



Broxtowe
Borough
COUNCIL

Cabinet Agenda

CABINET

**Meeting to be held in the
New Council Chamber, Town Hall, Beeston, Nottingham,
NG9 1AB**

27 January 2015 at 6.00pm

19 January 2015

Dear Councillor

You are hereby requested to attend a meeting of the Cabinet to be held at the date/place and time mentioned above for the purpose of transacting the business of the agenda set out below.

Decisions made at this meeting will be published as soon as is reasonably practicable. Urgent decisions which will be shown as asterisked agenda items or as may be determined by Cabinet will be effective immediately. Non-urgent decisions may be called in within 5 working days of this meeting in accordance with standing order X/30.

This agenda gives notice of items to be considered in private as required by Regulations 5 (4) and (5) of The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.

Yours faithfully

RUTH E HYDE

Chief Executive

To: Members of the Cabinet
Other members of the Council (for information)

A G E N D A

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are requested to declare the existence and nature of any disclosable pecuniary interest and/or other interest in any item on the agenda.

3. MINUTES

PAGES 1 - 6

Cabinet is asked to confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 6 January 2015.

4. CABINET WORK PROGRAMME

PAGES 7 - 8

Cabinet is asked to approve its Work Programme, including potential key decisions that will help to achieve the Council's key priorities and associated objectives.

5. SCRUTINY REVIEWS

PAGES 9 - 11

The purpose of this report is to make members aware of matters proposed for and undergoing scrutiny.

6. ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE CORPORATE PLAN
2012 – 2016

PAGES 12 - 31

To enable Cabinet to review progress being made in implementing the corporate plan 2012 – 16.

7. COMBINED AUTHORITY FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

PAGES 32 - 36

To invite Cabinet to make a recommendation to Council to agree to the submission to the Secretary of State for approval a scheme for the establishment of a Combined Authority for Nottinghamshire. Appendices 2 to 4 are circulated separately with this agenda.

8. **HOUSING AND STRATEGIC PLANNING**

8.1 Development Management Policies Issues and Options

PAGES 37 – 104

To advise members of progress in reviewing existing saved 2004 Local Plan policies and to obtain approval to undertake a six week consultation on 'Issues and Options' in relation to future policies.

- 8.2 Consultation on Preferred Approach to Site Allocations (Green Belt Review) PAGES 105 - 146

To advise members of progress in reviewing the Broxtowe part of the Nottingham Derby Green Belt and to obtain approval to undertake a six week consultation on a preferred approach to amending Green Belt boundaries.

- 8.3 Moult's Yard Stapleford PAGE 147

To update members on the situation at Moult's Yard with a view to progressing redevelopment of the site, including exploring all relevant funding and purchasing options.

- 8.4 Housing Inclusion Officer PAGES 148 - 151

The Budget Advisory Committee at its meeting on 16 January 2015 recommended that Cabinet be asked to approve that the post of Housing Inclusion Officer be added to the Council's establishment.

9. **RESOURCES**

- 9.1 Grants to Voluntary and Community Organisations Charitable Bodies and Individuals Involved in Sport The Arts and Disability Matters 2014/15 PAGES 152 - 159

To consider requests for grant aid in accordance with the provisions of the Council's grant aid policy.

- 9.2 Rent Payment Cards PAGES 160 - 162

To seek member approval for a change in the way that the Council accepts payment of council house rents.

10. **COMMUNITY SAFETY**

- 10.1 Establishment Changes – Public Protection Division PAGES 163 - 168

To seek approval for changes to the establishment of the administrative support for the Public Protection Division within the Chief Executive's Directorate.

11. EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC AND PRESS

Details of any representations received by the Executive about why any of the following reports should be considered in public – none received.

Statement in response to any representations – not required.

Cabinet is asked to RESOLVE that, under Section 100A of the Local Government Act, 1972, the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act

12. **HOUSING AND STRATEGIC PLANNING**

12.1 Adaption Installation

PAGES 169 - 174

CABINET

6 JANUARY 2015

Present: Councillor M Radulovic MBE, Chair

Councillors: M Brown
R I Jackson
P Lally
G Marshall
J M Owen
R S Robinson
P D Simpson
I L Tyler

An apology for absence was received from Councillor D K Watts.

128. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

129. **MINUTES**

The minutes of the meeting held on 16 December 2014 were confirmed and signed.

130. **CABINET WORK PROGRAMME**

RESOLVED that the Work Programme, including key decisions, be approved.

Reason

The items included in the Work Programme will help to achieve the Council's key priorities and associated objectives.

131. **SCRUTINY REVIEWS**

Cabinet noted the matters proposed for and undergoing scrutiny. Members discussed the submission of a request for scrutiny regarding winter resilience. Concern was expressed over salted footways in warden aided complexes. It was further suggested that a review may include road gritting strategies across the Borough in order to improve road safety.

RESOLVED that the subject of winter resilience be forwarded to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be considered for inclusion in the Annual Scrutiny Work Programme.

Reason

A scrutiny review would consider measures by which issues particular to winter are managed.

132. RESOURCES

132.1 Council Tax Base 2015/16

Cabinet considered the council tax base for the year 2015/16.

RESOLVED that based on the number of band D equivalent properties and in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, Broxtowe Borough Council calculates its council tax base for the year 2015/16 as follows:

- a) for the whole of its area 32,400.60 and**
- b) in respect of Parish Precepts and Special Expenses for those parts of its area mentioned in the table below, the amounts specified therein:**

<u>Part of Council's Area</u>	<u>Area Council Tax Base</u>
Awsorth	591.30
Brinsley	661.88
Cossall	200.91
Eastwood	2,628.84
Greasley	3,567.68
Kimberley	1,698.56
Nuthall	2,248.43
Stapleford	3,814.09
Strelley	176.43
Trowell	810.00

Special Expenses Area

Beeston Area	16,002.48
---------------------	------------------

Reason

To meet statutory requirements and enable the Council to achieve its corporate objectives and priorities.

132.2 Electoral Review of Nottinghamshire

At its meeting on 24 November 2014 the Electoral Advisory Committee considered a letter from the Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) inviting comments on new division patterns for Nottinghamshire as part of an electoral review being carried out of the County Council. The Advisory Committee recommended that the LGBCE be asked to ensure that the new division boundaries are coterminous with Borough wards to ensure the most efficient voting arrangements for electors and ease of

administration. It was agreed that the words 'wherever possible' be added to the Committee's recommendation.

RESOLVED that the comments of the Electoral Advisory Committee, as amended above, be submitted to the LGBCE as the Council's response.

Reason

This will assist with the Council's corporate priority of bringing people together.

132.3 Grant Aid to Parish/Town Councils and Beeston Special Expenses Area Regarding the Local Council Tax Support Scheme

In 2014/15 the government chose not to give a grant figure specifically in respect of the Local Council Tax Support Scheme but instead to include this within the mainstream grant funding for local authorities. Consequently individual billing authorities were left to take their own decisions as to what grant, if any, that they wished to award to parish and town councils.

Members discussed the previous year's grant assistance which was calculated in line with this Council's funding assessment. It was agreed that the size of the reduction be reduced to only 7% from 14.3% in order to assist the parish/town councils in the current financial situation. It was stipulated that the reduction be used to support Broxtowe Borough Council initiatives and would be removed if the finance was not applied accordingly.

RESOLVED that the grant assistance to parish and town councils and the special expenses area in respect of the Local Council Tax Support Scheme for 2015/16, as set out in the appendix to the report and amended above, be approved.

Reason

This will assist with the Council's overall vision of listening and responding to ensure the delivery of efficient and effective services.

133. JOBS AND BUSINESS GROWTH

133.1 Beeston Town Centre – Investment Requests from Beeston Advisory Committee

Cabinet considered three requests for investment in Beeston Town Centre from the Beeston Advisory Committee which were made at its meeting on 2 December 2014. These involved the installation of high quality LED up-lighting for Beeston Parish Church, the covering of the bandstand and improvements to the seating within it and the installation of close boarded fencing around the former Beeston market site in addition to the clearance from the site of the former stalls, including asbestos sheeting.

RESOLVED that:

- 1. Proposals for the installations of LED up-lighting for Beeston Parish Church and the clearance of the former Beeston Market site, be approved.**
- 2. Delegated authority be given to the Director of Housing, Leisure and Property Services in consultation with Leader to fund any overspend from the Policy Reserve.**

Reason

1. and 2. This will assist with the Council's priorities of jobs and business growth, the environment and bringing people together.

133.2 Pedestrian Signing – Beeston Town Centre/Railway Station

Cabinet was informed of an allocation of funding from Nottinghamshire County Council for the provision of enhanced pedestrian signing from Beeston town centre to Beeston railway station.

A supplementary capital estimate of £12,000 was required to meet the cost of providing enhanced pedestrian signing with funding provided by Nottinghamshire County Council from its 2014/15 Local Transport Plan (LTP) monies.

RESOLVED that a supplementary capital estimate of £12,000 be approved in 2014/15 to provide enhanced pedestrian signing from Beeston town centre to Beeston railway station with funding from Nottinghamshire County Council's 2014/15 LTP monies.

Reason

This will assist with the Council's priority of jobs and business growth.

133.3 Economic Development Strategy

Members considered the Economic Development Strategy which outlines the Council's approach to Economic Development moving forward following the merging of the Economic Development and Planning sections after the recent reorganisation.

RESOLVED that the Economic Development Strategy and its associated Delivery Plan be approved for consultation.

Reason

This will assist with the Council's priority of jobs and business growth.

134. HOUSING AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

134.1 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is a key piece of evidence to inform site allocations required following advice within the

National Planning Policy Framework that 'councils prepare a SHLAA to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period'. Members considered the progress in reviewing the Council's SHLAA in addition to its publication.

RESOLVED that the Broxtowe SHLAA be published and kept up to date with further information and sites that may become available.

Reason

This will assist with the Council's housing priority.

134.2 Shared Service Homelessness – Housing Services

An approach had been made by Erewash Borough Council to request assistance with the operational management of a team of homelessness officers at Erewash Borough Council.

RESOLVED that:

- 1. Partnership working with Erewash Borough Council to manage their housing options team be approved.**
- 2. Authority be delegated to the Director of Housing, Leisure and Property Services, in consultation with the Leader, to pilot the Council directly letting private rented properties.**

Reason

1. and 2. This will assist with the Council's priority of jobs and business growth by investing in and the development of its workforce.

134.3 Kimberley Tram Extension

Cabinet received an update on the current situation regarding a possible extension to the existing NET tram route from Phoenix Park-and-Ride to Kimberley/Giltbrook Retail Park and considered contributing to the cost of a feasibility study. At the previous meeting it was agreed that this item be returned to consider an additional recommendation regarding alternative options for transport development in the area and a review of reasons for delays to Line 3.

It was suggested that a study should consider integrated transport systems and alternative methods of transport to provide the most suitable solution for the area, in addition to working with the City Council to consider the difficulties experienced during the construction of previous tram lines.

Concern was expressed as to the study being a suitable method by which to spend section 106 funds. Further concern was raised regarding the efficacy of a tram as a solution to transport problems due to a lengthy planning and construction schedule.

Members stated that should the Council withdraw its financial input, the Council's contribution would be diluted due to its lack of influence in the study.

It was further suggested that the Council should take this opportunity to negotiate with developers and seek progress over the matter.

RESOLVED that:

- 1. Mott MacDonald is commissioned to assess the feasibility of a proposed extension of the tram route to Kimberley.**
- 2. An exception to Standing Orders is approved in order to allow for the direct commissioning of Mott MacDonald**
- 3. A supplementary revenue estimate of £20,000 be approved for the Council's contribution to the feasibility study to be funded from section 106 ITPS funds.**
- 4. Mott MacDonald is commissioned to assess the existing congestion and implications for highways capacity and delay in the highway network.**
- 5. The Borough Council engages with the Highways Authority in order to consider potential solutions to traffic issues along the A610.**
- 6. In order to learn lessons from the previous construction processes and how these can be avoided in future, Officers engage with the City Council and report to Cabinet on the processes that are intended to be put in place in order to ensure that they do not recur.**

Reason

1. – 6. This will assist with the Council's corporate priority of jobs and business growth.

135. EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC AND PRESS

RESOLVED that, under Section 100A of the Local Government Act, 1972, the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

136. RESOURCES

136.1 Cash Offices

RESOLVED that options 4 and 5, as included in the report, be implemented together.

Reason

This will assist with the Council's corporate values of continuous improvement and delivering value for money and innovation and readiness for change.

Report of the Director of Legal and Planning Services**CABINET WORK PROGRAMME****1. Purpose of report**

Cabinet is asked to approve its Work Programme, including potential key decisions that will help to achieve the Council's key priorities and associated objectives.

2. Detail

The Work Programme for future meetings is set out in the appendix.

3. Further information

Members are informed of the purdah period which will commence on 30 March 2015.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to RESOLVE that the Work Programme, including key decisions, be approved.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX

Cabinet Work Programme

Review of corporate plan progress and financial performance Equality and diversity policy *Budget Proposals and Associated Strategies +Establishment changes in Environment Recycling +Single Fraud Investigation Service +Risk based verification +Building Control Service Leisure Strategy	17 February 2015
Equality and Diversity Annual Report Scrutiny – Loneliness in Broxtowe Eastwood Town Football Club +Establishment changes in Finance and Audit	10 March 2015
	7 April 2015
Housing Strategy Asset Management Plan Capital Strategy	28 April 2015
	2 June 2015

* Key decision

+ Decision taken in private

Report of the Director of Legal and Planning Services**SCRUTINY REVIEWS**1. Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to make members aware of matters proposed for and undergoing scrutiny. This is in accordance with all of the Council's priorities.

2. Background

Cabinet is asked to give consideration to the future programme and decision-making with knowledge of the forthcoming scrutiny agenda. It also enables Cabinet to suggest topics for future scrutiny.

3. Detail

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) and Examination and Inquiry Groups (EIGs) are considering their respective topics as follows:

- OSC – governance arrangements
- People and Places EIG – loneliness in Broxtowe
- Services EIG – cycling hotspots
- Sustainable Communities EIG – digital strategy

4. Further information

Topics scheduled for review are contained within the appendix in addition to the Scrutiny Work Programme 2014/15.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to NOTE the report.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX

**Broxtowe Borough Council
Scrutiny Work Programme 2014/15**

Topic Area	Scrutiny Committee	Topic suggested by	Suggested Timescale	Lead Officer	Portfolio Holder
Governance Arrangements	Overview and Scrutiny Committee	Cllr M Radulovic MBE	From: October 2013 To: February 2015	Director of Legal and Planning Services	N/A
Loneliness in Broxtowe	People and Places Examination and Inquiry Group	Ruth Hyde, Chief Executive	From: May 2014 To: February 2015	Chief Executive	Cllr I L Tyler
Grant Aid Policy	Services Examination and Inquiry Group	Cabinet	From: June 2014 To: November 2014	Deputy Chief Executive	Cllr D K Watts
Creating a digital service	Sustainable Communities Examination and Inquiry Group	Head of Legal and Planning Services	From: July 2014 To: January 2015	Director of Legal and Planning Services	Cllr D K Watts

Topic Area	Scrutiny Committee	Topic suggested by	Suggested Timescale	Lead Officer	Portfolio Holder
Cycling hotspots	Services Examination and Inquiry Group	Overview and Scrutiny Committee	From: October 2014 To: February 2015	To be confirmed	Cllr G Marshall
The impact of establishment reorganisations on employees	People and Places Examination and Inquiry Group	Cllr M Radulovic MBE	From: January 2015 To: March 2015	Head of Human Resources	Cllr D K Watts
Irrecoverable arrears	Sustainable Communities Examination and Inquiry Group	Cabinet	From: January 2015 To: March 2015	Deputy Chief Executive	Cllr D K Watts
Service and Financial Plans 2015/18	Overview and Scrutiny Committee	N/A	2 and 4 February 2015	N/A	N/A

Report of the Chief Executive

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE CORPORATE PLAN 2012-20161. Purpose of report

To enable Cabinet to review progress being made in implementing the Corporate Plan 2012-16, in accordance with the Council's vision "to ensure the delivery of efficient and effective services".

2. Background.

Cabinet receives regular quarterly reports on corporate plan performance. It is not the intention of this report to repeat detailed information contained in those reports. Rather, the intention is to enable Cabinet to review the five priorities which the Council has endorsed and in particular the outcome objectives relating to each priority which are set out in the appendix. It is suggested that the Corporate Plan be revisited following the next election in May 2015. Until such time it is recommended that the current targets for the first four priorities remain, as they last until 2016. Targets for community safety are set by the Police and Crime commissioner through the Safer Nottinghamshire board.

3. Details

An update on the progress being made on Corporate Plan priorities, objectives and outcome targets is included in the appendix. The appendix also contains a summary of some of the highlights of the activity which lies beneath the Corporate Plan progress data, and some information on performance relative to other authorities.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to consider the report and RESOLVE accordingly.

Background papers

Nil

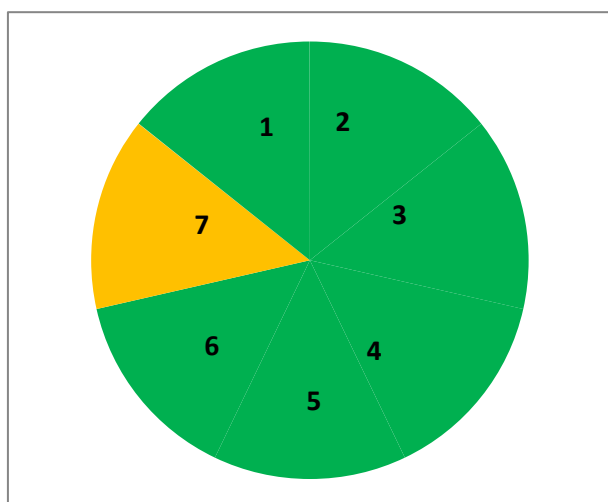
CORPORATE PLAN PRIORITIES, OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOME TARGETS

1. HOUSING PRIORITY

A good quality affordable home for all residents of Broxtowe Borough.

1.1. Outcome Objectives

1. The needs of Broxtowe's growing population will be met as the Council identifies an annual rolling five year developable land supply.
2. Young people will find it easier to own their own home as 25% of all homes built in Broxtowe each year will be affordable.
3. The stock of available accommodation will be increased as the Council leads efforts to bring at least 50 empty homes a year back into use.
4. At least 220 potentially homeless people every year will not become homeless because of successful preventive advice and action taken by the Council.
5. Older, frail and vulnerable people will receive help to remain living independently in their own accommodation thanks to at least 200,000 supportive visits a year from the Council's retirement living officers.
6. The Council's tenants will live in decent accommodation as the Council will invest in its own housing stock to ensure 100% of properties meet the "Broxtowe standard" identified by tenants by 2016.
7. 89% of Broxtowe Borough Council's tenants will be satisfied with their landlord.



Status summary 2012-15

In 2014 there was a significant step forward in terms of making land available for housing. Further progress was also made in increasing affordable housing supply. Broxtowe continues to perform well on preventing homelessness, supporting older and vulnerable people and improving the housing stock. Overall tenant satisfaction has not been measured in 2014. However satisfaction with the repairs and maintenance service is 97.1% as at the end of Sept 2014.



Target
achieved/very
likely to be



Should achieve
target with
continuing
careful
management
and activity



Not currently likely to
meet target unless
changes made

1.2. Highlights of the last year

1.2.1. New housing

- A new aligned core strategy was adopted after being found “sound” through public examination.
- 450 new properties at Field Farm were permitted in outline.
- Outline planning permission was also given for up to 675 homes on the Boots Site, Beeston and 285 residential units on the Beeston Business Park Site.
- 102 new dwellings and conversion of existing buildings to form 26 new dwellings were approved on the Kimberley brewery site.

1.2.2. Affordable home ownership

- Through partnership working and seeking funding support from the HCA, Broxtowe has been able to use a number of plots of underutilised and derelict land which it owns and has developed its own £2.3million house building scheme.
 - Church Street, Eastwood: 6 units completed April 2014.
 - Wilson Road, Eastwood and Chewton Street, Eastwood: 46 units for Nottingham Community Housing Association (NCHA) partly on land formerly owned by Broxtowe completed April 2014.
 - 10 units at Hall Drive, Chilwell for NCHA completed April 2014.
 - Midland Road, Stapleford (4 x one bedroom bungalows and 2 x two bedroom houses) also completed in 2014.
 - 29 units for NCHA at Peatfield Court, Stapleford started November 2014. Three of these are retirement living bungalows.
 - Wyndham Court, Chilwell: 14 units for NCHA.
 - Linwood Crescent, Eastwood building commenced (3 bungalows, two of which are dementia friendly).
 - The Council sold 14 Devonshire Avenue and The Hassocks for residential accommodation.

1.2.3. Tackling empty homes

- Good progress is being made to bring empty private sector homes back into use. To the end of September 2014, 30 such homes have been brought back into use, well on course to achieve our target of 50 by the year end.

1.2.4. Preventing homelessness

- The housing options team responded to the rise in demand for homelessness advice and assistance by stepping up their links with private sector landlords. This work is helping to develop a bigger and better private sector rental market. There are 44 private landlords who work directly with the team and over 80 private tenancies have been accepted by people who had been on the Council's housing register or who had been threatened with being made homeless. Landlords are encouraged to accept the Council's Deposit Guarantee Scheme, which is a paper bond deposit as opposed to cash. The Deposit Guarantee Scheme has helped over 76 people to

obtain a tenancy in the private sector in the last 12 months. The team have also worked with private sector landlords by providing advice and information on the housing benefits system. This has seen 95% of the landlords accept applicants who are in receipt of housing benefit. A similar percentage of landlords do not apply an administration fee to new tenants.

- A new Homelessness Strategy was agreed covering the period to 2018. This was done jointly with Rushcliffe, and Gedling Councils. The objectives of the strategy are to prevent rough sleeping; minimize homelessness through preventive work; help clients to secure private rented accommodation; teach young people about homelessness and make sure people with special needs have clear referral pathways.

1.2.5. Supporting older and vulnerable people

- Tenants affected by the spare room subsidy regulations were enabled to apply for discretionary housing grants. In 2013/14, the Council spent £104,000 on discretionary relief, representing 98% of its original allocation from the government. No tenant has been evicted through being in arrears due to the spare room subsidy.
- The Council Tax Support System was kept at its previously agreed level - the 10% government cut was not passed on to tenants.
- This year's Older People's Week marked the eighth year in which the Council celebrated the contribution that older people make to society. Residents of different generations were invited to 18 events throughout the borough to share their skills and experiences. 16 Retirement Living schemes provided the venue for the events, one of which saw a visit from the soldiers 170 Engineer Group who shared their stories and experience with residents. Council employees also shared their own skills with residents with an introduction to IT and the internet at the Beeston offices and a craft event held at the DH Lawrence Heritage Centre.
- Recommendations from Scrutiny Committee regarding measures to support people living with dementia were implemented including training dementia friends, appointing a member champion for dementia, instituting a Council vision for dementia, and starting a group for employees who support people living with dementia.
- The Christmas hamper project provided 116 residents with food hampers, toy sacks, Christmas Day dinners and Pantomime tickets. The project surpassed last year's 24 individual hampers as a result of the increased number of donations made by Broxtowe employees, local businesses and Council contractors

1.2.6. Broxtowe standard homes

- Broxtowe invested £8million in a capital programme to modernise council housing, including installing new bathrooms, kitchens, central heating systems, new roof coverings, electrical upgrades, new door and window replacements. Latest estimates are that 89% of the Council's stock currently meets the Broxtowe standard.

1.2.7. Improving tenant satisfaction

- Events were organised to help tenants enjoy good quality of life. These included events during "Healthy living week" which included scheme Olympics, bowls and fitness events, world cup screenings and a new community café initiative was started

at Yew Tree Court, , and reaches out to older people living nearby not just council tenants.

- Scheme clean up events such as those at Ribblesdale Court, Chilwell and Copeland Avenue in Stapleford engendered community goodwill as well as providing the opportunity and incentive to improve the quality of the local area for residents. It is difficult to estimate the number of people who took part in the events, but the opportunity for residents to clear their homes and gardens of unwanted items of household furniture resulted in the equivalent of 150 wheelie bins of rubbish being disposed of by local residents. The events were supported by the Police and Fire and Rescue Services, with fire engines and police cars proving popular attractions.

1.3. How are we doing compared with others?

- The opportunities for new housing development in Broxtowe are limited by the constraints of our urban space, difficult-to-use reclaimable brownfield sites and Green Belt preservation. According to the provisional new homes bonus allocations for 2015/16 only six authorities out of 329 had fewer new properties constructed or brought back into use by developers than in the Broxtowe area between 2013 and 2014. By contrast, development opportunities in Ashfield, for example, meant that that Council will receive £1.8m more than Broxtowe in new homes bonus in 2015/16.
- Developers performed slightly better in delivering affordable homes in Broxtowe, compared with the previous year. According to the new homes bonus provisional allocations list for 2015/16, 86 local authorities (out of 329) will receive less Affordable Homes element of the New Homes Bonus than Broxtowe in relation to homes built or brought back into use between October 2013 and October 2014. More affordable homes were provided in Broxtowe than in all other Nottinghamshire districts apart from Newark and Sherwood and Gedling in 2013 - 14.
- Because of demolitions required for the tram construction and to modernise our own housing stock through the new build programme there were larger numbers of empty properties or demolitions in 2014/15, so it is difficult to fairly compare Broxtowe with other areas on this dimension.
- Broxtowe Borough Council remains one of the best authorities in the Country at having [low rates of homeless acceptances](#) (click link for recent government statistics) due to preventative action taken by the local authority.
- In 2010, 92% of council houses nationally met the decency standard. In 2011 a fund was set up to enable 50 local authorities to tackle backlogs in their journey towards achieving the decency standard. Broxtowe, having achieved the decency standard is well on its way to achieving its own standard, which is higher. Because this standard is unique to Broxtowe (influenced by tenant choice) it is not possible to compare this with other authorities.
- An overall tenant satisfaction survey was not completed in 2014. Tenant satisfaction was 85% at 2013. Compared with the median in the housemark benchmarking survey this performance is above the median of 84% but not as high as the upper quartile performance of 87.4%. Satisfaction levels of 89% remain an aspirational target.

1.4. Future opportunities and challenges.

- Implementing the aligned core strategy and proceeding with development plan documents will pave the way for more house building in 2015/16 especially relating to developments granted permission in 2014.

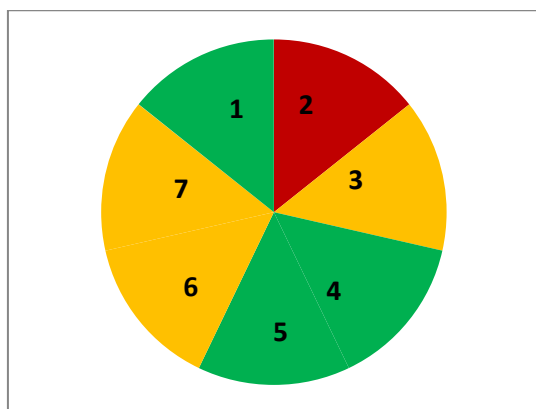
- Finding ways to incentivise developers to ensure that the Borough is able to deliver the number of homes required in order to meet need identified in the Core Strategy.
- Working with Parish Councils to produce Neighbourhood Plans will be a key task in 2015/16.
- Completing our own house building schemes will result in a continuation of higher levels of affordable housing.
- Encouraging the concept of a new retirement village in an appropriate location to set a new standard for quality of life in retirement living.

2. JOBS AND BUSINESS GROWTH PRIORITY

More jobs, work experience and apprenticeships available for people in Broxtowe , with growing businesses and regenerated town centres.

2.1 Outcome objectives

1. Overall unemployment in Broxtowe will decrease, particularly in areas such as Eastwood South, Chilwell West, Beeston North and Stapleford South East, which will see year on year reductions in worklessness, as successful partnership working helps people into work.
2. Satisfaction rates with Beeston, Kimberley, Stapleford and Eastwood town centres will exceed 90%, as regeneration takes place.
3. People who have been unemployed for more than six months will get recent work experience, and young people will be helped to get employability skills as Broxtowe Borough Council will offer at least 30 work experience placements a year in total for the two groups.
4. Youth unemployment will be reduced and skills will be increased either within the Council's workforce, or through contractual arrangements. Twenty apprenticeship positions at the Council will be offered by 2016, and another twelve people will be supported to achieve at least level 2 qualifications.
5. Businesses will be encouraged to start up and to grow within Broxtowe, evidenced by an overall annual growth in business rates.
6. The Council will set a good example by investing in the training and development of skills of its own workforce, ensuring that 85% are qualified to level 2 by 2016.
7. 100% of invoices submitted by local businesses will be paid within 20 days.



Status summary 2012-15

Unemployment is steadily reducing, including in priority areas. Workforce training, work experience and apprenticeship initiatives are progressing in line with targets. Business rates growth was encouraging in 2013/14. Town centre regeneration continues, especially in Beeston where reconstruction work is taking place.

2.1 Highlights of the last two years

2.1.1. Reducing unemployment

- Jobs fairs were held in Beeston and Eastwood
- Unemployment in the hot spot areas has decreased year on year- see chart below

	2012/13 (%)	2013/14 (%)	2014/15 (%)
Eastwood S	6.2	4.4	3.0
Stapleford N	4.7	3.8	3.0
Chilwell W	4.0	3.2	2.4
Stapleford SW	3.8	2.8	2.3

2.1.2. Improving town centres

- New Town Centre Manager post and Assistant Town Centre Manager post made permanent due to their success in working with businesses and improving town centres.
- Phase 1 of Henry Boot redevelopment scheme implemented and open for business.
- Supported town centres with free car parking for a month on Saturdays in December and Christmas lights switch on events and music and entertainment in town centres.

2.1.3. Work experience

- Partnership with Beeston Job centre and the Government's Youth Contract initiative to offer work experience to 18-24 year olds. 16 work experience placements were offered by the Council at this event.
- European traineeship exchange programme developed in partnership with Gutersloh (Germany), Chateauroux (France), Falun (Sweden), Grudziadz (Poland) and Rshew (Russia). Each organisation agreed to offer five studentships for local young people leaving secondary school to help give them a head start in their career. The initiative is targeted at areas of higher unemployment.

2.1.4. Apprenticeships

- The Council now has 14 apprenticeship positions on the establishment.
- New apprenticeship positions were added to the Council's establishment during the year including one in ICT, one in grounds maintenance, one in planning, and two in the leisure section.

2.1.5. Business growth

- The Alliance Boots application, which was approved in 2014, provides significant opportunities for business growth. The recently approved planning application provides for up to 82,000 square metres of new commercial space and a new public highway connecting Thane Road with Humber Road South in Beeston. The development will be carried out to the highest possible environmental and sustainability standards, and will continue to maintain green spaces in order to allow ecological diversity. Alliance Boots plans to continue on its journey to create a Health, Beauty and Wellbeing hub on this site which forms part of the Nottingham local enterprise zone.
- The Beeston Business Park application, also approved at the end of 2014, provides for the consolidation of existing employment uses; creates 6 x 5,000 square feet of new industrial units; 13 x 2,500 square feet of new industrial/trade counter units; 285 residential units; a medical centre, local retail facilities; a 3,500 square foot motor trade unit; a 35,000 square feet of office centre; makes provision for the extension of the adjacent infants school; and preserves and enhances existing sports provision including the rebuilding of a pavilion and the rebuilding of a social club.
- Following restructuring in the new Legal and Planning department, a new Planning Regeneration and Development manager was appointed. A new strategy for economic regeneration has been devised and approved.

2.2.6. Employee Training

- A new Core Abilities Framework has been devised and implemented.
- A new electronic learning zone was purchased which enables a much greater range of online training activities to be offered to the workforce. It also makes it easier to keep track of the learning and development activities of individual members of staff and provides a systematic corporate way of ensuring that knowledge and skills, for example in relation to child protection, data protection and health and safety, are being regularly updated.

2.2.7. Invoice processing

- 99.42% of all invoices were paid within 30 days, and 97.7% within 20 days at the end of Sept 2014, making the Council a prompt payer, supportive of local businesses.

2.2. How are we doing compared with others?

- All of our town centres now have occupancy rates above the national average (which was 86% in Sept 2014): Beeston 91%, Kimberley 88%, Eastwood: 89%, Stapleford: 87%.

- As far as economic activity is concerned, Broxtowe's employment rate, at 70.5%, is below that of the national average which is 72.1% (June 2014 figures). The East Midlands rate was 73%. This is, however, a reflection of the population structure and does not necessarily reflect numbers of those who have no work but wish to work.
- Broxtowe's claimant rate, at 1.5% is better than the national average which is 2.2%. Broxtowe also has a better claimant rate than the East Midlands, which is 2%. Broxtowe has so far this year had the fastest rate of reduction in unemployment compared with all other districts in Nottinghamshire.
- On business rates growth, two districts in Nottinghamshire – Bassetlaw and Rushcliffe saw rates of growth which fell below expectations. Broxtowe's growth was in line with expectations which resulted in a notional £86,840 surplus which was reinvested in the business rates pool.

2.3. Future challenges

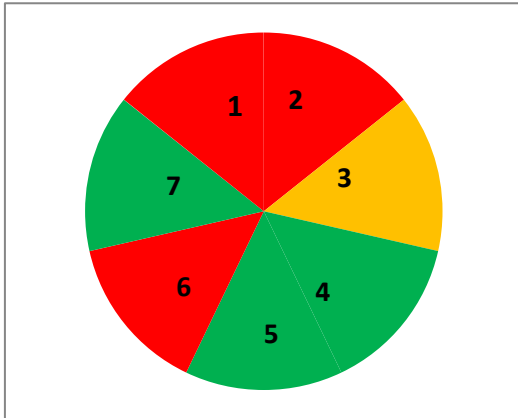
- Work will continue to be needed to promote employment in areas of higher unemployment.
- There will be continuing focus on the health of local town centres, using the resources of the Town Centre Manager and his assistant.
- The Council needs to strengthen its position to support business growth in the Borough by implementing the new economic regeneration strategy.
- After completion of phase 1 of Beeston Town centre redevelopment, attention will turn to the second phase of the regeneration.

3. THE ENVIRONMENT

The environment in Broxtowe will be protected and enhanced for future generations

3.1 Outcome Objectives

1. Recycling and composting levels in the Borough will rise to 50% by 2016 and residual waste levels will fall to 455 kilograms per household by 2016.
2. The Council's carbon footprint will be reduced. CO² emissions from Broxtowe Borough Council's operations will reduce by 2015 by 25% (1060 tCO²) on the baseline of 2009/10 and a minimum of 34% reduction will be achieved by 2020.
3. The carbon footprint of the Borough as a whole will reduce as per capita CO² emissions in Broxtowe will reduce by 2.9% a year.
4. Satisfaction with the cleanliness of the Borough will rise to 70% by 2016.
5. A new standard for Parks and open spaces will be set by December 2014 and 107 hectares of land will be identified as local nature reserves.
6. The Council will increase the amount of energy it uses from renewable sources to 20% by 2020.
7. The Council will continue with its objective to plant 100,000 trees in the Borough and will aim to see this completed by 2016.



Status summary 2012-15

Progress was made in introducing a new, challenging local Parks standard and satisfaction with street cleansing is high. Tree planting continues in line with targets. Although the Borough introduced new textile recycling, expanded garden waste collection and invested in solar panels for the Council offices, we will struggle to meet our challenging recycling and composting targets and the target we set to reduce our carbon footprint and the Borough's carbon footprint, without significant additional activity.

3.2 Highlights of the last year's activity

3.2.1. Increasing recycling and composting

- In 2014 we commenced kerbside textile collections.
- The housing section started a reuse and recycle scheme throughout the Borough. Items suitable for re-use are collected free of charge and re-used by local residents in need.
- Additional composting was encouraged by promoting the sale of additional garden waste bins and garden waste collections continued throughout the year.
- A citizen's survey in 2013 found that 81% of residents in Broxtowe were satisfied with recycling and refuse arrangements.

3.2.2. Reducing the Council's carbon footprint

- The Council's business mileage is continuing to reduce (from 367,334 miles in 2010/11 to 268,724 in 2013/14)
- There was only a very small reduction in CO² emissions based on CMP operational buildings, fleet and business usage of energy – from 3,595 tonnes of CO² in 2012/13 consumed to 3593 tonnes of CO² in 2013/14. 2014/15 figures are not yet available.

3.2.3. Reducing the Borough's carbon footprint

- 3,386 residents received energy advice in 2013/14: an improvement on the previous year when 1,418 residents received similar advice.
- A number of green travel initiatives were implemented using section 106 contributions. To fund a smarter travel co-ordinator for Broxtowe to encourage green travel choices; provision of improvements to national cycleway 6 through Beeston; improvements to Beeston bus traffic light priority arrangements; Beeston coach pick up improvements at Lace Road were funded and arrangements to provide a new secure cycle hub at Beeston station approved.

3.2.4. Cleanliness

- In a citizens' survey in 2013, 75% of respondents said they were satisfied with Broxtowe Council keeping the Borough clean of litter.

3.2.5. Parks and open spaces

- The Memorial Gardens in Mansfield Road were dedicated as a "Field in Trust" to commemorate World War One. Broxtowe was the first authority in the East Midlands and the second in the country to take this action, and was recognized with a "Trailblazer" award by the Fields in Trust organisation later in the year.
- A new local standard was introduced by which to judge the quality of our parks and open spaces. This is more challenging than the national scheme in that it is led by the views and opinions of local people.
- A new local nature reserve was created at Hall Park, Eastwood. This brings the amount of land covered by local nature reserve in Broxtowe to 115.8 hectares, exceeding the 107 hectare minimum recommended by Natural England.
- Improvements to parks implemented / where the Council agreed to contribute funds towards improvements included:
 - Flixton Road Play Area, Kimberley: new climbing units, balancing bridges, swings and slides, bark and rubber surfacing, fencing and kick about goals, new paths seats and bins.
 - Pasture Road Recreation Ground, Stapleford – for a circular path around the site, new seating and bulb planting.
 - Inham Nook: multi-use games area, skate park and outdoor fitness equipment
 - Basil Russell Playing Fields, Nuthall – fence around cricket outfield, changes to cricket pavilion and supply of goal posts.
 - Hall Park, Eastwood: resurfacing of main access roadway.
 - Watnall Green, Watnall: footpath surfacing, fencing and habitat creation.
 - Ilkeston Road, Stapleford: improvement to play area and creation of new footpath.

3.2.6. Renewable energy

- A £60,000 scheme to put solar panels on the roof of the Council Offices in Beeston was implemented.

3.2.7. Tree planting

- The Council is steadily moving forward to achieve its goal of planting 100,000 trees by 2016, having now achieved 67,057

3.3. How do we do compared with others?

- Bramcote Hills Park and Colliers wood are accredited green flag parks, which is a national standard recognising excellence in park design and maintenance. We also have two areas which have achieved green flag community awards – Alexandra Plantation and Sandy Ridge and The Old Church tower Bramcote. Ashfield District Council has six green flag parks; Newark and Sherwood and Mansfield each have four, and Bassetlaw, Gedling, Erewash and Rushcliffe each have one. There are

only 17 green community flag awards in the East Midlands and Broxtowe has two of them.

- The national recycling rate is 43.5% (13/14). Last year the Council achieved a recycling and composting rate of 40.17%, so its performance is below average. There is an East Midlands average of 46.4%. There is a large spread of performance with some authorities recycling and composting up to 70% of their waste.
- Published figures on carbon emissions from local authority operations are very difficult to compare for a number of reasons including the fact not all authorities submit figures; every authority includes a different combination of carbon producers in their figures, and every authority has different modes of operation – e.g. some outsource services and others do not so the figures fluctuate wildly.

3.4. Future challenges

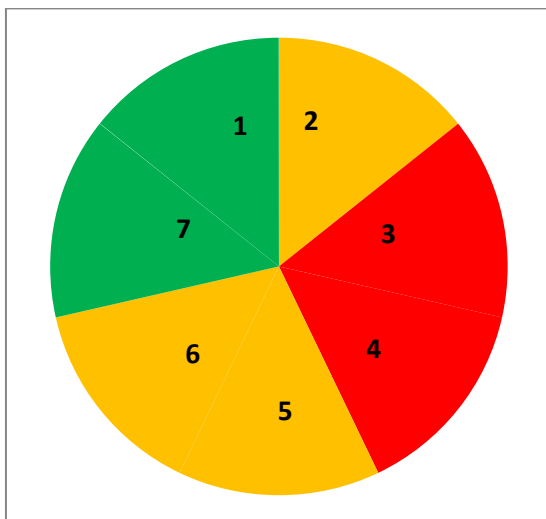
- As future funding for new recycling and composting initiatives will be constrained, the Council will need to encourage take up of recycling and composting opportunities through innovative marketing and educational programmes, incentivising households, identifying areas of low take up, community action, ensuring that methods of collection are easy to use and better partnership working to ensure value for money.
- The Council will need to progress its aspirations for generation, and use, of renewable energy.
- A new waste management strategy will be required to identify additional recycling and composting opportunities which will be made available to local people as resources allow.
- A green infrastructure plan will be developed which will set out the Council's plans for publicly accessible green space for local people and for wildlife and biodiversity and the connections between publicly accessible green space and privately owned green space in Broxtowe.
- The Council has agreed to become accredited with the Investors in the Environment scheme. We will be looking to acquire the highest level of accreditation (Green) during 2015.
- The Council will continue to lead successful partnership working to increase opportunities for the delivery of projects to increase biodiversity, wildlife protection, creation of new habitats and access to the countryside.

4. BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER

Broxtowe will be a caring community where people feel they belong

4.1. Outcome objectives

1. Broxtowe's leisure centres will continue to see increased usage year on year as local people exercise more and at least 2,500 people from non-participating groups will take up exercise opportunities each year.
2. 50% of people will feel they can influence decision making in Broxtowe by 2016.
3. 80% of people will feel that people from different backgrounds get on well together in Broxtowe by 2016.
4. Child poverty in Broxtowe will reduce year by year, particularly in the wards where it is highest (Beeston North (27.1%), Beeston Central (21.6%) Eastwood South (27.3%), Chilwell West (20.0%) and Stapleford North (24.4%), as Broxtowe implements its child poverty strategy.
5. Health inequality (difference in years of life) between those in the top and bottom income groups in Broxtowe will reduce from 8.6 years (male) and 7.0 years (female) to closer to the median for lower tier authorities in England of 7.5 years (males) and 5.4 years (female) by 2016.
6. 60% of local residents will believe the Council provides value for money and 70% of local people will be satisfied with the way the Council runs things by 2016.
7. 55,000 people a year will get together to enjoy events facilitated or organised by Broxtowe Borough Council.



