

Agenda

Cabinet

Date: **Thursday 10 July 2025**

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

WEBCASTING NOTICE

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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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MINUTES CABINET

Thursday 5 June 2025

Councillor John Clarke (Chair)

Present: Councillor David Ellis Councillor Marje Paling
Councillor Kathryn Fox Councillor Lynda Pearson
Councillor Viv McCrossen Councillor Henry Wheeler

Absent: Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth

Officers in Attendance: M Hill, F Whyley, M Avery, T Adams, N Osei and
L Squires

192 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Hollingsworth.

193 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS.

None.

**194 TO APPROVE, AS A CORRECT RECORD, THE MINUTES OF THE
MEETING HELD ON 22/05/2025.**

RESOLVED:

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

195 FORWARD PLAN

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

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

196 ANNUAL TREASURY ACTIVITY REPORT 2024/25

Consideration was given to a report of Chief Finance Officer, which had
been circulated prior to the meeting, to seek Cabinet approval to inform
Members of the outturn in respect of the 2024/25 Prudential Code
Indicators, and to advise Members of the outturn on treasury activity,
both as required by the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

Resolved:

That:

Members approve the Annual Treasury Activity Report for 2024/25 and refer it to Full Council for approval, as required by the regulations.

197

BUDGET OUTTURN AND BUDGET CARRY FORWARDS 2024/25

The Chief Finance Officer introduced a report, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, to present the Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards for 2024/25.

An amendment was made after the publication of the report to appendix 3 due to a late adjustment.

Resolved:

To:

- 1) Note the Budget Outturn figures for 2024/25;
- 2) Approve the movements in Earmarked Reserves and Provisions as detailed in paragraphs 2.7;
- 3) Note the capital carry forwards approved by the Chief Financial Officer included in Appendix 6, being amounts not in excess of £50,000 and committed schemes above £50,000.
- 4) Approve the capital carry forwards of £1,994,600 included in Appendix 6 for non-committed schemes in excess of £50,000.
- 5) Refer to Council for approval:
 - i) The overall method of financing of the 2024/25 capital expenditure as set out in paragraph 3.4;
 - ii) The determination of the minimum revenue provision for the repayment of debt as set out in paragraph 3.5.

198

GEDLING VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Planning Policy Manager introduced a report, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, to seek approval from Cabinet to designate a new Conservation Area in Gedling Village. A map showing the proposed Conservation Area Designation is appended to the report as Appendix A.

Approval is also sought to publish the Gedling Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (attached as Appendix B).

Resolved:

That Cabinet:

A) Approves the designation of a new Conservation Area in Gedling Village;

B) Authorises the Planning Policy Manager to notify the Secretary of State and Historic England of the proposed designation and to advertise the proposed Conservation Area as required by statute; and

C) Agrees to publish the Gedling Village Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan and to delegate authority to the Planning Policy Manager to make any minor typographical, formatting or factual amendments to the Gedling Village Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan as appropriate.

199

GEDLING PLAN PERFORMANCE 2024/25

The Chief Executive introduced a report, which had been circulated prior to the meeting to inform Cabinet in summary of the position against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2024/25 Gedling Plan at the end of quarter 4 and the year end.

The Chief Executive noted that the figure for processing new benefits claims in the table of the report was incorrect and the correct figure is held in the appendix on page 271, the correct figure is 20.3 days against a target of 15 days.

Resolved:

That:

The progress against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators for quarter 4 and the full year of 2024/25 Gedling Plan be noted.

200

GEDLING PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2025/26

Consideration was given to a report introduced by the Deputy Chief Executive, to agree the performance indicators and targets against which performance will be measured in 2025/26.

Resolved:

That Cabinet:

Approves the performance indicators and targets set out in Appendix A for 2025/26.

201 MODERN SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Chief Executive introduced a report, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, to seek Cabinet approval of the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement 2024/25, including the associated commitments to practical action.

Resolved:

That Cabinet:

Approves the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement 2024/25.

202 ANY OTHER ITEMS THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT.

.

The meeting finished at 3.03 pm

Signed by Chair:
Date:



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Forward Plan

Date: 10 July 2025

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 4 months and must be

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

2 Proposal

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

3 Alternative Options

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

4 Financial Implications

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

5 Legal Implications

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

6 Equalities Implications

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

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Forward Plan

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None identified

10 Reasons for Recommendations

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

Statutory Officer approval**Approved by:**

Chief Financial Officer

Date:

30/6/2025 (report content)

Approved by:

Monitoring Officer

30/6/2025 (report content)

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Gedling

Borough Council

FORWARD PLAN

FOR THE PERIOD 1 AUGUST 2025 TO 30 JANUARY 2026

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 and Portfolio Holder for Corporate Resources and Performance

Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth – Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy

Councillor Kathryn Fox –Portfolio Holder for Life Chances and Vulnerability

Councillor David Ellis – Portfolio Holder for Public Protection

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 Treasury Activity Report 2024/25 To inform Members of the outturn in respect of the 2024/25 Prudential Code Indicators, and to advise Members of the outturn on Treasury activity, both as required by the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.	5 Jun 2025 Cabinet 23 Jul 2025 Council	James Goodall	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards 2024/25 This report presents the Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards for 2024/25. Cabinet is asked to note the final outturn position for 2024/25 and: a) Approve the movements on earmarked reserves and provisions; b) Note the capital carry-forward budgets approved by the Chief Financial Officer in accordance with Financial Regulations; c) Approve the carry forward of non-committed capital budgets from 2024/25 as additions to the 2025/26 budget in accordance with Financial Regulations. d) Recommend that Council approve the method of financing the 2024/25 capital expenditure which includes making the determinations required for the minimum revenue provision.	5 Jun 2025 Cabinet 23 Jul 2025 Council	James Goodall Tina Adams, Chief Finance Officer & S151 Officer, Scott Anderson, Finance Business Partner	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Annual CCTV report To update members on work undertaken and planned, to ensure good governance and compliance with the law in respect of the Council's surveillance systems	10 Jul 2025 Cabinet	Laura Chaplin, Solicitor	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Public Protection	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?
Annual Plan Update on work undertaken across the Council in 2024/25 in alignment with the Gedling Plan	10 Jul 2025 Cabinet	Francesca Whyley, Deputy Chief Executive & Monitoring Officer	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open No
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25 To note the representations and comments received in relation to the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Public Consultation and approve the awarding of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding and the retention of unsuccessful projects on the Local Infrastructure Schedule	10 Jul 2025 Cabinet	Lewis Widdowson, Planning Officer	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes
Consultation and Engagement Strategy To approve the Consultation and Engagement Strategy for the Council following consultation between February and May 2025	10 Jul 2025 Cabinet	Kate Lindley, Director of Transformation	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Gedling Local Development Plan - Issues and Options consultation To seek approval to go out for consultation on the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan Issues and Options document and the separate Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	10 Jul 2025 Cabinet	Jo Gray, Planning Policy Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes
Community Infrastructure Levy Strategic Review – Consultation Response and Funding Decision To note the representations and comments received in relation to the Community Infrastructure Levy Strategic Review	10 Jul 2025 Cabinet	Lewis Widdowson, Planning Officer	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes

Description of the decision	Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Responsible Officer	Documents to be considered by the decision maker	Cabinet Portfolio	Public / Exempt (and reason if the decision is to be taken in private) Is this a key decision?
Consultation and approve the updating of the Council's Infrastructure List					
Update on the carbon management strategy actions 2025/6 To propose and adopt carbon management action plan	10 Jul 2025 Cabinet	Sim Duhra, Climate Change Officer	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Climate Change and Natural Habitat	Open Yes
Updating Parks and Open Spaces Bylaws To seek Council approval to submit the proposed draft set of byelaws to the Secretary of State	23 Jul 2025 Council	Sarah Troman, Director of Operations	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Climate Change and Natural Habitat	Open Yes
Update on Local Government Reorganisation A number of options for Local Government Reorganisation were submitted to government in March 2025. There is now a need to discuss and determine which option(s) should be supported by GBC for submission to government in November 25	30 Jul 2025 Council 30 Jul 2025 Cabinet	Mike Hill, Chief Executive	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Housing Strategy 2025-2030 The Housing Strategy set out Gedling Borough Councils vision and priorities for housing in the Borough over the next five year period.	4 Sep 2025 Cabinet	Paul Whitworth, Assistant Director - Housing and Resettlement	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes
Burton and Station Road development options To assess the potential development of the Burton and Station Road sites	4 Sep 2025 Cabinet	Paul Whitworth, Assistant Director - Housing and Resettlement	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Part exempt Paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 Yes

Description of the decision	Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Responsible Officer	Documents to be considered by the decision maker	Cabinet Portfolio	Public / Exempt (and reason if the decision is to be taken in private) Is this a key decision?
Business Case for Revised Cemetery Opening Hours	4 Sep 2025 Cabinet	Sarah Troman, Director of Operations	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Climate Change and Natural Habitat	Open No
Ambition Arnold To seek approval of design work to regenerate land at Arnold Leisure Centre, with delivery subject to significant funding either from government, private investors or a combination of the two.	4 Sep 2025 Cabinet	Nathan Wall, Assistant Director - Economic Growth and Regen	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes
Temporary Maintenance Policy To approve the Temporary Maintenance Policy	4 Sep 2025 Cabinet	Paul Whitworth, Assistant Director - Housing and Resettlement	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Communities and Place	Open Yes
Update on the work of the Policy Advisors To update Cabinet on the actions and activities that the Policy Advisors have undertaken since the last report to Cabinet in September 2024	4 Sep 2025 Cabinet	Mike Hill, Chief Executive	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open No
Greater Carlton Long Term Plan for Neighbourhoods To seek approval of the Regeneration Plan and 4 Year Investment Plan	9 Oct 2025 Cabinet	Nathan Wall, Assistant Director - Economic Growth and Regen	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Adoption of Local Labour Agreement SPD To adopt Local Labour Agreement SPD	21 May 2026 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: Update of the Carbon Management Strategy Action Plan 2025/26

Date: 10 July 2025

Author: Climate Change Manager

Wards Affected

Borough wide (all wards)

Purpose

To seek approval for an updated carbon management action plan to be delivered in 2025/26.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) Members approve the updated Carbon Management Action Plan, with revised actions set out in Appendix 1.

1 Background

- 1.1 In 2019, Gedling Borough Council declared a Climate Emergency. In March 2022, following public consultation, Cabinet approved a Carbon Management Strategy including an action plan, to ensure the Council

and community achieve net zero Carbon emissions by 2030. The Carbon Management Strategy and Action Plan builds on the Council's work to date on low carbon interventions and to improve the local environment. It sets out how the Council will reduce its carbon footprint across the borough.

1.2 In 2023/24 & 2024/25 some completed actions include:

- Implemented the fleet from Hydrocarbon Diesel Fuel to Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (HVO) fuel
- Climate Change Training launched for all staff
- Climate Impact Assessment introduced for all executive and non-executive decisions.
- Encourage active travel in the borough by installing secure cycle lockers at Redhill Leisure Centre and the Civic centre
- Climate Change Challenge launched for residents to empower positive action
- A collaborative bid led by Nottingham City Council has successfully secured £277,671 of Government funding from the Net Zero Living Innovate UK: Fast Followers competition,
- The Devolution funding delivered home energy efficiency improvements to 29 homes
- Home Upgrade Grant 2 scheme delivered improvements to 24 homes not connected to the gas network for heating.
- 3,000 trees planted in the borough
- The Local Area Energy Plan for Gedling, Broxtowe & Rushcliffe, a plan to identify the most cost-effective way to decarbonise
- Fleet Review to Midlands Net Zero Hub has been successful, a report due in July 2025.

1.3 In January 2024, the action plan for 2024/25 was reviewed and approved by Cabinet (refer to appendix 2). The Action Plan has 6 themed objectives that are aligned with the Carbon Management Strategy (the themes include: The Built Environment, Transport, Energy Generation, Consumption & Behavioural Change, Waste Reduction & Recycling, Green Infrastructure – Carbon Offsetting). There are 20 main action headings, with 104 sub actions, with 64 that were identified as being achievable in 2023/24, clearly demonstrating the Council's ambition.

A review of the actions has been undertaken and highlighted the need for more tightly defined and trackable actions to effectively monitor progress.

2 **Proposal**

- 2.1 This updated Carbon Management Action Plan for 2025/26, refines and prioritises actions. This has been refined with the same 6 themed objectives featured in the Carbon Management Strategy, with 12 main action headings and a total of 22 sub actions.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Do nothing and maintain the existing carbon action plan without revising the actions, this may lead to:
- lack of clarity and hinder progress tracking and accountability.
 - risk of failing to meet the net zero goal due to poorly defined actions.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 The updated actions focus on cost-effective carbon savings. There will be some actions that are expected to attract external funding (via East Midlands Combined Authority, Midlands Net Zero Hub, Energy Company Obligation 4 and the Warm Homes Local Grant). A separate costed delivery plan will be developed for those projects. Revenue impacts and capital requirements will be considered through the annual budget-setting process.

Updates on the Carbon Management plan will be brought to the Budget & Performance board meetings on a periodic basis to review and track the outputs, along with any realisable carbon savings.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 Achieving net zero emissions of carbon dioxide by 2030 is not a legal requirement. However, the Council has agreed a motion that establishes an expectation to deliver widespread carbon reductions through the Carbon Management Strategy and Action Plan. This contributes to the national climate targets under the Climate Change Act 2008 and Environment Act 2021.
- 5.2 The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 introduced a target for at least a 100% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (compared to 1990 levels) in the UK by 2050. This is a legally binding target. Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 enables the Council to do anything that is calculated to facilitate, or which is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of their functions. Furthermore, section 2(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 introduced a power that permits local authorities to do anything that they consider likely to

promote or improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of their area.

- 5.3 Legal advice will be sought on a case by case for any actions requiring statutory compliance, procurement, contracting and grant funding advice, along with advice on compliance with the public sector equality duty.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 The Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed, refer to appendix 3.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 A Climate Impact Assessment has been completed, refer to appendix 4.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – updated carbon management actions in 2025/26
- 8.2 Appendix 2 - summary of carbon management actions 2024/25
- 8.3 Appendix 3 – Equalities Impact Assessment
- 8.4 Appendix 4 – Climate Impact Assessment

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 The Carbon Management Strategy.

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 Improves clarity, delivery and accountability.
- 10.2 Strengthens Council leadership and transparency in achieving our net zero ambition.

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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Updated Carbon Management Action Plan 2025/26

1 Built Environment

Action Code & Title	Managed By	Target Completion Date	Sub-Actions Code & Title	Assigned To
CMP01 Develop & implement minimum energy standards in commercial and domestic properties	Director of Place Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP01.01 Consider the inclusion of local energy efficiency standards through Gedling's Local Development Plan.	Assistant Director of Development
	Director of Place Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP01.02 Maximise available funding (through EMCCA & other sources) promote schemes to help retrofit housing within the borough, by raising EPC standards to a minimum of a C or above.	Food, Health & Housing Manger
	Director of Place Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP01.03 Through development of the Council Asset Management Plan review council buildings, business units and temporary accommodation properties and develop action plan for all premises to achieve a C or above.	Assistant Director of Housing and Resettlement Property Services Manager
	Director of Place Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP01.04 To regulate and enforce the minimum energy efficiency standard in rented accommodation	Food, Health & Housing Manger

Action Code & Title	Managed By	Target Completion Date	Sub-Actions Code & Title	Assigned To
CMP02 Identify low carbon management measures & energy efficiency technologies	Director of Place Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP02.01 Early consideration in the RIBA stage 2 plans for the new Carlton Leisure and Community Wellbeing Centre & Ambition Arnold.	Assistant Director of Communities, Leisure & Wellbeing Assistant Director of Economic Growth & Regeneration
CMP03 Deliver effective carbon monitoring & reporting of scope 1 (direct emissions), scope 2 and scope 3 (indirect emissions)	Director of Operations Assistant Director of Workforce Finance Business Partner Climate Change Manager	01-Nov-2025	CMP03.01 Properties, Transport, Leisure, HR & Payroll to provide specified scope data requested by the Climate Change Manager required to calculate annual emissions, submitted by 1 November 2025.	Property Services Manager Assistant Director of Communities, Leisure & Wellbeing HR & Training Manager Payroll / Creditors
	Director of Place	01-Nov-2025	CMP03.02 Compose a staff commuting survey for scope 3 data. Facilitate the process of capturing the data from staff.	Climate Change Manager Food, Health & Housing Manager
	Finance Business Partner Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP03 03 For purchased goods & services start embedding environmental standards into the procurement strategy.	Procurement & Contracts Business Manager

CMP04 Continually improve the energy efficiency of the council's existing building stock and its services	Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP04.01 Identify existing sites that could be suitable for green technologies and infrastructure. Develop a list of 'ready to go' projects that can be submitted for future funding.	Climate Change Manager Property Services Manager
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2 Transport

Action Code & Title	Managed By	Target Completion Date	Sub-Actions Code & Title	Assigned To
CMP05 Transition from fossil fuel to electric vehicles	Director of Place Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP05.01 Continue to monitor & report air quality.	Community Protection Manager
	Director of Transformation Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP05.02 Implement an electric car lease scheme for staff.	Assistant Director of Workforce Payroll
	Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP05.03 Further develop a strategy for EV charging points across Gedling owned car parks and explore external funding opportunities	Property Services Manager
CMP06 Reduce emissions from Council fleet & Private Vehicle Hire	Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP06.01 Review external advice and options for electrifying the Council's vehicle fleet and trade tools (such as leaf blowers, mowers).	Fleet Operations Manager

	Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP06.02 Introduce in-cab/handheld technology and route optimisation and explore opportunities to feedback driving style information to crews.	Waste and Street Care Operations Manager Parks Operations Manager Fleet Operations Manager AD Digital, Data and Technology
	Director of Place Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP06.03 Review options for introducing a minimum emissions requirement for GBC licensed taxis.	Community Protection Manager

3 Energy Generation

Action Code & Title	Managed By	Target Completion Date	Sub-Actions Code & Title	Assigned To
CMP07 Expand renewable energy in the borough	Director of Place Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP07.01 Monitor availability of external funding and where appropriate produce business cases for renewable energy/low carbon interventions strengthened by the EMCCA Energy Strategy.	Assistant Director of Economic Growth & Regeneration Property Services Manager

4 Consumption and Behavioural Change

Action Code & Title	Managed By	Target Completion Date	Sub-Actions Code & Title	Assigned To
CMP08 Increase local and low carbon solutions	Director of Place Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP08.01 Identify and work with key influencers/partners in the borough, such as the climate change groups, D2N2 LEAP to promote the climate change agenda.	Climate Change Manager
CMP09 Encourage environmental/sustainable awareness	Director of Transformation Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP09.01 Agree appropriate communication in line with the Corporate Communications plan to promote internally and externally (such as business networks, community engagement, youth council & events) and through environmental initiatives.	Assistant Director of Economic Growth & Regeneration Comms & Marketing Manager Communities/Partnership Manager Waste and Street Care Operations Manager Parks Operations Manager Climate Change Manager

5 Waste Reduction and Recycling

Action Code & Title	Managed By	Target Completion Date	Sub-Actions Code & Title	Assigned To
CMP10 Minimise the borough's waste and its impact on the environment	Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP10.01 Implement new arrangements for 'Simpler Recycling' across domestic and trade collections, in line with the agreed national/regional roll-out timescales.	Waste and Street Care Manager
	Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP 10.02 Review & update the relevant pages on the website to promote and encourage the 4Rs and link to other relevant resources.	Waste and Street Care Operations Manager Web and Online Content Manager

6 Green Infrastructure – Carbon Offsetting

Action Code & Title	Managed By	Target Completion Date	Sub-Actions Code & Title	Assigned To
CMP11 Carbon Offsetting	Director of Operations Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP11.01 Continue a programme of tree planting across the borough, maximising external funding opportunities	Parks Operations Manager
	Director of Place Climate Change Manager	31-Mar-2026	CMP11.02 Delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain for new developments by at least 10%.	Assistant Director of Development

4.0 Action Plan

It is intended to establish a 'Climate Change Reserve Fund' to action quick wins, small works and carbon efficiencies; this reserve could be drawn down from as specific initiatives are identified during the course of the Climate Change Team's work moving forward.

4.1 The Built Environment

Objectives	Actions	Timescales	Lead & Key Partners
CMP01. Promote the uptake of energy efficiency technologies in commercial and domestic properties	01. Consider the inclusion of local energy efficiency standards through the GBC Low Carbon Planning Guidance	Ongoing/reported annually	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key Partners: Planning Policy Manager Food Health & Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
	02. Maximise available funding and promote schemes to help retrofit housing within the borough, prioritising low EPC rated owner occupied and rented homes (both social & private), privately owned properties (D and below) and social landlord housing where possible.	SP April 2022 onwards	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer

	03. Create or promote a scheme that helps simplify the retrofit market and reduce costs for property owners by creating a one-stop-shop for energy efficiency measures with pre-procured contractors.	March 2025	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Food, Health and Housing Manager Property Manager Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	04. Investigate financial incentives for installing energy efficiency measures/low carbon technology in residential, commercial and industrial premises in Gedling	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare, Head of Environment Key Partners: Property Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
	05 Ensure at least the minimum energy efficiency standards are achieved in new build social & private housing sector (Investigate non gas grid solutions)	Statutory requirements 2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key Partners: Planning Policy Manager Principal Building Control Officer Development & Regeneration Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
	06. To regulate and enforce the minimum energy efficiency standard in rented accommodation. Linked to selective licensing &	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Food, Health and Housing Manager Senior Environmental Health Officer

	regulation of private rented housing.		Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
CMP02. Provide support and guidance to the borough's residents and businesses to reduce their energy demand	01. Work with residents and businesses across the borough on energy saving measures through developing materials and engagement i.e. local pop up-stalls/roadshows, with the aim of helping them to reduce fuel poverty.	SP April 2022	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Development & Regeneration Manager Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
CMP03. Minimise emissions in the construction of new buildings and ensure that these buildings are built with the highest energy efficiency standards	01. Produce & adopt a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to ensure best practice by working with developers across the borough to encourage sustainable design and construction in new developments including thermal insulation, passive ventilation and cooling, heat source pumps in accordance with the Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough.	Dec 23	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key Partners: Building Control Manager
	02. Ensure regional procurement frameworks encourage developers to source locally	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Finance & ICT Key Partners: Economic Growth Manager Legal Services Manager
	03.		Lead: Head of Development & Place

	Work with Nottinghamshire County Council as lead Waste Authority to facilitate a local circular economy for material reuse in construction to reduce emissions, costs and improve sustainability	2023/24 onwards	Key Partners: Economic Growth Manager Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	04 Investigate requiring new developments to provide a 'EPC certificate showing the carbon footprint of each property and its likely running cost	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key Partners: Building Control Team Leader Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
CMP04. Continually improve the energy efficiency of the council's existing building stock and its services	01. Introduce detailed energy use monitoring of the property portfolio, including the provision of Energy Performance Certificates and actively review our assets to identify where energy efficiency improvements can be made.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Property Manager Leisure Services, Parks & Street Care Climate Change Officer
	02. Call on the Government to provide the necessary powers and resources for us to deliver local action on climate change and provide strategic and financial leadership to drive ongoing carbon reductions	Throughout the strategy	Lead: Chief Executive Key Partners: Leader of the Council Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holders

	03. Identify existing sites that could be suitable for green technologies and infrastructure.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Property Services Climate Change Officer
	04. Consider energy efficiency as part of any reactive repair or refurbishment work by replacing old equipment with new energy efficient alternatives.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Property Manager Leisure Manager Business Development & Support Manager
	05. Carry out a review of opportunities to reduce the Information Technology carbon footprint by updating Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure with lower carbon equipment (including server equipment, printers, workstations etc) and enforcing power saving policies	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Finance & ICT Key Partners: IT Manager Managers of Services
	06. Review the carbon footprint of e-services and cloud-based services and consider how council service can best be delivered (including e-services, documents transfer and electronic postage and online public services).	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Finance & ICT Key Partners: IT Manager Managers of Services

	07. Continue the roll out of energy efficient plant equipment and lighting across the property portfolio including community buildings and facilities, and car park lighting e.g. LED lighting, power controls, heating systems	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Property Manager
	08. Review purchasing/procurement policy to prioritise sustainability.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Finance & ICT Key Partners: Procurement Officer Legal Services Manager Climate Change Officer

4.2 Transport

CMP05 Reduce the need to travel by diesel or petrol cars within the borough's boundaries	01. Review the Air Quality Strategy to include carbon reduction targets	2024/25 onwards	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Scientific Officer Community Protection Manager
	02. Encourage employers to implement smarter working or home working initiatives to reduce employees' travel time and distance travelled, considering the use of fiscal policy as an incentive	March 2023	Lead: Chief Executive Key Partners: All Council staff Elected members

	03. Promote active travel and the use of green spaces through social prescribing (including green gym, health walks, forest school etc)	March 2024	Lead: Head of Communities & Leisure Key Partners: Economic Growth & Regeneration Parks and Street Care Manager Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	04. Ensure that new developments accord with active travel and are within easy reach of high-quality public transport and cycle network routes. To meet future requirements of the 20 minutes neighbourhood guidance.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key Partners: Development & Regeneration Manager Planning Policy Manager Health Development Officer Business Development & Support Manager
	05. Work with partners across D2N2 to offer greater connectivity over the region.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key Partners: Planning Policy Manager Scientific Officer Climate Change Officer Relevant stakeholders
	06. Develop a staff travel promotion/incentive scheme for sustainable travel to encourage uptake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable (Bus, tram or train) & Active Travel 	March 2024	Lead: Head of Human Resources, Performance & Service Planning Key Partners: Senior Assistant Accountant Climate Change Officer Communications Manager

	<p>(walk, scooter, cycle) to/from work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycle Purchase scheme – regular comms to promote the scheme, to include electric bikes • Business Travel – add wording to our internal claims system to encourage business travel by public transport where it is a viable option • Car driver allowance (additional rate for the driver if car sharing for business purposes only) • Discounts on buses via the Green Rewards App – to encourage new/existing staff to register – include details of the app in the Induction/ reminder in PDR's 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 2023</p> <p>March 2024</p> <p>April 2026</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out a car lease scheme 		
	07. Widen access to the Staff Cycle purchase scheme & influence businesses Improve the parking facilities & security of bicycles at the Civic Centre	2022/23 onwards April 2023	Lead: Head of Human Resources, Performance & Service Planning Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Senior Assistant Accountant Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	08. Develop a strategy for further EV charging points across Gedling owned car parks.	March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Scientific Officer Property Manager Finance Business Partner Car Parks Officer
	09. Work with employers within the borough to promote car sharing schemes.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Local Businesses Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	10 Encourage freight organisations to make the switch to electric vehicles and promote the use of cargo-bikes for final stage deliveries for SME's.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Local Businesses Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
CMP05 Promote the uptake of active travel	01. Advocate the development of active travel as part of the	March 2024 onwards	Lead: Head of Communities & Leisure Key Partners:

	delivery of community & leisure facilities strategies and health and wellbeing programmes.		Planning Policy Manager Business Development & Support Manager Community Partnership Manager Nottinghamshire County Council
	02. Seek to secure ongoing funding to support education, co-design and engagement to help commuters and visitors feel safe to make the switch to walking and cycling.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key Partners: Planning Policy Manager Business Development & Support Manager Community Partnership Manager Climate Change Officer
	03. Encourage our own staff, local schools and businesses within our borough to consider travel by public transport, walking, cycling and car sharing. Promote events such as car free days, clean air days to promote the health benefits of walking and cycling..	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Climate Change Officer Partners/stakeholders Community Partnership Officer Communications Manager
	04. Consider introducing a workplace travel grant for employers to encourage their employees to commute to work by cycling.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Scientific Officer Economic Growth Manager Local Businesses Climate Change Officer

CMP06 Support the deployment of electric vehicles	01. Extend the provision of EV charging points across the borough's car parks.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Economic Growth Manager Property Manager Car Park Officer Financial Business Partner
CMP07 Reduce emissions from council fleet and private vehicle hire	01. Investigate with partners a programme to replace / upgrade refuse trucks with ULEV/Biogas/Hydrogen/Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil Diesel fuelled vehicles fuelled vehicles.	SP March 2023	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Depot Services Manager External Stakeholders/Partners
	02. Investigate and replace/upgrade, all vans with electric powered vehicles (including establishing charging infrastructure).	March 2025	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Depot Services Manager External Stakeholders/Partners
	03. Integrate driver training with annual certification and investigate 'in cab' monitoring and route optimisation.	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Depot Services Manager Business Development & Support Manager
	04. Introduce Taxi licensing minimum vehicle emission requirement (e.g. maximum age of vehicle, EURO class, emissions monitoring etc).	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Depot Services Manager Community Protection Manager Partners

4.3 Energy Generation

CMP08 Expand local low carbon energy generation in the borough	01. In conjunction with research and other public sector partners, create a map of potential areas for low carbon generation across the Council's owned sites and building stock.	2024/25 onwards	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key Partners: D2N2 Midland Net Zero Hub Planning Policy Manager
	02. Work collectively to support the delivery of the D2N2 Energy Strategy and develop and deliver tangible energy action plans to support the area wide reduction of carbon emissions.	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
	03. To facilitate greater uptake of renewable energy generation, develop a suite of information and guidance materials following engagement with residents and lead partners.	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Climate Change Officer Community Partnership Manager Communications Manager
	04. Explore options to invest in alternative energy generation (e.g. PV farms, wind turbines)	Throughout the strategy	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Planning Policy Manager Property Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer

	05. Undertake a feasibility study of opportunities to fit PV/alternative energy generation and storage to our property portfolio.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Property Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
	06. Audit council leisure centres with a view to preparing a business case for installing PV systems on all roofs, pool covers and other energy saving initiatives. As part of strategic review of Leisure Services.	2024 onwards	Lead: Head Communities & Leisure Property Manager Leisure Manager Climate Change Officer
	07. In the council, for any additional energy that we require beyond our generation potential, we will look to purchase from renewable suppliers supplying 100% renewable energy tariffs.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Finance & ICT Key Partners: Property Manager Procurement Officer Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
	08. Explore the possibility of establishing a community energy scheme with partners to deliver energy efficiency options such as Solar PV and heat source pumps.	2024/25 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Community Partnership Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer

CMP09 Improve the borough's capacity to store locally generated renewable energy	01. Undertake a feasibility study of opportunities with partners to incorporate energy storage alongside renewable generation on council buildings to allow maximum use of locally generated energy.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Property Manager
	02. Increase electricity storage locally, through communicating benefits, understanding financial and business cases.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Property Manager Registered social landlords/property suppliers.
CMP10 Promote low carbon energy initiatives that are affordable and accessible to all	01. Promote access to appropriate nationally available grant funding, incentives, and access to finance, to support affordable energy generation for all.	Throughout the strategy	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Property Manager Community Partnership Manager Food Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
	02. Work with partners to explore an energy hub where residents, parish council's, local businesses and third sector organisations. can access	2023/24 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Local Businesses Community Partnership Manager Residents

	information, advice and services provided by the council related to energy and going carbon neutral.		Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	03. Promote incentives for low carbon heating and investigate additional finances/funding opportunities for low carbon heating.	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Community Partnership Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer

4.4 Consumption and Behavioural Change

CMP11 Increase local and low carbon production	01. Identify and work with key influencers within Gedling on Carbon Management best practice.	Throughout the strategy	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Climate Change Officer Economic Growth Manager Local Businesses Community Partnership Manager Residents Communications Manager
	02. Support the development of cooperative, community owned and other collaborative ventures to foster more effective use and sharing of resources such as Gedling Play Forum, swap shops to encourage recycling.	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Communities & Leisure & Head of Environment Key Partners: Climate Change Officer Community Partnership Manager Localities Co-ordinators Economic Growth Manager
	03. Promote local & sustainable food/flower growing (Allotments,	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Community Partnership Manager

	community growing plots, schools growing projects, Abundance Projects as recommended by the Permaculture Association, and other initiatives for example 'Incredible Edible', and develop links to local fruit and veg businesses)		Localities Co-ordinators Residents and community groups Climate Change Officer
CMP12 Reduce consumption of high carbon produce	01 Influence health & wellbeing partners running community education and outreach programmes to reduce meat consumption, whilst in turn, encouraging residents to take up plant-based diets,	Throughout the strategy	Lead: Head of Communities & Leisure Key Partners: Community Partnerships Manager Local Businesses Residents Climate Change Officer Other Partners Communications Manager
	02. Work in partnership with catering facilities to consider their carbon footprint in order to identify the biggest emissions areas so that they can be reduced and consumers can make informed choices.	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Economic Growth Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Environmental Health Officers Residents Local Businesses Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	03 Promote and encourage seasonal and local eating. E.g., Seasonal food markets	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key Partners: Economic Growth Officer Town Centre Manager Climate Change Officer

			Local Businesses Residents
CMP13 Buy and procure sustainably and maximise existing resources	01. Signpost communities across the borough to explore the idea of sustainable swapping of goods through re-use schemes,	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Communities & Leisure Key partners: Climate Change Officer Community Partnerships Manager Economic Growth Manager Local Businesses Residents Other Partners Communications Manager
	02. Work with partners and networks in the borough to support SMEs across all sectors to become more sustainable and low carbon in their operations.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key partners: Economic Growth Manager Local Businesses Food, Health and Housing Manager Residents Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
CMP14 Encourage environmental awareness	03. Promote green business issues including energy efficiency, transport/travel planning, low carbon technology, 'green' accreditation and signposting to grants and support services etc.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key partners: Climate Change Officer Economic Growth Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Community Protection Manager
	04. Draw up and implement an Environmental Policy and raise cultural & behaviours awareness by implementing:	March 2023	Lead: Head of Environment/ Head of Human Resources, Performance & Service Planning Key Partners: Senior Leadership Team Heads of Service Managers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update staff handbook/Induction process? • Pledges through the PDR process & on the intranet • Introduce a simplified carbon literacy training module for all staff on the intranet 		IT Services Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	05. Provide work experiences/placements opportunities, where possible to incorporate opportunities for learning environmental issues	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Human Resources, Performance & Service Planning Key Partners: Head of Environment Climate Change Officer
	06. Run a series of climate promotion events both internal for example 'Carbon Literacy training'. & external for parish councils, businesses and the public.	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Climate Change Officer Communications Manager Parish Council's Economic Growth Officer Local Businesses Community Partnerships Manager Localities Co-ordinators Residents Other Partners
	07. Promote various environmental awareness events, partnering with charities and organisation's to run activities in support of our net zero ambition and to celebrate progress.	SP Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Climate Change Officer Communications Manager Parish Council's Community Partnerships Manager Localities Co-ordinators Residents

			Local Charities Communications Manager
	08. Review any Council Service Level Agreements to include sustainability criteria and raise awareness amongst our partners on the importance of this priority and support them to look at their own operations.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Governance & Customer Services & Monitoring Officer Key Partners: Heads of Department Legal Services Manager Procurement Officer Climate Change Officer
	09. Set up platform for residents to make their own climate declarations and reduce their carbon footprint.	SP March 2023	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Food, Health and Housing Manager Scientific Officer Climate Change Officer IT Services Communications Manager
	10.. Promote through business networks & Community engagement networks such as the Youth Council to inform the delivery of the carbon management plan accordingly .	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Communities & Leisure Key Partners: Climate Change Officer Economic Growth Manager Businesses representatives Community Partnerships Manager Communications Manager

4.5 Waste Reduction and Recycling

CMP15 Minimise the borough's waste and its impact on the environment	01. Engage the public, communities, schools and businesses through	SP March 2023 onwards	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Depot Service Manager Climate Change Officer
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	borough wide behavioural change initiatives and information campaigns to provide a greater understanding of waste issues, where local waste goes and best practices to reduce the volume of waste and recycle correctly.		Community Partnership Manager Communications Manager Business Development & Support Manager
	02. Promote SMART (Save Money and Reduce Trash) shopping to encourage households to buy items with less packaging, use reusable bags and buy refill packs.	2024/25 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key partners: Climate Change Officer Economic Growth Manager Local Businesses Residents Depot Service Manager Communications Manager
	03. Promote at council events environmental initiatives and consider a carbon clever brand.	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Climate Change Officer Community Partnerships Manager Communications Manager
	04. Use social media to promote initiatives such as 'Recycling Week (linking into Plastic Clever Council).	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Communications Manager Climate Change Officer Depot Service Manager
	05. Encourage waste prevention as part of the Council's own activities and operations	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: All Heads of Service All Council staff Elected members

	06. Explore the concept of an Arnold Market environmental policy standards documents to address sustainability, plastic packaging and bags etc.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare Key partners: Economic Growth Manager Town Centre Manager Food, Health and Housing Manager Climate Change Officer
	07. Explore options for the roll out of food waste recycling.	March 2025/26	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager in conjunction with partners such as the County Council as Lead Waste Authority
	08. Install public drinking fountains that reduce the need for plastic consumption.	March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Business Development & Support Manager Parks Development Officer Climate Change Officer
	09. Encourage a repair and reuse economy by exploring possible subsidies, creating a repurpose/recycle economy.	March 2023	Lead: Head of Regeneration & Welfare & Head of Environment Key partners: Climate Change Officer Economic Growth Manager Community Partnerships Manager Charities Local Businesses
	10. Adopt and promote the use of electronic payments and documentation, moving away from sending	March 2023	Lead: Head of Finance & ICT Key partners: Finance Business Partners All Departments

	cheques and look to make payments electronically. Switch over to e-billing for companies that we still receive paper invoices from (where available). Increase use of email for remittances / invoices / reminders etc.		Residents
	11. Explore the opportunity for commercial food waste collection and potential for anaerobic digestion.	March 2025/26	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager in conjunction with partners such as the County Council as Lead Waste Authority
	12. Research the feasibility of moving towards a near-to closed-loop composting service in which food waste can create compost to grow veg locally to put back into the community.	March 2025/26 – speak to Mel?	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager Climate Change Officer Community Partnerships Manager Localities Co-ordinators
CMP16 Maximise the amount of domestic waste that is recycled in the borough	01. Seek to reduce contamination levels through publicity and promotion and target areas. (where contamination is particularly prevalent).	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager Climate Change Officer Business Development & Support Manager Communications Manager
	02.. Ensure that householders are encouraged to recycle and compost through	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager Climate Change Officer

	promotional campaigns that inform them what can be recycled and composted and monitor that the right things are in the correct bins.		Communications Manager
	03.. Deliver to the principals of the JWMC Nottinghamshire Principles for the Reduction of Contamination. Issue S46 Fixed penalty notices to repeat offenders.	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager Community Protection Manager Communications Manager
CMP17 Promote a culture of reuse	01. Run more promotional campaigns to schools and householders to encourage everyone to reuse waste	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager Climate Change Officer Communications Manager
	02.. Develop an A-Z re-use and recycling directory which explains how and where to re-use and recycle a range of items and materials.	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key Partners: Climate Change Officer Community Partnerships Manager Economic Growth Officer Depot Service Manager Communications Manager
	03. Promote existing on-line reuse schemes (Freecycle, Freegle etc.)	March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Climate Change Officer Depot Service Manager Communications Manager
	04. Ensure that bulky waste is re-used wherever possible	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Climate Change Officer

	as an alternative to disposal, collaborating with local charitable groups.		Depot Service Manager Communications Manager
CMP18 Reduce the carbon impact of waste management in Gedling Borough, ensuring that our services become more economic, efficient, and effective	01. Explore the potential installation and use of vehicle monitoring systems to optimise fleet performance and on-going eco-driver training courses to ensure optimal use of vehicles by Council staff.	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager
	02. Continue to investigate use of lower carbon fleet technologies and drive down annual energy consumption in fleet vehicles.	March 2023	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Depot Service Manager

4.6 Green Infrastructure – Carbon Offsetting

CMP19 Offset residual emissions from hard to reduce sources	01. Review and evaluate the establishment of a carbon offset fund for developers to pay into when a certain high level of energy efficiency of buildings is not able to be met.	2026/27 onwards	Lead: Head Development & Place Key partners: Planning Policy Manager
	02	2023/24 onwards	Lead: Head of Development & Place

	Delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain for new developments by at least 10%. Promote Natural Climate Solutions for Gelding in partnership with landowners/managers.		Key partners: Planning Policy Manager Economic Growth Manager Communications Manager
	03 Audit and assess key sites across the borough for Green Infrastructure to help improve the resilience of the borough to climate related risks such as flooding and heatwaves.	2022/23 onwards	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key partners: Planning Policy Manager Climate Change Officer Economic Growth Manager Property Manager
	04 Increase biodiversity using tree planting plans on council open space portfolio. To explore grant funding initiatives for residents.	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Tree Officer Climate Change Officer
	05 Create more 'bee friendly' meadow areas on green spaces, and let grasslands grow to encourage greater biodiversity.	SP March 2024	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Tree Officer Climate Change Officer Parks and Street Care operations Manager
	06. Reduce the use of herbicides and ban the use of Glyphosate to protect bees and pollinators.	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Tree Officer Climate Change Officer

			Parks and Street Care Operations Manager
07. Promote sustainable management of sports clubs / grounds (best practice case studies, grants etc).	March 2024	Lead: Head of Communities & Leisure & Head of Environment Key partners: Leisure Managers Parks and Street Care Operations Manager Climate Change Officer	
08. Review and update the standards and conditions document for allotments – sustainability, materials, waste, energy, water supply and capture etc.	March 2025	Lead: Head of Environment Key partners: Parks and Street Care Operations Manager Climate Change Officer	
09. Develop planning policies to promote sustainable construction and design including e.g. for energy efficiency and low carbon developments renewable energy climate adaptation; green infrastructure [Provision of allotments avoidance measures in new developments (including SUD's, natural flood management (NFM)], travel plans (encouraging modal shift and active travel,	Ongoing	Lead: Head of Development & Place Key partners: Planning Policy Manager Economic Growth Manager Property Services Manager Parks and Street Care Operations Manager Climate Change Officer	

	provision of EV charging points, cycle/walking routes and connectivity investment.		
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Key

Lead

Head of Environment & Place

Head of Environment

Head of Regeneration & Welfare

Head of Finance & ICT

Chief Executive

Head of Communities & Leisure

Head of Human Resources,
Performance & Service Planning

SP



Service Planning

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Equality Impact Assessment

Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:	Update of the Carbon Management Action Plan 2025/6				
The main objective of the update of the carbon Management Strategy:	Updated carbon management action plan 2025/6, with revised SMART actions.				
<p>What impact will this (please insert the name) have on the following groups? Please note that you should consider both external and internal impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External (e.g. stakeholders, residents, local businesses etc.) • Internal (staff) 					
Please use only 'Yes' where applicable		Negative	Positive	Neutral	Comments
<u>Gender</u>	External			Yes	No direct impact
	Internal			Yes	No direct impact
<u>Gender Reassignment</u>	External			Yes	No direct impact
	Internal			Yes	No direct impact
<u>Age</u>	External		Yes		Cleaner & Greener borough.
	Internal		Yes		As above, if living in the borough.

<u>Marriage and civil partnership</u>	External			Yes	No direct impact
	Internal			Yes	No direct impact
<u>Disability</u>	External		Yes		Inclusive accessible solutions. EV charging & buildings to comply with access standards.
	Internal		Yes		As above
<u>Race & Ethnicity</u>	External		Yes		Taking targeted outreach may improve comms, via religious establishments and translation support.
	Internal			Yes	As above
<u>Sexual Orientation</u>	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
<u>Religion or Belief (or no Belief)</u>	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
<u>Pregnancy & Maternity</u>	External		Yes		Improve air quality and active travel initiatives support maternal health.
	Internal		Yes		

Other Groups (e.g. any other vulnerable groups, rural isolation, deprived areas, low income staff etc.) Please state the group/s: Deprived areas and Low income	External		Yes		Warmer homes and possibly lower energy bills., through Retrofit and grant funding.
	Internal		Yes		As above.

Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?	Yes	No	
Is there an opportunity to mitigate or alleviate any such impacts?	Yes	No	N/A
Are there any gaps in information available (e.g. evidence) so that a complete assessment of different impacts is not possible?	Yes	No	N/A
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	S Duhra
Authorising Head of Service/Director	
Date	12 June 2025
Review date (if applicable)	

Climate Impact Assessment



Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:	Update of the Carbon Management Strategy Action Plan 2025/26			
The main objective of is to support the proposal to update the carbon management action plan	For Members to approve the updated carbon management action plan 2025/26			
What impact will this have on the following Please read guidance before completing.				
Category	Negative	Positive	No impact/ Negligible change	Mitigation/ Comments
Behaviour & Culture Change		Yes		Aligns with Gedling plan and the priorities under 'Place' by influencing positively the Council's and borough's carbon emissions.
Built Environment		Yes		Setting a bold and positive commitment.
Transport		Yes		Decarbonisation is a commitment towards the journey of net zero.

Energy, Natural Resources & Climate Change		Yes		Decreasing the use of fossil-fuels and electrification is a positive step towards or journey to net zero
Waste Reduction & Recycling		Yes		Minimising of the borough's waste.
Blue-Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity			Negligible change	
Procurement & Purchasing		Yes		Work towards Environmental standards to strengthen the Council's procurement strategy.
In response to the information provided above please provide if there is any proposed action including any consultation that is going to be carried out				
Planned Actions	Timeframe	Potential Outcome	Responsible Officer	

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer

Authorising Head of Service/Director

Date

Review date (if applicable)

S.Duhra, Climate Change Manager

13.06.25

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Gedling Annual Plan Report 2024/25

Date: 10 July 2025

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected

Borough wide

Purpose

To seek Cabinet agreement to the publication of the Gedling Plan Annual Report for 2024/25.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision

Recommendation(s)

THAT Cabinet:

Approve the Gedling Plan Annual Report 2024/25 for publication internally and externally as described within the report.

1 Background

- 1.1 The Annual Plan document is designed to summarise the work undertaken across the Council in the last year and is a celebration of what has been achieved.
- 1.2 This year the report reflects the excellent work undertaken collaboratively with partners and communities and some of the significant transformation activity that has been going on to improve the way the Council operates. The report also reflects the ongoing ambitions of the Council to revitalise town centres, improve leisure facilities and deliver more customer focused services.
- 1.3 If approved, the report will be published more widely, including on the Council's website, through social media and internally to our staff who continue to work incredibly hard and deliver excellent services against a

backdrop of increased budgetary pressures and organisational change.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 It is proposed that Cabinet agree the wider publication of the Gedling Annual Plan Report as described.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Members could determine not to publish the report however this would be a lost opportunity to recognise the excellent service that the Council has provided over the last year through the hard work of its staff, members, partners and communities.

4 Financial Implications

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

5 Legal Implications

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

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 There are no direct equality implications arising from this report, publication of the report should be in an accessible format.

7 Carbon Reduction/Sustainability Implications

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

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Gedling Plan Annual Report 2024/25

9 Background Papers

None

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To raise awareness of the work undertaken across the Council in 2024/25.

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 Plan Annual Report

2024-2025

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Introduction

I am proud to present the Council's Annual Review for 2024 – 2025. This document highlights not only the progress that we have made, but the collaborative approach that has been taken to achieving these outcomes together with our partners and our communities, an approach that has ensured resilience in the face of continued economic pressures and rising demand for services.

In a year shaped by opportunity and challenge, we have remained committed to delivering on priorities that matter most to local people, including upgrading our green spaces, shaping our places for the future and supporting our most vulnerable residents.

We are proud to have again achieved Green Flag status for four of the Borough's parks, and to have invested in upgrading key sports and play facilities, including improving accessibility.

1,370 New Trees and a Wildflower Meadow have been planted for the Green Lung Project at Digby Park in Mapperley, marking our continued commitment to enhancing green spaces and tackling climate change.

Our teams have worked to enable public spaces to be brought to life through community led projects such as the large mosaic mural to welcome visitors to Netherfield and the re-development of the Carlton Hill Sensory Garden.

We've also made significant strides in housing, and are performing above national and regional averages in reducing the number of long-term empty homes across the borough, as well as developing plans that best meet Gedling's housing needs for the future while encouraging greater biodiversity and protecting the things that make our Borough special.

Within the Council, this year we have placed a heavy focus on making changes to how we do things to make every pound we spend go further. Our teams have worked hard on developing new ICT systems that will support improvements to our waste and streets services, and we have

introduced new technology that is helping us to be more efficient so our employees can spend their time where it makes the biggest difference rather than on administrative tasks.

We have also successfully attracted and made use of external funding, working closely with national and regional funders to contribute to our ambitions.

In Spring, our Leisure service achieved its highest ever membership numbers, exceeding its annual target and supporting improved health and wellbeing borough wide.

Among our many achievements this year I am particularly proud of the way that we've engaged with our communities on the things that matter most to future generations, including shaping the future vision for Arnold Town Centre and considering the future of our leisure services. We are listening carefully to what people have told us, so that we shape our future services and our places to meet local needs.

Finally, I want to mention the Pride of Gedling Awards – now in its 9th year and a testament to the dedication and service of volunteers, carers, community groups, businesses and individuals across the borough. It is always a pleasure to see who's been nominated and the fantastic work that is taking place.

The year ahead will see further challenge and opportunity for Gedling including the finalisation of options for Local Government Re-organisation which will reshape a new council, or councils, across our area.

Despite the uncertainty of what might lie ahead and the continued pressures that the Council faces, I am proud that we remain ambitious, future focused and can take pride in continuing to deliver the services that most matter to the people we serve.

Finally, and most importantly, I would like to thank our employees, fellow councillors, partners, our voluntary sector and communities for their ongoing support.

Together we continue to serve people, improve lives and make a difference to the place we call home.

Councillor John Clarke
Leader of the Council

Key achievements: Economy

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

- This year, more than 650 stakeholders across the borough contributed to shaping the Ambition Arnold Visionary Masterplan. The plan, which has now been approved, sets a future vision to revitalise Arnold town centre and addresses its long-term sustainability. It ensures that the Council is ready to make the most of future funding opportunities as they arise.

- Significant progress was made this year on skills development using funding from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund including:

- 30 residents taking part in HGV driver training programme, with 18 so far securing work.
- 38 residents taking part in forklift truck driver training with 18 participants so far in work.
- 110 socially excluded residents taking part in the 'Transform Your Future' Programme, with 86 people supported to access basic skills and 107 supported to engage in job searching.
- More than 100 people accessing Digital Skills training.
- More than 40 people accessing ESOL training to improve their 'Everyday English' skills.



- In partnership with the Department for Work and Pensions, we have also held four well-attended jobs fairs.
- Business support also remains strong including:
 - 110 businesses being engaged in five Business Support Network events delivered across the year.
 - Ongoing access to Business Advice Surgeries hosted by East Midlands Chamber.
 - High interest from Gedling businesses in the Business Start Up/Growth grants managed by Nottinghamshire County Council, with 24 applications brought to panel and approved.
- Additionally, solid progress was made (and is now completed) on Hillcrest Park business units in Calverton which will further enable space for local business growth.
- Our focus on high street improvement has also continued. High Street Events Grant activity has involved volunteers removing graffiti, weeding and planting in local areas. The High Street Hero week held in February attracted 168 children from across the borough, increasing footfall to the high street.
- Finally, in Quarter 3 we received positive news from the Government, honouring the £20m commitment to a revised programme that builds on the work done to create a 3 year investment plan and ten-year vision as part of the Carlton Long Term Plan for Towns.

Key achievements: Community

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

- Our Leisure service achieved its highest ever membership numbers, with more than 5000 members registered as at Spring 2025, making a significant contribution to health and wellbeing across the borough.
- A multitude of successful events were held across the borough, delivered or enabled by the Council, including:
 - The Arnold Christmas lights switch on, attracting more than 2500 people to watch festive performances from local schools and choirs.
 - The 9th Pride of Gedling Awards, with more than 120 nominations received.
 - The Arnold Summer Fair, bringing communities together with a focus on heritage and history.
 - A schools celebration event bringing together young people from across the borough.
 - Arnold Remembrance Event with a record attendance of 2500 – 3000 people, with advisory support provided for Gedling and Mapperley events.
 - Multiple civic events, a parish conference, leisure gala days, litter picking events ... and more!



- In Netherfield, the Council supported the development of a community mosaic designed by local artist Anna Dixon in liaison with local residents. This was installed in Jackie Bells Field along with the addition of a new tree to improve the green space.
- Carlton Hill Sensory Garden was re-developed, including replanting the garden and adding additional sensory elements along with replacement benches and enhanced signage.
- The Gedling Social Mobility Commission was mobilised with the intention of tackling inequality across the borough.
- A partnership 'Day of Action' at Burton Road Jubilee Park brought partners together including Red Snapper Immediate Justice, the police, Deputy Police Crime Commissioner, Rivendell View Care Home and Council staff to carry out improvements on the park.
- A week long Keep Britain Tidy 'Spring Clean' involved several community litter picks across parks in the borough. Volunteers from The Friends of Bestwood Country Park, Gedling Parks Community Group were amongst those taking part.

Key achievements: Place

To promote and drive sustainable growth across the borough to meet current and future needs.

- Four of our parks have again achieved Green Flag status, including Arnot Hill Park for the 18th year running, Burton Road Jubilee Park and Gedling Country Park (for the 9th year running) and Breck Hill Park (for the 3rd year running).
- Our housing team has succeeded in reducing long-term vacant homes to 0.79%, an achievement that exceeds the East Midlands (1.1%) and national (1.03%) averages.
- We completed the planting of more than 1,370 new trees and established a wildflower meadow for the Green Lung project at Digby Park, strengthening local biodiversity and climate change.
- We funded improvements to our parks, playgrounds and community facilities by attracting external funding and local grant funding to deliver improvements including:
 - The Queen's Canopy memorial at Gedling Country Park,
 - An upgraded playground at Valley Road in Carlton including a zip line, wheelchair accessible see saw, swings, trampolines and more.
 - Four new art sculptures at Arnot Hill Park showing the history of Arnold and its surroundings.
 - A new willow sculpture at Gedling Country Park.
 - Improvements at Conway Road tennis courts, investment in flood lights at Mellish Rugby Club and Pavoirs Rugby Club, and a new 3G pitch at Calverton Miners Welfare Football Club.
- Investments have also been made in retrofitting homes in partnership with Eon Energy, maximising external funding to enable home energy efficiency measures. Solar panels and external wall insulation were installed in 29 homes. 28 homes were improved to an Energy Performance Certificate rating of band C or above.
- Other housing improvements have also been made, with the re-launch of our Selective Licensing scheme in Netherfield, giving us powers to make privately rented homes better for people to live in. The scheme makes it mandatory for landlords in certain areas to have licences for each of their private rented properties and currently covers Netherfield, Colwick, Carlton Hill, Daybrook and Newstead Village.
- The Council's carbon footprint has also reduced significantly in the past year with directly controlled emissions and emissions from energy use reducing by 45% (753 tonnes) since 2019.
- Environmental improvements to air quality have also been achieved this year, with the removal of the Air Quality Management Area along the A60 following a continued significant reduction in emissions thanks to actions taken by the Council in partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council,
- The Council's Cabinet agreed to the progression of a feasibility study to consider the potential for a new Carlton Leisure and Community Wellbeing Centre. Work is underway, which will result in a set of detailed design proposals and a full business case.
- Finally, we took the challenging decision to withdraw from the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan in response to new housing targets set by the Government to radically boost the supply of housing. By doing this, we can reduce the risk of unsustainable speculative and uncontrolled development and ensure that the borough grows with critical infrastructure. Consultation on the Plan will continue into the new Financial Year and we are committed to listening carefully to all views before any final decisions are reached.



Key achievements: The Council

To be a highly performing, efficient and effective Council.

- Despite the ongoing financial and demand pressures that the Council faces, significant work has been done this year to ensure that the Council remains financially stable and can balance its budgets providing planned efficiency targets are achieved. Teams across the Council have worked hard to cut costs, make better use of ICT, to amalgamate managerial roles to ensure value for money and to consider alternative ways of delivering services within financial constraints. Financial prudence will continue to be a core focus for the Council to ensure that our wider objectives can be achieved.
- As part of the Council's efficiency drive, we are also encouraging people to make better use of online services where they are able to do so. This year 8500 e-bills were issued, an increase of more than 1000 on last year's figures, resulting in significant savings on postage and printing costs.
- In our waste and streets services, new technology has been developed that, in the new Financial Year (2025/26) will better enable us to deliver services efficiently and will support our teams, and residents, to know exactly where service requests are up to.
- Similarly, within Customer Services, we are introducing new technology to help residents get through to the person they need to speak to more quickly and to enable our teams to resolve more enquiries at first point of contact, improving service for our residents and enabling more efficient ways of working within our teams.
- Internally, improvements have also been made to our procurement function, with a new service model in place to ensure greater responsiveness and to achieve greater value over time. Training has also taken place on the new Procurement Act which came into force in February 2025.
- A new Risk Management Framework has also been introduced to strengthen how we manage risk, supported by a new Corporate Risk Board with regular reporting to the Senior Leadership team, Audit Committee and Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- We have also expanded our Trade Waste Service. This generates a small amount of income for the Council and ensures we are ready for the Government's Simpler Recycling programme which started to be rolled out this year and will continue into 2025/26.
- Funding was also awarded to us for successful completion of the Government's Cyber Assessment Framework pilot, giving residents assurance that we are doing everything we can to keep their data safe.
- And we are updating our asset plans based on a strategic review of our overall assets within the financial year so that we spend limited public funding in the best possible way.



Thank you

As we conclude this report and note the incredible amount we've achieved alongside the 'day job' of running core services, it is important to note that none of our achievements are possible without the support of our employees, communities and partners. It is fitting to end on a thank you to all concerned and to look forward to a positive year ahead.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Update on Council Surveillance Systems and Policy Document

Date: 10 July 2025

Author: Legal Services Manager

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To update members on work undertaken and planned, to ensure good governance and compliance with the law in respect of the Council's surveillance systems.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendations

THAT Cabinet:

- 1) Notes the work that has been undertaken and continues to be done to ensure lawful compliance and good governance and efficacy in the operation and use of the Council's surveillance systems.

1 Background

- 1.1 In March 2020, Cabinet approved the Council's Policy and Code of Practice for Surveillance Cameras. Under this policy the Senior Responsible Officer for Surveillance Cameras is required to report to Members on the auditing of CCTV systems and review of the policy document on an annual basis. Members also agreed an approval system for the introduction of new CCTV cameras in the Borough to ensure good governance and solid justification for the introduction of new cameras. This is to ensure the Council's compliance with the Protections of Freedom Act 2012 (PoFA).
- 1.2 In July 2024 as part of the annual audit and review, Cabinet approved that the Deputy Chief Executive be designated as the Council's senior

responsible officer (SRO) for Surveillance Systems and be given authority to approve additional CCTV installations in consultation with the Portfolio Holder responsible for Crime and Prevention including, where necessary, authority to submit an application for planning permission in respect of CCTV equipment. The Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for CCTV, has continued to effectively operate the Council's CCTV systems and ensure compliance with the approval process for the introduction of new cameras. Minor amendments to the Council's Policy were approved to represent this designation.

- 1.3 Section 33 of the PoFA requires local authorities to pay due regard to the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice ("the Code"), issued under sections 29-31 of the PoFA, where they operate surveillance cameras overtly in an open space. During the 2023 audit and review amendments to the Council's Policy were approved by Cabinet to reflect amendments made to the Code in February 2022. These included reference to considering equality impacts on the installation and use of surveillance systems, ensuring that the ongoing technical capability of the systems and the images captured is kept under review, and placing greater emphasis on the consideration of Human Rights implications on the utilisation of surveillance camera systems. As part of this review of the Council's Policy and Code of Practice, the Council have had regard to the amended Code of Practice.
- 1.4 As there have been no other updates to the Code of Practice, and no new CCTV systems introduced throughout the Council, the Policy remains fit for purpose and no further amendments are proposed at this time.
- 1.5 The Council's Town centre CCTV which at the last time of reporting included 84 cameras over 14 sites has now expanded with an additional 4 cameras installed around the Borough since June 2024. The Town Centre System remains fit for purpose with clear justification provided for additional cameras and an established internal approval process.
- 1.6 As reported during the last audit report, in order to support all those officers with oversight of CCTV systems the SPOC has established a CCTV officer working group, with the support of legal services, to support the SPOC in the implementation of recommendations following audit, and to ensure compliance with the Council's Policy and Code of Practice it was reported that this working group planned to arrange bi-annual meetings going forward once the current re-structure has been implemented. The working group met on the 14 May 2025, and will be meeting again shortly to report back on and discuss the results of the audits undertaken and the steps required.

- 1.7 Since the last report to Cabinet, audits have been completed on all of the Council's CCTV systems including the town centre system, leisure centre systems, civic centre system, vehicle mounted system and the system at the AMP. Data protection impact assessments are also being reviewed with a view to being updated. These audits will be presented to and discussed at the next meeting of the working group. The audits assist in ensuring that the systems in place remain fit for purpose and compliant with the legislation and Code of Practice. Work has been identified in the areas of training and signage, and the quality of images and necessity of all cameras has been assessed.
- 1.8 The audits checked the operation of the cameras, and also looked at the processes for storing, handling and accessing data recorded from the cameras to our CCTV control room or other control locations. The Council work very closely with the Police and frequently get requests for access to CCTV footage by police officers as part of criminal investigations. The processes and powers to release this data to the police is managed well in the control room and we need to ensure that the same process is adopted in respect of all our surveillance cameras.
- 1.9 The working group will ensure further scrutiny of our surveillance systems to ensure sufficient justification for the volume of cameras. This work will continue to be undertaken through the CCTV working group in 2025/26. A performance management metric has also been added to the Council's Risk Management system to assist in highlighting the necessity for the relevant actions to be undertaken and ensure ongoing robust action regarding the use of the Council's CCTV systems and ensure compliance with the PoFA and other relevant legislation.
- 1.12 Further work has also been undertaken by the working group and will continue in 2025/26 to review Data Protection impact Assessments for surveillance systems and to ensure inclusion of an assessment of equality impacts where this has not been undertaken.
- 1.13 Any Council operation of surveillance systems must not be undertaken covertly unless this is in line with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) and the necessary authorisations under that legislation are obtained. Training in respect of RIPA powers is delivered annually and will be delivered by the RIPA Co-ordinating Officer in July 2025 this will include a section on the Council's CCTV Policy and Code of Practice so will be offered to those involved in the monitoring, control and managing of the Council's CCTV systems, as well as the Council's investigating officers. The training delivered in 2024 included the same.
- 1.14 Since June 2024, there have been 362 incidents captured by the CCTV control room where CCTV was used to assist prevent and detect crime,

including assaults, anti-social behaviour, begging, theft, drug use and knife crime and to support Nottinghamshire Police with arrests, the police reviewed 108 incidents, and 93 discs of evidence were provided.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 It is proposed that Members note the work that has been undertaken and the ongoing work being carried out in relation to the Council's surveillance cameras. It is also proposed that members be updated annually in relation to this work, including reports on audits and any policy updates needed.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Members may recommend amendments to the policy. This document has been reviewed having regard to all relevant legislation and the updated Surveillance Commissioners Code of Practice for Surveillance Cameras. It is considered to be fit for purpose and is considered essential in ensuring good governance and ongoing lawfulness of the Council's surveillance cameras. The document also provides key operational guidance to ensure those responsible for managing surveillance camera systems do so in a cohesive way.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 The work to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation will be undertaken within existing resource. Surveillance cameras are already part of agreed budgets for relevant service areas.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Council are required to have due regard to the Government's Surveillance Camera Code of Practice issued under s.29-31 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 when exercising any functions to which the Code relates. The Council should take into account this Code when reviewing its own policy documents.
- 5.2 Surveillance systems must be conducted in accordance with other legislation including RIPA, Human Rights Act 1998, Equality Act 2010 and Data Protection Act 2018. Other legislative requirements are referenced within the Council's Policy document.

6 Equality Implications

- 6.1 Equality Impact Assessments should be completed in relation to the installation of CCTV systems as well as continued review of the impacts of the operation of those functions on any of the protected characteristics.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

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

5 Appendices

None

6 Background Papers

- 6.1 <https://intranet.gedling.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Surveillance-Camera-Systems-Policy-and-Code-of-Practice-2024.docx>

7 Reasons for Recommendations

- 7.1 To ensure Members are up to date in relation to recommendations from the Surveillance Commissioner and the resulting work undertaken.
- 7.2 To ensure the governance arrangements around surveillance cameras are lawful and to ensure transparency in the use of such cameras.
- 7.3 To ensure ongoing monitoring and control of the Council's surveillance cameras and to ensure compliance with relevant legislation, the Code of Practice and the Council's policy by evidencing sound justification for the acquisition of any new surveillance cameras.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25

Date: 10th July 2025

Author: CIL and Section 106 Monitoring Officer

Wards Affected

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

Purpose

That Cabinet:

- a) Note the representations and comments received in relation to the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Public Consultation, and
- b) Approve the awarding of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding and the retention of unsuccessful projects on the Local Infrastructure Schedule, in accordance with the officer recommendations.

Key Decision

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

Recommendation(s)

THAT: Cabinet approves

- 1) Award LIS2 – Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project up to £75,000 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
- 2) Award LIS5 – Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm up to £220,000 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
- 3) Award LIS6 – The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions up to £236,600 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.

- 4) Award LIS7 – Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment up to £11,750 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
- 5) Retain LIS3 – Lambley Village Cricket Club on the Local Infrastructure Schedule for reconsideration as part of next year's CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards.
- 6) Retain LIS4 – Mapperley All Stars (MAS) Community Hub on the Local Infrastructure Schedule for reconsideration as part of next year's CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards.
- 7) Remove LIS1 – Cinder Path Extension from the Local Infrastructure Schedule.

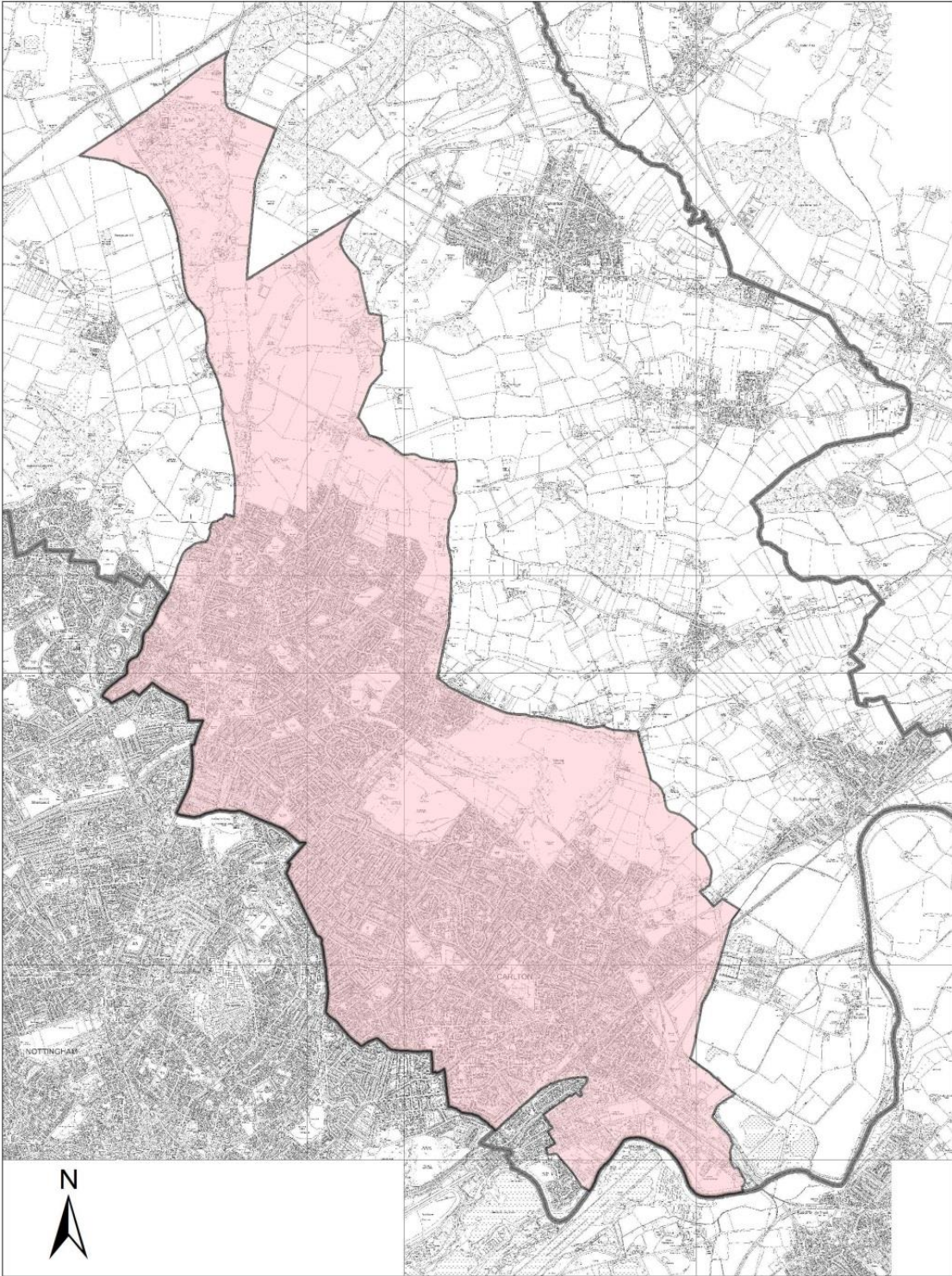
1 Background

- 1.1 The Planning Act 2008 introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy ("CIL") as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. CIL came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.
- 1.2 Following an independent examination in March 2015 and approval at full Council on 15 July that year, the Gedling Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule came into effect on 16 October 2015. Gedling Borough Council is the charging authority for the borough of Gedling.
- 1.3 Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) ("the 2010 Regulations") places a duty on charging authorities to pass at least 15% (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) of CIL receipts to local councils (parish councils) spend on local priorities. This is known as the 'neighbourhood portion'.
- 1.4 Where the chargeable development takes place in an area where there is no parish council, the charging authority retains the levy receipts but must spend the neighbourhood portion on, or to support, infrastructure in the area where the chargeable development takes places. Guidance recommends that this should be done in consultation with the local neighbourhood.
- 1.5 The extent of the parishes however does not cover the majority of the urban area of Gedling Borough (with the exception of Colwick). This creates a gap in the coverage for the neighbourhood portion in the Borough where there are no parishes or town councils to oversee its expenditure.

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

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



Figure 1 The Non-Parish Area of Gedling Borough



Gedling
Borough Council

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

Non-Parish Area

 Non-Parish Area
 Borough Boundary

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- 1.7 Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations states that where no parish or town council exists the charging authority may use the neighbourhood portion of CIL, or cause it to be used, to support the development of the relevant area by funding:-
- a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
 - b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- 1.8 The 'relevant area' is defined by Regulation 59F (1)(4) as that part of the charging authorities area that is not within the area of a parish or town council.
- 1.9 The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance ("the Guidance") published on 12 June 2014 makes it clear that the charging authority should engage with the local communities where the development has taken place and agree with them how best to spend the neighbourhood funding. The Guidance also emphasises the importance of the neighbourhood portion being used to deliver the infrastructure needs of the area in which the chargeable development has taken place.
- 1.10 The Guidance states that "charging authorities should set out clearly and transparently their approach to engaging with neighbourhoods".
- 1.11 The Council's 'CIL and Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas: Guidance Note' dated March 2017 details how the Council will:-
1. Identify and assess suitable local infrastructure projects.
 2. Consult with the local community over how the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts will be spent in non-parish areas
 3. Decide which infrastructure projects will benefit from funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas.
- 1.12 The guidance note also outlines the approach to be taken during the allocations process. It confirms that officers will prepare a Project Assessment and Funding report that would recommend a shortlist of projects suitable for funding which would seek either Portfolio Holder or Cabinet approval.
- 1.13 In accordance with the guidance note, the CIL Non-Parish Funding Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations, was prepared by the Council's CIL Officer and included the following information:
- CIL Projections (Total Neighbourhood Non-Parish CIL Receipts collected)
 - Local Infrastructure Schedule (A list of potential infrastructure projects that have been submitted for consideration)
 - Project Assessment (An assessment of all projects submitted detailing it's suitability for funding)
 - Project Recommendations (Recommendation of which infrastructure projects (if any) should be funded via the CIL Neighbourhood Funding)
 - Further Projects (Opportunity for projects to submitted for next year)

- Consultation (Details of the consultation process)

1.14 The CIL Non-Parish Funding Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report dated December 2024 identified a shortlist of appropriate infrastructure projects for CIL Neighbourhood Funding. The shortlisted projects and their subsequent recommendations at the time were as follows:

Project	Nominator / Proposer	Non-Parish Neighbourhood CIL Requested	Recommendation
LIS1 – Cinder Path Extension (Netherfield)	Gedling Borough Council (Economic Growth & Regeneration)	£200,000	No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.
LIS2 – Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project (Gedling)	Gedling Youth & Community Hub	£75,000	No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.
LIS3 - Lambley Village Cricket Club (Gedling)	Lambley Village Cricket Club	£75,000	No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.
LIS4 - MAS Community Sports Development (Gedling)	The MAS Community	£540,000	No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.
LIS5 – Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm	Gedling Borough Council (Economic Growth & Regeneration)	£220,000	Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £220,000.

LIS6 – The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions	Gedling Borough Council (Estates Team)	£236,600	Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £236,600.
LIS7 - 1 st Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment (Gedling)	1 st Gedling Scouts Group	£11,750	Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £11,750.

- 1.15 The above recommendations were subject to a 4-week public consultation which took place between the 19th February 2025 and the 19th March 2025. This report provides a summary of the consultation responses received during this period and provides a final recommendation for the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Awards taking into consideration any representations received.

