

Gedling Borough Council Local Planning Document

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

October 2013

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Non-Technical Summary

Sustainability Appraisal

- i. The Scoping Report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Planning Document. The Local Planning Document will form part of the Local Plan.
- ii. The Sustainability Appraisal process comprises a number of stages. The production of this Scoping Report covers Stages A1 to A5.

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
		A2	Collecting baseline information
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
		A4	Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

The Scoping Report

- iii. The purpose of the Scoping Report is to decide on the scope and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal. It sets out the information required to determine the scope of the appraisal, suggests a list of sustainability issues and sets out the SA Framework against which the effects of the Local Planning Document will be assessed.

Plans, Policies and Programmes (Stage A1)

- iv. Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report sets out the review of international, national and local policy guidance, plans and strategies relevant to the Local Planning Document. The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy and the East Midlands Regional Economic Strategy are not included in the review because they have been revoked by the government.
- v. Table 4 of the Scoping Report contains the key messages from the reviews of the documents.

Baseline Data and Characteristics (Stage A2)

- vi. Section 4 of the Scoping Report describes the characteristics of Gedling Borough. The baseline data collected is set out in Appendix 2.
- vii. The Borough is a mix of urban and rural with around 80% of 113,600 residents living in the Greater Nottingham suburbs of Arnold and Carlton. The remaining residents live in a number of villages including Burton Joyce, Calverton and Ravenshead.

- viii. Routes into and out of Nottingham are well served while links between the different settlements and around the conurbation are poorer. Some of the rural settlements are relatively isolated and suffer from poor transport links.
- ix. Gedling Borough has a diverse range of natural habitats, which includes a number of valuable sites for nature conservation and biodiversity. A number of areas in the Borough have a strong sense of heritage especially in the rural areas.
- x. In addition, some areas of woodland to the north and west of the Borough have been identified as a prospective Special Protection Area (SPA). It is not known when a decision on the extent of any possible SPA will be made.
- xi. As a regional economic hub, Nottingham City is the main work destination for the majority of residents with over half of those employed working there. The main areas of occupation are in managerial, administrative and professional occupations.
- xii. There are a number of town, district and local centres around the Borough which offer good locations for retail and other services and businesses. Arnold town centre is the largest town centre in the Borough, ranked the highest centre in the hierarchy, and is the most important centre in the north-eastern part of the conurbation and is the focus for new investment in retail and other facilities.
- xiii. While the Borough is relatively wealthy there are a number of pockets of deprivation, notably Netherfield & Colwick and Killisick wards in Carlton and Newstead Village. In terms of the housing stock there are areas which require some renewal and areas, especially in the rural part of the Borough, where affordability is a major issue.
- xiv. The population of the Borough is ageing and this is especially clear in a number of villages including Lambley and Ravenshead. The ethnic minority population has increased from 5.2% in 2001 to 9.7% in 2011.

Sustainability Issues (Stage A3)

- xv. Through the analysis of the baseline data, a number of sustainability issues have been identified in Table 5 of the Scoping Report:
- xvi. Spatial Issues
 - Population growth has been high in the Borough and further population growth is projected.
 - The Core Strategy sets out a housing requirement of 7,250 new homes between 2011 and 2028. Dwellings will be built in and adjoining built up area of Nottingham (approx 2,840 homes), adjoining Hucknall Sub Regional Centre (approx 1,600 homes), in three Key Settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead (approx 2,543 homes) and in other villages (up to 260 homes).

- There is significant need for affordable housing provision.
 - Different areas of the Borough would require specific types of housing.
 - Some of the rural settlements within the Borough are very isolated and suffer from poor transport links. Access to facilities is vital.
 - There is a need to reduce the reliance on the private car and increase the use of alternative transport modes, including public transport.
- xvii. Built and Natural Environmental
- A high proportion of land within the Borough is Green Belt.
 - There is therefore potential for conflict between the need to protect Green Belt from inappropriate development and the need to provide sufficient land for housing in line with the Core Strategy requirement.
 - There are a large number of sites which are important in landscape and biodiversity terms and should be conserved and enhanced where possible.
 - There is a need to conserve and enhance the Borough's distinctive character and contribute towards creating a sense of place within new developments.
 - Significant areas within the Borough are at risk from flooding.
 - There is a need to improve energy efficiency and reduce contributions to climate change.
- xviii. Economic Issues
- The Core Strategy sets out employment requirement of 22,800 sq m for new office and research development and 10 hectares for new and relocating industrial and warehouse uses.
 - The proportion of the Borough's workforce employed in the service sector is very large.
- xix. Social / Community Issues
- Parts of the Borough have relatively high deprivation.
 - House prices are high within the Borough and there is a significant need for affordable housing provision.
 - Population of the Borough is ageing in a number of villages including Ravenshead.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Stage A4)

- xx. Stage A4 of the Sustainability Appraisal is to establish a Sustainability Appraisal Framework which is usually based on the review of the plans, policies and programmes, the analysis of the baseline data and the identification of sustainability issues.
- xxi. A SA Framework has been established for the Core Strategy and as the issues have not changed significantly it has been decided to use the same SA Framework to test the sustainability of the Local Planning Document.

- xxii. Each of the SA objectives has been matched with decision making criteria. These criteria were used for the assessment of the Core Strategy policies and will be used to assess the policy options for the Development Management policies in the Local Planning Development. An additional column containing detailed site specific questions has been added to the SA Framework which will be used to appraise the site options for the site allocations element of the Local Planning Development.

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Site Specific Questions
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Is the site allocated for housing? Is the site allocated for the type of housing needed in the area? Is the site allocated for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople?
	Will it reduce homelessness?	Will the site provide homes for homeless people?
	Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	n/a
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Will it reduce health inequalities?	Is the site within 30 minutes public transport time or 10 minutes walking time of a health facility?
	Will it improve access to health services?	
	Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?	Is the site within 30 minutes public transport time or 10 minutes walking time of a recreational area? Will the development result in a loss of outdoor recreational space?
3. Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area's heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)	Will it protect historic sites?	Will the development result in a loss of historic site or damage to the building or setting? e.g. Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens
	Will it protect/improve access to historic sites?	
	Will it protect and enhance the historical, geological and archaeological environment?	
	Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural heritage activities?	n/a
4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime?	n/a
	Will it increase the prevalence of diversionary activities?	
	Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime?	

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Site Specific Questions
5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital	Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets?	Will the development result in a loss of community facility?
	Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents satisfaction in community activities?	
	Will it improve ethnic and intergenerational relations?	n/a
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment	Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species?	Will the development result in a loss of all or part of a designated site of nature conservation interest?
	Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	Is the site adjacent to a designated site of nature conservation interest?
	Will it help protect and improve habitats?	Will the development involve the loss of existing habitats or trees/hedgerows/woodland?
	Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?	
	Will it provide new open space?	Will the site include the provision on-site or off-site open space?
	Will it improve the quality of existing open space?	Will the development involve the loss of existing open space?
	Will it encourage and protect Green Infrastructure opportunities?	Will the development improve the underused or undervalued open space?
7. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character, including heritage and its setting	Does it respect identified landscape character?	Will the development conserve the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form?
		Will the development enhance the features and characteristics of the landscape?
		Will the development restore the features and characteristics of the landscape?
		Will the development create a new landscape character?
8. Natural Resources and Flooding To prudently manage the natural resources including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding	Will it improve water quality?	Will the site cause any harm to the water environment?
	Will it improve air quality?	Will the site cause additional harm to an AQMA?
	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials?	n/a
	Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?	n/a

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Site Specific Questions
	Will it minimise Flood Risk?	Is the site within EA flood zone 2 or 3? Is the site adjacent to EA flood zone 2 or 3?
	Will it prevent the loss of high quality soils to development?	Is the site on high grade agricultural land? Is the site a brownfield site?
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	Will it reduce household and commercial waste per head?	n/a
	Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head?	n/a
	Will it reduce hazardous waste?	n/a
	Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?	n/a
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings?	Will the development include provision of renewable technology?
	Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy?	Is the development for renewable energy?
	Will it support the development of community energy systems?	Is the site for the development of community energy systems?
	Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate?	n/a
11. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure?	Is the site accessible by public transport?
	Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment?	
	Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport?	Is the site located within the main urban area?
	Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	Is the site within 30 minutes public transport time of community facilities, schools, retail centres and employment areas?
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities	Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs?	Is the site allocated for mixed use employment/retail?
	Will it reduce unemployment?	Will the development provide jobs for unemployed people? Will the development involve the loss of employment land?
	Will it increase average income levels?	n/a

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Site Specific Questions
13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	Will it increase levels of qualification?	Is the proposal for new educational buildings?
	Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?	Is the site allocated for specific employment uses e.g. office-based?
	Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan areas?	n/a
14. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses?	Is the site allocated for employment or mixed use?
	Will it improve the diversity of jobs available?	n/a
	Will it provide the required infrastructure?	n/a
	Will it provide business/ university clusters?	Is the site allocated for mixed educational/employment?

Habitats Regulations Assessment (Appropriate Assessment)

- xxiii. Any plan that is prepared needs to be the subject of a Habitats Regulations Assessment. The Local Planning Document will be developed in accordance with the findings of the Aligned Core Strategy HRA, and will be the subject of its own HRA as options begin to be developed. The Habitats Regulations Assessment will be used to refine options as soon as they are developed to ensure that the requirements of the Habitats Regulations are met.

Equality Impact Assessment

- xxiv. The Local Planning Document is required to be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that it meets the needs of all members of the community. The following issues have been identified:

Age

The Borough as a whole is older than average with a lower proportion of 20-35 year olds.

Disability

The Borough wide figures for limiting illness and disability reflect the national figures however the figures for Bestwood Village ward are noticeably higher.

Marriage & Civil Partnership

There are lower percentages of single people in Burton Joyce/Stoke Bardolph, Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough wards. Over 10% of the residents of Lambley ward are widowed or surviving partners. Overall the Borough is similar to the national picture although there are more married people.

Race

Overall the Borough is less ethnically diverse than England especially Burton Joyce/Stoke Bardolph, Calverton and Woodborough wards which are all over 95% White: British.

Religion

The Borough as a whole is similar to the national situation although there are a lower proportion of Hindu, Muslim and Jewish residents than England. Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough wards have a noticeably higher proportion of Christians than the Borough average while the urban area has a higher proportion of those stating 'no religion'.

Gender

In terms of gender, the Borough and areas within it broadly reflect the national figure of a 49/51% split between males and females.

Pregnancy and Maternity, Sexual Orientation and Gender Reassignment

There are no figures currently available.

- xxv. Following on from the Issues and Options stage, the draft policies will be subjected to an Equality Impact Assessment. Any changes that result from the Equality Impact Assessment will be incorporated into the next stage of the Local Planning Document and included in the public consultation.

Consultation on the scope of the Scoping Report (Stage A5)

- xxvi. Consultation questions are included in Section 7 of the Scoping Report to assist consultees with their responses. Whilst the Scoping Report is provided separately from the Local Planning Document, the consultation questions on the Scoping Report have also been included within the Local Planning Document to assist consultees with their responses. Comments can be submitted online using the Local Planning Document event page at http://gedling.limehouse.co.uk/portal/lpd_io.
- xxvii. All comments received during the 8 week period of consultation (21 October to 16 December 2013) will be considered by Gedling Borough Council. The responses from the consultation will help to shape the Sustainability Appraisal report.

What Happens Next?

- xxviii. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Planning Document will take place over several stages (as identified in Section 2 of the Scoping Report). A draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published detailing the assessment of options. It will detail how the initial options were refined as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Local Planning Document for Gedling Borough Council. The Local Planning Document will form part of the Local Plan.

Purpose of this Scoping Report

- 1.2 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to decide on the scope and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal. It sets out the information required to determine the scope of the appraisal, suggests a list of sustainability issues and sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework against which the effects of Local Planning Document will be assessed.
- 1.3 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the preferred option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development.

Sustainable development

- 1.4 The UK Government launched a strategy for sustainable development “Securing the future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy” in 2005. The strategy defines sustainable development as to “enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations”.
- 1.5 The strategy contains a set of five guiding principles for sustainable development:

Living within Environmental Limits

Respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity, to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society

Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

Achieving a Sustainable Economy

Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.

Using Sound Science Responsibly

Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

Promoting Good Governance

Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.

Local Planning Document

- 1.6 The Local Planning Document will form part of the Local Plan. The Local Planning Document is a combined document covering both Development Management Policies and Site Allocations which will set out the policies for the management of development (against which planning applications for the development and use of land will be considered) and allocates land to specific uses.
- 1.7 The Local Plan is illustrated in Figure 1 and shows how the Local Planning Document will fit into the overall scheme for the Council.

Figure 1: The Local Plan



- 1.8 The Local Planning Document will have to conform to the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in June 2013 and an Examination is anticipated to take place during October/November 2013.

Timetable

- 1.9 Table 1 sets out the timescale for the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal of Local Planning Document. The timetable for the Local Planning Document is set out in the Gedling Borough Local Development Scheme (June 2013).