Status Summary 2012-15

Leisure centre attendances are increasing, more non-participating groups are exercising, and people are participating in arts and cultural events organised by the Council in line with targets. The citizen's survey in 2013 produced worse results than previous findings for views on whether people are satisfied with the Council, think the Council provides value for money and whether people from different backgrounds get on well together. More work needs to be done to reduce child poverty and health inequality.

4.2. Highlights of the last year's activity

4.2.1. Encouraging leisure centre participation and exercise amongst excluded groups

- As usual a full range of leisure opportunities encouraged people in Broxtowe to live active lives. These included decathlons, duathlons, triathlons and aquathons. The 2 kilometre fun-run attracted participation from an 80 year old who had progressed from the exercise referral scheme from being housebound.
- More and more residents are participating in swimming lessons – the Council has during the year employed two new swimming development officers to cope with demand.
- Bramcote Leisure Centre was a finalist in the “Best performer” category of the APSE awards in 2014.

4.2.2. Influencing decision making

- The Council supports Community Action Team meetings chaired by local councillors when residents' views are listened to and responded to.
- Surveys have gleaned residents' views about parks and open spaces – resulting in the new parks standard; about homelessness – resulting in the new homelessness strategy; from businesses– resulting in a new economic regeneration strategy; about leisure – resulting in an emerging new leisure strategy; and most recently about spending money through a “budget simulator” technique- which will influence the budget for 2015/16.
- Extensive public consultation and public meetings have taken place and views responded to regarding the production of the aligned core strategy leading up to the public examination.
- Consultation and engagement took place around the concept of Neighbourhood Plans which has resulted in decisions to develop Neighbourhood Plans in Eastwood, Stapleford, Greasley and Nuthall,

4.2.3. Encouraging people from different backgrounds to get on well together

- The Council has supported community events such as the Hemlock Happening, which in 2013 saw approximately 12,000 people in attendance. In 2014, and despite inclement weather, this popular event attracted in the region of 10,000 Broxtowe residents throughout the day. The same year also saw support for youth-focussed events such as the Eastwood Vibe, which attracted approximately 500 local young people to share a day of music, arts and leisure activities.
- Other events supported by the Council, such as Chinese New year celebrations, Season of Lights celebrations, the community celebration event, and black history month, ensure people from different backgrounds have opportunities to see their cultural identity respected in inclusive community celebrations.
- The Council's older person's week, has grown in ambition and is now an event which takes place across 27 of the Council's retirement living schemes. Intergenerational activities also take place which bring young and older people together.
- In January 2012 the Council signed a community covenant expressing an intention to support and honour the contribution of the armed forces. Following this, an action plan was devised and seven of the bids made for funds for partnership projects

which embody this idea have attracted funding. This is the best success rate in the country, and funding totalling nearly £400,000 has been secured. Successful projects have included work to promote access to the Barracks for children and families of service personnel; help to set up "Forces in the community"; outdoor play facilities on Manor Farm Recreation Ground; work to help YMCA to train 100 11-18 year olds in outdoor adventure digital media and film projects; funding to support young children living at the Barracks who feel isolated from their peers outside school hours.

- In addition, to honour the armed forces, members of the Infrastructure brigade have exercised their right to march through the Borough in Kimberley and in Beeston.
- A new friendship agreement was signed with the Poviát of Myszków in Poland. The relationship has led to a number of culture, sport, tourism, education, economy and labour market benefits including exchanges of schoolchildren, sporting fixtures, academic exchanges and cultural diversity exchanges.

4.2.4. Tackling Child poverty

- Four free play days in the Borough help to ensure that children, especially those from less well-off backgrounds, have memorable experiences during the school holidays
- The Borough's swim school is one of the biggest in the East Midlands with 2,312 currently on the scheme 2,182 (94.4%) of which pay via direct debit. The Council has offered free swimming during the school holidays to young people over the last four years with nearly 9000 children taking advantage in 2014 which particularly benefits those from low income households.
- According to latest figures, the child poverty rate has slightly improved in Beeston North and Chilwell West (to 25% and 17.4% respectively). Child poverty has increased by 0.1% in Stapleford North to 24.4%. In Eastwood South the child poverty rate has increased from 27.3% to 28.5% and in Beeston Central from 21.6% to 26.7%.

4.2.5. Reducing health inequality

- Broxtowe provide activities for many different people in the Borough. Activities include sessions for children with a range of health conditions, people who have suffered from a stroke and pregnant and new mums among others. In 2013-14, Broxtowe Sport recorded 3,263 attendances onto its activities of people with a health conditions. Partnership working with Nottingham West Clinical Commissioning Group enabled investment of £137,000 to facilitate a number of health-related projects including two years of "Heartbeat" (a cardiac rehabilitation programme); £50,000 for the lifestyle fund which funds a range of health related projects run by local self-help and community groups; the retirement living integration project, which has helped older people live healthy independent lives; and £20,000 each for the older person's sub group of the local strategic partnership (for work on dementia and similar other projects) and the rapid needs action plan for Eastwood South and Stapleford North. The partnership working with the local Clinical Commissioning Group resulted in the nomination of Broxtowe and the Clinical Commissioning Group as finalists in the "Improved partnerships between health and local government" health service journal awards in 2014.

4.2.6. Value for money and public satisfaction

- Citizen's panel survey work in 2013 show that 55% of people think the Council provides value for money. The satisfaction rate for the Council was found to be 66%.

4.2.7. Attendance at events organised by Broxtowe

- The DH Lawrence Museum continues to promote the important heritage of DH Lawrence. There was a new partnership during the year with Nottinghamshire Registry office, which will enable weddings to take place at DH Lawrence Heritage building and bring new customers to the site. Additional rental income will also make the facility more economically viable.
- The DH Lawrence Festival in Eastwood was successful with over 40 events during September. The festival was linked to the first world war by exploring how the war affected Lawrence's life and work and the lives of those at home in Eastwood.
- The 2014 D.H. Lawrence Festival increased attendance figures by 5% on 2013s figures. (2014: 4526, 2013:4325), the Festival also hosted 46 events, beating its 30 event target.
- In addition D.H. Lawrence Heritage continues to engage with an increasing number of online users with currently 754 Facebook fans (the 2014/15 target stands at 652). D.H. Lawrence Heritage is also significantly outperforming web usage targets with 41,109 page views for 2104/15 to date with a target of 36,300.
- The Arts and Events team has delivered a range of events at venues throughout Broxtowe including town centres and local parks, featuring live music, theatre and the visual arts. The Beeston and Eastwood Christmas Lights Switch on events, spread throughout the town centres, attracted approximately 6000 and 3500 people respectively, with a positive impact on the local economy due to the large numbers of additional seasonal shoppers these events attracted. The Beeston Proms of 2014 attracted in the region of 500 local residents. Audience feedback gathered during the event suggests that this concert is still as popular as in previous years. Other events such as the Summer Play Days which provide children's activities in locations such as Stapleford, Chilwell, Eastwood and Kimberley saw a combined total of approximately 6000 people in attendance. The first 'Party in the Park' music event, situated on Broadgate Park in Beeston and developed in partnership with Beeston Bid attracted 2700 people and is anticipated to grow in 2015.
- The strictly fifty competition took place at the East Midlands Conference Centre with more than 150 people taking part.

4.3. How do we compare with others?

- The published health profiles for local authorities show in 2014 that the health inequality gap in Broxtowe is now 8.5 years for men and 6.1 years for women, so progress is being made in the right direction.
- Child poverty comparisons show that overall in Broxtowe slightly fewer children live in poverty than in 2012 ,but slightly more than in 2013 (0.1%).
- Two other authorities participated in the citizen's survey in 2013 so figures are available for comparison for satisfaction with the way the Council runs things. In Broxtowe the result was 66%; in Bassetlaw it was 56% and with Nottinghamshire County Council the figure was 58%.

- In the same survey a community cohesion question was asked “whether you think that people from different backgrounds get on well in Broxtowe”. The result was 62% in Broxtowe. Overall the Nottinghamshire average was 57%, but Rushcliffe had a better score of 69% and Ashfield had 67%.

4.4. Future Challenges

- The challenge of reducing child poverty and reducing health inequality will continue and will require good partnership working with other agencies.

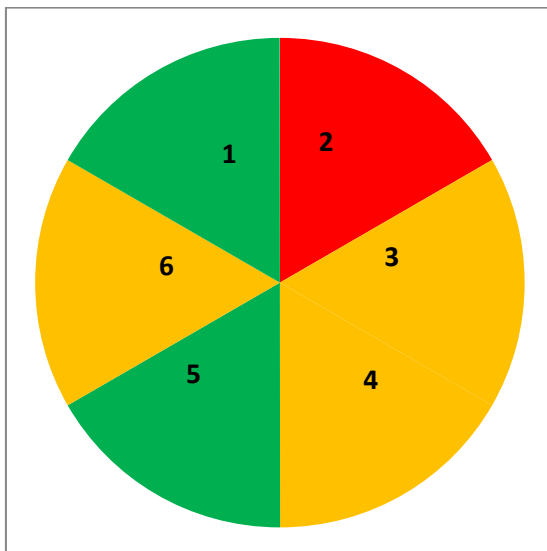
5. COMMUNITY SAFETY

Broxtowe will be a place where people feel safe and secure in their communities.

5.1. Outcome Objectives

1. Residents and businesses in Broxtowe will be safer as all crime in the Borough is reduced by the end of March 2015 (from a baseline of 4712 crimes in 2013/14).
2. People living in Broxtowe will be at reduced risk of violence as violent crime will be reduced by the end of March 2015 (from a baseline of 1029 crimes in 2013/14).
3. Quality of life will be improved for people living in Broxtowe as anti-social behaviour is reduced by the end of March 2015 (from a baseline of 2212 incidents in 2013/14).
4. Neighbourhoods will be more peaceful as domestic violence crimes will be reduced in Broxtowe by 2% by the end of March 2015. (from a baseline of 496 crimes in 2013/14).
5. 75% of people in Broxtowe will feel safe outside in the local area after dark.
6. Crime in Eastwood South will reduce by 4% by the end of March 2015 (from a baseline of 726 crimes in 2013/14).

Outcome objectives for community safety are set in partnership with the Police and Crime commissioner on an annual basis. Figures for 2015/16 and future years have yet to be agreed.



Status Summary 2012-15

Reducing crime is challenging at present, especially in the priority area of Eastwood South. Violence levels have increased due to changing recording methods which has had an effect also on the “all crime” reduction. Despite this the community safety partnership has risen to 2nd out of 15 in its most similar family group on a rolling 12 month basis and public perceptions of safety remain good.

5.2. Highlights of the last year’s activity

5.2.1. Reducing all crime

- The Council undertook an organisational restructure to create a new Public Protection section, which now co-ordinates environmental health, licensing, neighbourhood wardens, mediation, community safety and community development functions to provide a better response to crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Broxtowe.

5.2.2. Reducing violent crime

- A hate crime initiative in partnership with the holocaust centre, modelled on a successful pilot which was run in Mansfield, is in progress and aims to educate young people from an early age and challenge ways of thinking which can lead to hate and violence.

5.2.3. Reducing anti-social behaviour

- A county wide review of ASB procedures took place to improve consistency and transparency and effective outcomes. This dovetailed into our own improvement of responses to anti-social behaviour. Improvements included developing a new housing anti-social behaviour policy, investing in a new software system to monitor and performance manage complaints, and increased use of tools such as anti-social behaviour injunctions and closure orders.
- The Council decided to participate in the Best Bar None scheme which intends to raise the standards under which licensed premises operate, prevent drug and alcohol misuse and reduce anti-social behaviour.

5.2.4. Reducing domestic violence crime

- Multi agency training and domestic violence awareness raising took place throughout the Borough.
- A weekly drop in facility for victims of domestic violence was started up, making it easier for victims to access help.

5.2.5. Improving perceptions of public safety

- In a citizen's survey in 2013, 74% of residents said they felt very or fairly safe in Broxtowe after dark. This was down on the peak score of 82% recorded in 2012. However, on this measure Broxtowe has consistently scored higher than the county average since the question was first asked in the 2008/09 Place Survey.

5.2.6. Reducing crime in Priority areas Eastwood

- A shop theft initiative in Eastwood South proved to be an effective intervention . Analysis showed drug and alcohol addiction and debt issues are closely related to shoplifting prevalence. Closer links have been formed with the new providers of drug and alcohol services in the area.
- A "challenge meeting" took place on 4 July, which was informed by a detailed crime profile which had been drawn up for the area. Additional activities to address anti-social behaviour, drug misuse, domestic violence, troubled families and shoplifting were discussed. The Eastwood action plan was refreshed and fortnightly multiagency meetings are now held to address problems in the area.

- A week of action took place in Eastwood South. A community newsletter was distributed and six health workshops addressing drugs/alcohol, smoking cessation, healthy eating and sexual health were delivered at Eastwood Young People's centre. A "Prison Me! No-way!" session was delivered to all years 8 and 9 pupils of Eastwood Comprehensive school and a domestic violence initiative focused on Eastwood South.

5.3. How do we do compared with others?

- Good information is available regarding levels of crime and disorder in Broxtowe compared with similar locations through the Community safety partnership.. The performance of the partnership is compared with 15 other most similar family groups. South Nottinghamshire is the best performing partnership for criminal damage and is rated second overall (the highest ranking ever achieved) in relation to "all crime". In the last 12 months South Nottinghamshire has performed better than average for all crime categories, with the one exception of robbery where it is placed 14 out of 15.

5.4. Future Challenges

- The crime reduction focus will continue to be on Eastwood South.
- There is a continuing need to address anti-social behaviour more effectively.
- Projects to address domestic violence will continue to be important.
- South Nottinghamshire is always prone to higher levels of car crime and burglary and continuing efforts are needed to prevent such crimes being committed.

Report of the Chief Executive**COMBINED AUTHORITY FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE****1. Purpose of report.**

To invite Cabinet to make a recommendation to Council to agree to the submission to the Secretary of State for approval a scheme for the establishment of a Combined Authority for Nottinghamshire in accordance with the Council's priority of Jobs and Business growth.

2. Background

Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and all Nottinghamshire Districts currently work within a Joint Economic Prosperity Committee (EPC). This arrangement is mirrored in Derbyshire. These committees work closely with N2D2, the Local Enterprise Partnership for the two counties.

The Government is keen to devolve powers to local areas to secure the local economic wellbeing of areas on the basis that, provided effective governance arrangements are in place, decisions are best made locally.

Accordingly discussions have been held in the EPC regarding the establishment of a "Combined Authority", which the Government regards as the best governance arrangement through which powers can be devolved and appropriate transparency and accountability established for decisions (including spending decisions) which the authorities acting jointly may choose to make. In establishing a Combined Authority powers would not be ceded from Broxtowe to the new legal entity, instead such powers would be exercisable concurrently.

Appendix 1 summarises the implications of the proposed course of action. Appendices 2, 3 and 4 are circulated separately with this agenda. Appendix 2 sets out the draft statutory instrument which the Secretary of State is to be invited to consider and appendix 3 sets out the draft scheme. Appendix 4 contains the full governance review which needs to accompany the submission to the Secretary of State. A consultation exercise is required to be undertaken in parallel with the decision making process each Council is required to go through to agree to the establishment of the Combined Authority. The results of the consultation, which ends on 5 February 2015, will be submitted to the Secretary of State.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to RECOMMEND to Council that:

- 1. a submission be made to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for the establishment of a Combined Authority for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire including District and Borough Council's; and**
- 2. Delegated authority is granted to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader of the Council to amend the documents to be submitted to the Secretary of State following the consultation exercise.**

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1

1. The economic context

- 1.1 The areas of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire have some complementary economic structures, featuring a spread of sectors, a shared strength in manufacturing and the presence of global companies. There are also differences including challenges of rural connectivity in Derbyshire, skills issues in Nottingham, world class universities in Nottingham and strengths in transport manufacturing in Derby.
- 1.2 There are overlapping economic functional areas, reflecting different travel to work patterns and transport infrastructure. However there are also shared priorities around infrastructure investment, the local enterprise zone, investment in superfast broadband and major road infrastructure.
- 1.3 Growth plans have been developed and the two areas have significant aspirations which need to attract funding support from Government.

2. Current arrangements; strengths and weaknesses

- 2.1 The current arrangements, with two joint committees reporting into the N2D2 LEP have secured some successes – in relation to the development of the Enterprise zone, developing a shared view on the development of key business sectors across the N2 area; working collaboratively on projects which have been funded through the growth deal and through other funding schemes.
- 2.2 However it is recognised that the pace and intensity of work required to realise the full potential of the Nottinghamshire economy may require greater capacity for strategic planning and decision making. The main deficiencies of the current arrangements are:
 - the Nottinghamshire leaders' group is an informal body
 - decision making about economic development is not always well co-ordinated and well aligned
 - the LEP is not always considered to be transparent or accountable
 - a single stable democratically accountable body established as a permanent feature of local government would be able to take a strategic and long term view about economic growth, infrastructure and transport

3. Alternatives for improvement

- 3.1 The main governance options that could be considered in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are:
 1. Maintain the current Joint Committees
 2. Improve the existing Joint Committee arrangements
 3. Establish an Economy Prosperity board
 4. Establish a Combined Authority

The merits of these options are more fully considered in the governance review in appendix 4.

- 3.2 The favoured option which has emerged from the governance review is the option of a Combined Authority. This is thought preferable because:
- decisions will be made in one place by democratically elected leaders
 - the Combined Authority option gives greater formality to existing partnership working
 - the Combined Authority solution gives greater transparency and accountability
 - the Combined Authority option represents the best chance of attracting further devolution of powers and funding from central government.

4. Powers to be exercised by a Combined Authority for Nottinghamshire

4.1 Strategic Economic Development

Setting the Economic Strategy

Setting the investment strategy for the N2 area

Making decisions with regard to the investment strategy for the N2 area

Making decisions in relation to the uplift from Enterprise Zone business rates

Coordinated inward investment activity.

Functions in respect of provision, co-ordination and funding of initiatives for increasing employment and improving skills.

Functions in respect of the provision of support and funding for local business initiatives in the area of the Combined Authority.

4.2 Housing

Functions in respect of the funding and provision of housing in the area of the Combined Authority.

The duty under Section 8 (i) of the Housing Act 1985 (duty of local housing authorities to consider housing conditions in their district and the needs of the district with respect to the provision of further housing accommodation).

4.3 Transport

The functions of a local transport authority

The functions of a Passenger Transport Executive

4.4 General Competence

The Combined Authority will have the benefit of a General Power of Competence to provide for maximum flexibility in being able to deal with economic development and regeneration issues. The Combined Authority shall exercise any function of the Secretary of State delegated to the N2 Combined Authority by the order of the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 86 LTA2008, Section 104(1)(b), LDEDCA and sections 15 to 19 of the Localism Act 2011. Such functions shall be exercised subject to any condition imposed by the order.

In addition to the above, the Combined Authority will have the following specific powers. These are viewed as complementary to the broader powers to address economic development identified above:

The power under section 144 of the Local Government Act 1972 (the power to encourage visitors and provide conference and other facilities).

4.5 Education

The duties under sections 15ZA, 15ZB, 15ZC, 17A, 18A(1)(b), of the Education Act 1996 and the power under sections 514A and 560A of that Act (duties and powers related to the provision of education and training for persons over compulsory school age).

Functions in respect of further education provision, co-ordination and funding.

4.6 Economic social and environmental wellbeing

The duty under section 4(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 (duty to prepare a strategy for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of their area and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom) and the power under section 4(2) of the

Local Government Act 2000 (power to modify their sustainable communities strategy). The duty under section 69 of the 2009 Act (duty to prepare an assessment of economic conditions).

4.7 Planning

The Combined Authority will not have any specific planning-related powers. However, using general economic development powers, the Combined Authority may take actions which support, enhance and provide cohesion to local planning frameworks.

5. Implications for Broxtowe Borough Council

- 5.1 In as much as the powers referred to above relate to economic development, these are already exercised within the context of the Joint Committee.
- 5.2 The powers relating to transport and education are not currently powers that Broxtowe possesses. Therefore by joining a Combined Authority Broxtowe will have power to influence these sorts of decisions in future in more powerful ways than pertain at present.
- 5.3 In as much as the powers relate to Housing, it is thought that by working within a Combined Authority the funding and decision making of the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) could be devolved to the Combined Authority. Housing powers would however still be exercisable concurrently so this move does not represent a “loss” to Broxtowe. – instead it may represent a greater opportunity.
- 5.4 The powers relating to securing wellbeing and the power of general competence is a wide statutory power which could be used to benefit local areas. Again the powers would be exercisable concurrently with individual local authorities.

6. Conclusion

There seems much to be gained and little to lose in entering into this arrangement for a Combined Authority. There would be more to lose by staying outside of it, since authorities which remain outside the new structure cannot be assured of any influence or funding streams and might seem to be more vulnerable to unwanted forms of structural reorganisation.

Report of the Director of Legal and Planning Services

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES ISSUES AND OPTIONS1. Purpose of the report

To advise members of progress in reviewing existing saved 2004 Local Plan policies and to obtain approval to undertake a six week consultation on 'Issues and Options' in relation to future policies. This is in accordance with the Council's housing, jobs and environment priorities.

2. Background

Broxtowe undertook an issues and options consultation in relation to potential site allocations between November 2013 and January 2014. This was to assist with the Core Strategy Examination and the results of this consultation were reported to Cabinet in June 2014. It remains the intention (subject to member approval) to prepare a single part 2 Local Plan to follow from the Core Strategy. This would need to include site allocations, but also Development Management Policies, which have not yet been subject to issues and options consultation. It will be necessary to formally amend the Local Development Scheme (LDS) regarding the content and timing of plan preparation and it is currently envisaged that this will be done during the spring 2015.

Further details of some of the key issues are contained in appendix 1. A draft template specifying the various issues and options is included in appendix 2 and in appendix 3 are draft questions. The information in appendices 2 and 3 will form the basis of the consultation and the full draft document, together with the sustainability appraisal scoping report, will be available on the Council's website.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to RESOLVE that:

- 1. The Broxtowe Development Management Policies Issues and Options Document is published for public consultation for a minimum period of six weeks.**
- 2. The Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader, is approved to make any drafting or other minor editing changes to this consultation document.**

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1

Key Issues**1. Flood Risk**

At the meeting of Development Control Committee in December 2014 members resolved to grant planning permission for 4 dwellings on a site on Dovecote Lane in Beeston. This site, whilst being protected by the Left Bank Flood Alleviation scheme, remains at some risk of flooding in the event of a breach or overtopping scenario. It is considered sensible to prepare a policy which sets out how the protection offered by these defences (and others) when considering planning applications will be taken into account. Discussions have taken place between officers and the Environment Agency and it is intended to consult on a draft policy which will allow for proper regard to be taken of relevant flood defences.

2. Approach to Affordable Housing

The Core Strategy includes a Borough-wide target of 30% affordable housing. The existing saved Local Plan policy has a target of 25% but only on sites of over 25 dwellings. It is considered that this threshold is too high as sites of fewer dwellings may still be able to provide some affordable housing. It was resolved to consult on this issue when the approach to S106 contributions was reported to Cabinet in July 2014. In addition, evidence to support the Core Strategy indicates that the strongest housing sub market in Broxtowe is Beeston and that in other areas, particularly Eastwood, there may be difficulties in achieving levels of affordable housing that sites in Beeston may be able to achieve. The consultation is aimed at exploring whether variable thresholds and targets is appropriate in different part of the Borough and on different sites (e.g. previously developed as opposed to greenfield) or whether a more standard Borough wide approach remains appropriate.

3. Approach to Planning Obligations (S106)

Broxtowe have required contributions on some sites which, in addition to affordable housing, include contributions to education, sustainable transport and open space. These are in addition to any proposals that would be required to make the development safe such as offsite junction improvements. There have been a number of instances where developers have successfully argued that the full range of contributions are 'not viable' and, following independent expert analysis of the figures, in a number of cases this has been found to be the case, and not just in relation to difficult-to-develop sites in the 'weaker' housing sub markets. It is therefore intended that the consultation includes views on which (if any) contributions should be prioritised.

APPENDIX 2

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
'STRATEGY'				
EXISTING POLICIES				
K4 Town centres	n/a (but see points regarding policy S1)	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	Could perhaps be merged with policy S1 and/or other policies.
K5 Green Belt	n/a (but see points regarding policy E8)	Not used in appeals 2005-13	Not inconsistent.	Could perhaps be merged with policy E8 and/or other policies.
ENVIRONMENT				
EXISTING POLICIES				
E8 Development in the Green Belt	Policies 3.1 and 3.2 require part 2 Plans to review Green Belt boundaries to meet development land requirements using a sequential approach. Consultation on the review of the Green Belt is taking place in parallel with this consultation on the development management policies.	Used 28 times in appeals 2005-13, 24 dismissed. Inspectors' decision letters suggest that it may be appropriate to include the 50% guideline on extensions (which is currently in the supporting text) to the policy itself. However, an interim guideline on the approach to extensions of more than 50% was	Development management policy could clarify local implementation of NPPF Green Belt policy. The purposes of national Green Belt policy (as set out at paragraph 80 of the NPPF) are: to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to	A new policy could set out what changes of use might be considered, in the local context, to be appropriate or inappropriate in principle in the Green Belt. (Such uses might include, for example, recreational uses, cemeteries and/or changes from agricultural to domestic gardens.) Consideration could be given to whether the policy should promote

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
		<p>approved by cabinet in June 2009. Inspectors' decision letters suggest that it may additionally be appropriate to incorporate this guideline (or any proposed replacement) as part of a revised policy.</p> <p>Appeal decisions also strongly indicate that it will be necessary to recognise that proportionate extensions to all buildings, and not just to dwellings, are now acceptable in terms of the NPPF.</p> <p>Inspectors have supported the Council's firm approach to treating detached garages and other detached outbuildings as "inappropriate" in NPPF</p>	<p>preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. The policy in the part 2 Plan might clarify how the Council intends to interpret phrases such as "sprawl", "encroachment" and "towns" with regard to the specific local context of Broxtowe.</p>	<p>any small-scale developments, such as diversification of rural businesses or the expansion of community facilities.</p> <p>Care will be needed to avoid details of the policy differing from the NPPF, unless there is a clear local justification.</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
		terms, even if very similar buildings could be erected under permitted development rights. It may be appropriate to consider whether or not the Council should continue with this approach.		
E12 Protected Open Areas	n/a	Used twice in appeals 2005-13, one dismissed.	Not inconsistent.	<p>The Council considers that the Protected Open Areas should become a type of 'Local Green Space', as referred to in the NPPF.</p> <p>They should probably be included in a policy that also deals with other types of 'Local Green Space', such as Prominent Areas for Special Protection (currently policy E13).</p> <p>The boundaries of the Areas may benefit from review.</p>
E13	n/a	Used twice in appeals	Not inconsistent.	The Council considers

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
Prominent Areas for Special Protection		2005-13, one dismissed.		<p>that the Prominent Areas for Special Protection should become a type of 'Local Green Space', as referred to in the NPPF.</p> <p>They should probably be included in a policy that also deals with other types of 'Local Green Space', such as Protected Open Areas (currently policy E12).</p> <p>The boundaries of the Areas may benefit from review.</p>
E14 Mature Landscape Areas	ACS policy 16.2e) says that part 2 Plans will include "any areas of locally valued landscape requiring additional protection".	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	The NPPF (paragraph 109) says that the planning system should protect and enhance "valued landscapes".	It would not be appropriate for the Mature Landscape Areas to become a type of 'Local Green Space' as referred to in the NPPF, as they are too expansive.

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>The boundaries of the Areas may benefit from review.</p> <p>There may be a potential link with a possible new, broader landscape policy based on the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (see below).</p>
E16 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	The monitoring arrangements for policy 17 indicate that part 2 Plans will be used to “retain areas of biodiversity importance” and “improve management of biodiversity sites”.	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	There may be a case for linking this topic with the natural environment at the landscape scale, biodiversity networks, ‘Nature Improvement Areas’ (if any were to be established in the locality), species protection and criteria-based policies.	<p>This policy will need to co-ordinate with the Council’s emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy, possibly as part of a single comprehensive policy, or as one of a suite of related policies.</p> <p>Terminology will need changing to the new county-wide term of ‘Local Wildlife Sites’.</p>
E24 Trees, hedgerows and Tree Preservation	n/a	Used twice in appeals 2005-13, both dismissed.	The policy could be said to be too restrictive.	Arguably Tree Preservation Orders should not be referred to

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
Orders			Reference to 'veteran trees' might be included.	<p>in the policy, as they are covered by separate legislation.</p> <p>It could be argued that the tone of the policy is too restrictive.</p> <p>It could also be argued that the policy does not add much of a 'local dimension' and therefore that the Council could rely on the NPPF in development management decisions.</p>
E26 Pollution	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	There should be a reference to cumulative effects.	<p>The policy will need to complement the work of the Council's Environmental Health department.</p> <p>The policy might perhaps be merged with other related policies, such as E27, E31, E32, E33 and E34.</p>
E27	n/a	Not used in appeals	The policy could be said	The policy will need to

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
Protection of groundwater		2005-13.	to be too restrictive, and would perhaps be more appropriately worded along the lines of "Permission will only be granted...". There should be a reference to cumulative effects.	complement the work of the Council's Environmental Health department. The policy might perhaps be merged with other related policies, such as E26, E31, E32, E33 and E34.
E29 Contaminated land	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	The policy could be seen as overlapping too much with separate pollution control regimes, contrary to paragraph 122 of the NPPF, which encourages focus on the development itself and its impacts.	It might be argued that there is no need for a planning policy of this sort at all. Any policy will need to complement the work of the Council's Environmental Health department.
E31 Gassing landfill sites	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	The policy will need to complement the work of the Council's Environmental Health department. The policy might perhaps be merged with other related policies,

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				such as E26, E27, E32, E33 and E34.
E32 Hazardous substances, hazardous installations and major hazard pipelines	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	The policy might perhaps be merged with other related policies, such as E26, E27, E31, E33 and E34.
E33 Light pollution	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Reference might be added to good design, protecting “intrinsically dark landscapes” (NPPF paragraph 125) and nature conservation.	Consideration could be given as to whether any “intrinsically dark landscapes” should be identified in the plan. The policy might perhaps be merged with other related policies, such as E26, E27, E31, E32 and E34.
E34 Control of noise nuisance	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	The policy could be expanded by identifying and protecting any “areas of tranquillity” (NPPF paragraph 123).	The policy might perhaps be merged with other related policies, such as E26, E27, E31, E32 and E33.
E35 Telecommunications	n/a	Used three times in appeals 2005-13, all dismissed.	The policy might be seen as being too reactionary and insufficiently strategic, in relation to NPPF	Consideration might perhaps be given to whether there are any areas where it may be appropriate to restrict

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
			paragraphs 43-44.	telecommunications development.
POSSIBLE NEW POLICIES				
Possible new policy Flood risk – sequential and exception tests	Policy 1.9 says that, “where appropriate”, part 2 Plans will set out “further guidance on the application of the sequential and Exception Test”.	n/a	Paragraphs 100 to 104 refer to the sequential and exception tests.	<p>Subject to ongoing discussions with the Environment Agency, the Council provisionally considers that it may be appropriate to take a pragmatic approach to the sequential test with regard to small-scale proposals (possibly including those for fewer than 10 dwellings) in locations which are protected by the recently-constructed Trent Left Bank Flood Defences.</p> <p>Any new policy might include details of specific steps to be taken for individual applications.</p> <p>EA guidance suggests</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				that policy might refer to quantities of windfall development that would be acceptable in broad locations. A draft Policy is included with this consultation
Possible new policy Flood risk – Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	n/a (although SuDS might form part of the sequential/exception test policy mentioned above)	n/a	Paragraph 103 refers to SuDS.	The national situation with regard to the adoption of SuDS seems to be in a state of flux at the moment, so ongoing liaison with the County Council and others will be necessary regarding whether, for example, standards for SuDS should be included in the part 2 Plan.
Possible new policy Reducing CO2 emissions	Policy 1.4 says that, “where appropriate”, part 2 Plans will set out “further guidance on how development should contribute to reducing carbon dioxide emissions”.		Paragraph 97 says that local planning authorities (LPAs) should “have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources”. It also says	The Broxtowe Corporate Plan includes objectives to reduce CO2 emissions and increase the use of renewable resources. There might be a case

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
			<p>that LPAs should “identify opportunities where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers”.</p> <p>Paragraph 96 refers to the potential for “local requirements for decentralised energy supply”.</p>	<p>for having specific policies to guide different sources of sustainable development production. These might, for example, identify locations where wind turbines, large-scale solar, etc, were to be encouraged or discouraged.</p> <p>Consideration needs to be given to whether to include a ‘Merton’-type policy regarding on-site energy generation in new developments; however there are questions as to whether this is now considered to be the most effective approach to reducing CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Reference to the suitability or otherwise of renewable energy</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>developments in the Green Belt could be incorporated either in a 'stand-alone' policy of this kind or in a new policy on the Green Belt (see E8 above).</p> <p>We may want to include a requirement or at least ambition that where possible the design, layout and landscaping of new development takes the best advantage of passive solar gain (i.e. don't have houses in shaded areas as a general principle and have unshaded roof slopes facing south/ south west.</p>
Possible new policy Design	Policy 10.3 says that part 2 Plans will set out "best practice standards for design, sustainability and place making", for all development	n/a	Paragraph 58 emphasises the need for "robust and comprehensive" design policies and implies the need for some sort of	In light of the fact that, as a result of the adoption of the ACS, policy E1 of the Broxtowe Local Plan has been deleted, any

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	<p>proposals, and in particular proposals of 10 or more homes”.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.10.3 says that part 2 Plans “may” include “further design guidance” and that “urban characterisation” “will be used” “where appropriate”.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.10.5 says that “further guidance on design standards” “will” be included.</p>		<p>local character appraisals.</p> <p>Paragraph 59 encourages consideration of the use of ‘design codes’.</p>	<p>new policy should probably include a reference to the amenity of the occupiers of any new development. Other issues to be covered might include sizes of gardens and amenity standards for apartments.</p> <p>In light of the wording of ACS policy 10.3, the policy in the part 2 Plan will probably need to make clear whether / to what extent it will apply to non-residential development and to proposals for fewer than 10 homes.</p> <p>Some aspects of any potential design policy might alternatively, or additionally, be included in a revised policy H7 (see below).</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>Any new design policy might incorporate energy-efficiency issues – or alternatively these could form part of a new policy on CO2 emissions (see above).</p> <p>An urban design guide could perhaps be prepared as an SPD, to supplement any design policy.</p> <p>Any new policy and/or guidance might include references to 'Building for Life', 'Lifetime Homes' and perhaps 'Manual for Streets'.</p>
Possible new policy/policies Heritage assets / conservation	Policy 11.2 says that part 2 Plans will set out "further detail" about conservation and enhancement of "elements of the historic environment" including DH Lawrence heritage, Bennerley Viaduct and	Inspectors have given some weight to non-designated heritage assets. However such assets might be given more weight if they were referred to in a new policy, perhaps with reference to the County	(See 'Additional issues'.)	<p>In drafting any new policy, attention will need to be paid to guidance from English Heritage and others.</p> <p>It can be argued that a new development management policy</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	Boots buildings D6 and D10.	Council's Historic Environment Register.		<p>regarding the conservation of heritage assets is not needed, as the NPPF and the PPS5 Practice Guide are sufficient for making development management decisions.</p> <p>Instead, arguably, other policies in the part 2 Plan could take account of the issues referred to in ACS policy 11.2. Other policies could also include measures to conserve the significance of the Conservation Areas.</p> <p>It can be argued that a 'local list' of heritage assets is not necessary but that it could nevertheless be useful. Criteria for inclusion in any 'local list' could perhaps be referred to in policy.</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				It there were to be any new policies on these issues, it may be that they should include more of a 'local dimension' than previous Broxtowe Local Plan policies, with perhaps different policies for different parts of the borough.
Possible new policy Landscape	Policy 16.2e) says that part 2 Plans will include "criteria for the assessment of proposals" (as well as "any areas of locally valued landscape requiring additional protection").	n/a	Paragraph 109 refers to the need to protect and enhance valued landscapes.	A new policy may be needed, based on the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment. (Mature Landscape Areas are referred to under policy E14, above.)
Possible new policy Green infrastructure (GI)	Policy 16.1 says that part 2 Plans will define GI "corridors and assets of a more local level". Policy 16.2c) says that part 2 Plans will	n/a	Paragraph 114 highlights the importance of "networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure".	Any new policy will need to complement the Council's emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy. Consideration will need

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	<p>“assess” “non-strategic sites”.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.16.10 says that part 2 Plans will address “a number of issues” which “may” include “Green Infrastructure corridors and assets of a more local nature, locally valued landscapes which require additional protection, and embedding the Green Infrastructure network approach into the development of sites”.</p>			to be given as to how best to integrate any policy on GI with potentially complementary policies on Local Wildlife Sites, open space, recreational routes etc.
Possible new policy Coal – Mineral Safeguarding Areas	n/a	n/a	Paragraph 143 requires ‘Local Plans’ to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas.	Previous advice from the County Council and the Coal Authority has indicated that it would be helpful for them to be included, for information, in part 2 Plans, as well as in the County’s Minerals Plan.
Possible new policy Coal – Coal Mining	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is a question as to whether there should

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
Development Referral Area				be a policy and/or a reference on the policies map to the Coal Authority's 'Coal Mining Development Referral Area'. It may be helpful, for information at least, as apparently there are over 1500 'mine entries' in Broxtowe.
Possible new policy Agricultural land	n/a	n/a	Paragraph 112 refers to "the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land" and advises that LPAs should "seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality".	A decision will be needed as to whether or not a local policy could usefully add anything to the NPPF.
Possible new policy Archaeology	n/a	n/a	Paragraphs 126 to 141 deal with the historic environment, including archaeological issues.	It can be argued that a new policy relating to archaeology is not needed, as the NPPF treats both buildings and buried or submerged archaeological features as 'heritage assets', and the NPPF and the PPS5

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>Practice Guide are therefore sufficient for making development management decisions.</p> <p>However, the City Council's Preferred Options included 'archaeological constraints' adjacent to the Broxtowe boundary at Nuthall, Strelley and Beeston Rylands. Arguably it might therefore be helpful, for information at least, to include something similar in Broxtowe's Plan.</p>
HOUSING				
EXISTING POLICIES				
H1 New housing sites	Policy 2 sets out the requirements for housing that will be met through new site allocations in the part 2 Plan and/or Neighbourhood Plans.	n/a (The policy on currently-allocated sites was not used in appeals 2005-13.)	Housing is dealt with in paragraphs 47-55 and 159.	The choice of sites is being dealt with separately from the consultation on development management policies. However all existing undeveloped allocations

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				will be reviewed to assess whether or not they are still appropriate.
H4 Subdivision or adaptation of existing buildings	n/a	Used three times in appeals 2005-13, two dismissed.	Not inconsistent.	<p>It might be appropriate to include references to the need to ensure satisfactory amenity for existing neighbouring residents, and to the need to avoid harm to the appearance of the building.</p> <p>It could be argued that the policy is redundant, given the strong national emphasis on the provision of new housing or potentially it could be better to incorporate standards for subdivision or adaption into a more generic design policy (supported by an SPD as required).</p>
H5 Affordable housing	Policy 8.5 has a Borough wide 30%	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	It could be argued that the policy is too	Policy will need to address: the appropriate

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	<p>target for affordable housing provision</p> <p>Policy 8.6 says that part 2 Plans will set out “any locational variation in affordable housing requirements, and the mix and threshold for affordable housing”.</p> <p>Policy 8.7 says that part 2 Plans will set out “the level of affordable housing” for “larger developments”.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.8.17 says that part 2 Plans “will give consideration as to whether there is a case to allow for a small amount of market housing in villages where this will facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs”.</p>		<p>inflexible with regard to changing market conditions, having regard to NPPF paragraph 50.</p>	<p>thresholds and targets for affordable housing that should apply in different parts of the borough or whether, or the extent to which, a more consistent Borough wide approach remains appropriate; the appropriate splits between social rented and ‘intermediate’ housing; and approaches to on-site and/or off-site provision (which may relate to the scale of provision).</p> <p>Provisionally, it is unlikely that a ‘rural exception’ policy, as envisaged by ACS paragraph 3.8.17, would be considered appropriate in Broxtowe.</p> <p>Affordable housing is an important issue in the Sustainable Community</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>Strategy, and the Corporate Plan says that “25% of all homes built in Broxtowe each year will be affordable”. It may be debateable as to whether this target can be achieved through the planning system alone.</p> <p>The Council’s cabinet resolved in the summer of 2014 to consult on lower thresholds for affordable housing. The consultants Three Dragons undertook work for the Council on affordable housing viability in 2009 and 2012.. The Three Dragons work also advised that lower thresholds for affordable housing may be viable. Three Dragons suggested that thresholds might go</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				down to a single dwelling; however the national Planning Practice Guidance (ID 23b-013-20141128) now says that affordable housing contributions should not be sought from developments of 10 units or less.
H6 Density of housing development	n/a directly, however see below regarding possible new policy on size/mix/choice.	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Paragraph 59 indicates that design policies should concentrate on guiding the overall density “in relation to neighbouring buildings and the local area more generally”.	<p>The references to public transport accessibility probably need reviewing. There might be a case for scrapping the policy completely.</p> <p>Alternatively, a policy might set out lower and/or variable requirements, which might include different approaches in different parts of the borough, depending on the character of the local area.</p> <p>Density could perhaps</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				be incorporated in a general design policy (see above).
H7 Land not allocated for housing purposes	Paragraph 3.10.4 says that part 2 Plans “may seek to restrict development to avoid areas of special character and to protect the amenity value of private gardens”.	<p>Used 39 times in appeals 2005-13, 30 dismissed.</p> <p>An inspector recently said that it was “not clear whether the council applies a standard for private amenity space”. This suggests that, if the Council wants to apply standards or guidelines for residential amenity space – such as the size of rear gardens and distances between dwellings – they will need to be incorporated in policy and/or an SPD in order for them to carry weight in appeal decisions.</p>	<p>The NPPF suggests that the council should consider the case for extending the policy to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens (paragraph 53) – perhaps especially in certain areas, such as Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Policy should address “the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment” (paragraph 61) – possibly using ‘design codes’.</p>	<p>Issues to be considered include whether design matters should be dealt with as part of several policies (H7, H9 etc) and/or whether there should be a single overall design policy (see above), and/or an SPD on design, and/or ‘design codes’.</p> <p>It is likely to be appropriate to consider issues of local distinctiveness and therefore to have different approaches in different parts of the borough, depending on the character of the local area.</p> <p>Clause (e) should perhaps only refer to the occupiers of nearby</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				residential properties, rather than all properties.
H8 Businesses in residential areas and properties	n/a	Used five times in appeals 2005-13, four dismissed.	Not inconsistent.	n/a
H9 Domestic extensions	n/a	<p>Used 28 times in appeals 2005-13, 17 dismissed.</p> <p>An inspector has recently pointed out that the wording needs amending so that the policy does not require poorly-designed extensions in order that they remain “in keeping” with poorly-designed original buildings and so that it allows for quality contemporarily-designed extensions.</p> <p>It will be necessary to consider consistency and duplication between H7 (regarding new</p>	Not inconsistent.	<p>Options include making the policy more detailed/specific (as mentioned in the AMR column), making it less detailed and more ‘flexible’, or deleting it.</p> <p>This policy therefore raises the general question of the degree of detail that should be included in policies throughout the plan, and the balance between ‘positive’ and ‘negative’ approaches and wordings.</p> <p>An important question will be whether the same policy</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
		<p>dwellings), H9 and any new overall design policy (see above).</p> <p>Nearly 40% of appeals have been lost. It appears that the precise purposes of the policy may not be sufficiently clear to inspectors. It may therefore be appropriate to consider making aspects of the policy more specific – possibly including what constitutes a “terraced or cramped effect” and what kinds of impact represent “an unacceptable degree of loss of privacy or amenity”.</p>		<p>expectations should apply throughout the borough or whether there should be variations based on local distinctiveness. For example, different expectations regarding standards of amenity or the “terraced or cramped effect” might apply depending on whether the site is in a town centre or in a suburban location, and/or perhaps depending on which town or village it is in.</p> <p>A residential design guide might possibly be prepared as an SPD to supplement this policy or any new more general design policy.</p>
H10 Extensions for dependent relatives	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	It could be argued that this policy is unnecessary, because a change of use to a