2 Consultation

- 2.1 A total of 11 responses were received during the consultation period. Responses were received from 8 members of the public and the following organisations:

- Historic England
- The Environment Agency
- The Woodland Trust

All representations received have been summarised in **Appendix 1** along with any relevant responses made by the Councils Community Infrastructure Levy Officer.

- 2.2 Historic England did not make any comments in relation to specific projects shortlisted, however, they did request that any opportunities to protect and enhance the historic environment are sought. In addition, Historic England confirmed that whilst they had no additional projects for submission at this time there remains a desire to see potential future projects which would conserve / enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.
- 2.3 The Environment Agency raised no specific comments in relation to the recommendations set out in the CIL Non-Parish Funding Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report.
- 2.4 The Woodland Trust have provided comments in relation to each project. In summary the Woodland Trust have confirmed their support for LIS1, LIS6 and LIS7 whilst providing comments for consideration in relation to LIS2, LIS3 and LIS4. A fully copy of their comments can be found in Appendix 1.

- 2.5 In total there were 8 representations received from members of the public. 5 representations which proposed the awarding of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding to LIS2 – Gedling Youth and Community HUB citing the now successful application for National Lottery Heritage Funding. 1 representation agreed with all the recommendations contained within the CIL Non-Parish Funding Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report except for the recommendation to shortlist Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm for a Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £220,000 as this should be funded through the Strategic portion of the CIL. 2 representations were received from members of the public objecting to any of the nominated projects receiving CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Awards.
- 2.6 The comments received are welcomed and have been considered alongside the original assessments made in relation to each project to reach a final recommendation for the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Awards.
- 2.7 Having regards to the representations received which do not agree with the officer recommendations set out in the CIL Non-Parish Funding Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report, one specifically objects to the awarding of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding to the project LIS5 - Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm as the objector instead considers this should be funded through the Strategic portion of the CIL. In addition to the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding public consultation, which was undertaken at the start of this year, Gedling Borough Council have also undertaken a consultation in relation to the Strategic Projects which are identified on the Councils Infrastructure List, which are to be funded using the Strategic element of CIL. One of the projects which was included in this initial Strategic Review was Ambition Arnold, a long-term vision for Arnold town centre which includes proposals to transform the Arnold Leisure Centre and the Bonington Theatre into modern, high-quality facilities that support culture, wellbeing and economic vibrancy.
- 2.8 The Ambition Arnold long-term vision also identifies opportunities that could be delivered through Strategic CIL which include improvements to the public realm across the town centre (including soft landscaping opportunities), connectivity between green spaces to enhance the public realm encouraging visitors and increasing dwell time, and the creation of a sense of arrival to both the north and south of the town centre. These projects are strategic in nature and are key components of the long-term vision.
- 2.9 The project LIS5 – Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm works comprises of a discrete project to create a small area of public open space following the demolition of the former Arnold Working Men’s Club and adjacent retail units adjacent to Front Street. With regards to the funding of this project through neighbourhood CIL receipts, the Councils ‘CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in NonParish Areas: Guidance Note’ adopted March 2017 sets out the prioritisation for expenditure of neighbourhood receipts (see figure 1 extract below). In addition, it should be noted that there are multiple new chargeable developments within close proximity of Arnold, specifically the Strata Homes development of Killisick Lane, Arnold (App ref: 2023/0830), and the

Cameron Homes development off Mapperley Plains, Arnold (App ref: 2023/0926). Both these sites have now commenced with CIL receipts over the course of the builds.

Priority	Type of Infrastructure Project and Location
1	Infrastructure projects (including Regulation 123 List projects) in the ward* where the chargeable development has occurred.
2	Infrastructure projects (including Regulation 123 List projects) in the non-parish area of Gedling which meet or support the development needs of the area where the chargeable development has occurred.
3	Pool the neighbourhood portion of the CIL receipt for the following year where no suitable infrastructure projects from 1 and 2 above have been identified.

Fig 1. Gedling Borough Council prioritisation of expenditure of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Receipts.

- 2.10 As part of this years assesment of nominated infrastructure projects there are no other projects within Wards where chargable development has occurred, which are considered suitable for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding at this time. It is therefore appropriate, in accordance with Priority 2 as set out above, that receipts are expended on development in other Wards. Given that Arnold is the Boroughs main Local Centre it is considered acceptable that expenditure on project within the main Local Centre would be utilised by charageable devleopment throughout the non-parish area. In light of the above, it is considered entirely appropriate to award CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Receipts to project LIS5 – Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm.
- 2.11 The other two representations objecting to the awarding of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding to any of the nominated projects have requested that more funding should be allocated to Bestwood Country Park. Bestwood Country Park is situated partly within Bestwood Village Parish, and partly within Bestwood St Albans Parish, both of which have Parish Councils and as such it would be uneligable for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding. In instances where a Parish Council exists the Neighbourhood portion of CIL Receipts collected within that releative area are passed directly to the local Parish Council in accordance with Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As Amended).
- 2.12 The officer recommendation set out in the CIL Non-Parish Funding Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report for project LIS2 – Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project was to retain this project on the Local Infrastructure Schedule as the requisite match-funding had not been secured from the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) at the time that the public consultation was commenced. Since the initial office recommendations, Gedling Youth and Community have provided confirmation that the NLHF have confirmed the successful application for match funding and as such, the only remaining barrier for a recommendation of awarding CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding has been overcome. Subsequently, as part of these final recommendations, it is the officer's recommendation that LIS2 – Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project is awarded CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of £75,000.

- 2.13 Due to the complexity of the proposal and the funding gaps involved, it is no longer considered appropriate to retain the project LIS1 - Cinder Path Extension on the Local Infrastructure List. This project is not deemed deliverable in the short term and as such the revised recommendation is to remove the project from the Local Infrastructure List. Should this project be progressed in the future the relevant body could re-submit the project for further consideration.
- 2.14 Taking into account all the other representations received, there are no other proposed changes to the officer recommendations which were set out in the CIL Non-Parish Funding Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report.
- 2.15 At the end of the financial year 24/25 Gedling Borough Council hold a total of £550,610 for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
- 2.16 In summary, the final recommendations are that the following projects are awarded CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding in accordance with the Regulation 59F, LIS2 (£75,000), LIS5 (£220,000), LIS6 (£236,600) and LIS7 (£11,750). The nominated projects LIS3 and LIS4 are recommended to be retained on the Local Infrastructure Schedule for reconsideration as part of future CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards. LIS1 is recommended to be removed from the Local Infrastructure Schedule.

3 Recommendation

- 3.1 From the assessments carried out on of the submitted infrastructure projects and the results of the public consultation the following recommendations are made:
- 1) Award LIS2 – Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project up to £75,000 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
 - 2) Award LIS5 – Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm up to £220,000 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
 - 3) Award LIS6 – The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions up to £236,600 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
 - 4) Award LIS7 – Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment up to £11,750 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.
 - 5) Retain LIS3 – Lambley Village Cricket Club on the Local Infrastructure Schedule for consideration as part of next year's CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards.
 - 6) Retain LIS4 – Mapperley All Stars (MAS) Community Hub on the Local Infrastructure Schedule for consideration as part of next year's CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards.

7) Remove LIS1 – Cinder Path Extension from the Local Infrastructure Schedule.

- 3.2 The nomination process for future projects will continue to seek new infrastructure projects which may be eligible for funding from the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding. The submission deadline for the next round of awards is the 31st August 2025. All projects submitted before this deadline will be considered and a report brought to a future Cabinet meeting identifying suitable projects for shortlisting.
- 3.3 The Council's dedicated CIL Neighbourhood Funding webpage shall be updated to publish the outcome of this year's CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding awards.

4 Alternative Options

- 4.1 Two alternative options are potentially available to pursue.
- 4.2 There is an opportunity to award CIL monies to alternative schemes contained within the CIL Non-Parish Funding Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report, however, the other projects are not deemed suitable for funding at this time. To award CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Awards could result in Gedling Borough Council acting contrary to the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended).
- 4.3 Some of the projects which have been recommended for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding could not be granted funding. Given that these projects have been assessed and are considered to comply with the requirements of Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended) there would be no legal basis for taking this course of action.
- 4.4 The final alternative option would be to remove a project from the Local Infrastructure Schedule. Whilst several of the projects are not currently deemed suitable for CIL funding it is considered that there is potential that these projects may be appropriate for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding in the future. As such it is considered that the removing of some of the projects listed above could result in potentially suitable projects not being considered for funding in the future.

5 Financial Implications

- 5.1 The CIL monies that form part of the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding element are monies that have to be used in accordance with the CIL Regulations. The Neighbourhood Funding element of CIL is only used once funds have been collected, forward funding is not permitted.
- 5.2 There is no financial impact as the administration of this process can be met within existing resources.

6 Legal Implications

- 6.1 To comply with the requirements of Regulation 59F of The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 and ensure the Neighbourhood Portion of CIL is expended in accordance with these regulations.

7 Equality Implications

- 7.1 An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed in respect of the proposal attached at Appendix 2.
- 7.2 A public consultation has been undertaken to ensure that the process remains accessible, all comments received as a result of this consultation have been duly considered and taken into account.

8 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 8.1 A Climate Impact Assessment has been completed in respect of this proposal, attached at Appendix 3.

9 Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1: Public Consultation and Officer Responses to the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Consultation 23/24
- 9.2 Appendix 2: Equality Impact Assessment CIL Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision
- 9.3 Appendix 3: Climate Impact Assessment CIL Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision

10 Background Papers

- 10.1 CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas: Guidance Note

11 Reasons for Recommendations

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

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

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No.	Organisation	1. Do you agree with the projects selected for CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the Non-Parish Areas of Gedling? (Consider justification provided in assessments and how project meets the criteria in Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010, as amended. (Please attach additional pages if required)	2. Are there any other projects on the Local Infrastructure Schedule that have been considered that you think should have been allocated funding?	Officer Comments
1	Historic England	No comments.	No comments.	N/A
2	Woodland Trust	<p>We urge the Council to prioritise projects that align with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 and deliver measurable benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, and public access to nature. In addition to supporting appropriate individual projects, we recommend that the Council embed best practice tree and woodland conservation principles within its funding allocation framework.</p> <p>The Woodland Trust recommends that all funded projects should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contribute to a minimum 20% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) with habitats maintained for at least 50 years. •Align with the Woodland Trust's 30% tree canopy cover ambition in new developments. •Maintain a 50-metre buffer between developments and ancient woodland or veteran trees. •Ensure tree planting follows the UK and Ireland Sourced and Grown (UKISG) standard to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases. •Integrate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and green infrastructure to enhance urban cooling and flood resilience. •Promote public access to natural green spaces, ensuring that no resident is more than 300m from a natural area. <p>1. LIS1: Cinder Path Extension (Netherfield) Support: We strongly support this project's focus on enhancing biodiversity through tree planting and creating a green corridor.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Plant UKISG-native tree species such as oak, hawthorn, and blackthorn to maximise ecological benefits. •Incorporate hedgerows and wildflower margins to support pollinators and enhance habitat connectivity. •Ensure long-term maintenance of planted trees and green spaces through a robust management plan. <p>2. LIS5: Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm Support: The creation of green spaces and biodiversity enhancements aligns with our objectives.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prioritise native tree species and SuDS to mitigate flooding and improve urban cooling. •Protect existing mature trees, respecting their Root Protection Areas during construction. •Adopt the Bristol Tree Replacement Standard for any unavoidable tree removal. <p>3. LIS6: Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions Support: Improved facilities can integrate green infrastructure.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Retrofit green roofs and walls to enhance biodiversity and carbon sequestration. •Ensure native tree planting aligns with BNG targets by creating additional habitats (e.g., wildflower meadows). <p>4. LIS7: 1st Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment Recommendation: Encourage the Scouts to incorporate tree planting and wildlife-friendly landscaping (e.g., bird boxes, bug hotels) into their site. For projects not yet recommended for funding (LIS2, LIS3, LIS4), we advise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •LIS2 (Gedling Youth Hub): Integrate green infrastructure, such as community orchards. •LIS4 (MAS Sports Hub): Ensure sports facilities include native tree planting and green corridors to offset habitat loss from development. 	<p>The Woodland Trust urges Gedling Borough Council to seize this opportunity to embed nature recovery into community infrastructure. By prioritising projects that deliver lasting ecological benefits, the Council can address the climate and biodiversity crises while enhancing residents' quality of life.</p>	<p>Comments noted and will be forwarded to successful applicants for information.</p>
3	Environment Agency	For any projects already being considered we would request that any opportunities to protect and enhance the historic environment are sought. If you have any questions on a specific project and how the historic environment could be incorporated, please feel free to contact us.	We do not have any infrastructure projects to recommend, at this time. However, we would request that when any projects are being considered opportunities are taken to benefit the historic environment and the significance of heritage assets and their setting. Any opportunities to protect and enhance the significance of heritage assets should be sought, as well as opportunities to better reveal their significance. This could relate to works on heritage assets, opportunities for interpretation of heritage assets, Green Infrastructure improvements which could benefit heritage landscapes/ features etc., public realm improvements including public art and street furniture/ lighting schemes, as examples.	Comments noted.
4	<<REDACTED>>	No. Gedling Park is already needing extra funding to maintain it, without it being made larger.	I think more funding should be given to Bestwood Country Park as Gedling is being expanded at Bestwoods expense.	Bestwood Country Park is situated partly within Bestwood Village Parish, and partly within Bestwood St Albans Parish, both of which have Parish Councils and as such it would be uneligible for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding. In instances where a Parish Council exists the Neighbourhood portion of CIL Receipts collected within that releative area are passed directly to the local Parish Council in accordance with Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As Amended).
5	<<REDACTED>>	No. Gedling Country Park is already disproportionately Funded and now has adequate funding by its revenue streams.	Yes. Bestwood Country Park is a rear asset to residents and is very much underfunded. It has no revenue and is in desperate need of funding.	See above Officer comments.

6	<<REDACTED>>	<p>1. Introduction</p> <p>1.1 This document has been prepared in response to the duty placed upon Gedling Borough Council to consult with the local community on expenditure linked to the non-parish neighbourhood portion of the CIL.</p> <p>1.2 I note within the consultation report, dated December 2024, that seven projects have been formally assessed, and that a recommendation has been made by the Borough Council that only three of the projects should be shortlisted for CIL funding at this time.</p> <p>1.3 I also note that the available Non-Parish Neighbourhood portion of CIL funding currently stands at £537,669, and that the Borough Council recommends an allocation of up to £468,372 for the three supported projects.</p> <p>1.4 In preparing this response, I have focused on Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations, as amended, which require that the fund be used to support the development of the relevant area where the development is taking place by funding: -</p> <p>a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or</p> <p>b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.</p> <p>1.5 This response addresses the question posed within the report at paragraph 7.3 which asks: Do you agree with the Projects identified for CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the non-parish area of Gedling?</p> <p>2. Project Reference LIS1 – Cinder Path Extension Netherfield</p> <p>2.1 This bid for £200,000 proposes an extension of the existing cinder path into a section of disused railway line however, it is not currently recommended by the Borough Council for CIL funding. The basis for this decision is that the proposal is still at the early stages of development.</p> <p>2.2 I agree with the assessment in the report that the bid would be compliant with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations, as amended, and feel sure that the improvement to the cinder path would be valued and utilised by the local community. The large Rivendell Housing estate is within the relevant area and would in that regard meet the requirements of the amended CIL regulations.</p> <p>2.3 I note that whilst there is the potential to secure additional funding of £250,000 from the Severn Trent Water Foundations Trust, this has not yet been confirmed and, in my opinion, this project cannot be progressed until the additional funding is secured. Any decision regarding CIL funding should therefore be deferred until the additional funds are made available.</p> <p>2.4 I therefore support the Borough Councils recommendation as outlined within the report.</p> <p>3. Project Reference LIS2 – Gedling Youth and Community Hub Regeneration Project</p> <p>3.1 Local community groups have come together to work on the plans to convert the former railway station building in Gedling Village into a youth centre and community hub.</p> <p>3.2 This project was considered for CIL funding 12 months ago and, at that time, I expressed my view that it would not be appropriate to consider the £75,000 bid until there were guarantees that the match funding of circa £250,000 was confirmed. I note that a bid for additional funding submitted in 2024 from a third party was unsuccessful.</p> <p>3.3 In addition, the bid refers to the proposed Heritage Way which would run past the Hub however, the substantial funding that would be required to create this leisure trail has not been secured. The Mott MacDonald report which estimated the footfall that would use the Heritage Way was carried out nine years ago and yet the mineral line remains undeveloped.</p> <p>3.4 The Gedling Local Plan 2018, includes the Chase Farm development (1100 homes) and a Willow Farm development (110 homes). These developments are within the relevant area and would in that regard meet the requirements of the amended CIL regulations.</p> <p>3.5 I believe that this project has the potential to be an outstanding community asset however, there are clearly further hurdles to be navigated before it can be progressed.</p> <p>3.6 For the reasons stated I support the Borough Councils recommendation as outlined in the report.</p> <p>4. Project Reference LIS3 – Lambley Village Cricket Club</p> <p>4.1 This project seeks £75,000 CIL finance from a total estimated cost of £90,000 to replace an existing pavilion on the Lambley Lane cricket ground.</p> <p>4.2 In its report the Borough Council expresses a concern that the benefits of this proposal would only be enjoyed by members of the Lambley Village Cricket Club. I agree with this view, and it would therefore be beneficial for those involved in making the bid to identify an expanded use for the facility.</p> <p>4.3 In addition, £40,000 CIL funding has already been allocated towards the cost of new sports changing room facilities that have been placed across the road on the Lambley Lane Recreation Ground. Given the proximity of these changing rooms to the cricket ground, I would have thought that there would be an opportunity for the cricket club to make use of these facilities, which include a kitchenette, toilets, showers and a modern changing room, which may present an opportunity to significantly reduce the building specification and costs associated with this bid.</p> <p>4.4 The Gedling Local Plan 2018, includes the Chase Farm development (1100 homes) and a Willow Farm development (110 homes). These developments are within the relevant area of the project and would in that regard meet the requirements of the amended CIL regulations.</p> <p>4.5 For the reasons stated I support the Borough Councils recommendation as outlined in the report and I also recommend that consideration is given to using the existing changing facilities, so that that the building specification and costs set out in the bid could be significantly reduced.</p> <p>5. Project Reference LIS4 – MAS Community Sports Development</p> <p>5.1 This major project seeks £540,000 CIL funding towards a total cost of £1.8 million to establish a community sports hub along with 3G pitches, changing rooms and a community room on Lambley Lane in Gedling.</p> <p>5.2 The Gedling Local Plan 2018, includes the Chase Farm development (1100 homes) and a Willow Farm development (110 homes). These developments are close to this project and would, in that regard, meet the requirements of the amended CIL regulations in that the project is within the relevant area where development is taking place.</p> <p>5.3 Securing the substantial funding required beyond the CIL bid will be an essential element of this project and I do not believe that the bid can be fully assessed without confirmation that this finance will be available. I would also seek reassurance regarding the revenue streams required to fully cover the ongoing maintenance and running costs, so that the costs do not fall on the council taxpayer.</p> <p>5.4 As I outlined at paragraph 4.3 above, £40,000 CIL funding has already been provided towards the cost of over £300,000 of supplying new changing room facilities at the same site. What would happen to this investment?</p> <p>5.5 The Carlton Le Willows Academy has a 3G football pitch and other sports facilities which, I believe, are available for hire, although the author of this bid indicates that the total provision available in the locality, which I assume includes the Academy's facilities, are insufficient to meet the current levels of demand.</p> <p>5.6 The proposal would be an excellent asset for our community although it is difficult to fully assess the merits of this bid in the absence of a detailed business case.</p>	No comments.	Comments noted. 'Relevant Area' is the Non-Parish Area within Gedling Borough. The Councils 'CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in NonParish Areas: Guidance Note' adopted March 2017 sets out the prioritisation for expenditure of neighbourhood receipts and permits the expenditure of CIL Neighbourhood Receipts in Wards outside of where it was collected if no suitable projects are available in that Ward.
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Conservation Area.

5.7For the reasons stated I support the Borough Councils recommendation as outlined in the report.

6Project Reference LIS5 – Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm

6.1This project forms part of an ongoing programme of work to improve Arnold town centre, to make it a more attractive place for visitors which, of course, will also support local business and employment opportunities. The bid amounts to £220,000, with an additional £100,000 being secured from the Borough Council.

6.2In 2021, £43,000 was allocated from the non-parish CIL neighbourhood funds towards the construction costs of the new Arnold Market Place, which opened for business in 2022.

6.3Ambition Arnold is listed as one of the projects which will form part of future expenditure from the Strategic Portion of the Infrastructure Community Levy. At the end of the 2024/25 financial year the balance of this levy stands at £1,649,444, which is the amount available to fund strategic infrastructure projects.

6.4I was surprised therefore to find this bid included in the non-parish neighbourhood portion of the CIL because the strategic portion of the CIL is a separate budget, and it is this fund which has been listed to provide expenditure for the Ambition Arnold project.

6.5 In addition, the amendment to the CIL regulations have strengthened the need to ensure that the neighbourhood portion of the CIL funds are only used to support infrastructure development in the relevant area where the housing development is taking place. Given the amendment to the regulations, I do not consider the Chase Farm development in Gedling as an appropriate source of neighbourhood CIL funds for an Arnold based project because, in my view, the bid would not meet the requirements of the amended regulations.

6.6Table 1 of the Borough Councils report clearly indicates that the amount of non-parish receipts for the Gedling ward far exceed those for the Arnold based ward and it appears that there are currently insufficient funds to meet the costs of this project.

6.7I do not support the recommendation of the Borough Council to shortlist this project for £220,000 non-parish funding because:

1.Ambition Arnold projects should be funded from the separate Strategic Portion of the Infrastructure Community Levy and not from the Neighbourhood Portion of the Non-Parish CIL. The Borough Council has declared that Ambition Arnold is of strategic importance to the Borough, and this is therefore the appropriate funding stream to support this project.

2.The project does not meet the amended CIL regulations which require funding only to be drawn from the relevant area where development is taking place. Gedling based housing developments are not in the relevant area of Arnold.

3.The available funds from the housing developments in the relevant area of Arnold appear to be insufficient to meet the costs associated with this bid.

7Project reference LIS6 – The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions

7.1This project seeks to improve and maintain three existing sports pavilions in Carlton and Arnold. The bid is for the allocation of £236,622 of non-parish CIL funds as part of an overall project cost of £303,000.

7.2The 3 pavilions are near new housing developments and would meet the requirements of the amended CIL regulations in that the project is within the relevant areas where development is taking place, and the bid is based on a need to maintain and improve existing facilities.

7.3In my view this is a project which not only meets the requirements of the relevant CIL regulations but also directly supports the Borough Councils Plan 2024 – 2027 to provide safe and attractive places for communities and to encourage health and wellbeing.

7.4For the reasons stated I support the Borough Councils recommendation as outlined in the report.

8Project reference LIS7 – 1st Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment Final Works.

8.1This scout group were in receipt of £62,678 CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding last year and, because of the work carried out on the building, it has been identified that further additional work is necessary to the roof. This bid is to cover the additional cost of £11,750.

8.2The building is near new housing developments and would meet the requirements of the amended CIL regulations in that the project is within the relevant area where development is taking place, and the bid is based on a need to maintain the property.

8.3For the reasons stated I support the Borough Councils recommendation as outlined in the report.

9Conclusion

9.1I support all the Borough Councils recommendations within this report except for the recommendation for Project Reference LIS5 which relates to the Ambition Arnold expenditure.

9.2I am grateful for the opportunity to participate and would ask that I am kept informed of developments

7	<<REDACTED>>	Yes. though the description of the proposals for the MAS CIC project needs to be updated - I have forwarded a 2 page summary to the CIL Officer.	No.	Comments noted.
8	<<REDACTED>>	I emailed my support for the GYCH application to GBC for £75,000. I write in reference to the public consultation on the non-parish CIL recommendations. Gedling Youth & Community Hub (GYCH) are on the retained list (LIS2).	No comments.	Comments noted.
9	<<REDACTED>>	I want to comment in support of the grant to Gedling Youth and Community hub. It was previously agreed on condition that they receive other funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund and that has now been received. Without the CIL the project to restore the old railway station cannot go ahead and this would be at odds with the current plans to include it in the Conservation area for Gedling.	No Comments.	Comments noted.
10	<<REDACTED>>	I have no specific views on the items currently listed.	I would like to propose that the previously assessed grant towards the Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration project at former railway station is included in this round of awards. The justification listed in the proposals paper of December 2024 still apply and I note that the site is also included in the consultation regarding the creation of a conservation area within Gedling. In view of the fact that the application for National Lottery Heritage funds has now been approved, I would request that this application is revisited. This would help bring the building back into use as a community resource in an area that has seen significant expansion in population recently. Unlike some of the other nominations, there is some urgency around starting work on this project as without it the building will continue to deteriorate and restoration costs will increase.	Comments noted.

I write in reference to the public consultation on the non-parish CIL recommendations. Gedling Youth & Community Hub (GYCH) are on the retained list (LIS2). On the 17th January 2025 GYCH were awarded a grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund of £173,286 as detailed below.

Dear <<REDACTED>>,
Congratulations! We are happy to tell you that your application HA-24-00920 Restoring Gedling Old Station for a grant of £173,286.00 has been successful. I will be your Investment Manager. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Before you can start your project, you will need to agree to your grant. Please sign into your account and follow the instructions. More information about this step can be found in the receiving a grant guidance. You will also be asked some more questions about your project. These questions are not another part of your application. Your application has already been awarded. We need to ask these questions to get data which we will use to tell our stakeholders about the projects we fund, and so we can support your project better.

<<REDACTED>>
Don't forget, our website has lots of information to help you deliver your project, including our good practice guidance. Our acknowledgement toolkit provides information about how to acknowledge our funding, and I encourage you to sign up to our newsletter to receive regular news and updates about what's happening at the Heritage Fund.

Best wishes,
Investment Manager

Since the initial recommendations were approved, the GYCH have been successful in their award of the NLHF, as detailed above, and consider that their regeneration project is now considered to be fully deliverable if the CIL is awarded.

GYCH ask therefore that their CIL application for £75,000 be recommended for approval at the next Cabinet Meeting of Gedling Borough Council.

The work detailed in our submission includes an undertaking to complete the demolition of the remaining elements of the gym, including the making good, repair and reinstatement of the Welsh Slate roof and the repair and restoration of the south elevation.

The time frame for the work to be undertaken is approx. 18 months from June 2025 to December 2026.

<<REDACTED>>

Comments noted. Following the successful application for National Lottery Heritage Funding it is not considered that LIS2 - Gedling Youth and Community HUB can now be recommended for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.

Appendix 2: Equality Impact Assessment



Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:	Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Neighbourhood Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25				
The main objective of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25	The objective of the above proposal is to enable Cabinet to determine which projects are appropriate for the awarding of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding following a four-week public consultation. Recommendations have been made by the Councils Community Infrastructure Levy Officer, taking into account all representations that were submitted in response to the consultation.				
<p>What impact will the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25 have on the following groups? Please note that you should consider both external and internal impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External (e.g. stakeholders, residents, local businesses etc.) • Internal (staff) 					
Please use only 'Yes' where applicable		Negative	Positive	Neutral	Comments
<u>Gender</u>	External	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Gender Reassignment</u>	External	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Age</u>	External	-	Yes	-	The recommendation to award CIL Non- Parish Funding to projects LIS2 – Gedling Youth and Community Hub, and

					LIS7 - Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment would improve existing facilities and enhance activities and social interaction opportunities for young people within Gedling Borough.
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Marriage and civil partnership</u>	External	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Disability</u>	External	-	Yes	-	The recommendation to award CIL Non- Parish Funding to each of the recommended projects will improve and enhance accessibility and opportunities for those with disabilities.
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Race & Ethnicity</u>	External	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Sexual Orientation</u>	External	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Religion or Belief (or no</u>	External	-	-	Yes	No specific impact

<u>Belief)</u>	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Pregnancy & Maternity</u>	External	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
Other Groups (e.g. any other vulnerable groups, rural isolation, deprived areas, low income staff etc.) Please state the group/s: <hr/> <hr/>	External	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
	Internal	-	-	Yes	No specific impact

Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?		No	
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	
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
Statutory Consultation on the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25 recommendations.	Four-week public consultation has been undertaken. The consultation commenced on the 19 th February 2025 and ended on the 19 th March 2025.	A total of 11 responses were received. A full breakdown of the responses and officer comments is contained within Appendix 1.	Lewis Widdowson Community Infrastructure Levy Officer.

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer	Lewis Widdowson
Authorising Head of Service/Director	Director of Place
Date	10th July 2025
Review date (if applicable)	N/A

Appendix 3: Climate Impact Assessment



Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:	Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25			
The main objective of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25	The objective of the above proposal is to enable Cabinet to determine which projects are appropriate for the awarding of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding following a four-week public consultation. Recommendations have been made by the Councils Community Infrastructure Levy Officer, taking into account all representations that were submitted in response to the consultation.			
What impact will the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25 have on the following. Please read guidance before completing.				
Category	Negative	Positive	No impact/ Negligible change	Mitigation/ Comments
<u>Behaviour & Culture Change</u>	-	-	Yes	No specific impact

<u>Built Environment</u>	-	Yes	-	The recommendation to award CIL Non- Parish Funding to the relevant infrastructure projects will result in new and improved built form throughout the Boroughs Non-Parish Areas and bring dilapidated buildings back into use.
<u>Transport</u>	-	-	Yes	No specific impact

<u>Energy, Natural Resources & Climate Change</u>	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Waste Reduction & Recycling</u>	-	-	Yes	No specific impact
<u>Blue-Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity</u>	-	Yes	-	The recommendation to award CIL Non- Parish Funding to LIS5 – Ambition Arnold Front Street project aim to will improve and Blue-Green infrastructure and provide a platform for further enhancement works in the future.
<u>Procurement & Purchasing</u>	-	-	Yes	No specific impact

In response to the information provided above please provide if there is any proposed action including any consultation that is going to be carried out

Planned Actions	Timeframe	Potential Outcome	Responsible Officer
Statutory Consultation on the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Consultation Response and Funding Decision 24/25 recommendations.	Four-week public consultation has been undertaken. The consultation commenced on the 19th February 2025 and ended on the 19th March 2025.	A total of 11 responses were received. A full breakdown of the responses and officer comments is contained within Appendix 1.	Lewis Widdowson

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer	Lewis Widdowson
Authorising Head of Service/Director	Director of Place
Date	10th July 2025
Review date (if applicable)	N/A

**CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-
Parish Areas: Guidance Note**

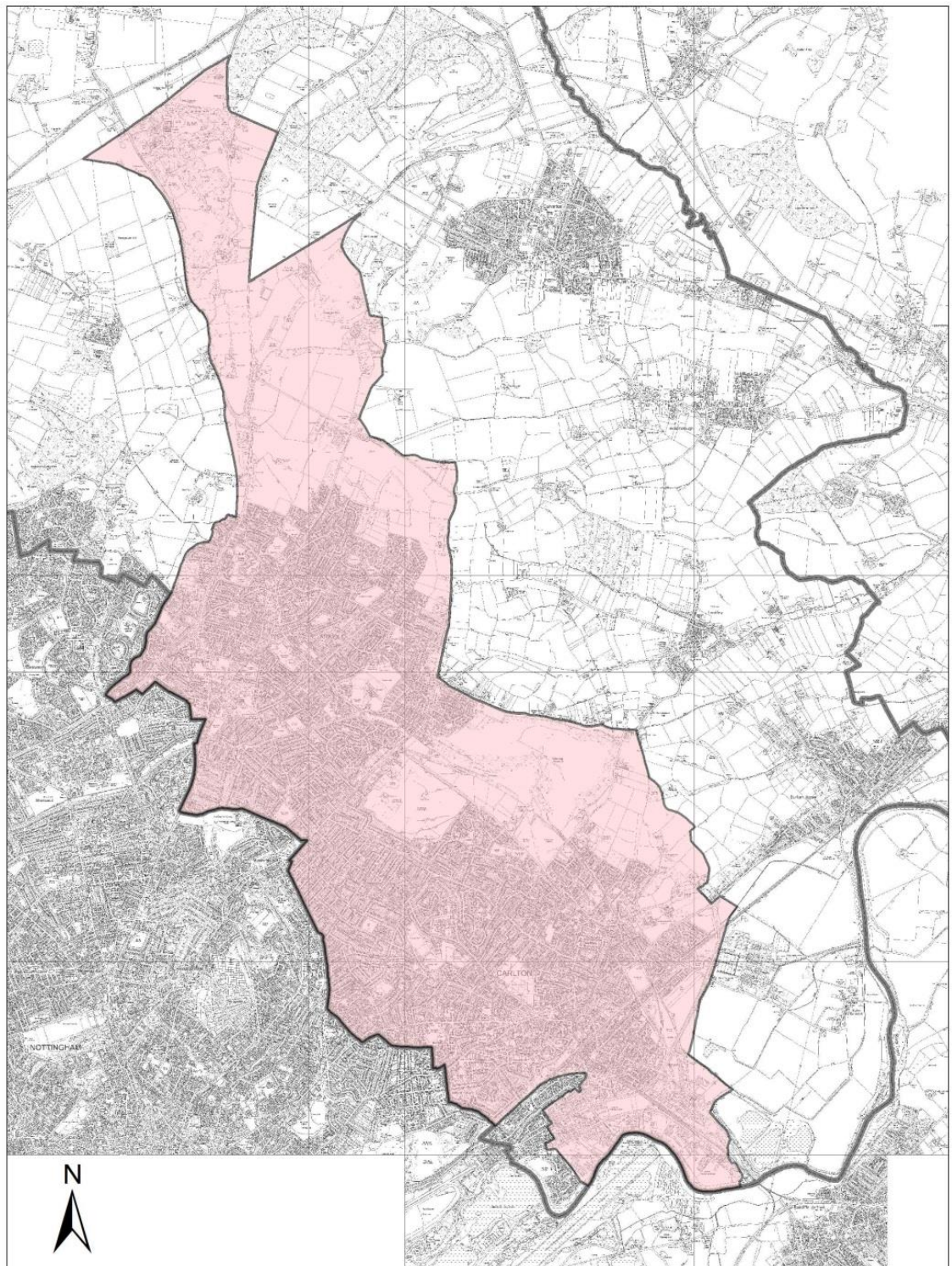
March 2017

Background

1. The Planning Act 2008 introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy ("CIL") as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. CIL came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.
2. The Community Infrastructure Levy ("CIL") is a planning charge that local authorities in England and Wales can require of most types of new development in their area (based on £s per square metre) in order to pay for the infrastructure needed to support development. CIL charges are based on the size, type and location of the proposed new development
3. CIL can be spent on both capital projects and revenue projects, such as the maintenance of infrastructure. CIL cannot be spent on addressing current deficits in infrastructure provision unless those deficits are made worse by new development in the area.
4. A broad definition of 'infrastructure' for the purposes of CIL is set out in section 216(2) of the Planning Act 2008 and includes:
 - Road and other transport facilities;
 - Flood defences;
 - Schools and other education facilities;
 - Medical facilities;
 - Sporting and recreational facilities; and
 - Open spaces.
5. Gedling Borough Council introduced CIL in October 2015. Following an independent examination in March 2015 and approval at full council on 15 July that year, the Gedling Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule came into effect on 16 October 2015. Gedling Borough Council is the charging authority for the borough of Gedling.
6. Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) ("the 2010 Regulations") places a duty on charging authorities to allocate at least 15% (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) of CIL receipts to spend on priorities that should be agreed with the local community in areas where development is taking place. This is known as the neighbourhood portion.

7. The 2010 Regulations require charging authorities to pass the 15% of CIL receipts directly to parish councils where the chargeable development has taken place. This increases to 25% where there is a neighbourhood development plan in place or where permission is granted for a neighbourhood development order. That amount will not be subject to an annual limit. Parishes can contribute towards strategic projects but are ultimately autonomous in taking spending decisions.
8. Where the chargeable development takes place in an area where there is no parish council, the charging authority retains the levy receipts but must spend the neighbourhood portion on, or to support, infrastructure in the area where the chargeable development takes place. This must be done in consultation with the local neighbourhood.
9. Gedling Borough Council has 11 parishes where the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts will pass to the parish councils if chargeable developments take place in their areas. The parishes cover the following areas:
 - Bestwood St Albans
 - Calverton
 - Lambley
 - Newstead
 - Ravenshead
 - Stoke Bardolph
 - Burton Joyce
 - Colwick
 - Linby
 - Papplewick
 - Woodborough
10. The extent of the parishes however does not cover the majority of the urban area of Gedling Borough (with the exception of Colwick). This creates a gap in the coverage for the neighbourhood portion in the Borough where there are no parishes or town councils to oversee its expenditure.
11. The non-parish areas of Gedling Borough as shown in Figure 1 cover the following Wards:
 - Calverton (part)
 - Carlton Hill
 - Colwick (part)
 - Daybrook
 - Gedling
 - Phoenix
 - Porchester
 - Trent Valley (part)
 - Carlton
 - Cavendish
 - Coppice
 - Erenhale
 - Netherfield
 - Plains
 - Redhill
 - Woodthorpe

Figure 1 The Non-Parish Area of Gedling Borough



Gedling
Borough Council

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

Non-Parish Area

 Non-Parish Area
 Borough Boundary

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12. Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations states that where no parish or council exists the charging authority may use the neighbourhood portion of CIL, or cause it to be used, to support the development of the relevant area by funding:-
- a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
 - b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
13. The 'relevant area' is defined by Regulation 59F (1)(4) as that part of the charging authorities area that is not within the area of a parish or town council.
14. The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance ("the Guidance") published on 12 June 2014 makes it clear that the charging authority should engage with the local communities where the development has taken place and agree with them how best to spend the neighbourhood funding. The Guidance also emphasises the importance of the neighbourhood portion being used to deliver the infrastructure needs of the area in which the chargeable development has taken place.
15. The Guidance states that "charging authorities should set out clearly and transparently their approach to engaging with neighbourhoods".
16. This guidance note addresses how the Council will:-
- 1. Consult with the local community over how the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts will be spent in non-parish areas.
 - 2. Decide which infrastructure projects will benefit from funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas.

An Appropriate Approach to the Expenditure of Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas

17. Gedling Borough Council will prioritise expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas as set out in the following table:

Priority	Type of Infrastructure Project and Location
1	Infrastructure projects (including Regulation 123 List projects) in the ward* where the chargeable development has occurred.
2	Infrastructure projects (including Regulation 123 List projects) in the non-parish area of Gedling which meet or support the development needs of the area where the chargeable development has occurred.
3	Pool the neighbourhood portion of the CIL receipt for the following year where no suitable infrastructure projects from 1 and 2 above have been identified.

**Non-parish wards are identified as: - Calverton (part), Carlton, Carlton Hill, Cavendish, Colwick (part), Coppice, Daybrook, Ernehale, Gedling, Netherfield, Phoenix, Plains, Porchester, Redhill, Trent Valley (part) and Woodthorpe*

18. The Council's priorities reflect Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations in that the neighbourhood portion will be directed to support the relevant area affected by a chargeable development in the first instance.
19. The highest priority will be given to infrastructure projects located in the ward where the chargeable development has taken place. The infrastructure project would have to be in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations (set out at para. 8 above). The infrastructure projects will be sourced from the Gedling Borough Council's Regulation 123 List and the Local Infrastructure Schedule produced and maintained by the Council.
20. If there are no suitable infrastructure projects in the ward where the chargeable development has occurred, projects will be sourced from the rest of the non-parish area of Gedling, including projects from the Council's Regulation 123 List. These infrastructure projects would be required to meet or support the needs of new development and accord with the requirements of Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations.
21. If there are no projects appropriate for expenditure of the neighbourhood portion at the time of the assessment, the neighbourhood portion of the CIL receipt would be carried over to the following year and pooled with other unspent neighbourhood portion receipts for spending on infrastructure in the non-parish area of Gedling.

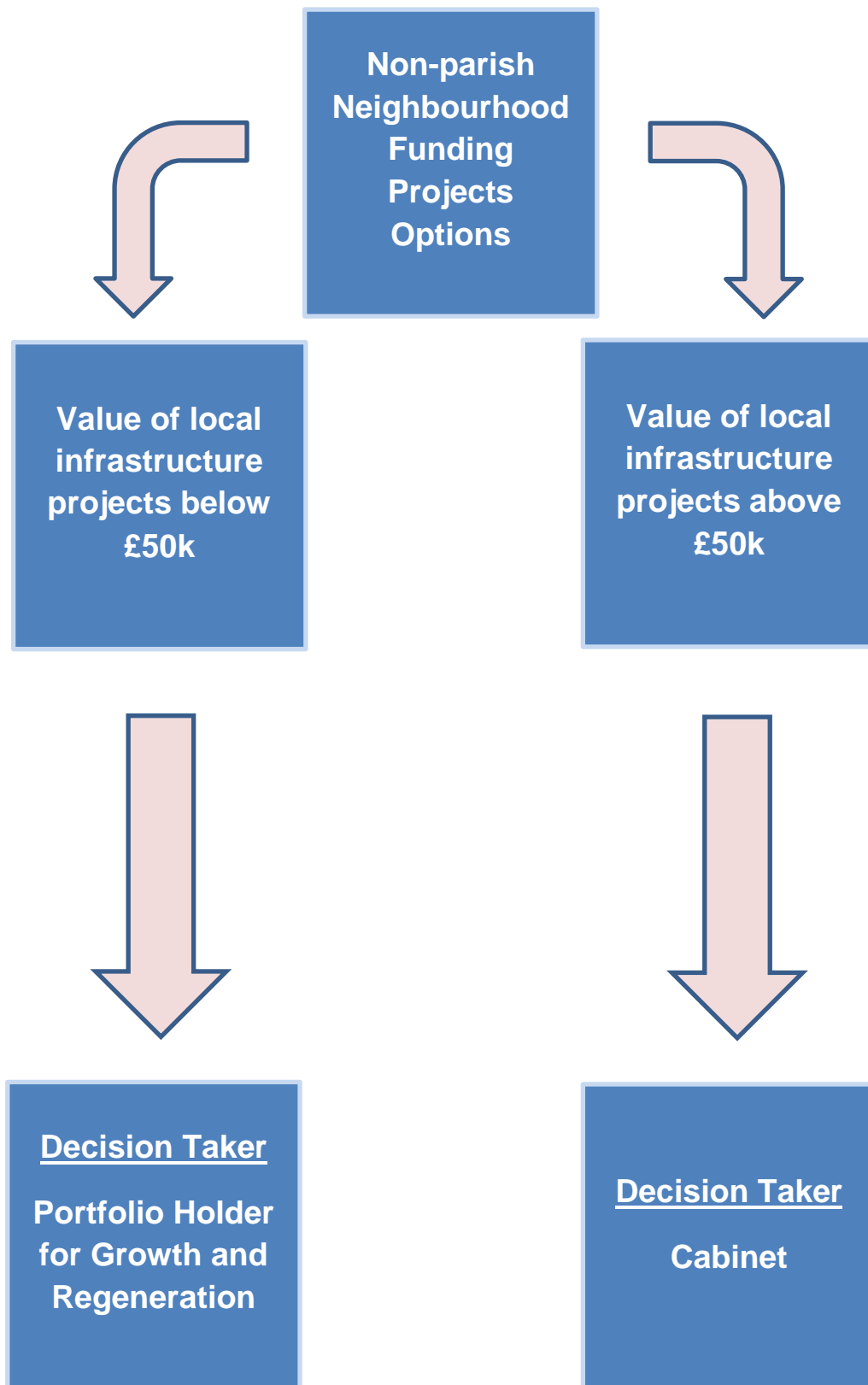
Consultation and Identification of Local Infrastructure Projects

22. Gedling Borough Council are statutorily required to consult the local community where the chargeable development has taken place. Gedling Borough Council will use this as an opportunity to invite the local community to identify appropriate projects for expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts by enabling councillors, officers, organisations, individuals and groups to submit ideas for projects which could benefit from funding and apply for funding for specific projects. CIL monies available for allocation will be limited to the amount of neighbourhood funding expected to be collected from chargeable developments.
23. The Council will use a number of forms to proportionately publicise this process. These include but are not limited to:-
- A dedicated CIL Neighbourhood Funding webpage (www.gedling.gov.uk/cilneighbourhoodfunding).
 - Keep me posted email bulletins;
 - Identification of interested parties from our planning policy consultation database (e-mail and letters);
 - Ward Councillor briefings: and
 - Internal consultation with Council wide departments.
24. Councillors, officers, organisations, individuals and groups can nominate infrastructure projects for funding throughout the year by visiting www.gedling.gov.uk/cilneighbourhoodfunding. The submitted projects will form a Local Infrastructure Schedule which will be available to view publicly on the Council's website www.gedling.gov.uk/cilneighbourhoodfunding. The nomination process to suggest or bid for funding is open to both internal council departments and external groups and individuals.
25. As part of the nomination process the nominating person or group will need to supply the following information along with any other supporting information.

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

26. Gedling Borough Council's officers will prepare a Projects Assessment and Options for Funding document annually alongside a forecast of expected CIL receipts for the upcoming year. This will identify the projected neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts expected to be received for non-parish areas. The projects will be assessed against the Council's priorities (set out at para. 14) and the information submitted as part of the nomination or bid. The report will recommend a shortlist of projects suitable for funding through the neighbourhood portion and will seek approval from the Portfolio Holder or Cabinet (where appropriate) to commence a 4 week public consultation on the proposed projects.
27. The four week consultation will be held with the public, stakeholders and Ward Councillors in areas where CIL receipts are expected from chargeable developments in non-parish areas in the following year. Views will be sought on the shortlist of projects eligible for the funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts.
28. The consultation will also be publicised on the Council's dedicated CIL Neighbourhood Funding webpage www.gedling.gov.uk/cilneighbourhoodfunding where interested parties can submit comments or representations. A proportionate level of publicity will be undertaken to publicise the consultation and the Local Infrastructure Schedule.
29. Following the consultation period all comments and representations received will be considered by Council's officers who will prepare a final report identifying the schemes selected for funding. The report will seek approval from either the Portfolio Holder for Growth and Regeneration or Cabinet (where appropriate) for the selected projects to benefit from funding through the neighbourhood portion.
30. The Portfolio Holder for Growth and Regeneration will approve the projects if the total level of funding is less than £50k. If the total level of funding exceeds £50k, approval will be required from Cabinet as per the Council's constitution. Figure 2 shows this process.
31. The process for allocating the collected neighbourhood portion for CIL receipts in the non-parish area will continue annually.

Figure 2 Decision Taker Process



Estimated Timetable of Process

32. The estimated annual timetable of delivery of key milestones from project identification to release of the CIL Neighbourhood Funding in non-parish areas are detailed below:

Milestone	Timeframe
Call for Local Infrastructure Projects (online nomination process)	Ongoing (31 August cut off for projects to be considered for funding in the following year)
	↓
Publication of Local Infrastructure Schedule	30 September
	↓
Project Assessment and Options for Funding preparation (including forecast of CIL receipts)	30 November
	↓
Four Week Public Consultation	6 January
	↓
Final Report for Approval of Projects	1 March
	↓
Release Funding to Successful Infrastructure Projects	1 April

Review

33. The process for allocating funding will be reviewed annually. Any changes to the process will be communicated via the Council's dedicated webpage www.gedling.gov.uk/cilneighbourhoodfunding.

Further Information

34. Further information regarding the CIL and the neighbourhood portion in non-parish areas is available on the Council's dedicated webpage at www.gedling.gov.uk/cilneighbourhoodfunding or contact the Council's CIL Officer via email at alan.siviter@gedling.gov.uk or telephone on 0115 901 3731.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Consultation and Engagement Strategy

Date: 10th July 2025

Author: Director of Transformation

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to seek Cabinet approval to adopt a new, Council-wide Consultation and Engagement Strategy.

Key Decision

Yes

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) The Consultation and Engagement Strategy is adopted.
- 2) The Director of Transformation is authorised to publish the document.
- 3) Following approval, a toolkit and training is developed for managers across the Council.

1. Background

- 1.1 Gedling Borough Council regularly consults and engages with its communities to seek their input ahead of decisions being made. While statutory consultation is undertaken in accordance with the law, there is no overarching Consultation and Engagement Strategy in place that covers additional consultation and engagement that the Council may choose to undertake.
- 1.2 The extent of likely changes to local government, and to Gedling's services over the coming 12 months will require deeper engagement with communities and there is an opportunity to go further than the legal requirement for

consultation, to ensure our communities are effectively engaged in decisions that may affect them, and in the re-design of Council services where it is meaningful for them to do so.

- 1.3 Currently there is no strategic framework in place to enable this, and, as a result, there are inconsistencies in the extent to which non-statutory consultation and engagement is undertaken, with some services engaging extensively and others doing so in a far more limited way. By creating a Consultation and Engagement Strategy, the Council seeks to make clear its intention to strengthen consultation and engagement where possible, and to frame its expectations within the constraints of wider operating context, including financial and resourcing considerations.

2. Consultation

- 2.1 The Strategy was initially created with input from employees within the Council including the Council's Customer and Communities Programme Board (which has representation from all public facing services) and its Senior Leadership Team. 12 pieces of feedback were received and acted upon before the draft Strategy was published.
- 2.1 Following approval from the Council Leader on 6th February 2025, public consultation was then undertaken. Consultation was open to all residents and advertised on the Council website. Additionally, it specifically targeted existing networks including the Senior's Council, Youth Council, Community Hubs and Partners Network and Parish Clerks. The consultation period ran for a period of just under 12 weeks between 11th February 2025 and 2nd May 2025.
- 2.2 A total of 88 comments were received from all consultees, of which 80 related to the consultation and a further 8 comments related to feedback on other matters. This feedback has been shared separately with the relevant Council directors for consideration. 18 surveys were received directly via the online form on the Council's website, 5 from organisations and 13 from individual members of the public.

Excluding the groups above, the 5 organisational responders were:

Gedling Borough Council Planning Team

Nottinghamshire County Council Adult Social Care

The Ark, Gedling

Netherfield Forum

Spritely Sustainable CIC.

Of the consultees using the online form, 83% were White British and 17% were from other ethnic backgrounds. 35% of respondents declared a disability, 41% did not, and 24% preferred not to answer.

A small number of comments were made by respondents questioning the relevance of the capture of equalities information.

- 2.2 Additional feedback was captured during each of the meetings with the Senior's Council, Youth Council, Community Hubs and Partners Network and Parish Clerks. Details of all feedback received on the draft Strategy and the Council's response to each element of feedback is set out at **Appendix A**.
- 2.3 The Consultation and Engagement Strategy, attached as **Appendix B**, has been revised to address comments received during the public consultation period.

3. Next steps

- 3.1 Comments made during the consultation period have been carefully considered and amendments have been made to the Strategy as a result. Some of the feedback is more relevant to the follow-on toolkit and will be incorporated as the toolkit is created. A summary of the consultation output is below.

Improving accessibility and inclusivity. Consultees want consultation materials to be simplified to a reading age of 9-11 years and for the Council to avoid jargon. Accessibility for hard-to-reach groups, including full-time workers, is recommended to be prioritised and new inclusive channels of engagement are recommended for consideration. Inclusive processes must ensure all voices are heard, including quieter and reflective individuals. As a result of feedback, the vision has been updated to include reference to inclusivity and the more detailed suggestions will be included in the toolkit guidance.

Plain language should be used and a summary of the Strategy created in very simple language for all audiences. Following this feedback, a summary has been co-produced with a volunteer nominated by the Senior's Council. A copy of the resulting summary document is included at **Appendix C**. This document will be made publicly available alongside the Strategy.

Enhancing consultation practices: Consultees agreed with the necessity for consultation to be undertaken only where it is meaningful, with some consultees suggesting improvements to resourcing (this is not however affordable for the Council). Other suggestions included joining up consultations to reduce costs, ensuring transparency in communication, and targeting impacted groups effectively. Consultees considered that both structured and unstructured feedback should be encouraged, and consultation

periods and timings should consider holiday periods. This feedback will be incorporated into the Toolkit and training.

Engagement should be seen as a wider concept than consultation. Suggestions were made including incorporating community development, communication, and the use of social media as a mechanism through which to engage on an ongoing basis. Youth and inter-generational engagement were highlighted as opportunities to exchange and build on ideas, and there was a desire from the Youth Council for improved engagement with and through schools. This feedback will be incorporated into the Toolkit and training.

Where co-production is used it should be genuine and not ‘rubber stamping’. Consultees wanted co-production to begin at the start of processes and involve genuine collaboration. Training for staff and simplified materials were considered essential. An initial co-produced summary of the Strategy indicates the Council’s positive intent in this area, with further guidance to be made available in the resulting Toolkit.

Consultees wanted it to be recognised that community groups can play a vital role in supporting consultations and community engagement. The Council embraces the necessity for community engagement and ‘going where people already are’. Ideas were shared about how community groups and networks can engage with their members to extend the reach of consultations and to generate creative ideas on engagement. Guidance will be included within the Toolkit to reflect the recommendations made by consultees.

‘Closing the loop’ on what has happened because of public input is considered important. Consultees felt that more could be done to demonstrate the impact of people’s inputs and that feedback loops could be improved, so that people understand what has happened as a result of the input they have had. Consideration will be given to how this might be achieved as part of the creation of the Toolkit.

Lessons learned from past activities should inform future approaches. There were references to the need to ensure continual improvement in the Council’s consultation approaches and the sharing of lessons learned across the organisation. The Strategy has been updated to include an expectation of inclusion of Lessons Learned as a result and this will also be included as guidance in the follow on Toolkit.

There was general agreement that consultation should be value for money. With some mixed responses in this area, requesting that the Council prioritise service delivery over engagement activity, and other respondents welcoming deeper engagement. The ‘test’ for when to conduct consultation provided within the Strategy seeks to ensure that balance is achieved.

4. Next steps

- 4.1 The next step is for Cabinet to authorise the adoption of the Strategy. After adoption, a Toolkit will be created for internal use and will form the basis of training on Consultation and Engagement for Council managers and employees.

5. Alternative Options

- 5.1 While the Council is required to consult where it has a statutory requirement to do so, it is not specifically required to have a Consultation and Engagement Strategy.
- 5.2 'Doing nothing' was considered, and was not considered appropriate, given the desire of the Council to operate transparently and to engage residents and businesses appropriately when changes to services are being made.
- 5.3 There is no Consultation Lead, or Consultation Team within the Council. 'Doing more', including creating a centralised capability to manage consultation, was considered, and was referenced by a small number of consultees. This is not an affordable option for the Council due to wider budgetary constraints. Equally the Council requires all of its managers to engage effectively with the communities it serves. The Strategy and subsequent Toolkit are considered a balanced response to extending beyond purely statutory provision while working within the Council's overall budgetary considerations.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1 None. The revised Consultation and Engagement Strategy has been drafted by the Council's own staff within an agreed budget. The resulting toolkit and training will be created and delivered internally.

7. Legal Implications

- 7.1 The Council's Consultation and Engagement Strategy seeks to go beyond the legal requirement for consultation, and not to replace existing statutory requirements. It aims to provide a consistent framework for determining when to consult in situations where there is no legal requirement to do so. The accompanying toolkit which is to be developed following Cabinet approval of the Strategy will support Council managers to consider Consultation and Engagement in a structured way.

All councils are under a duty to consult with representatives of a wide range of local people. Authorities must consult representatives of council tax payers, those who use or are likely to use services provided by the authority, and those appearing to the authority to have an interest in any area within which the

authority carries out functions as laid out in the section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999. The Localism Act 2011 also requires the involvement of residents. An effective consultation strategy should comply with the relevant statutory framework under which the consultation is being undertaken, the general legislative regimes, statutory guidance whilst also having regard to the Equality Act 2010.

8. Equalities Implications

- 8.1 When consulting and engaging with the public, the Council has a responsibility under the Equalities Act 2010 to ensure that this is done in an inclusive way, considering reasonable adjustments that may be required to enable people with protected characteristics to engage.
- 8.2 Advice and guidance on inclusive Consultation and Engagement will be included in the subsequent management Toolkit and training.

9. Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 9.1 The document will be electronically available to discourage the use of paper copies. Summaries of the document will be made publicly available in printed format at Council offices.

10. Appendices

- 10.1 **Appendix A:** Consultation log.

Appendix B: Consultation and Engagement Strategy for approval.

Appendix C: Summary version of the Strategy, co-produced with a representative of the Senior's Council.

11. Background Papers

- 11.1 Draft Consultation and Engagement Strategy

12. Reasons for Recommendations

- 12.1 To authorise the adoption of the Consultation and Engagement Strategy.

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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Ref	Feedback / Request for Change	Action taken
C001	In the section 'When there is an express duty to consult' whilst point b. is accurate the strategy seems to more around engagement within the District. A more local example would 'Local planning authorities in England are also required to undertake public consultation when formulating planning policy such as a Local Plan or Supplementary Planning Documents'.	Strategy updated ahead of public consultation.
C002	Step 7 under 'How the Council Consults and Engages' seems to imply we will feedback to those who have responded to the consultation. It usually isn't possible to feedback directly to respondents but we would report their feedback and give it appropriate consideration in decision making	Strategy updated ahead of public consultation.
C003	The only comment I would like to add is that it might be argued that engagement is a much wider concept, and consultation is only one type of engagement. If this idea is followed, although there are some elements of engagement, this document can be interpreted as a consultation strategy only. An engagement strategy would then need to encompass other strategies such as communication, community development work etc.	Strategy updated ahead of public consultation.
C004	Inclusion of a new paragraph as follows: Engagement as an ongoing process The council practices a series of engagement exercises daily. This can be through using social media, community development activities, replying to and analysing the content of residents' letters, complaints, compliments and suggestions. As a part of overall engagement, the council will periodically conduct a consultation to gather residents' view on a particular issue.	To be included in Toolkit guidance rather than the Strategy.
C005	Inclusion of wording in bold/red: The express duty to consult arises where there is a statutory requirement to consult that is specifically required in law. Statutory consultations may include strict rules, guidelines and prescribed methods of consultation	Strategy updated ahead of public consultation.
C006	Inclusion of wording in red / bold. The duty requires decision-makers to understand and take account of the consequences of their choices, having due regard to the aim of eliminating conduct prohibited by the Equality Act, advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relations. The Equality Act requires 'due regard' to be demonstrated and not only considered. It does not, however, prescribe the way organisations should demonstrate 'due regard'. To ensure fairness and demonstrate due regard the council publishes equality analysis of its major policies or any proposals for change. Through systematic equality analysis it can be confirmed if any decisions, policies, services and procedures have an adverse impact on a particular group of people. During the process of conducting a thorough equality analysis, a true need to consult is determined.	Strategy updated with simpler wording.
C007	Addition of words in red / bold: Is meaningful engagement achievable within the available resources and timescale? The Council's budget position means that there are no dedicated resources for engagement outside of what is required to maintain its legal obligations. We need to ensure that where engagement activity takes place, it is meaningful, which in turn means it needs to be appropriately resourced and achievable. In this way we will make sure that the resources needed for a consultation truly assist a decision making processes. We also need to explore a possibility of joining up consultations to reduce costs and avoid 'consultation fatigue' whenever possible.	Strategy updated with simpler wording.
C008	Addition of words in red / bold: Once we have decided to consult or engage, we will seek to ensure fairness and transparency by: 1.Ensuring we comply with all relevant legislation, including data protection requirements. 2.Actively targeting our consultation and engagement activity to people that evidence tells us are likely to be impacted by the proposed change. 3.Carrying out consultation or engagement when proposals or designs are still at a formative stage. 4.Providing enough information for consultees or those being engaged to enable intelligent consideration. 5.Ensuring information is understandable by those being consulted or engaged. 6.Ensuring an inclusive process, accessible to all of those in scope for consultation or engagement. 7.Using the most appropriate engagement mechanisms to meet people's needs. 8.Giving enough time for consultation/engagement and response. 9.Timing consultation and engagement carefully to avoid periods where it may be difficult to reach people, or during pre-election periods for example. 10.Carefully considering all views, taking these into account when the final decision or decisions are made. 11.Considering all views against financial, social and environmental impact. 12.Continually learning from our activities to make continual (regular?) improvements to how we effectively consult and engage based on ongoing feedback.	Strategy updated ahead of public consultation.

C009	Shared Gedling's commitment to supporting the VCS compact.	Noted. Will be referenced in the Toolkit.
C010	Shared current engagement groups used for consultation.	Noted, list used for consultation planning.
C011	I share XXX's concerns about step 7 of the vision "Feed back to those involved to 'close the loop' making it clear what has been done as a result of people's input." For planning consultations (applications and plan making), we're not resourced to provide specific feedback on the thousands of individual representation received each year. We do however publish reports online which includes a summary of responses and consideration thereof in the main body of these reports.	Strategy updated ahead of public consultation.
C012	The language used is professional and may benefit from being simplified.	Strategy updated ahead of public consultation. A separate summary also co-produced.
C013	I have had a read and think it's a good document. I don't have any amendments. I would like to review the Consultation and Engagement toolkit once drafted as I feel I could feed into this as there is lots of caselaw on LA consultation, which provides a good basis for what "good" consultation should look like in terms on length and method.	No changes made. Engagement will be undertaken on the Toolkit.
C014	We are sometimes a bit cynical about consultation, often it isn't done in a meaningful way or when the outcome is already decided. If you are consulting it needs to be meaningful.	Noted, the intent for meaningful consultation is referenced in the Strategy.
C015	Co-production is a term that is often used and not well understood. There is a need for co-production to be genuine, for it to begin at the start of a process, not an afterthought - and for staff who are doing it to be trained appropriately.	Noted. Guidance on co-production will be included in the Toolkit.
C016	Offer from the Chair to share a co-production pack created with / for the ICB.	Noted, with thanks.
C017	Offer from a volunteer from the Senior's Council to co-produce a strategy summary that is easy to read for people who don't want to, or can't read the more detailed document.	Noted, with thanks. Co-production has taken place and a summary created included at Appendix C.
C018	Inclusion is important - all voices need to be heard, including those who are quieter / more reflective. Include a reference to this.	Inclusion references strengthened within the Strategy with additional guidance to be created as part of the Toolkit.
C019	Youth and inter-generational engagement is important, different perspectives matter.	Noted, guidance to be included within the Toolkit.
C020	It is important that in considering future proposed changes lessons are learned from similar activities / endeavours in the past.	Noted, section added within the Strategy about Lessons Learned, guidance to be incorporated into the Toolkit.
C021	The 'why' needs to be clear. It is not clear why some changes (e.g. Local Government re-organisation) is taking place and what benefit it might bring.	Noted, guidance on structuring communication and the 'why' will be included within the Toolkit.
C022	Consultation materials need to have a reading age of 9 - 11 so that people can understand and engage effectively	Noted. A summary document has been produced to meet reading age 9 - 11, some minor changes have also been made to the Strategy itself. Further guidance will be included in the Toolkit.
C023	When considering wider consultations (such as local government re-organisation), local knowledge is critical. The impacts cannot be fully understood at a theoretical, or academic level.	Noted. Guidance on community engagement will be provided in the Toolkit.
C024	Needs to be in simple language. There is some cynicism about consultation so need to be transparent.	Noted. A summary document has been produced to meet reading age 9 - 11, some minor changes have also been made to the Strategy itself. Further guidance will be included in the Toolkit.
C025	Consultation period is not long enough - especially with Easter in the way.	Comments have been noted. The consultation period ran for 12 weeks, it is however accepted that some group meetings fell at the end of the consultation period. Offers were made to extend the period should this be necessary, on reflection no group requested this.
C026	Rather than do a written strategy, could people be called and asked for their views, this was something done during covid and people found it easier. Or as focus groups.	Noted for inclusion in the associated Toolkit. Strengthening of the wording around inclusion in the Strategy.
C027	Too wordy - will be hard for people in the community to engage in this - can this be reduced to a one page as easier for people.	A summary version of the Strategy has been co-produced and is set out at Appendix C.
C028	Co-production is not consultation, should not be this is what we think, what do you think. Should ask first - what do you think we should do? Need to do this by getting into the community.	Noted, guidance on co-production will be included in the Toolkit, along with guidance on community engagement.
C029	All Youth Council members agreed that consultations should take place in schools, student PHSE sessions being the best setting, to maximise responses from young people and help them to understand the importance of the subject, and the need for their input, however all agreed that it is not easy for agencies to get into schools.	Noted. As the Toolkit is developed, we will engage with schools to find out how best to ensure young people's views can be sourced outside of those who are actively engaged within the Youth Council.
C030	Suggestion that workshops in schools and youth work settings are engaging, and more people can contribute/ creative, inclusive engagement.	Noted the importance of an inclusive approach. We will engage with schools to find out how best to ensure engagement can be achieved.
C031	Young people need clear background information to respond properly, and that information is best be shared using tools and techniques that young people respond to – there are lots of ways that information could be shared.	Noted. Examples of the types of mechanisms that could be used (focusing on 'going to where people already are - be that in person, or online), will be included in the Toolkit.

C032	Young people respond to wider context, i.e. current Local Govt reorganisation and changes in power structures are things that young people would want to engage on, so use examples as to why consultation on the consultation strategy itself is important.	Noted. No changes suggested to the 'test' used to define when to consult.
C033	Maximise use of social media – need a consistent framework and toolkit for inclusive consultation. Tik Tok, Snapchat, Instagram and Facebook were all mentioned.	The opportunities to strengthen how the Council engages online are noted and will be explored as part of the next stages of this work.
C034	Engage via citizens assemblies, face to face engagement works best.	Noted. Opportunities to strengthen face to face engagement will be considered and explored as part of the next stages of this work, including direct engagement via schools and other convening places in the community where people already are.
C035	School newsletters were proposed as vehicles for promoting consultations	Noted. This will be considered in dialogue with schools at the next stages of this work and included within the Toolkit.
C036	Important to say why you want to consult and pitch it to young people's future concerns, i.e. you may wish to raise a family in the Borough in the future, and this will help to shape their environment – get young people to think of the consultation in terms of their long- term future.	Noted. Very similar comments are made about the necessity to focus on the 'why' and 'what it means for me'. This will be a key consideration that is reinforced through the Toolkit and related training.
C037	Young People can be negative / switch off from Council 'things', so it's important to show that any consultation will have an impact, use hooks that young people are likely to respond to.	Noted. Having young people engaged in considering the design of important consultations is something the Council will consider as part of its Toolkit creation.
C038	Feedback loops are important – reinforce what people are saying in the outcome/report back, so that young people/others can see they've contributed to visible change.	Noted. There is a general need noted to strengthen 'you said, we did' type communication that we will improve on as part of proposed integration of community and communications activities.
C039	Target reading age for an easier read version needs to be 9 - 11 years old.	A summary version of the Strategy has been co-produced and is set out at Appendix C. Some minor changes have also been made to the Strategy itself.
C040	When developing the accompanying guidance ensure it says that you should reach out to more than the usual suspects, targeted based on what is being consulted on.	Noted. References to inclusive consultation have been strengthened in the Strategy and the mechanisms by which this is achieved will be included in the Toolkit.
C041	Hard to reach may not be who you think - for example people who work full time can be hard to reach if you do the consultations primarily face to face in the day.	Noted. The timing and construct of consultation and engagement mechanisms will require thought depending on who the target audience is. Guidance will be included in the Toolkit.
C042	In the accompanying advice for staff about how to consult that will come after the strategy, consider having some checklist questions such as: What does my consultee already know? What do they need to know to be meaningfully consulted? And then answer the basics: Why, how, when and where. Be clear what you are asking people to do (tell us what you think of X).	This advice will be included as a checklist within the Toolkit.
C043	Consider encouraging both structured and unstructured feedback as structured feedback can be a bit restrictive.	Noted. This will be included in the accompanying Toolkit and training.
C044	In the toolkit advise on avoiding jargon, using examples. Even the word 'toolkit' is jargonistic - maybe find a different word. Examples include 'seek' - use 'find out', 'input' - use 'contributions', 'strategy' - use 'plan'.	Noted. Minor updates made to the Strategy with a Summary version now co-produced. Plain language will be covered, with examples, in the Toolkit.
C045	Gedling has vibrant community groups, engage them where its appropriate and they can help to manage consultations with you - engaging their members.	Noted. Reference to 'going to where people already are' will be included in the Toolkit, along with existing community groups. The need for inclusion has also been strengthened within the Strategy.
C046	When thinking about the toolkit, consider simplifying where consultations are put on the website. There are planning consultations in one place and other consultations listed separately - if you are looking for 'all consultations' you can't easily find them in a single online location. It looks like the site has been constructed based on what services want rather than in an easy way for the public to understand and access. There is an opportunity to change this for the better.	Noted. This feedback has been given to the Web Content Lead for consideration.
C047	I believe that the Strategy has been thought through very well. It is right to involve the residents of the borough when consultation is required for certain topics, however understand that whilst some matters may involve them, their input is not necessary or required due to the nature. On matters to do with work, leisure, shopping etc I feel it would be good to include the residents, they give you the best feedback on matters that are close to their hearts.	Noted. The 'test' for consultation is designed to support consultation that is meaningful for this reason.
C048	We set out detailed comments in the section below. It is very concise and well written covering all of the key principles and the right length. In particular the principle to complement rather than replicate statutory consultation requirements within individual service areas is strongly supported and has the right emphasis up front in the document as the key principle. Covering legitimate expectation of where people would expect to be consulted either explicitly or implicitly is also well covered and experience from other authorities suggests this can be a fruitful area for judicial review. The balance struck between carrying out meaningful consultation and availability of resources is well made and helpful. .	Noted.

C049	Strengths Clear Vision and Framework: It outlines a clear vision for consultation and engagement, ensuring that the Council operates lawfully and creates meaningful opportunities for stakeholder involvement. Inclusivity and Accessibility: It talks about an inclusive process, accessible to all those in scope for consultation or engagement, claims diverse voices will be heard. Transparency and Fairness: The strategy commits to transparency and fairness, providing enough information for intelligent consideration and actively targeting those likely to be impacted. Evidence-Based Decision Making: By consulting and engaging with communities, the Council can make evidence-based decisions, improving trust and service delivery. Commitment to Continuous Improvement: The strategy includes a commitment to continually learn from activities and make ongoing improvements based on feedback. Weaknesses Resource Constraints: The strategy acknowledges that there are no dedicated resources for consultation outside of legal obligations, which may limit the scope and effectiveness of engagement activities. Economic Limitations: The current economic climate means that the Council cannot promise that communities will get everything they want, potentially leading to dissatisfaction. Complexity in Implementation: Ensuring compliance with all relevant legislation and actively targeting consultation activities can be complex and time-consuming. Potential for Limited Influence: While the strategy aims for meaningful consultation, there may be instances where stakeholders have limited influence on final decisions, which could affect trust and engagement. Balancing Multiple Priorities: The need to consider wider strategic impacts, including financial, social, environmental, and equalities impacts, may complicate decision-making processes.	Noted.
C050	Clear step by step process outlined in the document.	Noted.
C051	It is important to listen to the residents.	Noted.
C052	With the current climate along with the emended cut backs, community engagement will be one of the first to suffer. This is understandable as streets bins and general maintenance should take priority.	Noted. The Council's aim is to embed engagement as part of all managerial roles within the Council. While it may not be affordable to have a dedicated team, as a public service organisation the Council feels it is important to ensure communities are engaged effectively where it is meaningful to do so.
C053	Honest, well-intentioned, aims to be inclusive.	Noted.
C054	Given the information was only advertised on Facebook 3 days before consultation closed, doesn't make residents feel that the policy or sentiment to meaningfully consult is genuine.	Feedback on the consultation process is noted and has been reviewed. There has been a 12 week consultation process with a large amount of feedback gathered. An error was made in the posting of social media to advertise the consultation period, however due to the diverse nature of feedback received, and the depth of some of the specific consultation sessions, consultation has been considered adequate given the subject matter. The Council team will however note the lessons learned and ensure a more integrated approach to communications and community engagement in the future.
C055	Waste of money as per usual	Noted.
C056	Plain English easy to follow what council is trying to achieve	Noted.
C057	I like its commitment to engaging and consulting with local people about local services.	Noted.
C058	Success depends how it is implemented. A strategy can easily be proposed and theoretically sounds plausible, however if the implementation is poor and public awareness is low then it won't make a difference if the policy is in place or not as people won't engage.	Noted. The resulting Toolkit and Training will be rolled out to Council manages with the aim of embedding consistent mechanisms for engagement.
C059	Good to consult - e.g. - legal requirements - also new local decisions. But who decides when/what to consult about? Can the - who and why - decision be outlined at the beginning of the consultation document. Would be bad if consultation was instigated to merely enhance the interests of the majority Labour led council.	Noted. The 'test' of when to consult is set out in the Strategy, noting that there are times when consultation would not be meaningful (for example where the Council has to implement Government policy and where there is no local decision to make). There are wider rules in place that Council employees are required to follow including not communicating in a way that is 'designed to affect support for a political party' to ensure political neutrality at an officer level.
C060	You opt to serve everyone but only serve the Gedling Borough party that gave the majority who are voted in ?	Noted.
C061	Nothing in particular.	Noted.
C062	Consultation should be to consider what the residents want and don't want.	Noted.