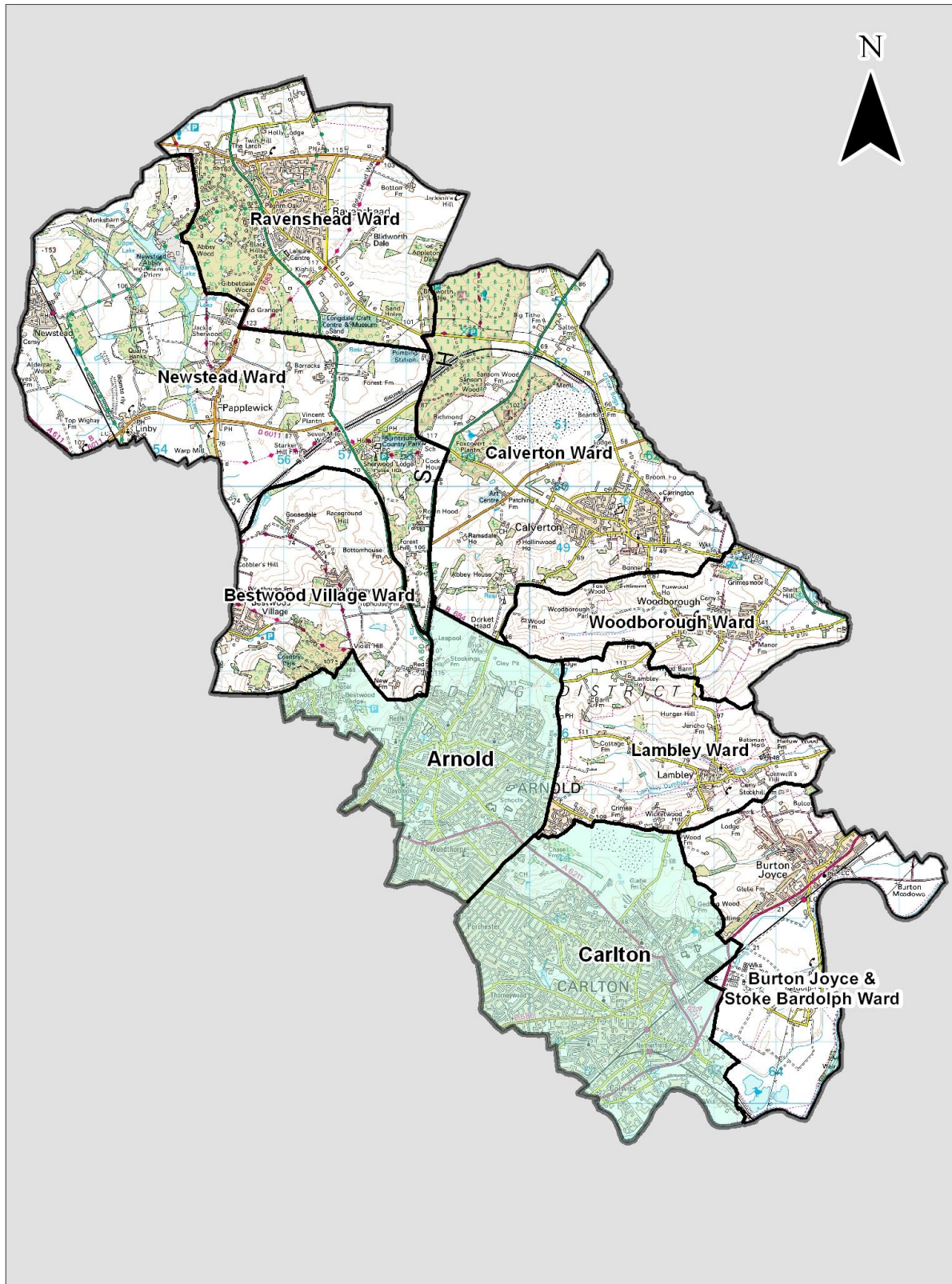
Table 1: Timetable

Date	Task
October 2013	Consultation on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and Local Planning Document Issues and Options document
October 2013-April 2014	Predicting sustainability effects of the options for the Local Planning Document and preparation of Preferred Options document
April 2014	Consultation on Local Planning Document Preferred Options
May 2014	Consideration of consultation responses
May 2014-October 2014	Predicting sustainability effects of draft policies for the Local Planning Document and preparation of Submission document
October 2014	Consultation on Local Planning Document Submission document and the final Sustainability Appraisal report
February 2015	Submission of Local Planning Document and Sustainability Appraisal report to Planning Inspectorate
April 2015	Independent Examination
December 2015	Adoption of Local Planning Document and publication of the final Sustainability Appraisal report

Map of area covered by the Scoping Report

- 1.10 Map 1 shows the area covered by the Scoping Report which relates to the whole of Gedling Borough.
- 1.11 The baseline data collected for the Scoping Report has been split into specific areas (2 urban areas and 7 rural wards) which are shown on the map.

Map 1: Area covered by the Scoping Report for Local Planning Development



Section 2: Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.1 This section explains the legal requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 2.2 In addition to this process, authorities are also required to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment and an Equality Impact Assessment.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisals as an integral part of the preparation of new or revised Development Plan Documents.
- 2.4 Paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework states “*A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors*”.
- 2.5 Identifying key sustainability issues and the ability to assess the likely effects through SA during the early stages of plan preparation ensures the plan or strategy contributes towards the aim of sustainable development.
- 2.6 SA is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. The aim of the appraisal process is to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategy.
- 2.7 The SA will help demonstrate the inter-relationships between social, economic and environmental issues.
- 2.8 The final SA report should be able to demonstrate how the adopted Local Planning Document has addressed the sustainability agenda and how the choices were made between alternative policies and proposals.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.9 European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) which was translated into legislation in the UK in July 2004, requires that local planning authorities undertake an ‘environmental assessment’ of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment.
- 2.10 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requires environmental appraisal to be undertaken on all plans and programmes likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

- 2.11 The objective of Strategic Environmental Assessment is stated in Article 1 of the Directive: '[to] provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans ... with a view to promoting sustainable development'.
- 2.12 SEA should consider the key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

Relationship between SEA and SA

- 2.13 SEA and SA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that SEA focuses on environmental effects, whereas SA covers environmental, social and economic matters. The National Planning Policy Framework states that a sustainability appraisal should meet the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment.
- 2.14 For clarification, throughout this report the term 'Sustainability Appraisal' and SA are used to encompass the requirement of UK planning guidance and European law.
- 2.15 Table 2 shows how the requirements of SEA are met in this report.

Table 2: How the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment are met in the SA report

Requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	Where requirement is met in the SA
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 1 of Scoping Report
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 4 and Appendix 2 of Scoping Report
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 4 of Scoping Report
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 3 and Appendix 1 of Scoping Report
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 3 and Appendix 1 of Scoping Report

Requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))		Where requirement is met in the SA
(f)	The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	To be included in future SA report
(g)	The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	To be included in future SA report
(h)	An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	To be included in future SA report
(i)	A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	To be included in future SA report
(j)	A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Included in this report

Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

2.16 The Council's approach to undertaking Sustainability Appraisal is based on the government guidance in the CLG's Plan Making Manual and the 2005 Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment. The guidance is designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

2.17 The Government guidance identifies 5 stages of carrying out an SA (stages A – E). Table 3 shows the main stages of a Sustainability Appraisal.

2.18 This scoping report covers Stage A of the process.

Table 3: Stages in Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives	✓
		A2	Collecting baseline information	✓
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems	✓
		A4	Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	✓
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal	✓
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the Development Plan Document objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	
		B2	Developing the Development Plan Document options	
		B3	Predicting the effects of the Development Plan Document	
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the Development Plan Document	
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	

		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Development Plan Documents
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report	C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report
Stage D	Consultation on the Development Plan Document and Sustainability Appraisal report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the Development Plan Document and the Sustainability Appraisal report
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Development Plan Document.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

Habitats Regulations Assessment (Appropriate Assessment)

- 2.19 The European Directive 92/43/EEC – the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) requires that an Appropriate Assessment (AA) is made of the effects of land-use plans sites of European importance for nature conservation.
- 2.20 The sites that are subject to Appropriate Assessment are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, and/or as Special Protection Area (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive.
- 2.21 Appropriate Assessments should be carried out on sites that are within and outside the plan area that could potentially be affected by the plan. During the Core Strategy process, a potential significant effect on an area of land that may be designated in the future as a European site was identified. It found that there could be potentially significant effects of the Core Strategy on the prospective Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area. (The screening process followed a precautionary approach, as advised by Natural England, and assumed the prospective Sherwood Forest Special Protection Area is progressed through the normal classification process, via potential Special Protection Area and classified Special Protection Area status, but it is not known when a decision on its final status is expected).
- 2.22 Unlike Strategic Environmental Assessment that is incorporated with the Sustainability Appraisal, Appropriate Assessment (or Habitats Regulations Assessment) must be reported on separately to Sustainability Appraisal.
- 2.23 Any plan that is prepared needs to be the subject of a Habitats Regulations Assessment, so as the Local Planning Document progresses it will need its own HRA and cannot rely on the HRA that has been prepared for the Aligned Core Strategy. However, with the Aligned Core Strategy HRA in place, the Local Planning Document will be able to use much of the information and assessment from the higher tier HRA. The Issues and Options stage of the

Local Planning Document is very general such that it is appropriate to confirm at this stage that the Local Planning Document will be developed in accordance with the findings of the Aligned Core Strategy HRA, and will be the subject of its own HRA as options begin to be developed. The Habitats Regulations Assessment will be used to refine options as soon as they are developed to ensure that the requirements of the Habitats Regulations are met.

Equality Impact Assessment

2.24 Under the Equality Act 2010, the Local Planning Document is required to be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that it meets the needs of all members of the community. There are nine protected characteristics¹:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion and belief
- Sex (gender)
- Sexual orientation

2.25 An Equality Impact Assessment is defined by the Equality and Human Rights Commission as “...a tool that helps public authorities make sure their policies, and the ways they carry out their functions, do what they are intended to do for everybody”². Undertaking Equality Impact Assessments allows local planning authorities to identify any potential discrimination caused by their policies or the way they work and take steps to make sure that it is removed.

2.26 After a review of the baseline data in Appendix 2, the following issues have been identified:

Age

The Borough as a whole is older than average with a lower proportion of 20-35 year olds. Within the Borough there is a:

- Higher proportion of 15-19 year olds in Arnold area.
- Significantly lower proportion of 20-30 year olds in Burton Joyce/Stoke Bardolph, Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough wards.
- Higher proportion of 40-50 year olds in Arnold area.
- Significantly higher proportion of 55-64 year olds in Burton Joyce/Stoke Bardolph, Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough wards.

¹ <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/advice-and-guidance/new-equality-act-guidance/protected-characteristics-definitions>

² Equality & Human Rights Commission “Equality Impact Assessment Guidance” (Nov 2009)

Disability

The Borough wide figures for limiting illness and disability reflect the national figures however the figures for Bestwood Village ward are noticeably higher with around 25% of the population having some form of limiting illness or disability.

Marriage & Civil Partnership

There are lower percentages of single people in Burton Joyce/Stoke Bardolph, Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough wards. Over 10% of the residents of Lambley ward are widowed or surviving partners. Overall the Borough is similar to the national picture although there are more married people.

Race

Overall the Borough is less ethnically diverse than England especially Burton Joyce/Stoke Bardolph, Calverton and Woodborough wards which are all over 95% White: British.

Religion

The Borough as a whole is similar to the national situation although there are a lower proportion of Hindu, Muslim and Jewish residents than England. Lambley, Ravenshead and Woodborough wards have a noticeably higher proportion of Christians than the Borough average while the urban area has a higher proportion of those stating 'no religion'.

Gender

In terms of gender, the Borough and areas within it broadly reflect the national figure of a 49/51% split between males and females.

Pregnancy and Maternity

There are no figures currently available.

Sexual Orientation

There are no figures currently available.

Gender Reassignment

There are no figures currently available.

- 2.27 Following on from the Issues and Options stage, the draft policies will be subjected to an Equality Impact Assessment using a similar methodology to that used for the Equality Impact Assessment carried out on the Aligned Core Strategy. Any changes that result from the Equality Impact Assessment will be incorporated into the next stage of the Local Planning Document and included in the public consultation.

Section 3: Other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (Stage A1)

- 3.1 The first stage of Sustainability Appraisal involves reviewing relevant international, national and local policy guidance, plans and strategies to identify their key requirements, and assess their relationship to the Local Planning Document.
- 3.2 Appendix 1 sets out the review of all documents and strategies considered relevant to the Local Planning Document. It establishes the environmental, social and economic situation and allows opportunities and synergies between the plans and the Local Planning Document to be identified, as well as any potential conflicts. It contains issues and objectives, targets, the implications for the Local Planning Document and the implications for the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 3.3 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy and the East Midlands Regional Economic Strategy are not included in the review because they have been revoked by the government³. Other regional documents and studies such as the Regional Transport Strategy are not also included in the review.
- 3.4 There is no definitive list of plans that must be reviewed. Review of these plans that are deemed relevant to the Local Planning Document have been included in Appendix 1. The list of relevant documents will be kept under review.

