>Strategic Themes identified from Stakeholder engagement are “Social Cohesion” and “Reduce Health Inequalities”. These aim to connect people and address inequality through sport and physical activity.</p> <p>The SOPM has identified “Motivation” as a barrier to physical activity citing anxiety, lack of confidence and motivation as factors for consideration.</p> <p>It identifies “Access to Facilities” as a barrier to physical activity, citing consideration of geographical location, transport and to “not feeling welcome in a space” as issues for consideration.</p>
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					<p>“People with diabetes”, “Those with high BMI” and “People living in deprived wards” were identified as target groups through the stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>Evidence of need identified by the PPOSS will assist in accessing greater resources for Gedling’s facilities to deliver the demand from local sports clubs across both the urban and rural areas. Community sports clubs are offering opportunities for residents from a broad range of socio-economic backgrounds.</p>
	Internal		Yes		See Internal comments above – under Gender.
Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?	Yes		A strategic aim of the Strategy is to reduce inactivity by tackling inequality in the Borough. This includes positively targeting specific groups according to their age, vulnerability, disability or geography.		
Is there an opportunity to mitigate or alleviate any such impacts?	Yes		Strategy delivery will include the constant review and refresh of data on local communities. This will enable the Council to understand how need is changing over time amongst all protected characteristic groups and where necessary consider any support required.		

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Are there any gaps in information available (e.g. evidence) so that a complete assessment of different impacts is not possible?	Yes		Data and consultation findings have been used to inform the Strategy. However, this assessment recognises some gaps in data in relation to gender reassignment, race and religion and belief. The Council will continually assess opportunities for local engagement with certain groups as part of its Equality Framework delivery and review improvements in national physical activity data regarding these groups.
In response to the information provided above please provide a set of proposed action including any consultation that is going to be carried out:			
Planned Actions	Timeframe	Success Measure	Responsible Officer
Review of health and wellbeing and protected characteristic data in relation to physical activity	Annual	Annual reporting of insight to inform future plan and strategy development	Head of Communities and Leisure
Assess opportunities for local engagement with certain groups as part of the Council's Equality Framework delivery	Annual	Annual reporting of insight to inform future plan and strategy development	Head of Communities and Leisure

Authorisation and Review	
Completing Officer	Lance Juby, Head of Communities and Leisure
Authorising Director	Francesca Whyley, Interim Director
Date	18 October 2023
Review date (if applicable)	18 October 2024

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