C063	Comments on Consultation and Engagement Strategy Thank you for consulting us on the draft Strategy, we have set out our views under the heading comment which follow the relevant headings and text as set out in the draft Consultation and Engagement Strategy. Scope The strategy seeks to complement rather than replicate or replace statutory consultation requirements within individual service areas. Comment Strongly support When there is an express duty to consult The legislation setting out these requirements may not always reflect the modern methods of communication and engagement that are now available to the Council. Where this is the case, while meeting the statutory requirement, the Council may seek to use additional consultation mechanisms. Comment Strongly agree. When there is a legitimate expectation Comment Implicit expectation – this is very helpful advice and would benefit from more examples. For example, where there is a significant change to service provision or policy this is likely to give rise to the expectation of consultation. Legitimate expectation can also arise from the contents of extant published strategies and policies explicitly or implicitly even if they are quite dated and their contents should be examined as part of the consideration of the need for and planning for a consultation exercise.	Noted. More detailed advice will be provided to employees within the Toolkit.
C064a	Vision for consultation Comment Strongly agree to this very succinct statement. How the Council consults and engages Comment Agree the seven basic steps. Would suggest step 7 also seeks feedback from consultees on the quality of the consultation although it is acknowledged this is covered in the principles set out elsewhere in the Strategy. Consultation and engagement principles Comment These principles are very helpful. Point 4 – add at the end of the sentence:- including on the scope and purpose of the consultation. Point 5 – amend to:- information and any questions posed are understandable by those being consulted or engaged. Point 9 – timing could be clarified. Generally, it is best to avoid busy holiday periods. However, this is not always possible especially when account needs to be taken of lead in times for decision making by for example, the Executive, Portfolio Holders or Cabinet. For nonstatutory consultations it is possible to mitigate the impact of holiday periods by allowing extra time. The document refers to pre-election periods and reference should be made here to the existing guidance on pre-election activities. On a related point, we do have concerns about this existing guidance in relation to consultation as it is rather general, open to interpretation and in our experience applied inconsistently between different Councils across Greater Nottingham and elsewhere. A clear policy on the types of consultation that may or may not take place or finish within the pre-election period is needed. Reference is made to avoiding multiple consultations at the same time which is sound. However, it is inevitable that for organisations like Gedling Borough a number of consultations will on occasion be running at the same time and probably can't always be avoided. In this context, it is suggested that coordination is carried out corporately.	Noted. Minor changes to wording made as a result of suggestions within this feedback. Further guidance will be included within the Toolkit.
C064b	I can't think of any improvements at the moment.	Noted.
C065	Potential Improvements Allocate Dedicated Resources: Establish a dedicated team or allocate specific resources for consultation and engagement activities to ensure they are well-supported and effective and deliver the ambitions such as hearing the voice of our most vulnerable. Co producing with people with lived experience on the issue of homelessness is crucial. How will you do that? Enhanced Communication: Improve communication strategies to manage expectations, clearly explaining the constraints and potential outcomes of consultations to avoid dissatisfaction. Simplify Processes: Streamline the consultation process to reduce complexity and make it easier for people to participate and provide feedback. Increase people's Influence: Develop mechanisms to ensure that people's input has a more significant impact on final decisions, thereby increasing trust and engagement. Technology: Utilise digital tools and platforms to facilitate broader and more efficient engagement, making it easier for diverse groups to participate. Regular Feedback Loops: Implement regular feedback loops to keep stakeholders informed about how their input is being used and the progress of related initiatives.	Noted. The Council is not in a financial position to be able to increase resources to fund a dedicated consultation team, however within the Council changes to ways of working are proposed that includes the ownership of the Consultation and Engagement Toolkit sitting within a centralised existing team to ensure effective co-ordination of training to all managers. The other feedback provided in this section will be used to inform the detailed guidance within the Toolkit.
C066	Under the four types of consultation, you might want to offer scenario examples so that people can understand how the council has used these types of consultation in the past, e.g., what co-production examples have there been?	Noted. Examples will be included within the Toolkit, both of past examples and potential future examples.
C067	Redacted - not relevant to consultation feedback.	This feedback did not relate to the consultation but to other Council services. The feedback has been passed to the relevant Council Director.
C068	Community engagement helps to build major partnerships not only with communities and businesses, it also ensures the community have faith in the local councils and feel they are supported with the day to day upkeep of areas they reside in. Mental health is a major trigger to poor areas and lack of support.	The importance of community engagement is accepted and will form part of the guidance within the Toolkit.
C069	Accessible language. Make it clear why it is worthwhile completing the survey ie "What's in it for me?" Make it shorter. Consultation-fatigue - make it possible for residents to answer questions by phone.	Noted. Some changes have been made to the draft Strategy to make it easier to read, and a summary document has been co-produced. Guidance on plain language will be included within the Toolkit.
C070	Better and more timely way of connecting with residents when consulting. It's all very well having a well meaning policy to consult when the actions undermine genuine and meaningful consultation.	Noted. Guidance on the detail of consultation and effective targeting, including timescales and methods will be included within the subsequent Toolkit.
C071	Use the money wasted on this to lower people's ridiculously high council tax bills.	Feedback is noted and reference to the need for Value for Money is included in the body of the Cabinet report before a decision is made.

C072	Perhaps consider highlighting certain point that are considered priority. Put paper copies in places where people go library etc Also maybe useful to visit some places to highlight importance of taking part	Noted. Paper copies of the Summary will be available at Council offices and we will encourage partner organisations to stock paper copies where there is likely to be usage of them (e.g. libraries). Note that partner organisations are not directly within the control of the district council.
C073	Trust and belief in councils generally across the UK is low, therefore I believe that third party organisations, who demonstrate high engagement and trustworthiness amongst the community should be embraced by the council to disseminate their new strategies and updates.	Noted. The concept of 'going where people already are' and engaging via trusted groups will be included as part of the Toolkit guidance while balancing this with ensuring wider inclusivity is achieved for people who don't engage via group mechanisms.
C074	How would you demonstrate fairness/expectation in the consultation? How would you reach a variety of constituents - not just the ones that would ordinarily would respond - his would you find ways to approach different people?	These questions will be key considerations for managers to reflect on as part of the design of future consultations and will be included as consideration points within the Toolkit.
C075	Redacted - not relevant to consultation feedback.	This response was not relevant to the consultation and instead provided feedback on wider Council service delivery. Feedback has been passed on to the relevant Council Director.
C076	There should be wide consultation on any decision / project that is political in any way, in case large groups of the population disagree.	This feedback has been noted.
C077	Redacted - not relevant to consultation feedback.	This response was not relevant to the consultation and instead provided feedback on wider Council service delivery. Feedback has been passed on to the relevant Council Director.
C078a	We would like to make suggestions for consultation activities to be covered in the tool kit and training programme as set out below. Suggestions for forthcoming tool kit and training package A toolkit and training package are most welcome. The following set out under various headings are suggestions for inclusion in the tool kit and may have training implications. Communications The tool kit should advise that the GBC Communications Team should be alerted well in advance so they can manage their workload. Advice on notifying One Stop with reference to any large mail outs would also be welcome for example mail out to addresses over a certain threshold number of households requires notifying. Press releases – accurately communicating the scope and nature of the consultation at its commencement to the various media is important and being able to respond and take action to correct inaccurate press coverage equally so. Consideration should be given to more flexible arrangements for press releases as current arrangements are insufficiently flexible and requires more delegation in order to flexibly respond to meet the tight deadlines usually given. It is also suggested that training on writing press releases is made available for managers. Direct mail – whilst the use of on line communications is essential including use of social media in the modern era it is important to note that not all groups have access to IT or are confident in using IT and traditional methods such as a direct mail shot remains effective and should not be overlooked. Whilst generally the use of second class mail is acceptable and cost effective there may be occasions when sending first class mail may be justified although this should be exceptional. We would stress that a variety of methods is employed to publicise consultations for example social media which sites are allowed and how this can be achieved for example through GBC Communications Team. “Traditional” methods such as leaflets, posters, letters as well as placing any documentation including at venues within the communities affected is also effective.	This feedback is noted and will be considered in the development of the Toolkit.
C078b	Contacts lists Any central consultation base should be complementary and coordinated with existing consultation data bases held by Departments. It would be helpful for contact lists to be held corporately and updated regularly. The use of “keep me posted” e-mails is a good approach although we are unsure which Departments are still providing this service. Events Workshops or “drop in” types of events or meetings are felt preferable to traditional public meetings which may end up being adversarial in nature or not user friendly for some people. The toolkit could helpfully expand on the use of these types of meetings, their facilitation, use of materials and information provided and recording of comments made. Any training needs could also be usefully addressed in the forthcoming training and support package. Feedback Obtaining feedback on the actual method of consultation is good practice and helps future improvements but should not be too onerous. Guidance and standard templates for seeking feedback would be very helpful. Preparation A project plan and consultation programme is extremely useful for designing more complex consultations. A template document could possibly be provided. An example of a consultation programme is attached as an Appendix. Consideration may also be given to publishing the consultation programme to show people exactly how the Council intends to consult at the outset which aids transparency. Responding to the consultation In many cases it is probably unnecessary and too resource intensive to respond to every comment made and recommend that a summary of comments and response is recorded as part of decision making (for example set out in an appendix to the Cabinet report) and as feedback for consultees and this may also avoid potential conflict with statutory requirements.	This feedback is noted and will be considered in the development of the Toolkit.

C078c	There are likely to be comments/views expressed that are unrelated to the scope of the actual consultation pertaining to other service providers within the Council and often to services provided by the County Council or other external organisation. In such instances, it is good practice to pass on comments or have a contact for the customer to use. A list setting out "who to contact" for common issues such as parking problems for example could be provided. Venues Council premises may be fine and cost effective but, in many instances, using venues in the communities most affected is good practice. A list or source of user friendly venues would be helpful. "Pop up" venues could also be used in public places such as near outdoor markets and the relevant "kit" made available. We are happy to provide examples of projects plans should this be of assistance. Thank you.	This feedback is noted and will be considered in the development of the Toolkit. Note that any consultation feedback that has been received that is not relevant to the consultation itself is passed on to relevant departments as standard (examples are noted elsewhere in this document).
C079	1. Active Listening Description: Fully focusing, understanding, responding, and remembering what is being communicated. Benefit: Ensures that the speaker feels heard and understood, fostering trust and clarity. 2. Clear and Concise Messaging Description: Distilling complex ideas into simple, easy-to-understand messages. Benefit: Reduces the risk of misinterpretation and ensures the core message is well received. 3. Feedback Loops Description: Mechanisms for exchanging views or understandings, often involving regular check-ins and updates. Benefit: Helps identify misconceptions, improve strategies, and ensure all parties are aligned. 4. Visual Aids and Infographics Description: Using diagrams, charts, or infographics to support verbal communication. Benefit: Enhances understanding, especially for complex or abstract concepts. 5. Open-Ended Questioning Description: Asking questions that cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." Benefit: Encourages fuller responses and stimulates more interactive communication. 6. Storytelling Description: Conveying ideas and messages through a narrative. Benefit: Evokes emotions, creates connections, and increases the retention of information. 7. Non-Verbal Cues Awareness Description: Recognizing and interpreting non-verbal signals like facial expressions, body language, or tone of voice. Benefit: Detects unspoken feelings or attitudes, adding depth to the communication. 8. Repetition for Emphasis Description: Restating crucial points or messages multiple times. Benefit: Reinforces understanding and ensures maximum impact. These strategies can be tailored to fit different communication needs and contexts, enhancing overall effectiveness.	This feedback is noted and will be considered in the development of the Toolkit.
C080	Redacted - not relevant to consultation feedback.	This feedback was not relevant to this consultation and instead relates to other Council service delivery. Feedback has been passed to the relevant Council Director.
C081	Redacted - not relevant to consultation feedback.	This feedback was not relevant to this consultation and instead relates to other Council service delivery. Feedback has been passed to the relevant Council Director.
C082	Disappointing that the consultation on the authority's consultation and engagement policy is so weak and feels like lip service. Undermines the policy from the start.	This feedback is noted. 88 pieces of feedback were received over a 12 week consultation period. While there was a gap in social media communication that has been acknowledged (and lessons learned), the consultation inputs have impacted the eventual output for decision by Cabinet and are considered suitably representative for a decision to be made.
C083	Good to consult residents but give longer notice IE inform people when this maybe available	Consideration will be given to the publication of a Consultation and Engagement pipeline as a result of this feedback. Note elsewhere the comment on separate consultations being advertised on different web pages - these two things will be considered in combination as we take next steps to make it easier for the public to meaningfully engage.
C084	A welcome bit of democratic thinking, but strangely formulated at a time when central Government is trying to dilute local democracy to the point of irrelevance. If Starmer and cohorts get their way there will not be a Gedling Borough Council for much longer. Local Government reorganisation for Nottinghamshire as it has been formulated, with limited options for reform, should be resisted at all costs. The proposals are anti-democratic (dreamt up behind closed doors with no reference to local views), mad in the extreme (what sane person would want to join forces with the appallingly run Nottingham City Council, or the almost as badly run Nottinghamshire County Council)? Local government should mean exactly that - services provided locally by an organisation that is easy to contact and is in tune with local priorities. But I fear that will be overridden by Starmer's centralised dictatorial approach to governing.	This feedback has been noted. Decisions about Government policy are not within the direct control of the district Council, however the Council is engaging with Government with the aim of ensuring that engagement about decisions that affect people's lives have sufficient local input.
C085	Redacted - not relevant to consultation feedback.	This feedback was not relevant to this consultation and instead relates to other Council service delivery. Feedback has been passed to the relevant Council Director.
C086	There are so many people willing to give their time and skills to make their neighbourhoods better. Let's make it easier for them to do just that. I hope you'll consider starting a conversation on how we can unlock the power of community action in a way that's safe, fair, and simple.	The Council is grateful for the extensive efforts that our community partners make in making a difference within each local area. This consultation covers co-production as a concept. Co-production with communities will be considered where it is meaningful and affordable to do so. Wider comments about Community Engagement that are service specific in nature have been passed to the relevant Director.

C087	Redacted - not relevant to consultation feedback.	This feedback was not relevant to this consultation and instead relates to other Council service delivery. Feedback has been passed to the relevant Council Director.
C088	Redacted - not relevant to consultation feedback.	This feedback was not relevant to this consultation and instead relates to other Council service delivery. Feedback has been passed to the relevant Council Director.

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Consultation and Engagement Strategy

Version control	V1
Approved by Cabinet	10 th July 2025
Next review date	July 2027
Job title of responsible officer	Assistant Director, Customer Engagement

Foreword

From emptying bins, ensuring food safety, helping people to avoid homelessness, managing planning applications, enabling recycling and more, every day the Council takes decisions and provides services that impact people's lives.

While our councillors are democratically accountable to the electorate via the ballot box, we understand that to meet our vision of 'serving people, improving lives' there is a need to consult and engage our communities in a meaningful way so that their needs and feedback are considered in the decisions that we make, enabling us to achieve better outcomes together.

In recent years the Council, like most authorities, has faced ongoing financial pressures because of the combination of increased demand for services and reduced funding from central government. This has meant that we have had to make difficult decisions to scale back aspects of community engagement outside of the legal necessities.

While these challenges remain, in defining this Strategy we want to set a clear intent to engage meaningfully and to go beyond what is legally required of us where we can, so that we involve our communities more in changes that affect them.

We don't promise that consultation and engagement is easy or will always lead to our communities getting everything that they want – that's clearly not realistic in the current economic climate. What we do promise is that we will continually seek to improve how we engage with our communities, so that we meet our legal obligations, and we will seek to go further where there is benefit to outcomes in doing so and where we can achieve this within available resources. We commit to being honest about the 'tough stuff' and to doing this inclusively so that our decisions are well informed and impacts properly understood.

The Council is committed to consultation and engagement that is a genuine two-way process, making it clear what can be influenced, and what can't, giving the people we serve, employ and work with an opportunity to influence decisions that affect them in a way that is accessible for them.

We won't always get it right – no organisation does – what we hope in designing this strategy is that we provide clarity on our intent – and a consistent framework for the delivery of it.

Mike Hill, Chief Executive



Purpose

The purpose of this strategy is to set out the strategic vision and framework for consultation across the Council, and to make clear where consultation and engagement fit within the context of service design, policy and service change.

Scope

The strategy applies to the whole Council and all service areas within it. It seeks to complement rather than to replicate or replace statutory consultation requirements within individual service areas. The strategy covers both external and internal consultation.

Why do we consult?

Gedling's vision is to 'serve people and improve lives'.

As a public authority, it is important that Gedling's services are shaped by the needs of the people who use them, within the overall budgetary, legal and operational constraints within which the Council must operate. This does not mean that the Council will consult or engage on everything – doing so would not be affordable, reasonable or pragmatic, but it is important that the Council consults meaningfully in relation to major changes before decisions are made.

The benefits of consulting and engaging with communities, residents, local businesses, employees and other key stakeholders include:

- Improved trust between the Council and the communities it serves.
- Enablement of evidence-based decision making.
- Support for improvements to customer-centric service delivery by engaging users of services in the design of services to meet their needs.
- Ability to gain multiple perspectives so that any unintended consequences or potential differential impacts can be properly understood before decisions are taken.

What do we mean by consultation and how does it differ from engagement?

Consultation and engagement are subtly different concepts but follow a similar process and may involve the same people.

Consultation is the process of seeking feedback so that the Council can take well informed decisions. The decision-making power rests with the Council.

Engagement is a more interactive process that encourages dialogue and collaboration and may include co-designing outputs, sharing power between the Council and those involved.

Some parts of the Council, in particular, planning, have a statutory duty to consult and must do this in a particular way, while for most services, the Council has a choice in how it chooses to consult and engage.

The aim of this Strategy is not to replicate or to replace existing statutory duties within specific service areas, but to complement these by creating a framework for consultation that applies across the Council as a whole. As an example, Gedling's Statement of Community Involvement is separate, but aligned to this strategy and forms part of the statutory planning process.

When must the Council consult?

Broadly, there are three circumstances in which the Council must consult.

When there is an express duty to consult: This applies where there is a legal requirement to consult before the Council takes a decision. For example:

- a. As a local planning authority, Gedling is required to undertake a formal period of public consultation, prior to deciding a planning application.
- b. Local planning authorities in England are also required to undertake public consultation when formulating planning policy such as a Local Plan or Supplementary Planning Documents.
- c. Local authorities (in their role as a best value authority) are required to consult before making decisions about achieving best value.

The express duty to consult arises where there is a statutory requirement to consult that is specifically required in law. Statutory consultations often include strict rules, guidelines and prescribed methods of consultation, for example changes to car parking orders or the disposal of land which requires publication in a local newspaper.

The legislation setting out these requirements may not always reflect the modern methods of communication and engagement that are now available to the Council. Where this is the case, while meeting the statutory requirement, the Council may seek to use additional consultation mechanisms. Any such consultation will be undertaken in line with this strategy.

When there is a legitimate expectation: This applies where the Council has set an expectation of consultation, which then must be fulfilled. Legitimate expectation applies where the Council has promised that it will consult on a specific issue. A legitimate expectation can arise from an explicit or implicit promise that has been made. An explicit promise means that the Council has said publicly that it will consult, so is required to follow through on that promise. Promises can be implicit where there is well established custom and practice in place and sustained regularly over a period of time that is usually followed and could legitimately be expected as a result.

To ensure fairness. While there is no common law duty to consult, councils do have a common law duty to act fairly. To test if consultation is required, the Council will consider the impact of the decision it needs to make on those affected by it. As a rule, if there are serious consequences likely because of the decision, there is likely to be an expectation of consultation before the decision is made to ensure fairness is achieved. This type of consultation would apply where there is a proposal to withdraw a service that has significant public impact for example.

To comply with wider statutory duties and responsibilities: While there may not be an express statutory duty to consult on a specific decision, policy or plan, there are wider statutory requirements in place such as the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under the Equality Act 2010, that mean consultation and engagement may be required. The PSED duty supports good decision-making by helping decision-makers understand how their activities affect people with protected characteristics. The duty requires decision-makers to understand and take account of the consequences of their choices, having due regard to the aim of eliminating conduct prohibited by the Equality Act, advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relations.

Beyond circumstances where there is a legal necessity to consult, the Council has a choice about how it consults and engages with local stakeholders including residents, businesses, partners and others, to shape service delivery, strategy and policy development.

Gedling recognises that through effective consultation and engagement, the Council can better understand local priorities and needs and can build trust with the people it serves through actively engaging them in influencing service design and delivery. Alongside the use of operational and strategic data, this enables the Council to adapt and improve its services and ways of working to better meet local needs.

Where there is not a legal necessity to consult, but where there is potential benefit, as a result of engaging with stakeholders, the Council will consider the extent to which consultation is possible taking into account:

- **How meaningful will the consultation be?** The Council recognises that people's time is precious, and that trust comes from transparency. For these reasons, we will consult only where stakeholders are able to have meaningful influence and where the impact of the consultation is likely to have significant benefit to the end outcome.
- **Is meaningful consultation achievable within the available resources and timescale?** The Council's budget position means that there are no dedicated resources for consultation outside of what is required to maintain its legal obligations. We need to ensure that where consultation activity takes place, it is meaningful, which in turn means it needs to be appropriately resourced and achievable.

Vision for consultation

The Council's vision for consultation is:

“To ensure Gedling operates lawfully in relation to required consultation and creates meaningful, accessible and inclusive additional opportunities for consultation and engagement where outcomes can be improved by doing so, and where resources allow.”

How the Council consults and engages

At its most basic there are 7 steps involved in any consultation:

Step 1: Determine the subject of the consultation.

Step 2: Determine if it is a mandatory consultation required by law (this informs the structure and design at Step 4).

Step 3: Decide who needs to be consulted with using data wherever possible (for some statutory consultations this may be prescribed by law, otherwise, it will usually be determined by who might be impacted by the decision or proposed change).

Step 4: Design the process ensuring a targeted approach (for statutory consultation, this will include consideration of the design of a lawful process in line with statutory requirements. For and for other forms of consultation, this will align to the law and the requirements of this Strategy). In all instances the process should be accessible to those it seeks to engage. Check the Lessons Learned Log for any learning from past consultations.

Step 5: Carry out the consultation.

Step 6: Analyse the consultation feedback, including assessing whether the responses to the consultation indicate that there might be different impacts on different groups of people before any decisions are made (e.g. Older people, people with a disability).

Step 7: Feed back to those involved, either directly, or indirectly by publishing the outcome of the consultation and related decisions made to 'close the loop', making it clear what has been done as a result of people's input, and ensuring that the outcome is suitably accessible.

Step 8: Conduct a Lessons Learned review about the consultation process and log any feedback centrally, including what has worked well, and what needs improvement, to enable continual improvements to consultation and engagement Council wide.

Our approach to consultation and engagement

At its most basic, there are four different types of consultation or engagement ranging from low involvement (information sharing) to high involvement (co-production).

Statutory consultation	Consultation or engagement	Co-production	Information sharing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applies to statutory consultation processes.• Affordability and resource constraints are not a consideration.• "Must do" activity for the council to operate lawfully.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where the council is not legally required to consult or engage but chooses to do so because there is benefit to outcomes in doing so.• Considered only where it is meaningful to engage and only where resources allow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A form of engagement, using the same criteria, specifically designed to engage users of services in the design of those services and / or strategy and policy relating to them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The lowest level of engagement, one way sharing of information to ensure awareness.

Each type of consultation and engagement is explained in more detail below.

Statutory consultation

This applies where there is a legal necessity to consult and will usually follow a process that is set out in law. Examples of this include consultation on the Local Plan and on planning applications, where the Council proposes major changes to provision of its services, or where there are changes to people's jobs internally that require HR consultation.

Non statutory consultation or engagement

This is where there is not a statutory necessity to consult or engage, but where the Council chooses to do so because there is a benefit to outcomes in doing so, where consultation and engagement is meaningful and can be achieved within available resources.

Examples of this type of consultation and engagement might include resident surveys about local priorities and views of the Council, customer forums that seek feedback on services or targeted engagement around specific proposed service improvements.

Co-production

Co-production is part of non-statutory consultation and engagement and involves a degree of power sharing with those involved. Co-production may be used where the Council is seeking to make changes to how services are delivered at a detailed level and where engagement of users of those services in the design would have a potentially significant benefit on the outcomes being sought. Examples of this might include co-production of new digital services for residents (where by designing services with users, uptake of those services may be more likely to increase) or engagement with partners in relation to shared, co-designed policies.

Information sharing

Information sharing is the lowest level of engagement and involves providing information to stakeholders about the Council's services, policies and decisions to ensure people are kept well informed. It also includes meeting the requirements of the Local Government Transparency Code.

By sharing information, the Council aims to ensure that residents and businesses are well informed and can get involved in wider engagement activities should they wish to do so. Examples of information sharing include publication of data and service information on the Council website, newsletters, media releases and social media posts.

Consultation and engagement principles

The following principles are built on best practice consultation and engagement expectations:

Once we have decided to consult or engage, we will seek to ensure fairness and transparency by:

1. Ensuring we comply with all relevant legislation, including data protection requirements.
2. Actively targeting our consultation and engagement activity to people that evidence tells us are likely to be impacted by the proposed change.
3. Carrying out consultation or engagement when proposals or designs are still at a formative stage.

4. Providing enough information for consultees or those being engaged to enable intelligent consideration, including on the scope and purpose of the consultation.
5. Ensuring information and any questions posed are understandable by those being consulted or engaged.
6. Ensuring an inclusive process, accessible to all of those in scope for consultation or engagement.
7. Using the most appropriate engagement mechanisms to meet people's needs. In general this will mean 'meeting people where they are' (in person or online), including working with existing community organisations and groups.
8. Giving enough time for consultation/engagement and response.
9. Timing consultation and engagement carefully to avoid periods where it may be difficult to reach people, where there are several consultations already underway, or during pre-election periods for example.
10. Carefully considering all views, taking these into account when the final decision or decisions are made.
11. Considering the output of consultation alongside wider strategic impacts including but not limited to financial, social, environmental and potential equalities impacts.
12. Continually learning from our activities to make ongoing improvements to how we consult and engage based on ongoing feedback.

Roles and responsibilities

This Strategy will be approved by Cabinet and reviewed no less frequently than every two years.

The Council's Monitoring Officer will be responsible for Strategy implementation and monitoring of adherence to it.

Directors will be responsible for recommending formal consultations to individual Portfolio Holders.

Portfolio Holders will be responsible for approving all formal consultation activity.

Directors and Assistant Directors will be responsible for ensuring adherence to the Strategy once approved and for ensuring staff are trained in relation to it.

Communications will be responsible for providing planning and delivery support to encourage people to engage in consultation and engagement activity where appropriate.

HR will be responsible for the co-ordination of relevant training.

Key deliverables

The key deliverables of strategy will be the effective consultation and engagement activity resulting from it.

In addition, to support the embedding of the Strategy across the Council, the Council will roll out:

- A refreshed Consultation and Engagement toolkit for internal use.
- Appropriate training and support for managers across the Council.

Telling us what you think

This is a summary of the Council's Consultation and Engagement Strategy.

What is in the Strategy (overall plan)?

The **strategy** gives the rules about when we will ask you what you think of changes we might make in the future.

Why do we need a strategy?

We know there will be a lot of changes in the Council over the next few years, including:

- Improvements and changes to how we provide our services.
- National changes that will affect the whole Council.

What you think of the changes is important. We want to listen to you and respond in the best way. The strategy helps us to:

- Base our decisions on information from people in the borough of Gedling.
- Improve the way we provide our services by including the people who use them in the changes we decide to make.
- Get a lot of different thoughts and opinions from people so that any results that were not intended or are unfair can be understood properly before decisions are made.

What will be different?

Before we had this strategy (overall plan), we asked you for your opinions when we had to do that by law. That will stay the same.

The strategy says that we will try to do more than this if it seems to us sensible, is useful and is something we can do, and can afford to do.

We won't ask you about everything. We will ask you only about things if we have to do this by law or if we think you can make a real difference.

Where can I find the Strategy?

The full strategy is on the Council website ([link](#)) and we will ask community hubs and libraries to have paper copies there too.

What does the Strategy say?

The Strategy is for the whole Council and all of the services it provides.

It adds to, but it does not replace, what, by law, we need to ask you about.

When does the Council have to ask you for your opinion?

By law, we must ask you what you think about some things the Council does, for example when we are deciding whether to make changes to where houses might be built in the borough of Gedling. **This is called an ‘express duty to consult’.**

We must also ask you for your opinion if we have told you that we are going to consult you or if we have always asked you for your opinion before we have made changes to something. **This is called a ‘legitimate expectation.’**

Finally, we have to ask you for your opinions when the decisions we make will have a big effect on people’s lives.

What else will the Council think about before it asks for people’s opinions?

Our Strategy says that if by law we don’t have to consult you, we will ask ourselves two questions to decide if we should do this. These questions are:

- How useful will it be to consult people?
- Is it possible to have a useful consultation, with the money, the number of staff, and the time that we have?

We will only consult you when we have enough money, time and staff to be able to ask you for your opinions and really listen to what you tell us.

How will we consult you?

The ways we consult people might be different each time. We will work out who we need to get opinions from and then what is the best way to contact them. We will try to consult people by using the things that people already read and by going to places they already go to.

Where are consultations made public?

All consultations are published on the Council website and may also be published in other places, depending on which people need to be consulted.

Our general consultations are published on our [Have your say - Gedling Borough Council](#) pages.

Our planning consultations are published on our [Consultations - Gedling Borough Council](#) pages.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Gedling Local Development Plan Issues and Options Document: Consultation

Date: 10th July 2025

Author: Planning Policy Manager

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to seek approval to go out for consultation on the Gedling Local Development Plan Issues and Options Document and the separate Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

Key Decision

The Aligned Core Strategy and Local Planning Document comprise the development plan for Gedling Borough and affects all wards. Reviewing these plans with the intention of ultimately replacing them with the Gedling Local Development Plan is a key decision as it is likely to have a significant impact on those living and working in two or more wards.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) That Cabinet considers and agrees that the Gedling Local Development Plan Issues and Options Document (Appendix 1) and separate Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (Appendix 2) be published for a six week period of consultation**
- 2) That Cabinet authorises the Director of Place in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder to approve any drafting or minor editing changes and update the documents where necessary prior to them being published for consultation.**

1 Background

- 1.1 Cabinet at its meeting on 13th February 2025, agreed to withdraw from the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and to commence the preparation of the Gedling Local Development Plan. Subsequently the decision was approved by Council on 5th March 2025. Prior to withdrawal, Gedling Borough Council had been preparing the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (GNSP) in conjunction with Broxtowe Borough, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Borough Councils to provide a consistent strategic planning framework for the authorities concerned. Although, Gedling Borough has withdrawn from the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan it retains its ability to align strategic planning policy with the other Greater Nottingham Councils though the aegis of the Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership and joint working.
- 1.2 Strategic policies for Gedling Borough are set out in the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies for Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham adopted in 2014 which forms Part 1 of the Local Plan and non-strategic policies are set out in the adopted Local Planning Document (2018), Part 2 of the Local Plan. The new Gedling Local Development Plan will contain both strategic and non-strategic planning policies and will replace the Part 1 and Part 2 Local Plan.
- 1.3 The Gedling Local Development Plan Issues and Options is a discussion document which seeks views on the most appropriate policy approaches to address the Borough's development needs over the plan period. In drafting the Gedling Local Development Plan, the joint evidence base and policy approach taken by the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will form the starting point and consideration will be given as to whether greater detail is needed in order to address non-strategic issues and whether the context has changed (such as through the publication of the revised National Planning Policy Framework) which would support a different approach. However, the intention is that the Gedling Local Development Plan will align with the GNSP as it relates to strategic matters.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 Approval is sought to consult on the Issues and Options Document which is the first stage in preparing the Gedling Local Development Plan. It asks a series of questions regarding key issues that will help narrow down the alternative options and define the content of the final document.
- 2.2 This 'Issues and Options' stage is structured around a series of topics and, for each topic, a number of issues have been identified. A number of possible options for responding to each issue are given and a series of questions are

asked in order to tease out the views of the community, business and other organisations on which they think would be the best approach.

- 2.3 The following paragraphs summarise the key content of the Issues and Options document.

Plan Period

It is proposed that the plan period runs to March 2043 to ensure a 15 year plan period on adoption of the local plan in accordance with Government policy.

Vision and Objectives

- 2.4 The document proposes that the Vision and Objectives should reflect the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan as they relate to Gedling (aside from references to the number of homes to be delivered).

Climate Change

- 2.5 Climate change is a key issue facing Gedling Borough. Based on evidence commissioned by the Greater Nottingham authorities, a policy has been formulated to achieve net zero carbon development which is set out in the Greater Nottingham Plan which includes for example setting a Target Emissions Rate (energy performance of a building measured by annual CO₂ emissions) that exceeds the current Building Regulations. Such an approach would be consistent across the Greater Nottingham Area. The Issues and Options document seeks views from consultees as to whether adoption of the GNSP Policy on Climate Change would assist Gedling Borough becoming “carbon neutral” within the Plan period.

- 2.6 Spatial Strategy

The Issues and Options document sets out a settlement hierarchy in a manner consistent with the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan which is the spatial basis for distributing development on a sequential basis with priority given to those locations that are most sustainable. The spatial hierarchy is as follows:

- a) in the main built up area of Nottingham;*
- b) adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham;*
- c) adjoining to the Sub Regional Centre of Hucknall; and*
- d) in or adjoining Key Settlements.*

- 2.7 For other settlements, development would be of a smaller scale to be defined in policy. The Issues and Options document seeks views on whether there is justification to adopt a different spatial strategy.

Green Belt

- 2.8 The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan retains the Nottingham Derby Green Belt but accepts that the boundary of the Green Belt should be recast to accommodate larger scale development such as new settlements or major urban extensions. The Issues and Options document sets out the considerations that should direct development towards Green Belt areas rather than non-Green Belt areas (including safeguarded land); and the improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of remaining Green Belt areas that could be considered and how these improvements could be achieved. The NPPF introduced the concept of Grey Belt which should be prioritised over other Green Belt locations in circumstances where Green Belt land is needed for development. The Issues and Options document seeks views on definitions relating to Grey Belt as they apply to Gedling Borough.

Housing target

- 2.9 The NPPF makes it clear that the standard methodology should be used to establish a minimum housing requirement but this requirement could be higher if, for example, it includes provision for neighbouring areas or reflects growth ambitions linked to economic development or infrastructure investment. The standard method calculates the annual housing target for Gedling Borough to be 631 houses per annum. The Issues and Options document poses the question of whether there is any justification to exceed the housing need figure based on the standard method bearing in mind Gedling Borough is a Green Belt authority. Other questions on the housing topic include, amongst others, the type and mix of housing to be provided including specialist housing.
- 2.10 Appendix A to the Issues and Options document comprises a series of plans for each part of the Borough, identifying areas where land has been put forward for development and landowners through the annual Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and a 'call for sites' undertaken in February/March 2025. Further assessment will be needed to understand which of these sites are suitable to be allocated for development and at this stage no decisions have been made.

Employment

- 2.11 The Nottingham Core and Outer Housing Market Employment Land Study sets out recommendations for meeting the need for industrial/warehousing and office floor space. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan makes

provision for minimum requirements for industrial land and separately for office floorspace. This is based on the “regeneration scenario” set out in the Employment Land Study where the number of jobs estimated in this scenario was subject to an “uplift” to reflect implementation of the D2N2 Local Economic Partnership’s policy interventions set out in the Local Economic Strategy. Under this scenario Gedling Borough would need to provide about 20 hectares of industrial and warehousing land and approximately 13,500 sq m of office space. The Issues and Options document seeks views on whether the Employment Land Study is sufficiently robust and whether the quantity of floorspace for industrial/warehousing and separately for office is about right. Other questions seek views on whether there is any particular needs for employment land for specific sectors and/or need in specific locations.

- 2.12 The Employment Land Study recommended that a separate study should be undertaken to assess the need for large scale strategic warehousing logistics facilities given that growth in this sector was a relatively recent phenomenon, and technological change was driving the market particularly towards large scale distribution parks. A further study was commissioned, and resultant study findings were that there was a significant demand for large scale distribution facilities in the study area and a number of broad opportunity areas identified based on accessibility and operational criteria for these large scale facilities. However, given Gedling Borough’s more limited accessibility to the M1 and A1 corridors than locations further west and to the south, opportunities for locating such large scale logistics facilities in the Borough are considered remote. However, it is considered prudent to seek views on whether consultees think provision for a large distribution site should be considered in Gedling Borough.

Blue and Green Infrastructure

- 2.13 The strategic approach is based on a framework of sub-regional and city-wide Green Infrastructure networks. These have been identified within the Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy (January 2022) and comprise a network of strategic waterways, open spaces and accessible natural greenspaces. Of most strategic significance are the river valleys, including the River Trent, River Leen, River Soar and River Erewash which are of sub-regional significance. Canals and river tributaries, pedestrian and cycle routes, link open and natural green spaces across the Greater Nottingham area and comprise city-wide networks. The strategy is to protect and enhance these blue and green assets and to improve their connectivity and to integrate them with the development strategy. The Issues and Options document seeks views on this approach.
- 2.14 The importance of protecting existing and providing new open space and local greenspace is set out and consultees are asked whether there are any types of open space not adequately covered by policy and to make suggestions for

new greenspace. The Issues and Options document confirms that designated wildlife sites would continue to be protected.

Transport

- 2.15 The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan transport strategy is based on hierarchy comprising of three pillars – to avoid (reducing the need to travel), to shift (towards more sustainable modes of transport) and finally to manage and mitigate the impacts of development through targeted investment in the highway network. Gedling Borough Council jointly commissioned transport modelling along with the other Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan authorities to understand the likely impacts of future growth on the transport network across Greater Nottingham. Further transport modelling will be undertaken to assess the impacts of the proposed development in the Gedling Local Development Plan and in order to mitigate highway impacts a range of mitigation measures, such as bus lanes will be modelled to determine the degree of mitigation achievable. These measures will follow the transport hierarchy set out above – avoid – shift – manage and mitigate. The Issues and Options document proposes to continue with this hierarchical approach as the most sustainable option and the need to address transport impacts in a consistent manner across the Greater Nottingham conurbation.

Other topics

- 2.16 In terms of shopping centres, questions are posed about the inclusion of new local centres at Teal Close and Top Wighay Farm. Views on the proposed changes to shopping centre boundaries are also sought.
- 2.17 Design is also covered with a key issue being how best to incorporate the recently adopted Gedling Borough Design Code Framework into local plan policy.
- 2.18 The importance of Gedling Borough's heritage is also recognised and whether the approach in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan towards protecting and enhancing local heritage is sufficient or whether more detailed policy is needed.
- 2.19 Access to culture, tourism and sport alongside healthy lifestyles including access to local services are considered and views sought on whether there are any issues that are not addressed in the document.
- 2.20 Lastly, the document stresses the importance of development being supported by necessary infrastructure for example, education and health services and asks for views on any barriers to future housing or economic development that would prevent or stymie growth.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.21 As part of the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, a Sustainability Appraisal commencing with a Scoping report was undertaken. Views on whether the Scoping Report prepared for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan remains an appropriate basis to set the scope for the new local plan for Gedling are invited. In particular, responses are requested as to whether the identification of the economic, social and environmental objectives and the site and policy criteria questions remain appropriate.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 An alternative option would be not to review the Aligned Core Strategy and Local Planning Document but there is a statutory requirement to prepare a Local Plan and to review it every five years. An out of date plan and policies would make the Council vulnerable to speculative planning applications as applications would be determined in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and its default presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- 3.2 Another alternative would be not to align strategic planning policy contained in the new local plan but there are significant advantages of a comprehensive approach to strategic planning across the whole of the Greater Nottingham area, ensuring a consistent planning policy approach across the wider area.
- 3.3 In relation to the second recommendation, an alternative option would be not to delegate minor editing changes. However, this would put an unnecessary operational burden on the executive.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 The cost of the preparation of a single local plan for Gedling Borough will be met from existing resources and budgets.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 It is a legal requirement of local planning authorities that they exercise their plan making functions (under s.39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). There is also a legal requirement to review local plans every five years (Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012) and this is reflected in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Consideration will be given at the next stage of plan preparation to the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) which requires that an Appropriate Assessment is made of the effects of landuse plans on sites of European for nature conservation.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 The preparation of a local plan is subject to consultation with a wide range of stakeholders and the Council will consult with groups representing people with protected characteristics. An Equalities Impact Assessment will be progressed in tandem with the emerging local plan as part of an iterative process that assesses more comprehensive and detailed policies and recommends changes through the Plan's preparation.
- 6.2 Consultation on the local plan will be undertaken in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. Appendix 1 of the Statement of Community Involvement sets out stages of preparation of a development plan document and states that the Council will engage with stakeholders and the community through the pre-submission stage using a variety of methods. A key factor is ensuring that the consultation is accessible to all and that equalities implications are given full consideration.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 Sustainability Appraisal is a legal requirement of plan preparation in order to consider economic, social and environmental objectives. A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be prepared to fulfil the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), and the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive transposed in the UK by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

8 Climate Impact Assessment

- 8.1 A Climate Impact Assessment will be prepared to consider each stage of the emerging local plan to consider the impact of the draft plan on addressing climate change issues and in support of the Council having taken the ambitious path of becoming net zero by 2030.

9 Health Impact Assessment

- 9.1 A Health Impact Assessment will be prepared to consider each stage of the emerging draft plan to identify and consider the potential health and equality impacts. Health impacts of the Plan are also considered through the Sustainability Appraisal process, Equality Impact Assessment and Climate Impact Assessment. Reference will also be made to the County's health and wellbeing checklist.

10 Appendices

Appendix 1 Gedling Borough Local Development Plan: Issues and Options Document

Appendix 2 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

11 Background Papers

Background Paper 1: Equalities Impact Assessment

Background Paper 2: Climate Impact Assessment

The following documents are available at

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

:-

- Aligned Core Strategy (September 2014)
- Gedling Borough Council Local Planning Document, July 2018
- Statement of Community Involvement, September 2019

The Publication Draft Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (2024) is available at

<https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/qfihjw32/gnsp-reg-19-publication-draft-digital.pdf>

12 Reasons for Recommendations

- 12.1 To seek agreement to consult on the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan Issues and Options and Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. Legislation requires that the Council consults at an early stage in the preparation of a local plan (Regulation 18).
- 12.2 The production of the Local Plan is a statutory requirement for the Borough Council and must be reviewed every five years. The Gedling Local Development Plan will, when adopted, replace the Aligned Core Strategy and Local Planning Document.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

GEDLING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ISSUES AND OPTIONS DOCUMENT

July 2025

Serving people, Improving lives

Preface

When adopted, the Gedling Local Development Plan will replace the Aligned Core Strategy and the Local Planning Document and form the statutory local plan for Gedling Borough against which planning applications will be assessed.

The Aligned Core Strategy, adopted in 2014, was prepared following close co-operation between Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council and Nottingham City Council. It is currently the key strategic planning document for Gedling Borough and performs the following functions:

- Defines the spatial vision to 2028;
- Sets out the number of spatial objectives to achieve the vision;
- Sets out the spatial development strategy to meet these objectives;
- Sets out strategic policies to guide and control the overall scale, type and location of new development (including identifying any particularly large or important sites) and infrastructure investment; and
- Indicates the numbers of new homes to be built over the plan period.

The Local Planning Document was prepared within the framework set by both national planning policy (set out in the National Planning Policy Framework) and the Aligned Core Strategy. It provides more detailed policies and deals with those issues not considered to be 'strategic'. The Local Planning Document also covers the period up to 2028.

Gedling Borough Council had been preparing the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan in conjunction with Broxtowe Borough, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Borough Councils. Several consultation exercises were undertaken, culminating in the full Publication Draft plan which was consulted on during November and December 2024. The plan period covered by the Publication Draft plan runs to 2041. Whilst the decision has been made for Gedling Borough Council to cease preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and to prepare a single local plan for Gedling, the work undertaken on the Strategic Plan to date will continue to inform plan preparation. To avoid confusion with the further Publication Draft Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan which the remaining plan-making authorities consulted on in March 2025, the initial Publication document will be referred to as the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 throughout this Issues and Options document.

In drafting the Gedling Local Development Plan, the policy approach taken by the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 will form the starting point and consideration will be given as to whether greater detail is needed in order to address non-strategic issues and whether the context has changed (such as through the publication of the revised National Planning Policy Framework) which would support a different approach. However, the intention is that the Gedling Local Development Plan will align with the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 as it relates to strategic matters. For ease of reference, the Publication Draft Gedling Local Development Plan will include a table

to identify where strategic elements of policies differ from the Publication Draft GNSP 2024

This Issues and Options document is the first stage in preparing the Gedling Local Development Plan. It asks a series of questions regarding key issues that will help narrow down the alternative options and define the content of the final document. The Gedling Local Development Plan Document will be accompanied by a 'Policies Map' which will show the allocated or protected sites referred to within the document and the areas within which certain policies will apply.

This 'Issues and Options' stage is structured around a series of topics and, for each topic, a number of issues have been identified. Possible options for responding to each issue are given and a series of questions are asked in order to tease out the views of the community, business and other organisations on which they think would be the best approach. Once the consultation period has ended, the comments received will be looked at alongside the technical evidence and further discussions will take place in order to arrive at a final set of policies and proposals identified on the Policies Map. These will then be formally published and made available for another stage of public consultation before being submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. The table below shows when these different stages are expected to be held.

Consultation on Regulation 18	July 2025
Consultation on Regulation 19	March 2026
Publication of Submission Document	December 2026
Independent hearings (if required)	January 2027
Receipt of Inspector's Report	December 2027
Adoption	Spring 2028

One of the key issues that the Local Development Plan will need to consider is housing. Sites will need to be allocated to meet the housing target, in accordance with the spatial strategy.

In order to assess whether policies are being implemented successfully indicators will be needed to monitor them. This may include the identification of targets and ways to manage the situation if a target fails to be met. Comprehensive monitoring arrangements will be prepared alongside the more detailed policies to be included in the Publication Draft of the Gedling Local Development Plan.

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- Plan C4 – [Newstead](#)
- Plan C5 – [Woodborough and Linby](#)

Chapter 1 – Introduction, Vision and Objectives

Introduction

- 1.1 This chapter considers:
 - the issues that the Vision and Spatial Objectives of the Gedling Local Development Plan should address;
 - the evidence which should inform the Plan; and
 - the issues which the Plan should consider.
- 1.2 Paragraph 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) stresses that the planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for meeting housing needs and addressing other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings.

Background

- 1.3 Strategic policies for Gedling Borough Council are currently set out in the Aligned Core Strategy adopted in September 2014. Non-strategic policies are set out in the Local Planning Document adopted in July 2018. Gedling Borough Council has been preparing the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (GNSP) in conjunction with Broxtowe Borough, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Borough Councils. Several consultation exercises have been undertaken to date, on the Growth Options document (in July 2020 and February 2021), the Preferred Approach (January/February 2023 and Autumn 2023) and the full Publication Draft plan (November/December 2024). The plan period covered by the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 runs to 2041.
- 1.4 Preparation of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 took place in the context of the NPPF 2023. A draft revised NPPF was consulted on in 2024 and the revised NPPF was published on 12th December 2024. The policy changes reflect the government's commitment to radically boosting the supply of housing, while delivering homes and places that are high quality and genuinely affordable. The plan-led approach continues to be the cornerstone of the planning system.
- 1.5 Following changes to the transitional arrangements and the certainty provided by the publication of the revised NPPF 2024, the decision was made to withdraw from the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and to prepare a single local plan for Gedling. This consequently provided the opportunity to review the Council's approach to plan preparation. To ensure a 15 year plan period on adoption of the local plan, it is proposed that the plan

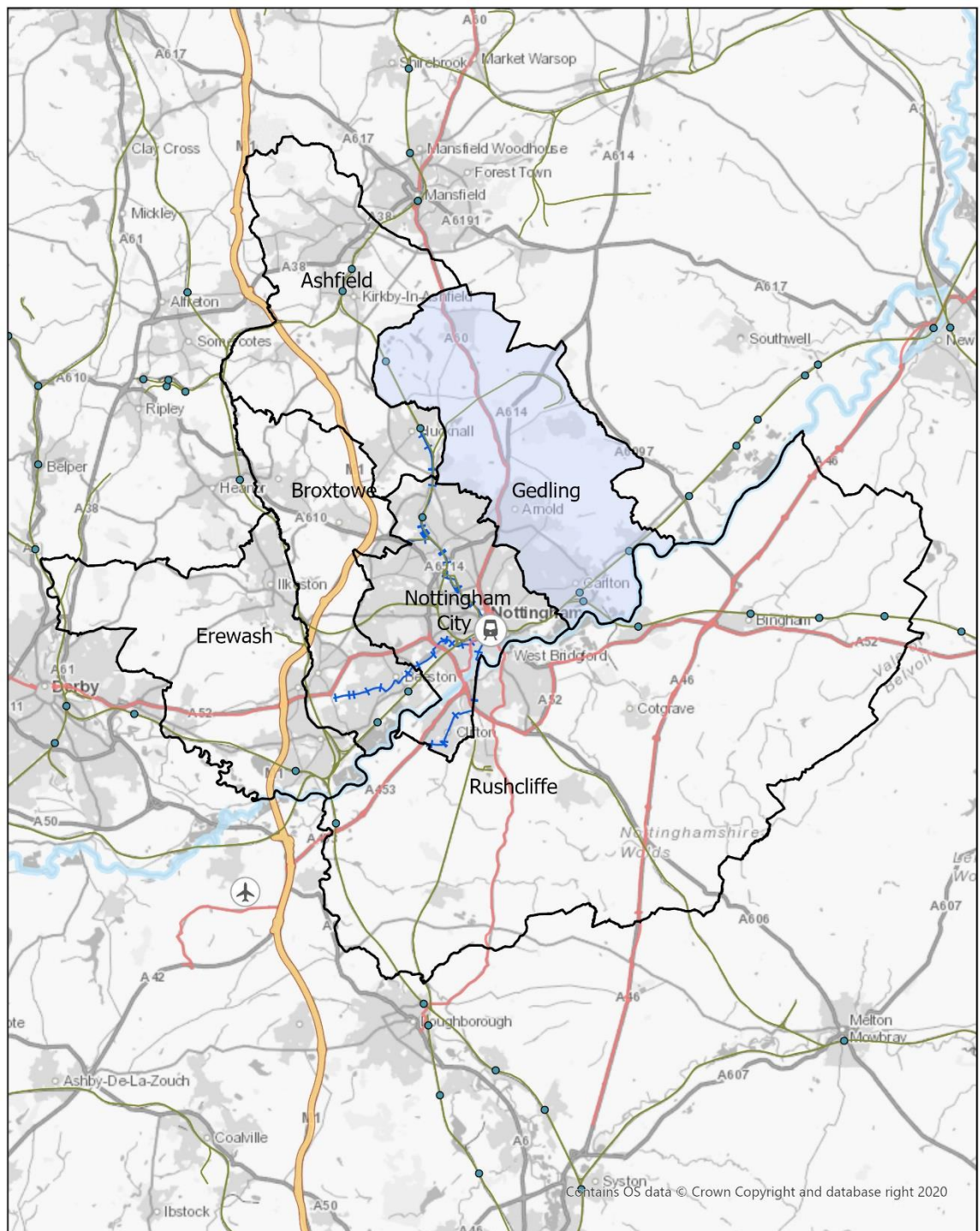
period run to March 2043 in order to anticipate and respond to long term requirements and opportunities, such as those arising from major improvements in infrastructure.

- 1.6 It is noted that a further Regulation 19 consultation on the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan was undertaken during March/April 2025, which differs from the earlier Regulation 19 consultation only in that references to Gedling Borough Council were removed and the housing figures revised to reflect the latest housing target and transitional arrangements. Progress of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will continue to be carefully monitored as the intention is that the Gedling Local Development Plan will align with the Strategic Plan as it relates to strategic matters.

Question INT 1 – Do you agree that the plan period should run to March 2032 to ensure a 15 year plan period from adoption of the Gedling Local Development Plan?

Towards a Vision for Gedling

- 1.7 Once the consultation on this Issues and Options document has concluded, the draft Local Plan will include a 'Vision' for Gedling which will describe what the plan area, see Figure 1.1, will look like at the end of the plan period. This will inform Spatial Objectives, which the policies of the local plan will seek to implement. Some aspects of this are already clear, for instance Gedling Borough Council has declared a climate emergency and adopted targets to be carbon neutral before the end of the plan period. This means this local plan is the one that will guide development towards carbon neutrality. Equally, the Government has a range of policies, such as 'Biodiversity Net Gain' that this local plan will have to reflect.



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Context Map of the plan area



0 4 8 16 Kilometres

- Gedling Borough Boundary (plan area)
- Local Authority Boundaries
- Major A Roads
- M1 Motorway
- Railway
- Railway Station
- Nottingham Train Station
- Nottingham Express Transit
- East Midlands Airport
- River Trent

- 1.8 It is proposed that the Vision and Objectives should reflect those included in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 (see paragraph 1.9 below) as they relate to

Gedling Borough, aside from the references to the minimum number of new homes that will be delivered which will reflect the new standard method. This approach reflects that taken with the Local Planning Document which rolled forward the vision and spatial objectives from the Aligned Core Strategy and set out how the objectives have been specifically applied to Gedling Borough through the Local Planning Document.

1.9 It is proposed that the Vision and Spatial Objectives should address the following issues:

- Addressing the causes of **climate change** and the mitigation of its effects;
- Ensuring new development contributes to **carbon neutrality**;
- Providing for a **quantum of new homes** that meets the needs of the existing population, and balances economic aspirations with environmental constraints;
- Providing the **right type of homes** to meet the needs of our diverse communities;
- Providing for **economic development** that generates sufficient new jobs, moves the economy to one with higher value with low carbon credentials;
- Providing for **vibrant and viable town and local centres**;
- Ensuring new development provides **net environmental gain**, including increasing biodiversity;
- Ensuring 'good growth' by providing **well-designed new homes and premises** that are supported by the necessary infrastructure, especially Blue and Green infrastructure;
- **Guiding good place-making**, reflecting local distinctiveness and character, to create sustainable places that people want to live and work in, and that are well connected with the rest of the area to reduce the need to travel; and,
- Creating the conditions to **enable strong, cohesive and safe communities and a healthier population**.

Question INT 2 – Do you agree that the Vision and Objectives should reflect the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 as they relate to Gedling (aside from references to the number of homes delivered)? Are there any other issues the Vision and Spatial Objectives should address?

1.10 Plan preparation should be underpinned by a comprehensive and robust evidence base, much of which has already been prepared in support of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and is available at <https://www.gnplan.org.uk/evidence-base/>. The following table sets out key evidence documents and identifies whether there is an intention to revisit documents, in order to address non-strategic matters. In addition, it is noted

that some evidence documents consider a shorter plan period and, in such instances, a pro-rata approach will be taken to extend the period covered to March 2043.

Evidence document	Review needed?	Reason for review
Habitats Regulations Assessment (Lepus Consulting, 2024)	Y	To include proposed strategic and non-strategic site allocations
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (RRR Consultancy Ltd, 2021)	N	
Strategic Transport Modelling (Systra)	Y	To include proposed strategic and non-strategic allocations.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Y	To include proposed strategic and non-strategic allocations.
Viability Study (Porter Planning, 2024)	Y	To ensure the evidence is up to date and to include proposed strategic and non-strategic allocations.
Centres Study (Nexus Planning, 2024 – including Appendices)	N	
Key Settlements Review (2024)	N	
Employment Land Needs Study (Lichfields, 2021)	N	
Logistics Study (Iceni, 2022)	N	
Heritage Assets Assessment (2024)	Y	To include all reasonable alternatives.
Carbon Reduction Study (Bioregional, 2024)	N	
Housing Needs Assessment (Iceni, 2020 and 2024)	N	
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	TBC	Further discussion with Environment Agency required.
Water Cycle Study	N	
Green Belt Review (2024, Main Report and Appendix)	Y	To reflect national guidance published February 2025.
Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022)	N	
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments	Y	To include all reasonable alternatives.

Question INT 3 – Do you agree with the proposed approach to updating the existing evidence base?

- 1.11 The NPPF is clear that strategic planning across functional areas is key to delivering sound Local Plans. Paragraph 20 of the NPPF includes a list of the minimum requirements for a strategic plan, which are:
- An overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of development;
 - Making sufficient provision for homes (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals¹ and energy (including heat);
 - Community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and
 - Conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Question INT 4 - Are there any other strategic issues we should consider?

Duty to Co-operate

- 1.12 Local planning authorities, county councils and other prescribed bodies are under a duty to cooperate with each other on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. (Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). Specific Consultees and Duty to Cooperate Bodies are identified in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended. This approach is also a requirement of the NPPF in paragraphs 24 to 27 inclusive.
- 1.13 Paragraph 26 of the NPPF seeks to ensure that the Local Plan is ‘Effective’ i.e., deliverable over the plan period, and is based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground. It is noted that Gedling Borough Council is a constituent member of the Joint Planning Advisory Board which oversees the development of strategic planning policy across Greater Nottingham.

¹ It should be noted that sufficient mineral and waste facilities are planned for through specific minerals and waste plans, prepared by County and Unitary Councils: <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/new-minerals-local-plan> and <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/waste-development-plan/new-waste-local-plan>.

Other Legal Requirements

- 1.14 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2024 introduced the requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal as an integral part of the preparation of a new or revised local plan. The Sustainability Appraisal is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of plans or strategies so that the preferred option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development. It also aims to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategy. Government guidance identifies five stages when undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal, commencing with a scoping report, which sets the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the appraisal. This exercise has already been undertaken in support of the Issues and Options stage of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan². This document has been revised so that it applies solely to Gedling Borough Council and plans and programmes in Appendices B and C to the scoping report have been updated.

Question INT 5 - Do you agree that the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report prepared for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (with updates to Appendices B and C) provides an appropriate basis to inform future stages of Sustainability Appraisal of the Gedling Local Development Plan.

- 1.15 In addition to the Sustainability Appraisal process, the council is also required to carry out the following assessments:-
- The EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) requires that an Appropriate Assessment is made of the effects of land-use plans on sites of European importance for nature conservation, including Special Protection Areas (SPAs). During the Aligned Core Strategy and Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan process, the screening process for the Appropriate Assessment took a precautionary approach and assumed that the possible potential Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area is progressed through the normal classification process, via potential Special Protection Area and classified Special Protection area status.

² This link takes you to the 'Evidence Base' page. Please select 'ARCHIVED Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Publication Version November 2024 Evidence Base' and then 'Growth Options Consultation Documents' then scroll down to view the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Main Report July 2020 and supporting appendices.

- As with the Publication Draft GNSP 2024, the draft policies of the emerging Gedling Local Development Plan will be assessed against the Health and Wellbeing checklist prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council.
- Similarly, an Equality Impact Assessment of the draft policies will be undertaken using a consistent methodology to that used for the Equality Impact Assessment carried out on the Publication Draft GNSP 2024.

Chapter 2 - Climate Change, Sustainable Design and Construction

Introduction

- 2.1. Climate change is a key issue which will need to be addressed irrespective of the spatial strategy option selected. In this context, it is anticipated that extreme weather events including hotter drier summers and major flooding events are likely to increase over the Plan period. The Government has set a national target for the country to become 'carbon neutral' by 2050.

Background

- 2.2. The NPPF requires that new development should be planned for in ways that:
- Avoid increasing vulnerability to the range of impacts of climate change, for example, flood risk. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures including through green infrastructure and sustainable drainage systems.
 - Help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the location, orientation and design of new development. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings in plans should reflect the government's policy for national technical standards.
- 2.3. The Publication Draft GNSP 2024 sets out policy relating to climate change in Policy 1: Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction Energy and Managing Flood Risk. It includes a section which considers how to achieve net zero carbon in new development. Other sections consider renewable and low carbon energy generation (including district heating schemes) and managing flood risk.

Net Zero Carbon Buildings

- 2.4. Energy usage in buildings is one of the major contributors to carbon emissions. The Government's Future Homes Standard resulted in Part L of the Building Regulations (Conservation of Fuel and Power) being updated in 2022, resulting in a 31% reduction in the carbon emissions rate compared to the Part L 2013; and from 2025 it will be updated again to a 75% reduction in comparison with Part L 2013. Part L (Conservation of Fuel and Power) sets out a Target Emissions Rate (a pre-set building specification for setting a carbon emissions level for the new building which should not be exceeded) and likely to be met through increased insulation, draught proofing and use of renewable energy technology such as a heat source pump.

- 2.5. Publication Draft GNSP 2024 sets out a series of measures for proposals to achieve net zero regulated emissions as follows:
- Expectation for new buildings and developments to achieve net zero regulated emissions (regulated emissions being those that are controlled by Building Regulations, and through design for example heating, cooling and lighting) through:
 - a) Setting a Target Emissions Rate (energy performance of a building measured by annual CO2 emissions) that exceeds the Building Regulations by an amount equivalent to the Government's Future Homes Standard in anticipation of these changes being implemented or delayed;
 - b) Provision of alternatives to the use of fossil fuels and/or connection to the gas grid, for example a heat source pump; and
 - c) Provision of onsite annual renewable energy generation to achieve net zero regulated emissions taking into account a) and b) above.
 - For existing buildings:
 - a) Consider sustainable construction and design for example solar orientation, use of glazing, thermal mass, insulation, grey water harvesting etc.;
 - b) Consider alternatives to conventional fossil fuel boilers; and
 - c) Retrofit energy efficiency measures and renewables in existing buildings.
 - Sustainable design should be incorporated in development including:
 - a) Efficient use of mineral resources, waste minimisation for example, recycled aggregates and reusing material from excavation;
 - b) Landform, layout and orientation of buildings;
 - c) Water efficiency to meet national standard of 110 litres per day; and
 - d) Promoting active travel through design and ensure accessibility to services and facilities on foot or by bicycle or public transport.
- 2.6. Gedling Borough Council has resolved to become 'carbon neutral' before the national target by 2030. The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to include policies that make a step change towards achieving carbon neutrality over the Plan period. The Publication Draft GNSP 2024 policies are supportive of this ambition and therefore will be carried forward, where applicable.

Question CC1 - Do you agree that the policies relating to climate change in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 (as summarised in the above three bullets) will assist Gedling Borough to becoming 'carbon neutral' within the Plan period?

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation including District Heating Schemes

2.7. The NPPF at paragraph 165 states that to help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should:

- Provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, and their future repowering whilst ensuring adverse impacts are addressed appropriately;
- Consider identifying suitable sites for renewable and low carbon energy sources and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and
- Identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers.

2.8. Renewable and low carbon energy generation includes wind power, solar power and hydroelectric power. A number of planning permissions have been granted for different types of renewable energy schemes since 2011 and details are set out in the Authority Monitoring Report 2024. This includes some projects of a significant scale including a wind turbine of 2.5 MW on Severn Trent land in Stoke Bardolph and a single wind turbine with a generating capacity of 1.5 MW at Newstead and Annesley Country Park. A solar farm with a generating capacity of 5.5 MWp (p-peak production) is in operation at the Gedling Country Park and a 4MW Solar farm has been granted permission at Calverton. The River Trent provides opportunities for hydro electric power.

2.9. Identifying potential areas would provide more certainty for developers for example for wind and solar farms. However, the rural area in Gedling Borough is located within the Green Belt and this may mean that areas within the Green Belt are identified. It does not mean, however, that the Council could automatically be able to refuse planning permission for proposals outside the areas identified.

Question CC2 – Should we identify areas of the Borough as suitable for renewable and low carbon energy generation?

Renewable and Low Energy Schemes and their Impacts

2.10. Existing policies against which to assess proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation include Policy LPD 1 (Wind Turbines) and Policy

LPD 2 (Other Renewable Energy Schemes). These two policies include criteria that cover the following matters:

- Green Belt
- Biodiversity and ecology
- Landscape and visual including cumulative effects
- Open space and recreational uses
- Noise and vibration
- Shadow flicker and reflected light
- Traffic and transport
- Heritage
- Character of the area
- Amenity of those nearby
- Emissions to ground, water courses and/or air
- Electromagnetic transmission
- Grid connection
- Defence and radar
- Odour
- Decommissioning

Question CC3 – Do these criteria remain relevant? Are there other additional criteria that should be considered?

Heat Networks and District Heating Schemes

2.11. Heat networks distribute heat or cooling from a central source or sources and deliver it to a variety of different customers such as public buildings, shops, offices, hospitals, universities and homes. Examples can include using the waste heat from factories, or municipal waste incinerators such as Eastcroft in Nottingham or heat from geothermal sources. They can be either a communal type where a particular development is served by a central large appliance or via a network supplying a number of homes and businesses.

Question CC4 – Are there any opportunities for heat networks or district heating schemes within Gedling Borough?

Managing Flood Risk

2.12. Whilst most of Gedling Borough is located within areas considered to be at a low risk of river flooding there are significant areas along the River Trent and River Leen valleys that are at a high risk of flooding. The areas around Colwick and Netherfield are now protected by the River Trent Left Bank Flood Alleviation Scheme completed in 2011 that provides a level of protection up to the occurrence of a 1% annual probability of a severe flood or a 1 in 100 year

flood event. The main flood risk remaining being the possibility of flood water overtopping these defences or a breach in the flood defences.

- 2.13. The NPPF and the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 address flood risk. Ignoring the presence of flood defences, they require that development is steered towards locations that are at less risk of flooding through application of the sequential test. This requires developers to consider the availability of potential development sites in lower flood risk areas on a sequential basis using a suitable area of search for suitable sites before consideration of sites in higher risk flood areas. If this is not possible, then the 'exceptions test' should be applied, which allows for development in an area at risk of flooding in certain circumstances such as where the use is considered less vulnerable to harm from flooding and where the development would be considered safe from flood risk over its lifetime.
- 2.14. In this context, it is anticipated that windfall housing sites are likely to be proposed in areas at a higher flood risk which could potentially assist in the regeneration of the area and be more sustainable in terms of being close to existing services and facilities than sites in lower flood risk areas. There is a case for such wider sustainability benefits to be taken into account requiring a balance to be struck between achieving development and managing flood risk in higher risk flood areas. The Council could set out policy exemptions for sustainable development in higher flood risk areas such as the redevelopment of brownfield land subject to applying the exceptions test set out in National Planning Policy and being satisfied the development would be safe over its lifetime and not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.

Question CC5 - What should the area of search for the application of the sequential test be - the whole of Gedling Borough or more tightly defined (such as the same tier of the hierarchy for the spatial strategy)?

Question CC6 – Is there a case for allowing for some exemptions for development to be permitted in higher flood risk areas where development would be sustainable and assist in regeneration, including reuse of brownfield land, subject to the application of the exceptions test and being considered safe from flood risk over the lifetime of the development?

Surface Water Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage Systems

- 2.15. Both National Policy and the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 require sustainable drainage systems for all developments where practical to deal with surface water runoff. Surface water flood risk can be a particular issue given the local topography of parts of the Borough and is a matter for consideration as part of the site selection process. A particular issue has been surface water flooding during the construction phase and Gedling Borough Council has addressed

this by applying a standard planning condition on sites where this is a potential issue, requiring suitable drainage systems to be implemented during the construction phase in addition to sustainable drainage systems being in place for the operational phase of the development. There is an opportunity to include this standard condition within Local Plan policy.

Question CC7 – Should suitable policy wording be included to require drainage systems to be implemented during the construction phase or is the application of a standard condition sufficient?

Question CC8 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 3 – Spatial Strategy

Introduction

- 3.1 This chapter considers the most appropriate spatial strategy to guide new development in Gedling Borough up to March 2043.

Background

- 3.2 The Publication Draft GNSP 2024 seeks to achieve sustainable development through the following Spatial Strategy:

1. *Sustainable development in the Plan area will be achieved through:*

a) ensuring that development maximises opportunities to enhance the Blue and Green Infrastructure network and incorporates Blue and Green Infrastructure into new development;

b) promoting urban living through prioritising sites for development firstly within the main built up area of Nottingham, and to a lesser extent adjoining it;

c) ensuring that new development adjoining the built up area of Hucknall, or in or adjoining Key Settlements, is of a scale and character that supports these as sustainable locations for growth;

d) creating sustainable communities that have local community services and facilities, are attractive places to live and visit and which enhance the quality of life for residents;

e) ensuring that walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure connects new development to local community services, retail, and employment; and

f) maximising the economic development potential of key sites including the former Ratcliffe on Soar power station, former Bennerley Coal Disposal Point, Toton Strategic Location for Growth and the wider Broad Marsh area.

2. *The settlement hierarchy to accommodate this growth is sequential and consists of:*

a) in the main built up area of Nottingham;

b) adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham;

c) adjoining to the Sub Regional Centre of Hucknall; and

d) in or adjoining Key Settlements.

- 3.3 The Spatial Strategy follows on from the Vision and Objectives and has been positively prepared to meet the development and infrastructure needs. It provides a framework and context for the other policies of the draft plan. Whilst part 1(f) is not wholly applicable to Gedling Borough, it is considered that the remainder of the policy should be carried forward to the draft Gedling Local Development Plan, which should include a definition of smaller scale (see Question SS 3 below).

Question SS1 – Is there any justification to adopt a different spatial strategy for the Gedling Local Development Plan in order to achieve sustainable development?

- 3.4 The Aligned Core Strategy set the context for the Local Planning Document and adopted a strategy of urban concentration with regeneration. This meant that when looking to identify sites for development, preference would be given to sites in and around urban areas and areas that could benefit from extra development to bring disused sites into use or help support or provide new services.
- 3.5 The Issues and Options document for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan considered a number of growth strategy options, including:-
- Urban intensification growth strategy focusing development within and adjoining the Nottingham main built up area;
 - A more dispersed growth strategy option enabling other objectives to be met such as more affordable housing or brownfield development in towns and villages outside the Nottingham urban area which may include a new settlement or settlements;
 - Blue and Green infrastructure-led growth strategy; and
 - Transport-led growth strategy.
- 3.6 Following consideration of the various growth strategy options, the spatial strategy for the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 included a settlement hierarchy based on urban concentration, as outlined in para 3.2 above.

Question SS2 – Is there any justification to adopt a different settlement hierarchy for the Gedling Local Development Plan?

- 3.7 Key settlements are defined in the Aligned Core Strategy as Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead and further justified by the Key Settlements Review (September 2024) prepared in support of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The settlement hierarchy set by the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 states that development at other settlements will be smaller

scale, as defined through future plan preparation. The Aligned Core Strategy lists 'other villages' as Burton Joyce, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Papplewick, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough.

Question SS3 – What should the definition of 'smaller scale' be in relation to development at 'other villages'?

Previously Developed Land/Grey Belt

- 3.8 Paragraph 148 of the revised NPPF 2024 refers to the release of land from the Green Belt, stating that plans should give priority to previously developed land then consider grey belt which is not previously developed and then other Green Belt locations. However, the need to promote sustainable patterns of development should determine whether a site's location is appropriate. Authorities should consider the consequences for sustainable development of channelling development towards urban area inside the Green Belt boundary, towards towns and villages inset within the Green Belt or towards locations beyond the outer Green Belt boundary. The latter point is not applicable to Gedling Borough as all land outside of the urban area is designated as Green Belt.
- 3.9 In applying this hierarchy to Gedling Borough, consideration will need to be given to the approach taken to the location of new development proposed through the Aligned Core Strategy and the emerging Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan which focussed development as follows:-
- a) In the main built up area of Nottingham;
 - b) Adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham;
 - c) Adjoining the sub regional centre of Hucknall; and
 - d) In or adjoining Key Settlements.
- 3.10 Paragraph 001 of the Planning Practice Guidance on Green Belts notes that where grey belt is identified, it does not automatically follow that it should be allocated for development or released from the Green Belt.

Question SS 4 – Should the prioritisation of previously developed land set out in paragraph 148 of the NPPF be applied to each stage of the settlement hierarchy set by the Spatial Strategy in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan? i.e.

- **Within the urban area**
- **Adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham (firstly previously developed land, then grey belt then Green Belt)**

- Adjoining the sub regional centre of Hucknall (firstly previously developed land, then grey belt, then Green Belt)
- In or adjoining Key Settlements (firstly previously developed land, then grey belt, then Green Belt)
- In or adjoining 'Other Villages' (firstly previously developed land, then grey belt, then Green Belt)
- Grey belt in other locations

Question SS 5 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 4 - Housing

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter considers the most appropriate housing target for Gedling Borough Council to plan for over the plan period up to March 2043 and also considers land that has been promoted for development in each part of the Borough.

Background

- 4.2 Paragraph 62 of the NPPF requires that, in order to determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance.
- 4.3 Paragraph 69 of the NPPF requires strategic policy making authorities to establish a housing requirement for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the Plan period. This is the housing target, i.e. the amount of housing that the Council proposes to deliver by March 2043.
- 4.4 The Publication Draft GNSP 2024 included a housing target for Gedling based on the transitional arrangements set out in the (then) draft NPPF, i.e. 200 dwellings below the standard method need figure.