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				separate dwelling needs permission in itself, and that the policy is unhelpful, because it requires the Council to have regard to the internal arrangements and the nature of the occupants, when arguably the important issues are the external appearance and any impacts on neighbours.
H11 Minor development	n/a	Used three times in appeals 2005-13, one dismissed.	Not inconsistent.	It could be argued that this policy does not say anything that is locally distinctive – so perhaps either local detail could be added, or the policy could be deleted.
H12 Loss of residential accommodation	n/a	Used once in appeals 2005-13, allowed.	It can be argued that the policy is too general (geographically and in terms of type of housing) and that it is inconsistent with the requirement in paragraph 50 to “identify the size, type, tenure	Despite the points regarding the NPPF in the previous column, it can be argued that, in light of the high levels of need for new housing, it is important to have a policy basis to ensure that the existing housing

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
			and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand”.	<p>stock is not unduly depleted, so as to minimise the need to find sites for housing in Green Belt locations.</p> <p>If there are particular locations and/or types of dwelling which are particularly important to protect, it would probably be helpful to specify them in the policy.</p> <p>If a policy of this sort is to be retained, it will be necessary to ensure that it is consistent with policies for changes to other uses, such as businesses, nurseries etc.</p>
POSSIBLE NEW POLICIES				
Possible new policy Housing size/mix/choice	Policy 8.1 requires, for “all residential developments”, the definition in part 2 Plans	n/a	Paragraph 50 requires LPAs to “plan for a mix of housing based on current and future	Issues that this policy could address might include a pressing need for affordable family

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	<p>of “a proportion of homes...capable of being adapted to suit the lifetime of its occupants”.</p> <p>Policy 8.1 (depending on how it is read/interpreted) probably also requires the definition in part 2 Plans of “adequate internal living space”.</p> <p>Policy 8.4 implicitly expects part 2 Plans to set out “the appropriate mix of house size, type, tenure and density within housing development” (informed by a listed set of factors).</p>		<p>demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community” and to “identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand”.</p>	<p>housing of 2 or 3 bedrooms, and an expected future requirement for more specialist accommodation for the elderly in the borough.</p> <p>It will need to be decided whether any minimum internal living space requirements should apply throughout the borough, or whether they should vary according to location. (Emerging government policy/guidance on space standards will be important.)</p> <p>Internal and external design standards will also need to be considered.</p> <p>Close liaison with the Council’s housing department will be</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				essential.
Possible new policy Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople	Policy 9.1 says that part 2 Plans will allocate sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	n/a (previous policy H13 was not used in appeals 2005-13)	Paragraphs 8-9 of 'Planning policy for traveller sites' (which accompanies the NPPF) requires LPAs to set pitch and plot targets and to allocate sites or 'broad locations'.	Ongoing inter-authority work will provide evidence of need to inform this policy.
Possible new policy Custom-build / 'Self-build'	n/a	n/a	n/a	Emerging national policy/guidance may require this issue to be addressed in Plans. The government undertook a consultation in October 2014 entitled "Right to Build: supporting custom and self build" . Earlier in 2014 the government established a "Self Build Portal" and issued a "Prospectus" regarding proposed "Right to Build vanguards". The NPPF (paragraph 159) says that, in understanding housing needs in their area, authorities should

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				address the needs of people wishing to build their own homes. The national Planning Practice Guidance (ID 2a-021-20140306) says that plan makers should “consider surveying local residents...to assess local need for this type of housing [i.e. self build housing], and compile a local list or register of people who want to build their own homes”.
EMPLOYMENT				
EXISTING POLICIES				
EM1 New employment sites	<p>Policy 4a) implicitly requires allocation in part 2 Plans of “a range of suitable sites for new employment”.</p> <p>Policy 4b) requires that this is sufficient for a 5-year supply of office floorspace, including a minimum of 34,000 sq</p>	n/a (The policy on currently-allocated sites was used three times in appeals 2005-13, two allowed and one dismissed.)	Employment is dealt with in paragraphs 18-28 and 160-161. Planning Policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no realistic prospect of a site being used for that purpose.	The choice of sites is being dealt with separately from the consultation on development management policies. However all existing undeveloped allocations will be reviewed to assess whether or not they are still

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	<p>m of “office and research development” in Broxtowe.</p> <p>Policy 4d) requires that the part 2 allocations also include a minimum of 15ha for industry and warehousing in Broxtowe.</p> <p>Policy 4e) and paragraph 3.4.6 require a minimum of 18,000 sq m Class B at the HS2/Toton Strategic Location for Growth.</p> <p>Policy 4e) and appendix A (page 132) require “significant new economic development” at Boots, of approximately 200,000 sq m across both the Broxtowe and City parts of the site.</p> <p>Policy 4e) also requires</p>			<p>appropriate. The new employment land study will be a major input into decisions on these issues.</p> <p>Useful consultee input into the formulation of policies on new employment sites would relate to future business requirements; for example, whether there is a shortage of start-up units, how important access to the motorway is, and the extent to which a lack of suitable premises is an impediment to business growth locally.</p> <p>New policy will need to co-ordinate with the Council's Economic Regeneration Strategy, which is currently being reviewed.</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	<p>the promotion of economic development “of a lesser scale” within “major development schemes”.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.4.2 says that, “where appropriate”, part 2 Plans will make “specific provision” for retail, health, education, “civic/science-based institutions”, crèches and day nurseries.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.4.21 says that part 2 Plans will “identify sites where development will strengthen the knowledge-based economy” including at Boots and Beeston Business Park.</p>			<p>It will be necessary to consider whether new policies should specify particular Use Classes (or parts thereof, such as offices) for allocated sites, or alternatively whether allocations should be for employment uses in general. The former might more closely accord with the ACS and the emerging employment land study; however the latter would be less restrictive.</p> <p>Slightly different terms are used at different parts of the ACS, so there may be some ambiguity as to whether some requirements are solely for offices, for “office and research development” or for “office-based development”. Policy in</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				the part 2 Plan might clarify this issue.
EM3 Expansion/redevelopment of existing employment premises	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	n/a	It could be argued that this policy is neither necessary nor particularly helpful and that it could therefore be deleted.
POSSIBLE NEW POLICIES				
Possible new policy Boots / Severn Trent	<p>The 'Note' to policy 2 requires its allocation as a 'strategic location' in the part 2 Plan.</p> <p>Policies 2.4a) and 4e) require that the allocation includes significant new employment/economic development.</p> <p>Policy 7.2 requires the part 2 Plan to identify details regarding "the mix of uses and scale of development".</p>	n/a	n/a	n/a
Possible new policy HS2/ Toton Strategic	Policy 2.3a)iii) requires its allocation as a	n/a	n/a	The part 2 policy will include detailed site

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
Location for Growth	<p>‘strategic location for growth’; the part 2 Plan is to determine “the appropriate mix” of homes and “other development”.</p> <p>Policy 4e) and paragraph 3.4.6 require that the mix should include a minimum of 18,000 sq m of Class B floorspace. Together with a minimum of 500 homes, 16 HA of Green Infrastructure and not prejudicing the road or tram access to the HS2 station.</p>			<p>boundaries. The ACS deals with minimum requirements and its appendices provide some detail. It will need to be decided what additional detail should be included in the part 2 Plan.</p>
Possible new policy Existing employment sites	<p>Policy 4h) implicitly requires a part 2 policy to: retain the “most attractive” allocations; retain “good quality existing employment sites”; and “consider the release” of other sites.</p>	<p>n/a (The previous policy EM2 was used four times in appeals 2005-13, two dismissed.)</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Useful consultee input into the formulation of policy on existing employment sites would relate to which sites are considered to be of ‘good quality’. Information from the SHLAA will also feed into this process.</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
TRANSPORT				
EXISTING POLICIES				
T1 Developers' contributions to integrated transport measures	Policy 19.3 and paragraph 3.19.5 say that part 2 Plans will address planning obligations for “all new infrastructure necessary to support new development”.	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not incompatible.	<p>Current policy is based on the County Council's arguably-outdated 2002 'Interim Transport Planning Statement', so a new approach is likely to be needed. The Local Transport Plan will be important.</p> <p>This topic might be dealt with as part of a larger overall policy (or section) on developer contributions of all kinds, which could include prioritisation – see below.</p>
T4 Park-and-ride facilities	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Any policy may need criteria about park-and-ride facilities being local transport infrastructure which can demonstrate a requirement for a Green Belt location (paragraph 90).	If no further park-and-ride sites are anticipated, then there may no longer be a need for a policy of this kind.

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
			Sites and routes should be identified and protected.	
T5 South Notts Rail Network (SNRN)	Policy 18 refers to infrastructure generally and policy 15.6 says that further transport infrastructure schemes “are likely to emerge” through part 2 Plans.	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	It may be questionable whether there is still sufficiently robust evidence for this policy.	<p>The policy may be almost redundant now regarding Ilkeston North. However it might be worth keeping this part of the policy until the station is actually implemented.</p> <p>Updates from the rail authorities and the County Council may be needed regarding Ilkeston South and Stapleford. However it might be justifiable to keep the policy unless/until a definite decision is made not to pursue these options.</p> <p>The policy might perhaps be expanded to include other rail issues, such as HS2 and any anticipated upgrading of</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				rail lines.
T6 Nottingham Express Transit (NET)	Policy 18 refers to infrastructure generally and policy 15.6 says that further transport infrastructure schemes “are likely to emerge” through part 2 Plans.	Not used in appeals 2005-13, although it was treated by an inspector as being a relevant consideration in a more recent case.	Any possible additional routes may need to be referred to on the policies map.	<p>The policy is probably redundant now regarding the route to Toton.</p> <p>A feasibility study will be undertaken regarding the possible route to Kimberley. Following this, if anything specific can be said about a potential route, it would probably be useful to include it in the policy.</p> <p>Subject to forthcoming central government decisions, it may well be appropriate to include reference to a potential extension of the Toton route as far as the HS2 station and perhaps beyond.</p>
T10 Proposed road schemes	Policy 15.6 indicates that part 2 Plans may refer to “further transport infrastructure schemes”.	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	It may be that the policy does not achieve much, beyond recording what is going to happen in

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				any case. However, this may nevertheless be useful for information purposes.
T11 Guidance for parking provision	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Paragraph 39 indicates that consideration should be given to setting local parking standards.	<p>A 2010 cabinet resolution said that Broxtowe would continue to use the former County Council standards that are in Appendix 4 of the adopted Broxtowe Local Plan “until superseded by new standards approved through the Local Development Framework process”.</p> <p>Issues to be considered may include: avoiding Broxtowe’s own parking standards amounting to a different approach from that of the County Council as highway authority; whether any standards should be expressed as maxima and/or minima; for what</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				uses would standards be particularly useful (perhaps including residential development and sporting facilities); and whether parking considerations should be included as part of any design policy.
T12 Facilities for people with limited mobility	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	<p>Arguably, the policy may not be achieving anything beyond what is covered by the Building Regulations and/or other legislation.</p> <p>If a policy on this topic is to remain, it might be appropriate to consider adding technical details or design guidance, so that the policy is of more practical use.</p> <p>It could be argued that any policy on this topic should refer to heritage issues, as these might possibly require some</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				'trade-off' with mobility issues.
POSSIBLE NEW POLICIES				
Possible new policy Sustainable transport networks	Policy 14.3 implies that part 2 Plans will take “a hierarchical approach to ensure the delivery of sustainable transport networks to serve new development”, including measures regarding public transport, walking and cycling.	n/a	n/a	It might perhaps be appropriate to merge policies on cycling, walking, parking and mobility into a single policy that addresses all of these topics in a holistic manner.
Possible new policy Travel Plans	n/a	n/a	Paragraph 36 says that Travel Plans are a “key tool” in promoting sustainable transport and should be required in respect of “all developments which generate significant amounts of movement”.	Some argue that Travel Plans are actually of little value and are hard to enforce. It may be that there is no need for a local policy, as the NPPF provides a sufficient basis for requiring a Travel Plan from an applicant. However, a local policy might perhaps set a

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				threshold for what is considered to be “significant”.
SHOPPING AND TOWN CENTRES				
EXISTING POLICIES				
S1 Shopping and associated uses within town centres	<p>Policy 6.1 defines a Network and hierarchy of centres with Beeston defined as one of one three ‘town centres’ in Greater Nottingham, and Kimberley, Stapleford and Eastwood defined as ‘District Centres’</p> <p>Policy 6.1 requires, “where appropriate”, the definition in part 2 Plans of: Beeston Town Centre; Eastwood, Kimberley and Stapleford District Centres; ‘Local Centres’ and ‘Centres of Neighbourhood Importance’.</p>	Used once in appeals 2005-13, allowed.	Paragraph 23 also expects policies to encourage, retain and enhance markets in town centres.	<p>Consideration will be needed as to whether it would be appropriate to define ‘Local Centres’ and ‘Centres of Neighbourhood Importance’ in Broxtowe.</p> <p>It may be appropriate to have different policy emphases for different centres, such as, perhaps, regarding offices or takeaways. These might need to reflect the amended status of three of the centres in the ACS.</p> <p>The current boundaries of the centres will need to be reviewed, with</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	Policy 6.4 defines Eastwood and Stapleford as centres in need of enhancement or to be underperforming			consideration given to adjusting their size or precise location. Changes to wording will be required to take account of current Use Classes and permitted development rights.
S2 Sites for retail and associated development	<p>Policy 6.2 requires the “identification” and/or “definition” in part 2 Plans of sites for “main town centre uses”, to meet identified need.</p> <p>Policy 6.4 says that part 2 Plans will “address” any requirements for “retail development of an appropriate scale” at “major residential-led development”.</p>	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	<p>Regarding Giltbrook, it could be argued that it would be more appropriate to have a criteria-based policy for the consideration of proposals rather than continue an allocation not in conformity with the NPPF.</p> <p>Paragraph 23 emphasises the allocation of sites for “retail, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres”. “Main town centre uses”, as referred</p>	<p>A new retail study, which is in preparation, will provide information on the need for space in the centres.</p> <p>The policy is now redundant regarding the Beeston site. Consideration will be needed as to whether the Stapleford site is still realistic. Another option for the Giltbrook site might be to consider an overall floorspace limit.</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
			to in the ACS, include a wider range of uses again, for allocation.	
S3 Retail and associated development in locations outside town centres	Policy 6.7 requires part 2 Plans to “set thresholds where impact assessments will be required”.	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent generally, however in part (a) the reference to need should probably be replaced by a reference to impact.	<p>It may be appropriate to define maximum distances for sites to be considered as ‘edge-of-centre’.</p> <p>Aspects of the policy may be seen as repeating national policy to an extent.</p> <p>It may not be entirely clear how part (b) relates to Giltbrook.</p> <p>Arguably, part (d) should refer to the cumulative impact of developments that have already taken place, as well as “committed schemes”.</p> <p>A threshold of 1,000 sq might be appropriate for requiring impact</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				assessments.
S4 Prime shopping frontages	Policy 6.2 requires the definition in part 2 Plans of “primary shopping areas”.	Used twice in appeals 2005-13, both dismissed.	Paragraph 23 says that plans should define primary and secondary frontages, as well as the primary shopping areas required by the ACS, and that policies should make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations.	Several applications have been approved contrary to this policy, which appears to need major reconsideration, along with other retail policies, bearing in mind the findings of the Portas Review and the subsequent Grimsey Review Issues to be considered may include: whether there should be a more permissive approach to any appropriate town centre use and/or whether there are specific uses to be encouraged; whether the wording is sufficiently clear; whether the gap between A1 units is a relevant consideration or not; and whether the required proportion of A1 should be treated as a firm requirement or an

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				approximate guideline.
S5 Local shopping development	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	The NPPF suggests that the policy could be more positive/permissive.	<p>It may be appropriate to reconsider the approach to local facilities; the policy currently implies that a proposal for a local shop should be resisted solely because it is not next to an existing shop, when arguably small retail development serving a local need should be acceptable.</p> <p>Consideration may need to be given as to how harm to existing facilities should be assessed. It may be appropriate to consider the volume of new development that will require a new local shop.</p> <p>This policy also raises the more general question of whether access and parking require separate</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				mentions in several policies and/or whether they can appropriately be dealt with by a stand-alone policy.
S6 Protection of local shopping	n/a	Used three times in appeals 2005-13, two dismissed.	The NPPF suggests that the policy could be extended to include individual shop protection but could also be added to by planning positively for the expansion of facilities.	<p>Consideration will need to be given as to whether or not the policy should continue to apply only to “units within a group of shops” and not to individual ‘isolated’ shops. At the same time, the situation needs to be avoided whereby shops that are not financially viable remain empty for long periods as a result of changes to other uses being unreasonably resisted.</p> <p>It may be appropriate to try to define “unacceptable” harm to local facilities; one option may be to consider the relationship between the amount of</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>housing and the amount of retail floorspace in a given existing area, similarly to how a proposal for new housing might be assessed, and to resist any fall below the level that was considered necessary on this basis.</p> <p>There will be a need to ensure consistency between policies S5 and S6 with regard to whether certain kinds of shop should be promoted/protected or not. The possible designation of 'Local Centres' and 'Centres of Neighbourhood Importance' (see S1) might be relevant in this context.</p>
S7 Food and drink retailing outside town centres	n/a	Used 12 times in appeals 2005-13, 6 dismissed.	Not inconsistent.	The policy will need updating so as to reflect the current Use Classes Order and to clarify any

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
		<p>50% of appeals have been lost, which is a concerning high proportion (although the absolute numbers are not large). Inspectors have tended to consider the impacts on residents and the environment as being less severe than the Council has perceived them to be (including because of changed attitudes to Sunday opening). It may therefore be appropriate to reconsider the current general 'presumption against' this sort of development.</p> <p>Alternatively, the policy could be more precise about; what degree (if any) of "detriment to residential amenity" is acceptable; when cumulative effects become excessive; and/or days or hours of</p>		<p>policy distinction between takeaways, restaurants/cafes and drinking establishments.</p> <p>Consideration might also be given as to whether there should be any policy distinction between units within groups of shops and stand-alone units, in the context of the provision of local facilities.</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
		operation that are likely to be unacceptable.		
S8 Shopfront design	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Criteria could be extended in accordance with the NPPF and a design code considered.	Options include expanding the policy, deleting it or merging it with policy S9.
S9 Security measures	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	Options include amending the policy, deleting it or merging it with policy S8. Issues to be considered will include: whether the policy is sufficiently clear; whether it is sufficiently or excessively detailed; and whether the 'two thirds open grille / large slots' approach is still appropriate.
S10 Shopfront signage	n/a	Used three times in appeals 2005-13, all allowed.	Paragraph 67 indicates that control should take account of cumulative impacts.	It could be argued that the policy is unnecessary because (as paragraph 67 of the NPPF also says), control can only be exercised "in the interests of amenity and public safety" (as noted

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>by the inspectors in the lost appeal cases). The NPPF may therefore be sufficient for development management purposes.</p> <p>Alternatively, the policy might be expanded so as to refer to signs and banners generally, rather than just to those on shops.</p>
POSSIBLE NEW POLICIES				
Possible new policy Eastwood and Stapleford district centres	Policy 6.5 says that Eastwood and Stapleford are among the centres which “are considered to be in need of enhancement or to be underperforming”, and therefore for which “part 2 Local Plans or informal planning guidance will be used to enhance their vitality and viability”.	n/a	n/a	<p>The future approach to Giltbrook Retail Park (see policy S2 above) is likely to be relevant in this context.</p> <p>Locally distinct issues regarding the enhancement of each centre will need to be considered.</p> <p>Consideration should perhaps be given to</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				whether an SPD might be more appropriate than “informal planning guidance” for anything that is not in the part 2 Plan itself.
RECREATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES				
EXISTING POLICIES				
RC1 Leisure facilities	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	The NPPF suggests that policy: should refer to leisure as being a “main town centre use”; should refer to an evidence base regarding needs; and should consider allocating sites in town centres.	Co-ordination will be required with the Council’s needs assessments, its new Leisure Strategy and its Green Spaces Strategy This topic is part of a core theme of the Sustainable Community Strategy. It could be argued that the policy in its current form adds little by way of local distinctiveness to national policy and guidance.
RC2	Policy 12.1 implies that	Not used in appeals	The NPPF indicates that	The policy supports the

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
Community and education facilities	<p>part 2 Plans will support “new, extended or improved community facilities”, “in particular” to support major new residential development and “especially” in Sustainable Urban Extensions.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.12.3 says that, “where appropriate”, part 2 Plans will “include” “a fair distribution of primary care facilities across the area”.</p>	2005-13.	<p>consideration could be given to listing some community facilities, in order to clarify what is being referred to and also to give policy protection to some of them, such as perhaps local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.</p> <p>Consideration should also be given to allocating town centre sites for community facilities.</p> <p>Policy might also promote community facilities in villages, encourage the extension of existing facilities, and refer to associated economic development benefits.</p>	<p>Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> <p>It could be argued that the policy in its current form adds little by way of local distinctiveness to national policy and guidance.</p>
RC3	n/a	Not used in appeals	Not inconsistent.	The policy supports the

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
Community and education facilities: safeguarded sites		2005-13.		Sustainable Community Strategy. References to particular sites will need updating.
RC5 Protection of open spaces	Policy 16.4 says that part 2 Plans should protect parks and open space.	Used once in appeals 2005-13, dismissed.	Reference should be made to an assessment of the need for open space. (This will be informed by work which is underway on an update to the Playing Pitch Strategy.) Reference could be made to the need for any replacement provision to be of better quality.	The policy will need to complement, and draw on evidence from, the Council's new Leisure Strategy and associated playing pitch and open space assessments. It might be appropriate to use the NPPF's 'Local Green Space' terminology.
RC6 Open space: requirements for new developments	Policy 16.4 says that "deficiencies" in parks and open space should be "addressed" in part 2 Local Plans.	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Reference should be made to an assessment of the need for open space. The threshold should also be reconsidered.	The policy, including the threshold and the standards, will need to complement, and draw on evidence from, the Council's new Leisure Strategy and associated playing pitch and open space assessments.

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>Consideration could be given to including associated charges in the policy; however this may be difficult as they are likely to change annually.</p> <p>Consideration could perhaps also be given to varying the requirements according to the densities of development.</p> <p>The policy, and associated charges, will need to complement, or perhaps form part of, a possible more wide-ranging policy regarding developer contributions, which would include prioritisations (see below).</p>
RC7	n/a	Not used in appeals	Not inconsistent.	The policy supports the

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
New playing fields		2005-13.		Sustainable Community Strategy. References to particular sites will need updating.
RC8 New informal open space	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	The policy supports the Sustainable Community Strategy. References to particular sites will need updating.
RC10 Allotments	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	The policy may help to achieve a priority of the Sustainable Community Strategy. References to particular sites will need updating.
RC11 Cemetery extensions	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	References to particular sites will need updating.
RC12 Caring institutions	n/a	Used once in appeals 2005-13, dismissed.	Not inconsistent.	The policy supports the Sustainable Community Strategy. The criteria may need review. However, some find the current criteria

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				valuable, particularly clause e) regarding outlooks from bedrooms and living rooms.
RC13 Day nurseries	n/a	Used once in appeals 2005-13, dismissed.	Not inconsistent.	<p>The policy supports the Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> <p>With regard to clause a), it may not be necessary to exclude semi-detached properties, if there is adequate sound insulation or if the adjacent property is not in residential use.</p> <p>Also in clause a), the reference to outdoor play space may be unnecessary, as this is sufficiently controlled by OFSTED.</p>
RC14 Footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Not inconsistent.	<p>The policy supports the Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> <p>However it could be argued that the policy</p>

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				provides no local dimension to the issue and is therefore redundant.
RC15 Long distance trails	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.		<p>The policy supports the Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> <p>Consideration needs to be given as to the perceived importance of these trails, relative to the Erewash Valley Trail and the emerging Broxtowe Country Trail.</p> <p>The 'Nottingham Canal towpath' might be re-named to include reference to the former Cromford Canal (see below).</p> <p>The policy will need co-ordination with the Council's emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p>
RC16	n/a	Not used in appeals	Not inconsistent.	Consideration needs to

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
Greenways		2005-13.		<p>be given as to the perceived importance of these greenways, relative to the Erewash Valley Trail and the emerging Broxtowe Country Trail.</p> <p>This policy could perhaps be combined with policy RC5, regarding the protection of open spaces. Alternatively, or additionally, the policy could form part of a wider 'Green Infrastructure' approach.</p> <p>In any case, the policy will need co-ordination with the Council's emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p>
RC17 Outdoor recreation pursuits	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13.	Could include reference to the Green Belt. Alternatively, all references to the Green Belt might be kept	n/a

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
			together in the main Green Belt policy (see E8 above); or it could be argued that a local policy is unnecessary, as paragraph 89 of the NPPF indicates that appropriate facilities for outdoor recreation are suitable in principle in the Green Belt. However, it may be helpful for local policy to clarify whether the uses themselves will be acceptable, as this does not appear to be clear from the NPPF.	
RC18 Tourism facilities including hotels	n/a	Not used in appeals 2005-13	Consideration could be given to allocating sites for tourism in town centres. The reference to the sequential test might be considered as unnecessary duplication of the NPPF.	n/a
POSSIBLE NEW				

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
POLICIES				
Possible new policy Culture, tourism and sport	<p>Policy 13.1 says that part 2 Plans will set out details of support for “further provision of culture, tourism and sporting facilities”, “as appropriate”.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.13.5 says that, “where relevant”, this will include “new religious and cultural facilities” and “proposals in and around existing religious facilities”.</p>	n/a	n/a	n/a
Possible new policy Cromford Canal	n/a	n/a	n/a	It may be appropriate to consider reserving/protecting a route for a possible restoration of the former canal, in the event that resources were to become available in the future. The potential route in Broxtowe appears to roughly coincide with the northern part of the

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				proposed long distance trail referred to in policy 15a), to the north/west of Eastwood. Further information is likely to be needed about the possible route and the financial viability of its implementation.
OTHER ISSUES				
POSSIBLE NEW POLICIES				
Possible new policy Infrastructure, planning obligations and developer contributions	<p>Policy 18.4 says that “Local Development Documents such as... masterplans” will provide “further detailed assessment” of “known infrastructure and capacity constraints”.</p> <p>Policy 19.3 and paragraph 3.19.5 indicate that part 2 Plans will “provide more detail on the scope and operation of planning obligations”, prior to the implementation of a</p>	n/a	n/a	Developer contributions to provide necessary infrastructure of various kinds through planning obligations (for open space, other green infrastructure, education, affordable housing etc) could continue to be dealt with in separate policies. However, it would be very useful if all potential developer contributions could be dealt with in a single more all-encompassing

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
	Community Infrastructure Levy. Paragraph 3.19.2 provides a set of 17 kinds of infrastructure requirements which “may” be included in part 2 Plans and for which “developments must contribute as necessary”.			policy in the part 2 Plan (. Such a policy could help to provide clarity as to the relative priority of the various kinds of contribution, which may vary throughout the borough, or at least as to the process by which priorities will be set. The policy will have to provide enough flexibility to recognise that priorities will change. Any such policy may be supported by an SPD. Views as to relative priorities for developer contributions would be valuable through this consultation process, with particular regard to local priorities and ‘sustainability’ issues. References to the financial viability of development proposals are likely to need incorporating in the

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				<p>policy/section.</p> <p>With regard to developer contributions for habitat creation and nature conservation resources (including the Greenwood Community Forest), policies E19 and E23 were deleted on the adoption of the ACS in anticipation of the issues being addressed through a combination of the ACS and part 2 Plans. 'Biodiversity offsetting' might possibly be considered as part of this issue. Close links will be needed with the Council's emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p>
Possible new policy Health	n/a	n/a (although see policy RC2 above regarding primary care facilities)	Paragraphs 69-78 deal with the potential role of the planning system in promoting healthy communities.	This is a topic which has not been a major focus of previous Broxtowe Local Plans but which may need addressing

Policy	Aligned Core Strategies (ACS)	Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Additional Issues
				more thoroughly in the part 2 Plan, including with regard to obesity. Nottinghamshire County Council has a Strategy for Health and Wellbeing and is working on an emerging Obesity Strategy. Any policies will need to draw on local health data and involve collaboration with health professionals.

APPENDIX 3

Draft Questions

(Refer to a list of all saved 2004 Local Plan policies)

Existing Local Plan Policies

1. Which policy does your comment relate to?
2. Should this policy be included in the Local Plan
 - a) As it is?
 - b) With amendments?
3. Please provide any comments to expand on your answer(s) above

Potential New policies

(Refer to the matrix with potential new policies)

1. Which potential new policy does your comment relate to?
2. How should this policy be worded?
3. Are there other policies that should be included?
4. Please provide any comments to expand on your answer(s) above

Questions relating to the Sustainability Appraisal

1. Have all relevant plans, policies and programmes that will affect or influence the part 2 Local Plan – Site Allocations and Development Management Policies been included in Section 3 and appendix 1? If not, what others should be included?
2. Have the objectives of the various plans, policies and programmes been accurately identified? If not, what other objectives should be identified?
3. Have the implications for the part 2 Local Plan – Site Allocations and Development Management Policies or SA of the various plans, policies or programmes been properly identified? If not, what other implications are there for the part 2 Local Plan – Site Allocations and Development Management Policies or SA?
4. Does Appendix 2 identify an appropriate range of relevant baseline data to enable a comprehensive range of sustainability issues and problems to be identified? If not, what other baseline data (and sources) should be included?
5. Are there any errors in the baseline data?
6. Are the key sustainability issues identified in Section 5 correct for Broxtowe Borough? If not, which issues should be added or removed? Please identify how any other sustainability issues that should be included are likely to impact on the part 2 Local Plan – Site Allocations and Development Management Policies.
7. Do the SA objectives adequately cover the key sustainability issues facing Broxtowe Borough? If not, which objectives should be added or removed, bearing in mind that the number of objectives should be manageable?
8. Does this scoping report and intended SA Framework meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and the National Planning Policy Framework?
9. Do you have any other comments about the SA Scoping Report?

Report of the Director of Legal and Planning Services

CONSULTATION ON PREFERRED APPROACH TO SITE ALLOCATIONS (GREEN BELT REVIEW)**1. Purpose of the report**

To advise members of progress in reviewing the Broxtowe part of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt and to obtain approval to undertake a six week consultation on a preferred approach to amending Green Belt boundaries. This will form an important part of the evidence to inform members' consideration of the site allocations in the Broxtowe Part 2 Local Plan. This is in accordance with the Council's housing, jobs and environment priorities.

2. Background

Broxtowe undertook an issues and options consultation in relation to potential site allocations between November 2013 and January 2014. This was to assist with the Core Strategy Examination and the results of this consultation were reported to Cabinet in July 2014. It remains the intention (subject to member approval) to prepare a single part 2 Local Plan to follow from the Core Strategy. This would need to include site allocations, but also Development Management Policies which is subject of a separate report on this Cabinet agenda. It will be necessary to formally amend the Local Development Scheme (LDS) regarding the content and timing of plan preparation and it is currently envisaged that this will be done during the spring 2015.

Further details of some of the key issues are contained in appendix 1 including details of information in further appendices to this report. For the avoidance of doubt the plans in appendix 10, which show the potential maximum removal of land from the Green Belt within which allocations should be considered, is intended to follow defensible boundaries as required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This land will not all be required for housing given the excellent progress Broxtowe is making in bringing forward difficult to develop urban sites as described in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). However, it forms a sensible basis for public consultation (allowing the potential for safeguarded land) which will also allow for final decisions to be taken when the part 2 plan is published. This is anticipated to be in the second half of 2015. The full Green Belt consultation document will be available on the website.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to RESOLVE that:

- 1. The Preferred Approach to Site Allocations (Green Belt Review) is published for public consultation for a minimum period of six weeks.**
- 2. The Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader, is approved to make any drafting or other minor editing changes to the consultation document.**

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1

Key Issues

1. Policy 3 of the Core Strategy sets out the approach to the Green Belt in Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham. It (1) maintains the principle of the Green Belt, (2) confirms a recasting of the Green Belt to remove Field Farm, and (3) sets out the approach to Green Belt review. The latter provides for a sequential approach, looking for sustainable urban sites first and, if insufficient urban sites are available (and the SHLAA indicates that this is the case), then specifying the steps that will be taken in reviewing Green Belt. Appendix 4 contains the full policy and appendix 7 contains the Green Belt Assessment Framework based on this.
2. This proposed consultation on the preferred approach to site allocations comprises the latest stage in the Green Belt review in Greater Nottingham. The chronology in appendix 2 indicates the steps taken to date. It must be stressed that the 'preferred approach' to Green Belt boundary change does not confirm boundaries to be amended. It is intended to adhere to the following key principles: (1) maintaining most significant strategic gaps, in particular locations outside of the main built up area of Nottingham between Nottingham and Derby, (2) following defensible Green Belt boundaries, and (3) including more land in the consultation that will be required for site allocations. The intention is to allow sufficient flexibility in determining: which areas will be required for allocation during the current Core Strategy period; which (if any) parts of these areas will be recast as 'safeguarded land'; which (if any) parts of these areas will be subject to other land use designations (such as protected open space, local green space or others); and which of these areas will stay in the Green Belt. Additional information is required before final decisions can be taken on these points, but the risk of drawing boundaries too tightly as part of this consultation is that there will be insufficient land within which to take final decisions including in Neighbourhood Plans if, for example, less land does come forward within the urban area than currently anticipated in the SHLAA.
3. This consultation will run alongside the consultation on the Toton area, approved at Cabinet on 16 December 2014. It does not revisit the appropriateness of removing Field Farm from the Green Belt. This has been done with the adoption of the Core Strategy on 17 September 2014. In addition, the Core Strategy Inspector has already identified that in relation to the strategic location for growth at Toton, the exceptional circumstances test for Green Belt boundary change has been met. The map, in appendix 10 of this report, indicates where the appropriate boundaries may be in this location. This is not intended to pre-judge the work of the HS2/ Toton Advisory Committee who are in the process of considering this issue but have not yet made any recommendation regarding the appropriate land required. However, having regard to discussions that have taken place in the numerous meetings held, the suggested boundary changes shown in appendix 10 are intended to allow for the development requirements of the Core Strategy together with the principles established at the meeting of the Toton Advisory Committee on 15

December 2014. The proposed boundary change shown in appendix 10 is consistent with the Core Strategy proposals and follows defensible boundaries to follow the route of HS2 at the west and be contained by the tram line to the east. Any further work of the Advisory Committee will be reported to Cabinet including any recommended variation in Green Belt boundaries, but if a decision is waited on HS2 to confirm the station location, then there will not be time to undertake consultation before the elections in May.

4. The Eastwood and Kimberley Advisory Committees have made recommendations on which sites they prefer. These are included in appendix 11. The proposed boundary change shown in appendix 10 follows the recommendation from Eastwood AC. Even allowing that there is a further location to the North East of Eastwood which scores equally well (details in appendix 9) it is still considered that this alternative location would amount to a more expansive area of land which projects further from the existing built form of Eastwood resulting in a greater loss of Green Belt land. When two options score equally well the recommendation of the Advisory Committee is considered appropriate for the purposes of this consultation, given the lesser intrusion into the Green Belt, and the point that Eastwood's development requirements will be able to be accommodated within this area in addition to urban sites without further locations required.
5. The Kimberley Advisory Committee recommendation was to put forward two sites one within the recommended area for Green Belt boundary change and one not. Information in the SHLAA is that only one area will be required. The site within the proposed area recommended to be included in this consultation (Site 215 in the SHLAA – Land adjacent to Kimberley Depot) does not contain defensible boundaries in isolation. The A610 is considered the logical defensible Green Belt boundary in this location, albeit that not all of the land will be required for development. In the event of members determining that site 215 remains appropriate to allocate for housing when final decisions are taken on site allocations then this option will remain open. The other site recommended (site 271 – Gilt Hill Farm) is far more problematic. The outcome of the Green Belt review is that this site does not have defensible Green Belt boundaries in isolation and is within a particularly sensitive Green Belt gap between Kimberley and Eastwood (see appendix 9 for the scores and the full review on the website which was not available to the Advisory Committee when they made their recommendation). This site in Zone 15 is considered to be one of the most important locations to retain in the Green Belt given the sensitive gap between Kimberley and Eastwood. As only one area will be required the officer recommendation is that the area comprising Zone 20 is substantially preferable for Green Belt release when compared to the area containing Gilt Hill Farm.
6. Further appendices

Appendix 2 - Chronology of Green Belt Review in Greater Nottingham

Appendix 3 - The relevant extracts of the Core Strategy Inspectors report in so far as it relates to the Green Belt policy, and various sites, settlements and safeguarded land

Appendix 4 - Policy 3 of the Core Strategy as now adopted

Appendix 5 - Policies map for Field Farm showing the area removed from the Green Belt in the Core Strategy.

Appendix 6 - Indicative plan taken from Appendix E of the adopted Core Strategy for the strategic Location for growth on land in the vicinity of the proposed HS2 station at Toton.

Appendix 7 - Green Belt Assessment framework which Broxtowe has been working to (together with Gedling, Nottingham and Ashfield).

Appendix 8 – Map of the ‘Zones’ based on this framework.

Appendix 9 contains a list of scores for all of the zones (the higher the score the more valuable the site is in Green Belt policy terms). The full appraisal will be on the website.

Appendix 10 - Maps with the recommended Green Belt boundary changes.

Appendix 11 - Advisory Committee recommendations

Appendix 12 – Draft Questions

APPENDIX 2

Chronology

March 2005 – East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) approved which required a strategic review of the Nottingham Derby Green Belt (Policy 14).

August 2006 – A ‘Nottingham Derby Green Belt Review’ was published by Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire County Councils to inform the preparation of the East Midlands Regional Plan which ultimately replaced RSS8.

September 2006 – Draft Regional Plan consultation.

May - July 2007 – Regional Plan Examination in Public hearing sessions held.

November 2007 – Regional Plan Panel Report published which concluded that the 2006 Green Belt Review *‘is manifestly thorough and sound according to the remit set, its methodology permits the identification of areas for excision from the Belt in terms of Green Belt criteria only. It does not, nor does it attempt to, identify areas for development on the basis of all recognised sustainability criteria, including, for example sustainable accessibility’*. The panel also recommended the requirement for further review work which should include the deletion of the majority of the Nottingham/ Derby Green Belt apart from the section directly between Derby and Nottingham (in Erewash and Broxtowe).

June 2008 – The Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUE Study 2008) assessed locations around Greater Nottingham against a number of sustainability criteria, accessibility, environmental constraints and Green Belt issues. The Study was focussed on the edge of the main built up area (the Principal Urban Area) as well as the edges of other urban areas (the Sub-Regional Centres of Hucknall and Ilkeston) as it was prepared in the context of the Regional Strategy which steered development to these locations.

July 2008 – The Government’s response to the Regional Plan Panel Report was published which rejected any Green Belt boundary change around Greater Nottingham in the Regional Plan but endorsed the approach to review.

March 2009 – Final Revision to the East Midlands Regional Plan published.

June 2009 – Issues and Options consultation on the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies including an SA scoping report. This included Ashfield District, Broxtowe Borough, Erewash Borough, Gedling Borough, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Borough Councils.

February 2010 - The Sustainable Locations for Growth Report (SLG Report 2010) assessed the appropriateness of development in and around key settlements across Greater Nottingham other than those addressed by the SUE Study. It used similar sustainability assessment criteria to the SUE Study and consideration of Green Belt policy.

February 2010 – Option for Consultation ACS published. This included Broxtowe Borough, Erewash Borough, Gedling Borough, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Borough Councils.

May 2010 – Coalition Government elected, and stated intent to abolish Regional Plans.

July - September 2011 (extended to October 2011 in Broxtowe) - Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Nottingham City Councils consulted on the Housing Provision Position Paper (as well as climate change and District specific matters) with a position that Regional Spatial Strategy numbers remained appropriate given that these figures allowed for continuing job growth, were similar to net nil migration and were considered the maximum deliverable, being significantly higher than housing delivery historically. Broxtowe consulted on land at Field Farm and Toton as the two preferred strategic sites to remove from the Green Belt.

Rushcliffe Borough Council separately and unilaterally consulted on their 'fresh approach' with a clear rejection of RSS but an absence of what they thought should happen in the rest of the Housing Market Area (HMA).

March 2012 - National Planning Policy Framework published. This confirms that Green Belt boundaries can only be changed in exceptional circumstances and in a Local Plan.

