

Gedling Local Development Plan

Consultation Draft: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Main Report

July 2025

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Contents

Contents.....	2
Section 1: Introduction	4
Purpose of this Scoping Report	4
Sustainable development	4
The Local Plan.....	6
Consultation and next steps	7
Section 2: Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment.....	8
Sustainability Appraisal.....	8
Strategic Environmental Assessment	8
Relationship between SEA and SA.....	9
Stages of Sustainability Appraisal	11
Habitats Regulations Assessment (Appropriate Assessment)	12
Equality Impact Assessment.....	13
Health Impact Assessment	13
Section 3: Reviewing other relevant plans, policies and programmes (Stage A1)	14
Issues identified from review	14
Section 4: Baseline Data and Characteristics (Stage A2)	27
Characteristics of the council administrative area.....	27
Population and demographics	27
Homes	28
Economy.....	29
Town centres	29
Healthy and safe communities.....	30
Transport	30
High quality communications	32
Effective use of land	32
Well-designed places.....	33
Green Belt	33
Climate change and flooding	33
Natural environment	33
Historic environment	34
Sustainable use of materials.....	34
Traveller sites	35

Waste	35
Section 5: Identifying Key Sustainability Issues (Stage A3)	36
Section 6: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Stage A4).....	40
SA Framework.....	40
SA Framework 1 – Policy Criteria.....	42
SA Framework 2 – Site Allocation Criteria.....	42
Section 7: Consultation on the Scoping Report (Stage A5)	61
Consultation questions	61
Section 8: Next steps	63

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 	
<p>Promoting sustainable transport</p> <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>
<p>Supporting high quality communications</p>		

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.	<p>Is the site within 30 minutes travel time of a health facility?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>Within 5 minutes (400 metres) walking distance of health facilities and recreational area or accessible blue-green infrastructure</p>	<p>Access to health facilities within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling</p> <p>Within 5 minutes (400 metres) walking distance of recreational area or accessible blue-green infrastructure</p>	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>or</p> <p>No impact</p>		<p>Access to health facilities not within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling</p> <p>Results in the loss of recreational area or accessible blue-green infrastructure</p>

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.	<p>Will it have an adverse impact on local landscape character?</p> <p>Will it conserve, enhance or restore the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form?</p> <p>Will it create a new landscape character?</p>		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.

Table 1 – International and European documents.....	66
Table 2 – National and East Midlands documents	77
Table 3 – Nottinghamshire documents.....	97
Table 4 – Gedling Borough Council documents	114
Table 5 – Neighbourhood Planning documents	127

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	<p>Targets include:-</p> <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. 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>

	<ol 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

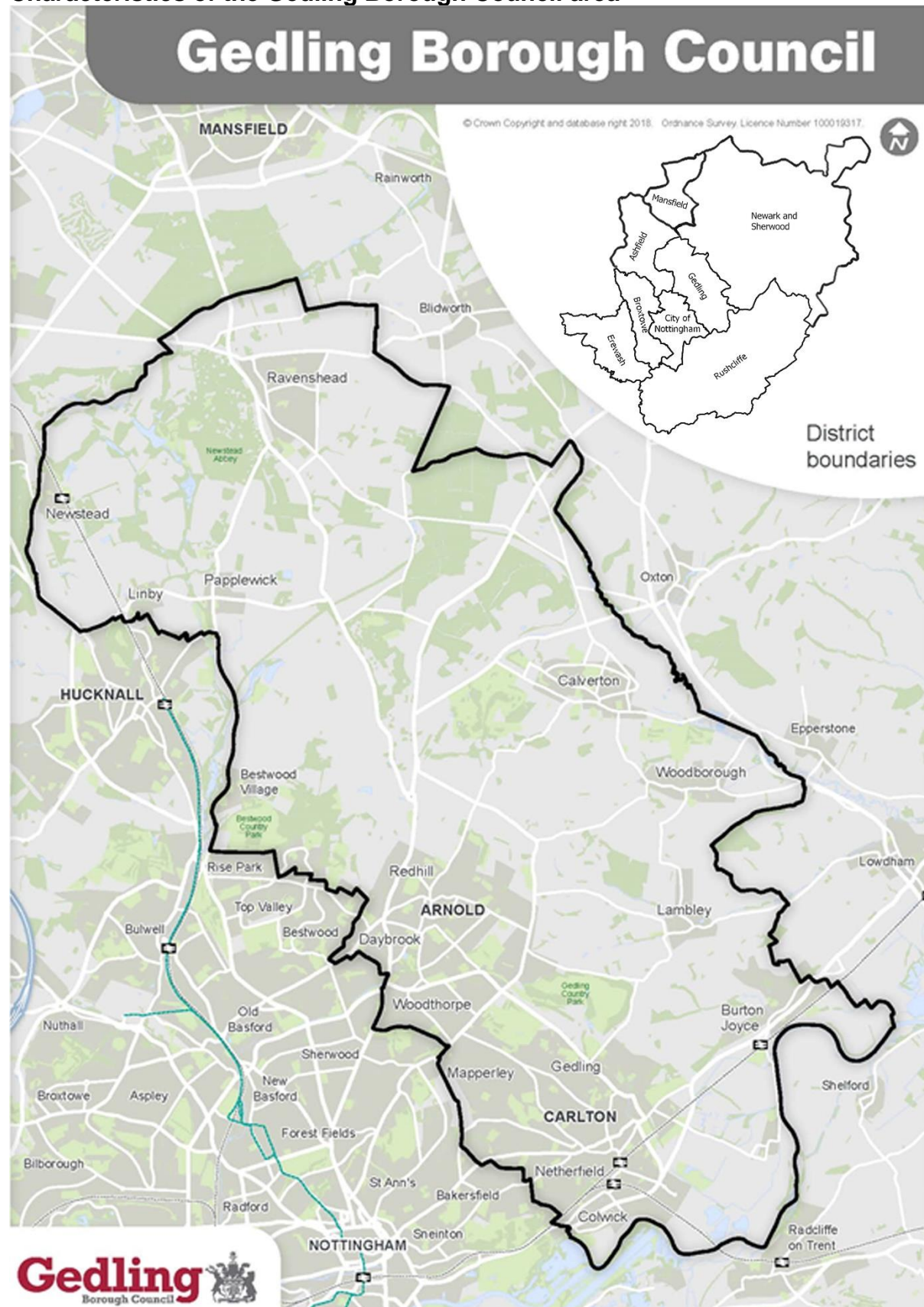
Introduction

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.

Characteristics of the Gedling Borough Council area.....	133
Population and demographics	134
Economy	139
Town centres.....	147
Healthy and safe communities	149
Transport.....	151
Effective use of land	155
Green Belt	156
Climate change and flooding	157
Natural environment.....	160
Historic environment.....	165
Sustainable use of materials	167
Traveller sites.....	168

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 WHOLESALE 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 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>Source:-</u> Local authorities NOTE: This does not include updated study work undertaken as part of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Centres Study.	<u>Arnold (Primary Area)</u> 110 units 13 vacant (12%) <u>Arnold (Secondary Area)</u> 105 units 13 vacant (12%) <u>Burton Joyce</u> 19 units 2 vacant (11%) <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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