Past Housing Delivery

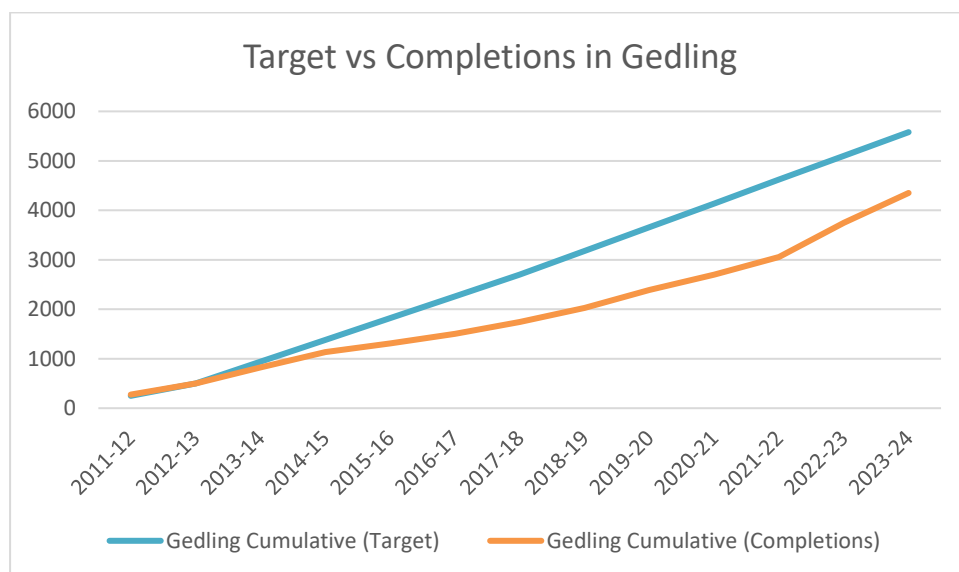
- 4.5 The Aligned Core Strategy included a 'stepped' trajectory in recognition of valid planning reasons why the delivery of housing was expected to be lower in the early part of the plan period, namely the (then) economic downturn, the lead in time required to bring forward development on strategic sites and in some cases the requirement for infrastructure to be in place prior to development.

	2011 - 13	2013 – 18	2018 – 24	2024 – 28	Total 2011-28
Aligned Core Strategy housing target	500	2,200	2,880	2,150	7,250

Question HOU 1 – Are there valid planning reasons which support a stepped trajectory for the draft Gedling Local Development Plan?

- 4.6 Figure 1 below shows housing completions in Gedling Borough against the target set by the Aligned Core Strategy (2014) and the Local Planning Document (2018).

Figure 1: Housing Completions vs Target in Gedling (2011 -2023)



- 4.7 Despite under delivery for the majority of the plan period, the last two years show a clear increase in completions and the gap between completions delivered and the target is narrowing.

Gedling Local Development Plan Housing Target

- 4.8 The housing target for the Gedling Local Development Plan will need to be informed by the standard method published in December 2024 which resulted in a need figure of 609 dwellings per annum. However, this figure was subsequently increased to a requirement of 631 dwellings per year with the updated affordability data published in March 2025. This equates to a figure of 11,358 over the plan period. The NPPF makes it clear that the standard method should be used to establish a minimum housing requirement and that the target can be higher if, for example, it includes provision for neighbouring areas or reflects growth ambitions linked to economic development or infrastructure investment.

Question HOU 2 – Is there any justification to exceed the housing need figure based on the standard method, given that Gedling Borough is a Green Belt authority?

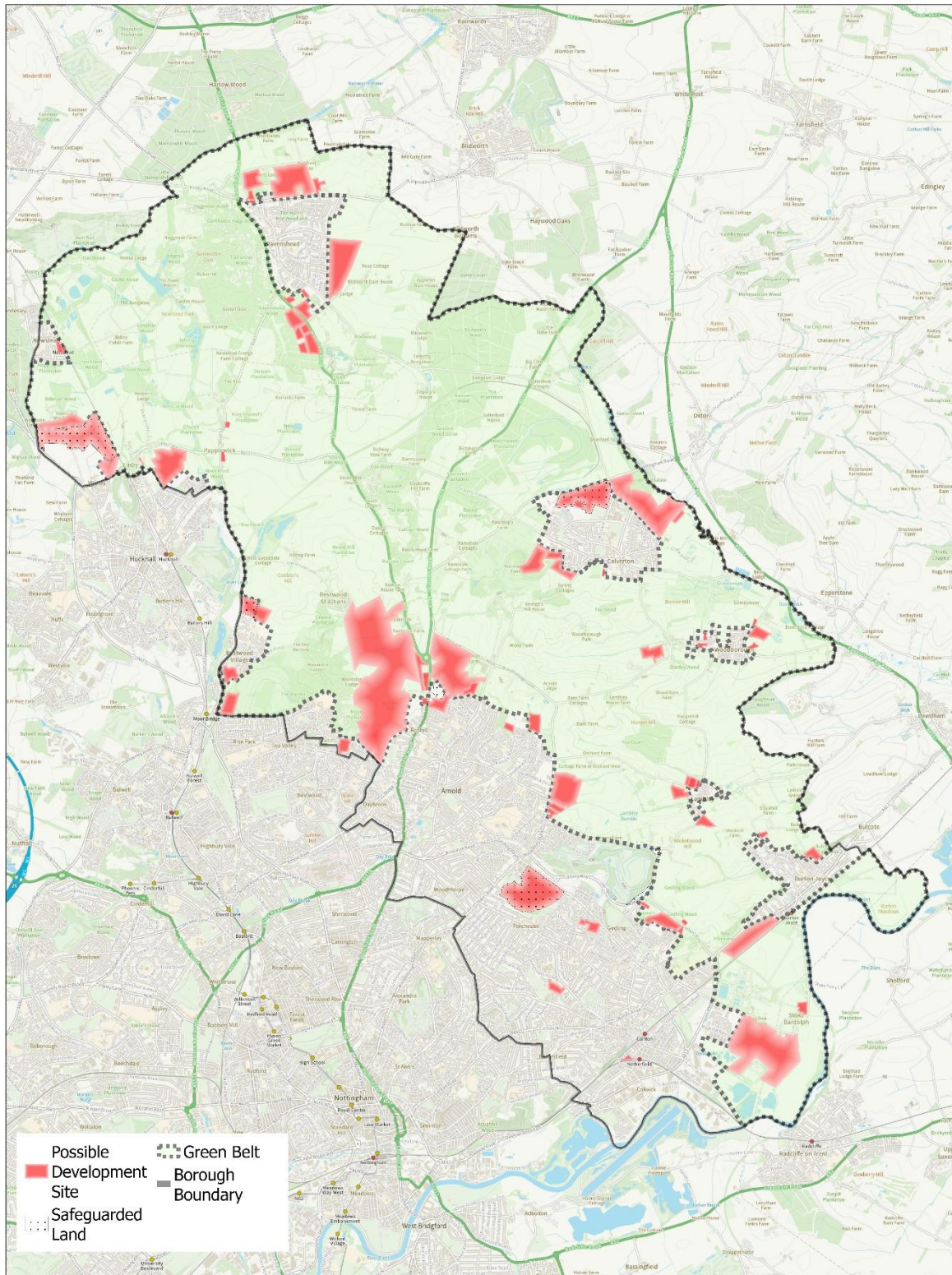
Housing Sites

- 4.9 The Gedling Local Development Plan will seek to identify and allocate a range and choice of housing sites to meet the Council's housing target. Sites with planning permission already form part of the Council's housing supply but additional sites will need to be allocated to meet the target.
- 4.10 It should be noted that, at the time of writing, sites being promoted for development that comprise previously developed land and that do not currently have planning permission have an estimated capacity of only 491 homes. Of these, sites with a capacity of 411 dwellings lie outside of the Green Belt with the remaining capacity of 80 dwellings within the Green Belt. Consideration would need to be given as to whether these sites are suitable for development, but it is clear that additional land will be required to meet housing need within the plan period.
- 4.11 There are currently 1,653 unoccupied homes in Gedling Borough, but some are temporarily empty (i.e. between owners/awaiting probate) and some unfit for occupation (waiting for repairs). Of these, 269 homes have been unoccupied for more than 12 months. The Council takes a proactive approach to bringing empty homes back into use with around 220 homes having been brought back into use since 2013.
- 4.12 Limited supply can be gained through conversions which is already allowed by permitted development rights, however these do not always create good living conditions or sustainable places to live. In 2024-25 there were 17 gains through change of use from non residential to residential and four conversions.
- 4.13 In accordance with the Aligned Core Strategy, Local Planning Document and the Publication Draft GNSP 2024, it is proposed that the Gedling Local Development Plan will carry forward the strategy of urban concentration. This means that when looking to identify sites for development, preference will be given to sites in and around urban areas.
- 4.14 Appendices A1 – A13 include a series of plans for each part of the Borough, identifying areas where land has been put forward for development by developers and landowners through the annual Strategic Housing Land

Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and a 'call for sites' undertaken in February/March 2025. It should be noted that:-

- Sites that have been granted planning permission are not shown, as a decision has already been made that they are suitable for development.
- Sites that are in locations isolated from settlements are not shown as they will not promote a sustainable pattern of development.
- For all sites shown on the plans, further assessment is needed to understand if they are suitable to be allocated for development. **At this stage no decisions have been made.**

4.15 The plan below shows the distribution of possible development sites across the Borough.



Civic Centre, Amot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 8LU

Possible Development Sites

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0 1 2 4 Kilometres



Infrastructure

- 4.16 Delivering infrastructure on time is important in ensuring that local services and facilities and the transport network can cope with the added demand that arises from housing growth and other new development. The Gedling Local Development Plan will identify the important infrastructure necessary to support the future development of the area and indicate how it will be funded and delivered. It will also need to promote and safeguard existing community facilities.
- 4.17 The definition of 'infrastructure' for the purposes of this Plan is quite wide and currently includes amongst others:
- transport infrastructure (including footpaths, bridleways, cycleways and roads);
 - drainage and flood protection;
 - public transport (including services and facilities);
 - travel behavioural change measures (including travel plans, marketing and promotion);
 - affordable housing;
 - supported housing;
 - education (including early years' provision and community education);
 - open space (including play areas, sport and recreation);
 - community facilities (including libraries, youth activities and meeting venues);
 - cultural facilities;
 - health and social care facilities;
 - emergency services (police / crime reduction measures, fire and ambulance services);
 - environmental improvements;
 - waste recycling facilities;
 - shopping facilities;
 - Blue and Green Infrastructure (including new wildlife habitats);
 - Information and Communication Technology; and
 - Training and employment measures for local people.
- 4.18 Developer contributions are sought where a development proposal creates a need for new or improved infrastructure and, in Gedling Borough, can be made through two mechanisms; S106 Obligations or the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), which the Council introduced in October 2015, is a levy charged on new development that can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure needed as a result of development.
- 4.19 Government recommends that when preparing a plan, local authorities should prepare an Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The Greater Nottingham Infrastructure Delivery Plan, prepared in support of the Greater Nottingham

Strategic Plan, identifies the main elements of infrastructure required to deliver the broad growth strategy. In relation to transport, it has taken account of transport modelling which has identified the impact of the strategic development proposals. It is intended to augment the joint working and prepare a more comprehensive Infrastructure Delivery Plan to support the Gedling Local Development Plan which will also need to include further transport modelling.

Potential Areas for Growth

- 4.20 The remainder of this chapter considers each part of Gedling Borough in accordance with the settlement hierarchy and asks how that area should grow over the plan period.

Arnold

Question HOU 3 - With reference to the map of Arnold attached at Appendix A (Plan A1), do you support development to the east and/or west of the A60?

- 4.21 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements will require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site will be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water will be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 4 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Carlton

Question HOU 5 - With reference to the map of Carlton attached at Appendix A (Plan A2), do you support development around Mapperley (to the north east of the Plan), Carlton (centre) or Netherfield (to the south east)?

- 4.22 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 6 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Hucknall

- 4.23 The Aligned Core Strategy and Publication Draft Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (2024) identify Hucknall as a sub regional centre.

Question HOU 7 - With reference to the map of Hucknall attached at Appendix A ([Plan A3](#)), do you support development to the north and/or east?

- 4.24 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Key Settlements for Growth

- 4.25 The Aligned Core Strategy and Publication Draft Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (2024) identify three settlements in Gedling Borough as 'key settlements' – Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead.

Bestwood Village

Question HOU 8 - With reference to the map of Bestwood attached at Appendix A ([Plan A4](#)), do you support development to the north and/or south of the settlement?

- 4.26 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 9 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Calverton

Question HOU 10 - With reference to the map of Calverton attached at Appendix A ([Plan A5](#)), do you support development to the north west, north east and/or south of the settlement?

- 4.27 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 11 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Ravenshead

Question HOU 12 - With reference to the map of Ravenshead attached at Appendix A ([Plan A6](#)), do you support development to the north, south and/or east of the settlement?

- 4.28 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 13 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Other Villages

- 4.29 Land has also been put forward for consideration for development in the other villages, i.e. Burton Joyce, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Papplewick, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough. Development in these locations would need to be smaller scale and Question SS 3 asks for views on how this should be defined.

Burton Joyce

Question HOU 14 - With reference to the map of Burton Joyce attached at Appendix A ([Plan A7](#)), do you support development to the north and/or south of the settlement?

- 4.30 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 15 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Lambley

Question HOU 16 - With reference to the map of Lambley attached at Appendix A ([Plan A8](#)), do you support development to the north, west and/or south of the settlement?

- 4.31 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of

housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 17 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Linby

Question HOU 18 - With reference to the map of Linby attached at Appendix A ([Plan A9](#)), do you support development to the south east and/or south of the settlement?

- 4.32 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 19 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Newstead

Question HOU 20 - With reference to the map of Newstead attached at Appendix A ([Plan A10](#)), do you support development to the east of the settlement?

- 4.33 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 21 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Papplewick

Question HOU 22 - With reference to the map of Papplewick attached at Appendix A ([Plan A11](#)), do you support development to the north and/or south of the settlement?

- 4.34 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of

housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 23 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Stoke Bardolph

Question HOU 24 - With reference to the map of Stoke Bardolph attached at Appendix A ([Plan A12](#)), do you support development to the north of the settlement?

- 4.35 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 25 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Woodborough

Question HOU 26 - With reference to the map of Woodborough attached at Appendix A ([Plan A13](#)), do you support development to the east, west or in the centre of the settlement?

- 4.36 The development sites in this location would result in impacts which require mitigation and also opportunities to improve the local area. Infrastructure requirements would require consideration, along with the type and design of housing, how the site would be accessed by car and public transport and how surface water would be dealt with, amongst a number of other issues.

Question HOU 27 – Do you have any comments about the impact and opportunities arising from the development in this location?

Other

Question HOU 28 – Are there any other areas suitable for development that accord with the spatial strategy?

Question HOU 29 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 5 – Green Belt

Introduction

- 5.1 The Nottingham-Derby Green Belt is a long established policy tool that assists in steering new development to sustainable locations. This chapter seeks to address: the considerations that should direct development towards Green Belt areas rather than non-Green Belt areas (including safeguarded land); and the improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of remaining Green Belt areas that could be considered and how these improvements could be achieved.
- 5.2 Paragraph 142 of the NPPF notes that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.
- 5.3 Paragraph 143 of the NPPF outlines the five purposes of the Green Belt as:
- a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
 - b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
 - c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
 - e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
- 5.4 Paragraph 144 of the NPPF stresses that Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in 'exceptional circumstances' where they are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans.
- 5.5 The revised NPPF, published in December 2024, introduced the concept of grey belt and updated Planning Practice Guidance published in February 2025 set out criteria for identifying grey belt. Grey belt is defined as land in the Green Belt that does not strongly contribute to checking the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas, preventing neighbouring towns merging into one another or preserving the setting and special character of historic towns.

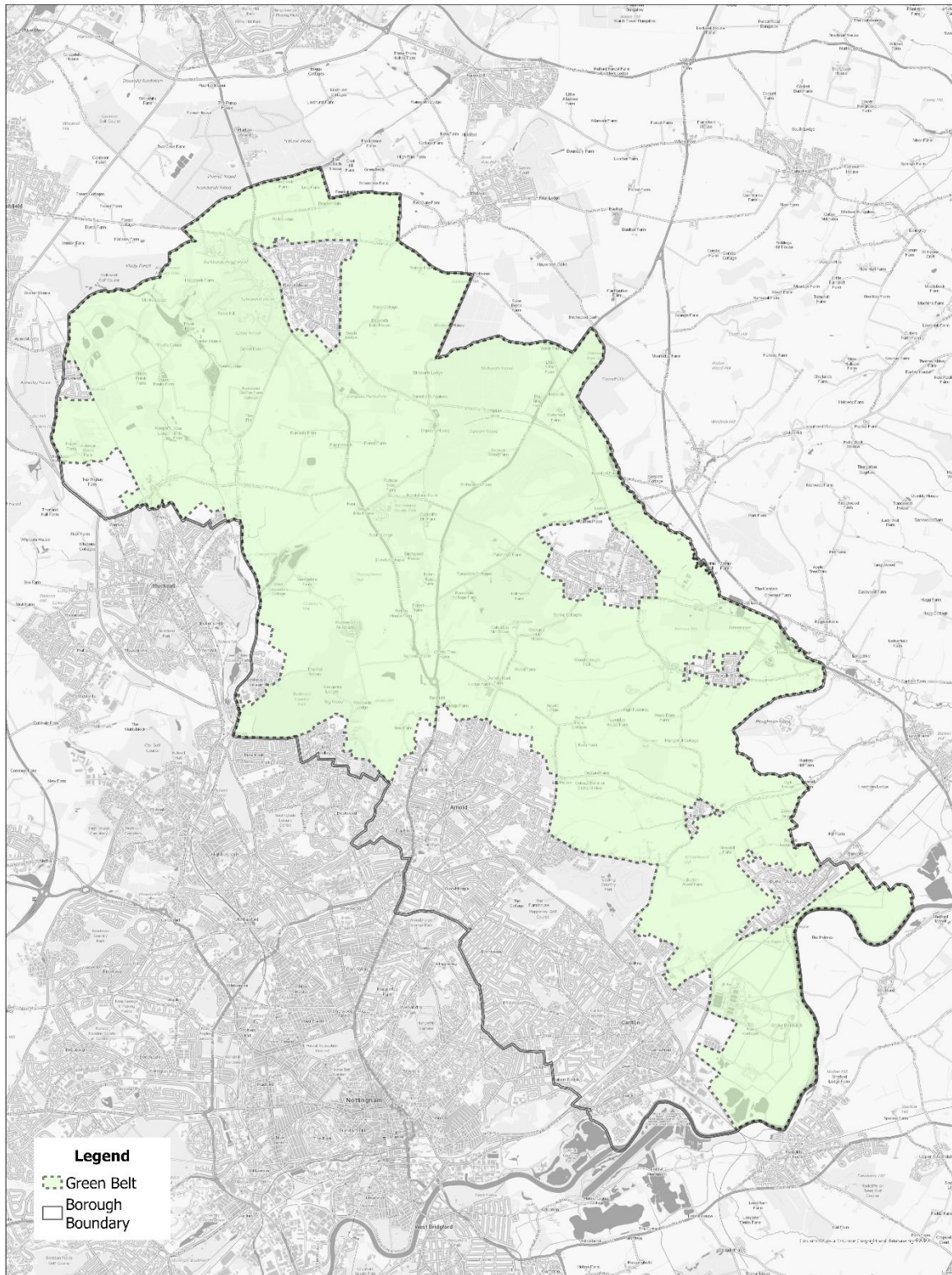
Background

- 5.6 The Nottingham-Derby Green Belt encircles Nottingham and surrounds the towns lying between Nottingham and Derby but constrains only the eastern side of Derby. The main function of the Green Belt is to prevent the

coalescence of the main built up areas of Nottingham and Derby and the settlements between them.

- 5.7 The principle of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt is well established. The Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006)³ considered that the area immediately between Nottingham and Derby (in Broxtowe and Erewash Boroughs) and the areas immediately north generally perform most strongly against the purposes of the Green Belt (as set out at paragraph 5.3 above). The Green Belt to the south and east of Nottingham (including in Gedling and Rushcliffe Borough) serves fewer of the purposes because, while supporting the containment of the urban area, it is not separating major areas of development. The Green Belt has also helped to maintain separation between other settlements within the Greater Nottingham area.
- 5.8 The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan retains the Nottingham Derby Green Belt but accepts that the boundary of the Green Belt should be recast to accommodate larger scale development such as new settlements or major urban extensions. This recognises the tightly drawn Green Belt boundaries and the scale of growth that is needed. 73% of Gedling Borough is designated as Green Belt, which equates to 8,794 hectares.

³ <http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/4198>.



Civic Centre, Amot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 8LU

Gedling Borough Green Belt Boundary

0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometres



Evidence

- 5.9 A strategic assessment of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt was undertaken in 2013 by Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council and Nottingham City Council as part of the production of the Aligned Core Strategies. Assessments of broad areas and more specific assessments, informed by a common Framework were subsequently undertaken by the individual councils. For Gedling, this work was published in 2015. In recognition that circumstances on the ground had altered since the time of this review, an update of the 'broad area' assessments was undertaken to inform preparation of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024. The Green Belt Review was published in 2023.
- 5.10 An updated Green Belt assessment will need to be prepared to support the publication draft Gedling Local Development Plan.

Golden Rules

- 5.11 Paragraph 156 of the NPPF states that where major housing development is proposed on land released from the Green Belt through plan preparation, the following contributions ('Golden Rules') should be made:
- a) Affordable housing which reflects development plan policies;
 - b) Necessary improvements to local or national infrastructure; and
 - c) The provision of new, or improvements to existing, green spaces that are accessible to the public.

Question GB 1 – Should the local plan set an affordable housing requirement for major development involving the provision of housing in the green belt at a higher level than that required by the NPPF (i.e. 15 percentage points above the highest existing policy requirement subject to a cap of 50%)?

Question GB 2 – Should the local plan set a requirement for improvements to green spaces over and above national standards (including Natural England standards on accessible green space and urban greening and Green Flag criteria)?

Safeguarded land

- 5.12 Paragraph 149 of the NPPF states that plans should identify areas of safeguarded land in order to meet longer-term development needs. Safeguarded land is not allocated for development at the present time and its permanent development should only be granted following a review of the local plan. The land currently designated as safeguarded is shown on the Local

Planning Document Policies Map and Policy LPD 16 sets out how development on these sites is considered.

- 5.13 The Local Planning Document safeguarded land distinguishes between sites that may be suitable for future development and those (marked as ‘protected’) where the safeguarded land designation is being used as a planning tool. There is now an opportunity to ensure the ‘protected’ status is still applicable. The following sites are currently identified as safeguarded land:-

Top Wighay Farm, Hucknall	46.8 ha	The publication draft GNSP proposed this area of safeguarded land for residential development.
Oxton Road/Flatts Lane, Calverton	30.7 ha	
Moor Road, Bestwood Village	7.2 ha	
Mapperley Golf Course	46.8 ha	Marked as ‘protected’. LPD states that the site does not connect with the Green Belt, is currently used as a golf course and is not available for development.
Lodge Farm Lane, Arnold	3.9 ha	Marked as ‘protected’. LPD states that this is for landscape reasons.
Glebe Farm, Gedling Colliery	3.2 ha	Marked as ‘protected’. LPD states that site is in an unsustainable location.
Spring Lane, Lambley	1.8 ha	Marked as ‘protected’. LPD states that site is in an unsustainable location.

Question GB 3 – Should the local plan continue to distinguish between protected and non-protected safeguarded land? If so, given individual sites were confirmed as either protected or non-protected safeguarded land in 2018, are these designations still applicable?

Grey Belt

- 5.14 Paragraphs 008 and 009 of the Planning Practice Guidance on the Green Belt provide guidance on the circumstances in which proposals on grey belt land should be approved. Where a site is judged to be grey belt and does not fundamentally undermine the purposes of the remaining Green Belt across the plan area if developed, wider considerations will still be relevant to the

consideration of development proposals. These would include determining whether the development would not be 'inappropriate development' as set out in paragraph 155 of the NPPF. That question would include consideration of whether a development is sustainably located, whether it would meet the 'Golden Rules' contribution (where applicable), and whether there is a demonstrable unmet need for the type of development proposed.

Question GB 4 – Should the spatial strategy be used to define whether a development is sustainably located or could sites in other locations within the Borough be defined as sustainably located if they can be made sustainable through the provision of walking, cycling and public transport measures?

- 5.15 When making judgements as to whether land is grey belt, planning guidance requires local authorities to consider the contribution that areas make to checking the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas, to preventing neighbouring towns merging into one another and preserving the setting and character of historic towns. The local plan will need to include a definition of 'town' as it applies to Gedling Borough, for the purposes of identifying land as grey belt.

Question GB 5 – How should 'towns' be defined in Gedling Borough, for the purposes of identifying land as grey belt?

Question GB 6 - Are policies needed to further clarify the approach to grey belt?

Question GB 7 - Should areas of grey belt be identified on the Policies Map? If so, should the size threshold be the same as for allocations (50 dwellings or 10 dwellings in rural areas)?

Approach to Development in the Green Belt

- 5.16 The NPPF states that extensions to buildings in the Green Belt resulting in "disproportionate additions" should not be permitted. It is left to local authorities to set out what is considered 'disproportionate'. Policy LPD13 of the Local Planning Document relates to extensions and defines 'disproportionate' as more than 50% of the original floorspace of the dwelling. Policy LPD 14 similarly restricts the floorspace of replacement dwellings to no more than 50%. Informal guidance published by the Council in February 2022 clarifies the approach to be taken to outbuildings in floorspace calculations. Further informal guidance published in February 2025 clarifies the definition of 'original dwelling'.
- 5.17 Where grey belt sites are not identified in existing plans or Green Belt assessments, authorities should consider evidence on whether the site

strongly contributes to the Green Belt purposes relating to urban sprawl, the merging of neighbouring towns and the preservation of historic towns. In addition, consideration should be given to whether the site has a specific designation (as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, Local Green Space, National Landscape, National Park, Heritage Coast, irreplaceable habitat, designated heritage asset or area at risk of flooding or coastal change) and whether development would fundamentally undermine the purposes of the remaining Green Belt across the plan area.

Question GB 8 – Are policies needed to further clarify the approach to the redevelopment of previously developed land in the Green Belt?

Question GB 9 - Do you agree that the existing approach to extensions and replacement buildings in the Green Belt as set out in Policies LPD 13 and 14 should be carried forward and incorporate the informal guidance published in February 2022 and February 2025?

- 5.18 The NPPF states that the re-use or conversion of existing buildings in the Green Belt is not inappropriate provided they are of a permanent and substantial construction. Policy LPD12 of the Local Planning Document relates to the reuse of buildings.

Question GB 10 - Do you agree that the existing approach to the reuse and conversion of buildings in the Green Belt as set out in Policy LPD 12 should be carried forward?

- 5.19 Paragraph 3.8 above refers to the release of land from the Green Belt, prioritising previously developed land. In relation to decision making and previously developed land, Paragraph 154 of the NPPF clarifies that development in the Green Belt is inappropriate unless it comprises limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land (including a material change of use to residential or mixed use including residential) which would not cause substantial harm to the openness of the Green Belt.

Question GB 11 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 6 - Employment and Economic Development

Introduction

- 6.1 The main issues that this chapter seeks to address include: the amounts and types of new workspaces that will be required over the Gedling Local Development Plan period and the general locations in which these workspaces should be situated; the diversification of the local economy; and the main regeneration priorities for the area. The chapter also seeks to consider how best to encourage and nurture new business start-ups. Challenges facing rural areas, such as rural diversification is also considered. This chapter also considers the issues relating to the need for more storage and distribution facilities to handle freight given the significant growth in this sector partly arising from more home shopping but also due to increasing automation and efficiency in the logistics sector.
- 6.2 The NPPF (paragraph 85) states that planning policies should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Paragraph 87 goes on to state that planning policies should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors and emphasis is placed on supporting clusters of knowledge-based high technology industries, storage and distribution operations and the expansion and modernisation of other industries of local, regional or national importance.

Background

- 6.3 Gedling Borough Council's local economy cannot be viewed in isolation as it forms part of the wider and national economy. In this context, the jobs density in Gedling Borough Council's administrative area is relatively low and many residents rely on jobs in Nottingham City particularly in the City Centre. Given the proximity to Nottingham which is a regional centre this is unsurprising and sustainable as the City Centre is highly accessible to local residents by public transport, cycling and walking. Nottingham City also has the largest stock of industrial and warehousing space, but the City Council's boundaries and limited space means that not all of this authority's need for additional industrial and warehousing land can be met within it and Gedling Borough along with the other Districts adjoining Nottingham City have a role in helping to meet such needs. Planning for business space and workplaces therefore needs to be coordinated across the Greater Nottingham Conurbation and this provides an important context for this chapter.

Key Issues, Opportunities and Challenges

- 6.4 Key issues challenges and opportunities facing Gedling Borough are similar to those for Greater Nottingham's economy as a whole and include amongst others:

- Vast majority of new jobs predicted to be in the service sector with manufacturing jobs expected to decline further;
- Strong representation of knowledge-intensive service jobs but relatively few high-technology manufacturing jobs;
- Too many people in low paid work and insufficient numbers in higher paid occupations meaning there is a need to create more high value-added jobs and diversify further;
- Upskilling of the workforce and lifelong learning is essential;
- Potential to develop research and innovation capacity further;
- Automation could lead to a significant reduction in jobs in certain sectors but also opportunities in others;
- Areas with relatively high levels of unemployment and certain areas in need of regeneration;
- Ageing population with population forecasts showing relatively few additions to the supply of labour;
- Climate change is a major threat;
- Nottingham City Centre is a major regional centre and focus for office-based employment;
- The Greater Nottingham area has good access to the national transport network, and is therefore attractive to many industries, such as the logistics sector;
- The rural economy is important with agriculture still dominant, but also offers a significant leisure and recreation destination;
- More flexible patterns of working.

Planning for Future Employment Space Needs

- 6.5 Unlike for housing need, there is no standard method for calculating the objectively assessed employment floorspace needs for Gedling Borough Council. However, councils across the Nottingham Core and Outer Housing Market Areas commissioned planning consultants to produce an Employment Land Study (ELS), published in 2021, to provide up-to-date employment forecasts and an assessment of employment space needs. This study is available here: [Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA](#)

Evidence Base

- 6.6 This study used a variety of methods to calculate future employment space needs based on scenarios. These included the so called “regeneration” scenario where it is assumed that targeted support on the priority sectors identified by the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2) is implemented to drive additional growth in employment. The “regeneration” scenario was considered the most appropriate basis for future planning by the Greater Nottingham Councils with some adjustments to

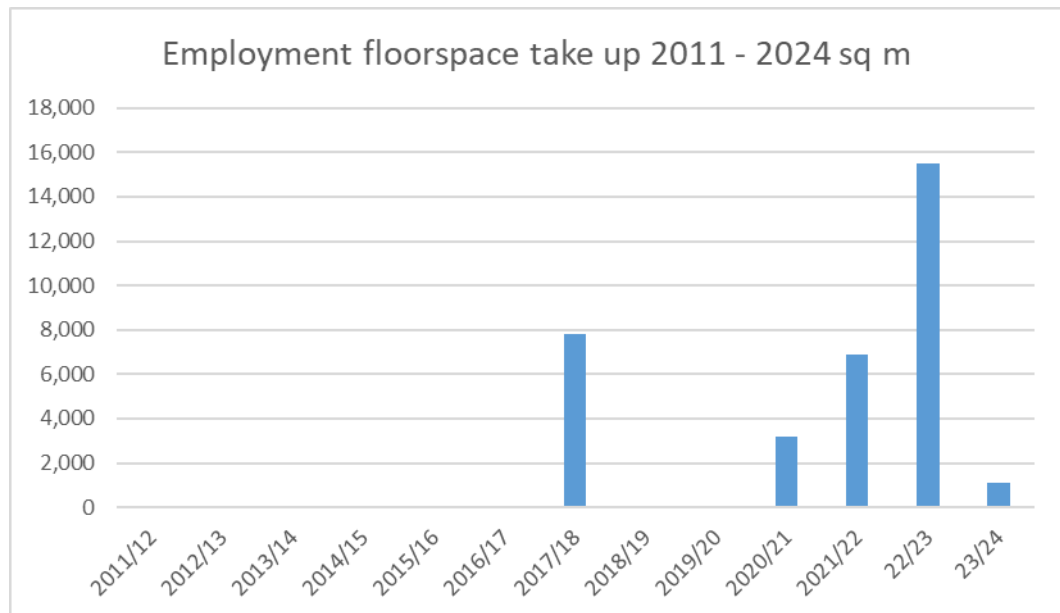
methodology as explained in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Employment Background Paper September 2023.

- 6.7 The D2N2 LEP is being subsumed into the new East Midlands Councils Combined Authority who will be preparing a new economic strategy. However, the “regeneration” scenario which takes into account policy interventions of D2N2 remains relevant.
- 6.8 Based on the ELS regeneration scenario, the Regulation 19 Greater Nottingham Plan 2024 provided for 173 ha of general employment and warehousing land distributed across the constituent authorities with Gedling Borough’s share being 18 hectares. In terms of office space, the aforementioned Plan made provision of 291,000 sq m with a significant majority distributed to Nottingham City Centre with Gedling Borough allotted 8,000 sq. m.

Future needs for general purpose manufacturing and warehousing sites for local need to March 2043

- 6.9 It is important to note that the ELS provides an estimate of industrial and warehousing land for general or local needs and does not make recommendations for the amount of strategic scale warehousing which was subject to a separate study. Strategic scale warehousing is defined as sites capable of accommodating large units (9,000 sq. m and above) with more specific locational and operational requirements. The specific issue of providing or not for strategic scale warehousing in the context of Gedling Borough is considered in the next section of this chapter. This section is concerned with more general purpose industrial and warehousing sites of varying size capable of catering for a mix of business uses and range of unit sizes with suitable access arrangements.
- 6.10 The job forecasts undertaken as part of the above-mentioned Employment Land Study indicated that manufacturing employment is expected to decline further, partly because of increased global competition and due to automation. However, the study noted the importance of the need to replace older more obsolete industrial/warehousing floorspace meaning more employment land is required. The ELS employment land forecasts which underpinned the Regulation 19 Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan 2024 indicated that between 2018 and 2038 Gedling Borough Council’s need would be in the order of 23 hectares of general industrial and warehousing land. This equates to just over one hectare per annum and if projected forward would indicate a need of about 21 ha over the plan period to March 2043.
- 6.11 Recent trends in terms of gross take up i.e. ignoring any losses between 2011 and 2024 indicates that 34,500 sq m of industrial and warehousing land has been taken up equating to around 10 hectares of industrial and warehousing land. On an average annual basis this amounts to just over 0.75 ha per

annum. The vast majority of these completions taking place within the last four years as good quality sites became available at Teal Close and within the Colwick Industrial Estate (see Table below). Although it does not necessarily follow that the future will replicate the past, it does provide a further indication of potential demand going forward.



6.12 Gedling Borough has approximately 18 hectares of land for general purpose industrial and warehousing uses and purely in quantitative terms this falls slightly short of estimated need identified in the ELS. In more qualitative terms the majority of land available is at two sites Top Wighay Farm in the north of the Borough and at Gedling Colliery to the south both of which are assessed by ELS as being of good quality. A key question is whether additional employment land should be identified at particular locations and/or for specific types of employment. A further question is whether locations for general industrial and warehousing sites should be guided by the settlement hierarchy / development strategy (as discussed in Chapter 2) for e.g. edge of urban location or whether other locational factors are more important such as access to the national road network.

Question EMP 1 - Is the ELS evidence base sufficiently robust to provide sufficient guidance on the minimum amount of employment land for general purpose industrial/warehousing land and separately for office floorspace likely to be needed?

Question EMP 2 - Do you agree that the minimum amount of general purpose industrial and warehousing land should be approximately one hectare per annum or approximately 20 hectares over 20 years?

a) Is there a case for additional industrial and warehousing land to support particular business sectors or in specific locations?

b) Should we allocate large general purpose industrial and warehousing sites (generally considered to be sites of 5 hectares or more) and/or smaller non-strategic general purpose industrial and warehousing sites?

If so, should the location reflect the settlement hierarchy namely within the urban area, adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham, adjoining the sub regional centre of Hucknall, in or adjoining key settlements or are there other locational factors to be taken into account?

Office Space

- 6.13 Most new jobs are expected to be in the 'Service Sector', although not all of these jobs would require new floor space as many of these would be accommodated within existing sites and premises. In the context of Gedling Borough, Nottingham City Centre is a key employment location for office based jobs and has by far the largest stock of office space in Greater Nottingham. Indeed, past trends show that office development within Gedling Borough has been modest with a gross gain in space of just under 10,000 sq m over the period 2011 – 2024 equivalent to 769 sq. m per annum. The ELS indicated a need for around 14,500 sq m between 2018 and 2038 or about 750 sq. m per annum and if projected forward would suggest a need of 13,500 sq m by March 2043. As stated above the Regulation 19 Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan 2024 distributed 8,000 sq m of office space to Gedling Borough largely on the basis of land available for good quality office development at the Top Wighay Farm strategic site. In terms of quality, evidence gathered as part of the preparation of Gedling Borough's Economic Strategy (adoption anticipated later in 2025) indicates that Gedling currently lacks sufficient high grade office space to attract professional services companies, high value industries or larger employers which inhibits growth in these sectors. In this context, planning permission has been granted for mixed business uses at Top Wighay Farm and a large scale high quality office building of approximately 3,000 sq m has recently been completed on this site. Whilst there is potential for more office space to be accommodated at this location, the remaining land available for good quality office development is limited.
- 6.14 There is a question as to whether there are specific needs for offices to support specific sectors or be in particular locations within Gedling Borough. A further question is whether such locations should be guided by the settlement hierarchy / development strategy (see chapter 2) for example providing a mixed use residential and employment site including offices/research & development, etc. uses on the edge of the urban area.

Question EMP 3 - The need for office floorspace to be planned for is estimated to be around 13,500 sq m. Should this total be provided for in Gedling

Borough and if so in which locations? If not, where should any remaining need for office space be met e.g. Nottingham City Centre and/or other centres?

Should such locations reflect the settlement hierarchy namely within the urban area, adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham, adjoining the sub regional centre of Hucknall, in or adjoining key settlement or are there other locational factors to be taken into account?

Strategic Warehousing and Distribution

- 6.15 Following recommendations set out in the Employment Land Study, a study identifying potential need for large scale storage and distribution facilities was commissioned by Nottinghamshire Councils (with the exception of Bassetlaw District Council who had already undertaken their own study). Strategic or large scale warehouses are considered to be warehouses of 9,000 sq m or above which is the industry standard minimum size for large scale warehouse operations.
- 6.16 The consultants reported in August 2022 and recommended that the requirement across the study area for planning policy purposes should be 1,486,000 sq. m or 425 hectares of logistics space. Once account is taken of existing sites and potential “pipeline” sites the remaining demand would be in the range of 139 – 155 hectares across the study area and could be met by one or more realistically two large strategic warehousing sites.
- 6.17 The consultants recommended that the following areas of opportunity be considered:
- Area adjacent to M1 Junction 28 and 27 (Sutton in Ashfield, Alferton, Kirkby in Ashfield and towards Hucknall);
 - Area adjacent to M1 Junction 26 (Langley Mill, Eastwood and Kimberley);
 - Area adjacent to M1 Junction 25;
 - Area adjacent to A453; and
 - Area surrounding Newark (along A1 and A46).
- 6.18 The consultants also considered sites should be large preferably 50 hectares or more with 25 hectares being considered the minimum size. It is worth noting that only a small part of Gedling Borough is located within the above areas of opportunity namely the area adjacent M1 Junction 28 and 27 and more precisely the area within Gedling Borough along the A611 corridor between M1 J27 and Hucknall. This reflects the Borough’s geographic location on the eastern side of Nottingham and generally being less accessible to the M1 corridor.

Question EMP 4 - Is it appropriate for Gedling Borough Council to allocate a strategic storage and distribution site in view of the Borough's geographical location?

Regeneration Priorities

- 6.19 Data on the employment profile of Gedling Borough is available from the Office for National Statistics and summarised in the Gedling Borough Authority Monitoring Report 2024 (page 54). Although Gedling Borough compares quite favourably in terms of economic activity rates, claimant rates for out of work benefits, wage rates and educational attainment when compared to the East Midlands and Great Britain averages, parts of Gedling Borough are located within some of the most deprived neighbourhoods. For example, one neighbourhood area within Coppice Ward is located within the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England. Parts of Colwick and Netherfield are amongst the 30% and 40% most deprived neighbourhood respectively and parts of Calverton ward is also within the most deprived 30% of neighbourhoods in England (source English indices of deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government).

Question EMP 5 - What should the key regeneration priorities be, and where?

Rural Area

- 6.20 Many rural businesses have sought to diversify in order to remain competitive. There is a need for planning policies to encourage appropriate diversification schemes. The visitor economy is also a significant employer within rural areas. There is a variety of visitor attractions, including country parks, heritage assets, sports facilities, hotels and conference centres. There is also likely to be an increased demand for leisure and recreational facilities and services.
- 6.21 More 'footloose' businesses may seek premises within the rural area including within villages or vacant rural buildings in the countryside. There are benefits in terms of providing local job opportunities in the rural area, especially where there are pockets of disadvantage and / or lack of accessibility to employment centres. However, a large proportion of the rural area is Green Belt, which acts as a major policy constraint on economic development. Green Belt policy permits the reuse of rural buildings subject to certain criteria and conditions. There is a case for planning policies to be more proactive in terms of identifying and safeguarding suitable small-scale employment opportunities.

Question EMP 6 - Should we continue the approach to support rural employment/business development proposals where they accord with Green Belt Policy and a part of a rural diversification project supporting a farm or land based rural business?

Safeguarding Good Quality Employment Sites

- 6.22 The existing policy approach seeks to safeguard existing employment sites and allocations unless certain criteria are met. In this context, Gedling Borough have permitted the change of use of employment space to other uses, for example, residential and mixed uses. The policy seeks to avoid the 'blanket' safeguarding of employment sites in order to make the best use of land generally, boost housing supply and create alternative types of employment where possible. Employment sites considered to be good quality or of strategic significance have been safeguarded for employment use.

Question EMP 7 - Should we continue to safeguard good quality employment sites and release sites of lesser quality, unless they contribute to regeneration?

Supporting Existing Business

- 6.23 The NPPF emphasises the need to support existing businesses. The current approach (set out in LPD Policy LPD 46) is to support the expansion of an existing business in situ provided it is operationally possible and would not harm local amenity or character.

Question EMP 8 - Should we continue with the approach of supporting the expansion of an existing business in situ provided operationally possible and not causing harm to local amenity or character?

Supporting Business Growth

- 6.24 One of Greater Nottingham's strengths is the presence of world-class companies including Boots, Capital One, Experian and Rolls Royce. Important sectors include bioscience and creative media with such innovation being greatly assisted by the presence of two major universities. The larger companies and the universities in particular are often a catalyst in terms of new firm foundation or start-ups. It is therefore important that spatial planning policy links to the various skills, research and training programmes of the universities / further education sector. Experience to date shows that growing knowledge-based companies in this manner requires close collaboration with the universities and leading companies.
- 6.25 In Gedling Borough most new jobs are created in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs - defined as businesses with fewer than 250 employees) both within knowledge-based and other sectors. It is important therefore that the planning system caters for the needs of SMEs both at the formation stage and as these firms grow. Gedling Borough Council has developed a number of small business premises for example, at Newstead and has secured planning permission for four new small units at Hillcrest Park, Calverton. There is also

a need to provide move on space to avoid losing these businesses once they grow. Policies within the Plan should complement other policy support for SME growth and relocation strategies. Options should consider the provision of managed workspace, small units, and need for space for businesses to expand into.

Question EMP 9 - How can we drive innovation and encourage start-up companies, including through collaboration with the universities / further education establishments and major employers in the area for example, should we help create innovation hubs and business support networks?

Flexibility Supporting Business Needs not anticipated in the Plan

- 6.26 The NPPF advises that planning policies should be flexible enough to accommodate business needs not anticipated in the plan. There is also a trend towards more footloose businesses which can be accommodated easily as part of mixed-use areas. Although current policy relies heavily on supporting business through allocating and retaining employment land it recognises that there may be opportunities for employment development in locations other than on existing or allocated employment sites. Please note development proposals within Green Belt would be dealt with under Green Belt policy.

Question EMP 10 - Should we include a criteria based policy allowing employment development on non-allocated sites under certain circumstances?

Local Labour Agreements

- 6.27 Local Labour Agreements are designed to address the employment impacts of development in the local area. Currently, developers are required to provide a skills and training plan setting out how local people can benefit from the job and training opportunities during the construction phase of new development such as recruitment and training for new entrants, improved qualifications for the existing workforce or work experience. The current policy provides an alternative for financial contributions to be sought and “pooled” to support training in construction which has the advantage of being simpler and less complicated for developers.

Question EMP 11 - Do you agree that financial contributions from developers should be sought towards the “pooled” provision of training and development programmes to support the construction sector as an alternative to developers producing individual skills and training plans for their particular development?

Question EMP 12 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 7 – Shopping Centres

Introduction

- 7.1 This chapter seeks to address how we should protect and enhance our shopping centres. The issues include:
- whether the current network and hierarchy of centres remains appropriate;
 - how best to help our shopping centres adapt to changing shopping habits and other behavioural changes;
 - whether local impact thresholds should be set to protect retail centres; and if so,
 - to define what these thresholds should be and what the reasons would be for applying such thresholds.
- 7.2 Paragraph 90 of the NPPF requires that planning policies should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. In particular, planning policies should define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability. Policies should define the extent of town centres, support existing and new markets, allocate suitable sites to meet future needs and recognise the role that residential development plays in ensuring the vitality of centres.

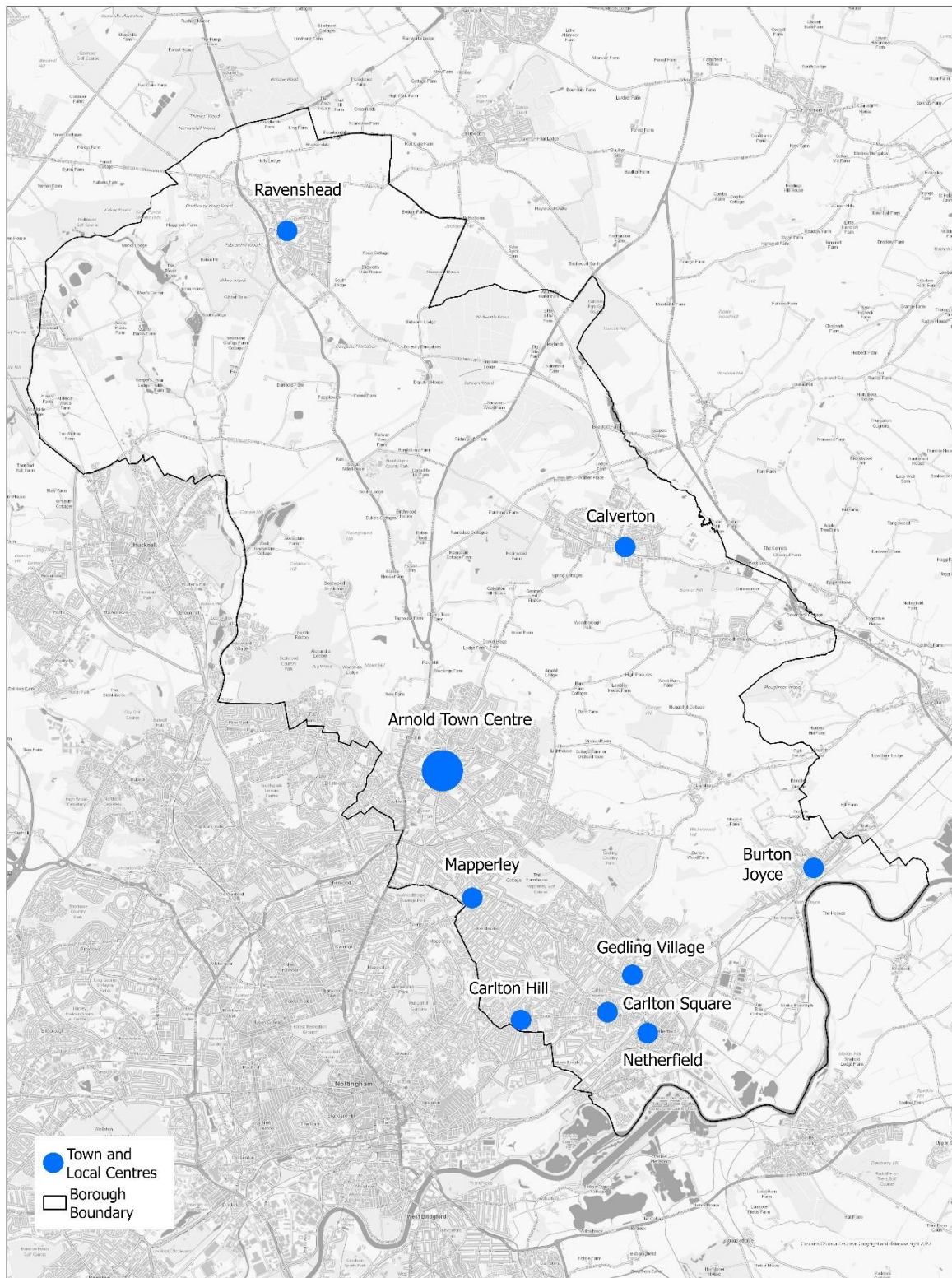
Background

- 7.3 The local plan will aim to maintain and enhance the viability and viability of shopping centres, through an improvement of the facilities on offer, including retail, housing, leisure and social facilities.
- 7.4 Modern consumer behaviour in the UK has become far more complex over recent years. We are increasingly shopping in different ways and buying from a variety of different channels and locations dependent on where we are in the day and what we are doing. Buying patterns are also driven by convenience; there is now a diverse range of shopping opportunities, whether it is at the local level, town centres, out of town, online, TV shopping, mobile shopping etc., and the choices are increasing all the time. These shopping habits have impacted on our shopping centres, which have had to adapt and change to attract and retain visitors. This has led to an increase in their leisure offer, especially in the food and drink sector, but also in terms of their broader leisure economy, and increasingly shopping centres are becoming desirable places to live for some sections of the community.

The Network and Hierarchy of Centres

- 7.5 Nottingham City Centre remains the principal centre within Greater Nottingham, providing a wide range of retail, leisure and other main town centre uses serving a wide catchment area. The diverse range of shopping centres within Gedling Borough operate within this wider context, but it is recognised that they serve important roles in meeting the various needs of its many neighbourhoods. The current network and hierarchy of centres is set out in Policy LPD 49 of the Local Planning Document, as follows:-

Town centre	Arnold
District centres	It is noted that Hucknall in Ashfield District is a major district centre which draws Gedling Borough residents from the adjoining local area.
Local centres	Burton Joyce Calverton Carlton Hill Carlton Square Gedling Colliery site Gedling Village Mapperley Plains Netherfield Ravenshead



Civic Centre, Amot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 8LU

Town and Local Centres

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0 1 2 4 Kilometres



- 7.6 The existence of the network and hierarchy is intended to help guide new development to appropriately sized centres and ensure that future growth is adequately balanced across the area. In order to create sustainable places, new retail development of an appropriate scale, as identified through masterplans, may be required to support proposed areas of growth. In most instances, these are likely to be local centres.
- 7.7 The Greater Nottingham Centres Study undertaken by Nexus and published in June 2024 reviews the above hierarchy, includes policy recommendations to support the long term vitality and viability of centres and recommends changes to the boundaries of individual centres. The summary of changes is provided in table 8.4 of the Nexus study⁴ and shown on the maps provided in Appendix B. The hierarchy includes the proposed local centre at the Gedling Colliery (Chase Farm) site but omits local centres at other development sites, namely the existing centre at Teal Close and the proposed centre at Top Wighay Farm site. The extent of the local centres is based on the planning permissions granted.
- 7.8 There is no longer a general requirement to define primary shopping frontages, reflecting the general need to be flexible in planning for the future of town centres due to the rapid changes taking place in the retail sector. The Greater Nottingham Centres Study concludes that would serve no useful purpose to do so.

Question TC 1 – Should the hierarchy of centres, as recommended by the Greater Nottingham Centres Study and set out in the above table, be amended to include local centres at the Teal Close and Top Wighay Farm sites?

Question TC 2 – Do you agree with the boundaries of centres as shown on the maps provided in Appendix B.

- 7.9 The Greater Nottingham Centres Study includes a health check of centres. The Study concludes that Arnold is performing well in meeting the day-to-day needs of local residents and contains a good variety of services, serving both its daytime and evening economies. Its vacancy level is below the national average and there is a good sign of investment overall.
- 7.10 In recognition of opportunities to the north of the centre, the Council has launched the ‘Ambition Arnold’ project to develop a vision and plans for the centre in order to attract future investment and support the centre.

⁴ This link takes you to the ‘Evidence Base’ page. Please scroll down to view the Greater Nottingham Centres Study undertaken by Nexus. The Main Report is supported by eight appendices.

- 7.11 In order to preserve the vitality and viability of existing centres, paragraph 94 of the NPPF indicates that it is appropriate to identify thresholds for the scale of edge of centre and out of centre retail and leisure development, which should be the subject of an impact assessment. Policy 7 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 includes local impact threshold of 500 square metres for both retail and other main town centre uses in Arnold centre. The Greater Nottingham Centres Study recommends a lower threshold of 200 square metres for local centres, due to the greater potential for units within the same catchment to be impacted.

Question TC 3 – Do you support thresholds for impact assessments of 500 square metres (for Arnold) and 200 square metres (for local centres), being below the national threshold?

- 7.12 Changes to the Use Classes Order introduced in 2020 combined shops, financial and professional services and cafes/restaurants into a new 'E class'. Planning permission is not required for changes of use within this new Use Class, thereby limiting scope to control uses within shopping centres. Paragraph 90 NPPF states that planning policies should allow centres to diversify in a way that can respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries.
- 7.13 The 2024 NPPF includes a new paragraph 97 which states that local planning authorities should refuse applications for hot food takeaways and fast food outlets: (a) within walking distance of schools and other places where children and young people congregate, unless the location is within a designated town centre; or (b) in locations where there is evidence that a concentration of such uses is having an adverse impact on local health, pollution or anti-social behaviour.

Question TC 4 – Is it necessary to include a policy to resist applications for hot food takeaways and fast-food outlets in specified locations or is this now covered by paragraph 97 of the NPPF? Are there locations where evidence supports that a concentration of such uses is having an adverse impact?

Question TC 5 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 8 – Housing Mix

Introduction

- 8.1 This chapter considers the most appropriate policy approach for housing mix for homes over the plan period including the approach to affordable housing provision.

Background

- 8.2 Paragraph 63 of the NPPF states that within the context of establishing housing need “the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies”. The NPPF provides a non-exhaustive list of groups that should be provided for in planning policies as “those who require affordable housing (including Social Rent); families with children; looked after children, older people (including those who require retirement housing, housing with care and care homes); students; people with disabilities; service families; travellers; people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes”.

Housing Mix, Size and Choice

- 8.3 Policy 8 in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 covers housing size, mix and choice. The approach supports a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes in order to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. It requires adequate internal living space in accordance with Nationally Described Space Standards, including consideration of the needs and demands of the elderly and people with disabilities as part of overall housing mix. In addition, compliance with M4(2) of the Building Regulations regarding accessible and adaptable dwellings is required.

Question MIX 1 – do you agree that the approach to providing a mix of housing tenures with adequate internal living space should be carried forward?

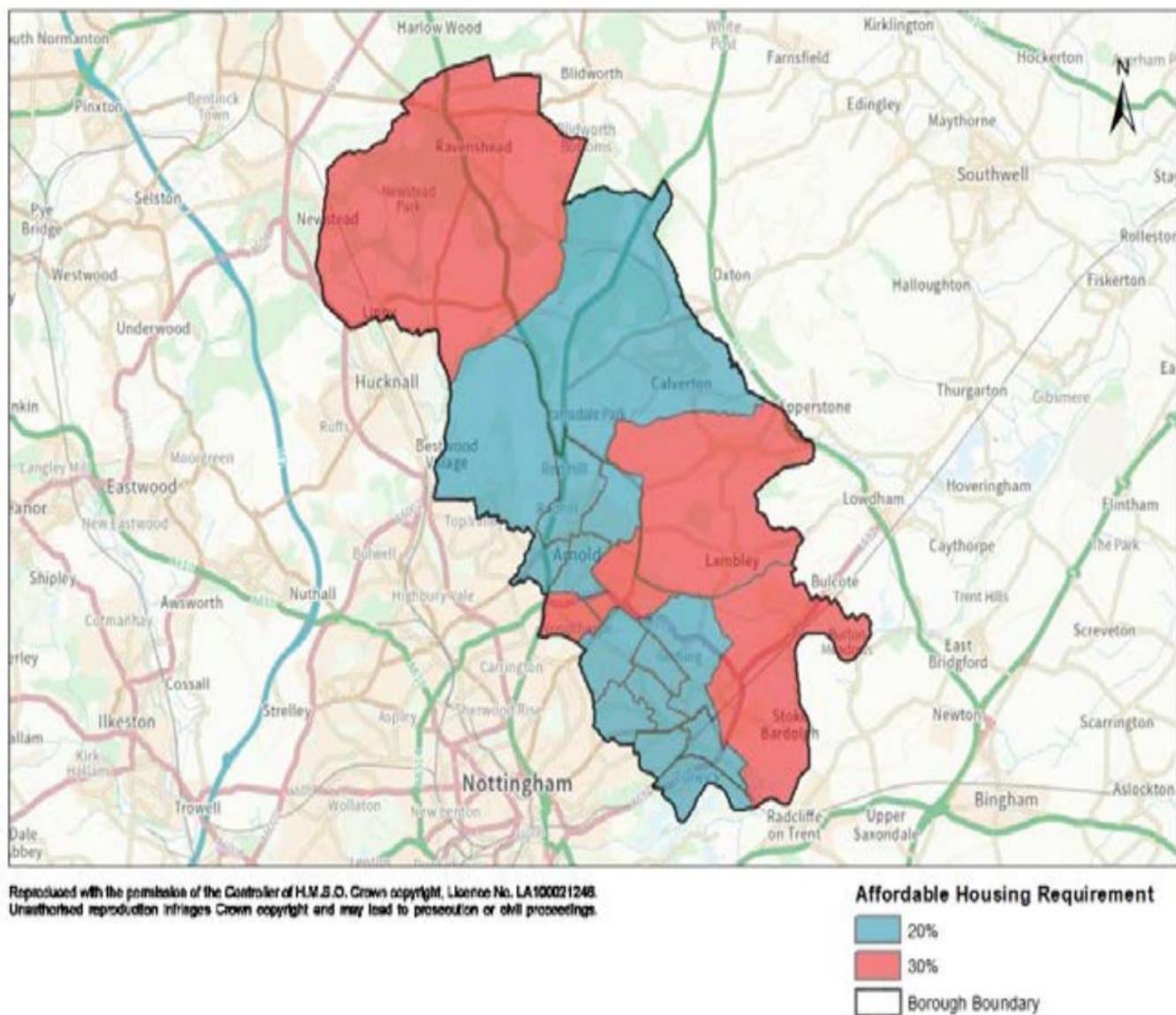
Affordable Housing

- 8.4 Paragraph 71 of the NPPF states “Mixed tenure sites can provide a range of benefits, including creating diverse communities and supporting timely build out rates, and local planning authorities should support their development through their policies and decisions (although this should not preclude schemes that are mainly, or entirely, for Social Rent or other affordable housing tenures from being supported). Mixed tenure sites can include a mixture of ownership and rental tenures, including Social Rent, other rented affordable housing and build to rent, as well as housing designed for specific

groups such as older people's housing and student accommodation, and plots sold for custom or self-build".

- 8.5 The current approach to affordable housing is set out in the Local Planning Document which requires 10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing on sites of 15 dwellings or more depending on which sub-market the site is located in. The approach to affordable housing in the Publication Draft GNPS 2024 requires provision on sites of 10 dwellings or more or 0.5 hectares or hectares or more. The proportions of affordable housing sought is 20% or 30% depending on location as shown below and evidenced by the [Housing Needs Assessment](#) undertaken by Icen.

Affordable Housing Zones within Gedling Borough



Question MIX 2 – Do you agree that the affordable housing should be required on sites of 10 dwellings or more or 0.5 hectares or more and that the proportion of affordable housing required should be 20/30% depending on location, as shown above?

Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 8.6 The Government's Planning Policy for Traveller Sites requires accommodation needs to be established using a robust evidence base to inform plan preparation. The Government revised its definition of gypsies and travellers in December 2023 to define travellers as all those of travelling background not just those who are currently travelling. Government policy to gypsy and traveller provision in the Green Belt has also been amended through the 2024 NPPF. Paragraph 61 of the NPPF states that it is important that a sufficient amount of land can come forward where it is needed and that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements, including travellers, are addressed. Paragraph 155 now states that provision in the Green Belt would not be regarded as inappropriate if certain criteria are met.
- 8.7 The Greater Nottingham and Ashfield District Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, 2021 (GTAA) sets out permanent pitch requirements for each local authority within Greater Nottingham between 2020 and 2038, concluding that for Gedling one gypsy and traveller pitch and eight travelling showpeople plots were required.

Question MIX 3 – Do you agree that the pitch and plot requirements for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople as set out in the 2021 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (and covers the period to 2038) should be scaled up, to reflect the proposed plan period to March 2043?

- 8.8 Policy LPD 38 of the Local Planning Document stated that a suitable site would be identified within the existing built-up area to accommodate the identified need for Gypsy and Traveller provision. Policy 9 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 requires sufficient sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople to be identified in line with evidence. Any provision should be made within existing settlements or as part of future allocations and provision elsewhere should satisfy a number of criteria including amenity, infrastructure and access. It is proposed that the Gedling Local Development Plan will carry forward this policy approach.

Question MIX 4 – Do you agree that provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople should be made within existing settlements or as part of future allocations, and that a criteria based approach should be taken to provision elsewhere?

Build to Rent

- 8.9 Planning Policy Guidance states that local authorities should specify the circumstances and locations where Build to Rent schemes would be encouraged. Policy 8 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 supports Build to Rent schemes in appropriate locations close to the main urban area, town centres or public transport corridors and interchanges. Town centre regeneration areas or strategic allocations may also be considered appropriate locations.

Question MIX 5 – Do you agree that Build to Rent schemes should be directed to those locations set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024? What other policy detail should be included in the Gedling Local Development Plan?

Specialist Development

- 8.10 Paragraph 61 of the NPPF emphasises the need to meet an area's identified housing need, with an appropriate mix of housing types for the local community. Paragraph 63 refers to the need of different groups in the community, including those with specific housing requirements, such as looked after children, older people, students and people with disabilities.
- 8.11 LPD Policy 39 covers specialist accommodation and sets out when planning permission for development that falls within Use Class C2 will be granted. Use Class C2 includes residential institutions where care and accommodation are provided. The policy requires the site to be located in a sustainable and accessible area and seeks to avoid an overconcentration of similar uses and part c relates to amenity.
- 8.12 Policy 8 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 supports the provision of a mix of housing, to consider the needs and demands of the elderly and people with disabilities.

Question MIX 6 – Do you agree that specialist accommodation should be supported where it is located in a sustainable location, where it would not result in an over concentration of similar uses and where a satisfactory residential environment can be achieved.

Housing Development on Unallocated Sites

- 8.13 NPPF Paragraph 73 promotes the development of a good mix of sites, including small and medium sites. Local Planning Document Policy LPD 40 sets out the existing approach to new housing development on non-Green

Belt sites that have not been specifically allocated for housing development. New homes will be supported subject to criteria relating to design, amenity and parking provision. Conversions and changes of use to residential will be supported provided all homes are self-contained (with independent access arrangements) and subject to criteria relating to amenity and parking.

Question MIX 7 – Do you agree that new housing development on unallocated sites should continue to be supported subject to criteria relating to design, amenity and parking and that all new homes are self-contained?

Extensions to Dwellings Not in the Green Belt

8.14 Policy LPD 43 sets out existing policy on extensions to dwellings not in the Green Belt, listing out the specific locations within the Borough to which it applies:–

- within the main built up area of Nottingham;
- within the key settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead; and
- within the parts of other villages of Burton Joyce, Lambley, Newstead and Woodborough that are outside of the Green Belt

8.15 Planning permission will be granted subject to criteria relating to design, the conservation of any historical significance and the impact on amenity of nearby occupiers.

Question MIX 8 – Do you agree that extensions to dwellings not in the Green Belt should continue to be supported, subject to criteria relating to design, the conservation of historic significance and amenity?

Live Work Units

8.16 Policy LPD 41 supports live work units subject to criteria relating to location, design, amenity and highway safety. It is noted that many more people now work from home as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic and this policy relates to small scale employment uses as well as office space.

Question MIX 9 – Do you agree that live work units should continue to be supported subject to criteria relating to location, design, amenity and highway safety?

Self and Custom Build Homes

8.17 Policy LPD 42 sets out existing policy for the provision of self-build and custom homes. The policy supports new self-build and custom build homes subject to criteria around location, design, amenity and parking. The policy also seeks an ‘appropriate percentage’ of plots to be delivered on large sites

for self-build and custom build, rather than stipulating an exact percentage over a certain threshold.

Question MIX 10 – Should policy specify the specific proportion of dwellings for self-build and custom build plots to be delivered on large sites?

Question MIX 11 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 9 - Design and Enhancing Local Identity

Introduction

- 9.1 This chapter considers how to achieve well designed places at appropriate densities across Gedling Borough. New housing development must be built to high design standards to enhance or create a distinctive sense of place and significantly contribute to providing sustainable development.
- 9.2 New development must be designed to accommodate the diverse and changing needs of the population by ensuring a sufficient mix of housing with accessible services and open spaces that serve both current and future generations.

Background

- 9.3 Paragraph 131 of the NPPF states that the creation of high-quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. The paragraph also stresses that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested, is essential for achieving this.
- 9.4 Paragraph 132 of the NPPF states that plans should set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable.
- 9.5 Well-designed developments are crucial for achieving the sustainable neighbourhood concept. Gedling Borough Council supports the concept of compact and connected neighbourhoods where the general principle is that community facilities (such as school, healthcare and services, general day to day services such as shopping and banks, places of work, parks and green spaces) should be within a short walk or cycle ride in order to reduce private car dependence in favour of active travel modes.
- 9.6 Policy 10 of the Publication Draft GNSP (2024) emphasises the importance of good quality design and provides details on how development can create characterful, attractive, safe, inclusive, accessible and healthy environments operating within the parameters of design codes. New developments should aspire to the highest standards of design and materials and these issues should be integrated into the development process at an early stage, along with consideration of community safety, residential amenity and sustainable

access. The policy also supports active travel, promotes a suitable mix of uses and facilitates the incorporation of multi-functional Blue-Green Infrastructure.

Question DES 1 - Do you agree that the approach taken by Policy 10 of the Publication Draft GNSP (2024) and outlined above is appropriate or is more detail needed?

- 9.7 Maximising the density of new development and ensuring the efficient use of land can boost housing supply. However, this needs to be balanced against the requirement for new development to be of good design and that the density reflects the character of the surrounding area, as required by the Gedling Borough Design Code Framework adopted November 2024.
- 9.8 The existing approach to density is set out in Policy LPD 33 which recognises that a mix of densities is appropriate for Gedling Borough, ranging from high density development in the urban areas and former coal mining villages to low density villages where openness is a key characteristic. The policy, however, allows for higher densities provided this reflects local characteristics and does not harm local character.
- 9.9 It is considered that 30 dwellings per hectare represents a reasonable density for the majority of the Borough, especially within or adjacent to the urban areas. The villages and key settlements in Gedling Borough vary in character and two different minimum densities have been included in Policy LPD 33 to reflect this. A density of 25 dwellings per hectare is considered appropriate for the character of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Newstead. A density of 20 dwellings per hectare is considered appropriate for the character of Ravenshead, Burton Joyce, Lambley and Woodborough. The application of this density is considered sufficiently flexible to account for areas where it may not be appropriate.

Question DES 2 – Do you agree that a minimum density of 30 dph should continue to be required across the Borough, apart from Bestwood Village, Calverton and Newstead (where a minimum of 25 dph should apply) and Burton Joyce, Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough (where a minimum of 20 dph should apply)?

- 9.10 Paragraph 138 of the NPPF emphasises that local planning authorities should make appropriate use of tools and processes for assessing and improving the design of development, including local design codes (informed by the National Model Design Code).

- 9.11 In this context, the Council adopted the Gedling Borough Council Design Code Framework as a Supplementary Planning Document in 2024, which sets out clear requirements and guidance for the design of new residential development to ensure that it reflects the local context.
- 9.12 Gedling's urban areas are characterised by locally significant and distinctive features, such as historic street layouts, the use of local materials, villages exhibiting vernacular architecture and areas of historical significance. New design will be expected to relate positively to these local features of significance. Where the local environment exhibits limited noteworthy characteristics, development should aim to establish a new positive character and enhance the area's identity.
- 9.13 The Design Code Framework also recognises the varied topography within the Borough, which creates character and distinctive context. Development which responds positively to the topography of the site results in improved design and can minimise the need for engineering works and minimise impacts on accessibility.

Question DES 3 - The Gedling Borough Council Design Code Framework was adopted in November 2024 to guide and assess planning applications on design matters. The proposal is to incorporate the design code principles into local plan policy and retain the remainder of the Design Code Framework as informal guidance. Do you agree this is the right approach?

- 9.14 The Borough Council's Shopfront Supplementary Planning Document (2025) sets out guidance in relation to the design of shopfronts, including guidance on canopies, security shutters and advertisements.
- 9.15 The Council published Murals Guidance in May 2025 to support and guide the provision of murals.

Question DES 4 – The Shopfront Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in May 2025 to set out the Council's policy in relation to the design of shopfronts within the Borough. The proposal is to incorporate the design principles into local plan policy and retain the remainder of the Supplementary Planning Document as informal guidance. Do you agree this is the right approach?

- 9.16 Gedling Borough has distinctive and locally valued landscapes, as referenced in the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment, such as the 'Dumble Farmlands'. New development should protect, conserve or, where appropriate, enhance landscape character in line with the Landscape Character Assessment. The important ridge lines surrounding parts of the

main built-up area are particularly significant in helping to define the edge of Greater Nottingham. Development proposals need to be designed sensitively to ensure a positive response to the surrounding landscape.

Question DES 5 – Do you agree that the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment is the only realistic approach to identifying locally valued landscapes in the Borough? If you have any suggestions, please provide details below.

Question DES 6 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 10 - Historic Environment

Introduction

- 10.1 This chapter considers how the historic environment can be enhanced and seeks to address the conservation of heritage assets and their settings in line with their interest and significance. Heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites or landscapes of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, whether designated or not, that have a degree of 'significance'.

Background

- 10.2 Paragraph 203 of the NPPF notes that the contribution heritage assets make towards their environment should be identified, and states that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.
- 10.3 Paragraphs 212-215 of the NPPF set out how to assess impact on designated heritage assets and how to balance the harm and benefits of proposals. Paragraph 216 of the NPPF requires that the significance of 'non-designated heritage assets' be taken into account when making planning decisions. The preparation of local evidence and plans offers the scope to identify heritage assets of local value and also develop management plans to conserve and enhance assets. The production and maintenance of non-designated heritage assets will be considered as will the production of detailed master plans for specific areas.
- 10.4 Policy 11 of the Publication Draft GNSP (2024) supports proposals which conserve and/or enhance the historic environment and notes specific elements of the historic environment including archaeological remains; the industrial, commercial and agricultural heritage; the literary heritage; Registered Parks and Gardens and important historic landscape features such as Sherwood Forest and ancient or mature woodland; and caves beyond the City Centre including around Arnold.
- 10.5 The Publication Draft GNSP (2024) policy supports a variety of approaches to protect the historic environment including the preparation of Conservation Area appraisals and management plans; consideration of the use of Article 4 directions; identifying ways to positively manage historic assets; enhancing the public realm and the setting of heritage assets; mitigating and recording archaeological impacts; recording heritage assets where there is a loss; and developing local evidence.
- 10.6 Designated heritage assets within Gedling Borough include Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Monuments.

10.7 There are seven Conservation Areas in the Borough, including a new Conservation Area in Gedling Village designated in June 2025. Conservation Area Appraisals and associated management plans offer an opportunity to identify ways in which significance can be reinforced and strengthened such as by the removal of elements within the built environment which have a negative impact on surrounding heritage assets.

- Bestwood Conservation Area
- Calverton Conservation Area
- Gedling Conservation Area
- Lambley Conservation Area
- Linby Conservation Area
- Papplewick Conservation Area
- Woodborough Conservation Area

10.8 Non-designated heritage assets are heritage assets which do not meet the criteria to be formally protected but are important in a local context. The Council adopted 'Non-Designated Heritage Assets: Selection Criteria' in January 2019 in order to identify locally important heritage assets. The local heritage list is regularly reviewed by the Council and the significance of these assets will be considered in detail and taken into account when a planning application is submitted.

10.9 By carefully managing any changes to heritage assets, modifications can be made to the asset while preserving its unique character and historic value which can also deliver viable uses consistent with conservation objectives. This could include bringing a historic building back into use, assisting regeneration and preserving or enhancing the character of the area in which the building sits. There should be a sufficiently realistic and imaginative approach to the maintenance of historic assets and their change of use.

Question HIS 1 - Do you agree that the approach taken by Policy 11 of the Publication Draft GNSP (2024) and outlined above is appropriate or is more detail needed?

Question HIS 2 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 11 - Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles

Introduction

- 11.1 This chapter seeks to address local services and considers how to achieve accessible and high-quality local services that support healthy and sustainable lifestyles for residents.
- 11.2 Community facilities are to serve the entire community and they need to be accessible, hence the need for them to be located near to public transport and also be accessible by walking and cycling.