Issues identified from review

- 3.5 The following list contains the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes included in Appendix 1. The key messages list is split into different themes:
- Accessibility and transport
 - Air quality
 - Biodiversity and habitats
 - Business development and the economy
 - Climate change
 - Community safety
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Energy
 - Flood risk
 - Health
 - Housing
 - Land use

³ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/629/made>

- Landscape
- Resources
- Rural
- Sustainable communities
- Waste
- Water

Table 4: Key messages

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Accessibility and transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed accessibility in decisions affecting provision, location, design and delivery of services in both urban and rural areas • Improve social inclusion by making services more accessible • Tackle crime and fear of crime on public transport • Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling networks • Improve public transport networks • Encourage more people to walk and cycle • Reduce impact of travel on the environment • Maximise the use of existing roads infrastructure and avoid inappropriate development • Reduce traffic and in particular journeys made by car • Improve public transport • Reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion • Improve the freight network to reduce amount of road freight • Promote sustainable transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Act 2008 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (2011) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) 	<p>Requires objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.</p>
Air quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment • Reduce pollution • Ensure that new development does not reduce air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) • The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008) • Air Quality Action Plan for Gedling Borough Council (2012) 	<p>Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality.</p>
Biodiversity and habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote biodiversity • Conserve threatened species • Ensure that land uses (including agriculture) does not threaten 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979) • EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora 	<p>Requires objectives to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity and</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, restore and improve habitats including woodland, and aquatic ecosystems • Create and integrate habitats in urban spaces and in the built environment 	<p>and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) • Biodiversity 2020 – a Strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998) • Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000) • Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) 	<p>habitats.</p>
<p>Business development and the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the location of new business with regard to accessibility and the local environment • Ensure that the location of industry and commerce brings benefit and not harm to local communities • Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and other sectors • Regenerate deprived areas through business development • Ensure location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure • Understand future demands for business land • Develop economic capacity and expertise • Increase economic diversity • Maximise economic benefit from tourism • Encourage growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic activities • Ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with high quality environment • Develop flourishing local economies • Understand future demands for land including type of land and location • Encourage inward investment • Promote the vitality of town centres by promoting and enhancing existing centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Equality Act 2010 • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (2007) • Greater Nottingham Retail Study (2008) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure there is sufficient land for business development; to ensure that businesses are located in the correct places and that local communities (especially deprived communities) benefit from them; to ensure that businesses do not cause harm to the communities in which they are situated; and to encourage diversity and high value, high growth, knowledge intensive economic activities, including tourism.</p>
<p>Climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage low or zero carbon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Act 2008 	<p>Requires objectives</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment Ensure that new development is able to cope with climate change Spatial planning should contribute to sustainable communities and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Act 2008 Energy Act 2011 National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) 	to reduce carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change; and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.
Community safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce crime and the fear of crime Design out crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) 	Requires objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.
Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality of educational facilities Improve educational attainment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) 	Requires objectives that will improve educational attainment.
Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce worklessness Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation Ensure supply of employment land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (2007) Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) 	Requires objectives to improve employment skills and levels, and to ensure supply of employment land.
Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek secure, clean affordable energy Reduce amount of energy consumed Generate energy at local levels Increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses Increase the amount of renewable energy produced Invest in the energy infrastructure Recover energy from waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Act 2011 Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009) Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) 	Requires objectives to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of generating energy.
Flood risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard land used to manage floodwater Avoid inappropriate development on floodplains Ensure new development does not afford risk elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006) Flood and Water Management Act 2010 National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Water for Life and Livelihoods- 	Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by considering where development should take place, and by protecting floodplains.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	<p>River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District (2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) • Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) 	
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and access to quality health facilities • More opportunities for walking and cycling • Improve access to open space and leisure opportunities • Understand the economic benefits of better health in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities (2008)' • Gedling Borough Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2013) 	<p>Requires objectives to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities.</p>
<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce homelessness • Reduce the number of empty homes • Improve affordability across the housing market • Increase the supply of houses • Provide a supply of high quality, well designed, energy efficient housing appropriate to needs of the community including family homes, homes to meet the needs of the ageing population and social housing • New homes to be energy efficient, zero carbon by 2016 and able to cope with the effects of climate change • Provide adequate amount of land for gypsies and travellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • The Code for Sustainable Homes - Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008) • Equality Act 2010 • Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008) • The Relationship Between Household Size and Dwelling Size in Future Housing Provision (2010) • Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth Study (2010) • Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009) • Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market (2007) • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe (2007) • A Strategic Approach to Older 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	<p>Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (ongoing) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) • Gedling Borough Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2009) • Ravenshead Housing Needs Survey (2009) • Gedling Borough Housing Strategy 2010-2014 (2010) • Newstead Housing Needs Survey (2011) • Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment (as at 31 March 2012) (2013) 	
Land use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased density of housing • Maximise the use of brownfield land for housing, business and commercial development • Prioritise the re-use of existing buildings • Promote good design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) 	Requires objectives to ensure that best use of land is made prioritising the re-use of land and buildings, and housing development at higher densities.
Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the rural and built landscape • Preserve and enhance local landscape character • Protect, maintain and enhance geological diversity • Open up access to the countryside • Provide opportunities to value our heritage • Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design • Protect historic buildings, Conservation Areas and the historic environment in general • Promote the creation of a Sherwood Forest Regional Park • Protect our archaeological and geological heritage • Mitigation against harm to the landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention (2006) • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009) • Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) 	Requires objectives to protect and enhance the natural and built environment; and to encourage people to enjoy their local heritage.
Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote development that minimises the use of resources • Prevent soil loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006) • National Planning Policy 	Requires objectives to promote development that

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	Framework (2012)	minimises the use of resources.
Rural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent decline in some rural communities • Promote rural renewal • Development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention (2006) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006) 	Requires objectives to ensure sustainable communities in the countryside.
Sustainable communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social cohesion and inclusion in both urban and rural communities • Support vulnerable groups • Reduce deprivation, focusing on most deprived areas • Tackle poverty in urban and rural areas • Increase social interaction • Improve social development of children • Improve quality of life • Create clean, attractive, quality, safe urban spaces • Access to quality health, education, housing, transport, shopping and leisure services • Ensure equality of opportunity in housing, employment and access to services • Recognise that different people have different needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (submission) (2013) • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) 	Requires objectives to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities.
Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce amount of municipal and commercial waste produced • Recycle, compost or re-use waste • Minimise harm to the environment and human health from waste treatment and handling • Disposal of waste to be considered the last option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006) • Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011) • Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Core Waste Strategy (Proposed Submission Document) (2012) 	Requires objectives to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.
Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water efficiency • Reduce amount of water used by domestic properties • Lessen effects of flood and drought • Reduce water pollution • Enhance and protect aquatic water systems • Promote the use of SUDS where appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000) • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) • Water for Life and Livelihoods – River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District (2009) • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core 	Requires objectives to improve water efficiency, protect water systems, and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	Strategies (submission) (2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) 	

Section 4: Baseline Data and Characteristics (Stage A2)

- 4.1 The SEA Directive requires the collection of baseline information on social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area and in order to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the policies with Local Planning Document. The baseline information will also help to identify sustainability issues and potential ways of dealing with them.
- 4.2 The baseline data collected is set out in Appendix 2. It should be noted that not all information is currently available but the data will continue to be refined and updated as work on the Sustainability Appraisal report proceeds.
- 4.3 The description of the characteristics of Gedling Borough has been taken from the Core Strategy submission document (June 2013). Some of the statistics have been updated using Census 2011 statistics which are available from the Gedling Insight webpage (<http://www.gedlinginsight.org.uk>) and other statistics.

Spatial Issues

- 4.4 Gedling Borough is a mix of urban and rural with around 80% of 113,600 residents living in the Greater Nottingham suburbs of Arnold and Carlton. The remaining residents live in a number of villages including Burton Joyce, Calverton and Ravenshead. Despite limited links to the strategic road network there are a number of major transport routes that run through the Borough such as the A60 to Mansfield, the A612 towards Southwell and the A614 which is the main northern route from Nottingham towards the A1. The Nottingham-Lincoln rail line also runs through the Borough stopping at Carlton and Burton Joyce. Routes into and out of Nottingham are well served while links between the different settlements and around the conurbation are poorer. Some of the rural settlements are relatively isolated and suffer from poor transport links.
- 4.5 In terms of geography the River Trent influences the southern parts of the Borough through flooding and also forms the boundary between Gedling and Rushcliffe. The landscape around the urban area is characterised by a number of ridgelines which help define the edge of Greater Nottingham.

Built and Natural Environment

- 4.6 Gedling Borough has a diverse range of natural habitats, which includes a number of valuable sites for nature conservation and biodiversity. There is 1 Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is located near Linby as well as 3 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), 84 Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (Biological SINCs) and has several areas of fine landscape previously designated as Mature Landscape Areas. In addition, some areas of woodland to the north and west of the Borough have been identified as a

prospective Special Protection Area (SPA). It is not known when a decision on the extent of any possible SPA will be made.

- 4.7 A number of areas in Gedling Borough have a strong sense of heritage especially in the rural areas where six of the villages have Conservation Areas. Newstead Abbey Park, once home to Lord Byron, includes a number of heritage assets such as the Grade I Listed Abbey and Boundary Wall and is a major feature in the North of the Borough. There are 188 Listed Buildings in the Borough (6 Grade I, 15 Grade II* and 167 Grade II), 9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 4 Registered Parks and Gardens. However some of these heritage assets are at risk, with 3 Listed Buildings (including Newstead Abbey) and 1 Scheduled Ancient Monument included on the national Heritage at Risk register.
- 4.8 Gedling Village, Calverton, Bestwood Village and Newstead Village are areas of the Borough that retain the legacy of their coalmining past. The regeneration of these areas is ongoing and remains a priority for the Borough.

Economic Issues

- 4.9 As a regional economic hub, Nottingham City is the main work destination for the majority of residents with over half of those employed working there. While Gedling Borough is below the national average for the percentage of people aged 16+ who are qualified to Bachelors degree or equivalent and high qualifications, the main areas of occupation are in managerial, administrative and professional occupations. Employment within Gedling Borough tends to be towards the lower skilled end of the market and the Borough is popular with smaller, more locally focussed business due to lower costs. Within the Borough, there are 3,500 businesses and 24 per cent of these are based within the rural areas.
- 4.10 Allocations for new employment land which have yet to be taken up have been made at Gedling Colliery and also at Top Wighay Farm which offers good access to the M1. Other key areas for employment include Colwick Industrial Estate in the south of the Borough along the A612.
- 4.11 There are a number of town, district and local centres around the Borough which offer good locations for retail and other services and businesses. Arnold town centre is the largest town centre in the Borough, ranked the highest centre in the hierarchy, and is the most important centre in the north-eastern part of the conurbation and is the focus for new investment in retail and other facilities.

Social / Community Issues

- 4.12 While the Borough is relatively wealthy there are a number of pockets of deprivation, notably Netherfield & Colwick and Killisick wards in Carlton and Newstead Village. In terms of the housing stock there are areas which require some renewal and areas, especially in the rural part of the Borough,

where affordability is a major issue. There are also a higher proportion of detached properties in the Borough than the national average.

- 4.13 Reflecting national trends the population of the Borough is ageing and this is especially clear in a number of villages including Lambley and Ravenshead. The ethnic minority population has increased from 5.2% in 2001 to 9.7% in 2011.

Section 5: Identifying Key Sustainability Issues (Stage A3)

- 5.1 Through the analysis of the baseline data and officer knowledge, a number of sustainability issues have been identified.
- 5.2 Where possible the following table sets out the role of the Local Planning Document in tackling identified issues. The key issues are set out under the four themes used by the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (2005) to group the regional sustainability objectives, although some will be crosscutting issues. The key issues are listed in no particular order of importance.
- 5.3 SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of each of the issues without the implementation of Local Planning Document. This will be explored in more details at later stages of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 5: Sustainability Issues

Key issue	Potential influence	Possible role of Local Planning Document
Spatial Issues		
<p>Population growth has been high in the Borough and further population growth is projected.</p> <p>The Core Strategy sets out a housing requirement of 7,250 new homes between 2011 and 2028. Dwellings will be built in and adjoining built up area of Nottingham (approx 2,840 homes), adjoining Hucknall Sub Regional Centre (approx 1,600 homes), in three Key Settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead (approx 2,543 homes) and in other villages (up to 260 homes).</p> <p>There is significant need for affordable housing provision.</p> <p>Different areas of the Borough would require specific types of housing.</p>	Major	<p>The impacts of the projected population increases for the Borough are likely to be significant.</p> <p>The Local Planning Document can ensure that new homes are developed in appropriate locations in line with the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The Local Planning Document should also make provision for appropriate employment opportunities and deliver infrastructure for existing and future residents of Gedling Borough.</p>
Some of the rural settlements within the Borough are very isolated and suffer from poor transport links. Access to	Major	There is a need to reduce the reliance on the private car and increase the use of alternative transport modes.