June 2012 - Aligned Core Strategies published covering Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Councils, alongside evidence in the various background papers and a Sustainability Appraisal. (Erewash Borough Council also publish their Core Strategy later in June, as a separate document), but relying on the same Sustainability Appraisal. Field Farm is included as the sole strategic allocation in the Green Belt.

January 2013 – Government announcement confirming Toton as the Governments preferred location for a hub station to serve the East Midlands.

February 2013 – Amendments to the ACS published to provide for inclusion of the land in the vicinity of the proposed High Speed 2 Station as a strategic location for growth together with amended SA on this specific matter.

12 April 2013 – East Midlands Regional Plan revoked.

7 June 2013 – ACS submitted for Examination. In evidence to support this, a Green Belt Review Background Paper was submitted by the Councils.

19 September 2013 – Councils and other interested parties submit statements on the Inspector's Main Matters, Issues and Questions. The Councils Green Belt statement includes the view that the exceptional circumstances required to amend Green Belt boundaries is the need for new homes, the lack of sufficient urban sites to meet this need and that meeting this need in the distribution proposed by the Councils amounts to sustainable development.

15-17 October 2013 – First week of Hearing Sessions dealing with Green Belt, and other matters.

4 November 2013 – 10 week consultation on Broxtowe Site Allocations Issues and Options starts.

5-7 and 12 and 13 November 2014 – Further Hearing Sessions dealing with site specific matters in relation to Broxtowe, including the Green Belt (on 7th November all day), and other matters.

22 November 2013 – Inspector issues a note confirming additional work she wants the Councils to do.

In respect of Broxtowe she suggested that depending on the number of homes, which the Plan promotes at the Toton strategic location for growth, it will be necessary to consider the likely impact on other planned sites and locations including Brinsley, Kimberly, Eastwood and Field Farm.

January 2014 – Broxtowe complete their work and report their proposed modifications to Full Council who endorse the approach and Broxtowe then send to the Inspector.

11-13 February – Final week of hearing sessions to debate the Gedling changes (all day on 11th February) the Toton development and Broxtowe changes (most of the day on 12th February) and the implications of the Hunston Court of Appeal judgment for the ACS.

March – April 2014 – Councils consult on Main Modifications (including SA) to make the plan sound and then send to the Inspector.

24 July 2014 – Inspector issues final fact checked report to bring the Examination to a close. This finds the ACS sound with the modifications already put forward with one exception relating to Gedling Borough.

17 September 2014 – Broxtowe adopt the ACS.

20 October 2014 – Legal challenge submitted to the High Court on behalf of Calverton Parish Council.

Summer – Autumn 2014 – joint preparation of Green Belt Assessment Framework Methodology including Broxtowe, Ashfield, Gedling and Nottingham.

APPENDIX 3

Relevant extracts relating to Broxtowe sites and the Green Belt from the Core Strategy Inspectors report***Broxtowe Borough***

61. Policy 2 of the ACS seeks to provide just under 60% of homes in or adjoining the main built-up area of Nottingham. Land beyond the built-up area is mostly Green Belt land, with no “safeguarded land” as in Gedling Borough.

62. Broxtowe Borough Council has identified **Field Farm** in Policy 2 as a sustainable urban extension for 450 homes, being a strategic allocation and expected to deliver housing in the first 5 years of the ACS. An outline application, with all matters reserved except access, was submitted in December 2011. The Council resolved to grant permission, but the application was called-in for determination by the Secretary of State in July 2013. The matters on which the Secretary of State particularly wishes to be informed are its conformity with the NPPF on delivering a wide choice of high quality housing and on protecting Green Belt land. The applicant and the Council have produced a statement of common ground (SOCG), stating in section 17.5.1 that there are no areas of disagreement between them.

63. Although it is claimed that the Councils’ definition of Field Farm as a strategic allocation pre-empts the full two-stage process for Green Belt review, is inconsistent with the approach to planning for other sites and disadvantages objectors, there have been ample opportunities for interested persons to comment on the site in the past and in the context of the ACS.

64. The Councils’ proposal for early release of the Field Farm site from the Green Belt would help to address a difficulty for Broxtowe Council in identifying sufficient deliverable housing sites for the first five years of the plan. Development of the site would add to the built development around Stapleford Hill. Field Farm, between the railway line and A6007 road, however, has defensible boundaries and is visually contained because of the surrounding topography. The site’s development would not result in the coalescence of Trowell and Stapleford nor would it cause Nottingham and Derby to merge. Even if sites within the main built up area of Nottingham such as the Boots campus could be brought forward for earlier development than envisaged in the ACS, I agree with the Councils that Field Farm would still be needed to meet Broxtowe Borough’s full requirement for housing.

65. Despite local concerns about the accessibility of the site to community facilities, the low frequency of public transport services and the impact on roads in Stapleford and more widely, the highway authority had no objection subject to appropriate planning conditions and obligations being imposed. I note that the SOCG envisages the developer making contributions to off-site public transport, cycling and walking measures and to education which should help to mitigate any adverse impacts on neighbouring communities. Regarding accessibility to jobs, Field Farm is close to the edge of the main built-up area, and closer to workplaces in Beeston and Nottingham City than much of the Borough of Broxtowe.

66. Development would lead to the loss of some good quality agricultural land, but not so much as to trigger objection from the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The plan in Appendix B of the ACS indicates how some farmland could be retained, and green infrastructure and sustainable urban drainage provided. 25% affordable housing has been offered, although some of the housing would be located off-site. No “show stoppers” to the development of this site have been identified.

67. Understandably, there is a considerable amount of local opposition to the prospect of development here in the Green Belt. However, the work which has been done to identify the site and will continue to take it forward has been undertaken by the Council as a democratically elected local planning authority. It considers that it has made its decisions in the best interests of the Borough and its people, particularly those who now or in the future will need a home of their own. Having regard to the housing requirements and limited availability of alternative, sustainable sites, the Councils’ decision to allocate this site in the ACS meets the exceptional circumstances’ requirement as set out in the NPPF for the alteration of Green Belt boundaries. Field Farm’s inclusion as a strategic allocation in the ACS is justified.

68. A strategic location for growth in the vicinity of the proposed HS2 station at Toton is included in Policy 2 of the submitted plan. This change from the publication plan was advertised and consulted on between February and April 2013, and subjected to sustainability appraisal, following the announcement by the Secretary of State for Transport in January 2013 that Toton Sidings was the preferred location for a HS2 rail station to serve the East Midlands. The Councils’ intention is to amend the Green Belt boundary to allow for the long term construction of the HS2 station (circa 2032) and a mixed use development, with a NET extension and improved road transport access.

69. Development of land at Toton, as at Field Farm, would not undermine the fundamental Green Belt objective of separating Derby from Nottingham as the railway sidings, with or without the HS2 station, provide a strong barrier to the west. The merging of Toton and Stapleford would be mitigated by the presence of the A52 and by careful design of new development including the siting of green space. The land is greatly valued by local residents as an area of informal open space, but it is not of such high landscape quality or special wildlife habitat character that it has been designated for protection.

70. The proposed HS2 station is not proposed to be built until the early 2030s, and there remain doubts as to its precise location. Final decisions on HS2 and the position of any station are not a matter for Broxtowe Borough and the other Councils, but will be made by Central Government. However, the Toton location has good sustainability credentials for new development, whether or not HS2 goes ahead, being in the south of the Borough and adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham. It is within walking distance of the new tram terminus with park and ride facilities. Although the road network is very busy and local people question its ability to accommodate additional traffic, the responsible transport authorities have considered the impact of new development and are satisfied that the network could cope, with appropriate improvements. I share the Councils’ view that the potential for land at Toton to help meet the requirements for housing and mixed use development

in Broxtowe Borough constitutes the exceptional circumstances needed to remove the land from the Green Belt. Its potential to maximise the economic benefits from the proposed HS2 station reinforces the Councils' case for changing the Green Belt boundary at Toton.

71. The submitted ACS referred to an “appropriate mix of development” at Toton but did not indicate how much housing, employment or other uses would be sought. This was unsound, being vague and inconsistent with positive planning. An outline planning application was submitted in October 2012 for mixed use development including some 650 dwellings and a business park/offices on land west of Toton Lane / Stapleford Lane. Amended drawings indicated that neither road access to the HS2 station nor an extension to the NET line across the site would be prejudiced. The Councils' proposed main modification to the ACS would be consistent with that proposal, providing for a minimum of 500 homes. I support the modification to achieve an effective plan reflecting positive plan preparation (**Mods3&8**). There is no need to specify a maximum quantity of homes, as more exact housing numbers consistent with good design and optimum mixed use can be determined through the Local Plan Part 2 and development management processes.

72. Designating Toton as a strategic allocation now, rather than a location for growth with Green Belt boundary changes and more detailed planning deferred to the Part 2 Local Plan stage, could enhance the supply of deliverable housing sites in the early years of the Plan, when Broxtowe envisages slower delivery than later in the plan period. I have considered whether this site which has defensible boundaries, or a wider area of land, should be included as a strategic allocation in the Plan to expedite delivery.

73. The recent Volterra report supports an early start to residential development to stimulate other investment and economic benefits associated with a HS2 station. I have read the criticisms of this document, including those relating to factual errors in Table 5. The report is a high level commentary on potential benefits from HS2 which has been described as a “once in a lifetime opportunity”. Given (i) the project's uniqueness, (ii) the Volterra report's admission that “Existing appraisal models are not appropriate to capture the benefits of HS2” and (iii) the fact that a station at Toton is unlikely to become operational before 2032, any forecasts of jobs and employment land requirements have to be treated with caution. Development at Toton should however be based on a positive plan to maximise and in no way prejudice the significant economic potential expected from an HS2 hub.

74. Early information from HS2 Limited was that the East Midlands station could support 1,500 new jobs and 150 new homes. The 1,500 jobs cannot however be regarded as precise and the CD/BACK/15 document acknowledges that “More detailed work is required on the appropriate type and amount of development in the vicinity of the station”. **Mod8** would add paragraph 3.3.3b to the ACS to refer to 18,000sqm of new employment development, which would not be out of line with current estimates of new job creation. Nor should it prevent future growth associated with a new station. HS2 Limited has not objected to this proposed modification which I consider sound.

75. The ACS must also ensure that the proposed new strategic gateway to the

East Midlands (HS2 hub) will have good connectivity to established economic centres such as Nottingham City Centre, the Boots Enterprise Zone and Derby.

Notwithstanding the submitted planning application, the emergence of more details about HS2 may necessitate additional work on transport planning. As emphasised at the hearings, new development at Toton must be of the highest quality, respecting the local environment and the amenity of existing residents, as well as maximising the opportunities for economic growth.

76. Even though mixed use development of the site as proposed on land west of Toton Lane / Stapleford Lane would be sustainable and bring benefits independently of the HS2 project, a holistic approach seems sensible to maximise the potential benefits to the wider area as these become better understood. Mitigation measures for contamination, drainage and noise may need to be considered for any development near the Sidings. Having regard for all these factors, including the town/village green application [CD/EX/54], I support the Councils' precautionary approach to site allocation here. The details of Green Belt boundary changes and the mix, design and layout of new development should be determined at the Local Plan Part 2 stage.

77. **Awsworth, Brinsley, Eastwood and Kimberley.** Policy 2 of the ACS proposes new housing in or adjoining these key settlements. There is very significant local opposition to naming Brinsley in the policy. It is a small settlement and the proposal for up to 200 dwellings is calculated as amounting to a 20% increase in its size. Its status as a key settlement is questioned, and it is considered to be unsuitable for growth because of its relative remoteness from Nottingham's main workplaces and the limitations of its highway network (used by horses and farm animals) and public transport services. Insufficient regard, it is argued, has been had for the sensitivity of the local landscape which is part of the DH Lawrence heritage, especially in considering possible development sites off Church Lane and Cordy Lane.

78. This rural settlement in the north-west corner of Broxtowe inset from the Green Belt, is not best placed to accommodate new housing to serve the needs of Greater Nottingham. However, even if Save Brinsley's Heritage and Environment survey of local facilities' findings is preferred to the Accessible Settlements Study [BD/HOU/08], its identification by the Councils as a key settlement is justified. There is a reasonable range of services offered to the local community. I accept that the connection with DH Lawrence is a feature of local distinctiveness, but Policy 11 refers specifically to the conservation and enhancement of that literary heritage. That policy would be applied when any development proposals in or adjoining Brinsley were considered.

79. There is concern that the villages of Watnall, Nuthall, Greasley and Kimberley will merge with Nottingham and lose their individual identities if Policy 2 is implemented. The Part 2 Local Plans which will identify specific sites should ensure that this outcome is not permitted. Concerning capacity in the transport system, the responsible authorities (the Highways Agency and Nottinghamshire County Council) have not objected to the proposals for new development in this area. The proposed main modifications to the ACS, however, would reduce the housing numbers for Brinsley and Eastwood and amend the diagrams in Appendix B. These should help allay fears that these small settlements would be overwhelmed by excessively high

levels of development and/or become joined up. I support the reduced numbers in **Mods5,12&13** as these semi-rural settlements are the most distant in Broxtowe from the main built up area of Nottingham.

80. Concerning the potential loss of Green Belt land, it is argued that insufficient consideration has been given to the relative value of specific Green Belt sites before producing the ACS. There is strong support for protection of the landscape around Brinsley, Moorgreen and Greasley partly because of links with DH Lawrence. Since the Plan is identifying only broad locations for growth, is giving only approximate, “up to” figures for new housing in the settlements, and is committed to a full review of Green Belt boundary changes in Part 2 Local Plans, I consider the approach favoured by the Councils to be acceptable in this case.

81. **Conclusion - Broxtowe.** I have considered the argument that more rigorous assessment of previously developed land and the capacity of the inner urban edge of the Green Belt should have been carried out before sites which would only result in long-distance commuting were selected by the Councils. The substantial sites at Severn Trent & Boots, at Field Farm and Toton are compatible with a strategy of urban concentration and choosing sites which abut the existing main built up area. The Plan has taken account of the potential for redevelopment of sites such as Kimberley Brewery and Chetwynd Barracks, although the latter depends upon a decision to release land by the Ministry of Defence and there is no evidence that this is imminent.

Issue 2 – Whether the Spatial Strategy and Policy 3: The Green Belt are consistent with the NPPF, and whether the approach to making alterations to the Green Belt is justified.

110. Although some representors alleged that the main built up area had a greater capacity to absorb new development than the ACS sought, the evidence from SHLAAs indicates otherwise (see paragraph 101 above). The future of the flatted market in Nottingham City could be a critical factor, and the GL Hearn study [CD/KEY/02] pointed to current uncertainty over its rate of recovery. This could mean that the ACS housing trajectory for the City is quite ambitious. In order to meet the housing requirement of 30,550 new homes and achieve sustainable growth with supporting infrastructure, jobs and services, I accept the Councils’ judgment that future development will have to extend beyond Nottingham’s main built up area.

111. The NPPF continues the well-established planning policy of protecting Green Belt land. The Green Belt boundaries are drawn tightly around Nottingham, and to promote development beyond the Green Belt’s outer edge would extend travel to work and for other purposes in an unsustainable fashion. Areas of safeguarded land exist in Gedling Borough, but these are unlikely to meet all the plan area’s development requirements outside the main built up area. I agree with the Councils that the exceptional circumstances required for alterations to Green Belt boundaries exist.

112. The possible need to alter Green Belt boundaries has been apparent for some time, and a Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review was undertaken in 2006 for regional planning purposes [BD/ENV/06]. This concluded that the area immediately

between Nottingham and Derby and the areas immediately north were generally the most important areas of Green Belt. The Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008) and Sustainable Locations for Growth Report (2010) assessed possible directions and locations for growth and looked at the implications for Green Belt policy, among other things. The results underpin the ACS strategy for which sustainability appraisal has also been undertaken. Appendix B of the Green Belt Review Background Paper [CD/BACK/10] helpfully shows the links between the studies and the identification of settlements for growth in the ACS.

113. The evidence base was criticised as being too dated, related to a different search for more substantial extensions, and not subject to adequate public consultation. However, I accept that the Green Belt and settlement pattern are largely unchanged since 2005/6. The studies are quite broadbrush, but include information from a variety of sources including SHLAAs. Ashfield District Council, I am advised, assessed all possible sites against the five purposes of including land in the Green Belt enabling the least valuable sites to be identified. Even if the assessment for the ACS area was more strategic, I consider that sufficient investigation of the characteristics of potential sites for development of differing sizes was carried out. Public consultation on options for the ACS was carried out and it is not necessary for Councils to consult on all items of evidence. To do so could confuse or fatigue consultees, and cause unnecessary delay in plan preparation.

114. The ACS envisages a two-stage approach to altering Green Belt boundaries, with the precise boundaries for individual sites to be released from the Green Belt being established in the Part 2 Local Plans. The NPPF does not directly support this approach, probably because it expects a single Local Plan for each authority in contrast to the previous preference for a Core Strategy followed by more detailed development plan documents. Newark and Sherwood and South Staffordshire with adopted Plans were cited as authorities which had used the two-stage approach taken by the Greater Nottingham Councils.

115. Field Farm is shown as a strategic allocation in the ACS, to be removed from the Green Belt and commence development within the first five years. Although it is claimed that this pre-empts the full two-stage process, is inconsistent and disadvantages objectors, there have been ample opportunities for interested persons to comment over several years. I have already noted that the site was considered at the Inquiry into the earlier Broxtowe Local Plan.

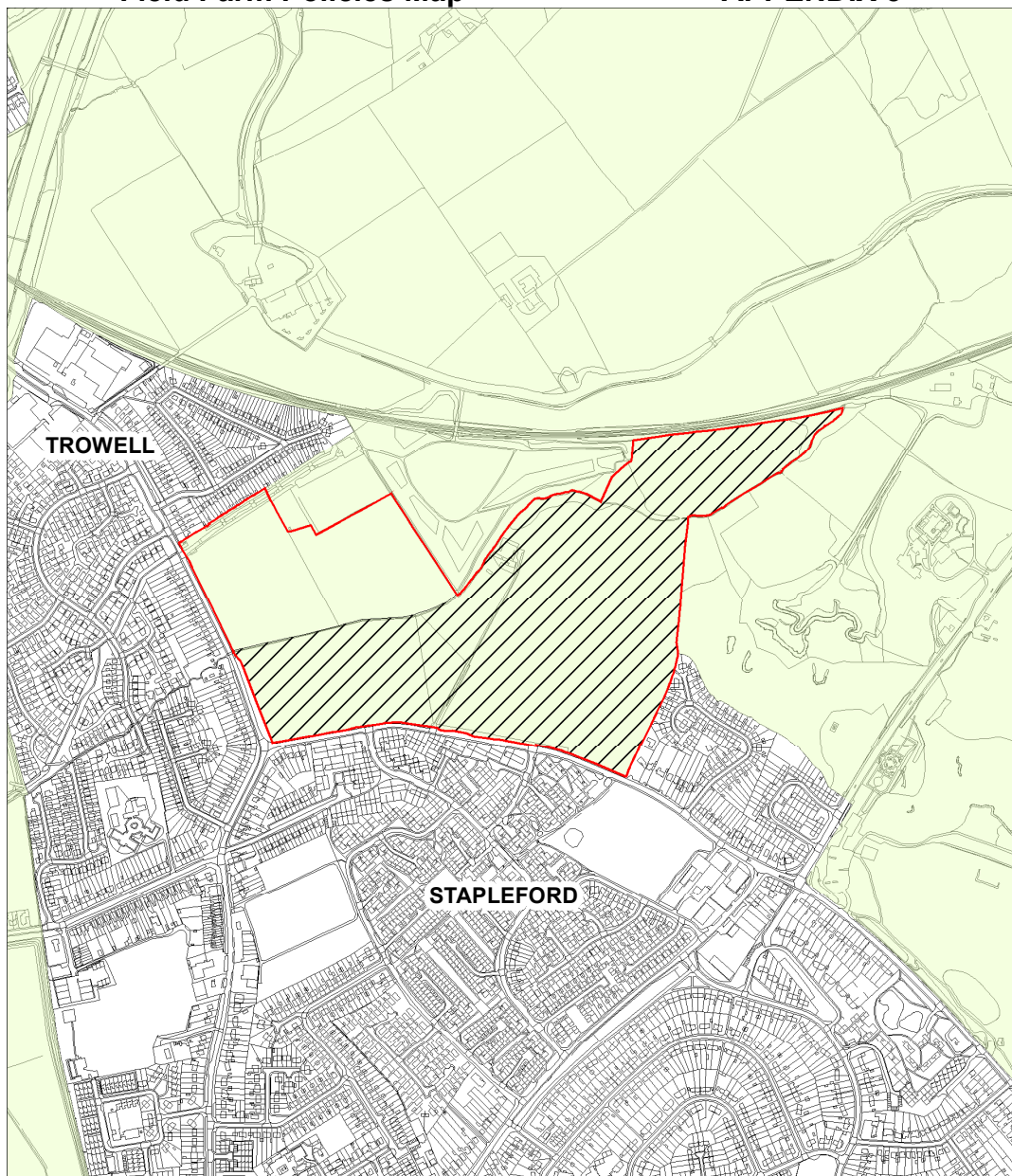
116. I have considered the arguments that a more rigorous assessment could have been carried out of the capacity of the inner urban edge of the Green Belt, before sites which would only result in long-distance commuting were selected. However, the sites at Field Farm and Toton are compatible with a strategy of urban concentration and choosing sites which abut the existing main built up area. The Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Teal Close sites are also to be preferred on these grounds. In addition, Gedling Borough Council safeguarded land in its earlier Local Plan north of Hucknall at some distance from Nottingham which, in line with the NPPF paragraph 85, it is appropriate to re-consider now to help meet development needs.

117. Regarding the risk of coalescence of Kimberley, Watnall and Nuthall, I consider it appropriate that the Part 2 Local Plan should assess the impact of any new development at this more detailed level, having full regard for the aim and purposes of the Green Belt. On safeguarding, it would be appropriate for the Councils to identify such land in their Part 2 Local Plans to achieve a degree of flexibility in meeting future development needs and postpone the need for further Green Belt reviews.

118. I strongly support the view that, with a two-stage review process, the ACS should give more direction to Part 2 Local Plans to emphasise that non-Green Belt sites have first preference, and that sites to be released from the Green Belt must have good sustainability credentials. A sequential approach to site release should secure an effective policy consistent with national policy, and this would be achieved by main modification **Mod18**. The wording is sufficiently clear as to which areas of the Green Belt considered for removal at the Part 2 Local Plan stage would be preferred and which would not. With this modification in place, Policy 3 is sound.

APPENDIX 4**Policy 3 of the Core Strategy**

- 1. The principle of the Nottingham Derby Green Belt will be retained. The inner boundary of the Green Belt has been recast to accommodate the allocated Sustainable Urban Extension at Field Farm, as shown on the Policies Map. Part 2 Local Plans will review Green Belt boundaries to meet the other development land requirements of the Aligned Core Strategies, in particular in respect of the strategic locations and the Key Settlements named in Policy 2.**
- 2. In reviewing Green Belt boundaries to deliver the distribution of development in Policy 2, part 2 Local Plans will use a sequential approach to guide site selection as follows:**
 - a) Firstly, land within the development boundaries of the main built up area of Nottingham, Key Settlements for growth, and other villages.**
 - b) Secondly, other land not within the Green Belt (safeguarded land).**
 - c) Thirdly, Green Belt land adjacent to the development boundaries of the main built up area of Nottingham, Key Settlements for growth, and other villages.**
- 3. In reviewing Green Belt boundaries, consideration will be given to:**
 - a) the statutory purposes of the Green Belt, in particular the need to maintain the openness and prevent coalescence between Nottingham, Derby and the other surrounding settlements;**
 - b) establishing a permanent boundary which allows for development in line with the settlement hierarchy and / or to meet local needs;**
 - c) the appropriateness of defining safeguarded land to allow for longer term development needs; and**
 - d) retaining or creating defensible boundaries.**



Boundary of allocation
 Area extracted from existing green belt

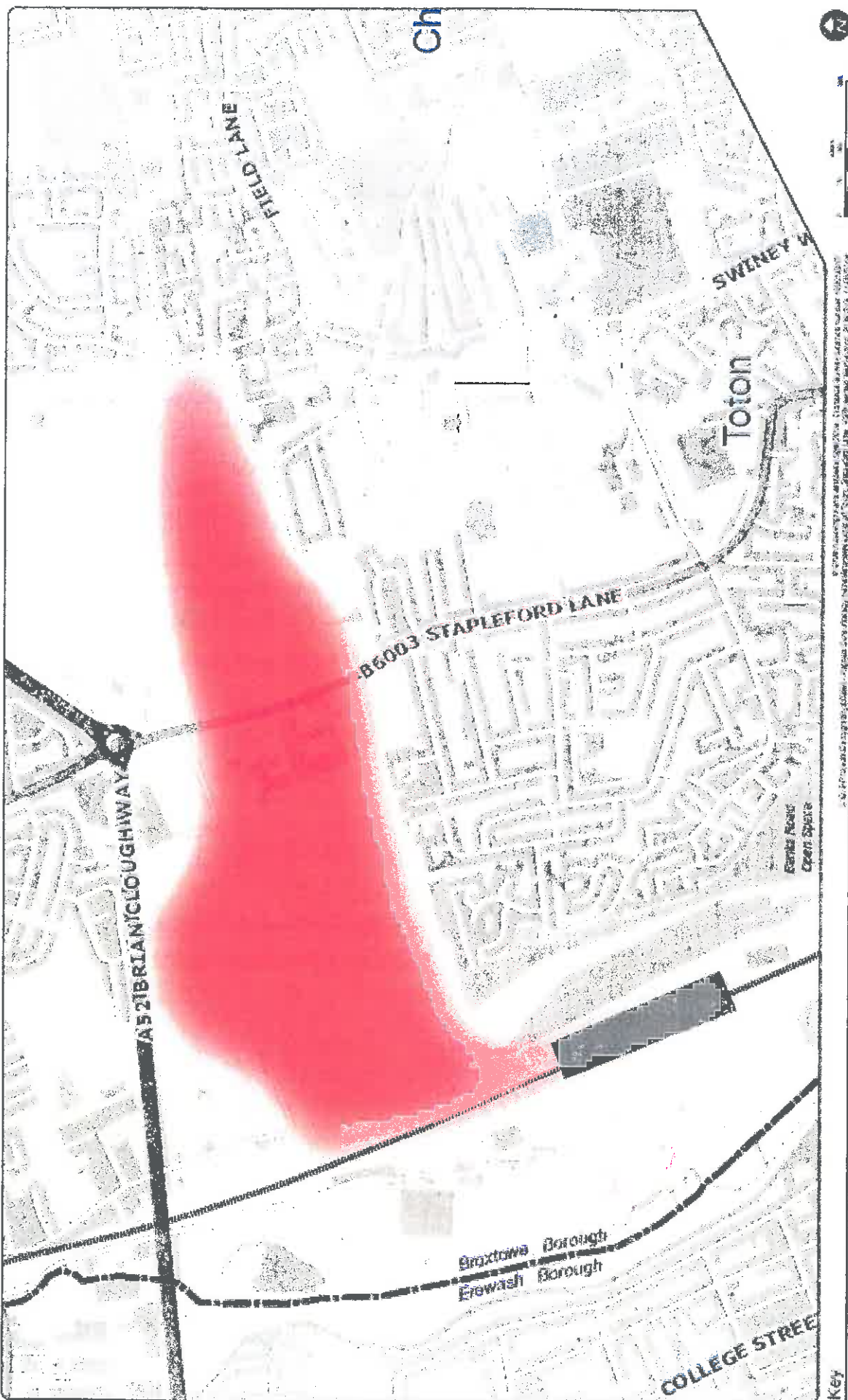
Existing green belt

1:10,000



© Crown Copyright and database right 2015. Ordnance Survey 100019453
 You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

Land in the Vicinity of the Proposed HS2 Station at Toton (Broxtowe) Indicative Plan



- Key**
- Strategic Location
 - Proposed HS2 Hub Station
 - Administrative Boundary

Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Green Belt Assessment Framework

Draft for Consultation

July 2014



CONTENTS

1.0 Purpose

2.0 Background

3.0 Planning Policy Context

4.0 Why Review the Green Belt Boundaries?

5.0 Overall Approach

Figure 1: Assessment Criteria

Figure 2: Assessment Matrix

**Appendix 1: List of settlements / locations considered under this
framework**

Context Map: Showing the extent of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Green Belt Assessment Framework

1. Purpose

- 1.1 Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Councils are working jointly to prepare evidence to support their emerging Local Plans within their authorities. This document will help inform part of that evidence base by providing a framework to enable all involved to undertake a robust assessment of Green Belt boundaries within their area. If required, more detailed methodologies, informed by local circumstances, will be set out by each local authority in their Green Belt review documents.
- 1.2 Rushcliffe are more advanced in their Development Plan preparation and have produced their own [Green Belt Review \(Nov 2013\)](#). Erewash are not at this stage looking to amend their Green Belt boundaries. As such, these Councils are not included in this Framework.
- 1.3 The purpose of the framework is to establish a common means of assessing the purposes of Green Belt as set out in Part 9 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). In particular it will help the Councils reach a view on whether there are specific areas of land that could be considered for release from the Green Belt. In some instances these areas may be allocated for development to meet identified needs. Any release of land from the Green Belt, would need to demonstrate exceptional circumstances; this is the subject of consideration in separate documents.

2. Background

- 2.1 A Strategic Green Belt Review for Ashfield (excluding Hucknall) was completed in August 2013 as part of their Local Plan process. However, following the submission of their Local Plan to the Planning Inspector in December 2013, and the subsequent Exploratory Meeting, the Inspector raised a number of questions. Therefore it was considered necessary to revisit this work.
- 2.2 Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City are in a similar position to Ashfield, in that they will also be undertaking further Green Belt reviews (strategic assessment already undertaken, see paragraphs 2.4 - 2.7 below) as part of their emerging Part 2 Local Plans. It is considered that a joint approach provides a robust evidence base to support future Development Plan Documents whilst satisfying the Duty to Co-operate.

- 2.3 A strategic assessment of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt has already been undertaken as part of the production of the Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council and Nottingham City Council Aligned Core Strategies. This process is described in section 6.0 of the Aligned Core Strategy [Green Belt Review Background Paper \(June 2013\)](#) and will form the basis of any subsequent Green Belt review for Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City. Ashfield District is not included in this Background Paper.
- 2.4 The Green Belt Review Background Paper (June 2013) was based on three previous documents:
- [Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review \(August 2006\)](#);
 - [Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions \(June 2008\)](#);
 - [Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth \(February 2010\)](#).
- 2.5 The Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006) provided strategic guidance as to the relative importance of different areas of the Green Belt around Greater Nottingham in relation to the five purposes of the Green Belt identified below. Overall it found that the areas between Nottingham and Derby were the most important area of Green Belt. Areas north of Nottingham and Derby are also important, while areas to the south and east of Nottingham are of lesser importance.
- 2.6 The Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions report assessed locations against a number of criteria, including Green Belt, accessibility and environmental constraints. The Study was focussed on the edge of the main built up area (the Principal Urban Area) as well as the edges of other urban areas (the Sub-Regional Centres of Hucknall and Ilkeston). This reflects the point that it was prepared in the context of the Regional Strategy which steered development to these locations.
- 2.7 The Sustainable Locations for Growth Report (2010) assessed the appropriateness of development in and around key settlements across Greater Nottingham other than those addressed by the SUE Study. It used similar assessment criteria to the SUE Study including consideration of Green Belt policy.

3. Planning Policy Context

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1 Paragraph 79 of the NPPF states that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts and stresses that the fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.

3.2 The five purposes of including land in Green Belts, as set out in paragraph 80 of the NPPF, are:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

3.3 Paragraph 83 of the NPPF identifies that once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan. At that time, authorities should consider the Green Belt boundaries having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so that they should be capable of enduring beyond the plan period.

3.4 Paragraph 84 of the NPPF states that:

“When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. They should consider the consequences for sustainable development of channelling development towards urban areas inside the Green Belt boundary, towards towns and villages inset within the Green Belt or towards locations beyond the outer Green Belt boundary.”

3.5 The NPPF in paragraph 85 provides that when defining boundaries, local planning authorities should:

- ensure consistency with the Local Plan strategy for meeting identified requirements for sustainable development;
- not include land which it is unnecessary to keep permanently open;
- where necessary, identify in their plans areas of ‘safeguarded land’ between the urban area and the Green Belt, in order to meet longer-term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period;
- make clear that the safeguarded land is not allocated for development at the present time. Planning permission for the permanent development of safeguarded land should only be granted following a local plan review which proposes the development;
- satisfy themselves that Green Belt boundaries will not need to be altered at the end of the development plan period; and
- define boundaries clearly, using physical features that are readily recognisable and likely to be permanent.

4. Why Review Green Belt Boundaries?

- 4.1 The NPPF (paragraph 47) requires local authorities to identify and provide sufficient housing land to meet the objectively assessed needs of a growing population. As part of the plan making process, local authorities should identify specific sites, realistically capable of development. The conclusions of the most recent Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) for each authority (Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City) have found that there is insufficient land available within the existing built-up area¹ to meet the objectively assessed need for housing. The Councils have therefore been duty bound to look beyond existing settlement boundaries to accommodate future housing needs.
- 4.2 The provisions of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 placed a mandatory requirement on local authorities to define detailed Green Belt boundaries as part of the Local Plan preparation process. This is reinforced by NPPF paragraph 83, which sets out that the appropriateness of existing Green Belt boundaries should only be considered when a Local Plan is being prepared or reviewed (see paragraph 3.3 above).
- 4.3 A Green Belt review does not itself determine whether or not land remains or is included in the Green Belt. It is the role of the council's emerging Local Plan to formally revise Green Belt boundaries and to allocate land for development, having taken into account all relevant planning considerations. This includes whether there are, in the first instance, exceptional circumstances for altering existing boundaries. It is not the role of any review to establish whether or not such exceptional circumstances exist, but as there is a need to alter Green Belt boundaries, the review is intended to inform how this might best be done. A review is therefore a technical document that is used to aid decisions on where the Green Belt may be amended to accommodate future development requirements.

5. Overall Approach

- 5.1 Subsequent to the previous strategic work (as outlined in Section 2), this Framework sets out a two step Green Belt review process, as described below.

Assessment 1

(This will apply in all cases.)

- 5.2 Land around settlements (see Appendix 1) will be divided into broad areas (such as north, south, east and west of the settlement) based on their similar characteristics in terms of size, structure and form. The boundaries of these broad areas will be chosen using Ordnance Survey maps, topographical maps, aerial photographs and local knowledge.

¹ The term 'built-up areas' relates to all settlements listed in Appendix 1 of this document.

- 5.3 These broad areas will then be assessed using the Assessment Criteria (figure 1), and Assessment Matrix (figure 2) which is based on the five purposes of the Green Belt as set out in the NPPF (see paragraph 3.2). The assessments will be made using Ordnance Survey maps, topographical maps, aerial photographs, local knowledge and site visits.
- 5.4 The Assessment Matrix is to be used as a guide to inform the 1st stage Green Belt assessment and is intended to allow flexibility within an agreed framework for sound planning judgments to be made by each authority. The matrix allows the broad area of Green Belt to be graded when assessed against the five purposes of Green Belt.
- 5.5 At the end of this stage an Authority may remove an area from further assessment (Assessment 2), either because the whole area is of particularly high Green Belt importance, or because there are no suitable defensible boundaries which would allow for part/all of the area to be removed without significant detriment to the overall purposes of the Green Belt.

Assessment 2

(Whether this step is required will depend on the specific circumstances relating to Assessment 1.)

- 5.6 It is recognised that the authorities involved are at different stages in their Development Plan preparation, and therefore if Assessment 2 is required, either of the following approaches may be utilised:
- a) The broad areas from Assessment 1 will be split into smaller sites, using defined physical feature such as roads, railways, watercourses, tree belts, woodlands, ridgelines or field boundaries to determine suitable sites for assessment. This will be done in the first instance using Ordnance Survey maps, topographical maps, aerial photographs and local knowledge.
 - b) Specific sites identified through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) process will be assessed, in order to compare the Green Belt characteristics of alternative sites.
- 5.7 Sites will then be assessed again, using the Criteria and Matrix, in the same way as at Assessment 1. An integral part of Assessment 2 will be on-site appraisal. It may be necessary, following an on-site appraisal, to amend a sites boundary to reflect what is actually on the ground.
- 5.8 The outcome of the assessments will inform any future Green Belt boundary alteration as part of the Development Plan process.

Figure 1: Assessment Criteria

NPPF Purpose of the Green Belt	Assessment Criteria
To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the site/location is contained by existing built-up areas, and therefore the extent to which development would 'round off' these areas. • The extent to which the site/location is contained by physical features which can act as defensible boundaries, e.g. motorways, roads, railways, watercourses, tree belts, woodlands and field boundaries. • The extent to which the site/location appears to be visually connected with existing built-up areas, taking into account topographical features.
To prevent neighbouring towns ² merging into one another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which development would reduce the size of the gap between settlements. • The extent to which development would result in the perception of reducing the gap between settlements.
To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the site/location contains inappropriate development. • The extent to which the character of the site/location is 'urban fringe' as opposed to 'open countryside'.
To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree of harm that may be caused to the setting or special character of the settlement, taking into account Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens or important heritage features.
To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land	It is considered that all land in the Green Belt assists in urban regeneration to the same extent and therefore no criteria are proposed to distinguish between the values of various sites/locations.

² Note: Because of the nature and locations of the built-up areas in Ashfield and Greater Nottingham, the Councils consider that this purpose should relate to all settlements (rather than only to 'large built-up areas' and 'towns/historic towns'), as listed in the 'Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham February 2010' (see Appendix 1). Settlements will be considered on the basis of their built form and not on the basis of town or parish boundaries.

Figure 2: Assessment Matrix

The Matrix provides a grading system for the assessment of sites (as set out in paragraph 5.4) and will be used at both assessment stages. Higher scoring sites are the most important in Green Belt terms. (NB. The term 'site' is used for consistency and includes broad locations)

Purpose / Impact	★	★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★★
Check the unrestricted sprawl of settlements	The site has two or more boundaries adjoining a settlement or rounds off an existing settlement. The site is well contained by strong physical features which can act as defensible boundaries and does not extend over topographical features.		The site has two or more boundaries adjoining a settlement but is not well contained and there are weak or no features to act as defensible boundaries.		The site does not adjoin a settlement, or has only one boundary with a settlement, or forms a long limb into open countryside. There are weak or no features to act as defensible boundaries. The site is visually disconnected from any settlement.
Prevent neighbouring settlements from merging into one another	Development would not reduce the size of the gap between settlements, or would result in only very limited reduction.		Development would result in a moderate reduction in the size of a gap between settlements.		Development would result in a complete or virtually complete merging of settlements.
Assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment	The site includes a large amount of existing inappropriate developments which have caused a significant degree of encroachment.		The site includes some existing inappropriate developments which have caused some encroachment.		The site does not have any inappropriate developments and therefore no encroachment.
Preserve the setting and special character of historic settlements	The site will have no adverse impact on one or more conservation areas or heritage assets associated with settlements.		The site will have a moderate adverse impact on one or more conservation areas or heritage assets associated with settlements.		The site will have a significant adverse impact on one or more conservation areas or heritage assets associated with settlements.
Assist in urban regeneration	It is considered that all sites in the Green Belt assist in urban regeneration. This is not considered to be a matter of difference between Green Belt sites and therefore this Green Belt purpose is not scored as part of the Framework.				

APPENDIX 1

List of settlements / locations considered under this framework

This list includes all settlements / locations that are within or adjacent to the Green Belt in the authorities concerned. It is based on the list in Table A1.1 of the [Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham \(February 2010\)](#). A map showing these settlements within the context of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt is shown below.

Ashfield

Annesley/Annesley Woodhouse
Brinsley (part)
Hucknall
Jacksdale
Kirkby-In-Ashfield
Selston
Underwood

Broxtowe

Awsworth
Beeston/Bramcote/Chilwell/Attenborough/Toton
Brinsley
Cossall
Eastwood/Giltbrook/Newthorpe
Kimberley/Nuthall/Watnall
Stapleford
Strelley
Trowell

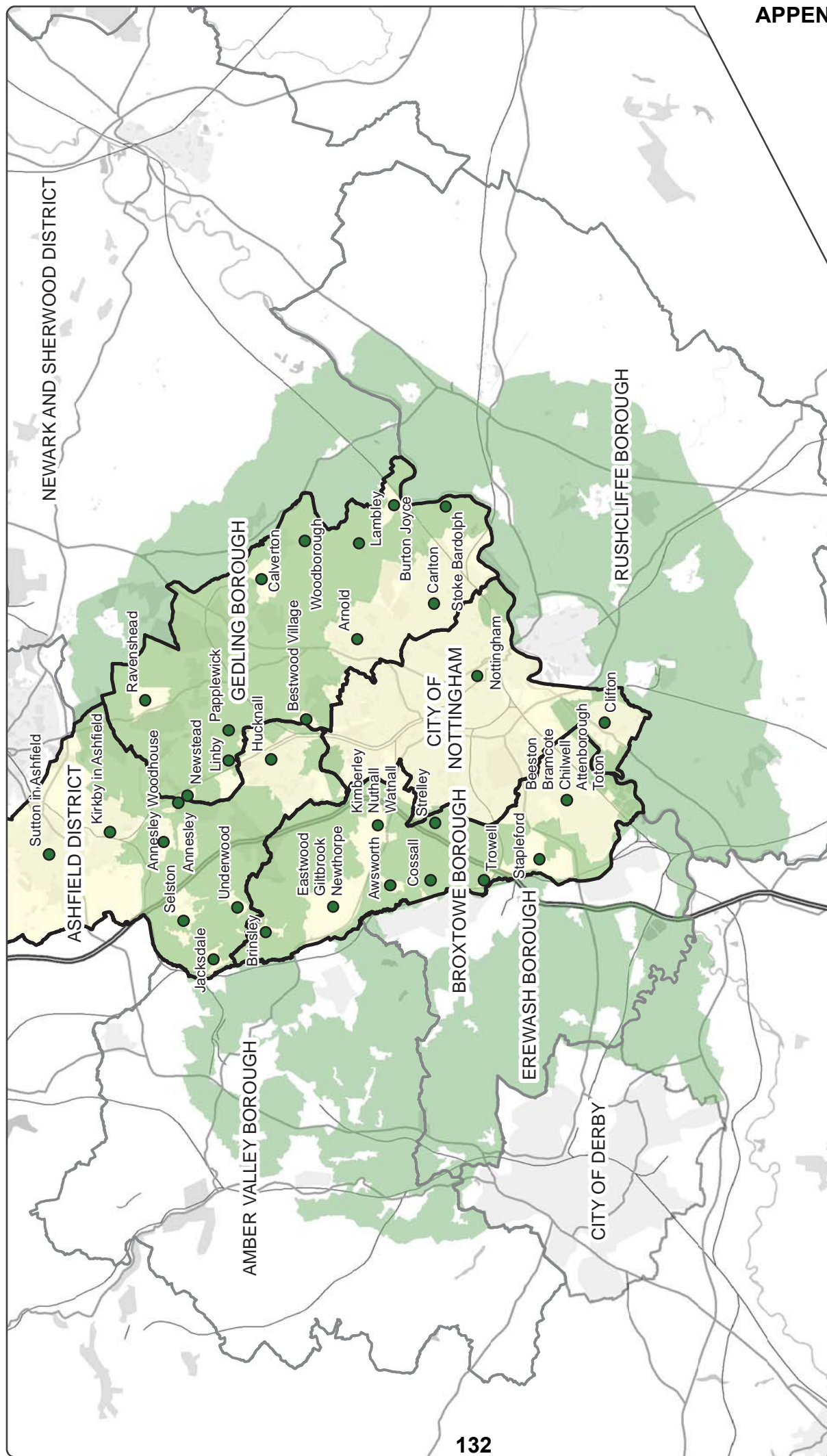
Gedling

Bestwood Village
Burton Joyce
Calverton
Carlton/Arnold
Lambley
Linby
Newstead
Papplewick
Ravenshead
Stoke Bardolph
Woodborough

Nottingham City

Main urban area of the city including Clifton.