Background

- 11.3 Paragraph 98 of the NPPF emphasises that planning policies and decisions should plan positively for the provision and use of community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.
- 11.4 Strategic policies outlined in Policy 12 of the Aligned Core Strategies (2014) sets out the Council's approach to developing, maintaining and protecting community facilities. The existing policy establishes that community facilities will be supported, especially in Sustainable Urban Extensions or renewal areas. Contributions are sought to support either the provision of new community facilities or the enhancement of existing facilities. Community facilities should be located in centres or accessible locations with sustainable transport options, ideally co-locating with other community facilities.
- 11.5 For the purposes of this policy, community facilities include:- schools; nurseries; post offices; local shops in rural areas; public houses; places of worship or religious instruction; church halls; health centres; GP practices; pharmacies; dentists; community centres or halls; libraries; leisure centres and emergency services. The list of defined facilities is however not exhaustive as other community facilities may provide a community benefit.
- 11.6 The Local Planning Document (2018) provides further details in relation to the protection of community facilities. Policy LPD 56 resists the loss of community facilities unless a suitable alternative is available or provided on site or in an appropriate location. If the existing community use is no longer viable, feasible or practicable, preference will be given to the change of use or redevelopment for alternative community uses.
- 11.7 Policy 12 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 recognises the vital role that community facilities play in creating thriving neighbourhoods and promoting

well-being and sets out how community facilities can be supported and protected.

- 11.8 Encouraging access by more sustainable means can also have health benefits. For community facilities that are intended to serve a wide catchment area the most appropriate location would be in the town or local centre as these are the places that are accessible to the widest number of people and present the opportunity for linked trips. However, this may not always be possible, especially in the rural areas, and the specific circumstances of, and need for, facilities should be taken into account. This will include considering the need for services and facilities to serve specific sections of the population where there is a demand for these services.

Question SERV 1 – Are there any issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 12 - Culture, Tourism and Sport

Introduction

- 12.1 This chapter seeks to address culture, tourism and sport facilities which play a crucial role in achieving a vibrant and thriving community. Access to cultural experiences, diverse tourism opportunities and high-quality sporting facilities are essential for the wellbeing of people and the economic prosperity of the Borough.
- 12.2 Paragraph 96 of the NPPF emphasises that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which support healthy lives through the provision of sports facilities and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.
- 12.3 Strategic policies outlined in Policy 13 of the Aligned Core Strategies (2014) sets out the Councils' approach to supporting and enhancing culture, tourism, and sport within Greater Nottingham. The existing policy directs major cultural and tourism facilities to Nottingham City Centre, and those of more local importance to town or district centres. The policy also supports major sporting facilities which complement the existing facilities, especially those to the south-east of the main built-up area.
- 12.4 The Local Planning Document (2018) recognises the contributions culture, tourism, and sport make to the quality of life and our sense of place, and sets out criteria for the provision of tourist accommodation and equestrian development which must accord with Green Belt policy, not adversely affect the character and appearance of the surrounding area or have an impact on Local Wildlife Sites, highway safety and the amenity of nearby properties.
- 12.5 It is proposed to continue the existing approach, as it relates to culture, tourism and sport of local importance and require all new provision to be accessible by non-car modes of transport to promote sustainable development.
- 12.6 Some culture, tourism and sporting facilities are not appropriate in town centre locations due to their nature, such as noisy sports or proposals that require extensive areas of land. These should be located in areas that are or can be made accessible by a variety of transport modes, particularly active modes such as cycling and walking.
- 12.7 The policy aims to protect existing cultural, tourism, and sporting facilities unless the benefits of redevelopment clearly outweigh the need to retain them.

12.8 Sport England's Active Design Guidance and the 'ten principles' can be used to ensure the design and layout of development encourages and promotes participation in sport and physical activity.

Question CULT 1 - Are there any issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 13 - Transport

- 13.1 A sustainable good quality transport system is essential to support the area's economic and social wellbeing and to reduce traffic congestion, which is costly, inefficient and destructive to the environment. An emphasis on public transport, and on promoting walking and cycling for short journeys, will therefore be the most sustainable way to plan for travel needs, supported by pro-active, areawide Travel Demand Management. This approach is consistent with national and local transport policies promoted through the Local Transport Plans, and the East Midlands Combined County Authority's (EMCCA) area wide draft Local Transport Plan (which will replace the existing Local Transport Plans).

General Transport Policy

- 13.2 The NPPF places emphasis on a vision led approach to deliver transport solutions that support well-designed sustainable and popular places. In effect it signals a shift away from a "predict and provide" approach where, for example, additional road capacity is provided to mitigate transport impacts, towards sustainable transport choices and modal shift. The Publication Draft GNSP 2024 is consistent with the new NPPF as the approach set out in Policy 14 (Managing Travel Demand) is firstly, travel reduction by locating development in accessible locations in line with the development strategy and vision; followed by modal shift to more sustainable modes of travel; and finally to manage and mitigate impacts with priority given to sustainable transport solutions for example, walking, cycling and public transport before increasing road capacity.
- 13.3 The proposals for development through the Gedling Local Development Plan will give rise to transport impacts and transport modelling will be undertaken to understand these impacts. In order to mitigate highway congestion impacts, a range of mitigation measures, such as bus lanes, will be modelled to determine the degree of mitigation achievable. These measures will follow the hierarchy set out in Publication Draft GNSP 2024 Policy 14 (as outlined in paragraph 13.2 above) in order to ensure measures are as sustainable as possible, and where relevant, are included in part 3 and 4 of Policy 15 (Transport Infrastructure Priorities) for the GNSP Plan Area. Transport modelling undertaken to support the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan supports the following schemes for Gedling Borough which may be implemented in the Plan period:
- NET extension Gedling;
 - NET extension Hucknall to Top Wighay Farm;

- Bus priority A60 Leapool to Sherwood expressway (including new Park and Ride at Leapool); and
- Bus priority NCT service 50 to Teal Close.

13.4 Policies 14 and 15 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 set out the general transport policy and it is considered that this approach should be carried forward to the Gedling Local Development Plan with no additional policy needed at the local level.

Question TRA 1 – Do you agree that carrying forward the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 approach of setting out a hierarchical approach to the mitigation of transport impacts provides sufficient policy guidance for transport matters?

Cycling

13.5 Cycling is one of the key components of a sustainable transport system and increased cycling has benefits for traffic congestion, health and tackling climate change. The NPPF requires that priority is given to cycle movements and developments are designed to minimise conflict between cyclists, pedestrians and vehicle traffic. Policy 14 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 supports this approach and requires incentives to use cycling for appropriate journeys, improvements to cycling facilities and to prioritise cycling as one of the more sustainable travel modes in the existing highway network. The Local Planning Document protects the following cycling / recreational routes:-

- The Gedling Colliery rail line;
- Calverton Colliery rail line; and
- National Cycle Route 6.

13.6 The Gedling Colliery and Calverton rail lines are also protected for potential transport corridors which is considered further below. The Calverton rail line is used as a recreational route and feasibility work is ongoing to consider a recreational route along the former Gedling Colliery rail line. The policy also seeks to protect the continuity of existing cycle and recreational routes and existing public rights of way from development which would otherwise prevent their continued use. Policy 14 also seeks contributions from developers for new cycle routes and facilities either on or off site.

Question TRA 2 – Are there other potential cycle / recreational routes that should be identified and protected?

Transport Routes

- 13.7 A number of routes are safeguarded in the Local Planning Document for use as part of possible future transport schemes. These include former rail lines which are no longer in use but which could be brought back into active use.
- 13.8 Safeguarded routes set out in the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan within Gedling Borough include:
- The former Gedling Colliery rail line to the Nottingham Grantham rail line (“South Notts Rail Network”)
 - The Minerals Railway “Robin Hood Line” (near Bestwood Village) to Calverton (Calverton Colliery rail line)
- 13.9 Further investigations are being undertaken about the feasibility of heavy rail or light rail utilising the former Gedling Colliery mineral route. The East Midlands Combined County Authority is preparing a new Local Transport Plan, supported by a comprehensive transport investment programme, to deliver transport priorities and active travel including within the plan area and this new strategy will need to be taken into account when available.

Question TRA 3 – Are there any other routes that we should identify and protect for possible future transport routes?

Car Parking

- 13.10 Gedling Borough Council adopted revised Parking Provision for Residential and Non-Residential Developments as a Supplementary Planning Document in February 2022, which sets out parking provision for new residential development based on the number and size of houses delivered. This Supplementary Planning Document is considered consistent with the revised NPPF and up to date. Requirements for residential parking provision are provided for houses, with separate requirements for urban and rural areas. Parking requirements are also provided for flats, apartments or maisonettes. For non-residential parking provision, reference is made to the Nottinghamshire County Council Highway Design Guide 2021.

Question TRA 4 – Should we continue to use the Supplementary Planning Document or incorporate the policy into the Local Plan? If so, do you agree with the proposal to include only the requirements for residential parking standards in the Local Plan with the remaining content of the SPD to be used as informal guidance?

Highway Safety

13.11 The NPPF advises that in assessing sites for allocation local planning authorities should ensure that safe and suitable access can be achieved for all users. Planning decisions should also create places that are safe, secure and attractive which minimise the scope for conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles. The Local Planning Document includes Policy LPD 61 – Highway Safety which seeks to prevent development from having a detrimental effect on highway safety, patterns of movement and the access needs of all people. Gedling Borough Council intends to continue with this approach.

Question TRA 5 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

Chapter 14 – Blue-Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space

Introduction

- 14.1 This chapter seeks to address Blue-Green Infrastructure. Blue infrastructure includes lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, canals and marshland. Green Infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, trees (including street trees), hedges, allotments, and private gardens.

Background

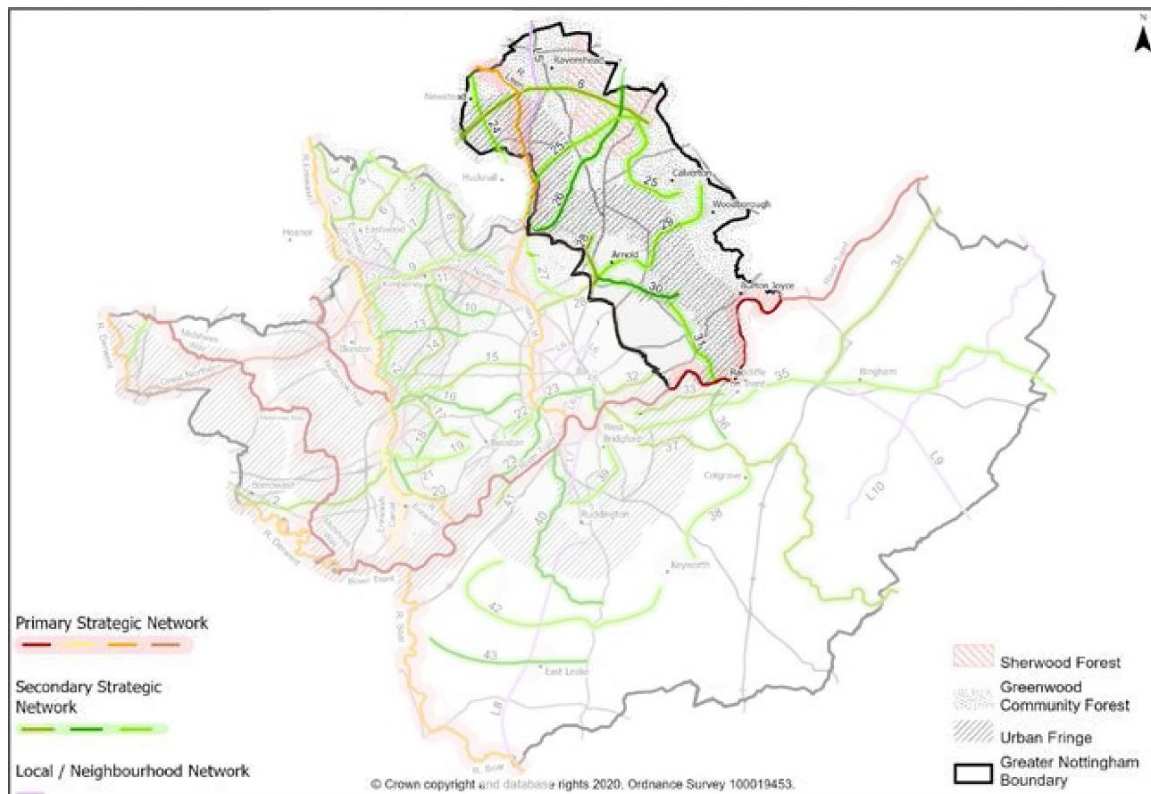
- 14.2 The NPPF, Gedling Borough Council's Green Space Strategy (2021-26), Aligned Core Strategy (notably Policy ACS 16) and Local Planning Document (notably Policy LPD 18 and LPD 22) identify a number of tests against which proposals affecting green infrastructure will be assessed.
- 14.3 The NPPF includes new 'Golden Rules' for land released from Green Belt through plan making or individual planning decisions, which include the provision of good quality new, or improvements to existing, green spaces that are accessible to the public and within walking distance.
- 14.4 Blue-Green Infrastructure contributes to a strong and competitive economy by helping to create high quality environments which are attractive to business and investors; achieving well designed places; promoting healthy and safe communities; mitigating climate change through carbon storage, cooling and shading, and natural flood risk mitigation; and conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment.

Blue and Green Infrastructure Network

- 14.5 The approach taken to Blue-Green Infrastructure should take into account both strategic and local strategies. The Publication Draft GNSP (2024) policy refers to a strategic approach taken at a landscape scale through the establishment of a connected network of Blue-Green Infrastructure and assets. This will be further identified by the incorporation of local green spaces within local strategies. The strategic approach requires identifying deficiencies in provision, prioritising protection, enhancement and connectivity of Blue-Green Infrastructure within urban areas and the countryside and improving the wider network through better linkages.
- 14.6 Policy 16 of the Publication Draft GNSP (2024) emphasises a landscape-scale approach strengthening the conservation and enhancement requirements. The policy has explicit references to active travel, Biodiversity Net Gain, flood resilience and urban cooling, and introduces a stronger protection and stricter mitigation hierarchy, requiring avoidance first (i.e. alternative sites or designs), on-site mitigation (where practical) and compensation measures (as a last resort). The policy places a greater emphasis on connectivity (i.e. focus on linking urban areas, the countryside, and existing networks) and aims to integrate climate and biodiversity goals.

Question BGI 1 - Do you agree with a landscape scale approach incorporating a connected network, a stricter mitigation hierarchy and strengthened conservation and enhancement requirements, or do you think further local criteria are needed?

- 14.7 Natural England defines green infrastructure as a strategically planned and delivered network of high-quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multi-functional resource capable of delivering biodiversity net gain and a wide range of ecosystem services and quality of life benefits for local communities. There is a clear relationship between Blue-Green Infrastructure and the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and the ecological network. It is important to understand which Blue-Green Infrastructure areas and associated assets such as corridors, nature conservation areas and open spaces should be identified as being of strategic importance, and how proposed development can enhance and protect them and the wider ecological network.
- 14.8 The strategic approach is based on a framework of Green Infrastructure networks shown on the Blue-Green Infrastructure diagram below. These have been identified within the Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy (January 2022) and comprise a network of strategic waterways, open spaces and accessible natural greenspaces.
- 14.9 Strategic Blue-Green Infrastructure comprises primary strategic network (regional or sub-regional assets and networks) and secondary strategic network (assets and networks that are of Greater Nottingham importance). Critically strategic networks act as the foundations of the wider web of local Blue-Green Infrastructure (local / neighbourhood network), providing the framework for and linkages to local green infrastructure assets and networks identified by the local authority or communities.



Question BGI 2 - How can new development enhance and protect Blue-Green Infrastructure areas and associated assets and the wider ecological network?

Open Space

14.10 The NPPF highlights that access to high quality open spaces can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Existing open space should not be built on unless the space is no longer needed, an equivalent facility is provided elsewhere, or it will be redeveloped into another form of open space. It is proposed to identify and protect the following types of open space:-

- Parks and gardens, including country parks;
- Natural and semi-natural green space;
- Amenity green space;
- Outdoor sport facilities, including school playing fields and playgrounds;
- Allotments and community gardens;
- Cemeteries and churchyards;
- Green corridors, landscaped areas; and
- Public squares.

Question BGI 3 - Please identify if there are any other types of open space that should be protected.

- 14.11 Local Planning Document Policy LPD 21 relates to proposals for residential development above the threshold of 0.4 ha and requires provision of a minimum of 10% open space. Open space should generally be provided on-site as this leads to larger, higher-quality open spaces. For small sites, off-site provision is preferable to avoid numerous small areas of open space which are less effective at meeting the needs of residents. It is intended that a more detailed approach be set out in the Gedling Local Development Plan to provide clarity regarding off-site provision and the approach to financial contributions including for ongoing maintenance.
- 14.12 The Blue-Green Infrastructure network and assets make a significant contribution to landscape character, most notably the River Trent Valley and Sherwood Forest. Landscape character assessments will inform the preparation of the Gedling Local Development Plan by providing details on how the different landscape types across the Borough can be protected, conserved or enhanced. Criteria to assess the impact of development proposals on the landscape will be included in supporting development plan documents. Criteria may include water courses, woodlands, ancient woodlands and hedgerows, the pattern and style of development, historic character and features, landform and views, land uses and habitats. Areas of locally valued landscapes which require additional protection will be identified in the emerging plan.
- 14.13 To achieve the strategic objectives of this policy, development proposals should demonstrate how, in addition to the Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy, they have had regard to other relevant local Blue-Green Infrastructure strategies and any relevant national evidence such as Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework. The Nottinghamshire's Local Nature Recovery Strategy will also provide a co-ordinated plan for nature including Blue-Green Infrastructure.

Local Green Space

- 14.14 The NPPF allows for the identification of 'Local Green Space' by local communities. Local Green Spaces are areas which are of particular importance to a local community and must:-
- Be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development, compliment investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services;
 - Only be designated when a plan is being prepared or reviewed;
 - Be capable of enduring beyond the plan period;
 - Be reasonably close to the community;
 - Be demonstrably special to a local community and hold a particular local significance; and
 - Be local in character and not an extensive tract of land.
- 14.15 Paragraph 108 of the NPPF notes that policies and decisions for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with national

policy for Green Belts set out in chapter 13 of the Framework, excluding provisions relating to grey belt and Previously Developed Land.

14.16 Within Gedling Borough, the Local Green Spaces listed below and shown in Appendix C are currently designated in the Local Planning Document and/or Neighbourhood Plans. The Gedling Local Development Plan provides an opportunity to list existing Local Green Spaces in one place and to show them on the updated policies map.

- Riverside land, Burton Joyce;
- Millennium Memorial site, Burton Joyce;
- The Grove, Burton Joyce;
- William Lee Memorial Park and Adjacent Land, Calverton;
- Ramsdale Avenue Park, Calverton;
- Land South of Collyer Road, Calverton;
- Mansfield Lane Cemetery, Calverton;
- The Pingle, Lambley;
- Village Green (area in front of Stone Cottages), Linby;
- Green space surrounding the Bottom Cross, Linby;
- Green space surrounding the Top Cross, Linby;
- Linby Docks, Linby;
- School Plantation, Linby;
- Linby Meadow, Linby;
- Grassed Area on the south side of Linby Lane, Linby;
- Playing Field behind the Horse and Groom, Linby;
- Football Field – Linby Football Club, Linby;
- Paddock, Linby;
- Blackpad, Linby;
- Area next to Waterloo Road and the football field. Houses the old Colliery Wheel, Linby;
- Newstead Wildlife Meadow, Newstead;
- Queen Elizabeth Playing Field, Papplewick;
- Moor Pond Woods and Dam Banks, Papplewick;
- Papplewick Dam Wood, Papplewick;
- St James' Churchyard and Driveway, Papplewick;
- Papplewick & Linby Cricket Ground, Papplewick;
- Land to the Rear of the Griffin's Head Public House, Papplewick;
- Taylors Croft, Woodborough;
- Governors Field, Woodborough;

Question BGI 4 - Please use this space to identify any opportunities for the designation of any additional Local Green Spaces in addition to those areas identified above.

Sherwood Forest Regional Park and the Greenwood Community Forest

14.17 Community Forests aim to create large areas of multi-purpose woodland, heath and open land in urban-fringe areas. The Greenwood Community

Forest covers 161 square miles of Nottinghamshire, from Mansfield in the north to Nottingham in the south and from Eastwood in the west to Farnsfield in the east. It joins historic Sherwood Forest in the north-east and curves round to Attenborough in the south-west. Policy 16 of the Aligned Core Strategy (2014) and the Publication Draft GNSP (2024) identify the Greenwood Community Forest as a part of the Primary Strategic Network of Green Infrastructure. Policy LPD 23 of the Local Planning Document (2018) requires that the Borough Council negotiates with developers to support the aims and objectives of the Greenwood Community Forest and the Sherwood Forest Regional Park. The Policy identifies a number of criteria:- to ensure provision is accessible to people of all abilities; a higher proportion of tree and woodland planting; and appropriate management and enhancement of any existing woodlands.

Question BGI 5 - Should we continue with this criteria-based approach or adopt a vision-based approach that sets out broader objectives that allows greater flexibility in how new development can contribute to the Regional Park and Community Forest?

Sites of International, National and Local Importance for Nature Conservation

14.18 National planning policy requires that the natural environment is enhanced by minimising impacts on biodiversity and contributing to halting the decline in biodiversity by establishing ecological networks. Criteria based policies should be established to assess development against and distinctions should be made between sites of international, national and local value.

- International Sites: There is currently no designated site of international importance in Gedling Borough.
- Possible Potential Special Protection Area (ppSPA): An area to the north of the Borough has been identified as the 'Sherwood Forest possible potential Special Protection Area (ppSPA)' which has not been formally designated and is awaiting a decision by the Government. This is to protect the habitats of woodlarks and nightjars. Natural England advise that a precautionary approach be taken, and any development plans need to consider the impact on the Special Protection Area as if it was to come into force.
- National Sites (aka Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)): There is one SSSI in Gedling Borough at Linby Quarries. This has been identified on the Local Planning Document Policies Map (2018), but as there is separate legislation in place to protect this type of designation there is no need for additional policy.

Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees

14.19 The NPPF includes a presumption against the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees, unless wholly exceptional reasons exist. The Local Planning Document Policies Map (2018) identifies a number of ancient woodlands in Gedling Borough. To date, no veteran trees have been identified, however Policy LPD

18 provides protection for all areas of ancient woodland even where these are not identified on the Policies Map.

- 14.20 Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites are sites of local value identified by the Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre in accordance with minimum criteria (see the Local Wildlife Site Handbook [here](#)). A map showing the current designated sites can be found here [Nottinghamshire Insight Mapping](#).
- 14.21 For development proposals affecting locally designated sites, Policy LPD 18 requires application of the mitigation hierarchy: first, avoid harm; if avoidance is not feasible, mitigate harm; and as a last resort, compensate for any harm. Planning permission will not be granted unless the justification for the development clearly outweighs the biodiversity value of the site.

Question BGI 6 - Should we continue with the current sequential approach which requires a step-by-step process (avoid, mitigate, compensate) set out by Policy LPD 18 of the Local Planning Document (2018) or adopt a different approach such as a balancing policy that integrates harm avoidance with proactive environmental enhancements, or innovative solutions (i.e. habitat banking)? (please specify)

Question BGI 7 – Are there any other issues or options that should be considered for this chapter?

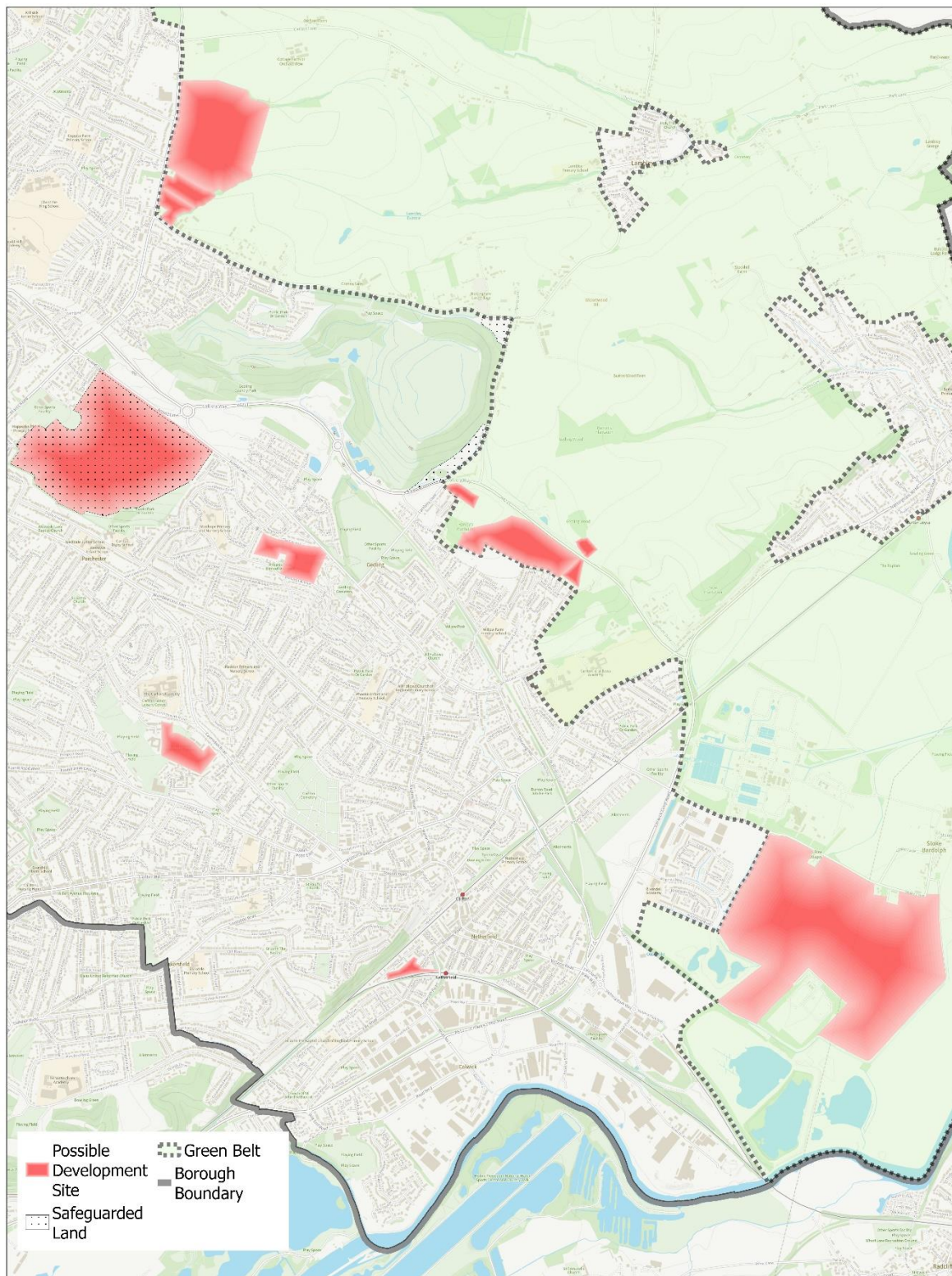
Gedling Local Development Plan

Draft Issues and Options Document

Appendix A

July 2025

Serving people, Improving lives



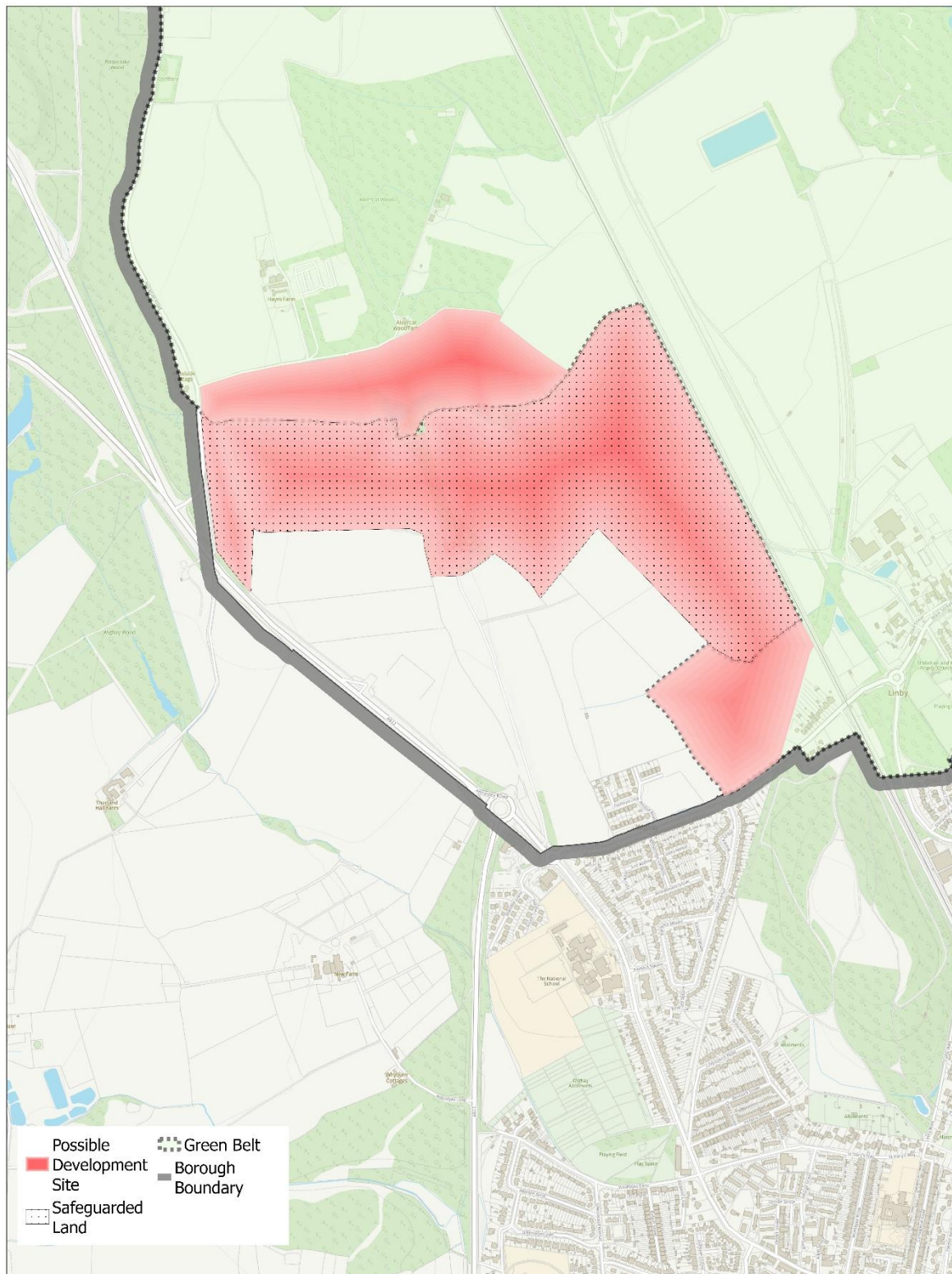
Gedling
 Borough Council
 Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold,
 Nottinghamshire, NG5 6LU

Possible Development Sites Plan A2 - Carlton

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0 0.25 0.75 1.5 Kilometres





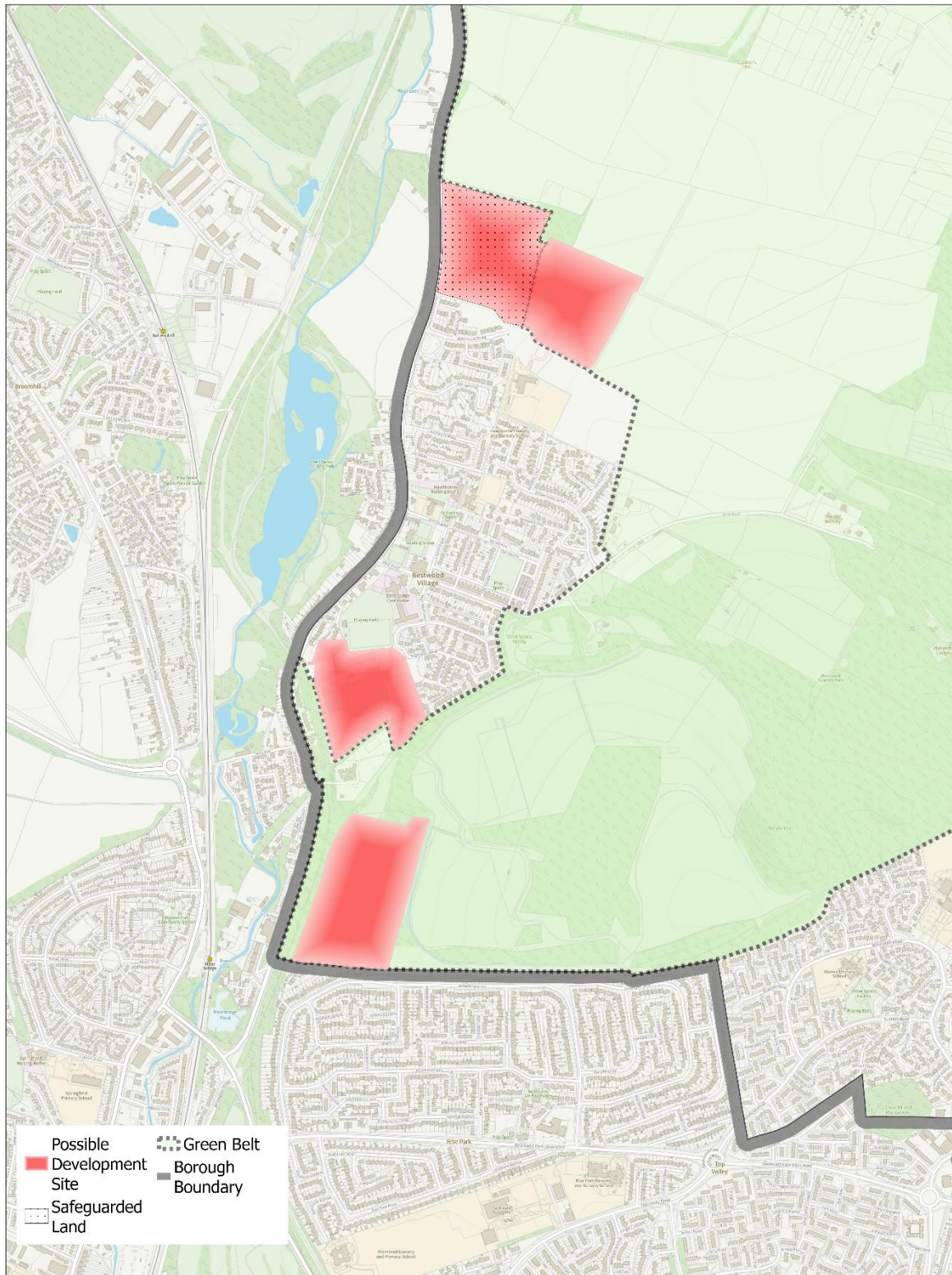
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 Nottinghamshire, NG5 8LU

Possible Development Sites Plan A3 - Hucknall

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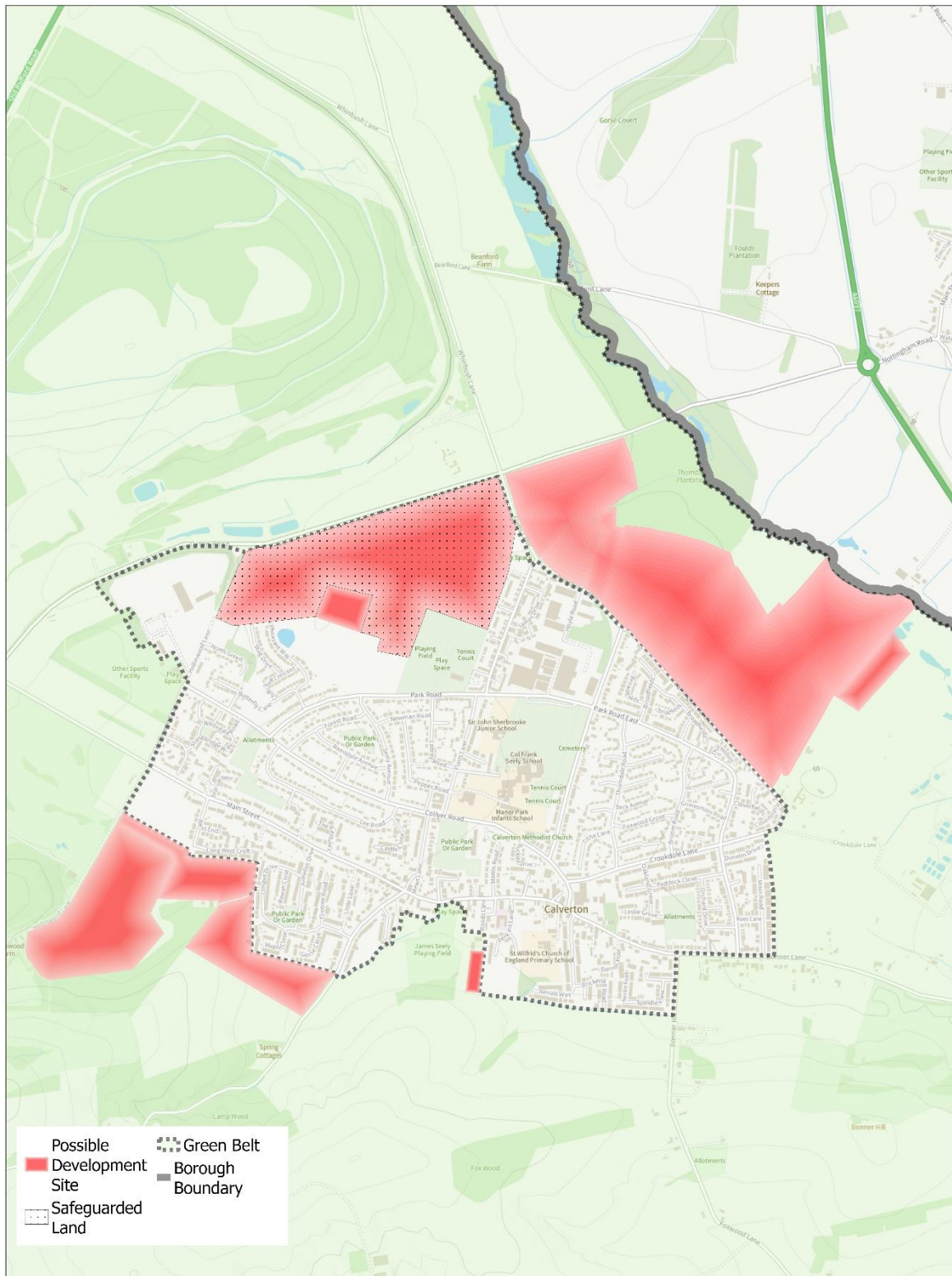


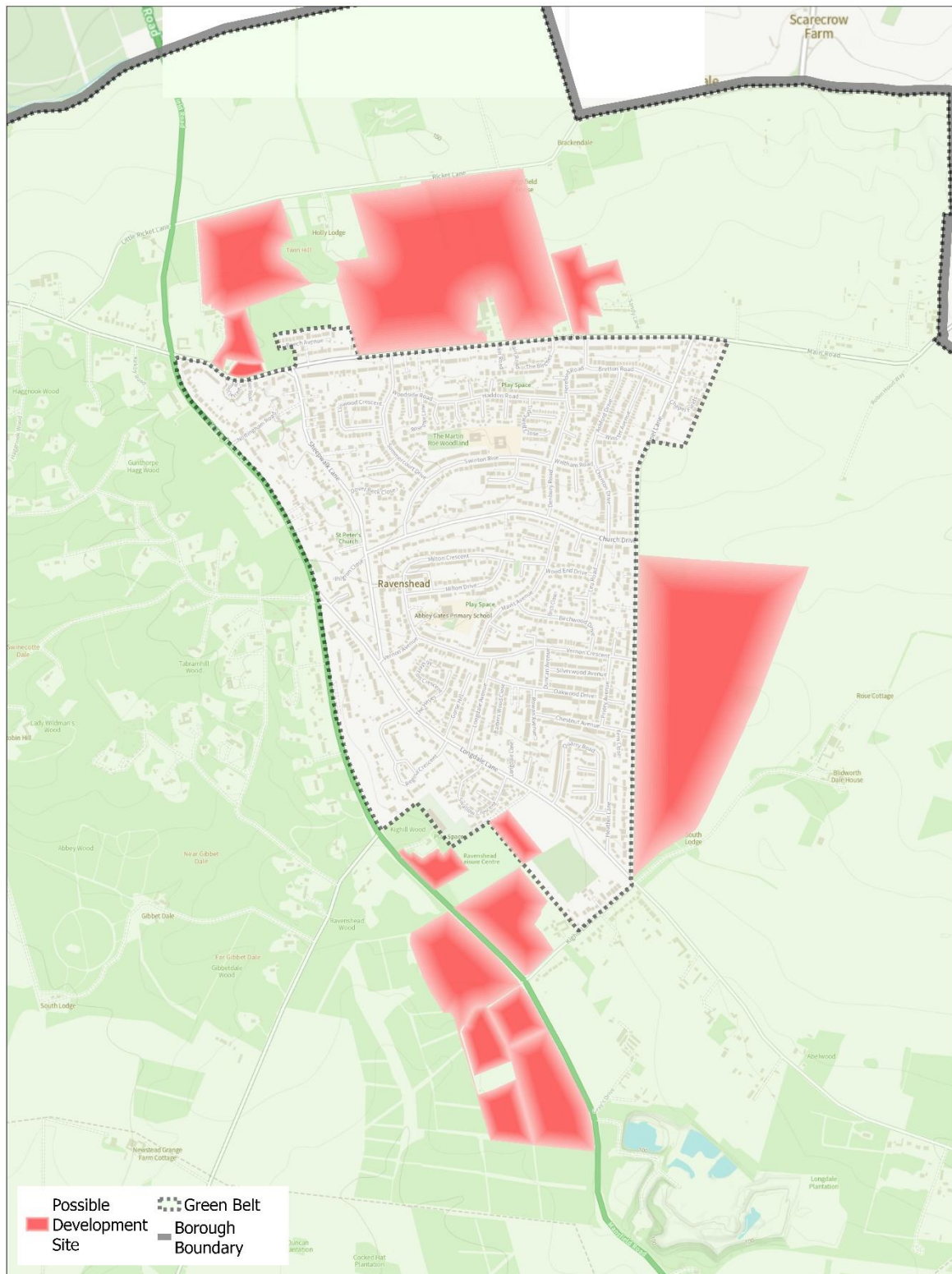
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Possible Development Sites Plan A4 - Bestwood

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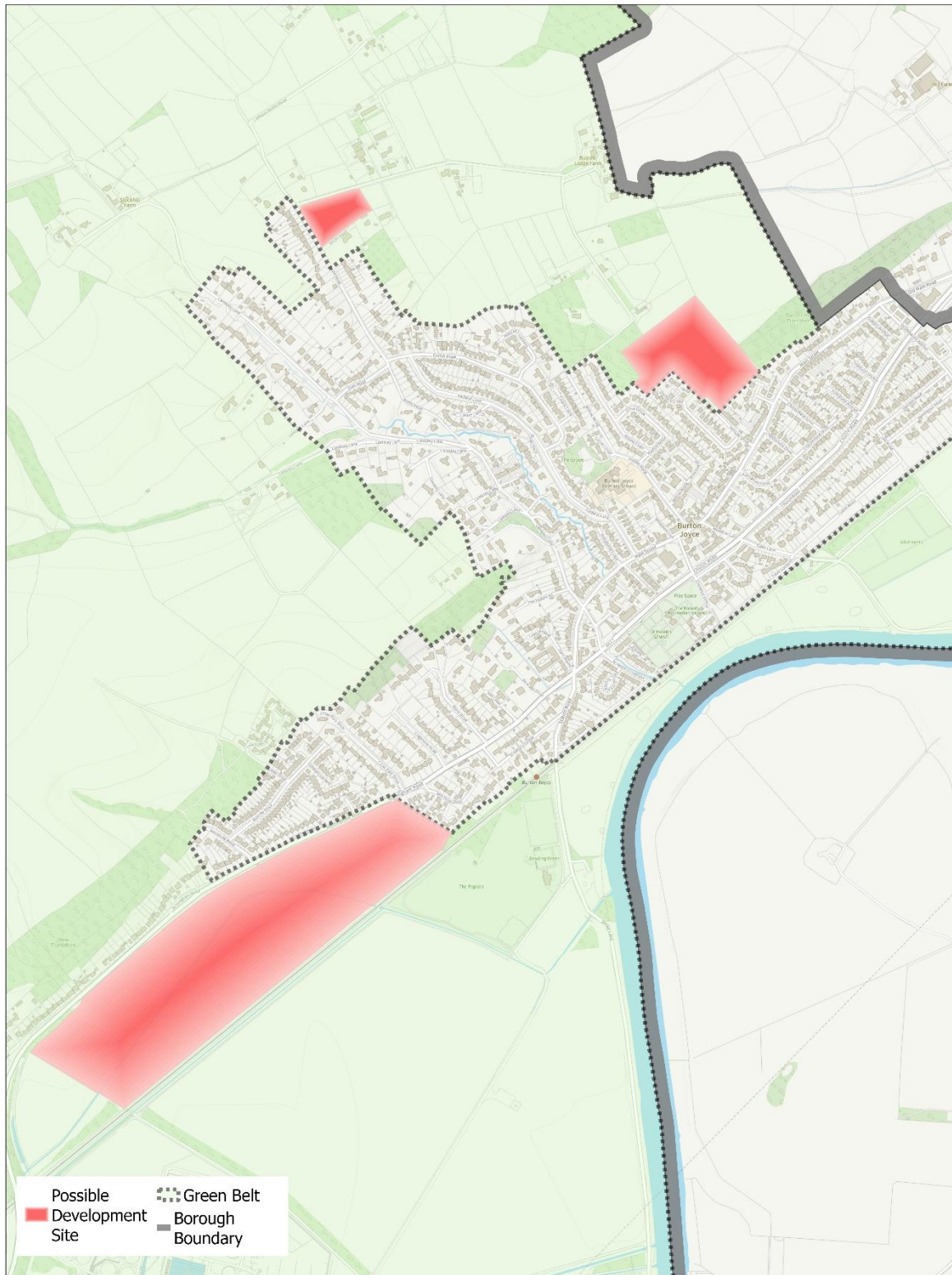
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Possible Development Sites Plan A6 - Ravenshead

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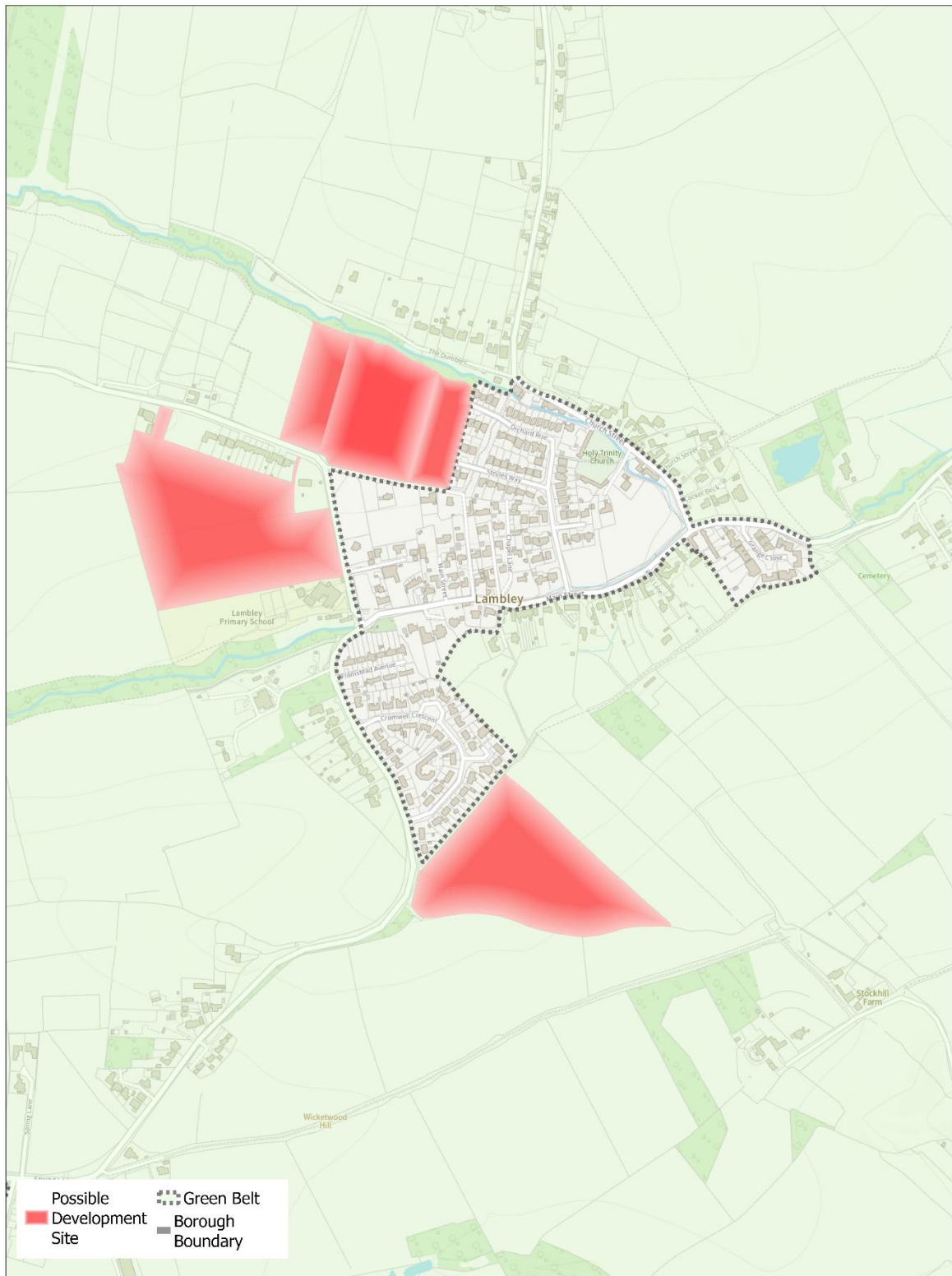
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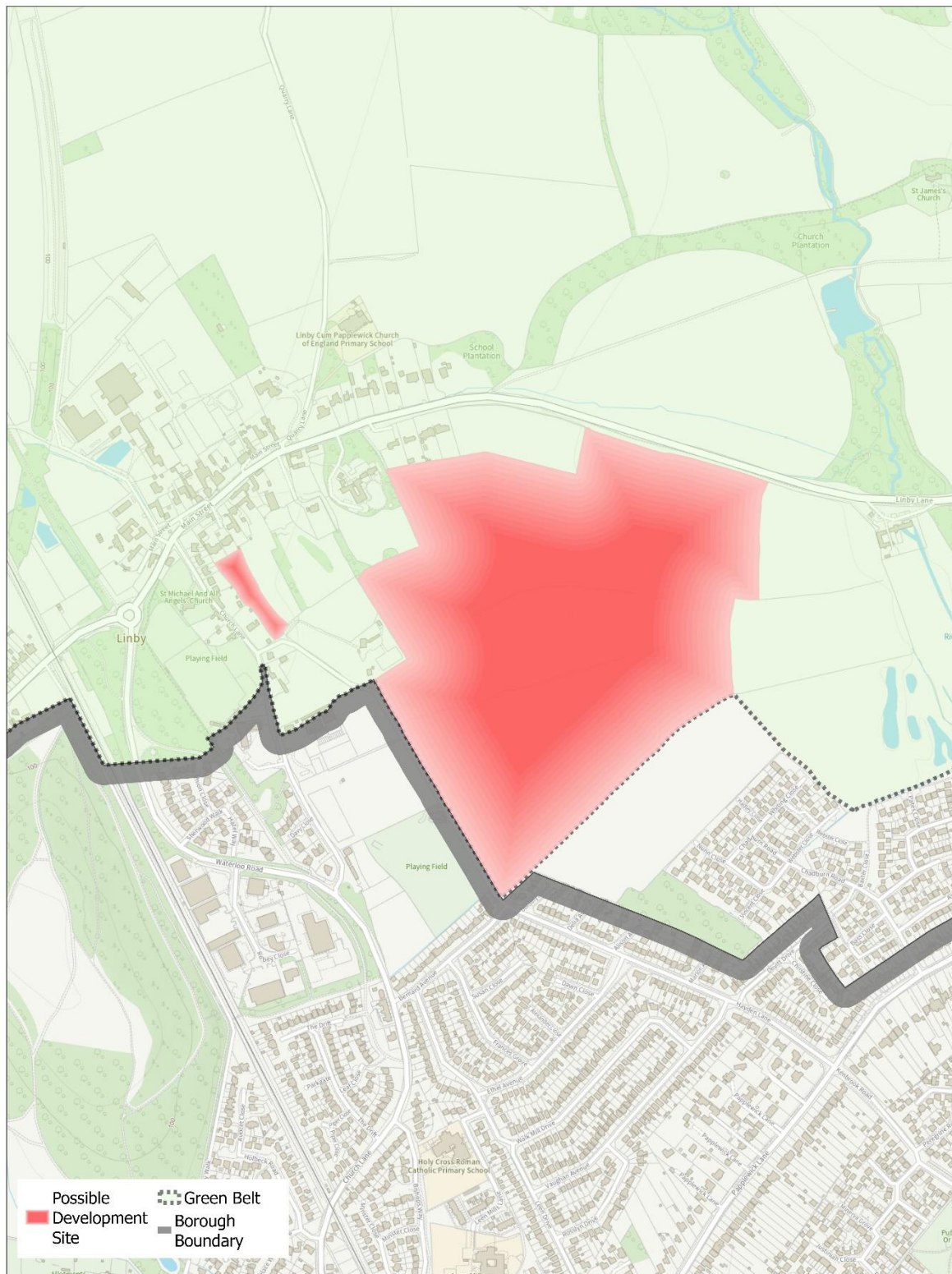
**Possible Development Sites
 Plan A7 - Burton Joyce**

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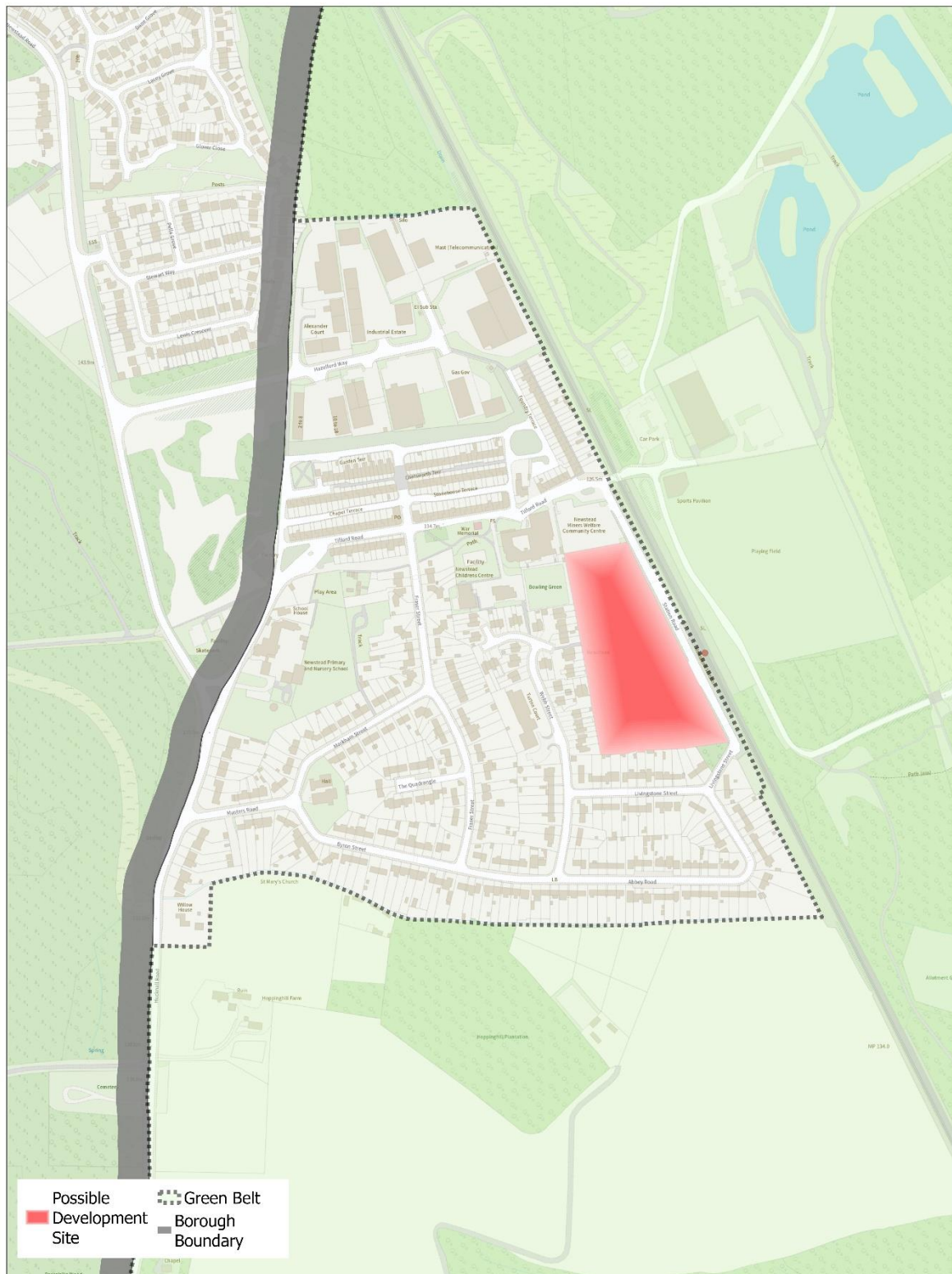
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Possible Development Sites Plan A9 - Linby

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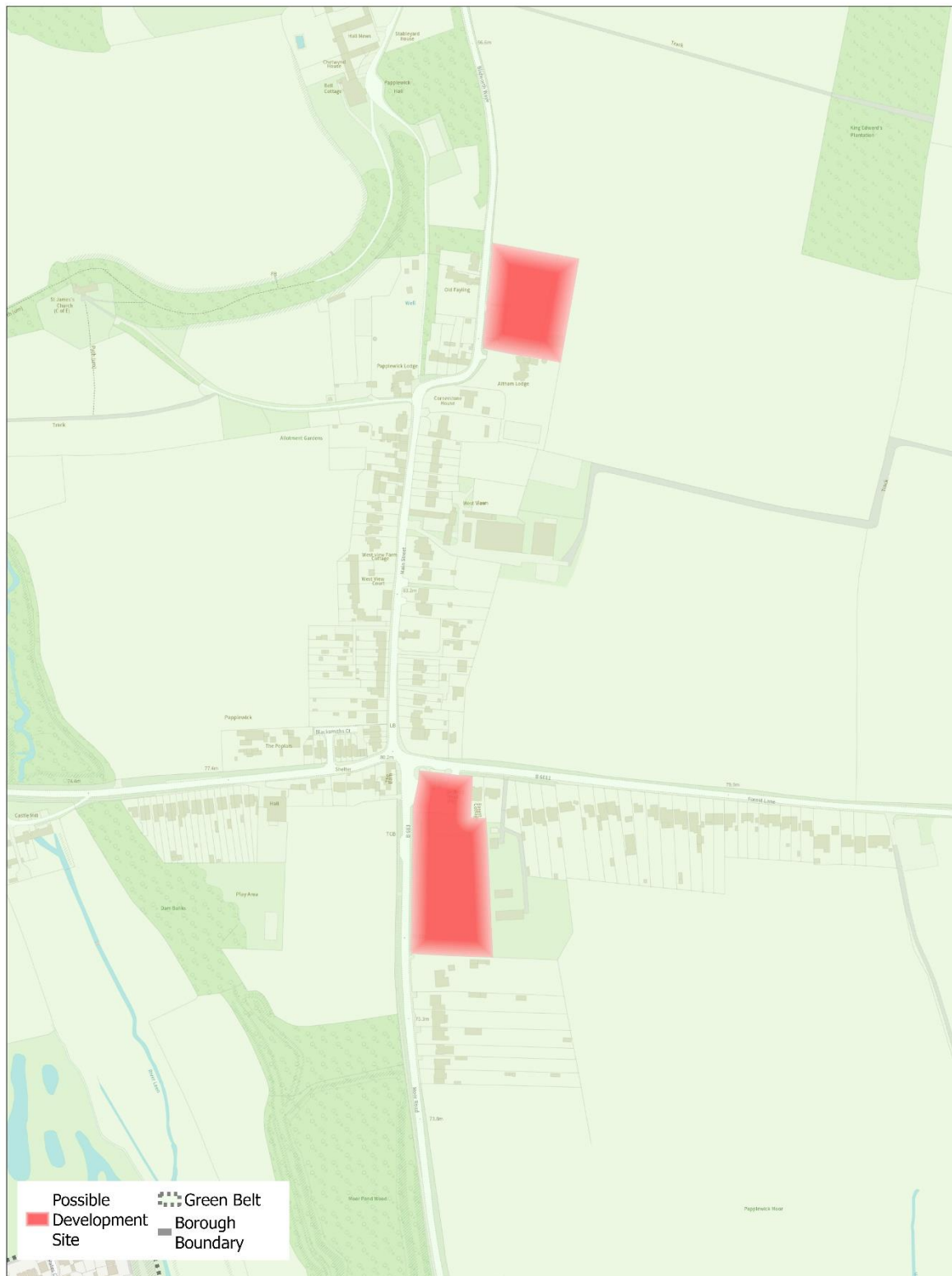
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Possible Development Sites Plan A10 - Newstead

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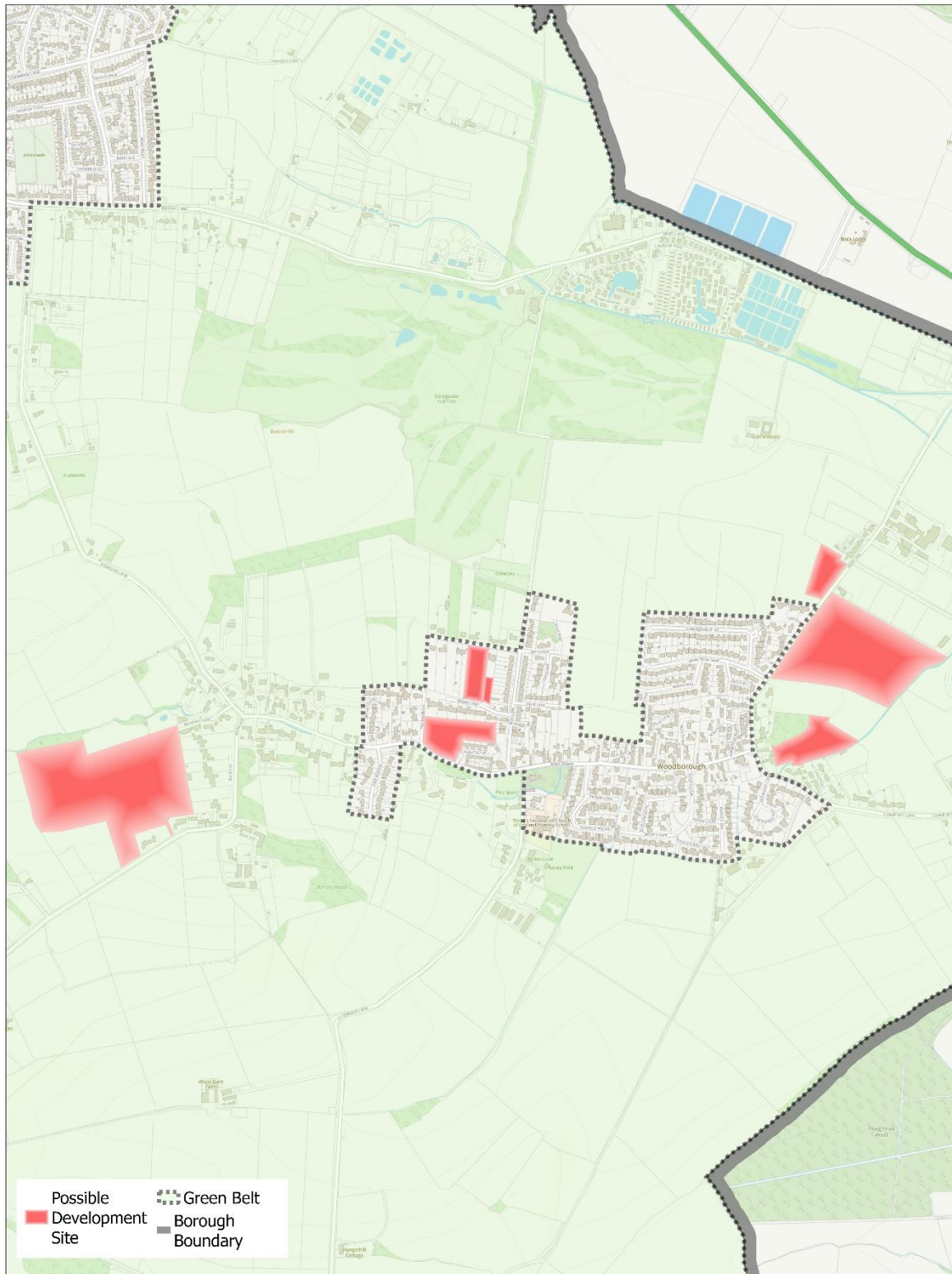
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Possible Development Sites Plan A11 - Papplewick

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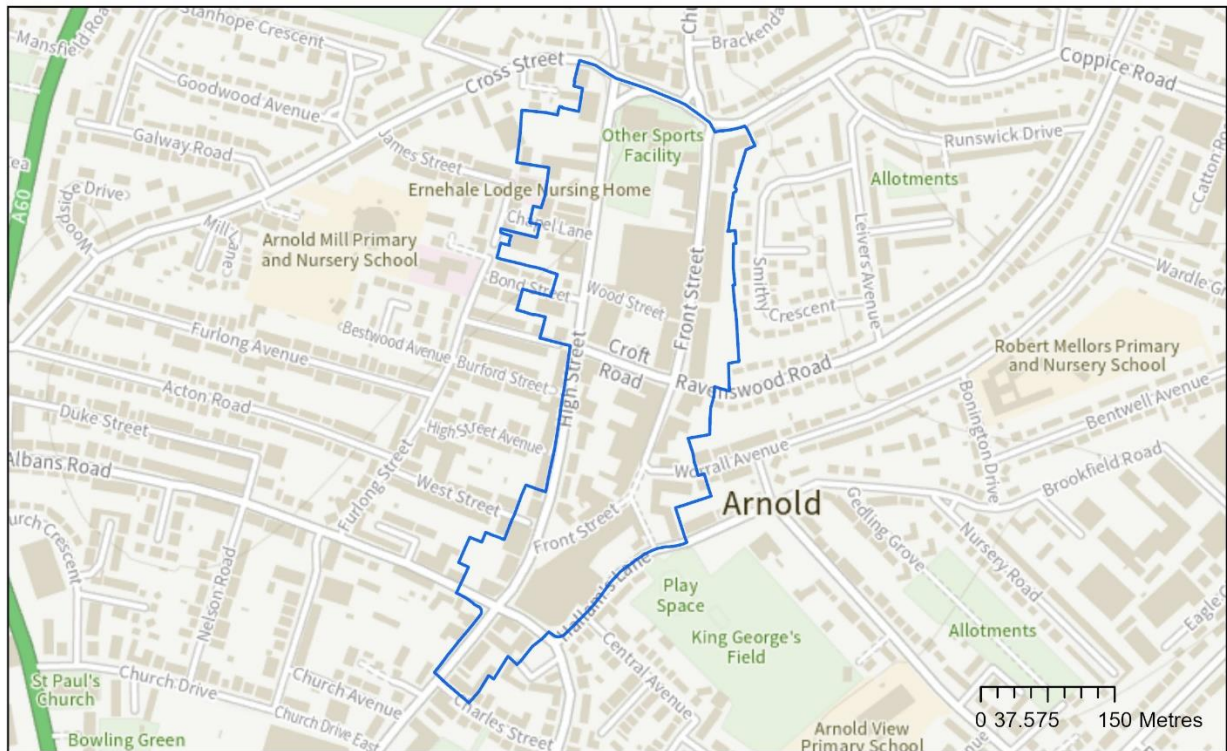
Gedling Local Development Plan

Draft Issues and Options Document

Appendix B

July 2025

Serving people, Improving lives



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

Arnold Town Centre

Town centre boundary
(no change)

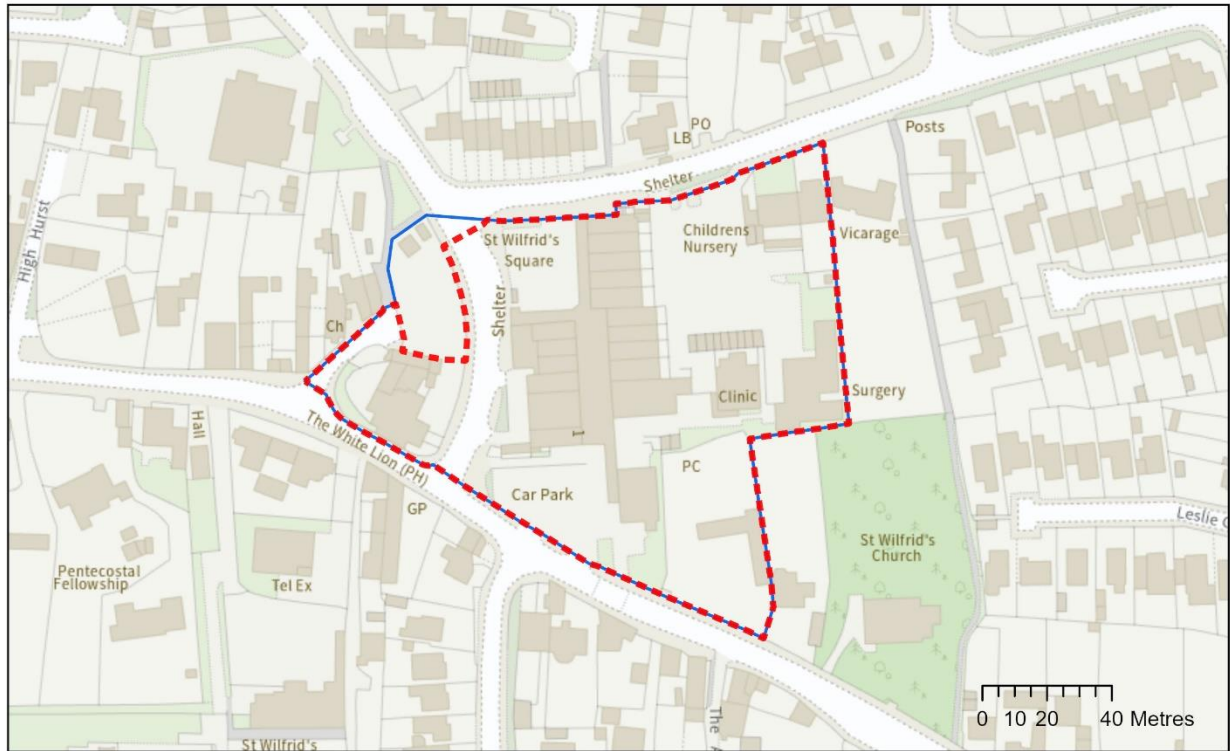


Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 6LU

Burton Joyce Local Centre

Existing boundary (no change)