Key issue	Potential influence	Possible role of Local Planning Document
facilities is vital.		
There is a need to reduce the reliance on the private car and increase the use of alternative transport modes, including public transport.	Moderate	The Local Planning Document can help reduce the need to travel by allocating sites in areas well served by public transport.
Built and Natural Environmental		
<p>A high proportion of land within the Borough is Green Belt.</p> <p>There is therefore potential for conflict between the need to protect Green Belt from inappropriate development and the need to provide sufficient land for housing in line with the Core Strategy requirement.</p>	Major	The Local Planning Development needs to balance the need to provide sufficient land for housing growth with the need to protect the Green Belt (where possible) within the context of the relevant policies of the Core Strategy.
There are a large number of sites which are important in landscape and biodiversity terms and should be conserved and enhanced where possible.	Major	The Local Planning Document will look to protect and enhance green infrastructure, landscape and biodiversity within the context of the relevant policies of the Core Strategy.
There is a need to conserve and enhance the Borough's distinctive character and contribute towards creating a sense of place within new developments.	Major	The Local Planning Document will set out an approach on the design of new developments within the context of the relevant policies of the Core Strategy.
Significant areas within the Borough are at risk from flooding.	Moderate/ Major	The Local Planning Document can ensure that sites at risk from flooding are protected from development within the context of the relevant policies of the Core Strategy.
There is a need to improve energy efficiency and reduce contributions to climate change.	Moderate	The Local Planning Document will set out an approach to reduce carbon emissions within the context of the relevant policies of the Core Strategy.
Economic Issues		
The Core Strategy sets out employment requirement of 22,800 sq m for new office and research development and 10 hectares for new and relocating industrial and warehouse uses.	Major	The Local Planning Document can ensure that new employment uses are developed in appropriate locations in line with the Core Strategy.
The proportion of the Borough's workforce employed in the service sector is very large.	Moderate/ Major	The Local Planning Document should provide for different types of employment to ensure that the Borough's economic base does not continue to narrow as this could have a detrimental effect on the Borough's economy as a whole.

Key issue	Potential influence	Possible role of Local Planning Document
Social / Community Issues		
Parts of the Borough have relatively high deprivation.	Moderate/ Major	The provision of housing and employment developments with improved linkages to existing communities alongside improvements to facilities and the local environment can help to address deprivation.
House prices are high within the Borough and there is a significant need for affordable housing provision.	Major	The Local Planning Document can ensure that new affordable dwellings are provided in appropriate locations.
Population of the Borough is ageing in a number of villages including Ravenshead.	Major	The Local Planning Document will have a role in ensuring the right type of new homes, services and facilities are delivered to suit the needs of the ageing population.

Section 6: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Stage A4)

- 6.1 The next step is to establish a Sustainability Appraisal Framework which is usually based on the review of plans, policies and programmes, the analysis of the baseline data and the identification of sustainability issues.
- 6.2 A SA Framework has been established for the Core Strategy and as the issues have not changed significantly it has been decided to use the same SA Framework to test the sustainability of the Local Planning Document.
- 6.3 Table 6 provides a list of SA objectives based on the SA Framework used for the Core Strategy. The table also shows the relationship between SA objectives and SEA Directive topics.

Table 6: SA objectives

SA objectives	SEA Directive topic
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs	Population Material assets
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Population Human health
3. Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area's heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)	Cultural heritage
4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	Population Human health
5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital	Population Human health
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment	Biodiversity Fauna Flora
7. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character, including heritage and its setting	Landscape
8. Natural Resources and Flooding To prudently manage the natural resources including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding	Soil Water Climatic factors Material assets
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	Soil Material assets
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	Climatic factors
11. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	Air Climatic factors
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities	Population Material assets

13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	Population
14. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	Material assets

- 6.4 Each of the SA objectives has been matched with decision making criteria as shown in Table 7. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a proposal or option works towards the SA objective.
- 6.5 These criteria were used for the assessment of the Core Strategy policies and will be used to assess the policy options for the Development Management policies in the Local Planning Development. An additional column containing detailed site specific questions has been added to the SA Framework which will be used to appraise the site options for the site allocations element of the Local Planning Development.

Table 7: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Site Specific Questions
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Is the site allocated for housing? Is the site allocated for the type of housing needed in the area? Is the site allocated for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople?
	Will it reduce homelessness?	Will the site provide homes for homeless people?
	Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	n/a
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Will it reduce health inequalities?	Is the site within 30 minutes public transport time or 10 minutes walking time of a health facility?
	Will it improve access to health services?	
	Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?	Is the site within 30 minutes public transport time or 10 minutes walking time of a recreational area? Will the development result in a loss of outdoor recreational space?
3. Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area's heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)	Will it protect historic sites?	Will the development result in a loss of historic site or damage to the building or setting? e.g. Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens
	Will it protect/improve access to historic sites?	
	Will it protect and enhance the historical, geological and archaeological environment?	
	Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural heritage activities?	n/a

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Site Specific Questions
4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it increase the prevalence of diversionary activities? Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime?	n/a
5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital	Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents satisfaction in community activities? Will it improve ethnic and intergenerational relations?	Will the development result in a loss of community facility? n/a
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment	Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Will it help protect and improve habitats? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? Will it provide new open space? Will it improve the quality of existing open space? Will it encourage and protect Green Infrastructure opportunities?	Will the development result in a loss of all or part of a designated site of nature conservation interest? Is the site adjacent to a designated site of nature conservation interest? Will the development involve the loss of existing habitats or trees/ hedgerows/woodland? Will the site include the provision on-site or off-site open space? Will the development involve the loss of existing open space? Will the development improve the underused or undervalued open space?
7. Landscape To protect and enhance the landscape character, including heritage and its setting	Does it respect identified landscape character?	Will the development conserve the features and characteristics of the landscape in the present form? Will the development enhance the features and characteristics of the landscape? Will the development restore the features and characteristics of the landscape? Will the development create a new landscape character?

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Site Specific Questions
8. Natural Resources and Flooding To prudently manage the natural resources including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding	Will it improve water quality?	Will the site cause any harm to the water environment?
	Will it improve air quality?	Will the site cause additional harm to an AQMA?
	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials?	n/a
	Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?	n/a
	Will it minimise Flood Risk?	Is the site within EA flood zone 2 or 3? Is the site adjacent to EA flood zone 2 or 3?
	Will it prevent the loss of high quality soils to development?	Is the site on high grade agricultural land? Is the site a brownfield site?
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	Will it reduce household and commercial waste per head?	n/a
	Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head?	n/a
	Will it reduce hazardous waste?	n/a
	Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?	n/a
10. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings?	Will the development include provision of renewable technology?
	Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy?	Is the development for renewable energy?
	Will it support the development of community energy systems?	Is the site for the development of community energy systems?
	Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate?	n/a
11. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure?	Is the site accessible by public transport?
	Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment?	
	Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport?	Is the site located within the main urban area?
	Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?	Is the site within 30 minutes public transport time of community facilities, schools, retail centres and employment areas?

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Site Specific Questions
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities	Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs?	Is the site allocated for mixed use employment/retail?
	Will it reduce unemployment?	Will the development provide jobs for unemployed people? Will the development involve the loss of employment land?
	Will it increase average income levels?	n/a
13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	Will it increase levels of qualification?	Is the proposal for new educational buildings?
	Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?	Is the site allocated for specific employment uses e.g. office-based?
	Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan areas?	n/a
14. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses?	Is the site allocated for employment or mixed use?
	Will it improve the diversity of jobs available?	n/a
	Will it provide the required infrastructure?	n/a
	Will it provide business/ university clusters?	Is the site allocated for mixed educational/employment?

6.6 During stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal (appraising the effects of the plan), the SA framework will allow the potential impacts of each of the options for the Local Planning Document to be assessed against the SA objectives.

Section 7: Consultation

- 7.1 In accordance with the SEA Directive, copies of this Scoping Report have been sent to the three statutory consultation bodies for England (the Environmental Agency, English Heritage and Natural England).
- 7.2 An electronic copy of this Scoping Report can be viewed on the Council's website at <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/planningbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy>. Paper copies of the Scoping Report can be obtained by contacting:-

Planning Policy section
Gedling Borough Council
Civic Centre
Arnot Hill Park
Arnold
Nottingham NG5 6LU
Tel: 0115 901 3757
Email: planningpolicy@gedling.gov.uk

- 7.3 Whilst the Scoping Report is provided separately from the Local Planning Document, the consultation questions on the Scoping Report have also been included within the Local Planning Document to assist consultees with their responses. Comments can be submitted online using the Local Planning Document event page at http://gedling.limehouse.co.uk/portal/lpd_io.
- 7.4 All comments received during the 8 week period of consultation (21 October to 16 December 2013) will be considered by Gedling Borough Council. The responses from the consultation will help to shape the Sustainability Appraisal report.

Next steps

- 7.5 The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Planning Document will take place over several stages (as identified in Section 2 of the Scoping Report). A draft Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published detailing the assessment of options. It will detail how the initial options were refined as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.
- 7.6 The Council will try to simplify the outcomes of the appraisal by producing a non-technical summary.

Consultation questions

1. Plans, policies and programmes

- 1a. Have all plans, policies and programmes that affect the Local Planning Document been included in Section 3 and Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report?
- Yes

- No (please identify any proposed changes)

1b. Please provide any comments regarding the plans, policies and programmes included in the Scoping Report.

2. Baseline data

2a. Does Appendix 2 of the Scoping Report identify an appropriate and accurate range of relevant baseline data?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

2b. Please provide any comments regarding the baseline data used in the Scoping Report

3. Key sustainability issues

3a. Are the key sustainability issues identified in Section 5 of the Scoping Report correct for Gedling Borough?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

3b. Please identify any other sustainability issues that should be included and how these are likely to impact upon the Local Planning Document.

4. SA objectives

4a. Do the SA objectives in Section 6 of the Scoping Report adequately cover the key sustainability issues facing Gedling Borough?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

4b. Please identify how the objectives should be amended, bearing in mind that the number of objectives should be manageable.

5. Decision Making Criteria in SA Framework

5a. Are the Decision Making Criteria in the SA Framework in Section 6 of the Scoping Report appropriate?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

5b. Please identify how the Decision Making Criteria should be amended.

6. Site Specific Questions in SA Framework

6a. Are the Site Specific Questions in the SA Framework in Section 6 of the Scoping Report appropriate?

- Yes

- No (please identify any proposed changes)

6b. Please identify how the Site Specific Questions should be amended.

7. SEA Directive requirements

7a. Do the Scoping Report and the SA Framework meet the requirements of the SEA Directive?

- Yes
- No (please specify why)

7b. Please identify why the SA Framework does not meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and how this can be rectified.

8. Equality Impact Assessment

8a. Have all sources of information regarding the protected equality characteristics been identified in Appendix 2 of the Scoping Report?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

8b. Do you agree with the issues that have been identified in Section 2 of the Scoping Report?

- Yes
- No (please identify any proposed changes)

8c. Please identify how Planning Policy can assist in addressing the issues identified in Section 2 of the Scoping Report. Please provide any other comments in support of your responses to questions 8a and 8b.

9. Other comments

9. Do you have any other comments about the Scoping Report?

Appendix 1 – Review of plans, policies and programmes

European

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:HTML			
<p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in member states throughout the European Union. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of bird populations • Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats • Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. • Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods. <p>In 2009, Directive 79/409/EEC 1979 has been amended substantially and Directive 2009 147/EC has been introduced to ensure continued clarity and rationality.</p>	No set targets. To codify amendments to the original directive of 1979 to maintain clarity and rationality of overall vision of original directive.	The plan will need to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.	The requirements are reflected in the SA Framework.
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML			
<p>The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. • Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity. • Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000. 	Requirements to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a	The plan should protect and enhance habitats and conservation.	The SA Framework takes into account the conservation status of areas within the Borough and seeks to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	designated site is required.		
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF			
<p>The Water Framework Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015. • Promote the sustainable use of water. • Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. • Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. • Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning. <p>Amendments have been made since 2000. A consolidated version of the Directive including the four main amendments is available: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF.</p>	Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.	The plan will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on large bodies of water.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to water.
European Landscape Convention (2006)			
The Council of Europe			
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm			
<p>It provides a basis for recognising the importance of landscapes and sharing experience across Europe. The convention recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management, protection and development.</p> <p>Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'.</p>	No set targets.	Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of landscape.
Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:114:0009:0021:EN:PDF			
The Waste Framework Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects	No set targets.	The plan will need to address waste	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste • The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. • Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. • Reduced movements of waste. • Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal. 		and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the Borough.	includes objectives relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:01:EN:HTML			
<p>The Air Quality Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect human health and the environment as a whole. • Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. • Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. • Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. <p>Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM_{2.5} would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).</p>	No set targets.	The plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality.
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/2020/1_EN_ACT_part1_v7%5b1%5d.pdf			
<p>In 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010 - halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss - and a vision for 2050: by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides - its natural capital - are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. The strategy is also</p>	<p>The six targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity - Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure 	The plan will need to ensure that biodiversity is retained and enhanced in the area.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to biodiversity, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and protect and

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
in line with the global commitments made in Nagoya in October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where world leaders adopted of a package of measures to address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More sustainable agriculture and forestry - Better management of fish stocks - Tighter controls on invasive alien species - A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. 		enhance green infrastructure.