Context Map Showing the Extent of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt



Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Conservation Area: An area designated by Local Planning Authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, regarded as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Development Plan: Documents (taken as a whole) which set out the local planning authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area.

Duty to cooperate: The duty to cooperate, as set out in paragraphs 178 and 179 of the NPPF, is a requirement by the Government for public bodies to work together on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. Local Planning Authorities must work with neighbouring authorities and other bodies, where necessary, to ensure that the development requirements of both the authority and the surrounding areas are met.

Greater Nottingham - Area covered by the Aligned Core Strategies. Includes the whole council areas of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe, together with the Hucknall part of Ashfield.

Green Belt: A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purposes of the Green Belt are set out in paragraph 3.2 of the Framework. Green Belts are defined in local planning authority's development plans.

Inappropriate Development: As defined in paragraphs 87 to 91 of the NPPF.

Listed Building: A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a list prepared by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Consent is normally required for its demolition in whole or part, and for any works of alteration or extension (both internal and external) which would affect its special interest.

Local Plan: Comprises a Written Statement and a Policies Map. The Written Statement includes the Authority's detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land together with reasoned justification for these proposals.

Local Planning Authority: The local authority that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.

National Planning Policy Framework: The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework of policies within which local people and their accountable council can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

Open Countryside: The largely undeveloped countryside that separates cities, towns and villages.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: Government legislation which sets out the main elements of the planning system.

Regeneration: The economic, social and environmental renewal and improvement of urban and rural areas to provide long term and sustainable improvements.

Settlements: Built-up areas as listed in the 'Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham February 2010' (see Appendix 1 of this document). Settlements will be considered on the basis of their built form and not on the basis of town or parish boundaries.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): A SHLAA identifies and assesses potential sites for new housing development. Government planning guidance (SHLAA Practice Guidance, CLG (2007)) now requires local authorities to undertake a SHLAA in order to provide evidence for the Local Plan.

Sustainable Development: Development that achieves the following three inter-related and equally important objectives.

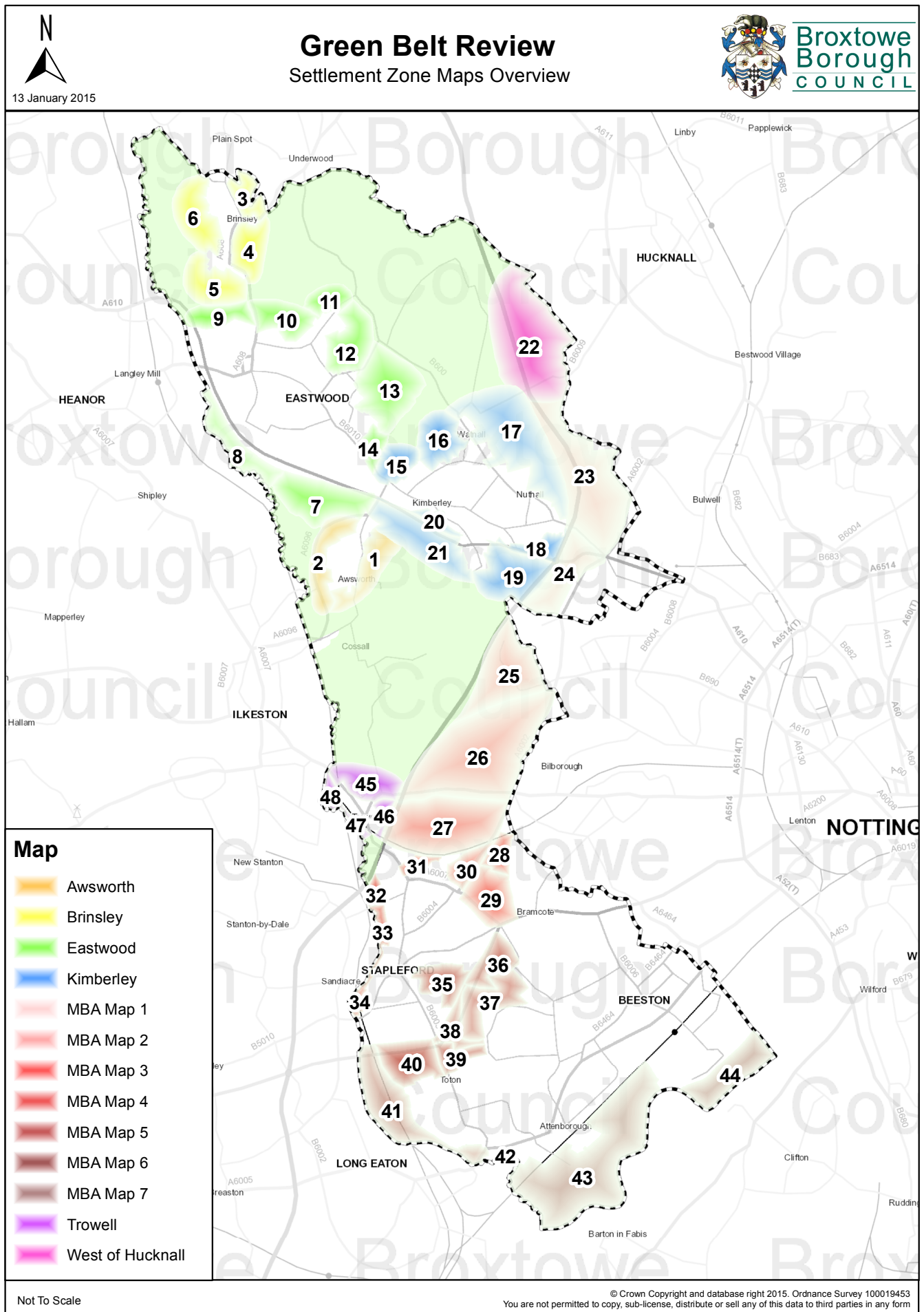
- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- effective protection of the environment; and
- prudent use of natural resources.

Achieving sustainable development is therefore about achieving a balance of these three objectives.

Sound/Soundness: Under the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 paragraph 182 a local planning authority should submit a plan for examination which it considers is "sound" – namely that it is:

- **Positively prepared** – the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development;
- **Justified** – the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence;
- **Effective** – the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities; and
- **Consistent with national policy** – the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.

Urban Fringe: Land under the influence of the urban area.



APPENDIX 9

Awsworth

Zone 1: East of Awsworth	13
Zone 2: West of Awsworth	9

Brinsley

Zone 3: North East of Brinsley	11
Zone 4: South East of Brinsley	9
Zone 5: South West of Brinsley	16
Zone 6: North West of Brinsley	14

Eastwood

Zone 7: South East of A610	13
Zone 8: South West of A610	14
Zone 9: West of Mansfield Road	13
Zone 10: East of Mansfield Road	9
Zone 11: Northwest of Engine Lane	12
Zone 12: North northeast of Eastwood	9
Zone 13: East Northeast of Eastwood	12
Zone 14: East of Eastwood	12

Kimberley

Zone 15: North of Gilt Hill	13
Zone 16: North of High Spania	12
Zone 17: East of Main Road	11
Zone 18: Vicinity of Temple Lake	13
Zone 19: East of Park Avenue / Knowle Lane	15
Zone 20: South of Church Hill & High Street	9
Zone 21: West of Swingate	14

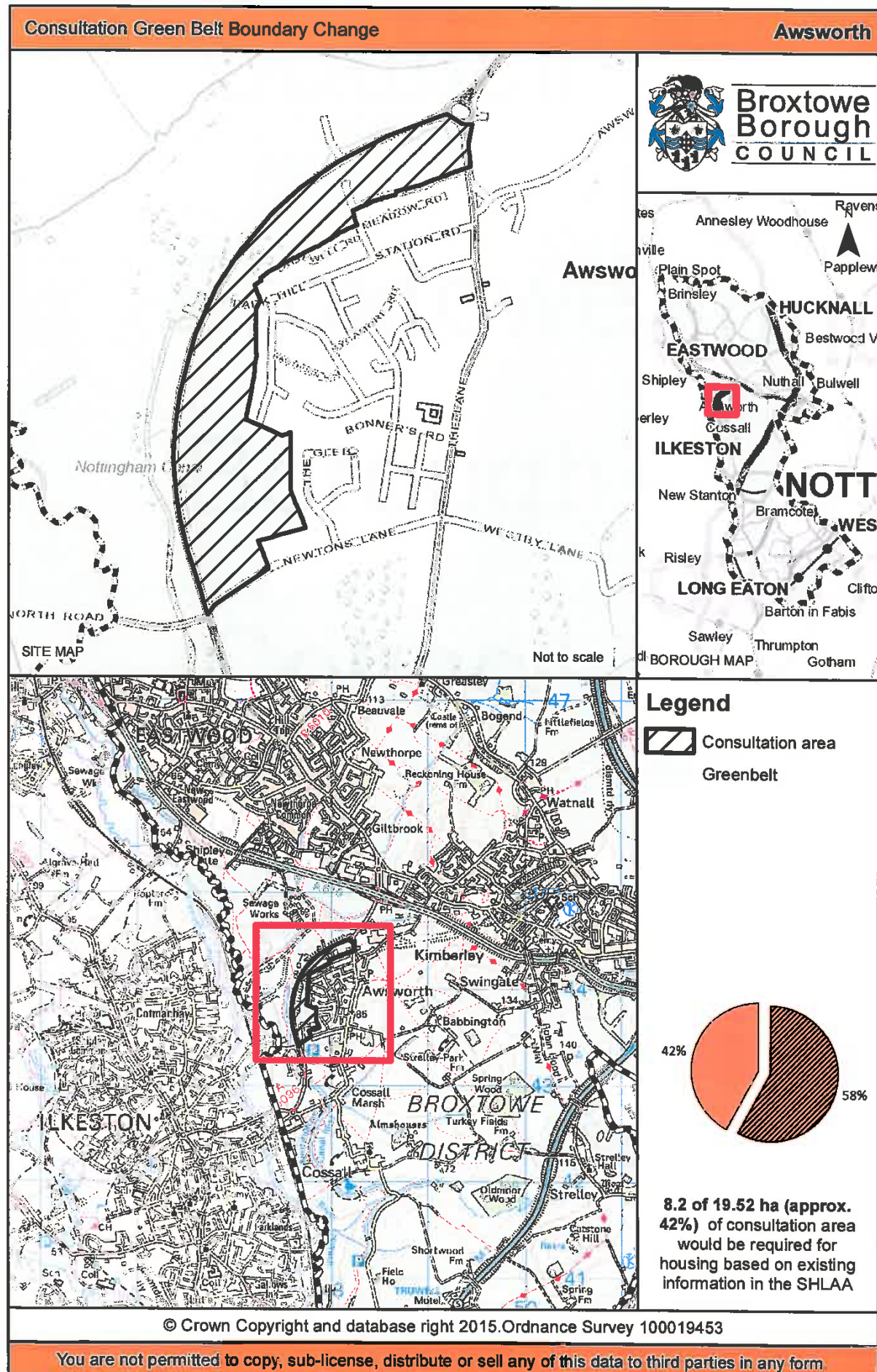
Main Built up Area of Nottingham

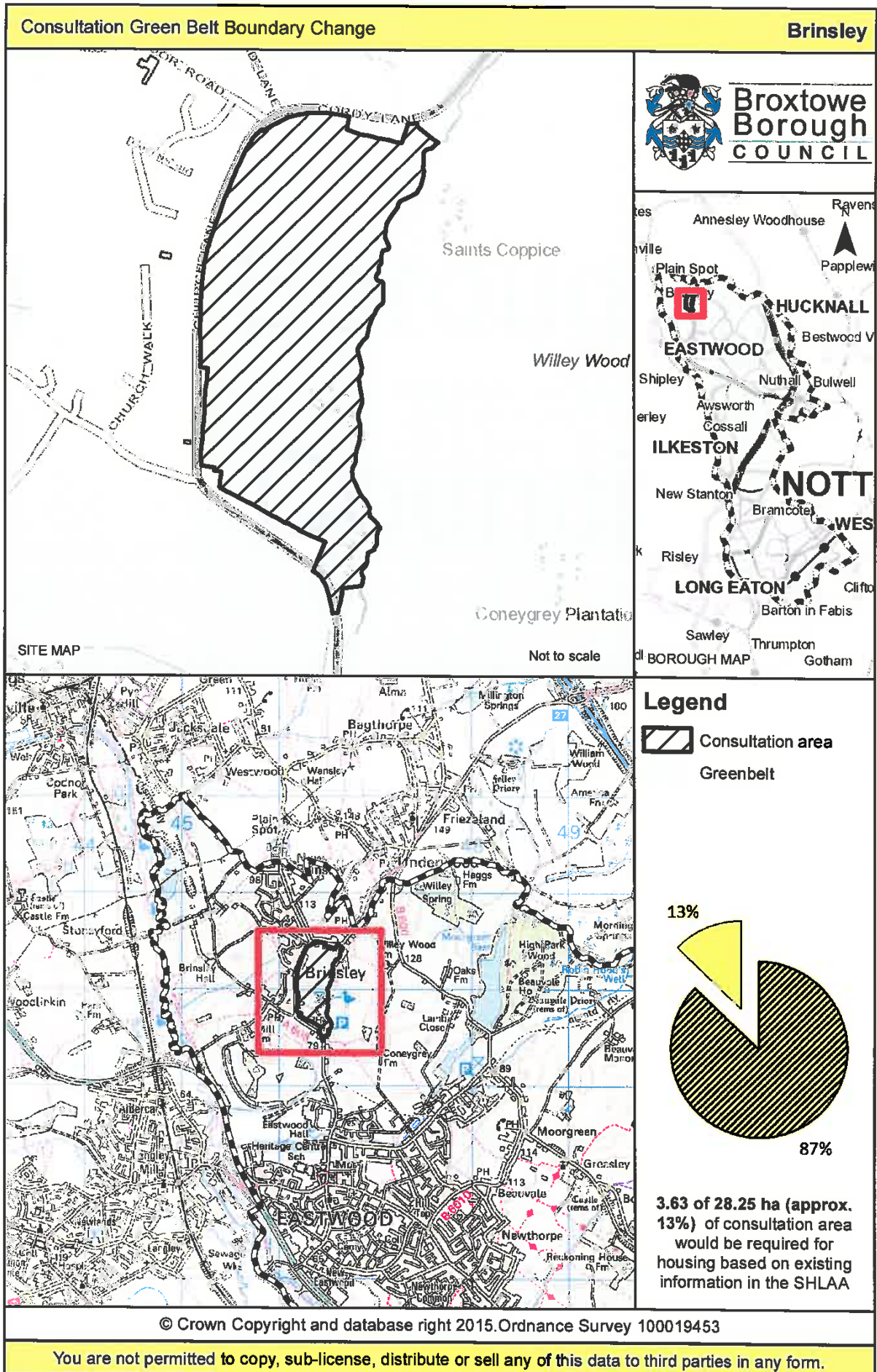
Zone 22: West of Hucknall	10
Zone 23: Area between Long Lane and dismantled railway line adjacent to Blenheim Industrial Estate	12
Zone 24: Area between Nottingham Road Nuthall and Long Lane	11
Zone 25: Land Between Nottingham Business Park and Nottingham Road Nuthall	11
Zone 26: Land in the vicinity of Strelley Village	13
Zone 27: Trowell Moor (between Strelley and Nottingham Road)	12
Zone 28: Land between Nottingham Road & Railway Line	13
Zone 29: North of Bramcote Ridge/Moor Farm Lane up to Railway	12
Zone 30: Bramcote Ridge/Hills	9
Zone 31: West of Coventry Lane	9

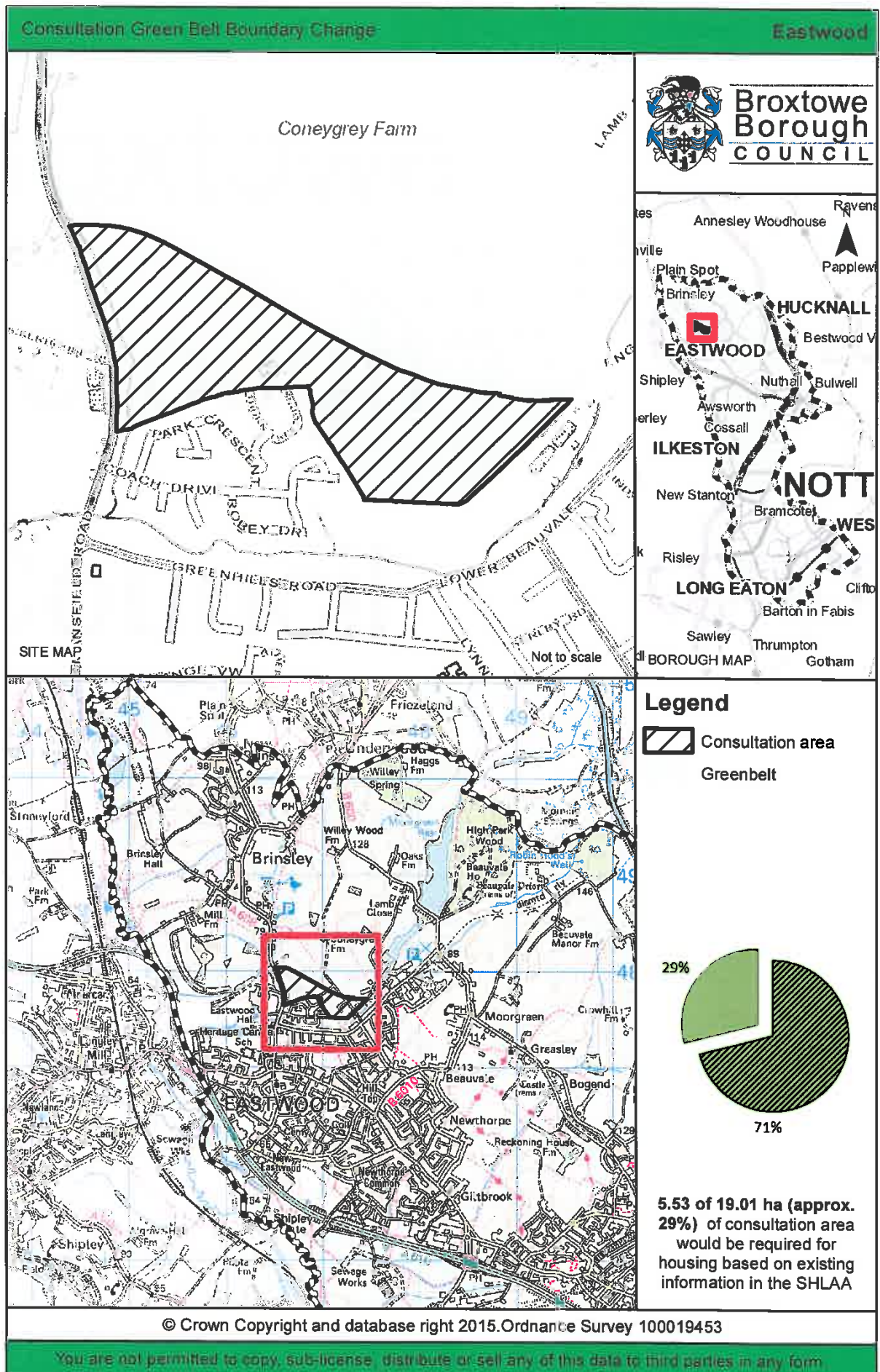
Zone 32: Northwest of Field Farm (A609)	8
Zone 33: Between Moorbridge Road & M1	12
Zone 34: Between Thorpe Close and Moorbridge Road	11
Zone 35: West Stapleford (South)	11
Zone 36: Hill Top Farm	12
Zone 37: North of Common Lane Bramcote	14
Zone 38: Land West of the A52 North of Wheatgrass Farm / South of Common Lane	15
Zone 39: East of Toton Lane – North of the Tram Line	11
Zone 40: East of Toton Lane - South of the Tram Line/ Park & Ride	7
Zone 41: West of Toton Lane	8
Zone 42: Toton Sidings	9
Zone 43: Attenborough Nature Reserve	15
Zone 44: Adjacent Chilwell Retail Park	8
Zone 45: South of Beeston Rylands	14

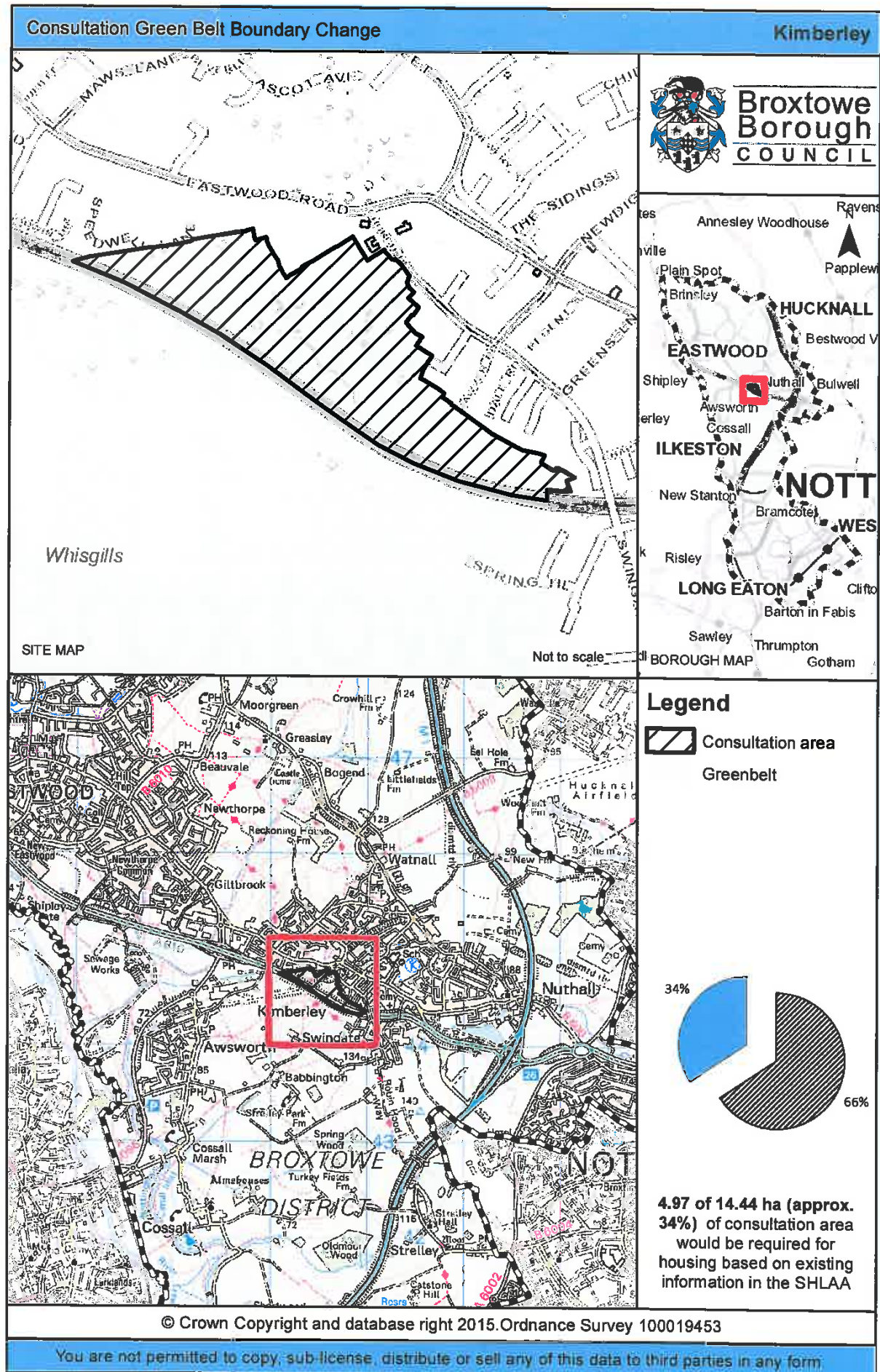
Trowell

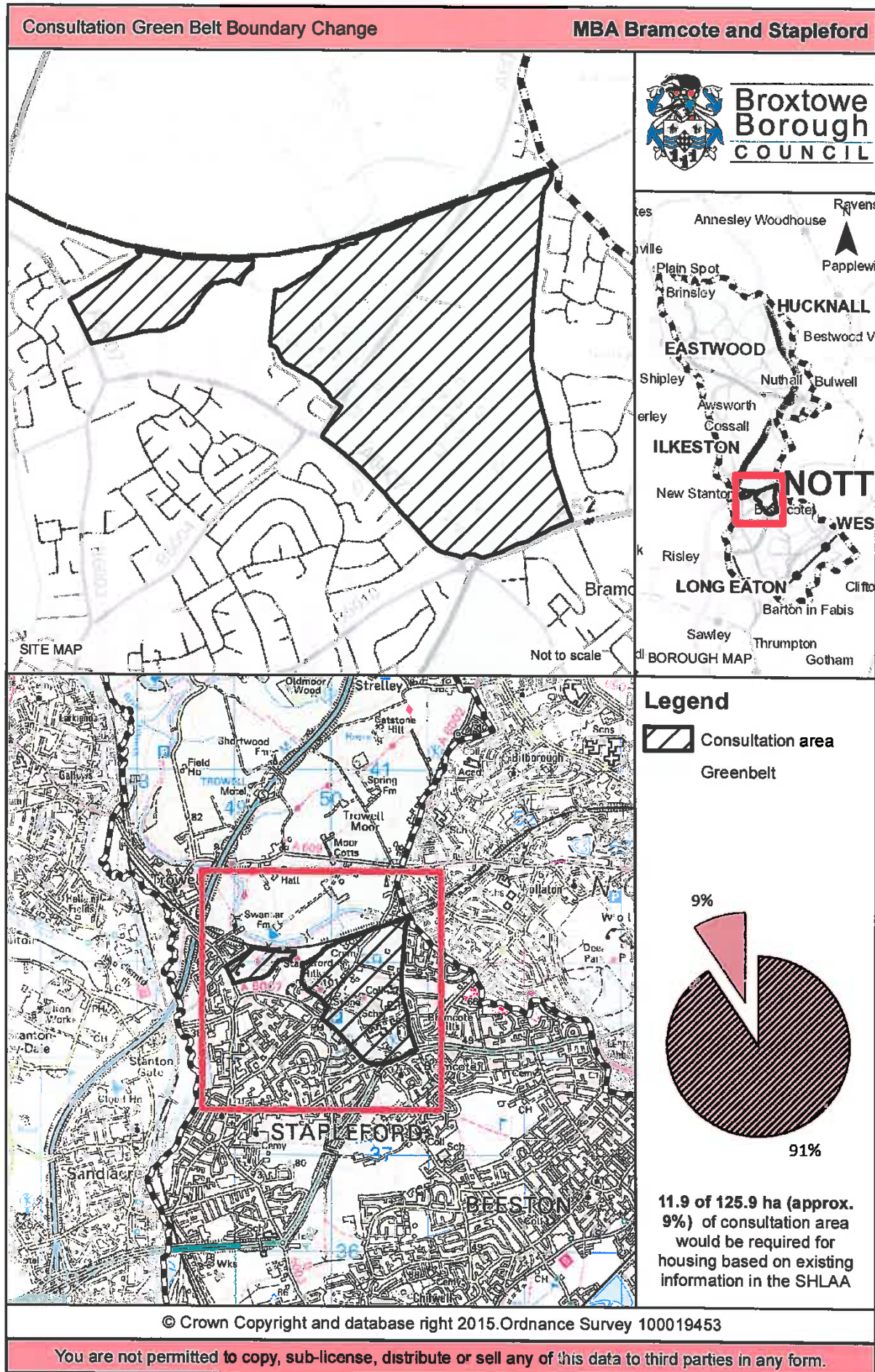
Zone 46: North of Trowell	11
Zone 47: East of Trowell	8
Zone 48: South West Trowell	11
Zone 49: West of Trowell	11

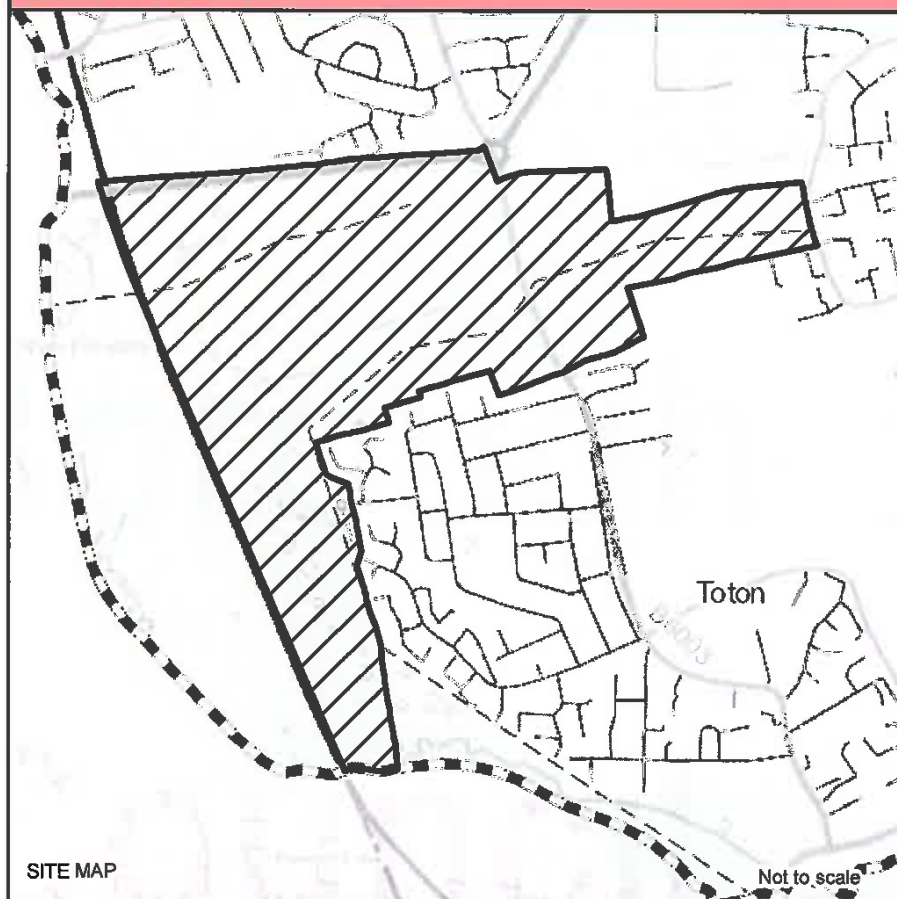




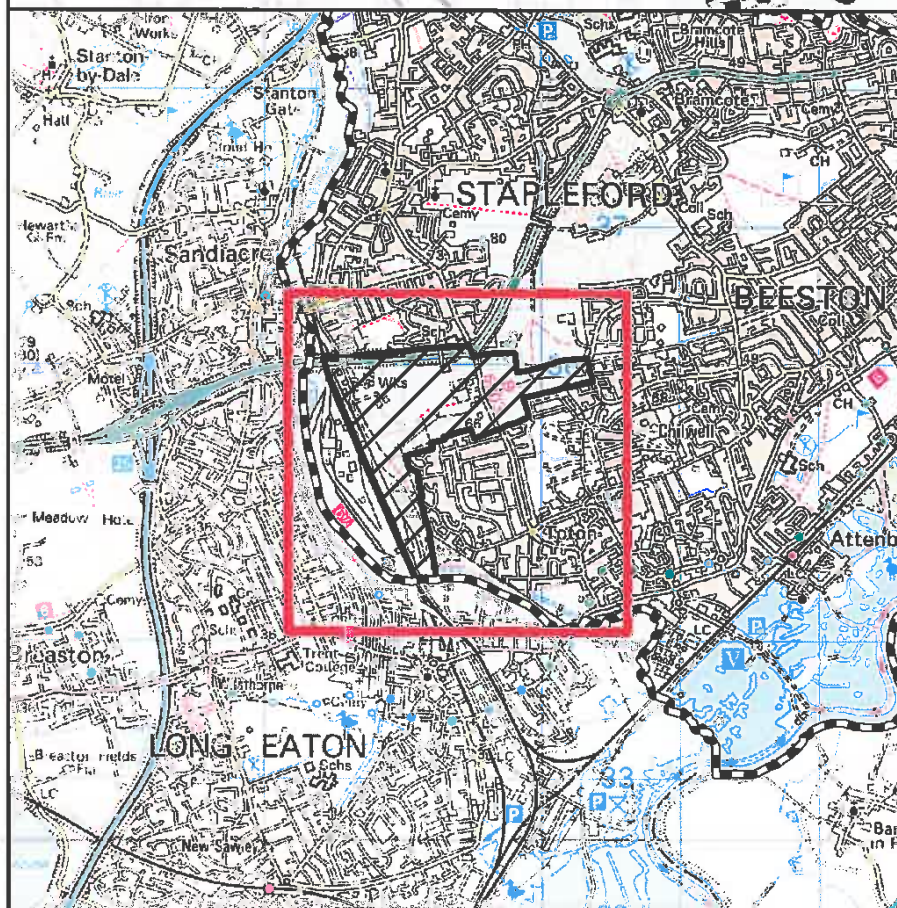
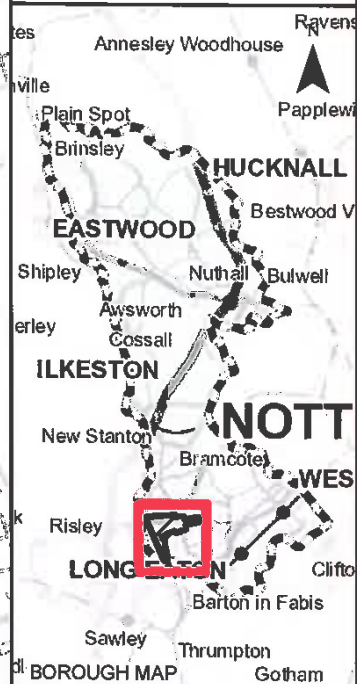








**Broxtowe
Borough
COUNCIL**



Legend



16.67 of 119.33 ha (approx. 14%) of consultation area would be required for housing based on existing information in the SHLAA

© Crown Copyright and database right 2015. Ordnance Survey 100019453

You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form

APPENDIX 11

References from Advisory Committees**Eastwood Advisory Committee - 27 November 2015
Report on Site Allocation Methodology**

It was noted that Neighbourhood Plans were currently in place in for Eastwood. The Chair of Eastwood Advisory Committee would meet with those involved in preparing the Neighbourhood Plans to address issues and suggestions from the public regarding development in Eastwood.

RECOMMEND to Cabinet that:

- 1. Site 203 be subject to consultation as a development site, subject to the Council being clear that adequate drainage, access to Mansfield Road, public space and a pedestrian crossing could be incorporated into the developed.**
- 2. Sites 208, 204 and 206 be retained as green belt.**
- 3. Site 514 be retained as Green Belt.**

**Kimberley Advisory Committee - 3 November 2015
Work Programme**

It was noted that under the Work Programme the Advisory Committee include for discussion the feasibility of possible tram works, the potential of developing a cricket ground (possible sites include, Watnall and Giltbrook) and the releasing of Green Belt land for the expansion of recreational ground in Awsorth. Concern was raised that too much of the Section 106 money would be used to fund these projects. The Leader of the Council's response to this was that if the public did not support these ideas, they would not go ahead. The Committee considered that the next meeting, site allocation methodology would be discussed.

RESOLVED that the feasibility study, cricket ground and opening of Green Belt land to accommodate recreational ground be included to the work programme for further discussion for the 29 January.

**Kimberley Advisory Committee - 27 November 2015
Report on Site Allocation Methodology**

It was noted that a Neighbourhood Plans was currently being prepared for Kimberley. The Chair of Kimberley Advisory Committee will meet with those involved in preparing the Neighbourhood Plans to address issues and suggestions from the public regarding development in Kimberley.

RECOMMEND to Cabinet that:

- 1. sites 103, 234, 105, 131, 116,113, 411 and 285 be retained as green belt.**

2. sites 473, 271 and 215 be subject to consultation as development sites.

Toton Advisory Committee - 15 December 2015**Summary of the Core Strategy Inspector's Report and Consultation Responses in relation to the HS2/Toton Strategic Location for Growth**

The Committee was informed that Sir David Higgins would be announcing the proposed location of HS2 in February 2015. The Committee noted that it would be more prudent to delay putting forward any decisions to Cabinet relating to the development of Toton until Sir David Higgins's announcement. The Committee discussed at length expanding the development of Toton further to the east, it was noted in 2013 a revised version of the Core Strategy included provisions for the eastern area of Toton.

RECOMMENDED to Cabinet that:

1. A north-south wildlife corridor be included in the consultation.
2. Existing rights of way be included on the plans for consultation.
3. No strategic retail development be created, only that necessary to support residential development.
4. Assurance received that the school had available land for expansion purposes if required.

APPENDIX 12

Draft Questions (Zones)

1. Which zone does your comment relate to?
2. Do you agree with the appraisal of this zone?
3. Please provide any comments to expand on your answer(s) above

Draft questions (BBC proposed boundary change)

4. Which potential Green Belt boundary change does your comment relate to?
5. Do you agree with this boundary change?
6. Please provide any comments to expand on your answer(s) above

Draft questions (Other proposed boundary change)

7. Are there other areas that should be subject to Green Belt boundary change?
8. Please provide any comments to expand on your answer(s) above

Report of the Director of Legal and Planning Services

MOULT'S YARD STAPLEFORD1. Purpose of the report

To update members on the situation at Moults Yard with a view to progressing redevelopment of the site, including exploring all relevant funding and purchasing options. This is in line with the Council's key priority of seeking a good quality affordable home for all residents of the Borough.

2. Background

Moults Yard is a former builder's yard covering an area of approximately 0.32ha with Nottingham Road to the north and Cemetery Road to the west. The site is derelict, and has been for many years, and currently forms an eyesore on the approach to Stapleford Town Centre. Historically there have been some small scale planning permissions granted for housing on the site which were never implemented. Under section 226 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) a Local Planning Authority can purchase an area of land if they think the acquisition will facilitate the development, redevelopment or improvement of the land. Considering both the history of the site and the current planning policy context it is considered that housing would be suitable in this location. In 2004 Cabinet resolved to support the compulsory purchase of the land. In 2005 Cabinet resolved to adopt a Development Brief for the site and resolved to apply for outline planning permission at Moults Yard. Outline planning permission was subsequently approved at the Development Control Committee meeting in February 2006. However no scheme was ever implemented and to date no 'reserved matter' planning applications have been received. Since 2006 intermittent discussions have continued with the site owners and in August 2014 a scheme for 15 dwellings was submitted. This scheme is currently pending consideration, with an associated Section 106 (S106) agreement needing to be finalised.

3. Current position and proposed action

In 2004-2006 it was considered inappropriate to pursue compulsory purchase of the land due to the on-going discussions with the owners. This site has been vacant since then, and until recently, no planning applications were submitted to the Council.

This report is brought to Cabinet to provide clarity to the owners of the site that should development not commence then this Authority is prepared to make use of the statutory powers that it has at its disposal in order to ensure that redevelopment takes place and the general improvement of the area.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to RESOLVE to confirm its support in principle for the compulsory purchase of land at Moults Yard, Stapleford.

Background papers

Nil

Report of the Director of Housing, Leisure and Property Services

HOUSING INCLUSION OFFICER1. Purpose of report

The Budget Advisory Committee at its meeting on 16 January 2015 recommended that Cabinet be asked to approve that the post of Housing Inclusion Officer be added to the Council's establishment. The post within the Housing Department would optimise the use of the communal facilities at the Council's retirement living complexes. This supports the Council's priorities of working to achieve a good quality affordable home for all residents of Broxtowe and that Broxtowe will be a caring community where people feel they belong.

2. Background

The Council's housing stock comprises some 4,600 properties of which approximately one third (1,700) are designated for retirement living. Within the retirement living portfolio of properties there are 22 common room facilities that are either integral to the complex or free standing (see appendix 1).

In 2014 the housing department piloted a number of community initiatives with the aim of promoting retirement living, working towards ending loneliness and promoting community inclusion and engagement. Appendix 2 highlights some of the projects and events held in 2014.

The success of the events and initiatives has been immeasurable and tenants of the schemes and residents from the community have complimented the Council on the approach they have taken to engage the community with the retirement living schemes.

Many of the projects require substantial organisation and coordination and it is difficult for the housing team to continue with projects on a consistent and regular basis. Those who organise many of the events have primary alternative duties and responsibilities not associated with event management.

3. Proposal

To recruit a temporary post of Housing Inclusion Officer with the primary responsibility of organising and coordinating community projects and events in retirement living schemes.