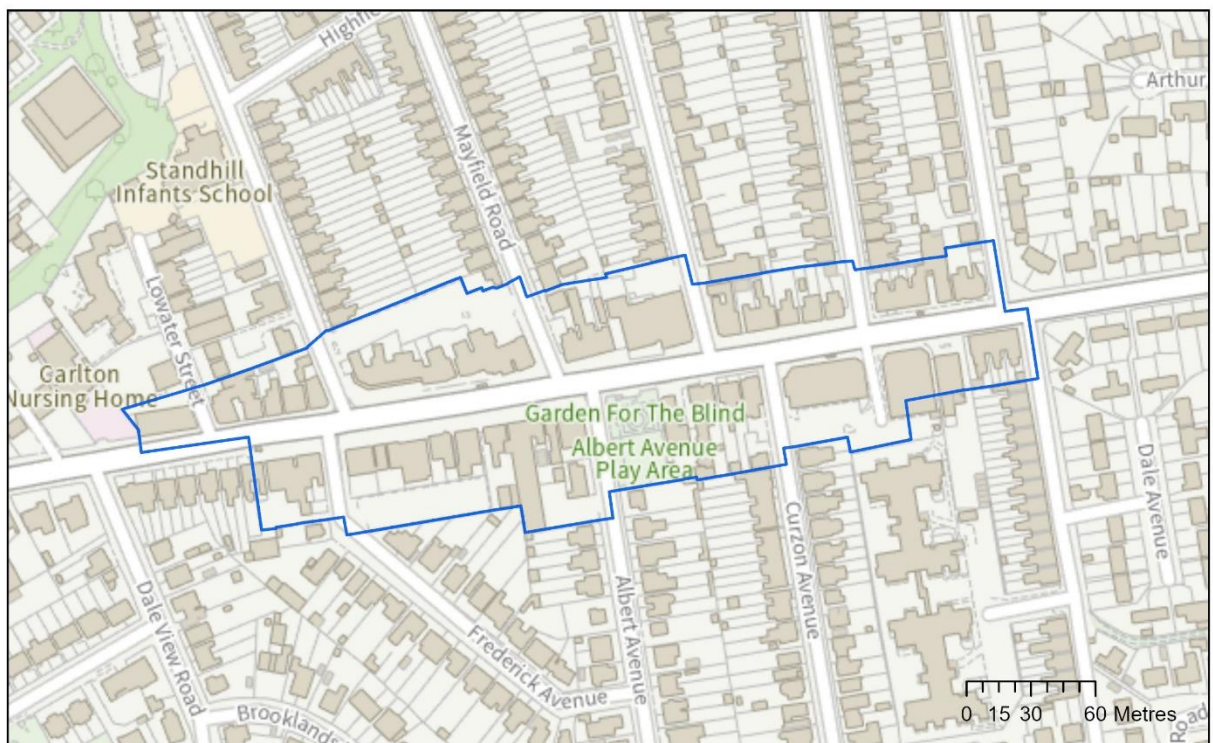




Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 6LU

Calverton Local Centre

Existing boundary
Proposed boundary

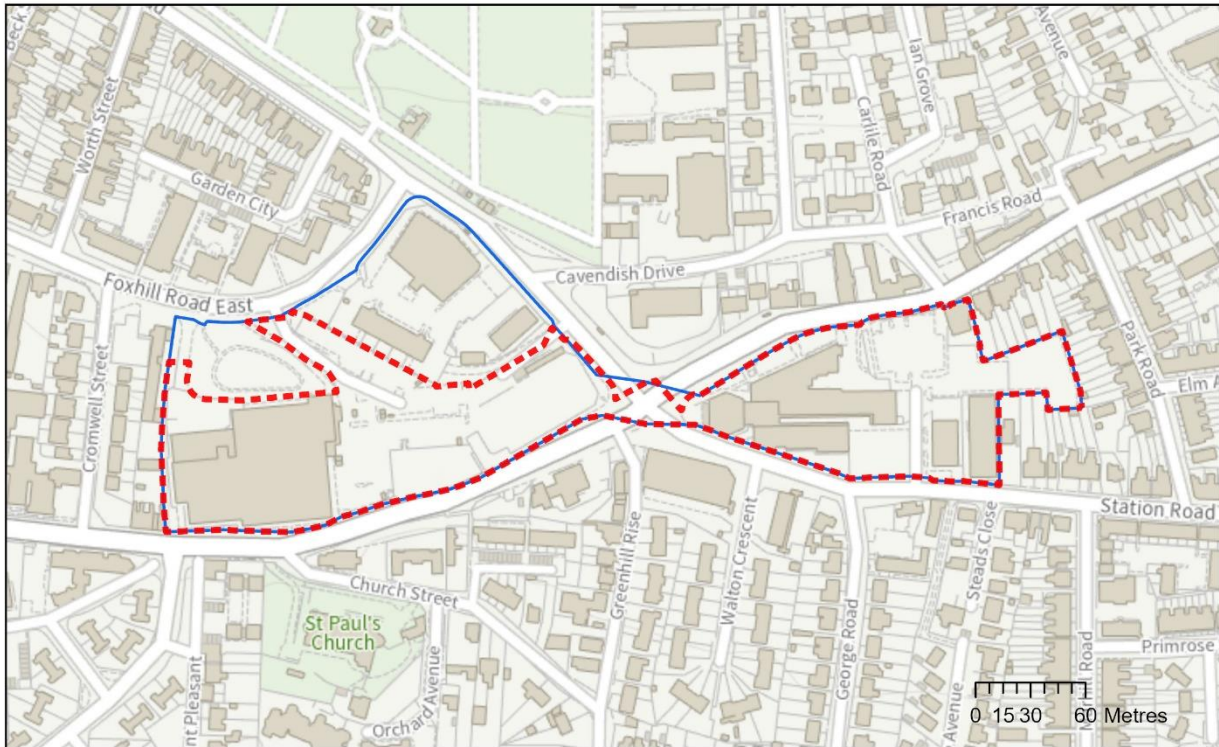


Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 6LU

Carlton Hill Local Centre

Existing boundary (no change)





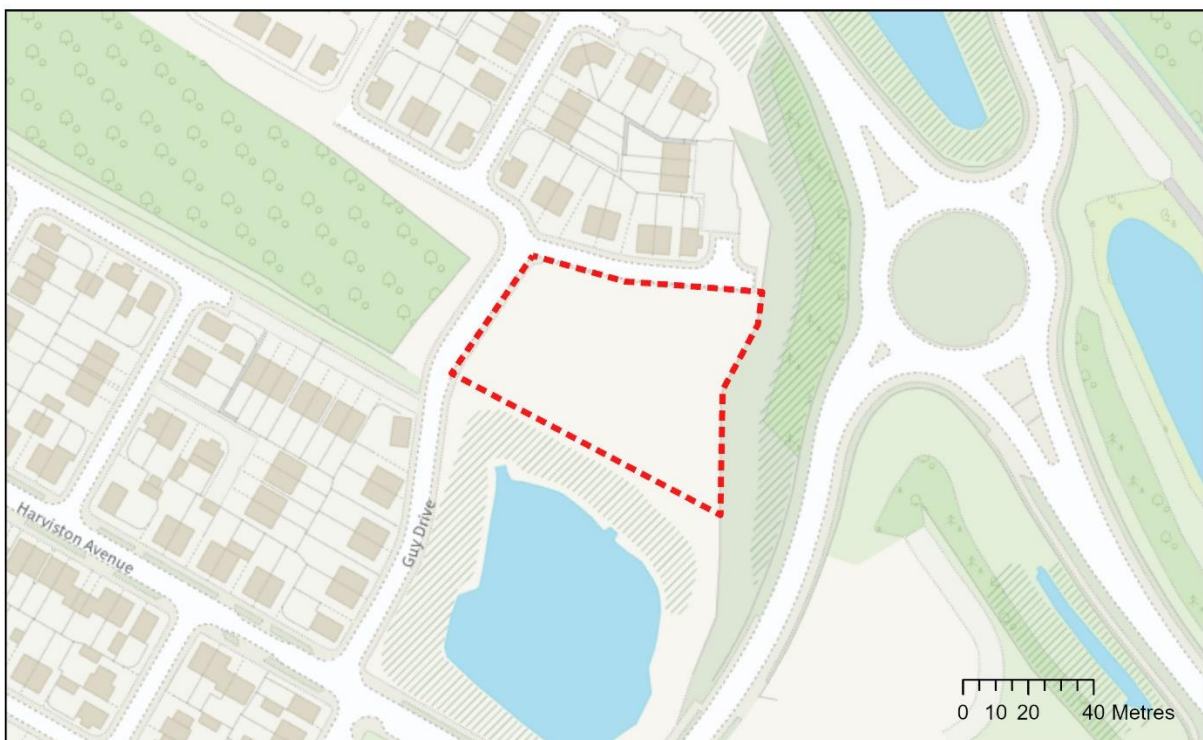
Gedling
Borough Council

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

Carlton Square Local Centre

Existing boundary

Proposed boundary



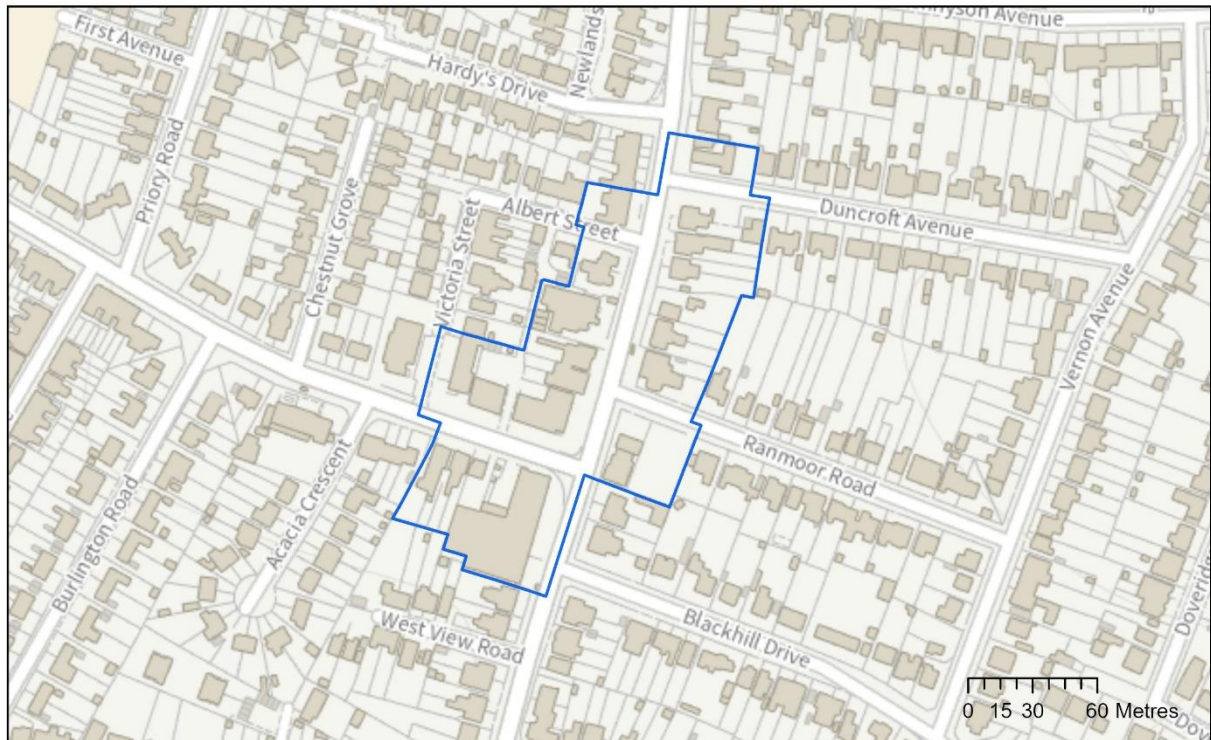
Gedling
Borough Council

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


Chase Farm Local Centre

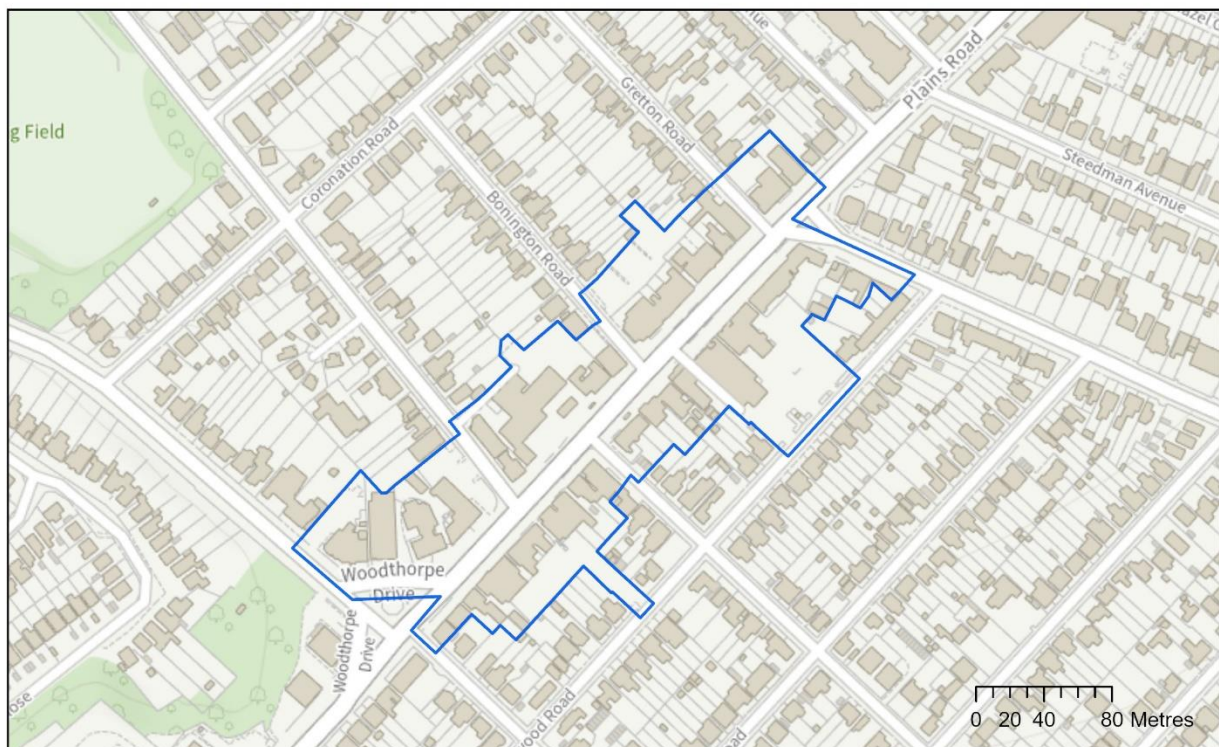
Proposed boundary






Gedling Local Centre

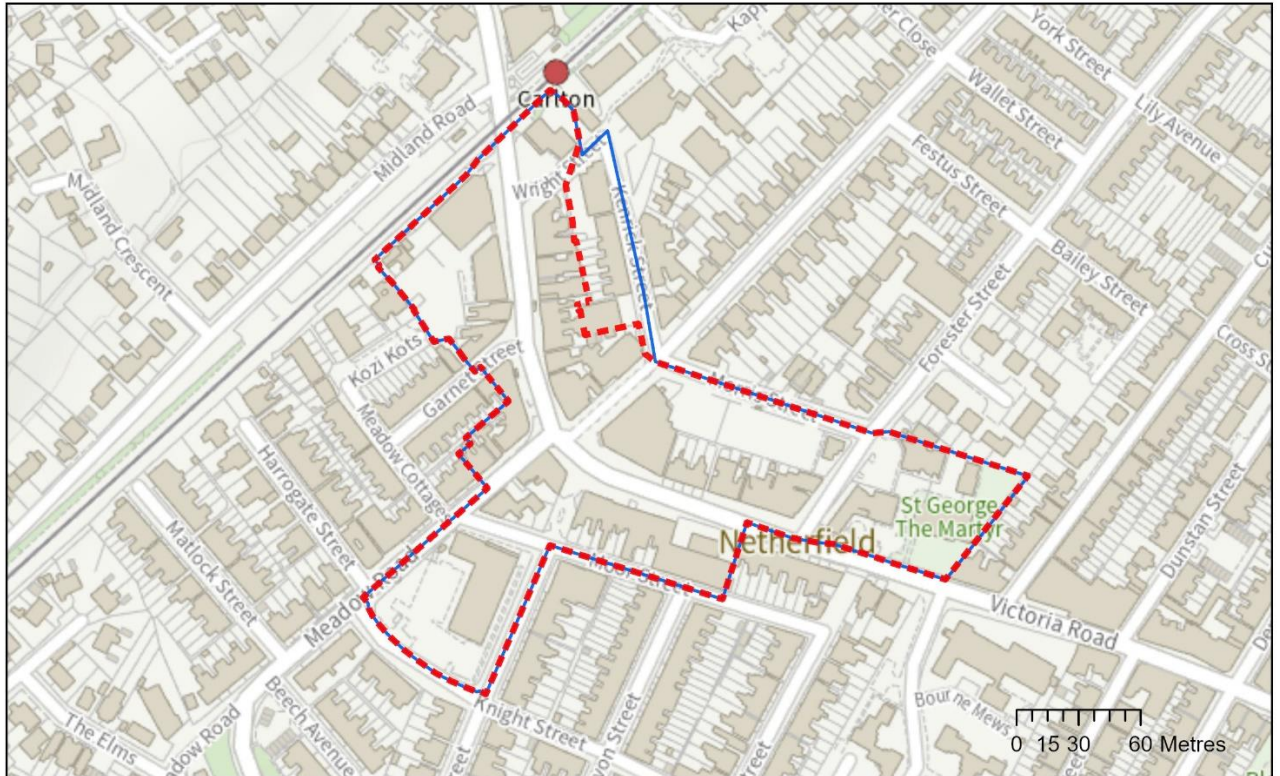
 Existing boundary (no change)



Mapperley Plains Local Centre

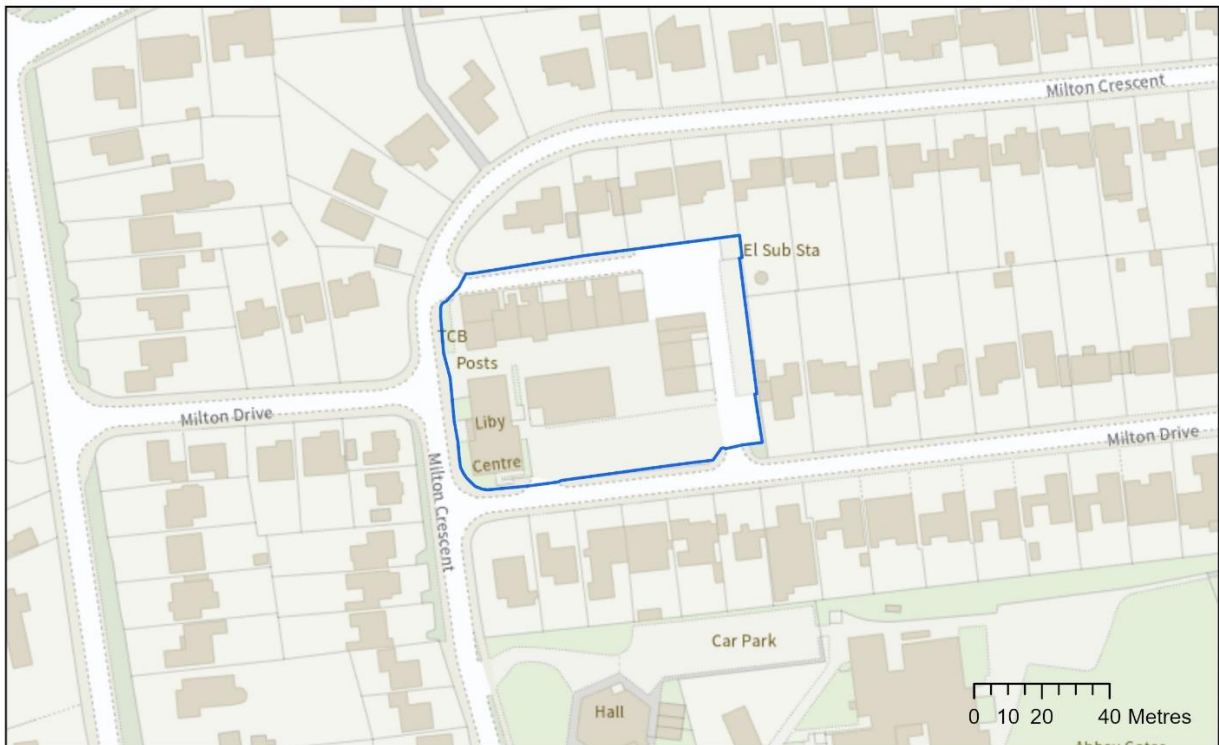
 Existing boundary (no change)





Netherfield Local Centre

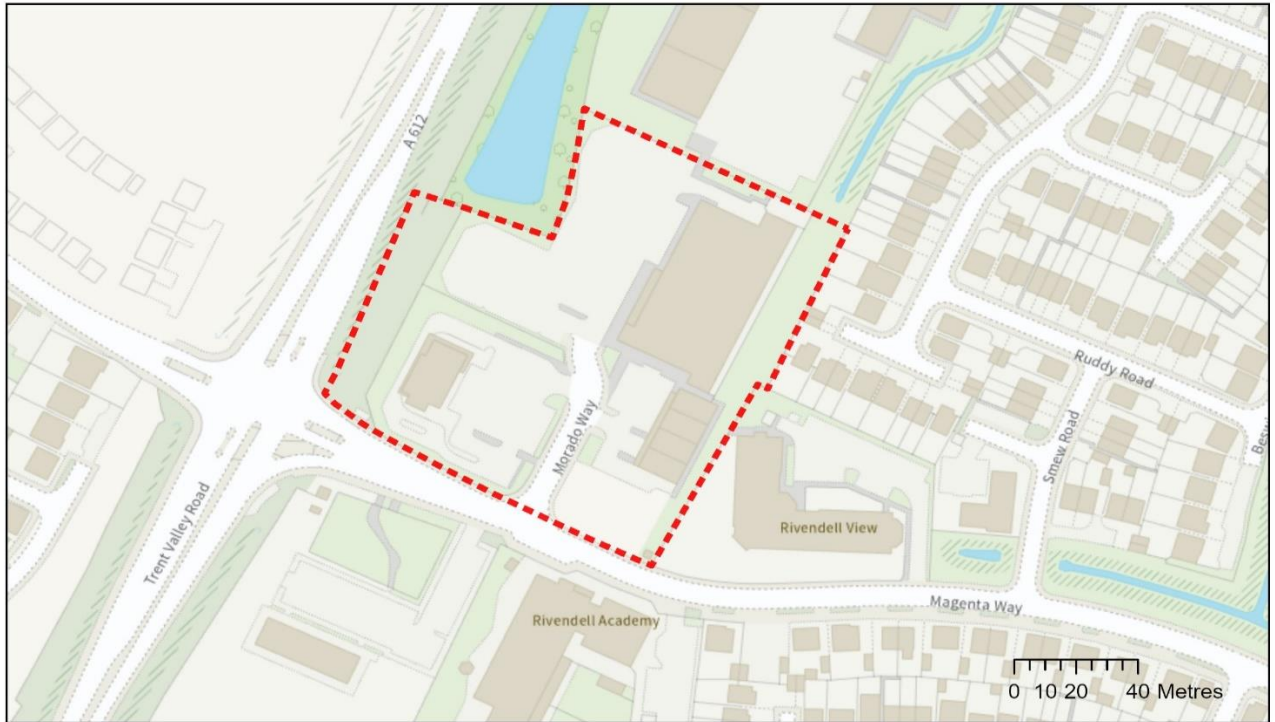
Existing boundary
Proposed boundary



Ravenshead Local Centre

Existing boundary (no change)





Gedling
Borough Council

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

Teal Close Local Centre

 Proposed boundary



Gedling
Borough Council

Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold,
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Top Wighay Farm Local Centre

 Proposed boundary



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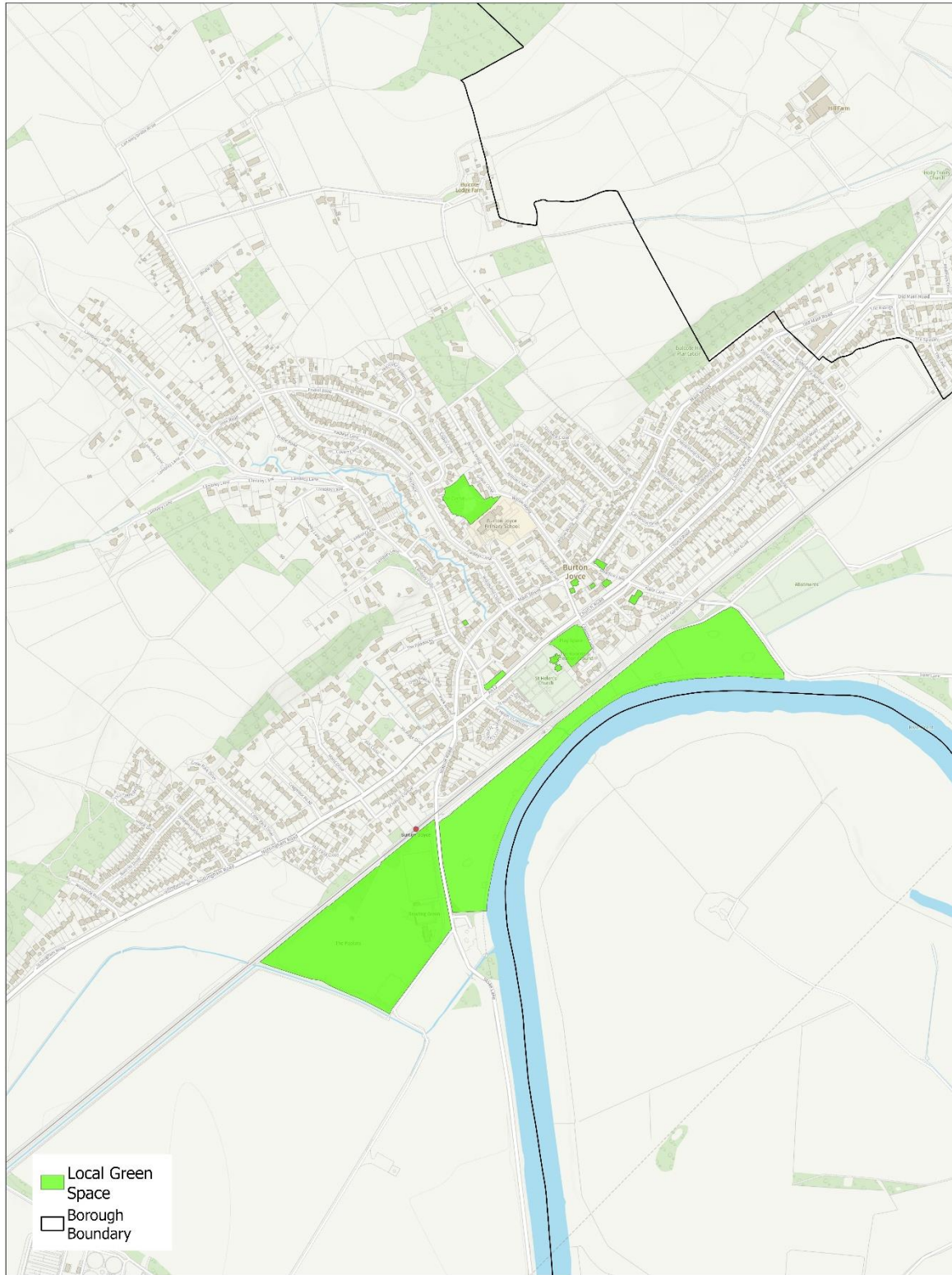
Gedling Local Development Plan

Draft Issues and Options Document

Appendix C

July 2025

Serving people, Improving lives



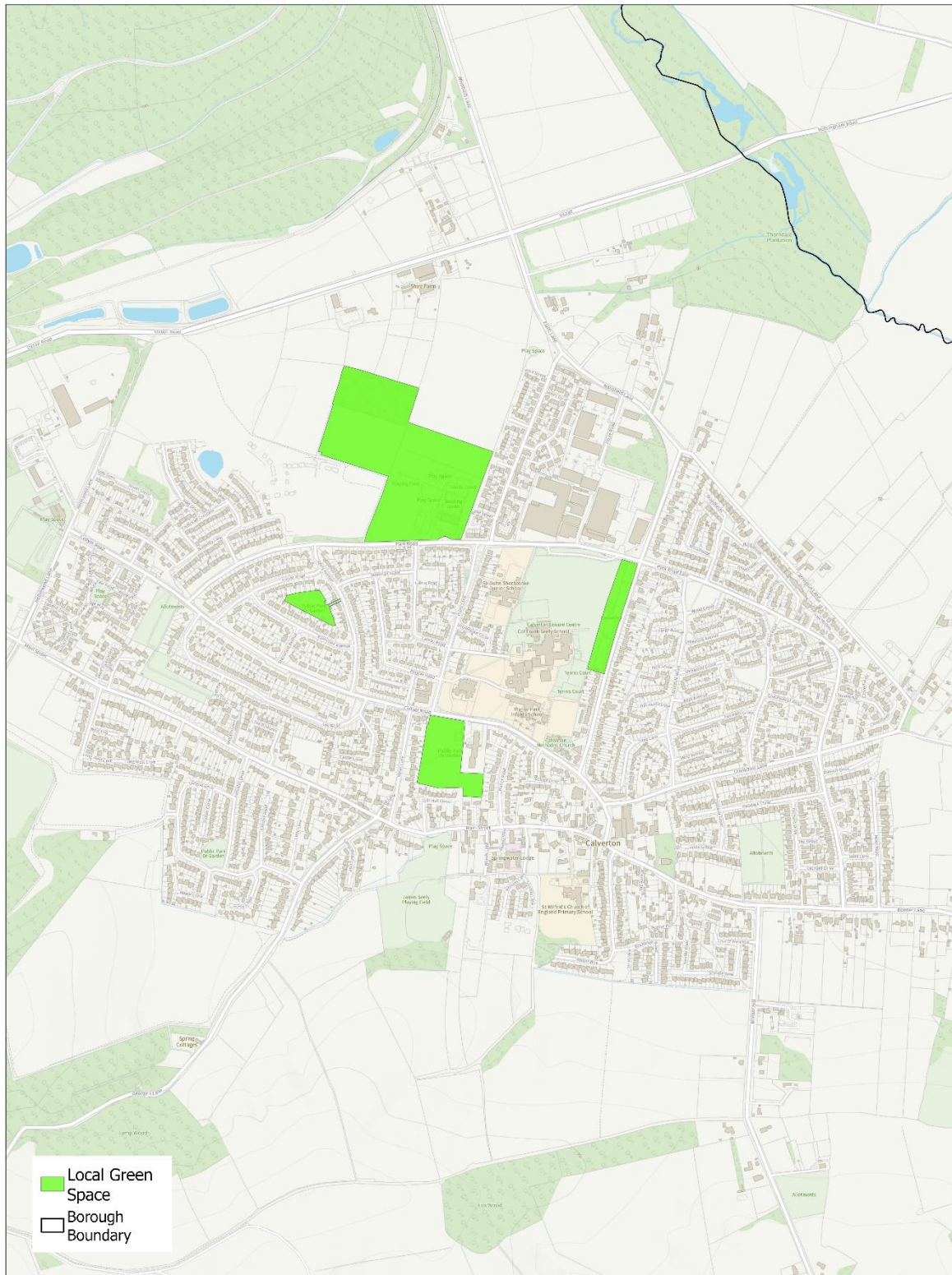
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Local Green Space - Burton Joyce

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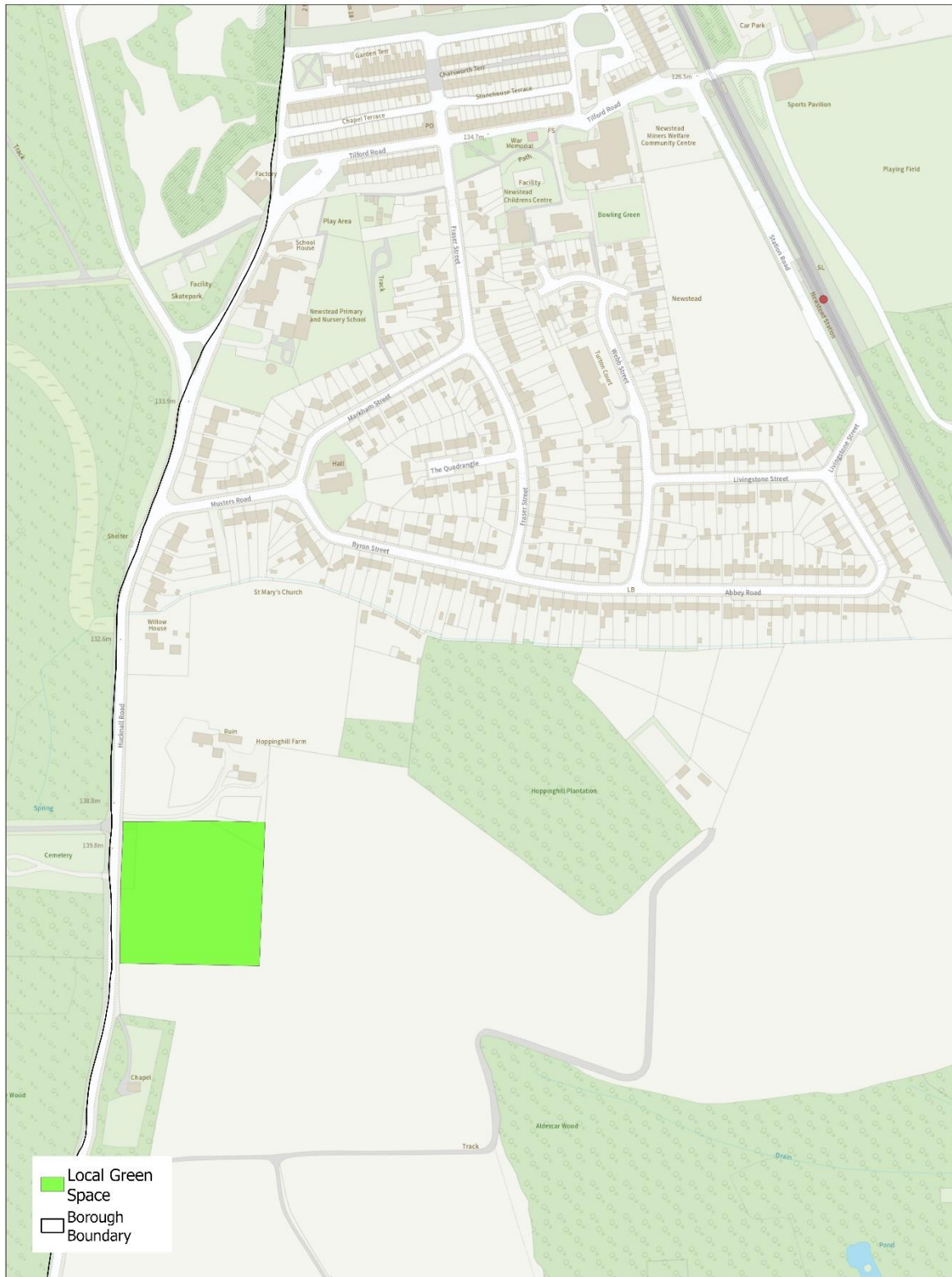
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Local Green Space - Calverton

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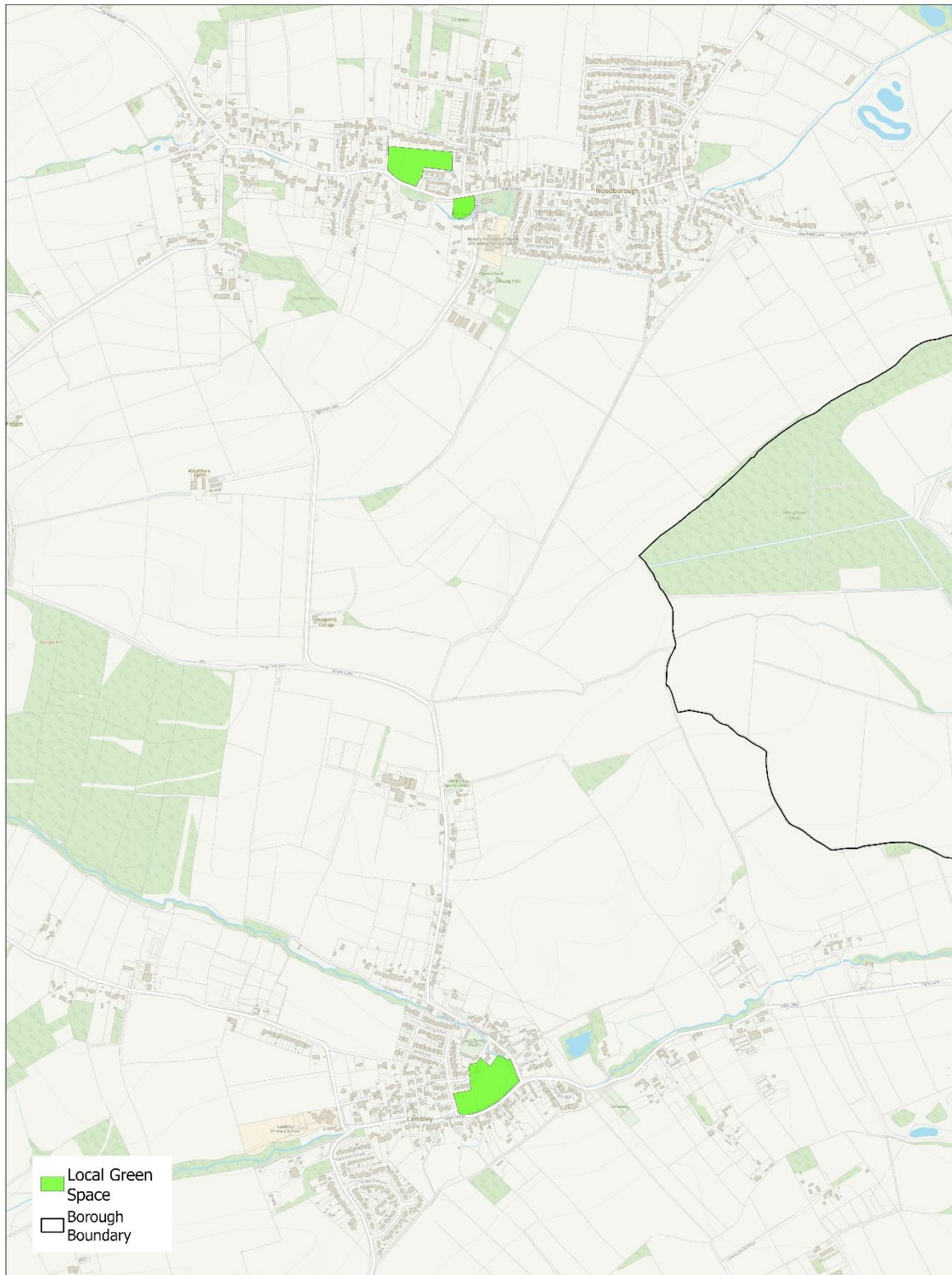
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Local Green Space - Newstead

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Gedling
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Local Green Space - Woodborough and Lambley

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Gedling Borough Local Development Plan Climate Impact Assessment

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July 2025

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Gedling Borough Local Development Plan Issues and Options: Climate Impact Assessment

Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:	Gedling Borough Local Development Plan: Issues and Options Document
The main objective of (please insert the name of accessed document stated above):	<p>It is a legal requirement of local planning authorities that they exercise their plan making functions (under s.39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) and to put in place a Local Development Plan (Local Plan). There is also a legal requirement to review local plans every five years (Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).</p> <p>The Issues and Options document is the first stage of preparing a new local plan and is a consultation document that is seeking views on the likely scope and content of the local plan. The local plan will be a key planning policy document guiding development towards carbon neutrality. The views of consultees will be considered and help inform the content of the final adopted local plan.</p> <p>The new local plan will contain both strategic and non-strategic planning proposals and planning policies. Whilst Gedling Borough Council has withdrawn from the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan it is the intention for the strategic planning elements of the new local plan to align with the strategic content of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.</p>

Category	Negative	Positive	No impact/ Negligible change	Mitigation/ Comments
Behaviour & Culture Change		Positive		<p>The Issues and Options document identifies addressing the causes of climate change and the mitigation of its effects as a key issue for consultation. The Issues and Options document proposes to include the spatial objective relating to climate change as set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 which states:-</p> <p>Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change: to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, by locating development where it can be accessed by sustainable transport;</p>

				<p>requiring environmentally sensitive design and construction; reducing the risk of flooding; conserving and improving water quality; contributing to carbon neutrality; and addressing air, noise and other types of pollution.</p> <p>Publication of the Issues and Options document will allow for the increase in awareness of climate change through communication and engagement including with local communities. All comments made through the process will be assessed to help shape the final Plan.</p> <p>The new Local Plan is being prepared in cooperation with the</p>
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				<p>Greater Nottingham Partnership who are leading authorities on climate change and will be used to determine the overall scale and location for different types of development within Gedling Borough and strategy for achieving sustainable development over the plan period or longer.</p> <p>Based on a sound evidence-based approach to addressing impacts from climate change through planning policy, the Plan will be implemented by a range of public and private bodies, developers and community groups who have the necessary skills and resources to deliver and capacity to build</p>
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				new skills and knowledge.
Built Environment		Positive		<p>The Issues and Options document invites views on the proposal to include policies on climate change as set out in Publication Draft GNSP 2024.</p> <p>Policy 1 Climate Change and Policy 10 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 will have a direct effect on how buildings are to be constructed.</p> <p>Climate Change Policy 1 requires residential and non-residential development to achieve net zero regulated operational carbon status through a mixture of improvements to the fabric of the building and use of onsite renewable energy.</p>

				<p>All major developments will also be required to complete whole life carbon assessments to limit embodied carbon use.</p> <p>Policy 1 and Policy 10 also set out key principles for addressing climate impact through mitigation by design for example orientation to achieve solar gain and for adaptation to future changes in climate. These policies have been subject to comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal as required by legislation. However, it must be acknowledged that these developments will result in a carbon impact due to embodied carbon.</p>
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Transport		Positive		<p>The Issues and Options document proposes and seeks views on following the transport strategy set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 document. This is based on a hierarchy comprising of three pillars –to avoid (reducing the need to travel), to shift (towards more sustainable modes of transport) and finally to manage and mitigate the impacts of development through targeted investment in the highway network.</p> <p>The Issues and Options document proposes to include Policy 14 (Managing Travel Demand) which follows the hierarchical approach set out to deliver sustainable transport</p>
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				<p>networks to serve new development and prioritises public transport and active travel including cycling facilities such as cycle lanes.</p> <p>The Issues and Options document also proposes to adopt Policy 15 which sets out Transport Infrastructure Priorities and includes a number of Active Travel Schemes and Public Transport Improvements.</p>
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Energy, Natural Resources & Climate Change		Positive		<p>As stated above, the Issues and Options document is consulting on whether to include the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 Climate Change Policy 1 which will require residential and non-residential to achieve net zero regulated operational carbon status including through the use of onsite renewables.</p> <p>Climate Change Policy 1 will also require development to meet technical standards to prevent overheating.</p> <p>Development should not increase the risk of flooding and Sustainable Drainage Systems will be incorporated into all new development.</p>
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Waste Reduction & Recycling		Positive		Views are being sought on GNSP Publication Draft 2024 Climate Change Policy 1 which encourages the reduction in energy demand through waste minimisation and use of recycled materials.
Blue-Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity		Positive		The Publication Draft GNSP 2024 Policy 16 Biodiversity takes a strategic approach to the delivery, conservation and enhancement of Blue and Green Infrastructure. Policy 16 will bring positive benefits by

				<p>integrating the development strategy with the Green Infrastructure strategy that will seek contributions towards Blue and Green infrastructure in priority locations including strategic corridors of sub regional, county and local importance both improving the network and connectivity within the network. Emphasis is on multi-functional Blue and Green infrastructure delivery including enhancements to the natural environment that help mitigate against climate change and reduce flood risk. The Issues and Options document is seeking views on whether this is the right approach for Gedling Borough.</p>
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Procurement & Purchasing		N/A		No impact
In response to the information provided above please provide if there is any proposed action including any consultation that is going to be carried out				
Planned Actions	Timeframe	Potential Outcome	Responsible Officer	
Consultation on the Issues and Options document (Regulation 18)	July 2025	Possible changes to improve policy.	Planning Policy Manager	
Consultation on Regulation 19 Publication Draft Gedling Borough Local Development Plan	March 2026	Possible changes to improve policy prior to submission	Planning Policy Manager	
Publication of Submission Document	December 2026		Planning Policy Manager	
Independent hearings (if required)	January 2027		Planning Inspectorate	
Adoption	Spring 2028		Planning Policy Manager	
Monitoring of the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan	From adoption onwards	Policies to be monitored using targets and indicators which will feed into a future review of the Plan.	Planning Policy Manager	

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer	
Authorising Head of Service/Director	
Date	
Review date (if applicable)	

Gedling Borough Local Development Plan: Equalities Impact Assessment

July 2025

Serving people, Improving lives

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An Equality Impact Assessment is defined by the Equality and Human Rights Commission as "...a tool that helps public authorities make sure their policies, and the ways they carry out their functions, do what they are intended to do for everybody". Undertaking Equality Impact Assessments allows local authorities to identify any potential discrimination caused by their policies or the way they work and take steps to make sure that it is removed. Equality Impact Assessments also allow for the identification of opportunities to promote equality.
- 1.2 In Gedling Borough, the Local Plan comprises the Aligned Core Strategy for Gedling Borough, Part 1 Local Plan and the Gedling Borough Local Planning Document, Part 2 Local Plan. The Gedling Borough Local Development Plan is being prepared which will replace the Aligned Core Strategy and the Local Planning Document. The Gedling Borough Local Development Plan Issues and Options document sets out the issues and options for future planning in Gedling Borough over the period to March 2043 and seeks people's views.
- 1.3 The new local plan will contain both strategic and non-strategic planning proposals and planning policies. Whilst Gedling Borough has withdrawn from the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan it is the intention for the strategic planning elements of the new local plan to align with the strategic content of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (GNSP). This strategic plan had reached an advanced stage and is viewed as being the starting point for strategic policy formulation in the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan. A full Equalities Impact Assessment was undertaken for the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 assessing the impact on people with protected characteristics and included recommendations as to whether changes to the policy were needed or not. This work has informed the preparation of this Equality Impact Assessment. Evidence about the make-up of the Borough's population has been collected through the Scoping Stage of the Sustainability Appraisal and will inform the assessment.

The Equalities Impact Assessment for the Issues and Options stage of the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan

- 2.1 Under the Equality Act 2010, the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan is required to be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that it meets the needs of all members of the community. The Issues and Options document has been assessed for potential impacts of the proposals and policies on all sections of the population including those with protected characteristics which are:
- **Age** - Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).
 - **Disability** - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
 - **Gender** - A man or a woman.
 - **Gender Reassignment** - The process of transitioning from one gender to another.

- **Marriage & Civil Partnership** - In England and Wales marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between a same-sex couple. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples (except where permitted by the Equality Act).
- **Other Group** - any other vulnerable groups, rural isolation, deprived areas, low income staff etc.
- **Pregnancy and Maternity** - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.
- **Race and Ethnicity** - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.
- **Religion or Belief** - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.
- **Sexual Orientation** - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.

2.2 The Issues and Options consultation document sets out and seeks views on the general direction of proposals and policies covering a range of strategic and non-strategic planning matters. Currently, it does not contain detailed policies and so the Equalities Impact Assessment is necessarily broad brush at this stage although it is worth bearing in mind that the Publication Draft Greater Nottingham Plan strategic policies are proposed as the basis for the strategic planning element of this new local plan. The consultation document seeks to obtain views on a range of topics such as the vision and objectives, development strategy, amount and type of housing and employment space, transport priorities and blue and green infrastructure. Consultees are invited to submit views on any issues they consider have been missed which may assist in identifying impacts on different sections of the population. However, the Equalities Impact Assessment will progress in tandem with the emerging Gedling Borough Local Development Plan as part of an iterative process that will assess more comprehensive and detailed policies and recommend changes at future stages of the Plan's preparation.

2.3 The following table sets out the Equalities Impact Assessment which follows the same order of the chapters in the Issues and Option document. The impact assessment considers the policy options and approaches against the protected groups set out in paragraph 2.1 above. It is noted that Gedling Borough as an employer should consider the impact on both Gedling residents external to the Council and also employees identified in the table as internals. However, it is considered that in the case of planning policies their implementation would result in the same impact on both internal and external members of the protected groups as shown in the assessment.

Chapter 1: Vision and Objectives

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Vision and Objectives	Sets out an aspirational but realistic vision for the future of the plan area together with specific objectives establishing how the plan area will deal with identified key issues.	<p>The Issues and Options document proposes adopting the vision and strategic objectives set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 and seeks views on this approach.</p> <p>The Publication Draft GNSP 2024 is inclusive of all ethnic groups. Equality of opportunity for all is an overall aim within the Vision statement set out in the Preferred Approach which states:</p> <p>“People from all sections of society will be provided with better access to homes, jobs, services and nature and open space to support health and wellbeing outcomes”.</p> <p>The objectives set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 include amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing high quality new housing to ensure the targets of the Plan are met; and • economic prosperity for all: to ensure economic growth is as equitable as possible. <p>The vision and objectives set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 should have a positive impact on existing and future residents including those with protected characteristics.</p>

Assessment

[illegible]

Page 288

5 Assessment

[illegible]

Chapter 3 Spatial Strategy

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	Broad overarching approach to locate development in sustainable locations.	<p>The Issues and Options document proposes to adopt the planning strategy and hierarchy set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 and seeks views on this option.</p> <p>The Publication Draft GNSP 2024 is inclusive of all ethnic groups. The policy is written positively and there is no discrimination of any of the protected characteristics.</p>

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Internal	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Chapter 4 Housing

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Housing Provision	The principle of ensuring sufficient provision to meet objectively assessed housing need.	<p>The Gedling Borough Issues and Options document proposes to base the housing target on the Government's standard method for assessing housing need although the document asks consultees whether there is justification to exceed this target. Overall, this approach will have a positive impact on meeting housing needs across the Plan Area including for those with protected characteristics.</p> <p>There is also a need to ensure that detailed proposals for areas/sites take account of equalities issues.</p>

Chapter 6 Employment and Economic Development

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Employment and Economic Development	The principle of ensuring sufficient employment provision and economic development opportunities with new floorspace being provided across all sectors.	<p>The Gedling Borough Issues and Options document proposes to base the employment space target on the evidence set out in the Employment Land Study 2021 which underpins the Publication Draft GNSP 2024. This is consistent with the policy approach taken in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024. This approach is considered to be inclusive of all ethnic groups. The policy is written positively and there is no negative discrimination towards any of the protected characteristics.</p> <p>However, effects will be more apparent in the individual policies to be prepared. There is also a need to ensure that detailed proposals for areas/sites take account of equalities issues.</p>

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Internal	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Chapter 7 Shopping Centres

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Shopping Centres	Seeks to protect and enhance shopping centres	The Issues and Options document proposes to include the centres as recommended by the Greater Nottingham Centres Study and to include two new centres which is consistent with the policy approach taken in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024. The policy approach is to improve the quality, vitality and vibrancy of the town and local centres to ensure they can

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
		operate effectively in the long term. The policy is written positively and there is no negative discrimination towards any of the protected characteristics.

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Internal	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Chapter 8 Housing Mix

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Housing Mix	The principle of meeting the housing size, mix and choice of housing needed for different groups in the community.	<p>The approach supports a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes in order to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. The Issues and Options document proposes to adopt the approach towards setting thresholds and targets for affordable housing set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 and also proposes to include Policy 8 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 which supports the provision of a mix of housing, to consider the needs and demands of the elderly and people with disabilities.</p> <p>The policy is written positively and there is no negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics. The policy is expected to have a positive impact on the age and disability characteristic because the policy encourages the delivery of a mix of market and affordable housing and specialist housing for older people and disabled persons.</p>

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Neutral	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Internal	Neutral	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Chapter 9 Design and Enhancing Local Identity

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Design and Enhancing Local Identity	To achieve high quality design	The Issues and Options document proposes to adopt Policy 10 of the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 which sets out principles that require development to achieve high quality design in terms of place making, buildings and landscaping. The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics.

Assessment

Protected group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Internal	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Chapter 10 Historic Environment

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Historic Environment	To protect and enhance the historic environment.	The Issues and Options document proposes to take the same approach as the Publication Draft GNSP Policy which sets out the principle that Greater Nottingham's historic environment is an asset of significant cultural, social and economic value, which should be protected. The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics.

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Internal	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Chapter 11 Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles

Name of Policy	Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles	To support provision of accessible and high quality local services, sustainable lifestyles.	The Issues and Options document refers to including the Publication Draft GNSP Policy on local services and healthy lifestyles which sets out principles that will support proposals for Healthy Lifestyles which deliver appropriately located community facilities. The policy is written positively and is expected to affect all equalities groups in a positive manner, as it will provide community facilities that can be utilised by all in the Greater Nottingham Area.

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Internal	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive

Chapter 12 Culture Tourism and Sport

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Culture Tourism and Sport	To protect and make provision for culture, tourism and sports facilities.	The Issues and Options document proposes to take the same approach as the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 which promotes the protection and enhancement of culture, tourism and sporting facilities in order to provide a range of quality, accessible and safe facilities to encourage healthier, active lifestyles and to support the economic development of the area. The policy is written positively and is expected to affect all equalities groups in a positive manner, as it will provide publicly accessible and a broad range of facilities to all in the Greater Nottingham Area.

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Internal	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive

Chapter 13 Transport

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Transport	To promote sustainable patterns of movement.	The Issues and Options document proposes and seeks views on following the transport strategy set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 document. This is based on a hierarchy comprising of three pillars – to avoid (reducing the need to travel), to shift (towards more sustainable modes of transport) and finally to manage and mitigate the impacts of development through targeted investment in the highway network. The approach offers a range of transport choices for the movement of all people and goods in the Greater Nottingham Area. The policy is written positively and is expected to affect all equalities groups in a positive manner, as it will ensure appropriate provision of sustainable transport networks for all.

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Internal	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive

Chapter 14 Blue and Green Infrastructure

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Blue and Green Infrastructure	To protect and enhance Blue and Green Infrastructure	The Issues and Options document proposes to take the same approach as set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 Policy 16 Biodiversity which takes a strategic approach to the delivery, conservation and enhancement of Blue and Green Infrastructure. Policy 16 is expected to provide a quality and accessible network of better connected blue and green

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
		spaces that enhance visual amenity, biodiversity, landscape, productivity and enable healthy lifestyles. The policy is written positively and is expected to affect all equalities groups in a positive manner, as it will ensure improved blue and green infrastructure for all.

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Internal	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive

Chapter 15 Infrastructure

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Infrastructure	To ensure development is supported by the right infrastructure	The Issues and Options document proposes to take the same approach to infrastructure as set out in the Publication Draft GNSP Policy 18 which seeks to ensure that the Greater Nottingham Councils, working alongside neighbouring Local Authorities and infrastructure partners, deliver the necessary infrastructure in proportion to the proposed growth in the Greater Nottingham Area in a timely manner. The policy also sets out how developer contributions for new or improved infrastructure to support development will be sought. The policy is written positively and is expected to affect all equalities groups in a positive manner, as it will ensure the appropriate provision of infrastructure.

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Internal	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive

Site Allocations

Name of Policy	Objective Purpose	Relevance to Equalities and Impact
Site allocations	Proposed site allocations to accommodate major housing and employment growth in sustainable locations.	<p>The Gedling Borough Local Development Plan is inclusive of all ethnic groups. However, site allocations will impact on a range of issues of relevance to people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>More details of how sites are to be developed will be included in the site specific policies within the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan as it progresses.</p> <p>There is also a need to ensure that detailed proposals for areas/sites take account of equalities issues.</p>

Assessment

Protected Group	Gender	Gender Reassignment	Age	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Disability	Race and Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Pregnancy or Maternity	Other groups
External										
Internal										

Summary of assessment

Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?	Yes		<p>Comment No negative impacts on protected groups have been identified.</p> <p>There are considered to be positive impacts for all protected groups in relation to a number of policy areas. These include pursuing the agreed vision and objectives that seek opportunities for all. Addressing climate change is also assessed as benefitting all protected groups as it will ensure mitigation and adaption to climate change, providing a sustainable and greener living environment for all. Policies aimed at providing local services in accessible locations, promoting the provision of culture, tourism and sport is also seen as beneficial to all protected groups. Adopting a transport strategy that seeks to reduce the need to travel, promote public transport, cycling and walking is also assessed as beneficial for all protected groups.</p> <p>Housing policy that seeks to provide a mix of market and affordable housing and specialist housing is seen as a high positive for older people, younger people and disabled persons.</p>
Is there an opportunity to mitigate or alleviate any such impacts?	Yes	No	<p>Comment No negative impacts on protected groups have been identified. However, it may be possible to improve policy outcomes through evidence gathered during the consultation on the Issues and Options document and as</p>

			more detailed policies evolve through the stages of preparing the local plan.
Are there any gaps in information available (e.g. evidence) so that a complete assessment of different impacts is not possible?	Yes		<p>Comment Effects will be more apparent as more detailed and comprehensive policies are published at future stages of the preparation of the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan.</p> <p>There is also a need to ensure that detailed proposals for areas/sites take account of equalities issues as the plan progresses.</p> <p>Monitoring and targets will be identified as part of policy formulation to ensure policy outcomes can be measured.</p>
In response to the information provided above please provide a set of proposed actions including any consultation that is going to be carried out:			
Planned Actions	Timeframe	Success Measure	Responsible Officer
Consultation on the Regulation 18 Issues and Options Document	July 2025	Quantity and quality of responses including from protected groups and/or organisations/communities representing them.	Planning Policy Manager
Consultation on Regulation 19 Publication Draft Gedling Borough Local Development Plan	March 2026	Quantity and quality of responses including from protected groups and/or organisations/communities representing them.	Planning Policy Manager
Publication of Submission Document	December 2026	Publication according to timetable.	Planning Policy Manager

Independent Hearings (if required)	January 2027	Plan is found sound by Inspector.	Planning Inspectorate
Adoption	Spring 2028	Adoption on time.	
Monitoring of the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan	From adoption onwards	Monitoring indicators and targets achieved.	Planning Policy

Conclusion and Next Steps

- 3.1 The emerging Gedling Borough Local Development Plan is intended to be inclusive of all ethnic groups. Overall, the assessment shows that the Issues and Options Document is likely to result in positive outcomes including for people with protected characteristics. However, effects will be more apparent as more detailed and comprehensive policies are published at future stages of the preparation of the Gedling Borough Local Development Plan. This will be part of an iterative process of assessing strategic policies at their formulation stage and making necessary changes to offset negative impacts or promote positive impacts of relevance for those people with protected characteristics. The Issues and Options Document is subject to consultation with a wide range of stakeholders and the Council will consult with groups representing people with protected characteristics. Responses will be carefully considered and assist with providing evidence on particular needs and issues relating to people with protected characteristics which may be addressed in strategic and non-strategic planning policy.

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer	
Authorising Head of Service/Director	
Date	
Review date (if applicable)	

Gedling Local Development Plan

Consultation Draft: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Main Report

July 2025

Serving people, Improving lives

Contents

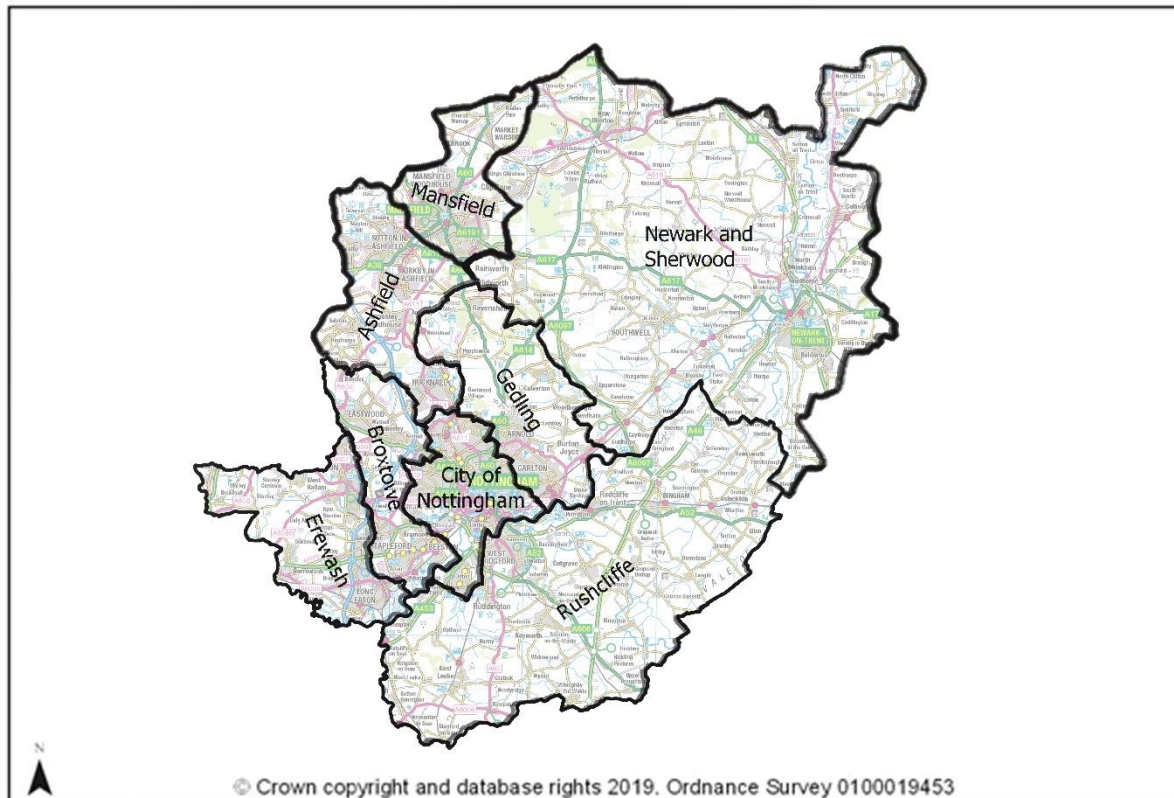
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Section 1: Introduction

The Scoping Report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process for Gedling Borough Council. **Map 1** shows the administrative areas of Gedling Borough Council along with those of the neighbouring local authorities.

Map 1: Council administrative areas



Purpose of this Scoping Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to decide on the scope and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.2 The Scoping Report sets out the information required to determine the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal, suggests a list of sustainability issues and sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework against which the effects of the Local Plan will be assessed.
- 1.3 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the preferred option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development.

Sustainable development

- 1.4 The UK Government launched the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 'Securing the Future', in 2005. The strategy defines

sustainable development as to “enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations”. The strategy contains a set of five guiding principles for sustainable development:

- Living within Environmental Limits
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy
- Using Sound Science Responsibly
- Promoting Good Governance

- 1.5 Since 2005, the framework for sustainable development has evolved to reflect new global and national priorities. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations members in 2015, sets out 17 interconnected Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aiming at addressing global challenges such as climate change and environmental degradation.
- 1.6 The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 (LURA) introduced a wide range of reforms to the planning system, including simplified and streamlined new-style local plans, National Development Management Policies, Infrastructure Levy (to replace Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy), and changes to plan-making procedures and environmental assessment. The Act seeks to simplify and speed-up the planning process, strengthen community engagement and local decision-making, and support the Government’s broader levelling-up agenda by addressing regional inequalities and enhancing the role of local plans in delivering sustainable development. One further noteworthy change was the introduction of the new Combined County Authorities (CCAs) which, as of July 2025, is being implemented by various local authorities across the UK.
- 1.7 At the national level, the Environment Act 2021 introduced legally binding targets focusing on four key priority areas: air quality, water, biodiversity, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. The Act introduced a mandatory requirement for a minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) on new development with far-reaching implications for plan making and development practices alongside broader targets to halt species decline by 2030 and improve the condition of protected habitats.
- 1.8 Following recent updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the framework maintains its strong emphasis on the presumption in favour of sustainable development, ensuring that economic, social, and environmental objectives are pursued in an integrated and mutually supportive way.
- 1.9 The Environment Act and the NPPF provide a critical legislative and policy foundation for local action. Accordingly, the preparation of local plans must reflect the principles set out in these frameworks and seek to contribute to sustainable outcomes at the local level.

The Local Plan

1.10 The existing Local Plan for Gedling Borough Council has been prepared in two parts:-

- Part 1 Local Plan, the Aligned Core Strategy, identifies strategic allocations and sets strategic planning policies to guide development; and
- Part 2 Local Plan, the Local Planning Document, sets out non-strategic allocations and detailed policies for new development in each council area.

1.11 **Figure 1** shows how the existing Local Plan relates to other planning policy documents, including the four Neighbourhood Plans (Burton Joyce, Calverton, Linby and Papplewick).

1.12 The Council is now working towards preparing a single Gedling Local Development Plan which will cover both strategic and non-strategic matters. Once adopted, this will replace the Aligned Core Strategy and the Local Planning Document.

Figure 1: Local Plan



Consultation and next steps

- 1.13 A draft version of the Scoping Report was previously sent to the three statutory consultation bodies for England (the Environmental Agency, Historic England and Natural England) for informal comments and amendments have been made to reflect the comments received.
- 1.14 The councils are now seeking comments on the Scoping Report and consultation questions are set out in **Section 7** of this report. The responses from the consultation will help to shape the SA Framework before work starts on the next stages of the SA process.
- 1.15 Following the consultation period, the Sustainability Appraisal of the Gedling Local Development Plan will take place over several stages (as identified in **Section 2** of this report).
- 1.16 A Sustainability Appraisal report will also be published detailing the assessment of reasonable alternative options put forward and the proposed policies and site allocations.

Section 2: Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment

- 2.1 This section explains the legal requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- 2.2 In addition to this process, the Council are also required to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment and an Equality Impact Assessment. Nottinghamshire County Council has prepared a Planning and Health engagement protocol setting out arrangements for how health partners including Nottinghamshire County Council should be consulted on local plans and planning applications.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as an integral part of the preparation of new or revised Local Plan.
- 2.4 Paragraph 33 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2024 states:-

“Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered)”.
- 2.5 The SA is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. The purpose of the SA is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of plans or strategies so that the preferred option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development. It also aims to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategy.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.6 European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) which was translated into legislation (see [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#)) in the UK in July 2004, requires that local planning authorities undertake an ‘environmental assessment’ of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment.

- 2.7 Regarding the planning (environmental) requirements when the UK left the European Union, the government published statutory instruments in relation to environmental assessments and the planning regime in October 2018 ([Continuity of planning \(environmental\) requirements when the UK leaves the European Union](#)). These instruments made no substantive changes of policy but intended to ensure continued smooth operation. The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment)(EU Exit) Regulations 2018 relate to strategic environmental assessment (SEA).
- 2.8 The objective of SEA is stated in Article 1 of the Directive: '[to] provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans ... with a view to promoting sustainable development'.
- 2.9 The SEA should consider the key likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as:- biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

Relationship between SEA and SA

- 2.10 Both SEA and SA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that the SEA focuses on environmental effects whereas the SA covers environmental, social and economic matters.
- 2.11 For clarification, throughout this report the term Sustainability Appraisal and SA are used to encompass the requirement of UK planning guidance and European law.
- 2.12 **Table 1** shows how the requirements of SEA are met in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 1: How the requirements of SEA Directive are met in the SA

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	Where requirement is met in the Sustainability Appraisal
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	The main objectives of the Gedling Local Development Plan will be described in the Sustainability Appraisal report.

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	Where requirement is met in the Sustainability Appraisal
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	<p>Section 4 of the Scoping Report summarises the characteristics of the council area. Appendix B contains the baseline data for Gedling.</p> <p>The likely evolution thereof without implementation of the Gedling Local Development Plan will be assessed and reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.</p>
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	<p>Section 4 of the Scoping Report summarises the characteristics of the council area. Appendix B contains the baseline data for Gedling.</p>
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	<p>Section 2 of the Scoping Report refers to the Appropriate Assessment (Habitats Regulations Assessment) as required by the European Directive 92/43/EEC.</p> <p>European Directive 79/409/EEC refers to Special Protection Areas.</p>
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	<p>Section 3 contains the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes. Section 5 of the Scoping Report describes the sustainability issues facing the council areas.</p>
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.	<p>The likely significant effects will be assessed and reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.</p>

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	Where requirement is met in the Sustainability Appraisal
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	The measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	The reasons for selecting the alternatives and a description of how the assessment was undertaken will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	The monitoring framework will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal report.
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	A non-technical summary will be produced alongside or included in the Sustainability Appraisal report.

Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.13 The Council's approach to undertaking Sustainability Appraisal is based on the government's planning practice guidance. The guidance is designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the SEA Directive.
- 2.14 The Government guidance identifies 5 stages of carrying out an SA. **Table 2** shows the main stages of a Sustainability Appraisal.
- 2.15 This scoping report covers Stage A of the SA process. The Sustainability Appraisal report will cover Stages B and C of the SA process. Stage D represents the consultation stage which the Sustainability Appraisal report will be published alongside the publication draft of the Gedling Local Development Plan in order to seek comments. The remaining Stage E will be completed at the adoption stage.

Table 2: Stages in Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
		A2	Collect baseline information
		A3	Identify sustainability issues and problems
		A4	Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
		A5	Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report
Stage B		B1	Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework

	Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	B2	Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives
		B3	Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
		B4	Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B5	Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
Stage C	Preparing the sustainability appraisal report		
Stage D	Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public		
Stage E	Post adoption reporting and monitoring	E1	Prepare and publish post-adoption statement
		E2	Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
		E3	Response to adverse effects

Habitats Regulations Assessment (Appropriate Assessment)

- 2.16 The EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) requires that an Appropriate Assessment is made of the effects of land-use plans on sites of European importance for nature conservation.
- 2.17 The sites that are subject to Appropriate Assessment are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, and/or as Special Protection Area (SPAs) designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive).
- 2.18 Appropriate Assessments should be carried out on sites that are within and outside the plan area that could potentially be affected by the plan. During the previous Core Strategy's process, a potential significant effect on an area of land that may be designated in the future as a European site was identified. It found that there could be potentially significant effects of the Core Strategies on the prospective Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area. (The screening process followed a precautionary approach, as advised by Natural England, and assumed the prospective Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area is progressed through the normal classification process, via potential Special Protection Area and classified Special Protection Area status, but it is not known when a decision on its final status is expected).
- 2.19 Unlike Strategic Environmental Assessment that is incorporated with the Sustainability Appraisal, Appropriate Assessment (or Habitats Regulations Assessment) must be reported on separately to the Sustainability Appraisal.

Equality Impact Assessment

- 2.20 Under the Equality Act 2010, the Gedling Local Development Plan is required to be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that it meets the needs of all members of the community. There are nine protected characteristics (see [Chapter 1 Protected Characteristics](#)):
- Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Marriage and civil partnership
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation
- 2.21 Undertaking Equality Impact Assessments allows the councils to identify any potential discrimination caused by their policies or the way they work and take steps to make sure that it is removed.
- 2.22 During the Gedling Local Development Plan process, an Equality Impact Assessment of the draft policies will be undertaken using a similar methodology to that used for the Equality Impact Assessment carried out on the Aligned Core Strategies and Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

Health Impact Assessment

- 2.23 Nottinghamshire County Council has prepared a Planning and Health engagement protocol setting out arrangements for how health partners including Nottinghamshire County Council should be consulted on local plans and planning applications. This initiative to improve engagement between the health partners and local planning authorities builds on the Health and Wellbeing Strategy previously produced by Nottinghamshire County Council which recommended the use of Rapid Health Impact Assessments (RHIA) to assess development proposals. The Council agreed the use of the RHIA in relation to local plan policy preparation.
- 2.24 During the preparation of the Gedling Local Development Plan, the draft policies will be assessed against the Health and Wellbeing checklist.

Section 3: Reviewing other relevant plans, policies and programmes (Stage A1)

- 3.1 This section looks at reviewing the relevant international, national and local plans, policies and programmes to identify their key requirements and assess their relationship to the Gedling Local Development Plan.
- 3.2 **Appendix A** sets out the review of all plans, policies and programmes considered relevant to the Gedling Local Development Plan. It contains issues and objectives, targets, the implications for the Gedling Local Development Plan and the implications for the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 3.3 There is no definitive list of plans that must be reviewed. Reviews of the plans, policies and programmes that are deemed relevant to the Gedling Local Development Plan have been included in **Appendix A**.
- 3.4 The list of relevant documents will be kept under review during the SA process.

Issues identified from review

- 3.5 The following list contains the key messages from the review of plans, policies and programmes included in **Appendix A**. The key messages are split into different themes as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (2024), Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2024) and National Planning Policy for Waste (2014):
- Delivering a sufficient supply of homes
 - Building a strong, competitive economy
 - Ensuring the vitality of town centres
 - Promoting healthy and safe communities
 - Promoting sustainable transport
 - Supporting high quality communications
 - Making effective use of land
 - Achieving well-designed places
 - Protecting Green Belt land
 - Meeting the challenge of climate change and flooding
 - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
 - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
 - Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals
 - Planning and delivering traveller sites
 - Achieving sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and waste management
- 3.6 **Table 3** summarises the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes.