National

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 1) (2007)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/documents/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf			
<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. • Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment. <p>The strategy is accompanied by The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 2) (2007): http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb12670-air-quality-strategy-vol2-070712.pdf.</p>	No set targets.	The plan will need to ensure that air quality is considered.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to air quality.
The Code for Sustainable Homes - Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)			
Communities and Local Government http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/codesustainhomesstandard.pdf			
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes seeks to ensure that homes are built in a way that minimises the use of energy and reduces emissions that contribute to climate change. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction that affect the sustainability of a new home from construction and throughout the lifetime of the home. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced impact on the environment and in particular reduced greenhouse gas emissions. • New homes to be more able to cope with the effects of climate change. • To provide regulatory structure in which to build quality homes without stifling innovation. • To build homes with a reduced environmental footprint, that are pleasant and healthy places to live, and that have reduced running costs. <p>In support of this document is the Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guidance (2010): http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codeguide.</p>	The Code uses a sustainability rating system ('stars') to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a home. A home can achieve a sustainability rating from one to six stars depending on the extent to which it has achieved Code standards. One star is the entry level (above	The LDF will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	the level of Building Regulations) and six stars is the highest level.		
Climate Change Act 2008			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1			
The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.	The Plan will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
Planning Act 2008			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1			
The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.	No set targets.	The plan should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process.	The SA Framework takes account of the Planning Act 2008.
Water for life and livelihoods - River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District (2009)			
Environment Agency			
http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/gene0910bsqr-e-e.pdf			
This plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Humber River Basin District and the actions that will address them. It focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.	By 2015: - 14 per cent of surface waters are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to natural resources (including water

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	physical element. - 19 per cent of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status / potential. - 32 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status. - At least 29 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status.		quality and flooding).
Flood and Water Management Act 2010			
DEFRA			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2010/pdf/ukpga_20100029_en.pdf			
<p>The Act aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will also help tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. • The development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities. • Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works. • A more risk based approach to reservoir management. • Enables water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges. • To require the use of SuDs in certain new developments. • The introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers. 	No set targets.	The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the flood and water management regulations.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to natural resources (including water quality and flooding).
Equality Act 2010			
Government Equalities Office			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
The Equality Act 2010 bans unfair treatment and helps achieve equal opportunities in the workplace and in wider society. The Act prohibits unfair treatment in access to employment and private and public services regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.	No set targets.	The LDF should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.	The SA Framework takes account of equality issues. Issues are also covered by the Equalities Impact Assessment.
Biodiversity 2020 - A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)			
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf			
<p>The strategy will guide conservation efforts over the next decade, including setting our ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020, and to move progressively to a position of net gain. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To halt overall biodiversity loss. • Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems on land and at sea. • Establish coherent ecological networks. • More and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020. - Increasing the proportion of SSSIs in favourable condition. - At least 25% English waters to be covered by MPAs. 	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this strategy.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to biodiversity.
Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/11443/1876202.pdf			
Government policy on waste to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.	Facilities should be provided for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste, ensuring that opportunities for incorporating reuse/recycling facilities in new	The plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	developments are properly considered.		
Energy Act 2011			
Department of Energy and Climate Change			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16/notes/contents			
<p>The Act is underpinned by three policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; • enhancing energy security; and • facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies. <p>The majority of the Act is made up of provisions to enable the financing and facilitation of the installation of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses - the 'Green Deal' - with the remainder of the Act dealing with securing fair competition in energy markets and the supply of low carbon energy.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should support the Energy Act's objectives of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf			
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. This Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects for which particular considerations apply. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and are a material consideration in decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The Planning Policy for Travellers Sites document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework. Planning Policy for Traveller Sites:</p>	<p>The document includes the following key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good 	The plan should promote and help to achieve sustainable development.	The SA Framework encompasses the principles and objectives set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2113371.pdf</p> <p>Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Local planning authorities preparing plans for and taking decisions on traveller sites should also have regard to the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework so far as relevant.</p>	<p>design</p> <p>8. Promoting healthy communities</p> <p>9. Protecting Green Belt land</p> <p>10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p> <p>11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <p>12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p> <p>13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</p>		
Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (2013)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/193476/Community_Infrastructure_Levy_-_Guidance.pdf			
<p>This guidance note is issued by the Secretary of State under section 221 of the Planning Act 2008. It sets out the main procedures local authorities need to follow when introducing and operating the Community Infrastructure Levy.</p>	<p>No set targets.</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that the implications arising from the Community Infrastructure Levy have been considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of the Community Infrastructure Levy.</p>

Nottinghamshire / Greater Nottingham

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)			
Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/index.htm			
<p>The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. The aims of the plan are 1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats; 2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity; and 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development. • Through planning control, ensure that the potential effects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. • Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves. 	<p>Targets are set for a range of habitats and species: <u>Habitat Action Plans</u> - Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Standing Waters - Lowland Calcareous Grassland - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland - Lowland heathland - Lowland Wet Grassland - Mixed Ash-dominated Woodland - Oak-Birch Woodland - Reedbed - Rivers and streams - Unimproved Neutral Grassland - Urban and Post-industrial Habitats - Wet Broadleaved Woodland <u>Species Action Plans</u> - Barn Owl - Bats - Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper</p>	<p>The plan should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of these needs.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nightjar - Otter - Water Vole - White Clawed Crayfish 		
Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000)			
Greenwood Partnership Board			
http://www.greenwoodforest.org.uk/images/content/pdfs/greenwood_strategic_plan.pdf			
The Greenwood Community Forest is one of twelve Community Forests established in the early 1990s to demonstrate the contribution of environmental improvement to economic and social regeneration. Together, the twelve Community Forests were able to help to improve the health, well being and quality of life of over half of England's population. They aim to work in partnership to enable Nottinghamshire's communities to create, care for and to use woodlands and other high quality accessible green spaces in a sustainable way that benefits the environment, landscape and the local economy. The Strategic Plan provides an environmental framework, which describes the Greenwood area - taking account of landscape characteristics; biodiversity; agriculture; forestry; countryside access, recreation; urbanisation pressures; environmental education; and the arts, culture and tourism. It justifies the rationale for a Community Forest and identifies the strategies and the main players, which will help achieve the Community Forest over a 25 year period.	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.
Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Derbyshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=94083			
The purpose of this study was to provide a broad strategic review of the Green Belt. It was produced to underpin the 3 cities sub-regional strategy that is contained within the then East Midlands Regional Plan. The scope of the study is limited to the principles of including land within the Green Belt.	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to this Green Belt Review.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe (2007)			
Ashfield DC, Broxtowe BC, Gedling BC, Mansfield DC, Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe BC			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3871&p=0			
The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers at a local and county level. It sets out the number of new pitches required in	4 pitches.	The plan should ensure that Gypsy	The SA Framework takes

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>each Local Authority area.</p> <p>The assessment has been updated in 2010 (http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=94421).</p>		and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.	account of these needs.
Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market (2007)			
B.Line Housing Information Ltd			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3873&p=0			
<p>An assessment document reviewing Housing Market need within the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. The report outlines conditions, identifies and defines distinct sub-market areas, and highlights key housing issues for Greater Nottingham. The SHMA recommends that affordable housing policy targets should be developed by each local authority.</p> <p>Further updates to the assessment are 2009 study (http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36373&p=0) and Gedling's update 2012 (http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=40331&p=0)</p>	No set targets.	The plan should consider the latest findings of the assessment.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (2007)			
Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/subregionalandcountyplanning/employmentlandstudy/			
<p>This study provides an assessment of the quantity and quality of employment land in Nottingham City Region (Nottingham City, Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Rushcliffe - plus the Hucknall wards in Ashfield district) and the likely requirements up to 2026.</p> <p>An Update Report was published in 2009 (http://www.nottingham.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36462&p=0). The report updates the main study to take account of somewhat higher figures for new homes contained in the finalised Regional Plan.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to this study.	The SA objectives seek to ensure that the employment provision meets the needs of the area.
Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008)			
EDAW AECOM			
www.investinnottingham.com/websitefiles/trent_river_park.pdf			
<p>This is a plan to promote the River Trent as a major strategic Green Infrastructure resource, including biodiversity, access, marketing, management etc.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
			to the natural environment.
A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008)			
The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group			
http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nottsairqualityimprovementstrategy2008.pdf			
<p>This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change. • Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population. • To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality. 	No set targets.	The plan should take into account the requirements.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to air quality.
Greater Nottingham Retail Study (2008)			
DTZ			
http://www.nottingham.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=781&p=0			
<p>The study assesses the need and capacity (quantitative and qualitative) for additional comparison and convenience retail floorspace in Greater Nottingham to 2016 and projected the figures to 2026. The Study advises how best to accommodate any growth, taking into account existing commitments. It also identifies the hierarchy of centres in the Districts and provides information on the vitality and viability of each town centre. It utilises a forecasting model to predict future retailing trends. The report also reviews national trends in retailing and retail development and the implications for the town centres in the study area.</p> <p>An Update Report was published in 2013 (http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=44187&p=0). The purpose of the update report was prepared in the context of a number of events and forecasting parameters, which have served to change the retail landscape in Nottingham since the 2008 GNRS. These include the recession; a continuing shift towards internet shopping; changes in retailers' sales densities; growth in other, competing major centres and out-of-centre shopping destinations; the continued decline of the Broadmarsh Centre in terms of retail attractiveness; and the evolving approach to the expansion and/or refurbishment of the Broadmarsh Centre, the Victoria Centre, or both.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the study.	The SA Framework considers the findings of this assessment.
Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008)			
Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Council, Nottinghamshire County Council http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=14123&p=0			
This report represents the final assessment in the supplementary work (Assessment of Sustainable Urban Extensions) for the Nottingham Core Housing Market's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). It accepts that it is not possible for the amount of new housing required by the RSS to be built on brownfield land and that a proportion will need to be built on greenfield land. It provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations, and suggests the density of housing that sites could accommodate.	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the study.	The SA Framework considers the findings of this assessment.
Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009)			
Nottinghamshire County Council http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/sustainableenergynottsmain.pdf			
The Policy Framework aims to inform local development planning by providing evidence for the case for higher energy performance standards in new development across the county.	Advisory targets for phased proportion of low/zero carbon contribution in new domestic/non domestic development in order to support policy development.	The plan should seek to contribute towards carbon reduction in new development.	The SA Framework includes an Energy objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop the areas renewable energy resource.
Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)			
Nottinghamshire County Council http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=94091			
Landscape character assessment is a technique used to identify what makes a place unique. Characterisation involves assessing the physical components of a landscape alongside cultural influences. This study looked at the landscape of Greater Nottingham and will provide part of the evidence base for the local authorities Local Development Frameworks.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the landscape character of Greater Nottingham
Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009)			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Three Dragons			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/gedling_bc_final_viability_report (nov 2009) - corrected.pdf			
<p>The study was published in 2009 to build on the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The study looks at whether developments of new housing would be viable with different levels of affordable housing in different area. Developments in areas with higher house prices and land values will potentially support more affordable housing than other areas with lower house prices and land values. The study considers two main approaches to setting affordable housing percentages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the Local Plan target of affordable housing. • Adopt differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values. 	Proposes adoption of differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values.	The plan should give consideration to the study.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth Study (2010)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=16730&p=0			
The report provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations in the areas that lie outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area (PUA). The study takes into account a variety of factors including environmental, economic, infrastructure, transport and landscape. The report sets out the results for each of the 34 assessment areas, and provides a brief overview of the potential growth, and of the constraints to growth for each area.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allid=174916			
This study establishes a common means of measuring and assessing settlements in terms of residents access to jobs, shopping, education and other services by walking, cycling and public transport.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this study.	The SA Framework supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
The Relationship Between Household Size and Dwelling Size in Future Housing Provision (2010)			
Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=17772&p=0			
The purpose of the study was to examine current demographic and housing market information and consult with stakeholders in order to decide upon a 'direction of travel' for the type of housing that needs to be delivered in the sub-region; to examine the potential	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the study.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
impact that an ageing population and migration would have on the relationship between household size and dwelling size; to inform the development of robust and effective strategies regarding dwelling delivery; and to develop a toolkit to assist in developing housing mixes that can be applied to sites of different sizes and with different levels of strategic importance.			housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010)			
Nottingham Growth Point Partnership			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36680&p=0			
The study identifies that the water resource situation in the East Midlands is significantly constrained and reinforces the importance of managing the demand for water. A planned programme of measures to improve water supply means that growth should not be constrained. It suggests that consumption could be reduced both by Councils having policies that support the water company's efficiency measures and by building new housing to water consumption standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3/4. New housing development should occur in the lowest flood risk zones (the study does not take into account non-residential development); in all cases, development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1. In addition, the effect of climate change should also be taken into consideration, which is likely to increase the extent of the flood zones. Surface water flooding should also be a material planning consideration. New developments should apply sustainable drainage techniques to control flood risk, whilst also providing benefit in terms of water quality, amenity value and green infrastructure targets. The need for a further Detailed Study is identified which should examine wastewater treatment and/or river / catchment water quality modelling in more detail.	The study recommends that new households should achieve at least Level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to reduce demand. Development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1.	The Plan should take into account this study.	The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding.
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)			
Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/GNSFRA_briefingnote_plan1.pdf			
This is a study carried out by consultants into flood risk from the River Trent and its key tributaries through the Nottingham Housing Market Area on behalf of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Partnership. The SFRA draws upon updated river modelling and survey data to predict how the River Trent and its key tributaries will react during various flood events.	No set targets.	The plan will need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
		ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.	
A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash (2011)			
Peter Fletcher Associates Ltd			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Housing/Housing_Needs_and_Research/Final_Main_report_-_Older_People_Hsg_Needs_May_2011_tcm20-198610.pdf			
This is a study of the housing needs of older people. It was carried out across Nottinghamshire Housing Market Areas which include Erewash. The study outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.	No set targets.	The issues will need to be addressed in the LDF to meet the range of housing needs of older people.	The SA housing objective reflects the theme of the study as appropriate.
Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (2011)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www3.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allId=159765			
The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for Nottinghamshire County Council's administrative area (excluding Nottingham City) up to 2026. It has been developed with a view to achieving economic, environmental and health benefits to local citizens and businesses. Transport's role in supporting the economy and enabling enterprise, reducing carbon emissions from transport, maintaining the current transport assets and providing and enhancing an integrated transport system are core themes of this strategy.	No set targets.	The plan should support the objectives of the Local Transport Plan.	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the Local Transport Plan as appropriate.
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (Proposed Submission Document) (2012)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/finalwastecorestrategy2012.pdf			
The draft of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy which has been submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. The Waste Core Strategy will set out our overall approach to future waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. Key issues will include estimates of how much waste capacity needs to be provided to meet expected demand over the next 20 years, what types of sites are suitable and where in broad terms should new or extended waste management sites be located.	No set targets.	The plan will need to address waste management.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy as appropriate.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (ongoing)			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Ashfield District Council (Hucknall wards), Erewash Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/subregionalandcountyplanning/shlaa/			
The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base for the LDF. The URL for this resource is to Nottinghamshire County Council's website where links to each of the Nottingham Core HMA Councils' own websites can be found.	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the latest assessment.	The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Greater Nottingham Employment Background Paper (2012)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council www.nottingham.gov.uk/ebp			
This paper reviews and rolls forward aspects of the Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study so as to ensure that the evidence base supporting Policy 4 (Employment Provision and Economic Development) in the Core Strategies is up-to date and fit for purpose.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA objectives seek to ensure that the employment provision meets the needs of the area.
Greater Nottingham Habitats Regulations Assessment (2012)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council www.nottingham.gov.uk/hra			
This document incorporates two documents: the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Habitats Regulations Appraisal Screening Record (Feb 2010), and Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Habitats Regulations Appraisal Scoping For Further Assessment (Sept 2010). The purposes of undertaking a Habitats Regulations Appraisal Screening is to assess if new development will impact upon European sites (includes Ramsar - wetlands, SPA - birds, SAC - habitats, and EOMS - marine sites). This study found that with three exceptions, the level of growth proposed by the Aligned Core Strategy by 2026 would not be likely to have a significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The study identifies potentially significant effects on the prospective Sherwood Forest SPA. It recommends a precautionary approach should be adopted and Policy 2(1)(e) of the Aligned Core Strategy should preclude urban extensions north of the B6386 north of Calverton and, at Ravenshead, west of the A60 and north of Ricket Lane.	No set targets	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
An Addendum was published in 2013 (http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/FINAL%20-%20GBC%20and%20ADC%20-%20analysis%20of%20Habitat%20Regulation%20Assessment%20Feb%202013.pdf).			
Greater Nottingham Retail Background Paper (2012)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council www.nottingham.gov.uk/gnrbbp			
This background paper gives the context and background to the area's retail situation. It is based upon retail studies undertaken between 2006 and 2010. These were principally the Greater Nottingham Retail Study (2008), the Erewash Borough Council Retail Needs Study 2007 (and update in 2010), and the Ashfield Retail Study (2006). A Nottingham City Local Centres Study was also undertaken in 2009.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA objectives seek to ensure that the retail provision meets the needs of the area.
Household Projections Background Paper (2012)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council www.nottingham.gov.uk/hpbp			
This background paper reports on the work to apply local information on headship rates to the government's 2008 Household Projections and the forecasts based on the Core Strategies housing provision. Concludes scale of housing provision in the Housing Market Area Core Strategies is appropriate to meet the future needs of the area.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Housing Background Paper (2012)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council www.nottingham.gov.uk/hbp			
This background paper gives the context and background to the area's housing provision figures, including past delivery and future housing trajectories. Draws on the Household Projections Background Paper (2012) to demonstrate the provision levels are appropriate to the needs of the area. Sets out arguments as to why lower housing figures are not appropriate, and that higher housing figures are neither appropriate nor deliverable. The Housing Background Paper Addendum (2013) (http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/95317) was published in 2013 and is an addendum to the Housing Background Paper. It deals with new information that has become available since the Housing Background Paper was published. It also comments	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
on the outcomes of the release of data from the 2011 Census.			
Transport Background Paper (2012)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=40006&p=0			
This background paper provides a non-technical summary and sets out key conclusions of the Greater Nottingham Core Strategies Transport Modelling Report prepared by MVA Consultants (2012) (http://gossweb.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/gn/GreaterNottinghamCoreStrategies.pdf). The Transport Modelling Report considers the transport impacts of the growth proposals for Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham and Rushcliffe Councils using a multi-modal transport model endorsed by the Highways Agency. The model has been used to provide information on forecast pressures on the highway network which would result from the growth proposed in the councils' Core Strategies and mitigation measures.	No set targets.	The proposed impacts on the current and planned road network across Greater Nottingham over the plan period.	SA objectives reflect priorities of the document as appropriate.
Greater Nottingham Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2013)			
www.gngrowthpoint.com/idp			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council			
The study considers infrastructure requirements related to the Core Strategies of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham and Rushcliffe Councils. It seeks to ascertain what additional infrastructure is needed to support the level of growth, when it is required and the resources needed to deliver it. The report considers also considers the viability of strategic sites.	No set targets.	The plan should support infrastructure required for the level of growth.	The requirements are reflected in the SA Framework.
Green Belt Position Paper (2013)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=43183&p=0			
This paper identifies the approach that has been used in undertaking the review of the Green Belt around Greater Nottingham as part of the Aligned Core Strategies work. It provides a framework that will be used when considering the review of elements of the Green Belt which are not covered by the Core Strategies and matters of detail.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.
Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (Submission) (2013)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=23499			
Gedling Borough Council, Broxtowe Borough Council and Nottingham City Council have been jointly preparing Aligned Core Strategies which cover their combined administrative	7,250 new homes: - Approx 2,840	The plan will need to deliver the	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>areas and which set out a spatial strategy and key planning policies for development. In June 2013 the Core Strategies have been submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. The Core Strategies set out, along with other matters, its vision, strategic objectives, delivery strategy and spatial policies for future development. The plan covers from 2011 to 2028. The Core Strategies contain 19 policies and are based around 12 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change II. High quality new housing III. Economic prosperity for all IV. Flourishing and vibrant town centres V. Regeneration VI. Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness VII. Strong, safe and cohesive communities VIII. Health and well being IX. Opportunities for all X. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel XI. Protecting and improving natural assets XII. Timely and viable infrastructure <p>The 19 policies are Climate Change, The Spatial Strategy, The Green Belt, Employment Provision and Economic Development, Nottingham City Centre, The Role of Town and Local Centres, Regeneration, Housing Size, Mix and Choice, Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, Design and Enhancing Local Identity, The Historic Environment, Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles, Culture, Sport and Tourism, Managing Travel Demand, Transport Infrastructure Priorities, Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space, Biodiversity, Infrastructure and Developer Contributions.</p>	<p>homes in and adjoining built up area of Nottingham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approx 1,600 homes adjoining Hucknall Sub Regional Centre - Approx 2,543 homes in three Key Settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead - Up to 260 homes in other villages. <p>22,800 sq m of new office and research development and 10 hectares of new and relocating industrial and warehouse uses.</p> <p>10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing depending on location.</p> <p>4 pitches for Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.</p>	<p>policies in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>reflects the objectives of the Core Strategy.</p>