4. Financial Implications

These are set out in appendix 3

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to RESOLVE that the post of Housing Inclusion Officer be added to the Council's establishment.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1

22 Retirement Living schemes which have common room facilities

Scheme	Area	Type
Main Street	Awsworth	Freestanding
Bexhill Court	Beeston	Freestanding
Regency Court	Beeston	Freestanding
Yew Tree Court	Beeston	Integral
Humber Lodge	Beeston	Integral
Templar Lodge	Beeston	Integral
Venn Court	Beeston	Integral
Greenwood Court	Chilwell	Integral
Grove Court	Chilwell	Integral
Lombardy Lodge	Chilwell	Integral
Richmond Court	Chilwell	Integral
Southfields Court	Chilwell	Integral
Glebe House	Eastwood	Freestanding
Phoenix Court	Eastwood	Freestanding
Scalby Close	Eastwood	Freestanding
Hopkins Court	Eastwood	Integral
The Spinney	Nuthall	Integral
Gutersloh court	Stapleford	Integral
Westbourne Court	Stapleford	Integral
Rockwell Court	Stapleford	Integral
Church Close	Trowell	Freestanding
Cloverlands Court	Watnall	Integral

APPENDIX 2

Summary of community events in 2014

Events	Organiser
Asian Elders Group	External Organisers
Caribbean Group	External Organisers
Partially Sighted Group	External Organisers
Community Café	Housing
Community Clean	Housing
Pantomime Season	Housing
Men in Sheds	Housing
Community World Cup Screenings	Housing
Valentine's Day Events	Housing
Community Cinema Days	Housing
Open Days	Housing
Older People's Week	Housing
Theame Celebration Events	Housing
Community Meals	Housing
Breakfast Club	Housing
IT Training	Housing
Guest Speaking Events (eg Family History)	Housing
Getting to Know You Events	Housing
Dance Classes	Housing
Community (mini) Music Festivals & Concerts	Housing
Healthy Living	Leisure

APPENDIX 3

It is anticipated that the post of Housing Inclusion Officer would be at Grade 6. Assuming a 1 April 2015 start date, the financial implications of creating this post are as follows,

	2015/16	Maximum (top of scale)
	£	£
Housing Inclusion Officer Grade 6	20,566	21,777
Salary on Costs (29.2%)	6,005	6,359
Total Cost	26,571	28,136

The cost would be charged to the Housing Revenue Account. No account of this post has been taken in the production of the 2015/16 budget but it will be incorporated in the 2015/16 revised estimate that will be produced in due course.

Income

Retirement Living community rooms present potential income opportunities, as many community rooms and facilities are often significantly under-utilised, despite being physically prominent in their locality.

Even with the existence of scheme activities during the week, there is likely to be huge further potential to benefit the local community and the retirement living scheme to earn valuable income by using retirement living scheme's community facilities. Examples could include:

- Café – a social focus for the local community
- Providing breakfasts for people with social needs
- Teaching cooking skills to young parents
- Well-being clinics / counselling
- Community co-operatives
- IT training
- Public interface for Age Concern and other such charities
- Community shop
- Sports, indoor bowls dart tournaments
- Youth activities, start your own choir or youth club, Scouts Guides
- Link with local festivals or events
- Link with special national events (e.g. hosting a lunch in honour of the Queen's jubilee, World Cup Screenings)
- Make exhibition space available to promote sustainability and caring for creation - and become a "champion" of these issues yourself, advice
- Indoor markets
- Craft fairs

Report of the Deputy Chief Executive

**GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS,
CHARITABLE BODIES AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN SPORTS,
THE ARTS AND DISABILITY MATTERS 2014/15**
1. Purpose of report

To consider requests for grant aid in accordance with the provisions of the Council's grant aid policy. This is in accordance with the Council's key priority of bringing people together through the objectives of encouraging healthy participation in arts, culture and leisure and by promoting equality and fairness.

2. Applications and financial position

Details of the applications received are included in the appendix for consideration. The amount available for distribution in 2014/15 is as follows:

	<u>£</u>
TOTAL PROVISION	170,350
Less: Estimated requirements for: Outstanding Rent Awards/Others	46,250
Less: Other Commitments	111,953
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION	<u>12,147</u>

Members are reminded that they will need to suitably constrain grant awards in 2014/15 if the budget is not to be exceeded.

Recommendation
Cabinet is asked to consider the requests and RESOLVE accordingly.
Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX

Applications

The following applications have been received for consideration:

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Ref</u>	<u>Grant Award</u> <u>2013/14</u> £	<u>Grant Request</u> <u>2014/15</u> £
RCAN	1	1,500	1,500
Beeston & Toton Sycamore Cricket Club	2	No application	1,000
Stapleford Community Group and Stapleford Combined Services Club	3	No application	350
The Bramcote School	4	No application	600
Owen Jordan	5	200	200

Conservation and Environmental Groups1. **RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (RCAN)**

Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire (formerly Nottinghamshire Rural Community Council) was founded in 1924 and is based at the Newstead Centre on Tilford Road in Newstead Village. The trustees of RCAN have agreed a vision “for thriving, sustainable and cohesive rural communities in Nottinghamshire”. RCAN has worked actively to improve the quality of services to, and opportunities for, rural communities for 90 years.

The work of RCAN in the Borough has continued with their active involvement in the Local Strategic Partnership, providing both strategic and grass roots support, sharing good practice and giving front line support to local community groups. Examples of the recent work undertaken by RCAN include:

- Regular attendance at the Local Strategic Partnership group meetings.
- Supporting groups by providing funding advice surgeries through the community development network, in partnership with the Council.
- Helping to sustain village halls and community buildings by supporting village hall committees by providing ad-hoc advice on issues such as funding, health and safety and insurance.
- Production of the “Rural Voice” newsletter that provides information to groups and individuals who either support or live in rural communities within Nottinghamshire.
- Addressing homelessness issues and offering accommodation-related support for traveller groups.

- Sustaining and developing services for older people, such as befriending and the IT Community Champions initiative - providing sessions to support older people to learn more about computers, email and the internet (four persons over 50 attended a course at Stapleford Library with four other learners attending a new IT course at Nottingham University).
- “Wheels to Work Nottinghamshire” scheme – a transport solution for people living in rural areas in the borough which supports people with access to work or training by providing bicycles, bus passes and moped loans as appropriate.
- Cornerstone Angling Skills Training (CAST) – an educational project using angling as the medium which encourages young people to recognise the merits of learning skills to achieve goals and understand the links between education and success (2 young people from Beeston and Awsworth).
- ‘Grow to Grow’ Community Growing Project – working with communities in Broxtowe to encourage more people to grow their own vegetables. This project uses food growing as a vehicle for personal and community growth. This ‘growth’ is just as important as the potential health benefits gained from growing and eating healthy vegetables.
- Suicide awareness partnership delivering training programme to Parish Councils, community groups, businesses and health care professionals to raise awareness of suicide.
- Bulk oil purchasing scheme supporting three residents in Awsworth, Brinsley and Toton in a wider scheme that generates its users (for a small membership fee) a saving of around 5p per litre.

RCAN also help projects and extended services in the community by working in partnership with statutory and voluntary organisations and, by actively campaigning on behalf of local communities, they support the resourcefulness of local people in local areas.

For 2015/16, RCAN will continue with current initiatives and ongoing developments including supporting parishes with community planning and development of actions plans, facilitating training sessions aimed at community buildings, including volunteer management, marketing and the role of trustees.

For the year ended 31 March 2014, total consolidated income and expenditure amounted to £894,829 and £921,910 respectively. Unrestricted spending relating to core activities amounted to £320,585 whilst total unrestricted income totalled £298,181. The reserves relating to core activities were £4,763, whilst overall cash at bank as at 31 March 2014 amounted to £144,214. RCAN received core funding from DEFRA and Nottinghamshire County Council, whilst the Supporting Communities team received local authority grants from Ashfield (£4,000), Bassetlaw (£15,000), Broxtowe (£1,500), Gedling (£10,500), Newark and Sherwood (£16,720) and Rushcliffe (£38,000).

The Council has supported RCAN for many years with grants towards the cost of its activities in the Borough, with the awards in the past four years being:

2013/14	£1,500
2012/13	£1,500
2011/12	£1,500
2010/11	£1,500

For 2014/15, RCAN has requested a similar grant towards its activities in the borough, particularly to support the salary cost of the Rural Officer providing support to communities and specific projects operating through the Supporting Communities teams.

Sports Clubs Category

2. BEESTON AND TOTON SYCAMORE CRICKET CLUB

The Beeston and Toton Sycamore Cricket Club was founded in 2007 (following the merger of the Beeston and Toton clubs) and is based at the Manor Recreation Ground in Toton.

The Club aims to provide players from all social and ethnic backgrounds and of all abilities the opportunity to play cricket. The Club currently runs a number of league cricket teams and has around 100 members, ranging from the very dedicated to the occasional, with around 90 being residents of the Borough. The Club also aims to provide a sense of being part of a community with several social events organised throughout the year

The Club has submitted a request for funding towards the establishment of a new 'Junior Section'. The aim of the new section is to increase the availability of youth cricket in the Borough and to get more children active in sport. It is envisaged that this section will form links with two schools in the borough and there are discussions taking place with the Broxtowe School Sport Organiser to host an annual Broxtowe Kwik Cricket event for 7 to 9 year old children.

The Club estimates that the total cost of setting up the section would be up to £2,500. Funding towards the cost of this project will be sourced from fundraising, existing funds, corporate donations and grants applications, including Sport England and the Lords Taverners.

The Club has provided its unaudited accounts for the year ended 31 August 2014 for scrutiny. Total receipts amounted to £12,187, mainly generated from grants and sponsorship, match and practice subscriptions and other fundraising activities. Total spending of £12,570 related to groundsman, ground equipment and materials, nets, coaching fees, pitch hire, kit and other running costs. Cash and bank balances as at 31 August 2014 amounted to £6,589.

The Council has supported Beeston and Toton Sycamore Cricket Club for a many years with the grants awarded in the past four years being as follows:

2013/14	No application
---------	----------------

2012/13	£1,260
2011/12	£100
2010/11	£100

For 2014/15, Beeston and Toton Sycamore Cricket Club has requested a grant of between £250 and £1,000 towards the cost of establishing a new Junior Section of the Club which is estimated to cost £2,500.

The Policy in respect of grant aid to sports clubs is to award “the amount requested by the group or the maximum specified by the policy (£100) whichever is the lower”. Additional consideration is given to groups who can demonstrate that they are “meeting the particular needs of disadvantaged sections of the community”. All grant aid requests in excess of the £100 delegated limit are considered by Cabinet.

Miscellaneous Category

3. STAPLEFORD COMMUNITY GROUP AND STAPLEFORD COMBINED SERVICES CLUB

A joint request for funding towards the purchase and installation of a First World War Commemorative Bench for Stapleford has been received from the Stapleford Community Group and the Stapleford Combined Services Club.

The Stapleford Community Group was established in 2012 and constituted with a management committee from 19 June 2013. The main objective of the group is to improve the quality of life for local residents and to act as an advocate/representative for Stapleford residents and businesses.

The Stapleford Combined Services Club regularly meets on the first Sunday in the month and is based at the Stapleford and Bramcote Conservative Club. The aims of the club are to provide a friendly setting and social activities for current and ex-service personnel. The club however is open to members of the wider community.

The Stapleford Community Group and the Stapleford Combined Services Club have now submitted a joint request for grant aid towards the cost of purchase of a First World War Commemorative Bench for installation in the Walter Parker VC Memorial Square in Stapleford.

A quotation has been received for £630 for the black metal bench depicting WW1 soldiers and red poppies. The Council has been asked to contribute £350 towards this cost, with the remaining monies having already been met by other fundraising activities. It is hoped that the bench could be formally presented by the President of the Stapleford Combined Services Club to the residents of Stapleford on or around the 100 year anniversary of the death of Lance Corporal Walter Richard Parker VC in April/May.

As a newly established group, a set of annual financial accounts has yet to be prepared. A limited budget has been provided and there have been some

transactions in the year including donations and funding, although the cost of events is mainly covered by the event provider.

This is the first joint application that the Council has received from the Stapleford Community Group and the Stapleford Combined Services Club. For 2014/15 a grant of £350 has been requested towards the cost of a First World War Commemorative Bench for Stapleford.

The cost of any financial support in response to this request could be met from the 2014/15 Ceremonial Events budget (within Civic Affairs) of which a sum of around £750 is presently available.

4. THE BRAMCOTE SCHOOL

The Bramcote School is an academy school with over 650 students and staff that is located on Derby Road in Bramcote. The School is part of The White Hills Park Federation Trust, a multi academy trust. The Federation was originally founded in 2006 as a collective group of the Alderman White School and Language College (since renamed Alderman White School) and the Bramcote Park Sports, Business and Enterprise School in Bramcote (since renamed The Bramcote School). The principle behind the Federation is that each school keeps its separate identity however by working together it can provide all the benefits of a 'large' school, particularly in terms of the increased opportunities which are available to the students. The name was derived from the three schools originally within the Federation, although the Bramcote Hills Sports and Community College was formally closed by Nottinghamshire County Council in 2009. Both schools in the trust are now academies and maintain their specialist status. The schools share one sixth form facility called the Bramcote College Sixth Form.

In 2011 The Bramcote School acquired two outdoor table-tennis tables. The key benefits of the facility are to encourage healthy lifestyles through sport, to encouraging team building and developing social skills for young people. The School has established a lunchtime table tennis club which meets at break times, lunch times and after school. As well as being used by students from the school, the facility is also available for use by the local community every evening after school.

Since acquiring the original tables the attendance and punctuality amongst a core group of students who may otherwise be classed as 'reluctant learners' has greatly improved. These students are regularly waiting to play on the outdoor tables most mornings before school. There is also a partially-sighted student who is enjoying the challenge of playing the game alongside his peers.

This illustrates that the tables are an important resource and are being utilised to cross the divide of age, skill, ability and accessibility. Unfortunately the tables now need to be replaced as the existing units have reached the end of their useful life. The School has requested a grant of £600 towards the full cost of the renewal of two outdoor table-tennis tables (a number of quotations were provided), as there are no School funds available for this purchase.

The Trustees' Report and Financial Statements for the period ended 31 August 2013 for The White Hills Park Federation Trust were provided for scrutiny. The combined revenue income generated by the Trust for the period amounted to £46.337m from grants and other income, including £38.294m of Restricted Fixed Asset Funds received following the transfer from the Local Education Authority on conversion to an Academy Trust. Total revenue expenditure of £9.571m mainly related to salaries, premises expenses and other costs associated with operating a school. The total funds carried forward at the end of the period were £36.121m which included the Restricted Fixed Asset Funds. Total unrestricted funds amounted to £0.044m.

The Council has previously supported the schools within the White Hills Park Federation Trust with funding towards capital acquisitions for outdoor facilities. The grants awarded in the past four years being as follows:

2013/14	No application
2012/13	£1,050
2011/12	No application
2010/11	£869

For 2014/15, The Bramcote School has requested a grant of £600 towards the renewal of two outdoor table-tennis tables.

Individuals Category

5. OWEN JORDAN

Owen (16) is a talented fencer from Watnall. A former winner of the Broxtowe Sport Junior Sportsperson of the Year, Owen has continued to perform at a consistently high level in national and international competition since his previous application.

Owen ended the 2013/14 season as the top ranked fencer in the U17 Great Britain rankings, after a series of national competitions throughout the season in Newcastle, Manchester and London. Owen has also won the East Midlands Youth Championships for his respective age group in each of the past four years and is now the current Senior East Midlands Champion.

During the 2013/14 season, Owen represented Great Britain in three international competitions in Bonn, Copenhagen and Bratislava. His highest placing in the series was 11th out of a field of 100 fencers. On the back of these performances, Owen qualified as one of only three British competitors for the European Championships in Jerusalem and the World Championships in Bulgaria earlier this year.

Owen has since secured his place on the Great Britain squad to compete in the three international events in 2014/15, having won a gold medal at the U17 Leon Paul competition. He has recently competed once again in Bonn (finishing 36th out of 240 fencers) and in Copenhagen during November/December 2014.

As an indication of his potential in the sport, Owen now features in the selection rankings for the Cadet and Junior Fencing Commonwealth Games in South Africa in July 2015. England Fencing will select the best five fencers to compete with each weapon. Owen is currently ranked third meaning that there is a strong possibility that he will be selected.

Owen has also been selected to the British Fencing World Class Programme, which is a talent pathway for fencers aspiring to win medals at the Olympics. The programme currently involves training in London on a monthly basis and having the opportunity of training with the country's elite fencers.

Owen estimates that the annual cost of equipment, coaching and club fees, competition entries, travelling and accommodation for national and international events amounted to over £7,000. Although there is no funding available from the governing body, British Fencing, Owen has recently received £750 from the Northampton Community Foundation (Owen competes for the Towcester Touché Fencing Club in Northamptonshire).

The Council has previously supported Owen with funding towards his fencing activities, with the grants awarded in the past four years being:

2013/14	£200
2012/13	£200
2011/12	£200
2010/11	No application

For 2014/15, Owen has requested grant aid towards his training and coaching expenses and the cost of competing in national and international events. It is hoped that this would include the Cadet and Junior Fencing Commonwealth Games in South Africa in July 2015. The estimated cost of the trip is £1,500.

Report of the Deputy Chief Executive

RENT PAYMENT CARDS1. Purpose of report

To seek member approval for a change in the way that the Council accepts payment of council house rents. This is in accordance with the Council's value of continuous improvement and delivering value for money.

2. Background

The enforced change of banking arrangements has implications for the council's current rent payment cards. The current card processes were created in conjunction with the Cooperative Bank. The move to Barclays means that a decision needs to be made on the future of payment cards.

Members will be aware that when the rent collection service ended it was replaced by a scheme that allowed tenants to pay their rent via Post Offices and Paypoint outlets using council-produced cards. The cards that are currently used employ the Cooperative Bank's Issuer Identification Number (IIN). As the Council is in the process of changing bank it is no longer possible to continue with the current arrangements as they stand. While the Cooperative Bank can offer a similar service, this would be an addition to the costs of the new contract with Barclays and would require reconfiguration of the Council's financial systems. Moreover the change presents an opportunity to explore alternative collection methods as part of the Council's wider commitment to reducing costs and improving access without deleting the existing payment method.

4. Options

The report identifies three potential options in the face of the choice presented by the forced change in banking arrangements. A description of each option is contained within the appendix.

5. Financial implications

These are contained within the appendix shown against each option.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to RESOLVE that the Option 3 is adopted and the Council ceases the production of rent cards and ceases to pay transaction charges to the Cooperative Bank.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX

Current activity levels

1. When the card payment service started cards, were issued to all tenants who did not have a standing order. Over 3,000 were issued at first and this would be the likely number if the council chose to issue new cards. At present there are between 300 and 400 tenants who make regular payments via Paypoint and Post Office outlets.

Options for change

2. There are three main alternatives available in the light of the change of banks.

Option 1

3. Continue to use the present card facility, keeping the arrangement whereby the Council pays for transactions charges for payment via Post Offices and Paypoint. This option would allow the current cards to be used at these outlets in addition to cash offices. There would be a cost associated with continuing to hold a Cooperative Bank account and there would be additional work needed to transfer and reconcile payments into the Council's main account. This option would require additional staff time to administer although the level of resource required cannot be quantified at this stage.

Option 1 Costs.	Annual
	i. £
Transactions	3,900
Replacement Cards	1,500
Cooperative account	1,400
Total	6,800

Option 2

4. The Council could close the Cooperative account and arrange for a new set of cards to be issued. This would allow the current level of service to be provided but would involve set up costs and would require the Council to manage the service directly in future. As with Option 1, this option would require additional staff time to administer although the level of resource required cannot be quantified at this stage.

Option 2 Costs	First Year	Annual
	i. £	£
Set Up	3,550	
Transactions	3,900	3,900
Replacement Cards	1,500	1,500
Total	8,950	5,400

Option 3

5. The Council ceases to provide new payment cards for rent payment and ceases to pay the transaction charge at the post Office and at Paypoint. While this would reduce the number of locations where tenants could use the card they would be able to continue to use them at Council cash offices. This option, therefore, presents a change over time rather than an immediate withdrawal of service, and would enable tenants to move to alternative payment methodologies in due course. It is estimated that there are around 400 users of Paypoint and Post Offices who would be affected by this change.

Option 3 Costs

There are no costs associated with this option and as such represents a saving of either £6,800 or £8,950 in the first year alone.

Transitional arrangements

6. Whichever option is chosen, tenants who choose to do so would continue to be able to use the payment cards at Council cash offices. However, new cards would not be issued so that, over time, the cards would cease to be a means of payment.
7. If option 3 is selected, the rent service will write to all tenants who regularly pay at Post Offices and Paypoint outlets to notify them of the change. Additionally, tenants will be advised of the enforced change at the same time as they are notified of the annual rent increase. They will be advised that new cards will cease to be issued from April 2014 but that they will be able to continue to use the existing ones at cash offices.
8. Further information will also be provided about standing orders and other forms of e-payment that are available and that will make rent payment easier for tenants and more efficient for the Council to collect. The aim is to make the most of this opportunity to increase the number of tenants using electronic means of payment.

Report of the Chief Executive

ESTABLISHMENT CHANGES – PUBLIC PROTECTION DIVISION1. Purpose of report

To seek approval for changes to the establishment of the administrative support for the Public Protection Division within the Chief Executive's Directorate. This is in accordance with the Council's corporate priority of community safety, and the objective that Broxtowe will be a place where people feel safe and secure in their communities, as well as supporting the Council's value of continuous improvement and delivering value for money.

2. Background

The post of Office Manager (P51) becoming vacant and the inability to fill the role of Community Action Team Assistant (P95) have created an opportunity to consider the demands in this area and how these can be best addressed. More details are set out in appendix 1.

3. Proposal

The proposed changes proposed to the current structure are:

- the deletion of the post of Office Manager (P51)
- the deletion of the post of Community Action Team Assistant (P95)
- the creation of a Clerical Assistant post.

It is anticipated that these changes will result in a more efficient service as well as producing financial savings.

The current and proposed structure charts are shown in appendix 2. The job description of the new Clerical Assistant post is attached at appendix 4.

4. Financial implications and Trade Union comments

These are shown within appendix 3.

Recommendation

Cabinet is asked to RESOLVE that the changes to the establishment and associated budgets as set out in the report be approved.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1

1. Public Protection Division – Administrative support

1.1 The current and proposed structure of the administrative support provided to the Public Protection Division is shown in appendix 2. The post of Office Manager (P51) has recently become vacant and this has provided an opportunity to review the structure, increase capacity and create a more efficient and effective service.

1.2 The Office Manager post was a 22 hours per week (0.6 FTE) role at grade 6. The post holder worked mornings only.

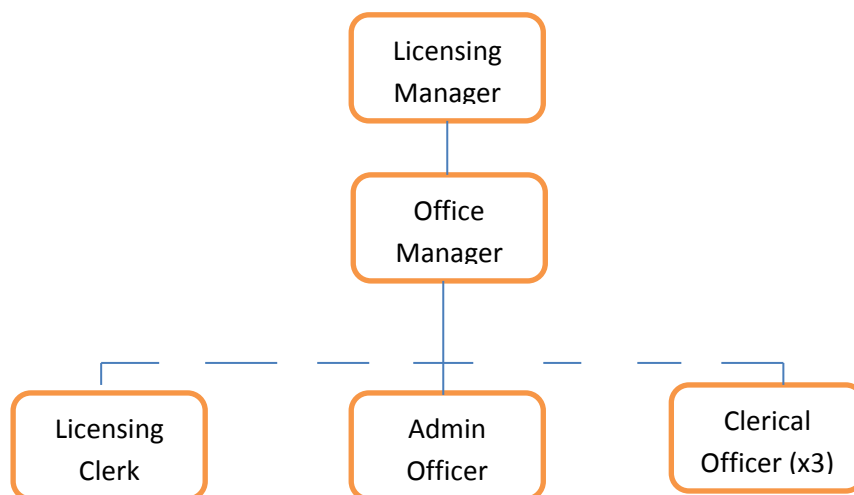
1.3 The post of Community Action Team (CAT) Assistant (P59) (0.2 FTE) at grade 3 was created following approval by Cabinet on 11 March 2014. It was intended to provide 300 hours of administrative support per annum to enable the delivery of CAT meetings to continue. Despite four attempts, it has not proved possible to fill this role.

1.4 In view of the above, it is proposed to create a full time Clerical Assistant role at grade 3, initially on a temporary basis for one year, and to delete the posts of Office Manager (P51) and Community Action Team Assistant (P59). This should provide the extra administrative support necessary for officers organising CAT meetings and supplement the administrative support in the newly created Public Protection Division. The provision of a full time officer, as opposed to one working mornings only, will greatly enhance service provision.

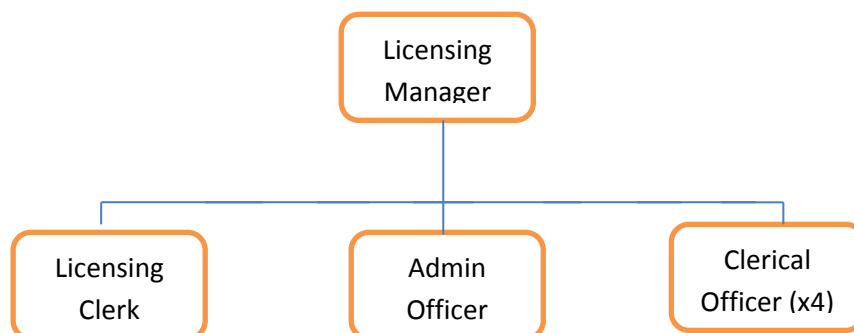
1.5 The Office Manager was responsible for work allocation amongst the administration and clerical officers. These duties will be undertaken by the Licensing Manager in the proposed structure.

1.6 It should be noted that a full time administrative role within the Division has recently been frozen. This was done as a cost saving exercise with the duties being spread between the other administrative officers. The effect of this on service delivery will be kept under review.

APPENDIX 2

Public Protection Administration StructureCurrent

(Dotted lines represent work allocation responsibilities only)

Proposed

APPENDIX 3

1. Financial Implications

Assuming a 1 April 2015 start date, the financial implications of these changes are as follows:

	<u>2015/16</u> <u>(£)</u>	<u>Maximum</u> <u>(top of scale)</u> <u>(£)</u>
Salary Expenditure		
Create Clerical Assistant post (grade 3)	15,666	16,686
Total Salary Expenditure	15,666	16,686
Salary Savings		
Delete Office Manager post (0.6 FTE) (grade 6)	(13,066)	(13,066)
Delete Community Action team Assistant post (0.2 FTE) (grade 3)	(3,133)	(3,337)
Total Salary Savings	(16,199)	(16,403)
Net Salary Cost (+)/Savings (-)	(533)	283
Salary On Costs (29.2%)	(156)	83
Total Cost (+) / Savings (-)	(689)	366

The anticipated savings in 2015/16 will contribute towards the cost of the proposed employee savings target that will be set for 2015/16 (subject to Council approval).

2. Trade Union Comments

Unison have been consulted and have commented as follows:

APPENDIX 4

Job description of Clerical Assistant post

Directorate:	Chief Executive's
Division:	Public Protection
Post No. & Job Title:	Clerical Assistant
Grade:	Grade 3
Responsible to:	Licensing Manager
<u>Job Objective:</u>	To provide clerical, support and general administration duties within the Public Protection Division.

Main Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Provide a comprehensive customer orientated reception service in connection with the duties of the Division in receiving requests for service by telephone and on occasions, in person.
2. Make appointments for officers, give advice, and input relevant information into computerised systems when requests for service are received.
3. Provide a comprehensive clerical support service in respect of the Community Action Team (CAT) meetings, including typing minutes from recorded meetings, preparing and sending out agendas, booking rooms, etc.
4. Assist in the continuing development and maintenance of manual and computerised information systems for the Division including input, filing and retrieval duties.
5. Assist in the compilation of statistical information for reports, committee meetings and periodical external returns of information.
6. Undertake central mail collection and distribution and assist in the central post room in respect of the Division's mail.
7. Prepare, scan and index incoming post and general documentation.
8. Update the sickness, holiday, and time-keeping records for officers within the Division.
9. Carry out any other duties that are within the scope and grading of the post which could also be requested by the line manager or Head of Service.

DESIGNATED CAR USER

A designated car user status has not been attached to this post.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS**RESTRICTIONS**

This is not a politically restricted post.

This post is subject to exemption with reference to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.

NOTE

The above job description sets out the main responsibilities of Clerical Assistant, but should not be regarded as an exhaustive list of the duties that may be required. As

duties and responsibilities change and develop the job description will be reviewed and be subject to amendment in consultation with the post holder during the Personal Development Review process.

All employees are expected to maintain a high standard of service delivery and to uphold the Council's policies in accordance with equality and diversity standards, and health and safety standards, and to participate in training activities necessary to their job.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2014No.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENGLAND

TRANSPORT, ENGLAND

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined
Authority Order 2014

Made *Coming*
into force in accordance with article 1

This Order is made in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 84, 91 and 93 of the Local Transport Act 2008 (a) and sections 103 to 105 and 114 to 116 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (b) [and sections 15 to 19 of the Localism Act 2011].

The Secretary of State, having regard to a scheme prepared and published under section 109 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, considers that the making of this Order is likely to improve—

- (a) the exercise of statutory functions relating to transport in the area to which this Order relates,
- (b) the effectiveness and efficiency of transport in that area,
- (c) the exercise of statutory functions relating to economic development and regeneration in that area, and
- (d) economic conditions in that area.

The Secretary of State is satisfied that the area to which this Order relates meets the conditions set out in section 103 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

The Secretary of State has consulted—

- (a) the councils for the area
- (b) such other persons as the Secretary of State considered appropriate.

The councils whose areas are comprised in the area have consented to the making of this Order.

(a) 2008c.26.
(b) 2009c.20.

In making this Order, the Secretary of State has had regard to the need to reflect the identities and interests of local communities, and to secure effective and convenient local government.

A draft of this instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament pursuant to section 117 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Accordingly, the Secretary of State makes the following Order:

PART 1

General

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority Order 2014 and shall come into force on the day after the day on which it is made.

Interpretation

2. In this Order-

"the 2009 Act" means the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009;

"combined area" means the area consisting of the areas of the constituent councils;

"the Combined Authority" means the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority constituted by article 3;

"commencement date" means the date on which this Order comes into force; "constituent councils" means-

- (a) Nottingham City Council
- (b) The Nottinghamshire County Council
- (c) Ashfield District Council,
- (d) Bassetlaw District, Council,
- (e) Broxtowe Borough Council,
- (f) Gedling Borough Council,
- (g) Mansfield District Council,
- (h) Newark & Sherwood District Council and
- (i) Rushcliffe Borough Council

The Nottinghamshire County Council; and;

(c) "financial year" means the period of 12 months ending with 31st March in any year;

"non-constituent councils" means-

- (a) [?]; and

[?]

"transferring body" means any organisation from whom functions are transferred to the Combined Authority by this Order of the Secretary of State or by arrangements made by the Local Government Act 1972 and Local Government Act 2000

PART 2

Establishment of a combined authority for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

Establishment

- 3.-(1) There is established a combined authority for the combined area.
- (2) The combined authority is to be a body corporate and to be known as the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority.
- (3) The functions of the Combined Authority are those functions conferred or imposed upon it by this Order or by any other enactment (whenever passed or made), or as may be delegated to it by or under this Order or any other enactment (whenever passed or made).

Constitution

4. Schedule I (which makes provision about the constitution of the Combined Authority) has effect.

Funding

- 5.-(1) The constituent councils must meet the costs of the Combined Authority reasonably attributable to the exercise of its functions relating to economic development and regeneration.
- (2) The amount payable by each of the constituent councils is to be determined by apportioning the costs of the Combined Authority referred to in paragraph (1) between the constituent councils in such proportions as they may agree, or in default of agreement, in proportion to the total resident population at the relevant date of the area of each council concerned as estimated by the Registrar General.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) the relevant date in relation to a payment for a financial year is 30th June in the financial year which commenced two years prior to the current financial year.

PART 3

Transport

Adaptation of enactments

- 6.-(1) In any enactment (whenever passed or made)-
- (a) any reference to an integrated transport area; or
 - (b) any reference which falls to be read as a reference to such an area,
- is to be treated as including a reference to the combined area.
- (2) In any enactment (whenever passed or made)-
- (a) any reference to an integrated transport authority; or
 - (b) any reference
- which falls to be read as a reference to such an authority, is to be treated as including a reference to the Combined Authority.

Continuity

- 7(1) There may be continued by or in relation to the Combined Authority anything (including legal proceedings) which-
- (a) relates to any of the functions, property, rights or liabilities transferred to the Combined Authority;
- and

(2) Anything which-

(a) was made or done by or for the purposes of or otherwise in connection with any of the functions, property, rights or liabilities transferred; and

(b) is in effect immediately before the transfer takes effect,

has effect as if made or done by or in relation to the Combined Authority.

(3) The Combined Authority shall be substituted for the transferring body in any instruments, contracts or legal proceedings which

(a) relate to any of the functions, property, rights or liabilities transferred; and

(b) are made or commenced before the transfer takes effect.

(4) A reference in this article to anything made or done by or in relation to a transferring body includes a reference to anything which by virtue of any enactment is to be treated as having been made or done by or in relation to the transferring body.

(a) S.I. 1973/1728.

(b) 1972c.70.

(c) 1988c.41; section 74 was amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992(c.14), Schedule 13, paragraph 72; the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994(c.19), Schedule 6, paragraph 21; the Environment Act 1995(c.25), Schedule 24; the Greater London Authority Act 1999(c.29) section 105; the Courts Act 2003(c.39), Schedule 8, paragraph 305(a); the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004(c.21), Schedule 1, paragraph 68; the Local Government and Involvement in Public Health Act 2007(c.28), Schedule I, paragraph 16; the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009(c.20), Schedule 6, paragraphs 74 and 75 and Schedule 7, Part 4; the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011(c.13), Schedule 16, paragraph 182(a); the Localism Act 2011(c.20), Schedule 7, paragraphs 1, 2; and by S.I. 1994/2825.

(d) S.I. 1992/2789, amended by S.I. 2012/213.

PART 4

Additional functions

Economic development and regeneration functions

8-(1) The functions of the constituent councils and other functions set out in Schedule 2 to this Order are exercisable by the Combined Authority in relation to its area.

(2) The functions are exercisable concurrently with the constituent councils.

(3) Any requirement in any enactment for a constituent council to exercise such a function may be fulfilled by the exercise of that function by the Combined Authority.

Incidental provisions

9. The following provisions shall have effect as if the Combined Authority were a local authority for the purposes of these provisions-

(a) section 142(2) of the Local Government Act 1972 (the power to arrange for publication of information etc relating to the functions of the authority); and

(b) section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972 (the power to prosecute and defend legal proceedings).

10.-

(1) The Combined Authority shall have the power to exercise any of the functions described in subsection (1)(a) and (b) of section 88 of the Local Government Act 1985 (a) (research and collection of information) whether or not a scheme is made under that section.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this article, paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 88(1) of the Local Government Act 1985 shall have effect as if a reference to "that area" were a reference to the combined area.

11. Section 13 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (b) (voting rights of members of certain committees) shall have effect as if-

(a) in subsection (4) after paragraph (h) there were inserted-

"(i) subject to subsection (4A), a committee appointed by the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority;" and

(b) after subsection (4) there were inserted-

"(4A) A person who is a member of a committee falling within paragraph (i) of subsection (4) or a sub-committee appointed by such a committee shall for all purposes be treated as a non-voting member of that committee or sub-committee unless that person-

(a) is a member of one of the constituent councils as defined by article 2 of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority Order 2014; or

(b) is given voting rights by resolution of the Combined Authority in accordance with paragraph 4(6) of Schedule 1 to that Order."

(a) 1985c.51.

(b) 1989c.42.

(c) S.I.2013/2356; there are no relevant amendments.

- 12 (1) The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 are amended as follows.
- (2) In Part 1 of Schedule 2 (Scheme employers) at the end insert—
- "25. City of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority established by the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority Order 2014 (a)."
- (3) In Part 1 of Schedule 3 (pension funds) at the end insert—
- "(z) the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority established by the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority Order 2014."

Signed on behalf of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

31st March 2014

DRAFT

SCHEDULE 1

Article 4

Constitution

Membership

1.-

(1) Each constituent council shall appoint one of its selected members to be a member of the Combined Authority.

(2) Each constituent council shall appoint another of its selected members to act as a member of the Combined Authority in the absence of the member appointed under sub-paragraph (1) ("the substitute member").

At the request of the Combined Authority another body may nominate one of the members, officers or employees to act as a co-opted member of the Combined Authorities and another to act as a co-opted member of the Combined Authority in the absence of the first nominated co-opted member (the substitute co-opted member).

- (6) For the purposes of this Schedule any reference to a member is to be treated as including a reference to a co-opted member.]
- (7) A person ceases to be a member or substitute member of the Combined Authority if they cease to be a member or employee or officer (as the case may be) of-
- (a) the constituent council that appointed them; or
- [(b) the body which nominated them for co-option
- 12 A person may resign as a member or substitute member of the Combined Authority by written notice served on the proper officer of the constituent council that appointed them or, as the case may be, then nominated representative of the organization from wholly they were co-opted.
- (8) Where a member or substitute member's appointment ceases by virtue of sub-paragraph (7) or (8)-
- (a) the constituent council that made the appointment shall, as soon as practicable, give written notice of that fact to the Combined Authority and appoint another of its selected members in that person's place;
- [(b) the co-opting body shall as soon as practicable, give written notice of that fact to the Combined Authority and nominate another of its members in that person's place.]
- (10) A constituent council or nominating body may at any time terminate the appointment of a member or substitute member appointed by it, or co-opted (as the case may be) to the Combined Authority and appoint another one of its selected members (in the case of a combined Council, or a member, officer or employee in the case of a nominating body) in that person's place.
- (11) Where a constituent council or nominating body exercises its power under sub-paragraph (10), it shall give written notice of the new appointment and the termination of the previous appointment to the Combined Authority and the new appointment shall take effect and the previous appointment terminate at the end of one week from the date on which the notice is given or such longer period not exceeding one month as is specified in the notice.
- (12) The Combined Authority shall appoint a member nominated under sub-paragraph (9)(b) at the next meeting of the Combined Authority.
- (13) For the purposes of this paragraph, an elected mayor of a constituent council is to be treated as a member of the constituent council.

Chairman and vice-chairman

2.-(1) The Combined Authority must each year appoint a chairman and a vice-chairman from among its members and the appointments are to be the first business transacted after the appointment of members of the Combined Authority, at the first meeting of the Combined Authority, and in subsequent years at the annual meeting of the Combined Authority.

(2) A person ceases to be chairman or vice-chairman of the Combined Authority if they cease to be a member of the Combined Authority.

(3) If a vacancy arises in the office of chairman or vice-chairman, an appointment to fill the vacancy is to be made at the next ordinary meeting of the Combined Authority, or, if that meeting is to be held within 14 days of the vacancy arising, at the meeting following that meeting.

Proceedings

3.-(1) Subject to the following sub-paragraphs, any questions that are to be decided by the Combined Authority are to be decided by a majority of the members and substitute members, acting in place of members, present and voting on that question at a meeting of the Combined Authority.

(2) No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Combined Authority unless at least two members or substitute members appointed by the constituent authorities are present at the meeting.

(3) Each member, or substitute member acting in that member's place, is to have one vote and no member or substitute member is to have a casting vote.

(4) If a vote is tied on any matter it shall be deemed not to have been carried.

[(5) Co-opted members shall be non-voting members of the Combined Authority.]

(6)

Questions relating to the following matters require a unanimous vote in favour by all nine constituent council members, or substitute members acting in place of those members, to be carried-

- (a) adoption of any strategic growth plan as provided for in the Combined Authority's standing orders;
- (b) adoption of any local transport plan under section 108(3) of the Transport Act 2000;
- (c) approval of the Combined Authority's annual budget;
- (d) setting of any transport levy under section 74 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and in accordance with regulations made thereunder;
- (e) allocation of local transport plan funding to the individual constituent authorities;
- (f) adoption of Strategic Plans;
- (g) approval of borrowing limits, treasury management strategy including reserves, investment strategy and capital budget of the Combined Authority; and
- (h) such other plans and strategies as may be determined by the Combined Authority and set out in its standing orders.

(7) The proceedings of the Combined Authority are not invalidated by any vacancy among its members or substitute members or by any defect in the appointment or qualifications of any member or substitute member.

Committees

4.-(1) The Combined Authority may appoint one or more committees, as it sees fit for the purpose of carrying out and reviewing its functions.

(2) Any committee appointed by the Combined Authority may appoint one or more sub-committees, as it sees fit, for the purposes of carrying out and reviewing its functions.

Records

5.-(1) The Combined Authority must make arrangements for the names of members and substitute members present at any meeting to be recorded.

(2) Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the Combined Authority, or any committee or sub-committee of the Combined Authority, are to be kept in such form as the Combined Authority may determine. -

(3) Any such minutes are to be signed at the same or next suitable meeting of the Combined Authority, committee or sub-committee as the case may be, by the person presiding at that meeting.

(4) Any minute purporting to be signed as mentioned in sub-paragraph (3) shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(5) Until the contrary is proved, a meeting of the Combined Authority, committee or sub-committee, a minute of whose proceedings has been signed in accordance with this paragraph, is deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all the members and substitute members present at the meeting are deemed to have been duly qualified.

(6) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) the next suitable meeting is the next following meeting or, where standing orders made by the Combined Authority provide for another meeting

(a) 2000c.22. Sections 9FG and 9GA were inserted by the Localism Act 2011 (c.20), section 21 and Schedule 2.

of the authority, committee or sub-committee, to be regarded as suitable, either the next following meeting or that other meeting.

Standing orders

6. The Combined Authority may make standing orders for the regulation of its proceedings and business and may vary or revoke any such orders.

Remuneration

7. No remuneration is to be payable by the Combined Authority to its members.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 6, 8 and 9

Transport and Economic development and regeneration functions

1. Such functions of the constituent authorities as are exercisable for the purpose of economic development and regeneration in reliance on the general power of competence under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011(a).

2. The power under section 144 of the Local Government Act 1972 (the power to encourage visitors and provide conference and other facilities).

3. The duties under sections 15ZA, 15ZB, 15ZC, 17A and 18A(1)(b), of the Education Act 1996(b) and the power under sections 514A and 560A of that Act (duties and powers related to the provision of education and training for persons over compulsory school age).

4. The duty under section 69 of the 2009 Act (duty to prepare an assessment of economic conditions).

5. The functions of a local transport authority

6. The functions of a Passenger Transport Executive

7. Functions in respect of further education, provision, co-ordination and funding.

8. Functions in respect of the provision and findings of housing in the area of the Combined Authority.

9. Functions in respect of provision, co-ordination and funding of initiatives for increasing employment and improving skills.