Table 3: Key messages

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Delivering a sufficient supply of homes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce homelessness • Reduce the number of empty homes • Improve affordability across the housing market • Increase the supply of homes • Promote self-build or custom build homes • Provide a supply of high quality, well designed, energy efficient housing appropriate to needs of the community including family homes, homes to meet the needs of the ageing population and social housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act (2015) • National Planning Policy Framework (2024) • Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015) • Nationally Described Space Standard (2015) • Greater Nottingham Growth Options Study (2020) • Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009) • Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Housing Needs Assessment (2020) & Housing Needs Update (2024) • Nottinghamshire Older Persons' Housing with Care Strategy (2025) • Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Borough Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2009) • Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) • Gedling Borough Council Housing Strategies • Gedling Borough Council Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment • Gedling Brough Council Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.</p>

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Building a strong, competitive economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the location of new business with regard to accessibility and the local environment • Ensure that the location of industry and commerce brings benefit and not harm to local communities • Regenerate deprived areas through business development • Ensure location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure • Understand future demands for business land • Develop economic capacity and expertise • Increase economic diversity • Maximise economic benefit from tourism • Encourage growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic activities • Ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with high quality environment • Develop flourishing local economies • Understand future demands for land including type of land and location • Encourage inward investment • Reduce worklessness • Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation • Ensure supply of employment land • Prevent decline in some rural communities • Promote rural renewal • Development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework (2024) • Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2017) • Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA Employment Land Needs Study (2021) • Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity (2015) • Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000) • Transport Modelling Background Paper (2024) • Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) 	<p>Requires objectives to improve employment skills and levels; to ensure there is sufficient supply of land for business development; to ensure that businesses are located in the correct places and that local communities (especially deprived communities) benefit from them; to ensure that businesses do not cause harm to the communities in which they are situated; and to encourage diversity and high value, high growth, knowledge intensive economic activities, including tourism.</p> <p>Requires objectives to ensure sustainable communities in</p>

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect to fast broadband services and communications 		the countryside.
Ensuring the vitality of town centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and other sectors Promote the vitality of town centres by promoting and enhancing existing centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2024) Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Retail Study (2015) Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) 	Requires objectives to support the growth and diversity of town and local centres.
Promoting healthy and safe communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote social cohesion and inclusion in both urban and rural communities Support vulnerable groups Reduce deprivation, focusing on most deprived areas Tackle poverty in urban and rural areas Increase social interaction Improve social development of children Improve quality of life Create clean, attractive, quality, safe urban spaces Access to quality health, education, housing, transport, shopping and leisure services Ensure equality of opportunity in housing, employment and access to services Recognise that different people have different needs Improve the quality of educational facilities Improve health and access to quality health facilities More opportunities for walking and cycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) Equality Act 2010 National Planning Policy Framework (2024) Transport Modelling Background Paper (2024) Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategies (2014) Gedling Borough Council's Green Space Strategy 2021-2026 (2021) Gedling Borough Council Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy (2023) Food Growing Framework 2012-2015 (2012) Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) Gedling Air Quality Annual Status Report (2023) 	<p>Requires objectives to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities and local food growing opportunities.</p> <p>Requires objectives to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities.</p> <p>Requires objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.</p>

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to open space and leisure opportunities • Understand the economic benefits of better health in the community • Encourage and support local food growing opportunities • Reduce crime and the fear of crime • Design out crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gedling Sustainable Community Strategies 	
Promoting sustainable transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed accessibility in decisions affecting provision, location, design and delivery of services in both urban and rural areas • Improve social inclusion by making services more accessible • Tackle crime and fear of crime on public transport • Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling networks • Improve public transport networks • Encourage more people to walk and cycle • Reduce impact of travel on the environment • Maximise the use of existing roads infrastructure and avoid inappropriate development • Reduce traffic and in particular journeys made by car • Improve public transport • Reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion • Improve the freight network to reduce amount of road freight • Promote sustainable transport • Ensure that the rights of way meet the present and future needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2024) • Transport Modelling Background Paper (2024) • Nottinghamshire Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (2011) • Gedling Borough Council, City Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) 	<p>Requires objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.</p>
Supporting high quality communications		

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology, and full fibre broadband connections to existing and new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2024) Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity (2015) 	Requires objectives to ensure electronic communications networks.
Making effective use of land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the use of brownfield land for housing, business and commercial development Prioritise the re-use of existing buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2024) Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) 	Requires objectives to ensure that best use of land is made prioritising the re-use of land and buildings.
Achieving well-designed places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure developments are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping, sympathetic to local character and history Establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2024) Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) Gedling Borough Council Design Code Framework (2024) 	Requires objectives to ensure good design for new development to maintain a sense of place and to reflect local character.
Protecting Green Belt land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to maintain the openness and prevent coalescence between Nottingham, Derby and other settlements Protect Green Belt from inappropriate development Exceptional circumstances are required for the Green Belt boundaries to be altered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2024) Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) 	Requires objectives to ensure that the Nottingham Green Belt maintain the openness and prevent coalescence between Nottingham, Derby and other settlements.

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Meeting the challenge of climate change and flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage low or zero carbon communities • Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment • New homes to be energy efficient and able to cope with the effects of climate change • Ensure that new development is able to cope with climate change • Spatial planning should contribute to sustainable communities and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions • Seek secure, clean affordable energy • Reduce amount of energy consumed • Generate energy at local levels • Increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses • Increase the amount of renewable energy produced • Invest in the energy infrastructure • Recover energy from waste • Reduce existing levels of flood risk • Safeguard land used to manage floodwater • Avoid inappropriate development on floodplains • Ensure new development does not afford flood risk elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000) • Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007) • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • Climate Change Act 2008 • Planning Act 2008 • Energy Act 2011 • National Planning Policy Framework (2024) • Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021) • Energy Security Strategy (2022) • Powering Up Britain (2023) • Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019) • Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas across the East Midlands (2011) • Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009) • Water for Life and Livelihoods – Humber River Basin District river basin management plan (2015) • River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Flood Risk Assessment (2024) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Water Cycle Study (2024) 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Requires objectives to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of generating energy.</p> <p>Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by considering where development should take place and by protecting floodplains.</p>

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) 	
Conserving and enhancing the natural environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote biodiversity net gains • Conserve threatened species • Ensure that land uses (including agriculture) does not threaten biodiversity • Protect, restore and improve habitats including woodland and aquatic ecosystems • Create and integrate habitats in urban spaces and in the built environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979) • Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (1991) • EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural 	<p>Requires objectives to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, habitats and green infrastructure.</p> <p>Requires objectives to protect and</p>

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and extend heathland • Protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements • Prevent loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land • Conserve and enhance the rural landscape • Preserve and enhance local landscape character • Protect, maintain and enhance geological diversity • Open up access to the countryside • Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design • Promote the creation of a Sherwood Forest Regional Park • Protect geological heritage • Mitigation against harm to the landscape • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment • Reduce pollution • Ensure that new development does not reduce air quality • Improve water efficiency • Reduce amount of water used by domestic properties • Lessen effects of flood and drought • Reduce water pollution • Enhance and protect aquatic water systems • Promote the use of SUDS where appropriate 	<p>Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1999) • Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000) • Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air For Europe Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) • Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (2010) • EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020) • European Landscape Convention (2000) • Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981) • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) • Water for Life and Livelihoods – Humber River Basin District river basin management plan (2015) • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • Biodiversity 2020 – A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) • The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019) • National Planning Policy Framework (2024) • Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021) 	<p>enhance the natural environment; and to encourage people to enjoy the countryside.</p> <p>Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality.</p> <p>Requires objectives to improve water efficiency, protect water systems and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.</p>

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Security Strategy (2022) • Powering Up Britain (2023) • A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2019) • Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019) • Schedule 7A of T&CPA (provision of BNG) • Planning for a healthy environment – good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity (2012) • Benefits of Green Infrastructure (2010) • The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) • A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008) • Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2019-2028 (2019) • Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998) • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009) • Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000) • 6Cs Green Infrastructure Study (2010) • National Character Area profiles (2014) • Natural England's Strategic Direction (2025-2030) • Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework 	

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000 • Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Water Cycle Study (2024) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Flood Risk Assessment (2024) • River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) • Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) • Gedling Air Quality Annual Status Report (2023) 	
<p>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the townscape • Provide opportunities to value local heritage • Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design • Conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (1992) • Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) • Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 • National Planning Policy Framework (2024) • Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) • Gedling Borough Council Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans 	<p>Requires objectives to protect and enhance the built environment and to encourage people to enjoy their local heritage.</p>

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote development that minimises the use of resources Prevent soil loss Prevent contaminated land Safeguarding mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008) National Planning Policy Framework (2024) Contaminated Land Strategy for Gedling Borough Council (2024) Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (2021) 	<p>Requires objectives to promote development that minimises the use of resources and safeguarding minerals resources to meet future needs.</p>
Planning and delivering traveller sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide adequate amount of land for gypsies and travellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2024) South Nottinghamshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014-2029 (2016) Gedling Borough Council, Aligned Core Strategy (2014) Gedling Borough Council, Local Planning Document (2018) 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure adequate amount of land for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.</p>
Achieving sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce amount of municipal and commercial waste produced Recycle, compost or re-use waste Minimise harm to the environment and human health from waste treatment and handling Disposal of waste to be considered the last option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (1999) Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008) Waste Management Plan for England (2021) National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013) 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.</p>

Key messages	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy for Nottingham 2023-2050 (2023)	

Section 4: Baseline Data and Characteristics (Stage A2)

- 4.1 This section looks at the baseline data and characteristics for each council area.
- 4.2 The collection of baseline information on the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan. The baseline information will also help to identify sustainability issues and potential ways of dealing with them.
- 4.3 The baseline data collected is set out in **Appendix B**.

Characteristics of the council administrative area

- 4.4 The Greater Nottingham Housing Market Area (referred to as the “HMA” throughout this section) includes the administrative areas of five councils. This consists of the city of Nottingham in the centre, surrounded by Broxtowe, Erewash (in Derbyshire), Gedling and Rushcliffe councils.
- 4.5 Nottingham City is one of the designated Core Cities recognised as of national importance and consists of a very compact and a high-density urban area. The other councils consist of a mix of urban and rural areas.
- 4.6 Gedling Borough is a mix of urban and rural areas with the majority of residents living within the suburbs of Arnold and Carlton. Part of the northwest of the Borough adjoins Hucknall which is located in Ashfield District but has close links to Nottingham City. The remainder of the Borough is predominantly rural with key settlements at Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead and a number of smaller villages including Burton Joyce, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Papplewick, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough.

Population and demographics

- 4.7 The total population of the HMA has grown from 750,543 in 2011 to 820,200 in 2021 equating to an increase of 9.3% population growth (69,657 people) during that period.
- 4.8 Gedling has a population of 117,300 people in 2021 with a relatively small increase of 3.2% (3,600 people) since 2011. Nottingham City has the largest population of all neighbouring local authorities with its population of 323,600 people in 2021 with an increase of 6.5% (19,700 people) since 2011.
- 4.9 In 2021, Nottingham City is relatively ethnically diverse with 43% of the total population coming from Black and Minority ethnic groups (i.e. all categories except White British). This has increased from 34.6% in 2011. The total

population coming from Black and Minority ethnic groups in 2021 in Gedling is 14.4%.

- 4.10 The population in Gedling is ageing and the proportion of the total population being 65 or over has increased by approximately 3% in 2021 since 2011. This trend is not replicated in Nottingham City, where the proportion of the population aged 65 or over remained stable at 11.7% in both 2011 and 2021. The population in Nottingham City has a larger proportion of residents in the 18-24 age range (20.2% of the City's population in 2021) compared to Gedling (6.2% in 2021) primarily due to the number of students attending the two universities¹.
- 4.11 Gedling is relatively stable in the middle of the English Index of Multiple Deprivation table ranking 209 out of 317 in 2019 Nottingham City is the most deprived of the neighbouring local authorities, ranking 11th most disadvantaged out of 317 areas in England in 2019.
- 4.12 Gedling has pockets of deprivation that sit alongside areas that are less deprived. In terms of the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation, Gedling has one significant pocket of deprivation within Killisick. Other areas of deprivation include Netherfield, Colwick, Bestwood and Newstead Village within Gedling. For Nottingham City, 54 of the 182 super output areas (SOAs) in the area are in the 10% most deprived nationally.

Homes

- 4.13 A total of 4,815 (net) new homes were delivered in Gedling Borough between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2025.
- 4.14 The 2021 Census shows that Nottingham City has a large proportion of terraced dwellings and flats, maisonettes and apartments (51.1%) and a small proportion of detached dwellings (15.6%) compared to Gedling (26.2% and 39.2%).
- 4.15 Average house prices have shown a tendency to increase nationally over the past 15 years. Reflecting the deprivation trends, Nevertheless, Gedling ranks moderately compared to neighbouring local authorities (excluding the City) with average prices around £268,548 in January 2025.
- 4.16 Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2025 there were 740 new affordable dwellings delivered in Gedling. The proportion of affordable dwellings (compared to the total delivered) is 15%. Gedling has seen an increase in the number of homelessness acceptance from 63 in 2011 to 322 in 2024.
- 4.17 The total number of vacant dwellings fell by 253 dwellings between 2011 and 2024. The number of private registered provider vacant dwellings also fell by 20% from 35 dwellings in 2011 to 28 dwellings in 2024.

¹ University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University

Economy

- 4.18 As a regional economic hub, Nottingham City is the main work destination for the majority of residents living within the city and surrounding areas. The latest data shows a 1.2% increase in employment in Nottingham City from 54.2% in 2011 to 55.4% in 2021. In Gedling, there was a 1.5% increase from 74.1% in 2011 to 75.6% in 2021.
- 4.19 The top 20 employers (ranked by turnover) in Nottinghamshire by the list of Nottinghamshire's Top 200 Companies for 2022 is shown in Appendix B. This shows a strong local focus for pharmaceuticals and optical goods, retailing of motor vehicles and sports equipment, manufacturing, ICT technology and finance and banking. Boots UK Limited (which spans the Broxtowe and Nottingham City boundary) is the largest employer in the HMA employing in excess of 43,000 people.
- 4.20 The number of economically active residents (the working age population) has increased from 70,100 (63%) in 2011 to 71,170 (60.7%) in 2021 although this represents a decrease as a proportion of the total population.
- 4.21 The unemployment rate fell by 2.8% for the same period.
- 4.22 The weekly pay of full time employees working in Gedling has increased by an average of £89 between 2018 and 2024. For full time employees living in Gedling, weekly pay earnings have increased by an average of £147.40 between 2018 and 2024.
- 4.23 More than half (54.1%) of all persons in employment in Gedling are employed in management, professional, technical and skilled trades.
- 4.24 The majority (59.8%) of the working age population in Gedling are qualified to NVQ2 or above². Rushcliffe has a high proportion of the working age population qualified to NVQ2 or above (88.4%) compared to other councils. As of 2021, 14.5% of the working age population in Gedling does not have any qualifications as of 2021.
- 4.25 Since 2011, 8.9 hectares of employment land in Gedling was lost to housing or other uses. Nottingham City has the highest proportion of employment land lost to housing or other uses among the neighbouring local authorities.

Town centres

- 4.26 Nottingham City is the primary centre in the Housing Market Area. It is a leading City in the East Midlands with its shopping facilities ranked as amongst the best in England. Within the Nottingham City area there is also a town centre at Bulwell, three district centres (Clifton, Hyson Green and

² NVQ2 equivalent e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

Sherwood) and 12 local centres. There are also 42 centres of neighbourhood importance.

- 4.27 Within Gedling Borough, there is currently 1 town centre and 8 local centres (Burton Joyce, Calverton, Carlton Hill, Carlton Square, Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm, Gedling Village, Mapperley Plains, Netherfield, Ravenshead). Arnold town centre is the largest centre in the Borough. The local centres include village centres, i.e. Burton Joyce, Calverton and Ravenshead.
- 4.28 Gedling's shopping centre surveys revealed that in March 2025 there were 26 (12%) vacant units out of 215 units in Arnold.

Healthy and safe communities

- 4.29 Life expectancy at birth has increased for both males (by an average of 0.1 years) and females (by an average of 0.6 years) in Gedling since 2008. Life expectancy for females remains higher than for males. Life expectancy in Nottingham City is lower than the surrounding council areas with life expectancy in Rushcliffe being higher than surrounding council areas.
- 4.30 Crime statistics for Gedling are provided in Appendix B. The highest proportion of crimes reported to Nottinghamshire Police (for Gedling) was violence against the person³.
- 4.31 The Sport England Active Lives Survey shows that the respondents in Gedling are being active, with 62.7% playing sport for 150+ minutes at moderate intensity at least once a week. The survey also reveals that at least 64.6% of the respondents in Gedling had taken part in sport and physical activity in the last 28 days prior to the survey being undertaken in 2023.

Transport

- 4.32 The Greater Nottingham Core HMA area is connected to the M1 and the national motorway network via the A453 to junction 24, the A52 to junction 25 and the A610 to junction 26. The major upgrade of the M1 between junctions 23a to 25 has been completed and is now operating as a smart motorway. Recently, new emergency areas have been constructed on the M1 between junctions 24 and 25 as part of a broader effort to improve safety on smart motorways. The A453 linking Nottingham with junction 24 of the M1 has been upgraded to a dual carriageway. The A52 provides a trunk road connection from Derby to Nottingham including to the A46 which runs between the M1 north of Leicester to the A1 at Newark. Orbital movements in Nottingham are less well accommodated with there being only a partial ring road (A52 and A6514). Colliery Way (formerly known as the Gedling Access Road), completed in 2022, provides a link between the B684 Mapperley Plains and the A612 Trent Valley Road / Nottingham Road to improve journey times and

³ Includes a range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm.

reduce congestion. This new route extends, though does not complete, the ring road around Gedling.

- 4.33 There are a number of other major transport routes that run through the Housing Market Area, such as the A60 which runs from Loughborough to Mansfield via Nottingham, the A612 from Nottingham towards Southwell, the A614 which is the main northern route from Nottingham towards the A1 and the A38 which runs from Derby to Sutton-in-Ashfield and junction 28 of the M1.

- 4.34 There are 4 railway stations in Gedling. The primary station in Nottingham City, which hosted in excess of 6,700,000 journeys in 2022/23, is on the national London St Pancras to Sheffield/Leeds rail line. The national rail line also stops at East Midlands Parkway in Rushcliffe. The Nottingham-Leeds rail line runs through Nottingham City and Erewash stopping at Ilkeston. The Matlock-Newark rail line runs through Erewash, Broxtowe, Nottingham City and Gedling stopping at Long Eaton, Attenborough, Beeston, Nottingham and Carlton. The Nottingham-Lincoln rail line runs through Gedling stopping at Carlton and Burton Joyce. The Nottingham-Skegness rail line runs through Nottingham City, Gedling and Rushcliffe stopping at Netherfield, Radcliffe, Bingham, Aslockton, Elton and Orston. The Nottingham-Mansfield Woodhouse rail line runs through Nottingham City and Gedling stopping at Bulwell and Newstead. The new train station in Ilkeston, situated on the south eastern border of Derbyshire, in Erewash was opened in 2017 and has provided additional rail network access to neighbouring cities and further afield. All stations in Gedling (Burton Joyce, Carlton, Netherfield and Newstead) and Nottingham City (Nottingham and Bulwell) have seen an increase of station usage since 2011 until COVID-19 measures to limit the impact and transmission of the pandemic in March 2020. As a result of the measures, all stations saw marginal decreases in usage, and in 2024 they remain well below their pre-Covid capacity.

- 4.35 In January 2013, the Secretary of State for Transport announced the preferred route for the second stage of High Speed Two (HS2) rail network (extending north of the first stage of the High Speed (HS1) railway line between Birmingham and London) with a hub station at Toton, a former huge freight yard between Nottingham and Derby, to serve the East Midlands significantly reducing journey times from the HMA to other regions and improving connections to European destinations via HS1. However, the plans have been substantially revised. The proposed eastern leg to the East Midlands and Leeds, including the Toton station, was cancelled in 2021. In October 2023, the government also cancelled the extension from Birmingham to Manchester. HS2 is now expected to operate only between London and the West Midlands, with revised plans focusing on regional rail improvements instead.

- 4.36 Derby and Nottingham have been allocated £161 million from the Transforming Cities Fund to deliver a range of schemes focusing on city centre connectivity, better connecting Derby, Nottingham and East Midlands Airport and Nottingham/Derby growth corridors.

4.37 Transport modelling undertaken to support the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan supports the following schemes for Gedling Borough which may be implemented in the Plan period.

- **NET Extension Gedling:** The Nottingham Express Transit (NET) has previously identified Gedling as a potential area for tram network expansion.
- **NET Extension Hucknall to Top Wighay Farm:** An extension of the NET from Hucknall to serve the Top Wighay Farm development has been suggested.
- **Bus Priority A60 Leapool to Sherwood Expressway (including new Park and Ride at Leapool):** Plans to enhance bus priority along the A60 corridor from Leapool to the Sherwood Expressway, including the development of a new Park and Ride facility at Leapool, are part of Nottinghamshire's broader transport strategy aiming to improve public transport efficiency and reduce congestion.
- **Bus Priority NCT Service 50 to Teal Close:** Enhancements to Nottingham City Transport's (NCT) Service 50, particularly extending service to Teal Close with improved bus priority measures, have been proposed to better serve emerging residential areas.

4.38 There are five Park and Ride sites within the HMA where people park and take public transport into Nottingham and Derby; three sites surrounding Nottingham City, one just off the A52 in Broxtowe and one at Clifton in Rushcliffe. There are no Park and Ride facilities currently located in Gedling.

4.39 In 2023/24 the number of bus boardings in Gedling Borough was 5,072,205. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, this figure was 6,232,863 in 2018/19.

4.40 Traffic growth in 2023 has decreased by an average of 0.6% in Gedling since the 2010 base.

4.41 The number of cycling trips in Gedling in 2023 had increased by 4.1% since the 2010 base.

High quality communications

4.42 There is no baseline data relating to high quality communications.

Effective use of land

4.43 In total, 1,461 homes delivered between 2011 and 2024 were built on previously developed land, which equated to 32% of the total dwellings built.

4.44 In order to increase the number of houses built the Government requires local authorities to prepare and maintain a register of brownfield land that is suitable for residential development. Brownfield land registers provide up-to-date and consistent information on sites that the councils consider to be

appropriate for residential development. In total there are currently 48 sites on the Council's brownfield register which consists of 30.21 hectares of brownfield land (excluding sites with an end date) in Gedling. It should be noted that most sites on the brownfield registers have planning consent for residential development.

Well-designed places

4.45 There is no baseline data relating to well-designed places.

Green Belt

4.46 Green Belt designation covers approximately 8,794 hectares (73%) of the Council's administrative area.

Climate change and flooding

4.47 Air Quality Management Areas are designated when levels of pollutants in local area are above the UK limits. The whole of Nottingham City is covered by an Air Quality Management Area. Gedling previously had one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) located on the A60 in Daybrook (on Mansfield Road from its junction with Oxclose Lane and Cross Street south to its junction with Egerton Road) which was revoked in November 2024 following sustained improvements in air quality.

4.48 The latest estimates of end-user carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions for the Council area shows that between 2011 and 2022 the CO₂ emissions decreased as shown in a table in Appendix B (see Climate Change and Flooding). Nottingham City has a larger decrease compared to Gedling from 22.1 in 2011 to 15.0 in 2024.

4.49 The River Derwent, River Erewash, River Leen and River Trent run through the HMA. The River Trent borders the southern parts of the Borough and forms the boundary between Gedling and Rushcliffe. There are 6,451 properties in Gedling that are affected by flooding, 2,646 in Flood Zone 2 and 3,805 in Flood Zone 3.

Natural environment

4.50 The national Green Flag Award recognises and rewards well managed parks and green space, not only for reaching high environmental standards, but also for ensuring access to quality green space and involving local communities in their upkeep, development and use. In 2024 there were 4 open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard in Gedling.

4.51 There is 1 designated Site of Special Scientific Interest (Linby Quarries) covering 38.69 hectares within the Borough. The site was designated as it is the best remaining area of mixed calcareous scrub in Nottinghamshire and is of regional importance. Many of the SSSI's in the Housing Market Area are

as a result of the restoration of former minerals extraction sites (including gravel, clay, plaster and brick pits and quarries) and disused railway cuttings.

- 4.52 There are no National Nature Reserves within the Borough. There are 5 Local Nature Reserves in Gedling Borough covering 178.29 hectares.
- 4.53 The Housing Market Area has a diverse range of natural habitats, which includes a number of valuable sites for nature conservation and biodiversity. Within Gedling Borough there are 78 Local Wildlife Sites covering 1,386.8 hectares and there are 5 Local Geological Sites covering 21.5 hectares.
- 4.54 There are 1,795.8 hectares of woodland area within the borough, which includes large amounts of Broadleaved and Conifer woodland to the north of the borough. In addition, there are 55.1 hectares of ancient woodland within the borough.
- 4.55 The named rivers in Gedling Borough include Lambley Dumble, Cocker Beck, River Trent, Ouse Dyke, Crock Dumble, Woodbrough Brook, Grimesmoor Dyke, Dover Beck and River Leen.

Important principal aquifers include the Sherwood Sandstone, which has an important role in contributing to the provision of drinking water for the population of Gedling borough. Four large Source Protection Zones should similarly be protected due to their role in providing an important groundwater source of drinking water.

Historic environment

- 4.56 The Housing Market Area has a strong literary heritage including Newstead Abbey Park (once home to Lord Byron) which is a major feature in the north of the Gedling. Most of the north of Broxtowe, in particularly Eastwood and Brinsley, are associated with DH Lawrence who grew up in the area and used this as the focus for many of his famous novels. There is textile and industrial heritage legacy including the lace mills in Erewash and Nottingham areas, the canal network and the Nottingham caves network.
- 4.57 In 2025 there are 2,230 heritage assets within the borough, including 6 Grade I Listed Buildings, 15 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 174 Grade II Listed Buildings. In addition, there are also 9 Scheduled Monuments, 4 Registered Parks and Gardens (covering 15.35 hectares) and 7 Conservation Areas (covering 195.16 hectares, including the Gedling Village Conservation Area adopted in June 2025).
- 4.58 There are 2 accredited museums in Gedling: Papplewick Pumping Station and Newstead Abbey. It should be noted that this does not include non-accredited museums such as Calverton Folk Museum, Burton Joyce Centre for Local History and Bestwood Winding Engine House.

Sustainable use of materials

- 4.59 Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for the production of their own Minerals Local Plans.
- 4.60 The type and area of mineral resources in the borough is summarised in Appendix B. Brick clay constitutes the majority of mineral resources within Gedling. There are 3 hectares of single hard rock limestone quarry at Linby.

Traveller sites

- 4.61 There is one gypsy and traveller pitch in Gedling: Land to the West of 175 Mansfield Road, Papplewick

Waste

- 4.62 Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for the production of their own Waste Local Plan.

Section 5: Identifying Key Sustainability Issues (Stage A3)

- 5.1 This section looks at the key sustainability issues which have been identified from the review of other relevant plans, policies and programmes (stage A1) and the baseline data (stage A2).
- 5.2 **Table 4** sets out the role of the Gedling Local Development Plan in tackling identified key sustainability issues. For clarification, the issues are listed in no particular order of importance.

Table 4: Key sustainability issues identified

Key sustainability issue	Possible role of the Gedling Local Development Plan
Social Issues	
Further population growth is projected.	The impacts of the projected population increase is likely to be significant.
Different areas would require specific types of housing.	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan can ensure that an appropriate number of new dwellings are developed in appropriate locations.</p> <p>The Gedling Local Development Plan can have a role in ensuring the right types of housing are delivered.</p> <p>The Gedling Local Development Plan can also make provision for appropriate employment opportunities and deliver adequate infrastructure for existing and future residents.</p>
There is a need to ensure that adequate amount of land is provided for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can have a role in ensuring that the right pitches and plots are delivered for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.
Some of the rural settlements are very isolated and suffer from poor transport links. The access to facilities is vital.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can help reduce the need to travel by allocating strategic sites in areas well served by public transport and ensure that they benefit from a range of services and employment.
There is a need to reduce the reliance on the private car and increase the use of alternative transport modes, including public transport.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can help reduce the need to travel by allocating sites in areas well served by public transport.

Key sustainability issue	Possible role of the Gedling Local Development Plan
There are different areas that have relatively high deprivation.	The provision of new allocations for housing and employment with improved linkages to existing communities alongside improvements to facilities and the local environment can help to address deprivation.
The house prices are high and there is a significant need for affordable housing provision.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can ensure that new affordable dwellings are provided in appropriate locations.
The population is ageing.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can have a role in ensuring the right type of new homes, services and facilities are delivered to suit the needs of the ageing population.
Economic Issues	
There is a need to maintain the employment base.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can ensure that an appropriate supply of good quality employment land is provided in appropriate locations to serve projected demands and ensure a range and choice of employment locations.
The proportion of the workforce employed in the service sector is very large.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can provide for different types of employment to ensure that the economic base does not continue to narrow as this could have a detrimental effect on the economy as a whole.
There is a need to support the growth and diversity of town and local centres.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can have a role in ensuring that the vitality and viability of centres is protected.
Environment Issues	
<p>A high proportion of land within Gedling Borough, is Green Belt.</p> <p>There is therefore potential for conflict between the need to protect Green Belt from inappropriate development and the need to provide sufficient land for new homes in line with the housing requirement.</p>	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan needs to balance the need to provide sufficient land for housing growth with the need to protect the Green Belt where possible.</p> <p>The Gedling Local Development Plan can address a revision of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt.</p> <p>For clarification, the Green Belt is a policy tool and not an environmental protection designation. As such it will not be included as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to be used to test the sustainability of the Gedling Local Development Plan. However, careful consideration will be given to the impact of the Gedling Local Development Plan on the Nottingham Green Belt based on the Green Belt assessment and through the site selection process.</p>

Key sustainability issue	Possible role of the Gedling Local Development Plan
There is a need to maintain high rates of brownfield development.	There will be limited scope for the Gedling Local Development Plan to locate new development, due to the lack of availability of brownfield land within the Borough. Consequently the provision of new allocations to meet projected population increases is likely to involve Grey Belt and significant releases of Green Belt land.
There are a large number of sites, including isolated sites, which are important in landscape and biodiversity terms and should be conserved and enhanced where possible. There is also a need to conserve and enhance connectivity corridors.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can look to conserve and enhance blue and green infrastructure, landscape and biodiversity and seek to ensure that biodiversity is incorporated as part of all future development
There are a large number of heritage assets which have historic or architectural significance and should be conserved and enhanced where possible.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can look to conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and identify opportunities to enhance or better reveal these assets. Consideration of different levels of harm and mitigation would be taken into account.
There is a need to conserve and enhance the distinctive character and contribute towards creating a sense of place within new developments.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can examine the function of existing settlements and set out an approach on the design of new developments.
There is a need to enhance and protect water systems.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can look to protect and enhance blue infrastructure.
There are significant areas which are at risk from flooding.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can ensure that sites at risk from flooding are protected from development. Where development is deemed necessary within flood risk areas, the Gedling Local Development Plan will help by including policies to ensure that development will be safe from flood risk over the lifetime of the development without increasing flood risk to third parties and without resulting in an increase in the future maintenance of assets.
There is a need to improve energy efficiency and reduce contributions to climate change.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can set out an approach to reduce carbon emissions.
There are a number of Air Quality Management Areas within the council areas.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can help to reduce pollutants arising from traffic through reducing the need to travel by locating strategic sites in areas well served by public transport and close to local services and facilities. It will also help by locating potentially polluting strategic level development away from sensitive locations.

Key sustainability issue	Possible role of the Gedling Local Development Plan
There is a need to safeguard minerals resources to meet future requirements.	The Gedling Local Development Plan can ensure that there are sufficient minerals resources available to meet future development requirements.

Section 6: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Stage A4)

- 6.1 This section looks at developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework which contains a list of objectives based on the review of other relevant plans, policies and programmes (stage A1), the analysis of the baseline data (stage A2) and the identification of key sustainability issues (stage A3).
- 6.2 The SA Framework will be used to test the sustainability of the Gedling Local Development Plan. The SA Framework will be used to assess the reasonable alternative options for the policies and the strategic site allocations.
- 6.3 As explained in the previous section, consideration of the Green Belt will not be included as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework because it is a policy tool and not an environmental protection designation. However, careful consideration will be given to the impact of the Gedling Local Development Plan on the Nottingham Green Belt based on the Green Belt assessment and through the site selection process.

SA Framework

- 6.4 **Table 5** provides a list of SA objectives for the SA Framework. The table also shows the relationship between SA objectives and SEA Directive topics (as mentioned in paragraph 2.9 in this report).

Table 5: SA Framework

SA objectives	SEA Directive topic
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling show people.	Population Material assets
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	Population Material assets
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a high quality modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	Population Material assets
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	Population Human health
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	Population Human health
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Population Human health
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	Population Human health

SA objectives	SEA Directive topic
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	Air Climatic factors
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	Soil Material assets
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	Climatic factors
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	Air Climatic factors Human health
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	Water Climatic factors
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green and Blue Infrastructure and the natural environment.	Biodiversity Fauna Flora
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	Landscape
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	Cultural heritage
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	Soil Material assets

- 6.5 When assessing the options for the policies and the strategic site allocations a score would need to be given to each SA objective to indicate whether the effect was likely to be positive, negative, uncertain or had no impact. The score includes a colour coding system which should help to provide a visual summary of the overall results against the SA objectives. **Table 6** provides the SA scoring.

Table 6: SA scoring

Major positive	Minor positive	Uncertain or no impact	Minor negative	Major negative
++	+	? or 0	-	--

- 6.6 When assessing the options for the policies and the strategic site allocations, the SA Framework was split into two tables as both policies and site allocations require different criteria questions.

SA Framework 1 – Policy Criteria

- 6.7 For the policies, the SA Framework has been matched with policy criteria questions and includes a generic scoring system as shown in **Table 7**. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a reasonable alternative option or a proposed policy works towards the SA objective.
- 6.8 These criteria will be used to assess the policy options for the policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan. The criteria will also be used for the assessment of the draft version of Gedling Local Development Plan.

SA Framework 2 – Site Allocation Criteria

- 6.9 For the site allocations, the SA Framework has been matched with site allocation criteria questions and includes a matrix scoring system as shown in **Table 8**. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a reasonable alternative option or a proposed site allocation works towards the SA objective.
- 6.10 These criteria will be used to assess the site options for the site allocations in the Gedling Local Development Plan. The criteria will also be used for the assessment of the proposed sites allocated in the draft version of Gedling Local Development Plan.

Table 7: SA Framework 1 – Policy Criteria

Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
The policy would have a significant positive impact on one or more of the policy criteria questions or a minor positive impact on a significant number of the questions	The policy would have a minor positive impact on at least one of the policy criteria questions	Unknown effect or the policy has no implications for the objective	The policy would have a minor negative impact on at least one of the policy criteria questions	The policy would have a significant negative impact on one or more of the policy criteria questions or a minor negative impact on a significant number of the questions

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it provide sufficient pitches and plots for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it improve rural productivity in terms of employment opportunities?
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it provide business/university clusters? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan area? • Will it provide the required infrastructure?
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage the vitality of the city centre, town centre, district centre or local centre?
5. Health and Well Being To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? • Will it provide new open space or improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it improve access to local food growing opportunities?
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents' satisfaction in community activities? • Will it increase the number of facilities e.g. shops, community centres? • Will it provide for the educational needs?

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimise the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by private car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of brownfield land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it make efficient use of brownfield land? • Will the development minimise the impact on the biodiversity interests of the site?
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it result in additional energy use? • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions or promote sequestration of carbon? • Will it increase the resilience of biodiversity to climate change? • Will it help people adapt to climate change? • Will it maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates? • Will it lead to the displacement of emissions to another location?
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of air, noise and other types of pollution?
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise or mitigate flood risk? • Will it reduce existing levels of flood risk? • Will it improve water quality? • Will it conserve water? • Will it improve or help to promote water efficiency? • Will it cause a deterioration of Water Framework Directive (WFD) status or potential of onsite watercourses?

SA objectives	Policy criteria questions
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Blue and Green Infrastructure and the natural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it allow for biodiversity net gains? • Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space or green space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect or improve Blue and/or Green Infrastructure networks?
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it respect or preserve identified landscape character? • Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets ⁴ and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness of the townscape or settlement character? • Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting⁵? • Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities? • Will it protect or improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment?
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it result in additional waste? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land? • Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?

⁴ Designated assets include Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens. Non-designated assets include locally listed buildings and unknown archaeology.

Table 8: SA Framework 2 – Site Allocation Criteria

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs, including gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	Is the site allocated for housing? Will it meet the housing need?	Single site provides 50+ houses in and adjoining the main built-up area or key settlement Provides for 10+ houses adjoining other villages Provides for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople	Site provides 50 houses in conjunction with one or more smaller sites in and adjoining the built-up area or key settlement	Uncertain or No impact as the site is not currently used for housing and is proposed solely for employment development	Results in loss of up to 50 homes in the main built-up area or key settlement Results in loss of up to 10 homes in the rural area	Results in loss of 50+ homes in the main built-up area or key settlement Results in loss of 10+ homes in the rural area Results in loss of site for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
2. Employment and Jobs To create employment opportunities.	Will the site provide jobs? Will the site provide job opportunities for unemployed people? Will the site provide new job opportunities in areas of deprivation?	Creates large number of new jobs 50 or more new jobs Local labour agreements on projects (over 50 jobs) Provides new job opportunities in areas of deprivation	Creates small number of new jobs (up to 50 new jobs) Local labour agreements on projects (up to 50 jobs)	Uncertain or No impact as the site is not currently used for employment, retail or mixed use and is proposed solely for housing development	Results in small number of jobs lost	Results in large number of jobs lost

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
3. Economic Structure and Innovation To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.	Is the site allocated for employment, retail or mixed use? Is the site allocated for specific employment uses e.g. office-based? Will the site involve the loss of employment, retail or mixed-use land? Is the site for new educational buildings? Is the site allocated for mixed live-work units?	Provides new employment or retail land	Provides mixed use land (i.e. residential and employment) Provides opportunity for training and / or high knowledge sectors (i.e. office based) Provides live-work units	Uncertain or No impact as the site is not currently used for employment, retail or mixed use and is proposed solely for housing development Assumes all housing sites make appropriate education provision	Results in the loss of part of land for employment, retail or mixed use	Results in the loss of a strategic level of employment Results in the majority loss of land for employment, retail or mixed use Results in the loss of live-work units

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
4. Shopping Centres Increase the vitality and viability of existing shopping centres.	Is the site allocated for town centres uses or mixed use in the shopping centre? Is the site within 400 metres of a shopping centre e.g. city centre, district centre or local centre? Will the site result in a loss of town centre use or mixed use in a shopping centre?	Provides new town centre uses or mixed use in the existing centre Within 5 minutes (400 metres) walking distance of shopping centre	Provides new mixed use (including non-town centre uses) in the existing centre Access to shopping centre within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling	Uncertain or No impact on the vitality and viability of the existing centre	Results in the loss of mixed use (including non-town centre uses) in the existing centre	Results in the loss of town centre uses in the existing centre

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
5. Health and Well-Being To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	Is the site within 30 minutes travel time of a health facility? Is the site within 400 metres walking distance of a recreational area or accessible blue-green infrastructure e.g. country parks, open spaces, playing fields, allotments, watercourses? Will the site result in a loss of recreational area or accessible blue-green infrastructure e.g. country parks, open spaces, playing fields, allotments, watercourses?	Within 5 minutes (400 metres) walking distance of health facilities and recreational area or accessible blue-green infrastructure	Access to health facilities within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling Within 5 minutes (400 metres) walking distance of recreational area or accessible blue-green infrastructure	Uncertain or No impact		Access to health facilities not within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling Results in the loss of recreational area or accessible blue-green infrastructure

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
6. Community Safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will the site be designed to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime?			Uncertain as the impact of development upon crime is dependent upon design and a series of secondary factors not related to site allocation		
7. Social Inclusion To promote and support the development and growth of social capital and to improve social inclusion and to close the gap between the most deprived areas within the plan area.	Is the site within 400 metres walking distance of community facilities e.g. post office, community centres, leisure centres, libraries, schools etc.? Will the site result in a loss of a community facility? Is the site located in or adjoining a deprived area?	Within 5 minutes (400 metres) walking distance of at least two community facilities Provides new community facilities on site	Access to community facilities within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling	Uncertain or No impact		Access to community facilities not within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling Results in the loss of existing community facilities

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
8. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to improve travel choice and accessibility.	Is the site accessible by public transport? Is the site located in or adjoining the main built-up area and has direct route(s) from the site to existing businesses and shopping centres? Is the site within 30 minutes public transport time of community facilities, schools, retail centres and employment areas?	Located within or adjoining the main built-up area of Nottingham with existing transport infrastructure and has good direct route(s) to existing businesses and shopping centres Within 400 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop and / or designated cycle route	Between 400 and 800 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop and / or designated cycle route.	Uncertain or No impact Assumes site will not affect the continuity of Rights of Way		Not within 800 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop and / or designated cycle route Site is not accessible by public transport

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
9. Brownfield Land To make efficient use of previously developed land or 'brownfield' land and recognise biodiversity value where appropriate.	Is the site a brownfield site?	Site is on previously developed land (brownfield land within or adjoining the main built-up area or key settlement	Site is on predominantly previously developed land/(brownfield land within or adjoining the main built-up area or key settlement Site is on previously developed land(brownfield land and not adjoining the main built-up area or key settlement	Uncertain or No impact [Note biodiversity value may not be known]	Site is on predominantly greenfield land	Site is on greenfield land

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop low carbon energy resource and encourage nature-based solutions to climate change.	Will the site include provision of renewable technology? Is the site for a specific renewable energy? Is the site for the development of community energy systems? Will the site ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate? Will the site help people adapt to climate change? Will the site maintain or increase the provision of ecosystem services on which local people depend, including water, food, and materials, now and under future climates?			Uncertain as the impact of development is dependent upon opportunities for either renewable energy provision or energy efficiency measures or nature-based solutions		

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
11. Pollution and Air Quality To manage air quality and minimise the risk posed by air, noise and other types of pollution.	Is site within the Nottingham Urban Area agglomeration zone? Will the site cause additional harm to an existing Air Quality Management Area? Is it likely to create a new Air Quality Management Area?			Uncertain or No impact as the site will not impinge on existing an Air Quality Management Area or does not fall within Nottingham Urban Area agglomeration zone	Site will impinge on an existing Air Quality Management Area or Nottingham Urban Area agglomeration zone	Site falls within an existing Air Quality Management Area or Nottingham Urban Area agglomeration zone Site is likely to impact an area of poor air quality (and creating an Air Quality Management Area)

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
12. Flooding and Water Quality To minimise the risk of flooding and to conserve and improve water quality.	Is the site within or adjacent EA Flood Zone:- - 1 (Low Probability); - 2 (Medium Probability); - 3a (High Probability); or - 3b (The Functional Floodplain)? Will it deteriorate river habitat in-stream and the riparian zone adjacent floodplain habitats? Will the site cause any harm to the Source Protection Zone or the water environment? Can surface water run-off be appropriately managed without increasing flood risk elsewhere?	Site located within EA Flood Zone 1		Site within area likely to be impacted as a result of scheduled flood prevention infrastructure Source Protection Zone not relevant for housing sites Employment sites may lead to harm to Source Protection Zone	Part of site located within EA Flood Zone 2 or 3 Within area of low to medium risk of surface water run-off	Majority of site or whole site located within EA Flood Zone 2 or 3 Majority of site within area of high risk of surface water run-off

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
13. Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Blue-Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance blue-green infrastructure and the natural environment.	Will it meet the biodiversity net gain requirements? Will it result in a loss of all or part of or impact on a designated site of nature conservation interest? Is the site adjacent to a designated site of nature conservation interest? Will it involve the loss of existing habitats or trees/hedgerows/woodland or loss of connectivity? Will the site include the provision on-site or off-site open space? Will the site involve the loss of existing open space? Will the site improve the underused or undervalued open space?		Improves underused or undervalued open space Provide 10% open space on existing brownfield land	Uncertain or No impact It is expected that a site would create at least 10% biodiversity net gain	Site adjacent open space, biodiversity or designated site of nature conservation interest Results in the loss of hedgerows and trees	Results in partial or complete loss of open space, biodiversity, existing habitats, Tree Preservation Orders, woodland or designated site of nature conservation interest

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
14. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character.	Will it have an adverse impact on local landscape character? Will it conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form? Will it create a new landscape character?		Would conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form	Uncertain or No impact	Would not conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form	Would have an adverse impact on local landscape character

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
15. Built and Historic Environment To protect and enhance the townscape character and enhancing the place through good design. To conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting and provide better opportunities for people to enjoy culture and heritage.	Will it result in development that is sympathetic to its surrounding in terms of design, layout and scale? Will it result in a loss of or harm the significance of designated or non-designated heritage asset(s) or its setting? Will it enhance or better reveal the significance of the heritage asset? Will it promote heritage based tourism or heritage led regeneration? Will it lead to the adaptive reuse of a heritage asset?	Site promotes major opportunity to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset including its setting	Would conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the townscape in the present form Site promotes opportunity to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset including its setting Provides opportunities for heritage based tourism or heritage led regeneration	Uncertain or No impact as no heritage assets or their setting are likely to be affected	Would not conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the townscape in the present form The setting and significance of designated heritage assets may be harmed by the site. There may be opportunities for mitigation The setting and significance of non-designated heritage assets may be harmed by the site	Would have an adverse impact on local townscape character The setting and significance of designated heritage assets will be harmed by the site. There are no opportunities for mitigation Results in the loss of opportunities for heritage based tourism or heritage led regeneration

SA objectives	Site allocation criteria questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Uncertain (?) or No impact (0)	Minor negative -	Major negative --
16. Natural Resources and Waste Management To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including soils, safeguarding minerals and waste.	<p>Is the site on high grade agricultural land:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grade 1 (excellent) - Grade 2 (very good) - Grade 3a (good) - Grade 3b (moderate) - Grade 4 (poor) - Grade 5 (very poor)? <p>Will it lead to a loss of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land (agricultural soil grades 1, 2 and 3a)?</p> <p>Will the site reduce household and commercial waste per head?</p> <p>Will it sterilise mineral reserves which can be viably extracted?</p>			Uncertain or No impact as the site is not on best and most versatile land (agricultural soil grade 1, 2 or 3a) and on moderate, poor or very poor soil (agricultural soil grade 3b, 4 or 5)	All sites will result in increased household and commercial waste	<p>The majority of the site is on best and most versatile land (agricultural soil grade 1, 2 or 3a)</p> <p>It would sterilise existing mineral resources which can be viably extracted</p>

Section 7: Consultation on the Scoping Report (Stage A5)

- 7.1 This section looks at the consultation questions on the Scoping Report.
- 7.2 In accordance with the SEA Directive, the Scoping Report will be sent to the three statutory consultation bodies for England (the Environmental Agency, Historic England and Natural England). A draft version of the Scoping Report was previously sent to the three statutory consultation bodies for informal comments and amendments have been made to reflect the comments received.
- 7.3 The Council are now seeking comments on the Scoping Report and consultation questions are set out below.

Consultation questions

1. Plans, policies and programmes

- 1a. Have all plans, policies and programmes that affect the Gedling Local Development Plan been included in Section 3 and **Appendix A** of the Scoping Report?
- Yes
 - No (please identify any proposed changes)
- 1b. Please provide any comments regarding the plans, policies and programmes included in the Scoping Report.

2. Baseline data

- 2a. Does Appendix B of the Scoping Report identify an appropriate and accurate range of relevant baseline data?
- Yes
 - No (please identify any proposed changes)
- 2b. Please provide any comments regarding the baseline data used in the Scoping Report.

3. Key sustainability issues

- 3a. Are the key sustainability issues identified in Section 5 of the Scoping Report correct for the Council area?
- Yes
 - No (please identify any proposed changes)
- 3b. Please identify any other sustainability issues that should be included and how these are likely to impact upon the Gedling Local Development Plan.

4. SA Framework – SA objectives

- 4a. Do the SA objectives in the SA Framework in Section 6 of the Scoping Report adequately cover the key sustainability issues facing the Council area?
- Yes
 - No (please identify any proposed changes)
- 4b. Please identify how the objectives should be amended, bearing in mind that the number of objectives should be manageable.

5. SA Framework 1 – Policy Criteria

- 5a. Are the policy criteria questions in the SA Framework 1 in Section 6 of the Scoping Report appropriate?
- Yes
 - No (please identify any proposed changes)
- 5b. Please identify how the policy criteria questions should be amended.

6. SA Framework 2 – Site Allocation Criteria

- 6a. Are the site allocation criteria questions in the SA Framework 2 in Section 6 of the Scoping Report appropriate?
- Yes
 - No (please identify any proposed changes)
- 6b. Please identify how the site allocation criteria questions should be amended.

7. SEA Directive requirements

- 7a. Does the SA Framework meet the requirements of the SEA Directive?
- Yes
 - No (please specify why)
- 7b. Please identify why the SA Framework does not meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and how this can be rectified.

8. Other comments

- 8a. Do you have any other comments to make about the Scoping Report?

Section 8: Next steps

- 8.1 The responses from the consultation will help to shape the SA Framework before work starts on the next stages of the SA process.
- 8.2 When the draft Gedling Local Development Plan is published, a Sustainability Appraisal report will also be published detailing the assessment of reasonable alternative options put forward and the proposed policies and site allocations. It will detail how the options were refined as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Gedling Local Development Plan

Consultation Draft: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Appendix A: Reviews of plans, policies and programmes

July 2025

Serving people, Improving lives

Introduction

This appendix updates and supersedes Appendix A of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Scoping Report (July 2020).

This is an appendix which summarises the plans, policies and programmes that affect the Gedling Local Development Plan. The plans, policies and programmes are split into five tables representing different geographical areas.

It should be noted that **Appendix A** of the Scoping Report (July 2020) included documents related to Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, and Erewash Borough Council (in Derbyshire) as Gedling Borough Council had been working with these authorities to prepare the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

Gedling Borough Council has withdrawn from the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and commenced the preparation of the Gedling Local Development Plan which will address both strategic and non-strategic matters. Documents related to the other four local authorities are not included in this updated appendix.

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Table 1 – International and European documents

Name	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979)
Author	The Council of European Communities
Source	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/1979/409/contents https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147&from=EN
Description	<p>The Wild Birds Directive ensures far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for 194 particularly threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. They are part of the Natura 2000 ecological network set up under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. • A second component bans activities that directly threaten birds, such as the deliberate killing or capture of birds, the destruction of their nests and taking of their eggs, and associated activities such as trading in live or dead birds (with a few exceptions). • A third component establishes rules that limit the number of bird species that can be hunted (82 species and sub-species) and the periods during which they can be hunted. It also defines hunting methods which are permitted (e.g. non-selective hunting is banned). <p>In 2009, Directive 79/409/EEC 1979 has been amended substantially and Directive 2009 147/EC has been introduced to ensure continued clarity and rationality (see second link above).</p>
Targets	<p>No set targets.</p> <p>To codify amendments to the original directive of 1979 to maintain clarity and rationality of overall vision of original directive.</p>
Implication for GLDP	<p>Policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development.</p> <p>Avoid pollution or deterioration of other habitats or any other disturbance effecting birds.</p>

	Designation of SPAs or prospective SPAs in plan area would restrict development opportunities.
Implication for SA	Needs to incorporate protection of birds into the SA Framework.

Name	Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (1991)
Author	The Council of European Communities
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31991L0676&from=EN
Description	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. The Nitrates Directive forms an integral part of the Water Framework Directive and is one of the key instruments in the protection of waters against agricultural pressures.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reduce water pollution.

Name	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (1992)
Author	The Council of Europe
Source	https://rm.coe.int/168007b4d4
Description	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	Ensure that site allocations and policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan take account of the Convention.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect archaeological heritage.

Name	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)
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Author	The Council of European Communities
Source	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML
Description	<p>The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. • Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity. <p>Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.</p>
Targets	Requirements to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site is required.
Implication for GLDP	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take into account the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>The Gedling Local Development Plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive.</p>
Implication for SA	<p>The SA Framework needs to take into account the conservation status of areas.</p> <p>Note the measures are also covered by Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p>

Name	Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1999)
Author	The Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31998L0083&from=EN
Description	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.
Targets	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect and enhance water quality.
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Name	Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (1999)
Author	The Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31999L0031&from=EN
Description	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.
Targets	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill by 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.

Name	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32000L0060&from=EN
Description	<p>The Water Framework Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015. • Promote the sustainable use of water. • Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. • Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. • Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.
Targets	Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan needs to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on large bodies of water.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure sustainable use of water.

Name	European Landscape Convention (2000)
Author	The Council of Europe
Source	CETS 176 - Draft European Landscape Convention as amended by the 2016 Protocol (coe.int)
Description	<p>It provides a basis for recognising the importance of landscapes and sharing experience across Europe. The convention recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management, protection and development.</p> <p>Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'.</p>
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure sustainable use of landscape.

Name	Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042&from=EN
Description	Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view of promoting sustainable development.
Targets	The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.
Implication for GLDP	The Directive must be applied to the Gedling Local Development Plan.

Implication for SA	The Directive will be applied to the Sustainability Appraisal process.
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Name	Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32007L0060&from=EN
Description	Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.
Targets	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective that relates to flood management and reduction of risk.

Name	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=EN
Description	<p>The Waste Framework Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste • The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. • Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. • Reduced movements of waste.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.
Targets	<p>By 2020, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials from households and other origins similar to waste from households shall be increased to a minimum of overall 50 % by weight.</p> <p>By 2020, the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste shall be increased to a minimum of 70 % by weight.</p>
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.

Name	Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050&from=EN
Description	<p>The Air Quality Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect human health and the environment as a whole. • Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. • Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good or improved. • Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. <p>Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM_{2,5} would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2,5}).</p>
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Name	Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (2010)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32010L0075&from=EN
Description	This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.
Targets	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing pollution.

Name	EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0380
Description	This strategy is a core part of the European Green Deal and builds on the 2020 Biodiversity Strategy. It aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 and sets long-term goals for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems. It recognises biodiversity as crucial for climate resilience, human health, and economic prosperity. Key measures include legally protecting 30% of the EU's land and sea, restoring degraded ecosystems, addressing urban biodiversity, and integrating nature-based solutions into planning and development.
Targets	<p>The targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legally protect at least 30% of EU land and sea, including 10% strictly protected. - Restore at least 20% of the EU's degraded land and sea ecosystems by 2030. - Halve the use of chemical pesticides by 2030. - Plant 3 billion trees by 2030. - Ensure no deterioration in conservation trends and status of protected habitats and species.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should seek to enhance ecological networks, support the restoration of degraded habitats, and integrate urban greening and biodiversity enhancements across development policies.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include updated biodiversity objectives, including nature restoration and urban nature integration, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance green infrastructure.

Name	European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32021R1119
Description	The European Climate Law makes legally binding the goal of achieving a climate-neutral European Union by 2050. It also sets an intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. The regulation establishes a framework for climate governance, regular progress reviews, and alignment of all EU and national policies with the climate neutrality objective.
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate neutrality by 2050. • Net greenhouse gas emissions reduction of at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should support pathways to net zero through planning policies that promote low-carbon development, energy efficiency, nature-based carbon sinks, and sustainable transport infrastructure.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should reflect these legally binding targets and ensure that plan proposals contribute to emissions reduction and climate resilience.

Name	EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (2021)
Author	European Commission
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0082
Description	This updated strategy builds on the 2013 adaptation strategy and focuses on shifting from understanding climate impacts to implementing adaptation solutions. It highlights the importance of integrating climate resilience into all relevant policies and promotes nature-based solutions. It also supports better climate risk data, smarter and more systemic adaptation, and accelerating action across sectors.
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote climate resilience across all sectors and levels of governance. • Make adaptation measures data-driven, inclusive, and based on better risk assessments. • Ensure all EU policies and funding instruments support adaptation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster international action for climate resilience.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should integrate climate adaptation into spatial planning, ensure flood risk mitigation, promote resilient green infrastructure, and support nature-based solutions in land use.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include clear objectives related to climate resilience, vulnerability reduction, and supporting adaptation at the local level.

Name	EU Zero Pollution Action Plan (2021)
Author	European Commission
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0400
Description	The Zero Pollution Action Plan aims to reduce pollution to levels that are no longer harmful to human health and the environment. It addresses air, water, soil, and noise pollution and promotes cleaner production, sustainable mobility, and green infrastructure. It is part of the European Green Deal and supports a “toxic-free environment.”
Targets	<p>By 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve air quality to reduce premature deaths by 55%. • Reduce plastic litter at sea by 50% and microplastics released into the environment by 30%. • Reduce nutrient losses and pesticide use by 50%. • Reduce by 25% the EU population chronically disturbed by noise. • Improve water quality by reducing waste and pollutants.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should promote cleaner transport and the protection of environmental quality in line with zero pollution goals.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives for reducing all types of pollution (i.e. from construction material or transport) and improving health and environmental outcomes through the plan.

Name	EU Circular Economy Action Plan (2020)
Author	European Commission
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0098
Description	This plan sets out measures to make sustainable products the norm in the EU and empower consumers to make environmentally sound choices. It prioritises the reduction of waste, increased recycling, and longer

	product lifecycles. The plan targets key value chains such as construction, electronics, batteries, packaging, plastics, and textiles.
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable product design and durability. • Increase reuse, repair and recycling rates. • Reduce waste generation and dependency on raw materials. • Introduce circular principles into construction and building sectors.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should encourage low-waste construction, material reuse, and circular economy principles in development design and infrastructure delivery.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives promoting circular resource use, minimising waste, and supporting sustainable production and consumption.

Table 2 – National and East Midlands documents

Name	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (as amended) (1979)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46
Description	An Act to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas.

Name	Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69
Description	An Act to prohibit certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; to amend the law relating to protection of certain mammals; to restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants; to amend the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; to amend the law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks and to make provision with respect to the Countryside Commission; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; and for connected purposes.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Name	Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act (as amended) (1990)
Author	HM Government

Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9
Description	An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas.

Name	Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (2021)
Author	Cabinet Office, Department for International Development and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals--2#contents
Description	3.7 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a global agreement to eradicate extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice and leave no one behind. Agreed by world leaders at the UN in 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals succeed the Millennium Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals are universal with all signatories expected to contribute to them internationally and deliver them domestically.
Targets	<p>Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals to be delivered internationally and domestically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No poverty • Zero hunger • Good health and wellbeing • Quality education • Gender equality • Clean water and sanitation • Affordable and clean energy • Decent work and economic growth • Industry, innovation and infrastructure • Reduced inequalities • Sustainable cities and communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible consumption and production • Climate action • Life below water • Life on land • Peace, justice and strong institutions • Partnerships for the goals
Implication for GLDP	Policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan should support the goals and achieve a sustainable economy and a strong healthy and just society within environmental limits.
Implication for SA	The strategy provides guidance and informs the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Name	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16
Description	An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reflect the principles and policies of the Act.

Name	Climate Change Act (as amended) (2008)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27
Description	The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.

Targets	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.

Name	Planning Act (as amended) (2008)
Author	Department for Communities and Local Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29
Description	The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to take account of the Act.

Name	Humber River Basin District River Management Plan (updated 2022)
Author	Environment Agency
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015
Description	This is an update of and replaces the Humber River Basin Management Plan published in 2015. The Plan describes the challenges that threaten the water environment and how these challenges can be managed. The plan consists of a collection of documents which describe how the waters are managed, together with information about the river basin district in data tables and maps.
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater • To achieve objectives and standards for protected areas • To aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater • The cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters • Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment.

Name	Benefits of Green Infrastructure (2010)
Author	Forest Research for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Department for Communities and Local Government
Source	https://cdn.forestresearch.gov.uk/2022/02/urqp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure-2.pdf
Description	Green infrastructure refers to the combined structure, position, connectivity and types of green spaces which together enable delivery of multiple benefits as goods and services. This report provides a synthesis of the evidence covering the benefits of green infrastructure, based on expert evaluation of scientific and other related literature.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective covering green infrastructure.

Name	Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29
Description	The Act aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will also help tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer. The objectives are:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. • The development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities. • Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works. • A more risk based approach to reservoir management. • Enables water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges. • To require the use of SuDs in certain new developments. • The introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that it has due regard to the flood and water management regulations.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to flood risk and water management.

Name	Equality Act (as updated) (2010)
Author	Government Equalities Office
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15
Description	The Act bans unfair treatment and helps achieve equal opportunities in the workplace and in wider society. The Act prohibits unfair treatment in access to employment and private and public services regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.
Implication for SA	<p>The SA Framework should take account of equality issues.</p> <p>Note the issues are also covered by the Equality Impact Assessment.</p>

Name	Biodiversity 2020 – A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf
Description	<p>The strategy will guide conservation efforts over the next decade, including setting our ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020, and to move progressively to a position of net gain. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To halt overall biodiversity loss. • Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems on land and at sea. • Establish coherent ecological networks. • More and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020. - Increasing the proportion of SSSIs in favourable condition. - At least 25% English waters to be covered by MPAs.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this strategy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to biodiversity and ecological networks.

Name	Energy Act (2011)
Author	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16
Description	<p>The Act is underpinned by three policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; • enhancing energy security; and • facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies. <p>The majority of the Act is made up of provisions to enable the financing and facilitation of the installation of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses - the 'Green Deal' - with the remainder of the Act dealing with securing fair competition in energy markets and the supply of low carbon energy.</p>
Targets	No set targets.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should support the Energy Act's objectives of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective on energy efficiency.

Name	Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas across the East Midlands (2011)
Author	Land Use Consultants, Centre for Sustainable Energy and SQW for East Midlands Councils
Source	http://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/write/Emids-low-carbon-energy-opportunities-Final-Report-07-2011-update.pdf
Description	This report sets out an evidence base of the technical potential for renewable and low carbon energy technologies within the East Midlands. It aims to assist local planning authorities across the East Midlands in developing well-founded policies and strategies that support low carbon energy deployment up to 2030.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	Policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective on the technical potential for renewable and low carbon energy technologies.

Name	The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations (2012)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/1927/made
Description	An Act to make provision for the conservation of habitats and species
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective covering the conservation of habitats and species.

Name	Waste Management Plan for England (2021)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	Waste Management Plan for England 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Description	The Plan focuses on waste arisings and their management, providing an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how the Plan will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.
Targets	No set target.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.

Name	National Character Area profiles (2014)
Author	Natural England
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles
Description	NCA profiles are guidance documents which will help to achieve a more sustainable future for individuals and communities. The profiles include a description of the key ecosystem services provided in each character area and how these benefit people, wildlife and the economy. They identify potential opportunities for positive environmental change and provide the best available information and evidence as a context for local decision making and action. e.g. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield, Sherwood, Leicestershire and Nottingham Wolds
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the action plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the character areas.

Name	Natural England Action Plan 2024 to 2025
Author	Natural England
Source	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/300746/ne-corporate-plan-2014-2019.pdf
Description	This Corporate Plan explains our ongoing commitment to play our part in delivering the Government's priorities for the natural environment whilst meeting our statutory duties and core environmental outcomes. This will be

	achieved through working constructively with local partners and communities and our partners across the Defra network.
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reverse biodiversity decline; • meet net-zero; • address water and air quality; • establish more trees and woods • create or restore wildlife-rich habitat outside protected sites;
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the action plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the natural environment.

Name	National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)
Author	Department for Communities and Local Government
Source	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf
Description	<p>This sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>This document should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Waste Management Plan for England.</p>
Targets	<p>Ensuring waste management is considered alongside with spatial planning concerns.</p> <p>Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management.</p>
Implication for GLDP	The Councils should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management. Ensure compatibility with Waste Core Strategy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective in relation to increasing recycling opportunities and reducing waste.

Name	Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015)
Author	HM Government
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard
Description	This deals with internal space within new dwellings for use across all tenures. The Nationally Described Space Standard can be applied if local planning authorities have the evidence to justify its application and had tested its viability. The Nationally Described Space Standard needs to be delivered through a relevant Local Plan Policy.
Targets	No set targets but option of a minimum space standards for new dwellings.
Implication for GLDP	Consideration of whether any space standards could be included for the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	There is no direct influence to the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Name	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2024)
Author	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Source	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675ac5257e419d6e07ce2bb2/Planning_policy_for_traveller_sites_2024.pdf
Description	The document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. This document should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework.
Targets	The Councils should set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.

Name	Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act (2015)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/17
Description	This sets out the requirement for local councils to establish a register for those interested in developing a self or custom built house in the area.

Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to allocate sites for self-built plots.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to securing a range of housing options, including self-build homes.

Name	Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity (2015)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-one-nation-economy-a-10-point-plan-for-boosting-rural-productivity
Description	<p>Sets out measures to boost the rural economy by investing in education and skills, increasing wages, improving infrastructure and connectivity, and simplifying planning laws for rural businesses and communities.</p> <p><u>Rural areas fully connected to the wider economy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services 2. High quality, widely available mobile communications 3. Modern transport connections <p><u>A highly skilled rural workforce</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Access to high quality education and training 5. Expanded apprenticeships in rural areas <p><u>Strong conditions for rural business growth</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Enterprise Zones in rural areas 7. Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses <p><u>Easier to live and work in rural areas</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. More housing – e.g. starter homes on exception sites 9. Increased affordability of affordable childcare <p><u>Greater local control</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Devolution of power

Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should promote and help to boost the rural economy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the rural economy.

Name	National Planning Policy Framework (2024)
Author	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2
Description	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. This Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects for which particular considerations apply. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and are a material consideration in decisions on planning applications. The updated Framework published in 2024 introduces significant reforms aimed at accelerating housing delivery, enhancing infrastructure planning, and promoting sustainable development. Key updates include the introduction of the 'grey belt' land to identify lower-quality Green Belt land suitable for development if it avoids urban sprawl, a new standard method for calculating housing need and reinstatement of mandatory housing targets for local authorities. The framework also prioritises reuse of previously developed land, streamlines plan-making processes and strengthens policies on climate change, design quality, and environmental protection.</p>
Targets	<p>The document includes the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving sustainable development • Plan Making • Decision Making

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering a sufficient supply of homes • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Promoting healthy and safe communities • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications • Making effective use of land • Achieving well-designed places • Protecting Green Belt land • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should promote and help to achieve sustainable development.
Implication for SA	The National Planning Policy Framework and relevant planning practice guidance inform the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Name	Build Back Better: our plan for growth (2021)
Author	HM Treasury
Source	Build Back Better: our plan for growth - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Description	<p>The aim is to tackle long term problems to deliver growth that creates high quality jobs across the UK and make the most of the strengths of the Union. This will be achieved by building on three core pillars of growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Skills • Innovation
Targets	No set target.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the ambitions for economic growth, improved skills and increased productivity.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to business enterprise, education and infrastructure.
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Name	The Clean Growth Strategy – Leading the way to a low carbon future (2017)
Author	HM Government
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-strategy
Description	This strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of ‘clean growth’, i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions during the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change.
Targets	Targets include:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses to improve their energy productivity by at least 20% by 2030; • Many homes as possible to be Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Band C by 2035; • End the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; • Phase out the use of unabated coal to produce electricity by 2025; • Establish a new network of forests including new woodland on farmland, and fund larger-scale woodland and forest creation, to plant 11 million trees; and • Work towards our ambition for zero avoidable waste by 2050
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the ambitions for economic growth and decreased emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to economic growth and decreased emissions.

Name	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)
Author	HM Government
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan
Description	This sets out what the Government will do to improve the environment, within a generation. This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer

	<p>wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.</p> <p>The Environment Improvement Plan 2023 for England is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It builds on the Plan's vision to set out how each of the environmental goals will be delivered.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan</p>
Targets	<p>The Environment Plan has the following 25 years goals:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air • Clean and plentiful water • Thriving plants and wildlife • Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently • Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment • Mitigating and adapting to climate change • Minimising waste • Managing exposure to chemicals • Enhancing biosecurity
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the 25 Year Environment Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the requirements of the 25 Year Environment Plan.

Name	Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019
Description	<p>The strategy sets out the comprehensive actions required across all parts of government and society to improve air quality. The strategy sets out how we will:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect the nation's health • protect the environment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure clean growth and innovation • reduce emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry • monitor our progress • The strategy complements three other UK government strategies: the Industrial Strategy, the Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 Year Environment Plan.
Targets	The Clean Air Strategy set a series of measures to improve air quality.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Name	The Environment Act (2021)
Author	HM Government
Source	Environment Act 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)
Description	The Act operates as the UK's framework for environmental protection. It enshrines some environmental protection into law and offers powers to set binding targets including for air quality, water, biodiversity and waste reduction.
Targets	<p>The Act sets out a number targets within four different priority areas, the priority areas being: air quality, water, biodiversity, and resource efficient and waste reduction. Specific targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the decline in species populations by 2030, and then increase populations by at least 10% to exceed current levels by 2042 • Restore water bodies to their natural state by cracking down on harmful pollution from sewers and abandoned mines and improving water usage in households • Deliver net zero ambitions and boost nature recovery by increasing tree and woodland cover to 16.5% of total land area in England by 2050 • Halve the waste per person that is sent to residual treatment by 2042 • Cut exposure to the most harmful air pollutant to human health – PM2.5 • Restore 70% of designated features in Marine Protected Areas to a favourable condition by 2042, with the rest in a recovering condition.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should take account of the implications of the Environment Act and support the delivery of its targets.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the targets within the Environment Act.

Name	Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework (2023)
Author	Natural England
Source	https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/GreenInfrastructure/Home.aspx
Description	The Green Infrastructure Framework is a commitment in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. It supports the greening of towns and cities and connections with the surrounding landscape as part of the Nature Recovery Network. Networks of green and blue spaces and other natural features can bring big benefits for nature and climate, health and prosperity. At present access to green and blue spaces varies considerably across the country, but there are opportunities for assets to be better managed for the environment and to deliver a wider range of multifunctional benefits.
Targets	<p>3.8 Natural England has developed a set of GI Principles that underpin the GI Framework. The principles are intended to provide a baseline for different organisations to develop stronger green infrastructure policy and delivery.</p> <p>3.9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature rich beautiful places • Active and healthy places • Thriving and prospering places • Improved water management • Resilient and climate positive places • Multifunctional: GI delivers multiples functions and benefits • Varied: GI includes a mix of types and sizes that can provide a range of functions and benefits to address specific issues and needs • Connected: GI connects as a living network for people and nature at all scales, connecting provision of GI with those who needs its benefits • Accessible: GI creates green, liveable places where everyone has access to good quality green and blue spaces routes and features • GI should respond to an area's character

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership and vision: partnership working, collaboration and stakeholder engagement; create a vision for GI • Evidence: use evidence, sound science and good land use practices to underpin plans, projects, programmes and policies • Plan GI strategically to secure GI as a key asset in policies to create and maintain sustainable places • Design GI to create beautiful, well designed places • Managed, valued, monitored and evaluated. Establish good governance, funding, management, monitoring and evaluations of GI
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should seek to deliver the green infrastructure principles and encourage developments to strengthen local green infrastructure.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the principles of the Green Infrastructure Framework.

Name	The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023)
Author	HM Government
Source	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/55/contents/enacted
Description	<p>The Act provides a legislative framework to deliver the Government's levelling up agenda, with a particular focus on reforming the planning system to make it more effective, locally led, and responsive to national priorities. It introduces new tools and powers aimed at streamlining plan-making, enhancing environmental assessment, improving local accountability, and delivering regeneration and growth across all parts of the country. Key planning-related provisions in the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of a new plan-making system with statutory timeframes and a digital-first approach • Establishment of National Development Management Policies (NDMPs) with primacy over local plans where conflicts arise • Greater powers for local authorities to bring forward development through locally-led Urban Development Corporations • A new Infrastructure Levy to replace Section 106 and parts of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) • Changes to environmental assessment, replacing SEA and EIA with a new Environmental Outcomes Report system • Stronger enforcement powers for local planning authorities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions to support high street revitalisation, including new powers for rental auctions of vacant premises
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlined local plan preparation processes (30 months) Gateway checks to identify issues earlier in plan preparation. Enabling more councils to put in place plans for new homes. Extending the time limit for planning enforcement action against unauthorised developments from 4 to 10 years (for England).
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework will need to respond to changes in environmental assessment processes and integrate relevant national outcomes.

Name	Environmental Improvement Plan 2023
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan
Description	The Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It sets out the government's strategy to halt and reverse the decline in the natural environment and achieve long-term environmental goals. It provides a delivery-focused roadmap for targets on air, water, biodiversity, waste, climate adaptation, and green infrastructure.
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore at least 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside protected areas by 2042. Increase tree canopy and woodland cover in England to 16.5% by 2050. Improve water quality and reduce pollution from agriculture and wastewater. Halve residual waste per person by 2042. Improve access to green space.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should promote nature recovery, water quality improvements, access to green space, and biodiversity net gain.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include robust objectives for nature recovery and environmental enhancement.

Table 3 – Nottinghamshire documents

Name	Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)
Author	Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group
Source	https://nottsbaq.org.uk/lbap/lbap-introduction-and-sections-1-to-6/
Description	<p>The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. The aims of the plan are 1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats; 2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity; and 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development. • Through planning control, ensure that the potential effects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. • Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves.
Targets	<p>Targets are set for a range of habitats and species:</p> <p><u>Habitat Action Plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Standing Waters - Lowland Calcareous Grassland - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland - Lowland heathland - Lowland Wet Grassland - Mixed Ash-dominated Woodland - Oak-Birch Woodland - Reedbed - Rivers and streams - Unimproved Neutral Grassland - Urban and Post-industrial Habitats - Wet Broadleaved Woodland

	<u>Species Action Plans</u> - Barn Owl - Bats - Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper - Nightjar - Otter - Water Vole - White Clawed Crayfish
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within the area.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Name	Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/106679/historiclandscapecharactermap.pdf
Description	By mapping the local characteristics of the current landscape according to their known or likely functional origins and dates, it gives expression to the varying degrees of historical depth which are visible in today's landscapes and shows the influence of cultural behaviour and change in the structure and appearance of our surroundings. The maps produced in this work explain and complement other maps or descriptions characterising the landscape from other perspectives.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the historic landscape.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the local characteristics of the landscape.

Name	Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000)
Author	Greenwood Partnership Board
Source	http://www.greenwoodforest.org.uk/images/content/pdfs/greenwood_strategic_plan.pdf

Description	The Greenwood Community Forest is one of twelve Community Forests established in the early 1990s to demonstrate the contribution of environmental improvement to economic and social regeneration. Together, the twelve Community Forests were able to help to improve the health, well being and quality of life of over half of England's population. They aim to work in partnership to enable Nottinghamshire's communities to create, care for and to use woodlands and other high quality accessible green spaces in a sustainable way that benefits the environment, landscape and the local economy. The Strategic Plan provides an environmental framework, which describes the Greenwood area - taking account of landscape characteristics; biodiversity; agriculture; forestry; countryside access, recreation; urbanisation pressures; environmental education; and the arts, culture and tourism. It justifies the rationale for a Community Forest and identifies the strategies and the main players, which will help achieve the Community Forest over a 25 year period.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan.