Gedling Borough Council

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008)			
Gedling Partnership			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/Vision%202026%20and%20the%205%20Priorities.pdf			
Gedling Borough 'the part of Nottinghamshire where people want to live, work and do business' by 2026. The 5 priorities are:- 1. Safe and stronger communities living together in Gedling Borough. 2. A fairer, more involved Gedling Borough. 3. A well looked after environment that meets the present and future needs of Gedling Borough. 4. Healthy and active lifestyles in Gedling Borough. 5. Contributing to a vibrant and prosperous Greater Nottingham. The document will forms part of the new Gedling Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2026.	Various targets and indicators relating to each priorities.	The plan will need to reflect the aims of the document.	The SA Framework reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.
Gedling Borough Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2009)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/affordable_housing_spd_final_dec2009.pdf			
This Supplementary Planning Document on Affordable Housing has been prepared by Gedling Borough Council to help the Council secure affordable housing through the planning system. The document contains 3 key elements which will affect the delivery of affordable housing within the Borough:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threshold - the Borough Council will seek the provision of affordable housing on sites of 15 dwellings or greater; Percentage of affordable housing required - the Borough Council will require the provision of 10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing in different sub markets within the Borough; and Commuted sums - affordable housing will normally be delivered on site. However, under certain circumstances, this may be waived in favour of a commuted sum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% affordable housing in the Newstead and Colwick/Netherfield sub-markets 20% affordable housing in the Arnold/Bestwood, Calverton and Carlton sub-markets 30% affordable housing in the Arnold/Mapperley, Bestwood St Albans, Gedling Rural North and 	The plan should take into account this document.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	Gedling Rural South sub-markets.		
Ravenshead Housing Needs Survey (2009)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/housing/Ravenshead%20Housing%20Needs%20Study%20report%202009.pdf			
In 2009, The Council carried out the survey in partnership with Ravenshead Parish Council to learn more about who needed housing, and what type of housing should be provided in the future in Ravenshead. The conclusions of the study are that there is a need for both affordable rented and affordable ownership housing, and that the largest group of people who needed rehousing were older people, many of whom would like to downsize or access supported housing now or in the future.	No set targets.	The results of the survey will inform future plans for services and guide any development in the future.	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
Gedling Borough Housing Strategy 2010-2014 (2010)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/housing/housingstrategy			
It sets out the objectives for housing up to 2014, a period that fits with the life of the Local Investment Plan for Greater Nottingham. The Strategy forms an integral part of the Sustainable Community Strategy and describes how the housing objectives will contribute to the Vision of Gedling in 2026 that we have agreed with local residents and stakeholders. The objectives for housing in the borough are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality - Improving the standard of housing in Gedling. • Neighbourhoods - Building safe and strong communities. • Inclusion - Making sure everyone can access the type of housing they need. • Supply - Managing the supply of homes that Gedling needs for the future. The Housing Strategy does not cover how many new homes should be built in Gedling or where they should be located.	No set targets.	Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.
Newstead Housing Needs Survey (2011)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/housing/Newstead%20housing%20needs%20survey%20report%202011.pdf			
In 2011, the Council worked with Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire to ask people living in Newstead what they thought of their village, the housing it offers, and how it might change in the future. The conclusions of the study are that there is a need for different	No set targets.	The results of the survey will inform future plans for	The SA Framework should support

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
types of houses e.g. families with children require larger homes and for most people immediate problems such as anti-social behaviour and littering are seen as more important than long-term issues such the housing offer of the village.		services and guide any development in the future.	the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
Air Quality Action Plan for Gedling Borough Council (2012)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/wasterecyclingenvironment/AQ_Action_Plan%20FINAL.pdf			
<p>The Air Quality Action Plan has been prepared to address the air quality problems identified along the A60 Mansfield Road. The objective of the Action Plan is to set out the local actions that will be implemented to improve air quality and work toward meeting the objectives. Policy Guidance (PG09) outlines that an air quality Action Plan must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantification of the source contributions to the predicted exceedences of the relevant objectives; this will allow the Action Plan measures to be effectively targeted; - Evidence that all available options have been considered; - How the local authority will use its powers and also work in conjunction with other organisations in pursuit of the air quality objectives; - Clear timescales in which the authority and other organisations and agencies propose to implement the measures within its plan; - Where possible, quantification of the expected impacts of the proposed measures and an indication as to whether the measures will be sufficient to meet the air quality objectives. Where feasible, data on emissions could be included as well as data on concentrations where possible; and - How the local authority intends to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. 	<p>No set targets. However the action plan measures are scheduled as:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve links with Local Planning and Development Framework 2. Improve links with Local Transport Strategy 3. Target reductions in emissions from Buses 4. Target reductions in emissions from Heavy and Light Goods Vehicles 5. Public Transport 6. Traffic Control and Management 7. Promoting Travel Choices 8. GBC waste collection 9. Promotion of Cycling and Walking 10. Travel Plans 11. Communication and Education 12. Parking Control 	<p>The plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	and Management 13. Target reductions in emissions from Taxis 14. Target reductions in emissions from the Council Fleet & Contract Vehicles. 15. Encourage the uptake of alternative fuels. 16. Park and Ride 16. Low Emission Zone 17. Re-routing Freight Operators		
Gedling Borough Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2013)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/Green%20Space%20Strategy%202012-2017.pdf			
<p>The Purpose of the Green Spaces Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a strategic vision, a set of aims, a robust evidence base and, a set of objectives that together provide a strategic framework for the planning, development and management of parks and open spaces - Protect and improve Gedling Borough's accessible parks and open spaces to meet community needs and aspirations - Provide the Council with a robust basis for making development decisions and negotiating planning green space gain - Identify ways in which parks and open spaces can be improved in a coordinated way whilst providing value for money. <p>Five aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To enhance peoples quality of life through the provision of sufficient accessible, attractive green places. 2. To promote the central role that green spaces play in contributing to the Boroughs biodiversity, sustainability and heritage. 3. To providing open spaces and play and sports facilities to enable residents to undertake a wide range of recreational and educational activities for healthy living. 4. To actively involve the community in their local open spaces. 	No set targets.	The plan should take into account the Green Space Strategy.	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the Green Space Strategy as appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
5. Increasing participation in green spaces for sport and recreation.			
Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment (as at 31 March 2012) (2013)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/Five%20Year%20Housing%20Land%20Supply%202012.pdf			
<p>Annual report based on up-to-date Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments. The purpose is to monitor and review the housing supply against the housing requirement.</p> <p>Part A of the assessment shows that against the housing requirement of the East Midlands Regional Plan (2009), Gedling Borough Council does not have a five year housing supply plus a 5% buffer.</p> <p>Part B of the assessment shows that against the housing requirement of the Core Strategy Submission documents (2013), Gedling Borough Council has a five year plus 5% buffer supply of land for housing.</p>	Target based on past completions and remaining dwellings to build.	The plan should give consideration to the findings.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Appendix 2 – Baseline Data

The baseline data has been split into specific areas as listed below:

- Gedling wide
- Arnold area *
- Carlton area **
- Bestwood Village ward
- Burton Joyce and Stoke Bardolph ward
- Calverton ward
- Lambley ward
- Newstead ward (including Linby and Papplewick villages)
- Ravenshead ward
- Woodborough ward

* Arnold area consists of Bonington, Daybrook, Killisick, Kingswell, Mapperley Plains, St Marys and Woodthorpe wards.