10. Functions in respect of the provision of support and funding for local business initiatives in the area of the Combined Authority.

11. The duty under Section 8 (i) of the Housing Act 1985 (duty of local housing authorities to consider housing conditions in their district and the needs of the district with respect to the provision of further housing accommodation).

(a) 201
lc.
20.

(b) 1996c.S6. Sections 15ZA, 15ZB, 15ZC, 17A, 18A, 514A and 560A were inserted by the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009(c.22), sections 41, 42, 45 to 48 and by S.I. 2010/11158. Sections 17A and 18A were also amended by the Education Act 2011(c.21), sections 30 and 82.

Scheme for the establishment of a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority

DRAFT – September 2014

Section 1 – Intention to establish a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority

1. Establishment of Authority

A Combined Authority shall be established pursuant to Section 103 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (“LDEDCA”).

2. Name of Authority

The name of the Combined Authority shall be the ***Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority (“the Combined Authority”)***.

3. Area of Authority

3.1. The Combined Authority area shall be the whole of the following local government areas:

- Ashfield District Council
- Bassetlaw District Council
- Broxtowe Borough Council
- Gedling Borough Council
- Mansfield District Council
- Nottingham Council
- Newark & Sherwood District Council
- Nottinghamshire County Council
- Rushcliffe Borough Council

3.2 Thenine councils listed above shall be referred to as the *“constituent councils”*.

4. Membership of Authority

4.1. Membership of the Combined Authority will be drawn from the constituent councils listed in section three.

- 4.2 The constituent councils will appoint nine elected members¹ to the Combined Authority. Each constituent council will appoint one member.
- 4.3 Membership of the Combined Authority will be a decision for each council. The constituent councils shall each appoint another of its elected members to act as a member of the Combined Authority in the absence of the elected member appointed under paragraph 4.2 above (“substitute member”). Each constituent council may at any time terminate the appointment of a member or substitute member appointed by it to the Combined Authority and the constituent member may appoint a replacement member as soon as reasonably practical.
- 4.4 Where a member or substitute member of the Combined Authority ceases (for whatever reason) to be an elected member of the council that appointed them, the elected member shall cease to be a member of the Combined Authority, and the relevant council shall appoint a replacement member as soon as practicable.
- 4.5 The Combined Authority shall, in each year, appoint a Chairman and Vice-Chairman from among its members. The appointments shall be the first business transacted at the first meeting of the Combined Authority. Where, at any meeting of the Combined Authority, the Chairman is absent, the Vice Chairman shall assume the Chairman’s role for that meeting. Where the Chairman and Vice Chairman are not present or are unable to act, the Combined Authority members will elect one of the members present to preside for the meeting or part of the meeting.
- 4.6 No remuneration shall be payable by the Combined Authority to its members other than allowances for travel and subsistence, provided always that a constituent authority may, on the recommendation of its independent remuneration panel, pay a special responsibility allowance to any elected member appointed by it to the Combined Authority in respect of duties and responsibilities undertaken as a member of the Combined Authority.
- 4.7 The Combined Authority may co-opt additional, non-voting representatives.²

5. Voting

- 5.1. The constituent council members of the Combined Authority shall have one vote each.
- 5.2. Subject to paragraph 5.3 below and the provisions of any enactment, all questions coming or arising before the Combined Authority shall be decided by a simple majority of the members of the Combined Authority present and voting. In the case

¹ Note: it is a requirement of LDEDCA that the majority of members are drawn from the constituent authorities of the CA.

² Note: such representation will always be non-voting as such representatives are not members.

of a tied vote on any motion or amendment, the motion or amendment shall be deemed to have been lost. The Chair of the Combined Authority shall not have a second or casting vote. On the requisition of any two members, made before the vote is taken, the voting on any matter shall be recorded so as to show how each member voted and there shall also be recorded any member abstaining from voting.

- 5.3 To be discussed – provisions to enable councils to proceed in “reserved” areas without unanimity or majority eg. transport

6. Executive Arrangements

Executive arrangements (within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2000) shall not apply to the Combined Authority. However, the discharge of the functions of the Combined Authority will be subject to the scrutiny arrangements set out in section 9 below.

7. Scrutiny Arrangements

Constituent authorities may exercise scrutiny functions over the Combined Authority (including, where appropriate, the Combined Authority's committees) through their own overview and scrutiny or committee arrangements.

Anticipated legislation is likely to directly apply overview and scrutiny arrangements to Combined Authorities.

Section 2 – Functions, powers and duties of the Combined Authority

8. The functions of the Combined Authority

- 8.1. The prime purpose of the Combined Authority is to improve the exercise of statutory functions in relation to economic development, regeneration and transport in the N2 area leading to an enhancement of the economic conditions and performance of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area.
- 8.2. In pursuit of this aim, the Combined Authority will have the functions set out in sub paragraphs 8.3 to 8.5 in relation to Strategic Economic Development and Transport. These powers will be exercised by the Combined Authority on a concurrent basis i.e. no powers have been “ceded” to the Combined Authority from its members.
- 8.3.
 - Strategic Economic Development.
 - Setting the Economic Strategy
 - Setting the investment strategy for the N2 area
 - Making decisions with regard to the investment strategy for the N2 area
 - Making decisions in relation to the uplift from Enterprise Zone business rates
 - Coordinated inward investment activity.
 - Strategic Planning functions
 - Function in respect of further education provision, co-ordination and funding.

- Functions in respect of the funding and provision of housing in the area of the Combined Authority.
- Functions in respect of provision, co-ordination and funding of initiatives for increasing employment and improving skills.
- Functions in respect of the provision of support and funding for local business initiatives in the area of the Combined Authority.
- The duty under Section 8 (i) of the Housing Act 1985 (duty of local housing authorities to consider housing conditions in their district and the needs of the district with respect to the provision of further housing accommodation).

Transport

- The functions of a local transport authority
 - The functions of a Passenger Transport Executive
- 8.4. The Combined Authority will have the benefit of a General Power of Competence to provide for maximum flexibility in being able to deal with economic development and regeneration issues. The Combined Authority shall exercise any function of the Secretary of State delegated to the N2 Combined Authority by the order of the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 86 LTA2008, Section 104(1)(b), LDEDCA and sections 15 to 19 of the Localism Act 2011. Such functions shall be exercised subject to any condition imposed by the order.
- 8.5. In addition to the above, the Combined Authority will have the following specific powers. These are viewed as complementary to the broader powers to address economic development identified above:
- The power under section 144 of the Local Government Act 1972 (the power to encourage visitors and provide conference and other facilities).
 - The duties under sections 15ZA, 15ZB, 15ZC, 17A, 18A(1)(b), of the Education Act 1996 and the power under sections 514A and 560A of that Act (duties and powers related to the provision of education and training for persons over compulsory school age).
 - The duty under section 4(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 (duty to prepare a strategy for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of their area and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom) and the power under section 4(2) of the

Local Government Act 2000 (power to modify their sustainable communities strategy).

- The duty under section 69 of the 2009 Act (duty to prepare an assessment of economic conditions).

- 8.6. These powers will be supplemented by operating “protocols” agreed locally by the Combined Authority and councils. These protocols will include a recognition of the strategic role of the Combined Authority and safeguards to ensure that it does not unnecessarily interfere with local decision making and delivery. As detailed in the Governance Review document - councils may, in time, choose to delegate additional powers to the Combined Authority by virtue of Section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972. In all cases, the delegation of such powers would require a decision from each local authority concerned.
- 8.7. The Combined Authority will not have any specific planning-related powers. However, using general economic development powers, the Combined Authority may take actions which support, enhance and provide cohesion to local planning frameworks.

Section 3 – Funding

9. Funding

- 9.1. The Combined Authority, as a levying body under Section 74 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, shall have the power to issue a levy to its relevant constituent councils (ie. Nottingham City Council and the Nottinghamshire County Council) in respect of the expenses and liabilities of the Combined Authority which are reasonably attributable to the exercise of its functions relating to transport. The amount to be raised by the levy will be apportioned between the relevant constituent authorities on an agreed basis.
- 9.2. The levy shall be in ten equal instalments payable monthly by the end of the first ten months in the financial year.
- 9.3. The costs of the Combined Authority that are reasonably attributable to the exercise of its functions relating to economic development and regeneration (and any start-up costs) shall be met by the constituent councils. Such costs shall be apportioned between the nine councils on a per capita basis, with county and district authorities apportioning their share of costs on an 75:25 basis. The CA will agree an annual budget for the purpose of this expenditure.

Section 4 – Other arrangements

10. D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership and Derbyshire Combined Authority

- 10.1. A partnership between the public and private sector, D2N2 LEP's vision is for is for a more prosperous, better connected and increasingly resilient and competitive economy.
- 10.2. It is intended that the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership would be a lead advisory body to the Combined Authority, bringing private sector voices and providing leadership of particular Combined Authority projects and workstreams.
- 12.3 It is recognised that the Combined Authority will need to coordinate its work closely with the equivalent Combined Authority arrangements in Derbyshire in order to ensure that effective governance arrangements can operate across the whole of the D2N2 LEP area. It is therefore proposed that the Combined Authority and its equivalent in Derbyshire will enter into arrangements to achieve this. Other Arrangements
- 10.3. The Combined Authority may establish committees, sub-structures, sub-committees and arrangements for delegating powers and functions as it considers appropriate.

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Authorities
Statutory Review of Governance

Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009

Introduction

- 1.1. This document has been prepared by the local authorities that form the City of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Economic Prosperity Committee (Ashfield District, Bassetlaw District, Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough, Mansfield District, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire County, Newark & Sherwood District and Rushcliffe Borough Councils). It details the findings of a governance review that has been undertaken under Section 108 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (LDEDCA)¹ and Section 82 of the Local Transport Act 2008.
- 1.2. Section 108 of LDEDCA provides that relevant authorities may undertake a review of the effectiveness and efficiency of transport within the area covered by the review and of the effectiveness and efficiency of arrangements to promote economic development and regeneration within the area covered by the review.
- 1.3. A review may recommend that a new legal body should be established if the creation of one of these bodies would be likely to improve:
 - the exercise of statutory functions relating to economic development, regeneration and transport in the area i.e. the area covered by N2 authorities
 - (for combined authorities) the effectiveness and efficiency of transport in the area;
 - and the economic conditions in the area.
- 1.4. The issues set out in this document are the subject of consultation with all stakeholders including proposed members of the Combined Authority (henceforth referred to as the “Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority”); neighbouring authorities; the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership and neighbouring LEPs; Nottingham and Nottinghamshire MPs; other public bodies; the Chamber of Commerce; other private sector bodies; regulatory bodies; third sector bodies as well as all relevant government departments.
- 1.5. This document is issued as part of an iterative process of consultation. The findings of this governance review and the ‘scheme’ for the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority will be considered by each of the constituent local authorities. Following the submission of the scheme, the Department for Communities and Local Government will launch a statutory consultation exercise.

¹ See draft statutory guidance <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/regeneration/pdf/1457197.pdf>

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1. The nine local authorities that make up the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area have a long history of informal collaboration on matters which impact on the economic success of the area and which contribute to the wider economic geography across the D2N2 area (Derby, Derbyshire and Nottingham, Nottinghamshire). Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council provide strategic services including education, transport, highways and social care. The seven district councils and the City Council provide planning and housing services. All nine councils are actively involved in economic development and are working with private sector partners to boost economic prosperity.
- 2.2. Collaboration was formalised through the development of the City of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Economic Prosperity Committee as well as continuing collaboration on a more informal basis through the Nottinghamshire Leaders Group. The tangible benefits of this collaboration can now be seen in the designation of the Nottingham Enterprise Zone, Nottingham's City Deal, and the recent D2N2 Growth Deal.
- 2.3. Whilst increased coordination and collaboration is positive and leads to tangible benefits, the governance structures of the N2 area need to be viewed in the context of the scope for exercising devolved powers and resources through strong local governance structures. A Joint Committee does not have the power or standing of a formal legal body.
- 2.4. Those authorities in the N2 area recognise the value of leading and shaping the debate on devolution and taking wider responsibility for the economic prosperity of their area. The N2 area will outgrow its existing governance structures and arrangements – which have traditionally been informal, voluntary partnerships with the recent addition of a Joint Economic Prosperity Committee. Accordingly, N2 Leaders have recognised the opportunity to establish a more formal governance structure in the form of a Combined Authority.
- 2.5. To this end, it was agreed at the Joint Economic Prosperity Committee on 26 September 2014 that this Governance Review should be undertaken under s.108 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (LDEDCA) and under the 2008 Transport Act. In accordance with statutory guidance² the purpose of this Governance Review has been to:
 - evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of existing governance arrangements for economic development, regeneration and transport across the N2 area;

²<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/regeneration/pdf/1457197.pdf>

- consider the options available for making changes to these governance structures and arrangements – such as leaving existing governance unchanged, strengthening or restructuring existing governance arrangements, establishing an Economic Prosperity Board (EPB), and establishing a Combined Authority;
 - recommend which option is likely to be most beneficial to the N2 area and strengthen the overall governance arrangements across Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire that contribute to the effectiveness of the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership.
- 2.6. The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Governance Review has been undertaken in the context of an evolving relationship between the N2 local authorities, with the D2 local authorities and Government. Accordingly, the question for the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire governance review has not just been whether N2 governance arrangements are sufficient today, but also whether they will be sufficient to deliver the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area’s medium to long-term ambitions?
- 2.7. This document sets out the N2 Governance Review and concludes that establishing a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority **would improve the exercise of statutory functions in relation to economic development, regeneration and transport and would lead to an enhancement of the economic conditions and performance of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area.**

3. Nottingham and Nottinghamshire’s economic context and plans for growth

- 3.1. The economy of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire has undergone structural transformation over the last thirty years, moving from an economy reliant on large-scale, traditional heavy industries to one that is much more flexible and diverse. Service industries dominate the economic landscape and provide the bulk of employment opportunities in the city and conurbation. This is balanced out by resurgent manufacturing and energy sectors in the county that are building on the legacy of an area renowned for its ability to generate, make and innovate.
- 3.2. The economic crisis of 2008 and subsequent recession have created significant economic challenges which continue to impact on the ability of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area to fulfil its economic potential. The area has a significant manufacturing presence which operates within a global market place. Some sectors, such as construction, continue to operate well below the pre-2008 levels. Significant labour market challenges, including worklessness, low skills and low pay, are continuing features of sub-optimal economic performance.

- 3.3. The economic structure of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire is diverse and the spread of sectors reflects issues such as skills levels and type, commuting patterns, availability of land and connectivity to key markets. There is also strong evidence of sector growth on the back of supply chain opportunities, with global companies such as Boots, Rolls Royce and Capital One generating significant added value for the local economy and driving growth in manufacturing, life sciences and the business and finance sectors.
- 3.4. The 'powerhouse' sectors in GVA terms (excluding public administration, education and health) are distribution, transport; accommodation and food (20.1% of GVA in 2011) and production (14.6%). 74% of production's contribution to GVA is generated by manufacturing. Notable companies and OEMs in these sectors that are based in N2 include Wilkinsons, Boots, Hillarys, British Sugar, Lindhurst Engineering, Brunton Shaw, Speedo, Changan and CenterParcs. These will continue to be important sources of growth and employment into the future, but are also now joined by a whole host of innovative companies in other priority sectors – creative/digital, life sciences/medical, low carbon and logistics.
- 3.5. The public sector is still a major employer in N2, with health and education alone providing 113,700 jobs (24%) in the area in 2012³. Retail remains a significant sector for jobs, employing 55,000 people (or 12%) of the total workforce. These figures at N2 level mask intra-county discrepancies in terms of wage and skills levels, with the boroughs which border the city having higher skills and wage levels than the county average, and parts of the city and northern and western districts showing the opposite.
- 3.6. The population of the N2 area is 1.11million, with a working age population of 715,700⁴. 68% of the working age population is in employment of whom 7% are classed as self-employed. 26% of the working age population are inactive, with the remaining 7% being 'active' in that they are out of work but looking for a job.⁵ These figures mask a significant amount of variation within the patch, for instance Newark and Sherwood's unemployment rate is 2.7%, whereas the unemployment rate in Mansfield is 13.8%.
- 3.7. Skills levels are broadly in line with the East Midlands average, but around 4 percentage points behind the England average at N2 level. There are major differences between skills levels within N2. The % of people with no qualifications at all is higher than the national average in all areas except Gedling and Rushcliffe. The south of the area outperforms national averages in terms of the % of people with

³ ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2012

⁴ ONS 2013 Mid Year Population Estimates

⁵ ONS Annual Population Survey April 2013- March 2014

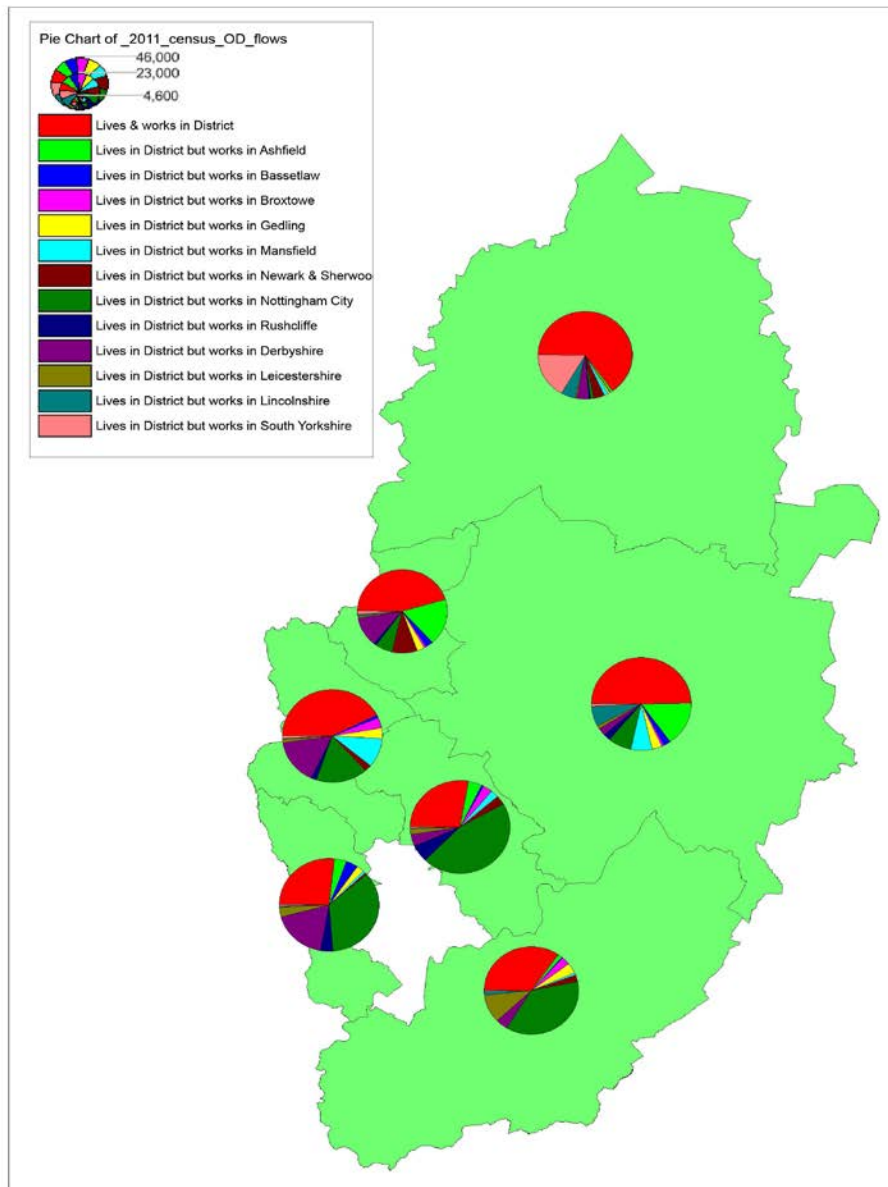
degree level qualifications, with over 54% of working age people educated to degree level or above in Rushcliffe and more than 36% in Broxtowe and Gedling.

- 3.8. Analysis by Nottingham City Council suggests that for the unemployed population to reach the same skill level as the employed population around 30,000 unemployed people would need to be up-skilled by the equivalent of at least one NVQ level. The proportion of 16-17 years olds in full time Education and Training is higher than the England average (82.3% - March 2014) in Nottinghamshire at 84.2%, but lower in Nottingham at 80.2%. N2 partners' work on employment and skills is focussed on tackling this gap between areas that rely on the same labour market (that provided by the Nottingham conurbation).
- 3.9. N2 is home to two world class universities bringing over 60, 000 students into the area each year⁶. The University of Nottingham is a world leading research university, one of the UK's Russell Group and Nottingham Trent University is the 13th largest university in the UK.
- 3.10. The N2 economy functions in different spatial arrangements, depending on the nature of the local industrial base and the local labour force (see Fig 1 below). Some areas have significant in and out flows in terms of commuting patterns to sub-regional centres. Nottingham City remains a significant employment hub and provides jobs for nearly 90,000 people who commute in from surrounding areas⁷ (this includes cross-border movement from Derbyshire and Leicestershire). Over 55% of this commuter movement is from the borough council areas that immediately adjoin Nottingham, where transport connections are much better (and where the skills of the local population are more likely to match those required by the key sectors in Nottingham). 36% of Gedling residents in work, work in Nottingham City as do similarly high percentages of Broxtowe (29%) and Rushcliffe (27%) residents
- 3.11. There is an 'outflow' of commuting from Nottingham of over 38,500 people with most people travelling to the surrounding districts.
- 3.12. The travel to work patterns vary and, as would be expected, the level of commuting into Nottingham reduces with distance from Nottingham. Bassetlaw has an outflow of commuters to neighbouring South Yorkshire (19%). Mansfield (9%) and Ashfield (12%) have outflows to Derbyshire and Newark and Sherwood has an outflow to Lincolnshire (6%). Nevertheless, each of these districts is much more self-supporting in terms of the employment base and significant majorities of people work in the district itself or in neighbouring Nottinghamshire districts.

⁶ HESA student enrollments 2012/13

⁷ 2011 Census ONS

3.13. Fig 1.



3.14. It is important for the area that while recognising the economic coherence across Nottinghamshire we also recognise the cross boundary flows that aid in strengthening our area. Our central location as a hub is critical. There is a varying but significant level of functional economic coherence within the N2 area with the communities lying further from Nottingham demonstrating a degree of self-sufficiency and links with overlapping economic areas. The area connects with many

overlapping functional economic areas and this position must be recognised through a strong governance structure.

- 3.15. An analysis of the transportation links assists in demonstrating the interconnected nature of the area at the same time as identifying the need for governance arrangements to be agile enough to face multiple directions simultaneously. Rail travel is one illustration with the East of the N2 area looking to the East Coast Mainline, the central areas looking to the Midland Mainline and provision of the new HS2 line station and the West of Derbyshire looking to a HS2 station at Crewe. Airports also illustrate the point with the southern area looking to East Midlands Airport, the north-west towards Manchester and north-east to Doncaster Robin Hood Airport.
- 3.16. With a population of over 1.11 million people and a GVA contribution of over £19 billion Nottingham and Nottinghamshire is evidently already an area of national economic significance. However, independent economic forecasts suggest that there is further potential to be developed. One forecast suggests that Nottingham alone *could* deliver an extra 10,000 jobs by 2020.⁸
- 3.17. We can do more. The two Growth Plans that cover the N2 area were drafted concurrently in order to align priorities and investment where possible across the area. There are shared priorities around infrastructure investment (i.e. the widening of the A453; superfast broadband; Nottingham Enterprise Zone; Newark Southern Link Road and Rolls Royce Hucknall) which the area's civic and business leaders promote into the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership and to Government. Significant resources (over £66 million) have been secured to support infrastructure activity across the area in the first round of Growth Deals. Both Growth Plans also feature employment and skills and business growth as core priorities, and N2 partners are working closely together to align this with D2N2 proposals and funding plans. Thus the newly established N2 Skills and Employment Board is developing a framework that will drive future investment in upskilling the local labour force and re-engaging the long-term unemployed in key growth sectors, and the wider N2 partnership is working with D2N2 on plans for a Growth Hub and new business support and access to finance initiatives.
- 3.18. To develop our full economic potential we have recognised that our ambitions must stretch beyond our current plans and aspirations. The scale of that potential is significant. For example, if Nottinghamshire's GVA could match the current UK average, this would represent an additional £4.3 billion GVA per annum. The economic data set out in Table 1 (below) demonstrates the key areas that

⁸ Oxford Economics Economic Projections for Core Cities (November 2013)

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire needs to improve its economic performance if that potential is to be achieved.

ECONOMIC INDICATOR	NOTTINGHAM & NOTTINGHAMSHIRE PERFORMANCE
GVA	<p>GVA per person in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire was £17,793 in 2012 – 82% of the UK average GVA per person.</p> <p>Nottingham and Nottinghamshire’s growth in GVA since 1997 has been 62.15%, exceeding the UK average growth of just under 60%</p> <p>Nottingham and Nottinghamshire’s GVA output of £19.6 billion in 2012 was approximately 1.3% of the UK’s GVA</p> <p>Office for National Statistics</p>
EMPLOYMENT	<p>Employment levels in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are below the UK level with levels in Nottingham (61.9%) and Ashfield (67%) significantly below the UK average of 71.9%</p> <p>Economic inactivity levels are higher than the UK with Nottingham (29.3%), Ashfield (28%) and Bassetlaw (26%) significantly above the UK average of 22.7%</p> <p>ONS Local indicators for county, local and unitary authorities December 2014</p>
UNEMPLOYMENT	<p>Unemployment in the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area fell between October 2010 and October 2014 from 3.6% to 2.6% but remains above the UK rate of 2.2%.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council Local Employment Bulletin Oct 2014</p> <p>Nottingham has the highest level of workless households in the UK at 30.1% of households with at least one workless person between 16 and 64. Three of Nottinghamshire’s seven districts also had higher workless households than the 17.2% UK average.</p> <p>Office for National Statistics: Workless Households for Regions across the UK 2013 Published 6 November 2014</p>

EARNINGS	<p>Average earnings in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are 86% of the UK average with average earnings in Mansfield at only 79% of the UK average.</p> <p>ONS Annual Survey of hours and earnings 2014</p>
SKILLS	<p>In Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 25.5% of the population aged 16 or over have no qualifications which is higher than the national average of 23.2%</p> <p>The area also has lower levels of more highly qualified people (23.4%) compared to the UK figure of 27%</p> <p>2011 Census UK highest level of qualification</p>

3.19. Local Government Leaders, working through the Joint Economic Prosperity Committee, have recognised that improved economic performance must be under-pinned by a vision which harnesses the potential around our location, strengths, knowledge and connections so that Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are a key part of the Midlands, UK and global economy. Our ambitions are centred around:

- improving and integrating transport systems,
- raising skill levels, connecting people to work and helping business grow so we create a high skill economy
- creating the space to live which enables homes to be built and our quality of life to be maintained
- creating the space for industry and enterprise to flourish
- effective management of the environment and growing our stock of low carbon businesses.

3.20. Improving productivity and jobs depends to a large extent to the effective connections which exist within and between the main urban areas in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. Our internal connectivity can therefore help to release economic potential. Transport priorities are critical because the economic strengths of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are so clearly under-pinned by location and connectivity. Current arrangements include fragmented funding which does not allow a clear alignment between priorities. Furthermore, priorities around transportation need coherence with priorities being considered by national agencies

including the Highways Agency, Network Rail and train and bus operating companies.

- 3.21. Delivery of transport priorities currently requires alignment of priorities at local level with decisions at LEP / LTB and national levels. This layered decision-making adds time and complexity and ultimately impacts on the deliverability of schemes. Nottingham and Nottinghamshire partners have already begun to work on a common appraisal framework for major schemes, including transport schemes, alongside partners in Derby and Derbyshire. This is the first step in an approach which could lead to greater opportunities for pooled funding and shared delivery responsibility for major schemes.
- 3.22. Transport has a direct impact on local economic productivity and this is an increasingly important issue for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. Growing transport and logistics sectors are significant for Nottingham, Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood and business growth in this area is strongly linked to the development of internet based sales.

Transport and Logistics – a key sector

KnowHow (the Curry's and PC World group) have consolidated their UK logistics operations into a single base in Newark, Nottinghamshire. Activities go beyond warehousing and distribution and include a repair laboratory for all UK flat-screen repairs.

Clipper Logistics operate from Boughton in Nottinghamshire on behalf of key clients ASDA, Wilkinsons and John Lewis. An estimated 12% of John Lewis clothing sales are online and are distributed from Boughton by Clipper.

PA Freight in Newark are a specialist packing and logistics company operating in Newark and working with their key client Siemens whose turbine equipment is exported across the world.

- 3.23. Local Government in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire recognises that our future economic prosperity is dependent on our ability to harness the potential around our location, strengths, knowledge and connections so that we continue to play a strong role as part of the Midlands economy, and make a strong contribution to the UK and Global economy.
- 3.24. The public and private sectors in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire have worked in strong, progressive partnerships focused on the economic transformation of the area. Greater decentralisation and autonomy or “earned devolution” is central to our future success. Public and private sector leaders have a detailed understanding of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire economy, where it is strong and sustainable and where there are challenges that hold the economy back. Stronger governance

offers us the opportunity to build on that partnership record, for example, by developing a single coherent growth strategy for the area.

- 3.25. Nottingham and Nottinghamshire leaders recognise that in order to deliver the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire economic strategy and to secure greater devolution and autonomy - strong stable, visible and accountable governance will be essential. The question for the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire governance review has therefore not just been whether governance arrangements sufficient today, but also whether they will be sufficient to deliver the area's medium to long-term ambitions?

4. The potential to strengthen Nottingham and Nottinghamshire governance

- 4.1. The Nottinghamshire Local Authority Leaders have a long-established collaborative relationship through a regular informal meeting which has maintained a strong focus on economic and transport issues. More recently, the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Economic Prosperity Committee has been established to provide a formal means of taking shared decisions on strategic economic development and ensuring that aspirations for the N2 area are properly understood and reflected in the priorities of the D2N2 LEP.
- 4.2. The leaders of Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and Newark & Sherwood District Council (representing the Nottinghamshire Districts) are members of the D2N2 LEP Board. The D2N2 LEP's vision is for a more prosperous, better connected and increasingly resilient and competitive economy. Renowned and well-established businesses like Alliance Boots, Capital One, Speedo, DSG Retail (Currys PC World), DHL, Wilkinson's, Laing O'Rourke and British Sugar together with an array of innovative small and medium-sized businesses demonstrate the strength of private sector business in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.
- 4.3. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are responsible for the strategic direction of transport planning and delivery in the N2 area and are the bodies responsible for the [Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan](#) and the [Nottingham City Local Transport Plan](#).
- 4.4. N2 local authorities have been able to secure significant improvements for economic growth through its collaborative approach including:
 - *Securing the Nottingham Enterprise Zone which will grow health and wellness businesses as part of Nottingham's growing cluster of healthcare, bio technology and pharmaceuticals businesses*
 - *Developing a shared view on the development of clusters of key business sectors across the N2 area.*
 - *Working collaboratively to develop a strong pipeline of projects that can unlock economic growth and enterprise*
 - *Securing the potential for investment in key projects through the D2N2 Growth Deal, ESIF programme, Nottingham City Deal, partnership working through cross City and County organisations such as destination management organisation Experience Nottinghamshire, and delivering employment support for young people through (Nottingham and Nottinghamshire) Futures.*
- 4.5. However, it is recognised that the pace and intensity of work required to realise the full potential of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire economy may require greater

capacity for strategic planning and decision-making around Nottingham and Nottinghamshire's aspirations and that therefore the current arrangements through the Nottinghamshire Leaders Group and the Nottinghamshire Joint Economic Prosperity Committee may be insufficient for the following reasons:

- As an informal body, the Nottinghamshire Leaders Group is dependent on agreements by or delegations from the constituent authorities. This can slow down the implementation of decisions and can create ambiguity about when decisions are or are not subject to further ratification
- Decision-making in relation to economic development (including inward investment, skills and business support), regeneration, transport and the relationship with strategic Planning is not always effectively coordinated so that decisions affecting Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are not always aligned in a way that secures maximum economic and social benefit
- A stronger and clearer relationship with the D2N2 LEP would deliver greater transparency and accountability in local decision making and a stronger sense of cohesion with and support for the Strategic Economic Plan
- A single, stable, democratically accountable body established as a permanent feature of local governance would be able to take a strategic and long term view about economic growth, infrastructure and transport.

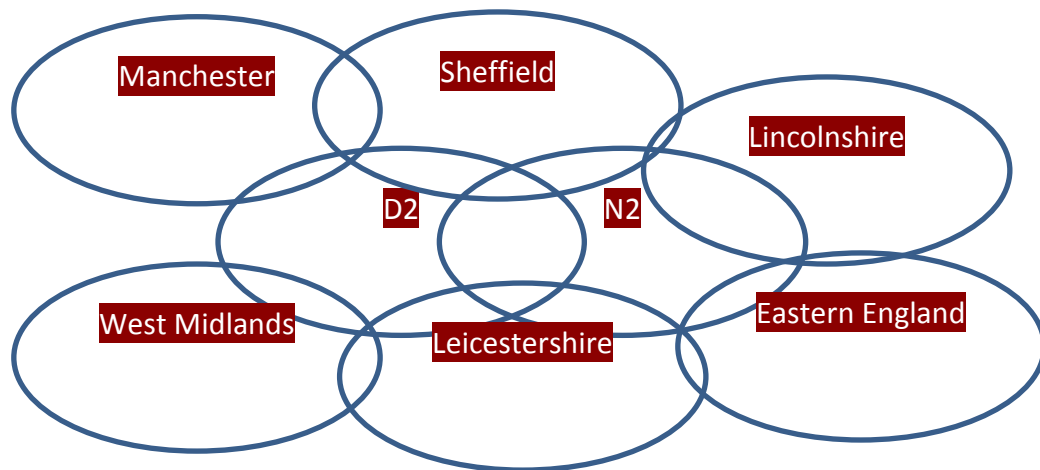
4.6. The ability to secure devolved funding for major transport schemes and to play an active and strongly influential role in shaping major national infrastructure projects including HS2; the development of the East Coast mainline; the delivery of universal superfast broadband, and governance and oversight of delivery bodies which span authorities such as Nottingham Means Business, Experience Nottinghamshire and Futures are all dependent on improved N2 governance. It is recognised that more formal and robust arrangements will lead to a process of "earned devolution" – where greater local autonomy will follow strengthened governance and a track record of local competence. The constituent authorities recognise this important opportunity to secure significant devolution of powers and resources from central government and view the strong governance model of a Combined Authority as an opportunity to ensure this happens.

4.7. Creation of a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority therefore supports the local authorities' ambitions for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

5. Local Enterprise Partnerships

- 5.1. The D2N2 LEP covers a wide area with many shared economic characteristics. An analysis of the economic context for the D2N2 area and the current D2N2 LEP governance arrangements is set out in Appendix 1. However, there are clear distinctions within the D2N2 area between the D2 and N2 economies. There is a shared strength in manufacturing but with clear differences in the focus and strengths of manufacturing industries. For example, in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire bioscience and medicine are important whereas in the D2 area transport manufacturing is key. Similarly, in transportation, the challenges of rural connectivity and accessibility in the D2 area differ from the focus in Nottinghamshire on the interplay between national transport corridors and local networks. The nature of the specific challenges and the focus of solutions is therefore different.
- 5.2. The D2N2 LEP is a key strategic partner for all Nottinghamshire Authorities. However, it has to be recognised that other LEPs and functional economic areas overlap with the area. Sheffield Combined Authority is an example of how these overlapping functional economic areas will be a key consideration in the development of an appropriate governance framework.

Overlapping economic areas



- 5.3. The diagram illustrates the challenge that is faced; whereas some combined authorities have worked primarily within defined urban areas with a single LEP the same solution cannot easily apply to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area. As a consequence, consideration of governance will need to take this into consideration and provide the arrangements and capability to integrate with multiple overlapping agendas. Managing this complexity will be the key to harnessing the resources available across these areas to greatest effect.
- 5.4. As shown in the diagram above, the greatest overlap is with the D2 area. Ensuring that the relationship with D2N2 LEP is maintained and strengthened so that there is

cohesion around common economic features and challenges across Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire will be central to ensuring robust governance.

- 5.5. The N2 economy is closely linked to that of D2 and there are good working relationships with D2 partners in our joint work to support the wider D2N2 LEP.
- 5.6. We share a number of economic challenges: the number of businesses is too low; start-up rates are below the national average; despite improvements, the qualifications held by residents are below the national average and, as a result, our GVA per head and household income levels well below the England average.
- 5.7. However, despite these common issues, the two economies are very different, have followed different growth paths in recent years and their future growth will depend upon distinct and differing drivers.
- 5.8. The N2 economy is less dependent on the manufacturing sector than D2. The structure of manufacturing in N2 is also different, with relatively little employment in advanced engineering and a higher proportion in niche but growing sectors such as life sciences.
- 5.9. The private service sector, particularly administrative and support services, is much more significant in N2, accounting for nearly three times the share of employment as it does in D2, with the share of employment in the city of Nottingham even higher.
- 5.10. It is essential in any consideration of the governance arrangements that consideration is given as to how the arrangements considered will feed into and strengthen our key partnerships.
- 5.11. D2N2 LEP is presently seeking to strengthen its own governance arrangements in order to ensure that it is best placed to deliver for both areas. The authorities involved in this review recognise the key importance in having a LEP that has the capacity and the credibility to facilitate work between the public and the private sector in order to deliver growth. Any arrangements for future governance will need to assist in the process.

6. Evaluating the governance options

- 6.1. Good governance matters for two key reasons. The first relates to the need to manage and support economic development in an effective way. Collaboration across boundaries helps to ensure that maximum return on investment is being achieved, and that public policy has a keen impact (OECD 2009). The second reason relates to questions of transparency and accountability for decisions taken. This includes having the mechanisms in place to make tough, binding decisions at a level that reflects the most pragmatic representation of the functional economic geography of an area.
- 6.2. The last 5 years have set economic development in a context of political change and global recession; Government policies are simultaneously about cutting costs, lowering debt and creating new opportunities. There is an increased awareness of labour market needs, a real sense of wage fairness and personal responsibility and the need to re-balance the national economy to make the most of local strengths and develop new forward looking economies. The referendum on Scottish devolution and the raising of the 'English question' has given new impetus to rethinking regional economic geographies.
- 6.3. Lord Heseltine's 2012 report, 'No Stone Unturned in the Pursuit of Growth' emphasised the importance of place in economic development and drew attention to wealth in diversity, allowing local regions to tap into their strengths and develop opportunities for local prosperity.
- 6.4. It is within this context the Local Economic Partnerships were created to bring together private and public sector skills and purpose and to fashion new and responsive development. The LEP has a pivotal role in shaping European funding opportunities and drawing down funds to develop local economies.
- 6.5. This current and developing policy on regional devolution provides a real opportunity for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire to begin a new phase in cooperative development to benefit local people and local business. Working with the wider D2N2 partnership, the scope for transformation is significant.
- 6.6. Manchester has led the way in devolving local governance for economic regeneration but in following this route, any new Nottingham and Nottinghamshire governance arrangements will have to operate in challenging conditions such as:
 - Significant reductions (37%) in public sector finance – and a local authority funding shortfall of £12.4 billion by 2020;
 - Increasing demands and needs from service users –particularly social care;
 - The need to secure sustainable medium term financial strategies
 - A global economy that changes pace and direction with increasing speed;
 - A need to be agile and responsive to change.

- 6.7 The Government's Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) has revised its forecast for UK growth upwards in 2014 and 2015 from 2.7% to 3.0% and from 2.3% to 2.4% respectively; thereafter, growth is expected to decline to 2.2% in 2016, 2.4% in 2017, 2.3% in 2018 and 2.3% in 2019. The OBR also has revised down its forecast for unemployment in all years to 2018, and expects a rate of 6.2% in 2014, falling to 5.3% at the end of the forecast period.
- 6.8 The Government is intending to carry out a wide-ranging review of the structure of the business rates system, but this will be "be fiscally neutral and consistent with Government's agreed financing of local authorities," to be published by 2016 budget. There is a strong and growing demand from local communities for all local areas to have the right to a meaningful package of devolved powers, fiscal freedoms and budgets. This will bring decisions closer to the people they affect, boost economic output and fundamentally reforming public services.
- 6.9 This context, together with section 4.5 of this report, establishes that there are strong reasons to strengthen N2 governance. There are four possible governance options that could be implemented in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire:

- 1. Maintain the current Joint Committee arrangements**
- 2. Improve the existing Joint Committee arrangements**
- 3. Establish an Economic Prosperity Board**
- 4. Establish a Combined Authority**

- 6.10 To ensure compliance with the relevant LDEDC and Local Transport Act legislation, consideration of the available delivery options seeks to establish and evidence which model would bring about an improvement in the area in the following:

*The **exercise of statutory functions** relating to economic development, regeneration and transport in the area;*

*The **effectiveness and efficiency** of economic development (and transport) and;*

*The **economic conditions** in the area.*

- 6.11 The Review considers the above statutory tests against the options, notwithstanding the absence of a clear definition of 'economic development and regeneration'. Government guidance on undertaking governance reviews under the Local Transport Act has been available for some time. DfT has confirmed it is looking for the following headline issues to be addressed in the formulation of governance arrangements in order to be accountable for devolved major transport scheme funding:

Effective alignment between decision making on transport and decisions on other areas of policy such as land use, economic development and wider regeneration

Robust and streamlined decision making arrangements which allow necessary decisions to be taken on complex and difficult issues in a timely and transparent manner

A real enhancement of delivery capability and capacity by taking a coherent and integrated approach to managing currently fragmented transport planning and delivery skills and capacity.

- 6.12 There are limits to comparisons between the options. The existing Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Committee arrangement is fit for purpose within the current Nottingham and Nottinghamshire operating environment and the nature of relationships with adjacent LEP areas. However, firmer and stronger local governance arrangements will enhance our ability to deliver, bring cohesion and pace to decision-making and improve opportunities to acquire new powers and investment.
- 6.13 Creating appropriate governance structures alone will not achieve our ambitions for the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area. Issues around policy development, organisational culture and values and recognising/ maintaining the importance of local identity within geographies will also be key factors.
- 6.14 Any resulting governance model will also need to:

Create the capacity for clear agreement to be reached on the most challenging strategic issues; and

Create the space for debate that national politicians find difficult to manage - thereby demonstrating the confidence in the scope for greater devolution of responsibility in future.