Name	Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (2021)
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Nottinghamshire County Council
Description	<p>The Minerals Local Plan sets out the County Council's overall approach to future minerals provision in Nottinghamshire up to 2036. The Minerals Local Plan sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the sustainability of minerals development • Providing an adequate supply of minerals • Addressing climate change • Safeguarding of mineral resources, permitted mineral reserves and associated minerals infrastructure • Minimising impacts on communities • Protecting and enhancing natural assets • Protecting and enhancing historic assets • Protecting agricultural soils
Targets	No set targets.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Minerals Local Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the mineral needs.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Green Belt Review (2022)
Author	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/pd0olzrf/green-belt-background-paper-1.pdf
Description	The purpose of this study was to provide a broad strategic review of the Green Belt. It was undertaken to assess Green Belt areas against specific criteria, using a scoring matrix to determine how well they contribute to the purposes of the Green Belt as set out in the NPPF. The scope of the study is limited to the principles of including land within the Green Belt.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Green Belt Review.
Implication for SA	The consideration of the Green Belt should not be included as part of the Sustainability Appraisal framework because it is a policy tool and not an environmental protection designation. Environmental and landscape considerations associated with Green Belt land should be addressed under SA Framework objectives such as landscape, biodiversity, or efficient land use.

Name	Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Housing Needs Update (2024)
Author	ICENI
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/5xqcj1bw/iceni-greater-nottingham-and-ashfield-housing-needs-update-2024.pdf
Description	An assessment document reviewing housing market need within the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. The report outlines conditions, identifies and defines distinct sub-market areas, and highlights key housing issues for Greater Nottingham.
Targets	No set targets

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the latest findings of the assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Name	Trent Gateway Masterplan 2020
Author	Environment Agency
Source	https://www.trentrivertrust.org/trent-gateway-masterplan/
Description	A vision, principles and strategic objectives have been developed through consultation between the Environment Agency and stakeholders who, together, formed the Trent Gateway Partnership Steering Group to rejuvenate the river and surrounding area for the benefit of the environment, wildlife and the people it serves.
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a natural, functioning and healthy river through creation of a high-quality and well-connected environment. • Bring key partners together to align initiatives that achieve multiple outcomes and transform the river in the most sustainable and relevant way. • Pro-actively coordinate and influence activities to develop opportunities and set an agenda for future change.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the masterplan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the Trent Gateway Masterplan.

Name	River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
Author	Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council and Nottingham Regeneration Limited
Source	Can be provided upon request
Description	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is a planning tool that helps local authorities steer new developments away from high flood risk areas. This document is a study carried out by consultants into flood risk from the River Leen and Daybrook.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
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Name	A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008)
Author	The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group
Source	https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/aAXKdnX
Description	<p>This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public. The objectives are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change. • Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population. • To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should take into account the requirements.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to air quality.

Name	Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008)
Author	Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpdexamination/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/localplanningdocument/LPD-GRO-16%20appraisal%20of%20sustainable%20urban%20extensions%202008.pdf
Description	<p>This report represents the final assessment in the supplementary work (Assessment of Sustainable Urban Extensions) for the Nottingham Core Housing Market's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). It accepts that it is not possible for the amount of new housing required by the RSS to be built on brownfield land and that a proportion will need to be built on greenfield land. It provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations and suggests the density of housing that sites could accommodate.</p>

Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration as appropriate.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.

Name	Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009)
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/media/8d8501de8e001bd/sustainableenergynottsmain.pdf
Description	The Policy Framework aims to inform local development planning by providing evidence for the case for higher energy performance standards in new development across the county.
Targets	Advisory targets for phased proportion of low/zero carbon contribution in new domestic/non domestic development in order to support policy development.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should seek to contribute towards carbon reduction in new development.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop renewable energy resource.

Name	Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/media/8d850ab486860f4/greater-nottingham-landscape-charater-assessment-ashfield-part-only.pdf (report excluding appendices available. Full report available on CD on request.)
Description	Landscape character assessment is a technique used to identify what makes a place unique. Characterisation involves assessing the physical components of a landscape alongside cultural influences. This study looked at the landscape of Greater Nottingham and will provide part of the evidence base for the local authorities' Local Plans.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the findings of the Landscape Character Assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect and enhance the landscape character.

Name	Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022)
Author	Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/1xyd102k/blue-green-infrastructure-strategy-final.pdf
Description	<p>The Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy is a long term vision to protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements in and around the Greater Nottingham, connecting with their surrounding towns and villages. The Strategy provides a detailed evidence base concerning existing strategic Blue Green Infrastructure assets and networks which should be protected, their functions and connectivity (within the plan area and beyond the boundary within the region), and opportunities to improve them or create more.</p> <p>To deliver the Strategy, five priority areas have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting healthy and active communities 2. Supporting sustainable growth across the Greater Nottingham area 3. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, heritage assets and landscapes 4. Mitigating the causes and effects of climate 5. Effective planning and delivery for Blue-Green Infrastructure
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the Blue Green Infrastructure assets and networks are protected and support opportunities for enhancement.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Blue Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Name	Greater Nottingham Growth Options Study (2020)
Author	AECOM
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/10tdo0re/growth-options-study-1.pdf
Description	The report provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations in the areas in Greater Nottingham outside the main built-up area . The study takes into

	account a variety of factors including environmental, economic, infrastructure, transport and landscape. The report sets out the results for each of the 48 assessment areas, and provides a brief overview of the potential growth, and of the constraints to growth for each area.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the findings of this assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.

Name	Greater Nottingham Key Settlements Review (2024) Strategic Plan
Author	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership: Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/fuzpanjc/gnsp-key-settlements-review-sep-2024.pdf
Description	This study establishes a common means of measuring and assessing settlements in terms of residents' access to jobs, shopping, education and other services by walking, cycling and public transport.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the findings of this study.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Water Cycle Study (2024)
Author	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership: Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/e2medfzq/gnsp-water-cycle-study-april-2024.pdf
Description	The study identifies the capacity of the water environment and infrastructure to accommodate future growth. It confirms that, while water resources in the Greater Nottingham area remain under pressure, the levels of growth proposed in the Strategic Plan (2023–2041) are broadly consistent with previous plans and are not expected to significantly increase demand for water. The study reinforces the need to align local planning policy with Severn Trent Water's Water Resource Management Plans, which focus on reducing leakage, promoting water efficiency, and increasing metering. In relation to wastewater, the study identifies opportunities for improving capacity and managing surface water inflow through a combination of traditional infrastructure and sustainable

	<p>drainage (SuDS), including blue-green infrastructure solutions. These approaches will help reduce pressure on the network while delivering environmental and amenity benefits. Water quality remains a key issue, with many water bodies in the area failing to meet good ecological or chemical status. The study notes that pollution from multiple sources and changes to natural river systems present challenges to improving water quality. Planning policies should support measures that protect and enhance the water environment, including contributing to the objectives of the Environment Agency's catchment management strategies.</p>
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of SuDS (where feasible) • Protection and enhancement of multi-functional blue-green infrastructure • A reduction in water usage which should ease the pressure on demand • Adequate wastewater treatment facilities prior to the occupation of new development • Help meet the challenges of climate change by encouraging new developments to accord with sustainable design principles.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should take into account the Water Cycle Study.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the demand for water and surface water flooding.

Name	<p>Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)</p> <p>Following advice provided by the Environment Agency (EA), the Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership have not commissioned the production of a new SFRA due to a number of hydraulic models within the Greater Nottingham Area pending updates. The Partnership, in agreement with the EA, have undertaken a review of the SFRA which forms part of the evidence base for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.</p> <p>https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/mulfi3b/gnsp-strategic-flood-risk-assessment-review-april-2024.pdf</p>
Author	Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water
Source	(available on CD on request)

Description	This is a study carried out by consultants into flood risk from the River Trent and its key tributaries through the Nottingham Housing Market Area on behalf of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Partnership. The SFRA draws upon updated river modelling and survey data to predict how the River Trent and its key tributaries will react during various flood events.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Transport Modelling Report (2024)
Author	Systra / Arup
Source	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/public-transport/plans-strategies-policies/local-transport-plan
Description	The Greater Nottingham, Strategic Transport Modelling Report aims to undertake an assessment of the strategic transport impacts of the GNSP to provide an indication of whether the development proposals are feasible in strategic transport terms and, if so, what strategic mitigation is required to accommodate the Plan proposals. It has been developed with a view to achieving economic, environmental and health benefits to local citizens and businesses. Transport's role in supporting the economy and enabling enterprise, reducing carbon emissions from transport, maintaining the current transport assets and providing and enhancing an integrated transport system are core themes of this strategy.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should support the objectives of the Strategic Transport Modelling Report.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Transport Modelling Report.

Name	Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council
Source	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109118/waste-core-strategy-1.pdf
Description	N.B.: Nottinghamshire & Nottingham Waste Local Plan is currently under examination with adoption anticipated by September 2025.

	The Waste Core Strategy is a strategic document which sets out overall planning policy towards existing and future waste management facilities within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. It will be the basis for determining planning applications for all future waste management development and gives guidance on the broad location and type of waste management facilities to be encouraged. It also provides the context for the later policy documents that will follow.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Waste Local Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to take account of the waste needs and include objective for reducing overall waste consumption.

Name	Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014)
Author	Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council
Source	https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/for-you/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/part-1-local-plan-core-strategy/ https://www.gedling.gov.uk/acs/ https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/media/kyhhfdx4/the-nottingham-city-aligned-core-strategy-accs.pdf
Description	The Aligned Core Strategies set out, along with other matters, its vision, strategic objectives, delivery strategy and spatial policies for future development. The plans cover from 2011 to 2028.
Targets	<p>7,250 new homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approx 4,045 homes in and adjoining built up area of Nottingham - Approx 1,300 homes adjoining Hucknall Sub Regional Centre - Up to 1,945 homes in three Key Settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead - Up to 260 homes in other villages. <p>22,000 sq m of new office and research development and 10 hectares of new and relocating industrial and warehouse uses.</p> <p>10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing depending on location.</p>
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to revisit the policies in the Aligned Core Strategies.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the objectives of the Gedling Local Development Plan.
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Name	Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA Employment Land Needs Study (2021)
Author	Lichfields
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/401bqvew/employment-land-needs-study-may-21.pdf
Description	The Employment Land Needs Study assesses the future economic development needs of the 8 authorities (Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe, Erewash, Mansfield, Ashfield, Newark and Sherwood) up to 2038, with the purpose of providing an up to date understanding of the future requirements for employment land at both the functional economic market and constituent authority level up to 2038, and provide recommendations about the quality and quality of sites.
Targets	Includes estimates for future floorspace needs for LPAs and the HMA.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the employment land needs are met within the plan period.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include an objective which seeks to ensure the employment land needs of the Greater Nottingham Area are met.

Name	Greater Nottingham Centres Study (2024)
Author	Nexus Planning
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/mnnjig4d/gnsp-centres-study-june-2024.pdf
Description	This provides evidence on the need and capacity for both comparison and convenience retail floorspace in the study area during the plan period. This would inform decisions on allocations for retail and town centre boundaries to be included in the Local Plan.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the retail study.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the retail floorspace provision meets the needs of the area.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum (2017)
Author	AECOM
Source	http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/5574
Description	This addendum is to refresh studies to inform planners and developers with the latest flood risk policy, guidance and data availability since the publication of the two documents; the River Leen & Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) and the Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010).
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Name	East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan (2015)
Author	East Midlands Airport
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary: https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/east_midlands_airport_sustainable_development_plan/East%20Midlands%20Airport%20Sustainable%20Development%20Plan.pdf Economy and Surface Access: https://assets.live.dxp.maginfrastucture.com/f/73114/x/d7c07a135b/ema-sdp-2015-economy-and-surface-access.pdf Landuse: https://assets.live.dxp.maginfrastucture.com/f/73114/x/a01ad62c97/ema-sdp-2015-land-use.pdf Environment: https://mag-umbraco-media-live.s3.amazonaws.com/1005/environment.pdf Community: https://assets.live.dxp.maginfrastucture.com/f/73114/x/7416cf33e3/ema-sdp-2015-community.pdf
Description	The Sustainable Development Plan sets out the strategic context for the long-term development of East Midlands Airport.
Targets	No set targets.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to understand the economic importance of East Midlands Airport and make suitable provision for enhanced transport links and access to the airport.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan.

Name	Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2020-2030
Author	Nottingham City Council
Source	https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/aaJK0SBf
Description	<p>The Strategy aims to reduce the two key pollutants that are known to impact on human health. This will in turn reduce the impact of these pollutants on the local environment and local ecosystems and reduce the impact of other pollutants which are emitted and produced by the same causes. The two aims of the air quality strategy are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter in Nottinghamshire (which will ultimately lead to a reduction in Air Quality Management Areas in Nottinghamshire); and 2. To reduce the estimated proportion of disease and deaths attributable to air pollution (encompassing particles, nitrogen dioxide and other air pollutants).
Targets	<p>Four strategic objectives include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place making and development for good air quality; • Enable to shift to zero and low emission transport to reduce emissions; • Reduce, minimize and prevent emission from industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic sources and activity; and • Engagement and communication for behaviour change.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Name	Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Housing Needs Assessment (2020) and 2024 update.
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Author	Iceni Projects
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/dv0e34wd/housing-needs-assessment-2020.pdf https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/5xqcj1bw/iceni-greater-nottingham-and-ashfield-housing-needs-update-2024.pdf
Description	An assessment document reviewing housing market need. The report outlines conditions, identifies and defines distinct sub-market areas, and highlights key housing issues for Greater Nottingham and Ashfield.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the latest findings of the assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Name	Greater Nottingham and Ashfield District Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2021)
Author	RRR Consultancy Ltd
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/tznhsuhw/greater-nottingham-ashfield-gtaa-report.pdf
Description	The Assessment reviews the need of Gypsies, Travellers, Showpeople and boat dwellers for the period 2020-2038. The results of the assessment will be used as an evidence base for policy development in housing and planning.
Targets	The assessment identifies the need of 33 additional pitches (17 within the first five years) but acknowledges the need of a further 15 pitches (12 within the first five years) as potential need in the study area if further applications are brought forward through windfalls.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the needs of Gypsies, Travellers, Showpeople and boat dwellers are met.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the Gypsies, Travellers, Showpeople and boat dwellers pitch provision meets the needs of the area.

Name	Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022)
Author	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/1xyd102k/blue-green-infrastructure-strategy-final.pdf

Description	<p>The Strategy provides a detailed evidence base concerning existing strategic Blue Green Infrastructure assets and networks which should be protected, their functions and connectivity (within the plan area and beyond the boundary within the region), and opportunities to improve them or create more.</p> <p>To deliver the Strategy, five priority areas have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting healthy and active communities 2. Supporting sustainable growth across the Greater Nottingham area 3. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, heritage assets and landscapes 4. Mitigating the causes and effects of climate 5. Effective planning and delivery for Blue-Green Infrastructure
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the Blue Green Infrastructure assets and networks are protected and support opportunities for enhancement.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Blue Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Name	Nottinghamshire Core and Outer HMA Logistics Study (2022)
Author	Iceni
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/345p10d3/nottinghamshire-logistics-study-august-2022-2.pdf
Description	3.10 The Study identifies the future demand for strategic warehousing and logistics facilities within the Nottinghamshire Core and Outer Housing Market Area (Broxtowe, Rushcliffe, Nottingham City, Gedling, Erewash, (Core) plus Newark & Sherwood, Ashfield and Mansfield (Outer)).
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the future need for logistics floorspace can be delivered within the plan period.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include an objective which seeks to ensure the logistics needs of the Greater Nottingham Area are met.

Table 4 – Gedling Borough Council documents

Name	Gedling Borough Council Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan (2016)
Author	Gedling Borough Council (KKP)
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpdexamination/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/localplanningdocument/EX-04%20Gedling%20Borough%20Council%20Playing%20Pitch%20Strategy,%20Strategy%20&%20Action%20Plan%20-%20August%202016.pdf
Description	<p>The Strategy implements the vision for the Borough – ‘to ensure that Gedling Borough Council has a robust future proof Playing Pitch Strategy to ensure the appropriate provision of community facilities for active sport providing exercise opportunity for all’.</p> <p>To meet the vision, the Strategy will seek to deliver the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the existing supply of playing pitches where it is needed for meeting current and future needs; • To enhance playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites; and • To provide new playing pitches where there is current or future demand to do so
Targets	Detailed action plan provided at Chapter 6.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the findings of this strategy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to improving health and reducing health inequalities.

Name	Air Quality Action Plan (2019)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/buildingcontrol/FINAL_AQAP%202019.pdf

Description	<p>The Air Quality Action Plan outlines the actions to be delivered by Gedling Borough and Nottinghamshire County Council between 2019-2024 in order to reduce concentrations of air pollutants and exposure to air pollution. The key priorities for Gedling are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Highway Authority to manage traffic volume and improve flows; • Ensure that future development is designed to allow residents to make low emission transport choices; • Promotion and education; • Reduce emissions from buses and taxis; and • Reduce emissions from HGVs and LGVs.
Targets	Detailed Action Plan with specific measures to help meet the priorities.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Name	Contaminated Land Strategy for Gedling Borough Council (2024)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/GBC%20ContamLand%20Strategy2024.pdf
Description	This strategy details how Gedling Borough Council will inspect the land in its Borough for contamination. It details how the Council will take a rational, ordered and efficient approach to this inspection.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Contaminated Land Strategy as appropriate.

Name	Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment (2024)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/monitoringreports/
Description	The purpose is to monitor and review the housing supply against the housing requirement.

Targets	Target based on past completions and remaining dwellings to build.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the findings.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Name	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (ongoing)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/shlaa/
Description	The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the latest SHLAA assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Name	Strategic Employment Land Availability Assessment (SELAA) (ongoing)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/selaa/
Description	The Strategic Economic Land Availability Assessment (SELAA) identifies sites that have the potential for economic development (including business, industrial, storage, and other employment-generating uses) within Gedling Borough. It evaluates the availability and achievability of these sites for employment use, in collaboration with agents, developers, landowners, and site promoters. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SELAA will be updated periodically and forms part of the evidence base.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the latest SELAA assessment.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objective which seeks to ensure that the employment provision meets the needs of the area.
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Name	Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans Bestwood Village (2020), Calverton (2007), Lambley (2020), Linby (2021), Papplewick (2018), Woodborough (2017) and Gedling Village (2025)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/conservation/
Description	A character appraisal defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area. It identifies those elements that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. It also identifies those elements that detract from the character and appearance of the area, which offer an opportunity for enhancement.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should take into account the Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objective relating to the Conservation Areas.

Name	Local Planning Document Part 2 Local Plan (2018)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpd/
Description	In addition to the strategic policies contained within the Aligned Core Strategy, the part 2 Local Plan provides detailed policies to help deliver specific allocations and help in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Local Planning Document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Local Planning Document.

Name	The Gedling Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report (2021)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/environmentalhealth/The%20Gedling%20BOM%20Project%20Report%20FINAL%20February2021%20LowRes.doc.pdf
Description	<p>The report includes a series of maps that indicating how habitats within the Borough are currently connected together and identifies opportunities that are present to help to enhance existing sites and to increase habitat connectivity. There are several areas where existing habitats and associated opportunities are concentrated and they are known as 'Focal Areas'. There are substantial opportunities in both the short and long term to enhance and expand these habitats, to buffer them and to link them up to create a stronger habitat network across a landscape scale. Four focal areas were identified:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leen Catchment 2. Sherwood South 3. Burton Joyce/Lambley and the Cocker Beck 4. Trent Valley (Lady Bay to Gunthorpe)_
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the objectives of the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report where appropriate
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objective to enhance existing sites and to increase habitat connectivity.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Waste and Recycling Policy
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/haveyoursay/wasteandrecyclingpolicy/wasteandrecyclingpolicyhtmlversion/
Description	<p>The policy aims to provide a framework for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proportionate and considered approach to waste collection across the Borough of Gedling • Clarity and communication for residents to support GBC's recycling targets • Reduction in residual (black) bin waste with increase in recycling rates • Reduction in contamination of waste streams • Clarity of measures that will be taken for those who continually contaminate or do not comply with this policy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimisation of the carbon impact of the Waste Service including fleet in terms of mileage and route optimisation
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Waste Strategy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the waste needs and includes objective for reducing overall waste consumption.

Name	Gedling Borough Council's Carbon Management Strategy 2021-2030
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/environmentalhealth/Appendix%20A%20-%20Carbon%20Management%20Strategy%20%20Action%20Plan.pdf
Description	<p>The Strategy focuses on efforts to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions derived from Gedling's own operations. The vision is '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'.</p> <p>To deliver the vision, Gedling has identified the following priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Built Environment Transport Energy Generation Consumption and Behavioral Change Waste Reduction and Recycling Green Infrastructure – Carbon Offsetting
Targets	Detailed Action Plan provided at Chapter 4.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should include policies to minimise energy use.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to reducing carbon emissions.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Parking Provision for Residential and Non-Residential Developments Supplementary Planning Document (2022)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/Parking%20Standards%20SPD%202022%20Final.pdf
Description	<p>The Parking SPD aims to summarise the national and local policy context relating to parking provision for new development and provide a clear framework to set out how parking provision is to be provided. The SPD includes reference to both residential and non-residential developments.</p> <p>The SPD includes reference to both residential and non-residential developments; in terms of residential developments, the SPD notes that achieving appropriate parking provision within residential developments is key to ensuring the design, layout, use and location of development remains appropriate in the long-term. The SPD sets out specific parking requirements taking account of various factors which are likely to impact on car ownership, such as type, size and location of dwelling. In terms of non-residential developments, the SPD cross refers to the Nottinghamshire County Council Highway Design Guide.</p>
Targets	Parking provision requirements per dwelling type, i.e. houses, bungalows, flats, apartments or maisonettes in urban and rural areas.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Supplementary Planning Document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Supplementary Planning Document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Design Code Framework (2024)
Author	Gedling Borough Council and David Lock Associates
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/designcode/
Description	The Gedling Design Code Framework aims to provide clarity on design expectations, which are specific to the Borough and set out how this will be achieved through the Development Management process. The Design Code applies to the entire Borough and sets out the Council's ambitions to improve the quality of design in the Borough. The Design Code aims to support good design of new residential development of all scales, including major sites of 10 or more dwellings, small sites of up to 9 dwellings and extensions and alterations to dwellings.

Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Design Code Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Design Code Framework.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Open Space Provision for New Housing Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (2001)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/open_space_planning_guidance_document_(final_edition).pdf
Description	The Open Space Provision for New Housing Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (2001) sets out Gedling Borough Council's approach to securing open space as part of new residential developments. It provides a clear framework for developers and decision-makers to ensure that adequate, accessible, and well-designed open spaces are delivered in line with the scale and type of housing proposed. The SPG distinguishes between different forms of open space, and includes guidance on when and how on-site provision or financial contributions will be required. The document also provides indicative thresholds and standards based on population and dwelling numbers.
Targets	<p>Sets out targets in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space provision requirements per number of dwellings (e.g. thresholds for on-site provision). • Minimum area standards for different types of open space (e.g. play space, amenity green space, and outdoor sports facilities). • Requirements for financial contributions where on-site provision is not feasible.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Supplementary Planning Guidance.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2009)
Author	Gedling Borough Council

Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/affordable_housing_spd_final_dec2009.pdf
Description	<p>The Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2009) provides detailed guidance to support the implementation of affordable housing policies set out in the Local Plan. It aims to ensure that the delivery of affordable housing is consistent, transparent, and meets identified local needs across the Borough.</p> <p>The SPD outlines when affordable housing will be sought as part of new residential developments, the percentage of affordable homes expected, and the tenure and mix requirements. The document provides clarity for developers and registered providers on viability, thresholds, and how exceptions or commuted sums may be considered where on-site provision is not practical.</p>
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing requirement of 20% or higher on qualifying sites (subject to site size and viability). • Thresholds for when affordable housing is required (e.g. developments of 15 or more dwellings, or 0.5 hectares). • Tenure split targets (e.g. proportion of social rented and intermediate housing).
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Supplementary Planning Document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Supplementary Planning Document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation (2019)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/GBC-EMAQN%20PLANNING%20GUIDANCE%20v2019.pdf
Description	<p>The Guidance supports Local Planning Document's Policy LPD 11 by advising development proposals on how to limit or compensate for air pollutant emissions, particularly from road transport, during both construction and operation phases.</p> <p>The guidance recognises that new development typically increases emissions, but promotes sustainable design solutions that minimise environmental and health impacts. It includes recommendations for air quality assessments, sets out expectations for low-emission vehicle infrastructure (such as Electric Vehicle charging provision), and establishes thresholds for when mitigation (either on-site or via financial contributions) is required.</p>

Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Assessments required for proposals meeting defined scales or near sensitive receptors, to evaluate construction and operational impacts. • EV Charging Provision: installations aligned with national and East Midlands standards to support low-emission vehicle choices. • Mitigation Measures: tailored strategies such as on-site planting, traffic management, or delivery of off-site infrastructure, secured through planning conditions or S106 obligations. • Thresholds Triggering Mitigation: developments predicted to cause significant transport emissions (nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter) increases must implement appropriate mitigation. • Consistent Use of Assessment Standards: applicants must apply the latest national methods (e.g. COMEAP dose-response functions).
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Guidance.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Guidance.

Name	Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough (2021)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/Low%20carbon%20planning%20guidance%20for%20GBC%20-%20FINAL.pdf
Description	<p>The Guidance provides non-statutory but material guidance supporting Local Plan policies - primarily Aligned Core Strategy (Policy 1: Climate Change) to assist developers in delivering sustainable, low-carbon major developments.</p> <p>It aligns with the council's declaration of a climate emergency and ambition to become carbon neutral by 2030, offering practical design and construction measures for proposals of 10+ dwellings or commercial schemes over 1 ha/1,000 square metres.</p> <p>The guidance draws on joint Nottinghamshire countywide principles, tailored to Gedling's local context. It includes good-practice benchmarks (e.g., Building for a Healthy Life, Passivhaus), sustainable design guidance (e.g., energy efficiency, renewable generation, green infrastructure), and a developer-facing sustainability checklist to support planning submissions.</p>

Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy & Carbon: Encourage zero-carbon or ultra-low-energy buildings using high-performance building fabric, passive design measures, air source heat pumps, on-site renewable energy generation, and adherence to net-zero standards such as Passivhaus, Energiesprong, BREEAM, and Building for a Healthy Life. • Developer Checklist: Require submission of a Sustainability Statement and completion of the low carbon checklist with planning applications.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Guidance document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Guidance document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Biodiversity Net Gain Guidance (2024)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/BNG%20Guidance%20-%20FINAL%20version%20for%20Web.pdf
Description	<p>It sets out Gedling Borough Council's approach to implementing the mandatory requirements for biodiversity net gain introduced by the Environment Act 2021. It provides clarity for applicants, developers, and planning officers on how BNG should be achieved, calculated, and secured through the planning process.</p> <p>The guidance outlines how proposals must demonstrate a measurable net gain in biodiversity of at least 10% using the statutory biodiversity metric. It includes information on when BNG is required, what evidence needs to be submitted at each planning stage, and how mitigation hierarchies, on-site enhancements, and off-site compensation should be considered.</p>
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 10% biodiversity net gain required on all major developments (and some minor developments where applicable). • Use of the latest Defra biodiversity metric to calculate baseline and post-development biodiversity units. • BNG measures to be secured for a minimum of 30 years via planning obligations or conservation covenants.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Guidance document.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Guidance document.
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Name	Gedling Borough Council Shopfront Supplementary Planning Document (2025)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/Shopfront%20SPD%20-%20FINAL.pdf
Description	The SPD provides detailed design guidance to support the creation, alteration, and maintenance of shopfronts within Gedling Borough. It aims to promote high-quality, context-sensitive design that enhances the character, appearance, and vitality of town and local centres. The document outlines principles for good shopfront design, covering elements such as signage, illumination, materials, security features and accessibility. It encourages a design-led approach that contributes positively to the streetscape and protects heritage assets.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Supplementary Planning Document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Supplementary Planning Document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Murals Guidance Note (2025)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/Murals%20Guidance%20Note.pdf
Description	The guidance provides advice for the design and implementation of murals across the Borough. The document supports the Council's wider objectives around cultural expression and enhancing the public realm. The document sets out key considerations for delivering high-quality murals, including community engagement, heritage sensitivity, and long-term maintenance. It encourages artists, property owners, and developers to work collaboratively to ensure that mural proposals positively contribute to local character, support tourism and local identity, and avoid visual clutter or harm to heritage assets. The guidance also highlights when planning permission or listed building consent may be required.
Targets	No set targets

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Guidance document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Guidance document.

Table 5 – Neighbourhood Planning documents

This section includes Neighbourhood Plans that have been formally ‘made’ by Gedling Borough Council.

Name	Calverton Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2028 (2017)
Author	Calverton Parish Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/calvertonplan/
Description	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan for Calverton sets out its vision and objectives for Calverton. The plan covers from 2016 to 2028.</p> <p>The objectives are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promote high quality and sustainable growth; (b) Protect and enhance Calverton’s historic built environment; (c) Protect and enhance Calverton’s natural and historic environment, countryside and Green Belt setting; (d) Improve the provision of Sustainable Transport throughout the village
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Name	Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028 (2018)
Author	Papplewick Parish Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/papplewick/
Description	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan for Papplewick sets out its vision and objectives for Papplewick. The plan covers from 2017 to 2028.</p> <p>The objectives are:-</p>

	<p>(A) Preserve and enhance Papplewick's historic built environment</p> <p>(B) Protect and enhance Papplewick's natural environment, countryside and Green Belt setting</p> <p>(C) Protect and develop the community of Papplewick</p> <p>(D) Ensure that Papplewick is not adversely affected by the strategic growth of Gedling and Ashfield</p>
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Name	Burton Joyce Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017-2028 (2019)
Author	Burton Joyce Parish Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/burtonjoyce/
Description	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan for Burton Joyce sets out its vision and objectives for Burton Joyce. The plan covers from 2017 to 2028.</p> <p>There are eight community objectives:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring that all new development is designed and located so that it minimises its impact on the natural and built environment, whilst providing direct benefit to local people by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.11 a) Being suitable to meet Parish needs, and 3.12 b) Being informed by the Village Appraisal (as well as other District and County studies), 3.13 c) Being underpinned by extensive local consultation, and 3.14 d) By not exacerbating the existing flooding issues in the village. 2. Ensuring that all new development is designed so that it <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.15 a) respects the materials, style, and layout of the existing settlement (where applicable), and 3.16 b) enhances, rather than diminishes, the existing character of Burton Joyce Parish. 3. Ensuring that the landscape character of Burton Joyce Parish is protected by ensuring that <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.17 a) Burton Joyce remains separate from the Nottingham built up area.

	<p>3.18 b) The long views and vistas from the ridgelines above the village looking south across the Trent Valley are protected.</p> <p>3.19 c) The soft green edges of the village remain with immediate walking access to high quality landscape areas along the river and north over the ridgelines.</p> <p>3.20 d) The value of the bio diversity in the parish with its green and open spaces, ancient woodland, veteran trees and hedgerows and trees is recognised and where possible native trees and hedgerows are planted as part of new development.</p> <p>4. Ensuring that future housing growth provides a mix of house types particularly smaller dwellings to meet local as well as district need for properties for downsizing and for starter homes.</p> <p>5. Seeking opportunities to maintain and enhance services and facilities within Burton Joyce, particularly the renovation of the Old School building, and ensuring that future development does not place an unacceptable burden on the local doctors and primary school.</p> <p>6. Encouraging development that improves the village centre.</p> <p>7. Seeking opportunities to improve and extend the walking and cycling routes through the Parish and improving pedestrian safety along the A612 and within the village centre.</p> <p>8. Encouraging pre-application community consultation so the community and developers can work together to produce schemes designed to a high standard and in the most appropriate locations.</p>
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Name	Linby Neighbourhood Development Plan 2018-2032 (2019)
Author	Linby Parish Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/linby/
Description	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan for Linby sets out its vision and objectives for Linby. The plan covers from 2018 to 2032.</p> <p>There are five objectives:-</p> <p>1. To maintain Linby's distinctive character as a historic rural settlement in Gedling Borough.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To ensure that Linby Village is not adversely affected by the remaining strategic site that is planned in the parish by Gedling Borough Council and the strategic growth planned in Ashfield. 3. To ensure that Linby is a sustainable settlement, offering a balanced mix of uses, including a range of employment and community facilities. 4. To provide high quality, well-designed new housing to meet current and future needs and to ensure that new developments have a strong sense of place, creating safe, convenient and sustainable environments. 5. To inform and shape the design and development at the Top Wighay site.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Gedling Local Development Plan

Consultation Draft: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Appendix B: Baseline data

July 2025

Serving people, Improving lives

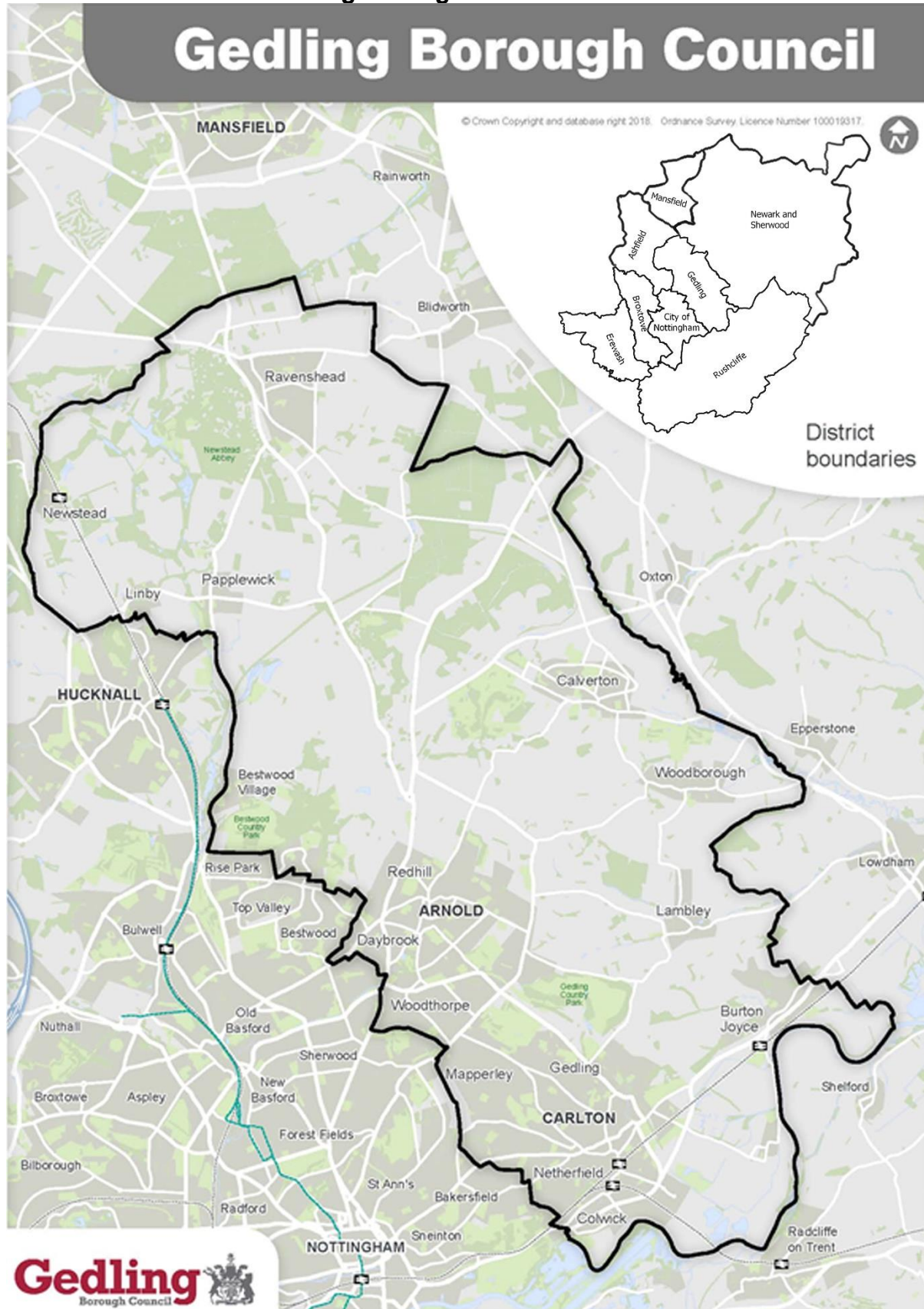
Introduction

This appendix updates and supersedes [Appendix B of the Scoping Report \(July 2020\)](#) prepared to support the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

This is an appendix which provides the baseline data for the administrative area of Gedling Borough Council. The baseline data has been divided into different themes as shown on the list below. For information, the data is provided for the council area as a whole and does not include data at ward or parish level.

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Characteristics of the Gedling Borough Council area



Size of administrative area (ha) Size of the council area by hectares. <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	11,998 ha
Population density (people per ha) Figures based on data from “Size of administrative area (ha)” and “Population – total”. <u>Source:-</u> ONS - Dataset TS006 – Population Density	9.8

Population and demographics

Population – total Total number of population. <u>Source:-</u> ONS website	<u>2021</u> : 117,300 2011: 113,700
Population – by males and females Number of males and females of the population. Figures do not always tally with the figures as shown in “Population – total”. <u>Source:-</u> ONS website	<u>2021</u> Males: 60,400 Females: 56,900 <u>2017</u> Males: 57,100 Females: 60,000 <u>2011</u> Males: 55,500 Females: 58,300
Population – black and minority ethnic (BME) Percentage of the population which consists of black and minority ethnic groups (i.e. all categories except White British). <u>Source:-</u> ONS website	2021: 14.4% 2011: 9.7% 2001: 6.1%

<p>Population – young people</p> <p>Number and percentage of the population aged 18 to 24.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> ONS website</p>	<p>2021: 7,273 (6.2%)</p> <p>2017: 8,100 (6.9%)</p> <p>2011: 8,800 (7.7%)</p>
<p>Population – working age</p> <p>Number and percentage of the population aged 16 to 64 years.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> ONS website</p>	<p>2021: 71,170 (60.7%)</p> <p>2017: 71,900 (61.4%)</p> <p>2016: 72,100 (61.8%)</p> <p>2015: 72,000 (62.0%)</p> <p>2014: 72,100 (62.3%)</p> <p>2011: 70,100 (63.0%)</p>
<p>Population – 65 or over</p> <p>Number and percentage of the population at the age of 65 or over.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> ONS website</p>	<p>2021: 25,285 (21.6%)</p> <p>2017: 24,200 (20.7%)</p> <p>2016: 23,800 (20.4%)</p> <p>2015: 23,500 (20.2%)</p> <p>2014: 23,100 (19.9%)</p> <p>2011: 21,200 (18.6%)</p>
<p>English Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>The local authority district with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 317 the least deprived for 2019 (326 the least deprived for 2010 and 2015).</p> <p>At the time of publication of the IMD 2019 there were 317 local authorities in England. At the time of publication of the IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 there were 326 local authorities in England. For clarification, the 'rank of average score' figures are used.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> English indices of deprivation www.gov.uk website (File 10: local authority district summaries)</p>	<p><u>2019:</u> 209 out of 317</p> <p><u>2015:</u> 203 out of 326</p> <p><u>2010:</u> 199 out of 326</p> <p>See also File 7: all ranks, deciles and scores for the indices of deprivation for super output areas (SOAs) within Gedling.</p> <p>Online map is available at Index of Multiple Deprivation webpage.</p>

<p>Number of housing completions (net)</p> <p>Net housing completions include new build dwellings, conversions and changes of use and take account of existing dwelling losses. Main figures also include purpose-built student dwellings (units only).</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p><u>2011 to 2025:</u> 4,815</p> <p>2024/25: 464 2023/24: 604 2022/23: 691 2021/22: 357 2020/21: 310 2019/20: 360 2018/19: 286 2017/18: 237 2016/17: 198 2015/16: 174 2014/15: 311 2013/14: 321 2012/13: 227 2011/12: 275</p> <p>No purpose-built student dwellings built.</p>
<p>Number of housing completions – affordable</p> <p>Affordable housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing. It can be a new-build property or a private sector property that has been purchased for use as an affordable home.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p><u>2011 to 2025:</u> 740 (15%)</p> <p>2024/25: 62 (13%) 2023/24: 120 (20%) 2022/23: 128 (18%) 2021/22: 37 (10%) 2020/21: 31 (10%) 2019/20: 19 (5%) 2018/19: 50 (17%) 2017/18: 52 (22%) 2016/17: 39 (20%) 2015/16: 18 (10%) 2014/15: 38 (12%) 2013/14: 56 (17%) 2012/13: 36 (16%) 2011/12: 54 (20%)</p>
<p>Census 2021 housing type – by dwelling type</p> <p>Number of detached houses, semi-detached houses, terrace houses and flats, maisonettes or apartments in 2011.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> ONS website</p>	<p>All dwellings: 51,330</p> <p>Detached house: 20,119 Semi-detached house: 17,741 Terraced house: 7,672 Flat, maisonette or apartment: 5,798</p>

<p>Number of housing completions – by dwelling type and size</p> <p>Number of houses/bungalows and flats, maisonettes or apartments by bedroom size since 2011. Figures exclude conversions and changes of use.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p><u>2011 to 2024:-</u> Houses/bungalows 1 bed: 30 (0.7%) 2 bed: 560 (13.6%) 3 bed: 1,297 (31.4%) 4 bed: 1,417 (34.3%) 5+ bed: 216 (5.2%)</p> <p>Flats, maisonettes or apartments 1 bed: 254 (6.2%) 2 bed: 355 (8.6%) 3+ bed: 0 (0%)</p>
<p>Average house prices</p> <p>Average house prices for all property types (detached, semi-detached, terraced and flats).</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> HM Land Registry UK House Price Index</p>	<p><u>January 2025</u> £268,548</p> <p><u>July 2023</u> £241,699</p> <p><u>March 2019</u> £183,758</p> <p><u>March 2011</u> £130,592</p>
<p>Number of homelessness acceptances</p> <p>Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need. The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 came into force on 3 April 2018 and it has extended the definition of homelessness.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p>2023/24: 322 2022/23: 286 2021/22: 268 2020/21: 288 2019/20: 358 2018/19: 351 2017/18: 99 2016/17: 100 2015/16: 75 2014/15: 74 2013/14: 51 2012/13: 56 2011/12: 63</p>

<p>Number of vacant dwellings – by type</p> <p>Number of vacant dwellings.</p> <p>Up until April 2013, dwellings undergoing major structural repairs for up to 12 months and those vacant for less than 6 months were eligible for a council tax exemption (Class A and C respectively). In April 2013, these exemptions were replaced with a new flexible discount which applied to all empty properties. Local authorities are now entitled to apply any level of discount from 0% to 100% to all empty properties.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Live tables on dwelling stock www.gov.uk website (Table 615 All vacant dwellings by local authority district, England)</p>	<p><u>2024:</u> All vacant: 1,484 LA owned: 0 Private Register Provider: 28 Other Public Sector: no data</p> <p><u>2018:</u> All vacant: 1,313 LA owned: 2 Private Register Provider: 37 Other Public Sector: no data</p> <p><u>2011:</u> All vacant: 1,737 LA owned: 0 Private Register Provider: 35 Other Public Sector: 0</p>
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Economy

	Gedling
Number of employee jobs	2023: 33,000 2022: 33,700 2021: 31,500 2020: 30,300 2019: 29,500 2018: 30,900 2017: 32,400 2016: 31,400 2015: 30,300
Employee job numbers from Business Register and Employment Survey. An employee is defined as anyone aged 16 years or over that is paid directly from the payroll, in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Employment includes employees plus the number of working owners who receive drawings or a share of the profits. Full-time is defined as working more than 30 hours per week with part-time defined as working 30 hours or less per week.	
<u>Source:-</u> ONS website	

Key Employers

The following list identifies the top 20 key employers in Gedling, ranked by business turnover in 2023/24, based on business data obtained from the Fame database, a service provided by Moody's.

Source:-

Fame (Moody's Analytics)

1 HUNTER DOUGLAS HOLDINGS LIMITED

Main activity: Services

Trade Description: A group engaged in the manufacture and retail of window coverings and architectural products.

2025 Rank: 1

Revenue: £3,513,344,000

Number of employees: 21,655

2 XYLEM WATER HOLDINGS LIMITED

Main activity: Services

Trade Description: Holding company

2025 Rank: 2

Revenue: £327,681,000

Number of employees: 992

3 HUNTER DOUGLAS UK RETAIL LIMITED

Main activity: Manufacturing

Trade Description: The manufacturing and retailing of venetian, roller, roman, pleated and vertical house blinds, awnings and shutters for the domestic and contract markets.

2025 Rank: 3

Revenue: £236,898,000

Number of employees: 1,460

4 XYLEM WATER SOLUTIONS UK LTD

Main activity: Services

Trade Description: The transport and treatment of water including the design, supply, rental and service of submersible fluid handling equipment.

2025 Rank: 4

Revenue: £220,253,000

Number of employees: 646

5 GREENWOOD ACADEMIES TRUST

Main activity: Services

Trade Description: Engaged in the provision of a wide variety of educational support services and programs.

2025 Rank: 5

Revenue: £180,681,000

Number of employees: 3,245

6 REDHILL ACADEMY TRUST

Main activity: Services

Trade Description: Provision of education for students of different abilities between the ages of 11 and 18 specialising in performing arts and science.

2025 Rank: 6

Revenue: £97,619,000

Number of employees: 1,882

7 ENVA ENGLAND LIMITED

Main activity: Services

Trade Description: Waste collection and recycling.

2025 Rank: 7

Revenue: £57,019,000

Number of employees: 317

8 THE WILKINS GROUP LIMITED

Main activity: Manufacturing

Trade Description: A group engaged as design consultants and printers of high-quality packaging.

2025 Rank: 8

Revenue: £49,701,000

Number of employees: 456

9 KEN WILKINS PRINT LIMITED

Main activity: Manufacturing

Trade Description: Design consultants and high-quality printers of packaging.

2025 Rank: 9

Revenue: £47,874,000

Number of employees: 326

10 HUNTER DOUGLAS UK TRADE LTD

Main activity: Services

Trade Description: Engaged in the management activities of holding companies

2025 Rank: 10

Revenue: £34,863,000

Number of employees: 21

11 HURON TOPCO LIMITED

Main activity: Services

Trade Description: A group engaged in the provision of school group travel arrangements on a worldwide basis across a range of educational, language, music, sport and ski tours.

2025 Rank: 11

Revenue: £32,820,000

Number of employees: 104

12 FRANK KEY HOLDINGS LIMITED

Main activity: Wholesale

Trade Description: A group engaged in supply of building materials and associated goods and services.

2025 Rank: 12
Revenue: £32,184,000
Number of employees: 201

13 LEIVERS BROTHERS LIMITED

Main activity: Wholesale
Trade Description: Wholesale of meat and cheese products.
2025 Rank: 13
Revenue: £29,547,000
Number of employees: 52

14 ERF ELECTRICAL WHOLESALERS LTD.

Main activity: Wholesale
Trade Description: Wholesale of electrical products.
2025 Rank: 14
Revenue: £26,673,000
Number of employees: 102

15 FRANK KEY (NOTTINGHAM) LIMITED

Main activity: Wholesale
Trade Description: The supply of building materials and associated goods and services.
2025 Rank: 15
Revenue: £25,629,000
Number of employees: 126

16 HALSBURY TRAVEL LIMITED

Main activity: Services
Trade Description: The provision of group travel arrangements on a worldwide basis across a range of education, cultural and special interest tours.
2025 Rank: 16
Revenue: £22,317,000
Number of employees: 85

17 NORTHFIELD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

Main activity: Services
Trade Description: Construction.
2025 Rank: 17
Revenue: £21,230,000
Number of employees: 56

18 GROVETREE LIMITED

Main activity: Wholesale
Trade Description: A group engaged in the packing and sale of farm products, manufacture of fuels and contract services, production and wholesale of culinary oils.
2025 Rank: 18
Revenue: £21,010,000
Number of employees: 94

19 MET - CLAD CONTRACTS LIMITED

Main activity: Services
Trade Description: Roofing and cladding specialists.
2025 Rank: 19
Revenue: £18,909,000
Number of employees: 61

20 CUSTOMWEST TRADING LIMITED
Main activity: Wholesale
Trade Description: Wholesale of shutters
2025 Rank: 20
Revenue: £18,082,000
Number of employees: 8

<p>Employment and unemployment rate</p> <p>Proportion of people who are in paid work and unemployed.</p> <p>Employment measures the number of people in paid work and differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who are in paid work. Unemployment measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> ONS website</p>	<p><u>2021</u> Employment: 53,815 (75.6%) Unemployment: 2,450 (3.4%)</p> <p><u>2018</u> Employment: 57,000 (74.8%) Unemployment: 2,300 (3.8%)</p> <p><u>2011</u> Employment: 56,300 (74.1%) Unemployment: 3,700 (6.2%)</p>
<p>Earnings – by place of work and by place of residence</p> <p>Gross weekly pay (median earnings) in pounds for full time employees.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> ONS website</p>	<p><u>Place of work</u> Weekly pay of full time employees working in the area: 2024: £696.30 2022: £624.10 2018: £607.30 2011: £393.20</p> <p><u>Place of residence</u> Weekly pay of full time employees living in the area: 2024: £707.60 2022: £590.00 2018: £560.20 2011: £456.70</p>
<p>Employment by occupation</p> <p>Percentage is a proportion of all persons in employment. Figures used for April to March period.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> ONS website</p>	<p>Managers, directors and senior officials:- 2024: 14.3 2023: 13.1% 2018: 12.9% 2011: 12.4%</p> <p>Professional occupations:- 2024: 23.6 2023: 28.8% 2018: 17.5% 2011: 17.6%</p>

	<p>Associate professional & technical:- 2024: 16.2% 2023: 10.3% 2018: 20.7% 2011: 8.8%</p> <p>Administrative and secretarial occupations:- 2024: 12.5% 2023: 10.7% 2018: 10.3% 2011: 14.1%</p> <p>Skilled trades occupations:- 2024: n/a 2023: 7.1% 2018: 8.2% 2011: 11.3%</p> <p>Caring, leisure and other service occupations:- 2024: n/a 2023: n/a 2018: 6.6% 2011: 11.2%</p> <p>Sales and customer service occupations:- 2024: 9.7% 2023: 10.1% 2018: 8.3% 2011: 8.0%</p> <p>Process plant & machine operatives:- 2024: n/a 2023: 7.5% 2018: 7.3% 2011: 6.7%</p> <p>Elementary occupations:- 2024: n/a 2023: n/a 2018: 8.2% 2011: 9.9%</p>
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<p>Qualifications – by type</p> <p>Working age people with the following qualifications:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No qualifications – no formal qualifications held. • NVQ1 and above – e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent. • NVQ2 and above – e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent. • NVQ3 and above – e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent. • NVQ4 and above – e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent. <p>Figures used for January to December period.</p> <p>Source:- ONS website</p>	<p>Does not apply:- 2021: 17.7%</p> <p>No qualifications:- 2021: 14.5% 2018: No data 2011: 7.5%</p> <p>NVQ1 and above:- 2021: 67.7% 2018: 90.2% 2011: 87.8%</p> <p>NVQ2 and above:- 2021: 59.8% 2018: 78.1% 2011: 76.7%</p> <p>NVQ3 and above – 2021: 43.3% 2018: 54.8% 2011: 56.8%</p> <p>NVQ4 and above:- 2021: 28.3% 2018: 34.2% 2011: 36.6%</p>
<p>Enterprise Zones</p> <p>Number of Enterprise Zones. Year designated is shown in bracket.</p> <p>Source:- Local authorities</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Industrial units and floorspace</p> <p>Number of rateable properties (known as “hereditaments”) and floorspace.</p> <p>Source:- Non-domestic rating: stock of properties including business floorspace www.gov.uk website</p>	<p><u>2023:</u> 820 properties 434,000 sqm</p> <p><u>2016:</u> 730 properties 422,000 sqm</p> <p><u>2011:</u> 690 properties 445,000 sqm</p>

Office units and floorspace Number of rateable properties (known as “hereditaments”) and floorspace. <u>Source:-</u> Non-domestic rating: stock of properties including business floorspace www.gov.uk website	<u>2023:</u> 330 properties 49,000 sqm <u>2016:</u> 320 properties 44,000 sqm <u>2011:</u> 310 properties 43,000 sqm
Retail units and floorspace Number of rateable properties (known as “hereditaments”) and floorspace. <u>Source:-</u> Non-domestic rating: stock of properties including business floorspace www.gov.uk website	<u>2023:</u> 790 properties 172,000 sqm <u>2016:</u> 760 properties 161,000 sqm <u>2011:</u> 760 properties 151,000 sqm
Area of employment land lost to housing or other uses Area of employment land lost to housing or other uses. To avoid double counting, losses are recorded when the loss is first implemented i.e. commencement of the first dwelling. <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>2011 to 2024:</u> 8.9 ha 2023/24: 0.52 ha 2022/23: No loss 2021/22: 5.32 ha 2020/21: 0.32 ha 2019/20: 0.10 ha 2018/19: No loss 2017/18: No loss 2016/17: 0.22 ha 2015/16: No loss 2014/15: 1.40 ha 2013/14: No loss 2012/13: 0.33 ha 2011/12: 0.69 ha

Town centres

Number of town, district and local centres and centre of neighbourhood importance Number of city centre, town, district and local centres and centre of neighbourhood importance. <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>1 Town Centre</u> Arnold <u>8 Local Centres</u> Burton Joyce Calverton Carlton Hill Carlton Square Gedling Village Mapperley Plains Netherfield
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	Ravenshead
Number of units and vacant units in town, district and local centres	<u>Arnold (Primary Area)</u> 110 units 13 vacant (12%)
Number of ground floor units, including those that are vacant, within shopping centre boundary. Percentage of all units being vacant is provided in bracket. Date of survey undertaken is shown in bracket	<u>Arnold (Secondary Area)</u> 105 units 13 vacant (12%)
<u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	<u>Burton Joyce</u> 19 units 2 vacant (11%)
NOTE: This does not include updated study work undertaken as part of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Centres Study.	<u>Calverton</u> 19 units 1 vacant (5%)
	<u>Carlton Hill</u> 86 units 4 vacant units (5%)
	<u>Carlton Square</u> 24 units 4 vacant (17%)
	<u>Gedling Village</u> 45 units 5 vacant (11%)
	<u>Mapperley Plains</u> 92 units 8 vacant (9%)
	<u>Netherfield</u> 86 units 8 vacant (9%)
	<u>Ravenshead</u> 17 units 1 vacant (6%)
	(April 2025)

Healthy and safe communities

Life expectancy at birth How long, on average, people are expected to live ⁶ . Figures are 3-year averages. <u>Source:-</u> ONS website	<u>2021-23</u> Male: 79.5 years Female: 83.5 years <u>2020-22</u> Male: 79.1 years Female: 83.3 years <u>2018-20</u> Male: 80.2 years Female: 83.4 years <u>2014-16</u> Male: 80.0 years Female: 83.2 years <u>2008-10</u> Male: 79.0 years Female: 82.7 years
Crime All crimes reported to Nottinghamshire Police. <u>Source:-</u> Nottinghamshire Police	2023/24: 6,274 2022/23: 6,469 2021/22: 6,117 2020/21: 5,794*

Definitions

All crime: The overall number of crimes reported to Nottinghamshire Police.

*Figures for 2020 will reflect Covid 19 social distancing restrictions

⁶ Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives. Period life expectancy at birth is also not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at any given age. For example, if female life expectancy at birth was 80 years for a particular area, the life expectancy of women aged 65 years in that area is likely to exceed 15 years. This reflects the fact that survival from a particular age depends only on the death rates beyond that age, whereas survival from birth is based on death rates at every age.

Number of doctor surgeries, health facilities, community centres, leisure centres, libraries Community centres do not include village halls.	13 GP practices 18 community centres 6 leisure centres 9 libraries Not including privately owned
Residents participation in sports Definitions are shown below. Data shown in percentage figures. <u>Source:-</u> Sport England Active Lives Survey interactive table (Activity level by region option)	Inactive (less than 30 mins a week): 24.6% Fairly Active (30-149 mins a week): 10.8% Active (150+ mins a week): 62.7% Active 2 times in past 28 days: 64.6% (November 2022 to November 2023)

Definitions:-

- “Inactive” includes respondents playing sport for less than 30 minutes at moderate intensity per week.
- “Fairly active” includes respondents playing sport for at least 30 minutes at moderate intensity at least once a week.
- “Active” includes respondents playing sport for 150+ minutes at moderate intensity at least once a week.
- “Active 2 times in past 28 days” includes respondents who have taken part in sport and physical activity least twice in the last 28 days.

Transport

<p>Railway station usage</p> <p>Estimated total number of entries and exits made at the station in a given year.</p> <p>Notes the statistics for 2019/20 cover the period before and immediately following the government's announcement of measures to limit the impact and transmission of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in mid-March 2020. Rail passenger journeys decreased following announcements advising against all unnecessary travel.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Office of Rail and Road</p>	<p><u>Burton Joyce</u> <u>2023/24: 11,014</u> 2022/23: 9,426 2021/22: 6,146 2020/21: 1,826 2019/20: 15,330 2018/19: 16,084 2017/18: 16,268 2016/17: 11,542 2015/16: 8,228 2014/15: 5,372 2013/14: 5,302 2012/13: 6,928 2011/12: 6,786</p> <p><u>Carlton</u> <u>2023/24: 43,120</u> 2022/23: 36,846 2021/22: 27,610 2020/21: 12,254 2019/20: 57,552 2018/19: 54,632 2017/18: 54,282 2016/17: 46,578 2015/16: 36,344 2014/15: 25,168 2013/14: 20,298 2012/13: 21,410 2011/12: 22,372</p> <p><u>Netherfield</u> <u>2023/24: 7,780</u> 2022/23: 6,946 2021/22: 5,556 2020/21: 1,210 2019/20: 8,292 2018/19: 9,150 2017/18: 8,644 2016/17: 7,742 2015/16: 6,544 2014/15: 6,050 2013/14: 5,382 2012/13: 6,682 2011/12: 7,410</p> <p><u>Newstead</u> <u>2023/24: 33,046</u> 2022/23: 31,702</p>
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	2021/22: 23,010 2020/21: 8,570 2019/20: 44,200 2018/19: 40,288 2017/18: 41,796 2016/17: 35,868 2015/16: 31,932 2014/15: 33,938 2013/14: 28,624 2012/13: 30,872 2011/12: 34,750
Proportion of households within distance of a bus stop with an hourly and better bus service Time period is daytime on weekdays Mondays to Saturdays 0600-1800 hours. <u>Source:-</u> Performance, Intelligence & Policy Team, Nottinghamshire County Council	Within 800 metres or 10 mins walk of a bus stop: 93% Within 400 metres or 5 mins walk of a bus stop: 73% (October 2024)
Park and Ride sites Number of park and ride sites where people park and take public transport into Nottingham. <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	None.

<p>Number of public transport trips on bus</p> <p>Bus boardings in Gedling Borough by operator.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Nottingham City Council</p>	<p>Bus boardings 2023/24</p> <p><u>Nottingham City Transport</u> 5,061,343</p> <p><u>Trent Barton</u> Data not available</p> <p><u>Stagecoach East Midlands</u> Data not available</p> <p><u>Nottinghamshire County Council Fleet Service</u> 7,502</p> <p><u>Ravenshead Community Transport</u> 3,360</p>
<p>Traffic growth</p> <p>Vehicle kilometres travelled. Data for traffic growth is based on vehicle kilometres travelled across the road network and the data covers the period 2010-17 with a 2010 base. Data is based on a variety of traffic count sources including permanent and temporary traffic counters and a number of manual traffic counts undertaken by Nottinghamshire County Council Highways department and the Department for Transport.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Transport Planning & Programme Development, Nottinghamshire County Council</p>	<p><u>2010-23</u> Traffic growth has increased by 0.6% since 2010 base.</p> <p>2023: 0.6% 2022: -0.2% 2021: -7.2% 2020: -16.0% 2019: 3.7% 2018: 3.1% 2017: 4.1% 2016: 2.8% 2015: 2.5% 2014: 3.2% 2013: -0.8% 2012: -2.8% 2011: -0.2% 2010: 0.0%</p>

<p>Cycle growth</p> <p>Number of cycling trips. Data for growth in cycling trips is based on a network of permanent cycle counters across the council areas (6 in Broxtowe, 5 in Gedling, 14 in Nottingham City and 4 in Rushcliffe) and the data covers the period 2010-17 with a 2010 base.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Transport Planning & Programme Development, Nottinghamshire County Council</p>	<p><u>2010-23</u></p> <p>Cycle growth has increased by 4.1% since 2010 base.</p> <p>2023: 4.1%</p> <p>2022: 14.8%</p> <p>2021: 18.3%</p> <p>2020: 45.7%</p> <p>2019: 4.4%</p> <p>2018: 12.3%</p> <p>2017: 8.4%</p> <p>2016: 11.9%</p> <p>2015: 13.1%</p> <p>2014: 11.2%</p> <p>2013: 5.8%</p> <p>2012: -0.2%</p> <p>2011: 7.6%</p> <p>2010: 0.0%</p>
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Effective use of land

<p>Number of housing completions – on previously developed land</p> <p>Includes new build, change of use and conversion on previously developed land since 2011. Figures are gross. Percentage is shown as percentage of dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p><u>2011 to 2025:</u> 1,522 (32%)</p> <p>2024/25: 61 (13%) 2023/24: 105 (17%) 2022/23: 221 (32%) 2021/22: 92 (25%) 2020/21: 92 (29%) 2019/20: 185 (50%) 2018/19: 175 (58%) 2017/18: 141 (54%) 2016/17: 103 (49%) 2015/16: 53 (28%) 2014/15: 51 (16%) 2013/14: 89 (27%) 2012/13: 25 (11%) 2011/12: 129 (44%)</p>
<p>Number of sites on Brownfield Land Register</p> <p>Number of sites on the councils' Brownfield Land Register. Part 1 of the Register includes sites that the Council considers suitable for residential development. Inclusion in Part 2 of the Register means that sites will automatically be granted 'permission in principle'.</p> <p>An end date means a site is no longer valid or active (e.g. fully built).</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p>48 brownfield sites</p> <p>24 of these are no longer considered brownfield land</p> <p>Not including sites with an end date, there are 30.21 hectares of brownfield land</p> <p>0 sites have permission in principle</p> <p>Information is available on the Council's SHLAA and brownfield land register.</p>

Green Belt

Area of Green Belt Area of Green Belt in ha. <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	8,794 ha
Percentage of administrative area designated as Green Belt Percentage of area designated as Green Belt. Figures based on data from "Size of administrative area (ha)" and "Area of Green Belt". <u>Source:-</u> Local authorities	73%

Climate change and flooding

<p>Air Quality Management Area</p> <p>Number and location of Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p>Air Quality Management Areas are designated when levels of pollutants in local area are above the UK limits.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p>None.</p> <p>The AQMA previously located on the A60 in Daybrook (Mansfield Road from its junction with Oxclose Lane and Cross Street south to its junction with Egerton Road) has been revoked.</p>
<p>Carbon dioxide emissions estimates</p> <p>End-user carbon dioxide emissions (kt CO₂). Estimates of carbon dioxide emissions have been produced from the following broad source categories: industry, commercial & public sector, domestic, transport and land use, land use change and forestry. Excludes large industrial sites, railways, motorways and land-use.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics www.gov.uk website</p>	<p>2022: 3.3 2021: 3.7 2020: 3.3 2019: 3.6 2018: 3.7 2017: 3.6 2016: 3.7 2015: 3.9 2014: 4.0 2013: 4.4 2012: 4.6 2011: 4.3</p>
<p>Average energy per meter – by type</p> <p>Average electricity and gas use (mean consumption) per meter in kilowatt hours (kWh).</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Electricity data is available from Regional and Local Authority Electricity Consumption Statistics and gas data is available from Regional and Local Authority Gas Consumption Statistics www.gov.uk websites</p>	<p><u>2023</u> <u>Domestic users</u> Electricity: 3,221 Gas: 12,209 <u>Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users</u> Electricity: 50,794 Gas: 875,803</p> <p><u>2017</u> <u>Domestic users</u> Electricity: 3,718 Gas: 14,756 <u>Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users</u> Electricity: 54,575</p>

	<p>Gas: 1,027,585</p> <p><u>2011</u> <u>Domestic users</u> Electricity: 3,986 Gas: 15,529 <u>Industrial and commercial (non-domestic) users</u> Electricity: 61,662 Gas: 880,835</p>
<p>Energy consumption – by type Final energy consumption in kilotonne of oil equivalent (ktoe) by coal*, manufactured fuels, petroleum**, gas, electricity and bioenergy and wastes.</p> <p>* Includes coal/petroleum (as appropriate) consumed in all the following sectors: Industrial, commercial, domestic, rail, public sector, agriculture.</p> <p>** Petroleum also includes petroleum used for road transport.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level: 2005 to 2022 www.gov.uk website</p>	<p><u>2022</u> Coal: 0.6 Manufactured fuels: 4.3 Petroleum: 43.2 Gas: 84.3 Electricity: 26.9 Bioenergy & wastes: 6.2</p> <p><u>2017</u> Coal: 0.7 Manufactured fuels: 2.8 Petroleum: 43.0 Gas: 91.9 Electricity: 29.7 Bioenergy & wastes: 2.6</p> <p><u>2011</u> Coal: 1.0 Manufactured fuels: 4.1 Petroleum: 42.2 Gas: 90.6 Electricity: 30.9 Bioenergy & wastes: 1.9</p>

<p>Residential and non-residential properties in Flood Zones 2 and 3</p> <p>Number of fluvial and costal flood risk property counts within Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Land within flood zone 2 is shown to have between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding. Land within flood zone 3 is shown to have a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Environment Agency</p>	<p><u>Flood Zone 2:</u> 2,341 residential properties 305 non-residential properties Total 2,646 properties</p> <p><u>Flood Zone 3:</u> 3,122 residential properties 683 non-residential properties Total 3,805 properties</p>
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Natural environment

<p>Number of open space managed to green flag award standard</p> <p>Number of winners awarded for Green Flag Award in 2024.</p> <p>The Green Flag Award is the benchmark national standard for publicly accessible parks and green spaces in the United Kingdom.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Green Flag Award website</p>	<p><u>4 sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arnot Hill Park • Gedling Country Park • Burton Road Jubilee Park • Breck Hill Park
<p>Number of open space managed to other award standard</p> <p>Number of winners awarded for Green Flag Community Award and Green Heritage Award in 2023.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest</p> <p>Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest are designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Natural England Designated Sites View</p>	<p><u>1 Site of Special Scientific Interest:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linby Quarries (38.69 ha)
<p>Number of named rivers</p> <p>Number of named rivers.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Blue-green infrastructure strategy (July 2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lambley Dumble • Cocker Beck • River Trent • Ouse Dyke • Crock Dumble • Woodborough Brook • Grimesmoor Dyke • Dover Beck • River Leen

List of Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Name	Location	Reason for Designation
Linby Quarries	Gedling	The site is the best remaining area of mixed calcareous scrub in Nottinghamshire and is of regional importance.

<p>Number and area of National Nature Reserves</p> <p>Number and area of National Nature Reserves.</p> <p>National Nature Reserves were established to protect some of most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research. For clarification, Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve falls outside the HMA and Attenborough Nature Reserve in Broxtowe is not a National Nature Reserve.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> National Nature Reserves in England www.gov.uk website</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Number and area of Local Nature Reserves</p> <p>Number and area of Local Nature Reserves.</p> <p>Local Nature Reserves are non-statutory habitat of local significance designed by a local authority where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p><u>5 Local Nature Reserves:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gedling Country Park • Gedling House Meadow • Gedling House Woods • Netherfield Lagoons • The Hobbucks <p>(total 178.29 ha)</p>

<p>Number and area of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites</p> <p>Number and total area of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites.</p> <p>Local Wildlife Sites are a non-statutory designation used to identify high quality wildlife sites. They include semi-natural habitats such as ancient woodland and flower-rich grassland. Formerly known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). Local Geological Sites are a non-statutory designation that is of local importance for its geological interest. Sites showing special geological features and/or representing the variation in the rock types. Formerly known as Regional Important Geological Sites (RIGSs).</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Nottinghamshire Biological & Geological Records Centre and Derbyshire Wildlife Trust</p>	<p>78 Local Wildlife Sites Total 1,386.8 ha</p> <p>5 Local Geological Sites Total 21.5 ha</p> <p>(2024)</p>
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<p>Woodland area</p> <p>Type and area of woodland by hectares. Information taken from the Forestry Commission National Forest Inventory (dated March 2020).</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Forestry Commission</p>	<p>Total 1,795.8 ha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadleaved: 1,053.6 ha • Conifer: 371.6 ha • Mixed predominantly Broadleaved: 26.3 ha • Mixed predominantly Conifer: 34.8 ha • Coppice: 0 ha • Coppice with Standards: 0 ha • Young Trees: 116.7 ha • Low Density: 3.3 ha • Assumed Woodland: 30.9 ha • Ground Prepared for new planting: 79.0 ha • Shrub: 4.8 ha • Felled: 36.3 ha • Failed: 0 ha • Windblow: 0 ha • Uncertain: 0 ha • Open Water: 0.9 ha • Grassland: 17.0 ha • Urban: 20.6 ha
<p>Ancient woodland area</p> <p>Type and area of ancient woodland by hectares.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Forestry Commission 2023</p>	<p>Total 55.1 ha</p> <p>Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland: 55.1 ha</p> <p>Ancient Replanted Woodland: 0 ha</p>

Historic environment

<p>Number and area of Conservation Areas</p> <p>Number and name of Conservation Areas. Total area of Conservation Areas is provided.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authority</p>	<p><u>7 Conservation Areas:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bestwood Village • Calverton • Lambley • Linby • Papplewick • Woodborough • Gedling Village <p>Total area: 195.16 ha</p>
<p>Number of Listed Buildings</p> <p>Number of Listed Buildings by Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II in 2025.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage</p>	<p><u>Total 195</u> 6 Grade I 15 Grade II* 174 Grade II</p> <p>See Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage for listing</p>
<p>Historic Environment Record</p> <p>Database of information on archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and historic landscapes in Nottinghamshire.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Historic Environment Record (HER) Nottinghamshire County Council</p>	
<p>Number of Non-designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>Number of non-designated heritage assets in 2025.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authority</p>	<p><u>Total</u></p> <p>147 assets in total as at 2025.</p>
<p>Number of Scheduled Monuments</p> <p>Number of Scheduled Monuments in 2025.</p>	<p><u>9 Scheduled Monuments:-</u></p>

<p><u>Source:-</u> Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bestwood Colliery engine house • Cockpitt Hill, Ramsdale Park • Fox Wood earthworks • Papplewick Pumping Station • Round Hill • Site of Abbey Church • Standing Cross known as Bottom Cross • Standing Cross known as Top Cross • Two Roman camps 350m north east of Lodge Farm
<p>Number and area of Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Number and area of Parks and Gardens in 2025.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Historic England's National Heritage List for England webpage</p>	<p><u>4 Parks and Gardens:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bestwood Pumping Station • Newstead Abbey • Papplewick Hall • Papplewick Pumping Station <p>Total area: 15.35 ha</p>
<p>Number of heritage assets – at risk</p> <p>Number of heritage assets at risk in 2025.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Historic England's Heritage at Risk webpage</p>	<p><u>5 heritage assets at risk:-</u></p> <p>3 Listed Buildings:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church of the Good Shepard, Woodthorpe • Porch to Engine House, Papplewick • Newstead Abbey and adjoining boundary wall, Newstead <p>2 Scheduled Monuments:-</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round Hill, Lambley • Papplewick Pumping Station, Ravenshead
<p>Number of accredited museums</p> <p>Number of accredited museums in 2025.</p> <p>Non-accredited museums are not included such as Bestwood Winding Engine House.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities Arts Council, UK Museum Accreditation Scheme</p>	<p><u>2 accredited museums:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papplewick Pumping Station • Newstead Abbey

Sustainable use of materials

<p>Mineral Safeguarded Areas – Economic Resource</p> <p>Defined by area (hectares).</p> <p>* Safeguarded areas around existing sand quarries.</p> <p>** Single Hard Rock Limestone Quarry at Linby.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Nottinghamshire County Council. Data is based on the British Geological Survey 2003. Digital Geological Map of Great Britain 1:625 000 [DiGiMap-625] Superficial Deposits [CD-Rom] Version 1.0 Keyworth, Nottingham : British Geological Survey. Release date 30-04-2003.</p>	Surface Coal	0 ha
	Sand and Gravel	463 ha
	Sherwood Sandstone	463 ha *
	Brick Clay	1,725 ha
	Limestone	3 ha **
	Gypsum	0 ha

Traveller sites

<p>Number of gypsy and traveller pitches and travelling showpeople plots</p> <p>Number of pitches and plots.</p> <p>Annex 1: Glossary of the Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015) provides the following definitions: “pitch” means as a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use plots for “travelling showpeople”, which may / will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment.</p> <p><u>Source:-</u> Local authorities</p>	<p><u>2011 to 2025</u> 1 (Land to the West of 175 Mansfield Road, Papplewick, NG15 8FL)</p>
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