** Carlton area consists of Carlton, Carlton Hill, Gedling, Netherfield and Colwick, Phoenix, Porchester, St James and Valley wards.

The latest Census was undertaken 27 March 2011. The baseline data contains Census 2011 data and other data available on Gedling Insight (Nottingham Insight) and from other organisations (e.g. Department for Communities and Local Government).

For some data, national statistics will be provided for comparison purposes.

To access data on the Gedling Insight website, please visit the following website <http://www.gedlinginsight.org.uk>.

For further information on Census 2011, please visit the following website <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>.

(a) Baseline data Equality Impact Assessment

Age (2011)

Age breakdown of the population on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of the population.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
People aged 0-4	6.26	5.7	5.8	6.13	6.3	5.09	5.02	4.52	5.61	3.87	4.17
People aged 5-9	5.61	5.27	5.65	5.36	4.47	5.54	5.26	3.7	4.48	4.69	4.22
People aged 10-14	5.81	5.78	6.22	5.76	4.53	5.62	5.99	5.92	6	5.01	5.02
People aged 15-19	6.3	5.99	6.39	5.99	4.37	4.93	6.3	5.22	7.44	5.29	4.75
People aged 20-24	6.78	5.29	5.50	5.68	4.57	3.1	5.24	3.84	5.78	3.14	3.26
People aged 25-29	6.89	5.47	5.49	6.16	6.5	2.69	5.03	3.14	4.74	2.7	2.89
People aged 30-34	6.62	5.85	5.63	6.69	5.84	3.43	5.77	4.34	4.87	3.52	3.95
People aged 35-39	6.7	6.43	6.38	6.85	6.81	5.81	5.88	5.82	5.83	5.4	4.92
People aged 40-44	7.33	7.64	7.44	7.97	6.76	8.11	7.42	7.3	8.44	6.98	6.14
People aged 45-49	7.32	7.79	7.39	7.84	5.99	7.72	7.69	8.5	9.35	8.23	8.44
People aged 50-54	6.41	7.05	7.02	6.73	5.33	6.86	7.91	6.7	7.61	6.98	7.69
People aged 55-59	5.65	6.42	6.33	5.98	7.16	7.45	7.17	6.7	5.96	7.68	7.85
People aged 60-64	5.98	6.83	6.70	6.17	7.06	8.11	7.01	8.27	7.35	9.61	11.06
People aged 65-69	4.73	5.31	5.0	4.77	6.45	6.59	5.06	8.13	5.7	8.31	9.56
People aged 70-74	3.86	4.48	4.28	4.08	5.99	5.95	4.59	5.5	4.22	6.75	6.73
People aged 75-79	3.15	3.64	3.48	3.32	5.28	5.09	3.69	4.11	2.44	5.6	5.13
People aged 80-84	2.37	2.68	2.78	2.33	3.5	4.51	2.97	3.47	2.04	3.34	2.24
People aged 85-89	1.46	1.67	1.74	1.55	2.39	2.44	1.29	3.14	1	1.92	1.5
People aged 90 and over	.76	.74	0.78	0.64	.71	.97	.72	1.66	1.17	.98	.48

Source: Gedling Insight (ONS, Census 2011)

Disability (2011)

All those reporting a long term health problem or disability (including those related to age) that limited their day-to-day activities and that had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months, were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot, a little or not at all by such a health problem. Data is shown as a percentage of the population.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.7	14.9	7.2	9.6	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.9
Day-to-day activities limited a little	9.3	10.5	10.7	10.3	9.8	11.5	10.3	11.1	10.4	11.1	10.6
Day-to-day activities not limited	82.4	80.7	80.5	81.0	75.3	81.3	80.1	80.0	81.0	80.8	82.4

Source: Gedling Insight (ONS, Census 2011)

Gender reassignment (2011)

No data is currently available.

Marriage and civil partnership (2011)

Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status. Data is shown as a percentage of all people aged 16 or over.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	34.6	31.0	30.9	34.7	26.0	22.0	28.4	23.1	30.9	18.5	19.7
Married	46.6	49.5	49.4	45.4	54.0	59.4	51.0	56.4	51.0	65.3	61.8
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.4	2.9	1.8	3.0
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.8	8.2	7.0	9.9	8.4	8.0	6.1	9.3
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.2	9.1	9.3	8.0	10.3	7.0	8.1	6.3

Source: Gedling Insight (ONS, Census 2011)

Pregnancy and maternity (2011)

No data is currently available.

Race (2011)

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Data is shown as a percentage of the population.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	79.8	90.3	89.7	88.7	93.8	96.0	97.0	90.3	92.7	92.9	95.1
White: Irish	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
White: Other White	4.6	1.9	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.1
Mixed/multiple: White and Black Caribbean	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Mixed/multiple: White and Black African	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Mixed/multiple: White and Asian	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Mixed/multiple: Other Mixed	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Asian/Asian: Indian	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.2
Asian/Asian: Pakistani	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.3
Asian/Asian: Bangladeshi	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Asian/Asian: Chinese	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Asian/Asian: Other Asian	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black: African	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black: Caribbean	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black: Other Black	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other: Arab	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other: Any other ethnic group	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Gedling Insight (ONS, Census 2011)

Religion and belief (2011)

Data is shown as percentage of the population.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Christian	59.4	57.1	56.5	54.2	59.0	60.3	63.0	66.0	59.6	66.6	70.5
Buddhist	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2
Hindu	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.3
Jewish	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Muslim	5.0	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.7
Sikh	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.0
Other religion	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.5
No religion	24.7	32.7	33.3	35.3	30.5	30.9	29.3	22.8	29.5	22.9	20.4
Religion not stated	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.2	8.8	7.9	6.7	6.1	7.0	7.1	7.4

Source: Gedling Insight (ONS, Census 2011)

Sex (gender) (2011)

Gender breakdown of the population on census day. Data is shown as number of the population.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Males	26,069,148	55,348	18,748	24,112	956	1,744	3,372	1,058	1,155	2,737	968
Females	26,943,308	58,195	20,204	24,847	1,013	1,869	3,704	1,106	1,145	2,892	904
Total	53,012,456	113,543	38,952	48,959	1,969	3,613	7,076	2,164	2,300	5,629	1,872

Source: Gedling Insight (ONS, Census 2011)

Sexual orientation (2011)

No data is currently available.

(b) Baseline data for Sustainability Appraisal

Indices of Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation – score and rank (Gedling wide only)

Score and rank of deprivation in the 354 English District Councils. A high score and a low rank indicate a higher level of deprivation. A rank of 1 indicated the highest deprivation; a rank of 354 indicates the lowest deprivation.

	2007	2010
Gedling wide – average score	15.54	15.29
Gedling wide – rank of average SOA	205	196

Source: Gedling Insight (Communities and Local Government)

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Super Output Area level (2010)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a Super Output Area (SOA) level measure of multiple deprivation and is made up of seven domain indices. Each of the 32,482 SOAs in England has been assigned a score and rank for the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and for each of the seven domains. The SOA with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 32,482 the least deprived in the IMD and each of the domain indices.

	SOA	Combined IMD	Crime and Disorder	Education and Skills	Employment	Health Deprivation	Barriers to Housing	Income	Living Environment
Arnold – Bonington	E01028143	14,316	12,698	8,311	13,413	15,358	22,233	13,661	15,747
	E01028144	11,696	4,984	10,186	12,122	10,159	28,476	12,778	10,071
	E01028145	24,659	5,948	22,874	20,543	24,686	22,083	28,642	28,030
	E01028146	22,041	5,816	17,045	19,716	24,599	20,228	25,138	27,417
Arnold – Daybrook	E01028165	11,759	7,323	9,948	11,211	12,683	26,406	10,770	10,784
	E01028166	8,412	4,916	5,172	5,969	11,167	27,052	8,628	17,265
	E01028167	9,164	4,262	7,409	7,632	8,305	29,437	10,656	12,175
Arnold – Killisick	E01028173	3,426	15,741	1,622	2,058	5,952	24,273	1,759	22,277
	E01028174	10,967	10,007	5,215	9,460	11,116	27,138	10,254	21,404
Arnold – Kingswell	E01028175	18,924	9,531	22,713	13,378	17,621	31,086	20,515	13,577
	E01028176	24,719	12,151	22,689	20,419	23,358	25,315	26,395	16,962
	E01028177	26,015	22,528	27,542	20,612	24,099	24,228	20,441	20,374
Arnold – Mapperley Plains	E01028179	26,834	26,098	18,847	20,544	24,373	15,024	28,885	28,841
	E01028180	25,503	16,662	24,200	18,086	24,780	24,184	23,629	25,494
	E01028181	29,734	22,606	26,564	25,035	24,942	23,708	26,651	30,874
	E01028182	23,401	17,296	16,905	21,499	18,957	21,076	21,904	25,568

	SOA	Combined IMD	Crime and Disorder	Education and Skills	Employment	Health Deprivation	Barriers to Housing	Income	Living Environment
	E01028183	19,366	18,754	14,445	12,896	19,715	24,495	18,749	23,566
Arnold – St Marys	E01028205	18,851	20,360	21,602	15,340	18,701	11,456	16,290	20,801
	E01028206	22,528	21,853	17,743	16,808	20,074	24,268	21,135	21,728
	E01028207	23,089	23,928	19,631	16,682	21,924	15,914	21,784	26,705
	E01028208	12,606	8,633	8,962	10,842	13,090	26,965	14,263	10,523
	E01028209	6,836	5,150	5,627	5,777	5,898	31,199	6,050	13,014
Arnold – Woodthorpe	E01028214	27,764	19,870	27,856	22,171	21,448	31,160	25,309	20,576
	E01028215	28,792	16,210	30,037	24,862	27,543	29,008	25,594	18,680
	E01028216	31,999	26,764	30,360	27,937	26,267	30,004	31,061	28,599
	E01028217	27,879	12,379	32,082	25,492	24,192	27,545	27,328	15,657
	E01028218	31,039	23,541	29,287	24,959	24,620	28,363	30,149	30,500
Carlton – Carlton	E01028155	17,016	8,895	15,893	13,612	21,649	30,461	14,118	15,899
	E01028156	17,104	11,976	19,521	15,269	19,409	12,527	17,672	11,621
	E01028157	23,288	19,249	20,265	15,417	22,222	26,726	21,268	25,647
	E01028158	9,641	5,157	9,274	7,835	12,338	27,153	9,266	9,526
	E01028159	11,149	3,788	8,548	11,070	13,666	24,731	11,639	12,877
Carlton – Carlton Hill	E01028160	13,002	2,674	13,048	13,663	15,408	31,681	14,346	9,089
	E01028161	10,390	5,127	6,922	9,930	10,754	24,194	11,343	14,004
	E01028162	17,898	14,555	12,416	19,157	19,616	21,092	14,053	16,694
	E01028163	21,944	4,978	21,970	20,842	19,889	30,506	25,298	16,414
	E01028164	9,785	11,777	6,139	5,181	14,028	29,902	10,443	12,873
Carlton – Gedling	E01028168	24,161	14,847	20,319	21,652	21,273	18,621	24,012	22,621
	E01028169	26,856	15,692	23,589	21,430	23,804	24,022	25,920	26,590
	E01028170	20,741	11,409	19,661	20,761	17,356	31,842	17,819	14,552
	E01028171	13,991	9,915	14,381	12,542	10,260	30,094	13,287	12,176
	E01028172	21,110	8,321	18,434	23,053	18,775	14,804	22,130	22,527
Carlton – Netherfield and Colwick	E01028184	27,162	19,935	24,009	22,244	22,252	15,616	27,819	30,137
	E01028185	12,169	10,832	5,951	13,832	13,299	31,947	9,674	12,639
	E01028186	5,311	4,149	4,967	4,800	4,263	29,258	5,815	6,363
	E01028187	8,917	5,743	3,905	9,568	12,665	28,317	7,334	14,011
	E01028188	20,060	17,237	16,998	20,788	16,771	22,655	15,920	17,449
Carlton – Phoenix	E01028190	23,911	20,535	12,670	20,869	24,407	31,656	22,384	18,561
	E01028191	17,950	16,322	10,492	17,394	17,463	31,821	15,275	15,712
	E01028192	12,372	9,823	4,440	9,960	15,112	29,691	13,103	22,946
Carlton – Porchester	E01028193	18,139	13,460	25,291	12,797	12,378	25,148	16,283	22,026