- 6.15 Analysis of the four possible options has been undertaken objectively and within the context of existing challenges. It also takes into account the potential opportunities around enhanced freedoms, flexibilities and powers and the scope for further devolution in the medium term.
- 6.16 **Maintain the current Joint Committee arrangements.** The nature of current arrangements is set out below.
- 6.17 The N2 Joint Economic Prosperity Committee is tied to the broader governance structure of the LEP and aims to work closely with the D2 Joint Committee for Economic Prosperity and other neighbouring authorities including the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority (SCRCA) to ensure fully effective arrangements for the purpose of progressing economic development, regeneration and transport.
- 6.18 The D2N2 Board considers it is best placed to take the strategic lead in delivering the D2N2 programme including identifying the priorities, activities, schemes, programmes and projects that best meet the economic needs and ambitions of the D2N2 area and delivering the objectives of the Strategic Economic Plan and the EU Structural and Investment Fund Strategy. D2N2 will take an active role in managing the delivery of the 2014-2020 programme, working with both Joint Committees and the Accountable

Body to:

Take decisions about what is procured, when it is procured and how it is procured.

Engage with the 'provider' market to inform the development of propositions of the appropriate scale, impact and strategic fit.

Pursue a balance of commissioning and calls for projects with a blend of collaboration, LEP wide and local programmes and activities, to deliver the outputs and outcomes required.

Undertake strategic assessments of applications, programme or project proposals, expressions of interest or any other relevant application for EU SIF funding from the D2N2 allocation.

Oversee and manage the performance of the programme and delivery partners to ensure that the programme meets its mid-term performance criteria.

Review the overall direction, governance and delivery of the programme to ensure that it remains responsive to local needs and opportunities.

6.19 The Board takes overall responsibility for the LEP's activities in developing and managing delivery of the SEP. A lean governance structure draws on the support and takes account of the input of the D2 and N2 Joint Committees, other panels/ boards and the advice of the Accountable Body to ensure decision-making is informed by local priorities and compliance with relevant regulations.

6.20 The relationship with the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Committee is recognised as a key part of the D2N2 LEP governance and delivery framework, in its aspiration to maximise local strategic engagement in decision-making. The LEP anticipates that the Joint Committee will fulfil a role and purpose as set out in the Government's Growth Deal guidance which is to:

- Demonstrate wider commitment to growth;
- Align and pool local authority capital and revenue spending on growth;
- Provide effective collaboration on economic development activities;
- Develop synergy with local growth programmes.

6.21 In practice, this system of governance has exposed some challenges and problems in terms of:

the extent to which the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Committee is an advisor, influencer or co-decision-maker in any key decision;

the extent to which Nottingham and Nottinghamshire strategic aspirations have been reflected in decision-making by the D2N2 LEP;

the transparency of and accountability of decision-making.

Securing investment, whether that is through ‘growth deals’ with Government or by encouraging private investment, requires local authority partners in the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area to be able to act with agility and pace, to coordinate efforts with D2 partners and to engage positively with the D2N2 LEP. Current arrangements have proved to be sub-optimal in these respects because of timing delays and a lack of clarity in the decision-making relationships.

6.22 In summary, the current Joint Committee arrangement:

Supports the LEP-wide delivery programme,

Assesses projects and proposals and provide recommendations to the Board,

Provides advice on a range of activities around local priorities and programmes,

Develops of a ‘pipeline’ of delivery projects and programmes

but

demonstrates some ambiguity and inefficiency in decision-making and strategic alignment

and

is deficient in transparency and clarity of accountability.

6.23 **Improve the existing Joint Committee arrangements.** This option involves extending the scope and functions of the current Joint Committee.

6.24 There is potential to consider adding additional oversight of the strategic elements of functions such as strategic planning, transport and housing as well as seeking to integrate some strategic and operational aspects of economic development, transport and infrastructure work. It would also be possible to extend the working arrangements of the Committee itself – perhaps through discussion with the LEP around matters of delegation and delivery.

- 6.25 Establishing clear priorities for growth within the N2 area which contribute to the overall D2N2 SEP priorities will help to ensure that the Joint Committee's influence in shaping the SEP and its delivery activities is strengthened. A clear agreement on how the Joint committee's governance systems dovetail with the LEP and the implications for the ways in which decisions are taken and influenced would be an important goal in improving the current Joint Committee arrangements.
- 6.26 The underlying principles of the operation of the Joint Committee would, however, remain the same (see 6.14 and 6.15 above) with its inherent advantages and disadvantages.
- 6.27 **Establish an Economic Prosperity Board (EPB).** There is no legal definition of 'economic development and regeneration' nor the functions that relate to these activities. Legislation allows for any function of the participating local authorities to be granted to an EPB. It is for local authorities to put forward and make a case for the functions for inclusion in an EPB. In the overall 'hierarchy' of options, this is the first of the more formal vehicles. An EPB is a legal entity and statutory body – created for purpose of promoting the sustainable economic development and regeneration of its area (it is a body corporate). Its functions should be those that allow it to fulfil this role and should be responsive to local conditions.
- 6.28 An EPB is an 'accountable body' and therefore can have devolved powers and hold funding. An Integrated Transport Authority and an EPB can co-exist.
- 6.29 Previous documentation, *Transforming Places; Changing Lives: Taking Forward the Regeneration Framework* set out the Government's three priority outcomes for regeneration:

Improving economic performance and tackling worklessness, particularly in deprived areas

Creating the right conditions for business growth which could include investment in infrastructure, land use, and a better public realm; and

Creating sustainable places where people want to live and can work and businesses want to invest.

Any proposal needs to have regard to these outcomes in considering what functions should be granted to an EPB.

- 6.30 An EPB attracts additional potential in relation to funding (the basis by which the contribution of each participating council will be determined is not specified in the Act and needs to be agreed locally when drawing up proposals):

The Secretary of State may give funding to EPBs under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003, although it is not likely that Government will provide any additional funds to EPBs over and above what would already be provided to their area for the activities they will be carrying out

EPB's do not have any tax raising powers

EPB's do not have power to issue a levy to constituent authorities

EPB's do not have the power to borrow.

- 6.31 An EPB therefore addresses the weaknesses identified with the Joint Committee in that there is clarity and transparency in decision-making as the EPB is a formal legal entity with powers to act as an accountable body and can therefore align strategy and resources more effectively. However, an EPB does not encompass strategic transport and, given the importance of connectivity in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire's aspirations, it is unlikely that an EPB would satisfy the issues set out in Paragraph 5.4.

- 6.32 **Establish a Combined Authority.** A combined authority is the most comprehensive vehicle for delivering economic regeneration. Combined authorities may be given functions of the constituent local authorities in the same way as EPBs and it is for local authorities to propose the functions the new body will need and to justify this decision.

- 6.33 In addition, combined authorities may be delegated functions of local authorities and the Secretary of State, and have powers and functions of ITAs transferred to them under the provisions of chapter 2 of part 5 of the Local Transport Act 2008. They also have certain functions and powers in their own right, such as a general power of competence.

- 6.34 Like EPBs, combined authorities provide strong governance arrangements and therefore attract funding freedoms and flexibilities. The Act provides scope for them to exercise similar financial powers to those available to ITAs, including the power to borrow and the power to levy relevant constituent authorities. Powers would only apply in relation to transport functions. Combined authorities could therefore levy relevant constituent authorities to meet costs that are attributable to transport activities and to fund transport projects and can borrow for transport purposes.

- 6.35 A combined authority can't fund any activity whose overarching purpose is not to deliver transport objectives or functions by means of the levy or through borrowing. These other costs will need to be met by constituent councils according to an agreed formula, as is the case for EPBs. The Secretary of State has the power to give section 31 funding to a combined authority, but does not expect to use this power to provide a level of funding over and above the level previously awarded to the constituent local authorities for the activities that the combined authority carries out.
- 6.36 A combined authority therefore meets the first test set out in paragraph 6.3 in that it facilitates the discharge of statutory economic growth and strategic transport duties, and does so to a much greater extent than an EPB.
- 6.37 The second test is around improvements to the effectiveness and efficiency of economic development and transport and the CA model provides a governance mechanism through which strategic issues and challenges can be coordinated and decisions can be taken. Currently, key strategic decisions around transport, economic development, housing and strategic planning are taken at the appropriate level by each individual authority. However, given the inter-connected nature of decisions which impact on the area, a number of informal and formal joint arrangements have been developed including the Joint Economic Prosperity Committee, the Joint Committee on Strategic Transport and Planning and the Greater Nottingham Light Rapid Transit Advisory Committee. In addition there are a number of partnership arrangements around visitor/destination management, growth, inward investment and skills and training. These arrangements have the potential to benefit from greater coordination and coherence through a combined authority. It is also anticipated that existing resources deployed to support these activities can be more effectively managed through a combined authority.
- 6.38 The combined authority will also meet the second and third elements of the through an improved contribution to both the D2N2 LEP and those others such as Sheffield City Region Combined Authority. A Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority would be able to provide a clear contribution to stronger governance arrangements for the LEP as a whole by coordinating the resources deployed to support and inform the LEP and removing duplication of effort in the current system. Strengthening decision-making paves the way for greater collaboration in aligning current resources and capacity. Bringing current activities into a single governance framework would enable:
- effective alignment between decision making on transport and decisions on other areas of policy such as land use, economic development and wider regeneration
 - robust and streamlined decision making arrangements which allow necessary decisions to be taken on complex and difficult issues in a timely and transparent way
 - a real enhancement of delivery capability and capacity by taking a coherent and

integrated approach to managing currently fragmented transport planning and delivery skills and capacity

- 6.39 Arguably the most important test is the impact on economic conditions in the area. A combined authority is the only governance vehicle which has the potential to address the challenges set out in paragraphs 6.6 and 6.7 of this report and to create the conditions in which a substantial growth in jobs and GVA can be achieved.

6.40 Options Assessment

- 6.41 The **Maintain the current Joint Committee arrangements** option is discounted on the basis of:

Failure to strengthen Nottingham and Nottinghamshire governance will compromise the medium to long-term ambitions of the area and therefore be detrimental to the future economic performance.

Failure to formalise Nottingham and Nottinghamshire governance will not address current weaknesses and ambiguities in decision-making and transparency

An opportunity would be missed to better align decision-making around strategic economic development, transport and regeneration.

- 6.42 The second option, **Improve the existing Joint Committee arrangements**, is also discounted on the grounds that there are limits to what can be achieved through a less formal partnership. It is likely that decision-making would be slower because of the need to ratify decisions at constituent authority level. This option would not satisfy the Government's requirement for stronger governance and therefore would not open up opportunities for greater devolution of powers and resources with the consequent implications for outcomes for local economic growth.
- 6.43 N2 Leaders recognise that only a statutory body with a legal personality in its own right will be strong enough to lead the collaboration between Nottingham and Nottinghamshire local authorities and form the necessary legal relationships required going forward. Having considered the tests set out in LEDEDCA, a Combined Authority is considered to be the optimal legal model for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The Combined Authority model is preferred to an Economic Prosperity Board because of the **overwhelming benefits of aligning decision making in relation to strategic economic development and transport under one strategic body**. The Combined Authority model is also more likely to secure the benefits of "earned devolution".

6.44 The rationale for the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority is underpinned by **three key findings** of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Governance Review:

- the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area is an ambitious and diverse sub-regional economy including the core city of Nottingham and with complex economic overlaps with Derbyshire, the Sheffield City Region, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, with **untapped economic potential** and clear **ambitions for growth**;
- there is **the potential to strengthen** Nottingham and Nottinghamshire **governance** in term of the efficacy of decision making, in terms of transparency and accountability and the potential benefits from coordinated resources;
- having considered the various options available (including maintaining the current Joint Committee option), establishing the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority is the option **most likely to deliver sustained economic and social benefits** to the area.

6.45 Our proposal to form a Combined Authority will:

- Strengthen the existing governance arrangements of the D2N2 LEP to deliver the wider ambitions of the Strategic Economic Plan, working alongside the D2 local authorities
- Ensure strong and effective working relationships with local, private sector businesses, the voluntary and community sector
- Attract more freedoms and flexibilities from central Government – and ultimately more funding – to ensure the ambitions and improvements can be delivered to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire economy
- Deliver economic development, transport and regeneration activity in a more effective and efficient manner through a single, formal combined authority rather than 10 individual local authorities operating in an informal environment
- Provide significant scope for reducing duplication in the work of the ten individual authorities
- Ensure the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area is able to compete effectively with neighbouring areas that also have created combined authorities.

6.46 **The recommendation of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Governance Review is therefore that establishing the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority is the optimal solution to the issues and opportunities set out in this document.**

6.47 Specific detail relating to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority including: the area it will cover; its membership; voting and any executive arrangements; it's functions and the way in which it will be funded are set out in the ***Scheme for the establishment of a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority***. As detailed in the scheme, the recommendation of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Governance Review is that the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

Combined Authority should be established according to the following principles:

*The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority should be **lean, streamlined and focussed**. The purpose of the CA will be to provide strong, stable governance and support the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area to fulfil its huge potential. The delivery of this vision will be facilitated by attracting new powers, duties and funding to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority.*

*In addition to this, the CA will be a mechanism by which Nottingham and Nottinghamshire is able to formalise arrangements where there is already effective collaboration (e.g. skills and inward investment). **Decisions on these matters will be made in one place, by elected Leaders** who are responsible for strategic direction and underwriting any risks.*

- 6.48 The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority will, so far as is practicable, reflect the functional economy of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area. It is recognised that economic interdependence and cohesion varies across the area and is less pronounced for communities that lie further from Nottingham. Therefore, our understanding of the functional economy takes into account the need to ensure that there are strong collaborative mechanisms in place for ensuring that the overlapping economic interests with neighbouring areas are properly addressed. Specifically, this means ensuring there are strong relationships with the Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield Combined Authority (Sheffield City Region), the proposed Combined Authority for Derby and Derbyshire (D2N2 LEP area), Lincolnshire local authorities and the Lincolnshire LEP, and Leicester and Leicestershire local authorities and the LLEP. This is the optimal deliverable solution for the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area.
- 6.49 The governance arrangements need to recognise the challenges outlined in paragraph 3 above. Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are clear that this unique set of challenges faced in the creation of this body need explicit recognition and that this can be achieved through a **duty to cooperate**. The adoption of such a duty by the proposed Combined Authority will give a clear footing for work with D2. The special relationship with D2 through the LEP will be given particular attention in the design of the governance arrangements to ensure that the strength of working as a whole is retained while at the same time providing the agility needed in order to deal with the complexity of the functional economic arrangements referred to above. This flexibility internally will be key to addressing the challenges set out in paragraphs 5.6 and 5.7 above.
- 6.50 Arrangements with others such as the Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield Combined Authority would be supported by the creation of Memoranda of Understanding with these partners to ensure that such integration has a clear framework. The arrangements would be strengthened if other areas were also to have such a duty. However, we accept that this is a matter for them.

- 6.51 Under current legislation, a combined authority must hold the same responsibilities relating to transport, regeneration and economic development across the whole of its area. Therefore a combined authority including Nottinghamshire County Council must hold the same transport, regeneration and economic development responsibilities for all of the districts in the county. Under the current statutory requirements, therefore, a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority would include all of the constituent authorities in this review.
- 6.52 The involvement of constituent authorities in neighbouring combined authorities is positively encouraged through these arrangements as this can only aid understanding and cooperation between areas to the advantage of both. Specifically, for the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority, Bassetlaw District Council's continuing membership as a non-constituent member of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority is seen as a key strength.
- 6.53 Strategic Powers will be held concurrently by the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority and the constituent authorities. Decision making will take place based upon the principle that the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority would be responsible for the strategic direction of the N2 area (within the context set out by D2N2's Strategic Economic Plan and the EU Structural and Investment Fund Strategy). The N2 constituent authorities will wish to continue making local decisions. The constituent authorities will agree where precisely the balance between strategic and local decision making sits as the Combined Authority develops.
- 6.54 Whilst the possible legislative changes might lead to future reviews of the governance arrangements for the N2 area, any changes would need to be considered against the statutory tests and government expectations set out in paragraphs 5.3 and 5.4 of this report.
- 6.55 The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority will have nine members – Ashfield District, Bassetlaw District, Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough, Mansfield District, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire County, Newark & Sherwood District and Rushcliffe Borough Councils. The voting rights of all members will be defined in the ***Scheme for the establishment of a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority***.
- 6.56 As detailed in the ***Scheme for the establishment of a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority*** the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority shall have the power to issue a levy to the relevant constituent councils in respect of the expenses and liabilities of the CA which are reasonably attributable to the exercise of its functions relating to transport. The amount to be raised by the levy shall be apportioned between the relevant constituent councils on an agreed basis. Non-transport functions will be funded from a budget agreed annually by CA members and apportioned as above. The constituent councils intend to include scope to allocate finances such as surpluses from the NDR pool to support the

work of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority.

- 6.57 The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority will need support from a small executive function. N2 local authorities are committed to reviewing policy and delivery functions for economic development and to ensure that links are made where appropriate and to drive out efficiencies in the delivery of common functions.
- 6.58 As detailed in the ***Scheme for the establishment of a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority***, the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority will have powers in relation to strategic Economic Development and Transport. As noted above, it is the intention of all partners that the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority remains a streamlined and focussed strategic commissioning body. Accordingly, powers and duties outlined in the scheme will be taken up as and when necessary by agreement between the constituent authorities.
- 6.59 Strategic Economic Development will include collaboration around functions such as economic policy and strategy, skills, inward investment, major infrastructure and housing investment decisions and decisions relating to other economic assets.
- 6.60 In time, and by local resolution, partners may choose to take-up additional powers which become available to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority. The transfer of any powers from constituent authorities would require a decision from each constituent local authority.
- 6.61 The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority, as a legally independent body, should act as the accountable decision-making body for matters of significance (where N2-level collaboration is desirable and adds value), delegating powers and duties to sub-committees as appropriate. The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority should also act as the Accountable Body for N2 funds and investments. It is recognised that this will need to be carefully co-ordinated with D2 to ensure consistency and efficiency across the LEP area and this will be done through joint arrangements to enable agility in decision making across the LEP area that is not a characteristic of the present arrangements.
- 6.62 Finally, it should be noted that many partners agree that this approach will deliver the best outcomes from the area and enable a step change in the way strategic issues are tackled across the area. For example, the Great Nottingham Debate 2014 came to the same conclusion as this review, approaching the consideration from a practical consideration of what will work for the N2 economic area.

7 Recommendation

- 7.1 Our Governance Review concludes that establishment of a Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Authority **would improve the exercise of statutory functions in relation to economic development, regeneration and transport and would lead to an enhancement of the economic conditions and performance of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area. We therefore recommend to the nine constituent authorities that a submission should be made to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for the establishment of a combined authority for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, including Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe.**

Appendix 1 D2N2 context and governance

The D2N2 area has a population of more than 2.1m people and a Gross Value Added (GVA) of nearly £40bn; employment is concentrated in the area's two largest centres, Derby and Nottingham, which account for 36% of total employment and 26% of the population. Nearly 900,000 people are employed in the D2N2 area, making it the third largest of LEP economies.

The D2N2 economy has a strong track record of exports, with just less than 20% of employment in export-intensive industries, placing it in the top quartile of all LEPs nationally. In 2011/12, nearly 2,300 jobs were created by Foreign Direct Investment, the fifth largest of all LEPs.

Transport

D2N2 enjoys good connectivity, being well-served by national north/south transport links such as the M1, A1 and rail networks via Midland Mainline and East Coast Mainline which connect to international destinations at St Pancras and Kings Cross. Regionally, the road network reflects the diverse geography of the area: the A42 and A38 connect to the West Midlands and the A50 connects to the North West via Stoke-on-Trent. These good connections are reflected in the concentration of retail distribution centres along the M1, A50 and A38 corridors.

Despite recent improvements to the A46 and planned improvements to the A61 and A453, major challenges remain to the effectiveness of the region's transport network, with high levels of congestion on the M1 north of junction 28, the A38 at Derby, A52 Nottingham Ring Road, A46 at Newark and A628/ A57 at Glossop in the north west of Derbyshire. The costs of congestion on the strategic road network in the East Midlands are forecast to rise to around £0.7bn by 2025 in the absence of intervention; currently, the cost is equivalent to around £300 per employee in Nottingham and Derby and this is expected to more than double over the next 10 years.

The frequency and speed of rail connections to other parts of the country are variable; services to London via Midland Mainline are slower than those offered by the East Coast line. The planned electrification of Midland Mainline will provide an opportunity for improving service quality and efficiency but further improvements are required to significantly reduce journey times. A combination of limited capacity and poor journey times results in overcrowding on cross-country trains that connect the East Midlands with the North, South West and East Anglia; rail therefore offers a poor alternative to driving, exacerbating road congestion. In the medium to long-term, the D2N2 area will benefit from its location on the HS2 route between London and the North, hosting one of the Midland's key stations; significant investment and effort is needed, however, to ensure the region harnesses the full potential of this new rail infrastructure.

East Midlands Airport (EMA), located within 15 miles of Nottingham and Derby, is the UK's second largest air freight hub after Heathrow and is a critical economic driver for the region. The importance of the area for high value freight will be strengthened with the planned investment in a major inter-modal rail freight interchange at junction 24 of the M1.

Economic Base

From being the cradle of the industrial revolution and home to the world's first factory, the D2N2 area is a dynamic and diverse economy, with a global reputation for excellence in high-tech manufacturing - particularly transport - construction, medicine and bio-science. World-class universities and Tier 1, market-leading companies such as Rolls Royce, Toyota, Sygnature Discovery and Alliance Boots in the urban centres provide the economic backbone from which supply chains and our numerous small and micro businesses can grow, many of which are located in rural areas.

Growth sectors such as transport equipment manufacturing, visitor economy, low carbon economy etc. employ over 150,000 and account for nearly 20% of the area's workforce.

Gross Value Added (GVA) per full time employee (FTE) is a standard indicator used to measure the level of wealth in an area. For the D2N2 area, GVA has increased year on year for the past 10 years, however, it is still only 85% of the England average and the gap with the rest of England has been widening recently. Whilst D2N2 has over 66,000 businesses, including over 50,000 micro businesses, the overall business base is low given the size of the population.

Over 70% of the working age population are employed or self-employed, although productivity and earnings are low. This is due to the occupational profile being predominantly aligned towards skilled trades and service occupations (low skill, low wage jobs). There is an under-supply, but growing number, of professional occupations. These are important to the future growth of the D2N2 economy.

Although almost 400,000 people in the area are educated to degree level, at 29% of the population, this is lower than the England average (33%). Around 150,000 people of working age have no qualifications at all, which means they are at risk of poorly paid, insecure jobs and unemployment.

The D2N2 region has a diverse economy with specific strengths in 8 areas. These are:

- Transport equipment manufacturing: 20,200 employees (2012)
- Life sciences: 7,200 employees (2012)
- Food and drink manufacturing: 17,000 employees (2012)
- Construction: 40,000 employees (2012)
- Visitor economy: 65,300 employees (2012)
- Low carbon economy: 28,700 employees (2011/12)
- Transport and logistics: 28,600 employees (2012)
- Creative industries: 26,500 employees (2012)

Characteristics of the D2N2 Economy

The D2N2 area has four notable geographies which, although broadly reflecting the county boundaries of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, also reflect the economic relationship between the two counties and with the surrounding metropolitan areas of South Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, Leicestershire and Staffordshire. These geographies are:

- Nottingham city, south and east Nottinghamshire and east Derbyshire
- Derby city, south Derbyshire and the M1 corridor
- North Nottinghamshire and north and east Derbyshire
- Wider Peak District

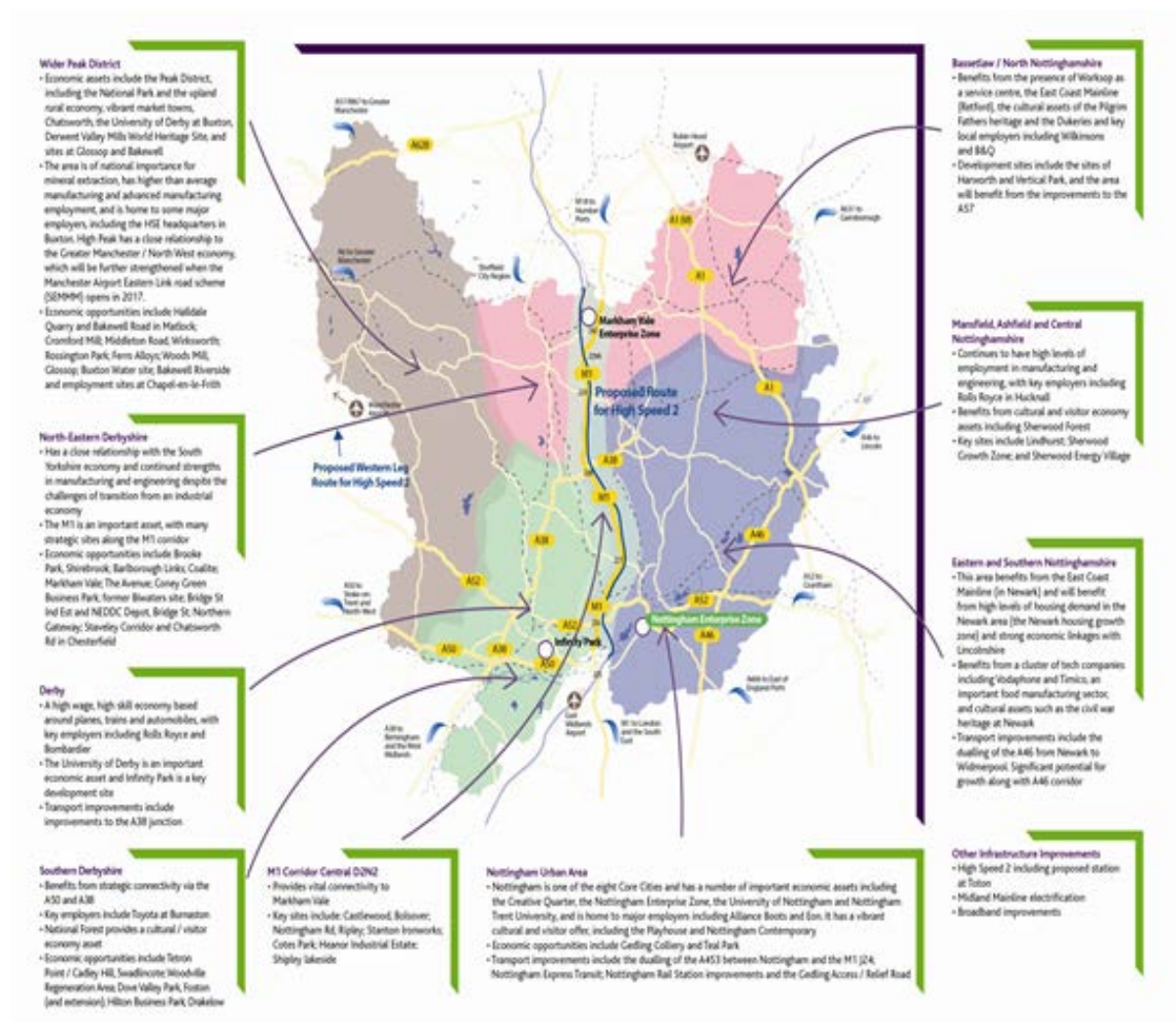


Figure 2: Spatial Relationship and Outline of Economic Characteristics

Current D2N2 Governance and Delivery Arrangements

Governance

Strategic governance and oversight of the D2N2 economy is provided by the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The LEP is made up of a [Board](#), various delivery groups, and advisory arrangements. (See Figure 3 on page 8).

The Board is chaired by a representative from the local business sector and has a total of 15 members, constituted of private sector representatives; three leaders from the D2 local authorities and three from the N2 authorities; the voluntary and community sector; and other public sector bodies such as education, training providers and health.

The D2N2 Board is responsible for setting the overall economic strategy for the LEP, including the development of priorities, performance management and oversight and endorsement of strategic projects, as well as monitoring expenditure and outputs across the D2N2 area. Two Joint Committees (one for each of the D2 and N2 areas) support the work of the Board by providing strategic co-ordination and delivery of relevant public sector services.

In addition, supporting the Board there are 3 strategic groups covering:

- Private sector business;
- Skills and employment; and
- Infrastructure and investment.

These groups are supported by 5 officer technical working groups and a range of advisory/task and finish groups (24 in total currently). Work on the European Strategy implementation sits alongside, but outside, these arrangements. The following diagram illustrates how the LEP's existing governance arrangements link together.

Because the LEP itself is not an accountable body, it had previously nominated different local authorities from across D2N2 to hold funds on its behalf. These arrangements are currently being refined and one Accountable Body (Derbyshire County Council) now has been identified to hold all the funding streams on behalf of the LEP. This will help simplify some aspects of the governance arrangements, particularly in relation to assurance processes and programme management.

Currently, the LEP has been scored as a 2 out of 4 by the Government's Department of Business, Innovation & Skills, suggesting there is scope to strengthen governance arrangements further. It is acknowledged that local authorities, through a Combined Authority or Economic Prosperity Board, can bring greater transparency and democratic accountability to governance arrangements.

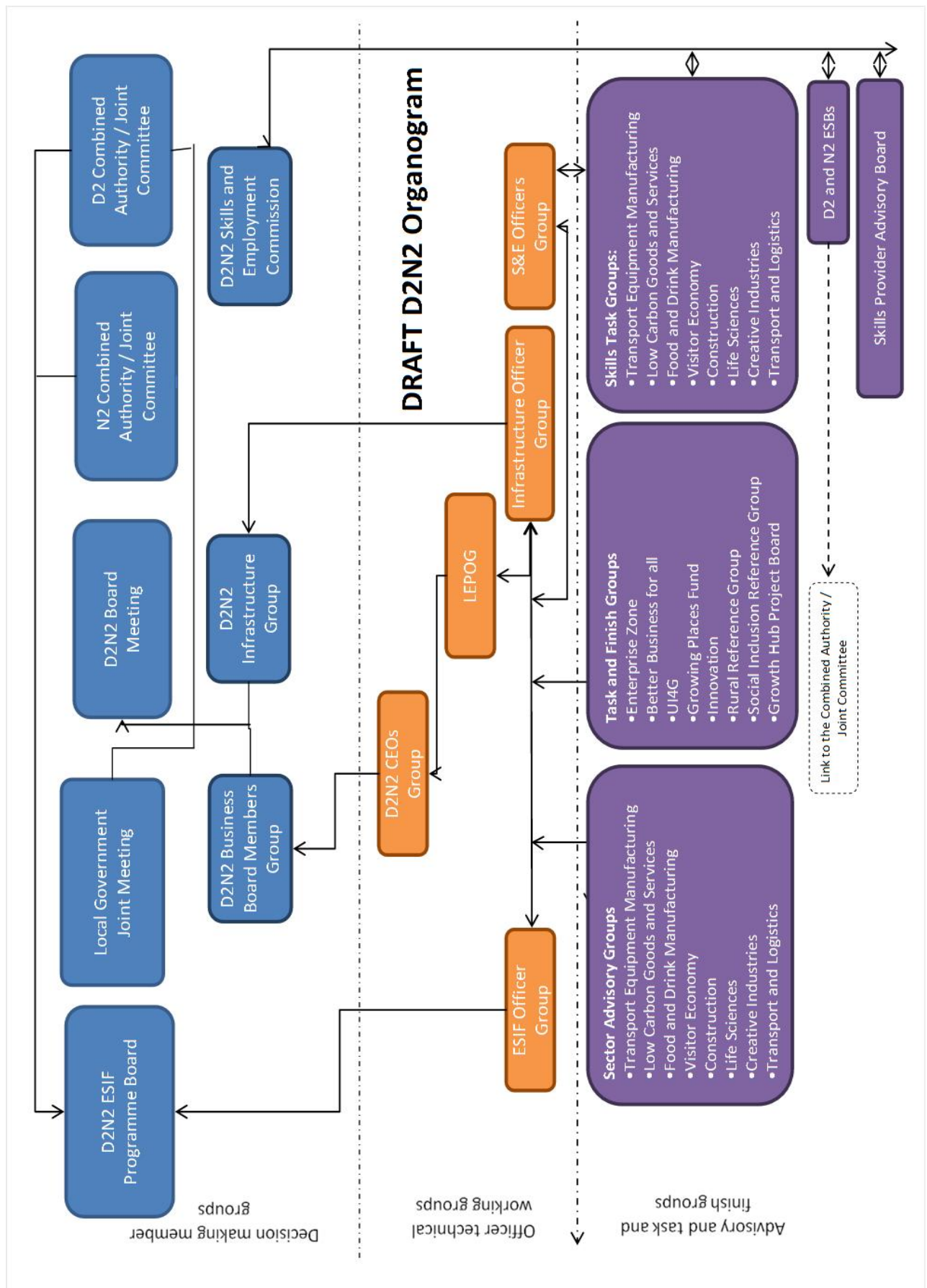


Figure 3: Current D2N2 LEP Governance Arrangements

Strategic Delivery

The D2N2 LEP is a key strategic partner for the ten local authorities within Derbyshire and nine local authorities within Nottinghamshire, however the economic relationship of Derbyshire Dales, Bolsover, North East Derbyshire, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield councils ('overlap' authorities) with the wider economic areas of LEPs in Staffordshire, Greater Manchester and South Yorkshire (Sheffield City Region) is also strong.

The D2N2 LEP's ambitions and priorities are set out in the D2N2 Strategic Economic Plan ([SEP](#)). The SEP was approved in early 2014 and confirms the following long term vision for the whole D2N2 region:

That D2N2 will become a more prosperous, better connected and increasingly competitive and resilient economy, at the heart of the UK economy, making a leading contribution to the UK's advanced manufacturing and life sciences sectors and generating significant export earnings for UK plc. We will create a D2N2 which provides a great place to live, work and invest.

This vision is supported by the following themes, priorities and targets:

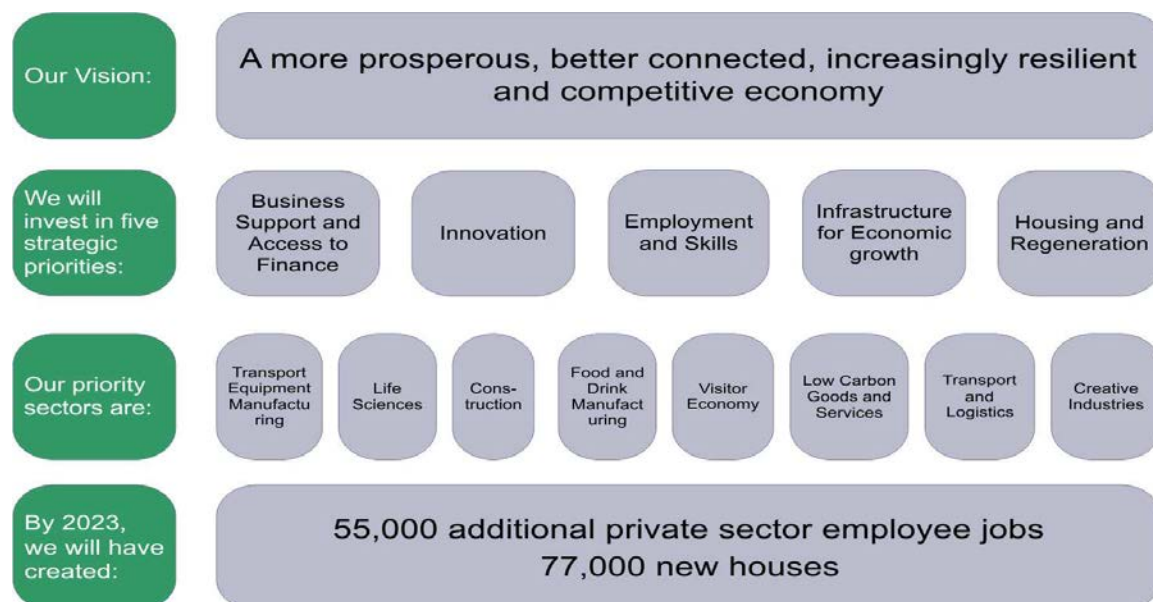


Figure 4: Strategic Planning Framework of the SEP showing priorities, sectors and targets

As the overarching strategic body responsible for driving economic growth, it is important the D2N2 LEP arrangements are fit for purpose, agile and responsive to changing economic conditions. The strength of its governance and partnerships – particularly its sub-committees and working relationships across public/ private and third sectors - are critical to its success and, ultimately the economic success of the region.

The work of this D2 governance review has sought to test the strength of these relationships and identify areas where this can be improved. Although the D2N2 economy has many strengths, significant challenges remain and more has to be done across all partners and stakeholders to drive growth, employment and prosperity if the region is to regain competitive advantage over the rest of the UK.

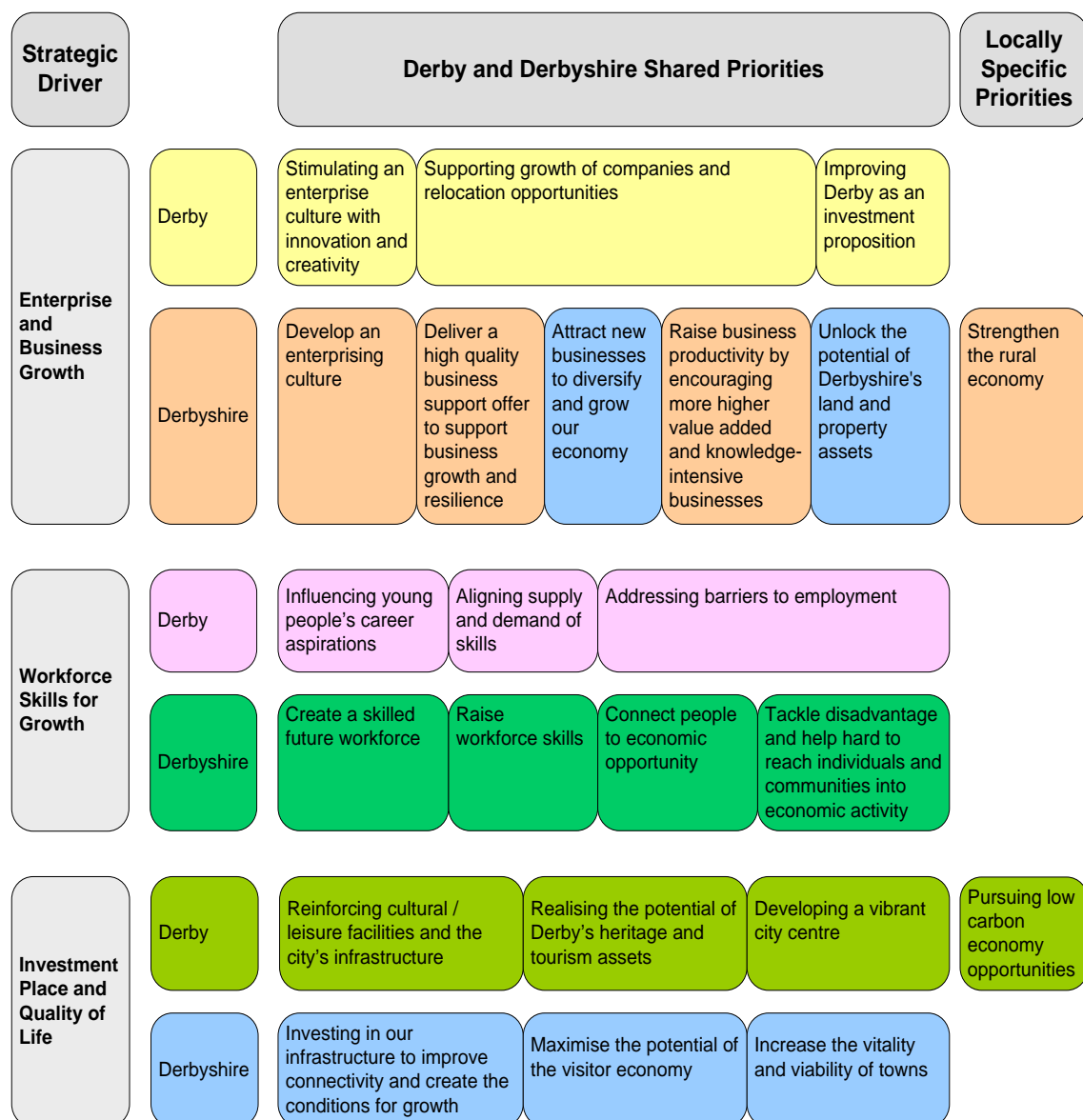


Figure 5: The Shared Priorities of the D2 Joint Committee

There are strong examples of well-aligned work but also potential for duplication and inefficiencies in the current working arrangements. The scope and drive for more joined up approaches and increased effectiveness within the climate of reducing resources was significant.

Key economic indicators in the D2N2 area

Headline results on the current performance of D2 against key economic indicators compared to N2 and the UK are provided below:

D2 / N2 Performance on Key Economic Indicators			
	D2	N2	England
GVA per FTE, £	£51,803	£49,855	£59,581
GVA per head, £	£16,958	£17,534	£21,786
Employment rate, %	74.6%	67.0%	71.7%
Employees per 000 working age population	627.5	665.5	677.0
Unemployment rate, % of economically active	5.4%	8.6%	7.6%
Youth unemployment, % of total unemployed	26.8%	26.7%	23.7%
Long-term unemployment, % of total unemployed	28.6%	32.1%	30.2%
Average earnings, £ / week, workers	Derby – £528.10 Derbyshire – £372.40	Nottingham – £382.70 Notts. – £365.70	£421.60
Average earnings, £ / week, residents	Derby – £412.40 Derbyshire – £411.50	Nottingham – £353.80 Notts. – £386.40	£421.60
Average household disposable income per head, £	Derby – £13,047 E Derbys – £13,977 S&W Derbys – £16,329	Nottingham – £11,411 N Notts – £14,570 S Notts – £17,033	£17,066
Business density per 000 working age population	52.3	45.4	60.3
Business start up rate	10.2%	10.4%	11.6%
Business 3 year survival rate	60.6%	60.8%	59.7%
% of working age pop. L4+	29.5%	30.0%	35.0%
% of working age pop. L2 and below	49.0%	46.3%	44.4%
Sources: Annual Population Survey, Business Register and Employment Survey, Business Demography, Regional Accounts, Annual Business Inquiry, Census, The Data Service.			

Figure 8: Comparison of Economic Performance between D2, N2 and England Average