	SOA	Combined IMD	Crime and Disorder	Education and Skills	Employment	Health Deprivation	Barriers to Housing	Income	Living Environment
	E01028194	21,671	18,744	28,853	17,500	12,162	30,671	21,657	12,227
	E01028195	24,144	14,261	21,369	19,531	24,174	25,343	23,070	18,786
	E01028196	29,578	19,600	29,415	24,270	27,037	26,463	26,259	25,215
	E01028197	25,745	17,652	24,896	19,849	19,476	27,648	23,138	26,202
Carlton – St James	E01028202	21,163	22,934	14,123	16,050	17,389	23,499	20,361	25,704
	E01028203	16,344	22,351	14,248	10,325	13,410	28,571	14,839	19,107
	E01028204	28,334	22,380	20,165	23,008	23,898	30,849	25,396	28,560
Carlton – Valley	E01028210	11,444	7,204	13,054	11,708	9,113	30,686	9,486	9,774
	E01028211	13,234	14,587	5,258	10,251	11,832	28,924	14,308	24,506
	E01028212	8,803	9,969	2,306	11,688	11,413	19,121	7,569	14,389
Bestwood Village	E01028142	13,257	8,432	11,085	11,461	14,255	5,965	16,492	29,785
Burton Joyce/Stoke Bardolph	E01028148	30,673	23,181	29,328	25,990	23,591	25,864	30,324	26,860
	E01028149	29,701	23,066	26,820	26,803	24,200	31,519	23,500	26,424
Calverton	E01028150	23,667	23,939	17,023	15,638	18,661	28,480	22,712	30,145
	E01028151	26,447	21,670	21,646	20,826	21,396	27,789	24,248	23,617
	E01028152	22,422	9,200	17,534	21,145	22,822	20,180	20,967	28,928
	E01028153	7,426	6,349	2,656	5,523	8,268	31,076	7,525	23,970
	E01028154	16,930	19,740	8,706	12,404	12,676	32,142	17,440	25,161
Lambley	E01028178	23,639	27,148	25,170	21,048	25,227	5,692	23,428	21,239
Newstead	E01028189	16,699	21,319	13,028	14,708	20,587	8,266	15,760	18,839
Ravenshead	E01028198	30,317	24,985	30,040	25,192	24,986	15,964	30,472	32,005
	E01028199	30,197	25,364	31,123	20,532	25,816	20,799	31,381	31,726
	E01028200	25,122	14,165	29,279	24,437	22,037	9,274	30,096	16,077
	E01028201	32,086	31,589	30,994	27,969	25,233	23,177	32,313	31,517
Woodborough	E01028213	29,614	26,801	29,809	25,908	26,787	12,683	30,797	22,346

Source: Gedling Insight (Communities and Local Government – Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010)

SA Objective 1: Housing

Housing stock (2011)

Total number of dwellings on census day.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Dwellings	50,878	17,361	22,105	807	1,644	3,071	955	985	2,541	930

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Housing tenure (2011)

Breakdown of housing tenure on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of households.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Owned: Owned outright	30.6	37.7	37.7	33.1	44.2	50.9	39.7	48.9	39.2	55.1	45.4
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	32.8	37.6	36.6	39.3	37.3	34.6	37.1	33.3	36.3	36.2	27.1
Social rented: Rented from council (local authority)	9.4	4.0	5.2	4.1	1.4	0.8	3.6	1.9	4.6	0.3	1.1
Social rented: Other	8.3	6.0	6.2	6.8	4.8	2.4	7.3	3.6	7.6	1.1	3.3
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	15.4	11.9	11.5	13.8	9.1	8.3	8.9	8.4	9.4	4.6	20.4
Private rented: Other	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
Living rent free	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.4

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Household composition (2011)

Households may be a family or they may consist of one person living alone or unrelated adults sharing. A family is a couple (married, civil partners or cohabiting), with or without children, or a lone parent with at least one child. Children may be dependent or non-dependent. A dependent child is any person aged 0-15 in a household or any person aged 16-18 in full time education and living in a family with their parent(s). Data is shown as a percentage of all households.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
One person household: Aged 65 and over	12.4	12.8	12.9	12.3	12.3	16.9	12.9	13.9	11.3	14.8	12.9
One person household: Aged 64 or under	17.9	16.8	17.0	18.7	14.0	11.4	12.5	15.3	16.1	8.9	22.4
One family only: All aged 65 and over	8.1	9.7	9.8	7.9	12.6	14.9	9.8	14.0	7.9	17.1	15.7
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	15.3	14.7	15.0	13.8	12.8	17.9	14.9	15.0	16.5	17.4	14.8
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.0	5.7	8.1	6.0	6.6	6.5	5.1
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	12.3	13.8	13.4	12.3	19.0	16.0	14.9	16.5	16.0	20.2	17.5
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	5.3	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.8	4.4	5.8	5.8	5.5	3.6	3.5
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	4.0	4.5	4.4	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.6	2.7	4.9	2.3	1.8
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.7	5.4	3.7	7.4	3.3	4.2	3.2	1.7
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.0	4.2	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.8
Other household types: With dependent children	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.6	1.1
Other household types: All full-time students	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other household types: All aged 65 and over	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other household types: Other	4.5	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	1.6	3.6	1.5	1.6

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Type of housing accommodation (2011)

Breakdown of dwelling types on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of households.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	22.3	38.1	33.7	31.6	31.7	60.2	40.1	62.3	35.1	84.5	55.7
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	30.7	34.5	35.4	37.3	26.1	25.4	44.6	20.0	29.5	10.1	16.8
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced	24.5	15.7	16.0	18.1	27.8	6.2	6.0	13.1	30.4	3.0	6.5
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	16.7	9.6	11.2	10.8	3.9	6.3	7.6	3.6	2.6	1.5	4.5
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	4.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.4
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	15.8

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Housing stock by Council Tax band (2011)

Dwellings allocated to each of the eight standard Council Tax bands in 2011. Data is shown as a percentage of all dwellings.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Band A	28.2	27.0	33.2	51.0	7.9	35.7	6.0	47.6	0.9	25.1
Band B	28.7	35.8	32.9	20.4	8.5	21.1	14.8	8.8	4.2	5.8
Band C	19.4	16.0	22.1	12.2	24.7	23.0	21.7	9.6	12.6	8.6
Band D	12.6	14.0	7.9	10.2	24.5	12.6	22.5	8.0	28.0	7.4
Band E	7.0	5.2	3.0	4.1	17.5	5.5	18.1	6.9	31.8	26.2
Band F	2.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	11.2	1.3	9.8	5.8	12.0	16.3
Band G	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	5.6	0.7	6.8	11.5	9.2	10.1
Band H	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	1.4	0.5

Source: Nottingham Insight (Valuation Office)

Housing completions (net)

Number of new homes constructed during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2013.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007	296	92	147	0	13	33	2	0	7	2
1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008	447	134	186	42	10	72	3	0	-2	2
1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009	204	40	78	32	2	18	0	2	28	4
1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010	274	57	126	26	0	28	2	8	27	0
1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011	341	60	95	53	1	37	-2	10	87	0
1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012	275	59	124	30	0	16	3	2	42	-1
1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013	227	111	88	2	2	3	3	0	15	3

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

Housing types (new build only)

Number of 1, 2, 3 and 4+ bedroom houses and flats constructed during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2013.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
House 1 bedroom	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
House 2 bedroom	194	55	71	11	1	32	1	1	22	0
House 3 bedroom	559	121	198	77	14	66	0	2	78	3
House 4+ bedroom	616	137	204	83	8	57	10	6	102	9
Flat 1 bedroom	137	67	68	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Flat 2 bedroom	589	176	312	12	8	44	0	7	30	0
Flat 3 bedroom	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Flat 4+ bedroom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

Number of housing completions – affordable (gross) (for Gedling wide only)

New affordable homes delivered during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2013.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Gedling wide – social rent homes	8	47	37	21	48	42	7
Gedling wide – affordable rent homes	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17
Gedling wide – intermediate homes	33	48	6	27	1	12	12
Gedling wide – transfers and acquisitions *	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	7	10	0
Gedling wide – total	41	95	43	50	56	64	36

* transfers and acquisitions are not included in the percentage of new affordable homes completed

n/a = data not collected

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

Percentage of affordable homes delivered (for Gedling wide only)

New affordable homes delivered during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2013. Data is shown as percentage.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Gedling wide	14 %	21 %	21 %	18 %	14 %	20 %	16 %

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

Number of homeless acceptances (for Gedling wide only)

Number of homeless acceptances.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Gedling wide	45	70	103	46	72	63	56

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

Number of vacant dwellings (for Gedling wide only)

Number of vacant dwellings in the Borough.

	2012	2013
Gedling wide – private	1,703	1,735
Gedling wide – local authority	1	3
Gedling wide – Registered Social Landlord	33	31

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (Table 615) (private), Local Authority Statistics (local authority) and HCA Statistical Data Return (registered social landlord)

Number of gypsy and traveller pitches (for Gedling wide only)

A 'Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for Nottinghamshire Local Authorities (except Bassetlaw)' was undertaken and the final report was published in May 2007. The assessment stated that there are 3 sites within the Borough, totalling 13 pitches, although it has not been possible to confirm the existence of two of these sites, so the assumption is now that there are only 4 pitches for travelling showpeople in the Borough.

Source: Gedling Borough Council's Authority Monitoring Report 2011/12

Average house prices (for Gedling wide only)

Average house prices based on Land Registry data.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
England	£168,500	£178,000	£174,000	£170,000	£185,000	£180,000
Gedling wide	£135,000	£136,998	£125,000	£130,000	£135,000	£130,000

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (Table 586, latest update November 2012) ⁴

Average house prices for dwelling types (for Gedling wide only)

Average house prices between April 2012 and March 2013 in urban and rural areas.

	England		Gedling Borough	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Detached	£331,400	£348,100	£193,200	£250,100
Semi-detached	£206,900	£202,600	£119,500	£152,700
Flat and terrace	£226,300	£176,200	£93,600	£142,800

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (latest update June 2013) ⁵

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/rural-statistics-local-level-data-sets>

SA Objective 2: Health

Life expectancy at birth (for Gedling wide only)

	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10
Gedling wide – males	78.60	78.60	78.45	79.00	79.50
Gedling wide – females	82.20	82.20	82.39	82.30	83.00

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

General health (2011)

Usual residents were asked to assess their general state of health on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of population.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Very good health	47.2	45.1	44.6	45.1	41.8	47.4	44.8	45.4	44.1	47.2	47.4
Good health	34.2	35.2	35.8	34.8	33.7	35.2	34.4	35.3	36.4	34.3	35.8
Fair health	13.1	14.5	14.3	14.8	17.1	13.7	14.7	14.7	14.1	13.9	13.2
Bad health	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.7	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.9
Very bad health	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Number of health facilities (2012)

Number of health facilities i.e. number of health practices (each often with more than one doctor).

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Health facilities	15	4	7	0	2	1	0	0	1	0

Source: Nottingham Primary Care Trust (2012)

SA Objective 3: Heritage

Number of Conservation Areas

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Conservation Areas with Management Plans	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Conservation Areas without Management Plans	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

Number of Listed Buildings

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Grade I	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Grade II*	15	5	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	2
Grade II	167	21	12	9	9	16	6	73	7	14
Total	188	26	13	11	10	17	7	81	7	16
Grade I at risk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grade II* at risk	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grade II at risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: English Heritage (2013)

Number of Registered Parks and Gardens

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Registered Parks and Gardens	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: English Heritage (2013)

Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	9	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: English Heritage (2013)

SA Objective 4: Crime

Crimes (2012)

Total numbers of crimes. Data is shown for the year 2012.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
All crime (all categories)	4,984	1800	2204	69	82	260	67	152	118	32
Burglary of a domestic dwelling	308	123	115	1	4	27	12	8	8	3
Burglary other than dwellings	193	70	80	5	4	6	3	5	6	6
Business crime	1,158	424	570	6	20	38	26	24	22	8
Criminal damage	937	314	436	7	10	43	6	41	22	5
Drug offences	299	79	159	3	12	12	3	7	1	1
Robbery	84	34	40	1	1	0	0	1	2	1
Theft of a motor vehicle	77	32	26	0	1	5	1	4	5	1
Theft from a motor vehicle	484	205	189	4	12	15	21	11	8	5
Violence against a person	970	346	406	21	8	97	7	26	11	3

Source: Nottingham Insight (Nottinghamshire Police)

SA Objective 5: Social

Number of local facilities

Only Gedling Borough owned community centres are included in the figure. Only Gedling Borough owned and Ravenshead Parish owned leisure centres are included in the figure. Figure on private community centres and leisure centres unknown. Only county owned libraries are included in the figure.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Community centres	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leisure centres	6	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Libraries	9	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013) and Nottinghamshire County Council (2013)

SA Objective 6: Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure**SA Objective 7: Landscape****Number of Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)**

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Biological SINCs	84	0	6	7	11	14	10	25	8	3

Source: Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre (March 2013)

Number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Natural England (2013) (SSSIs) and Gedling Borough Council (2013) (NNRs and LNRs)

Woodland area

The amount of woodland area in hectares (ha).

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Area of woodland area	1791.19	47.63	94.49	134.36	64.98	574.08	67.02	390.58	387.05	31.00

Source: Forestry Commission (2011)

Area of Ancient Woodland

The amount of ancient woodland in hectares (ha). Includes area of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland and Ancient Replanted Woodland.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Area of ancient woodland	68.94	0.00	4.59	0.00	7.31	12.23	0.21	14.68	29.86	0.06

Source: English Nature (2011)

SA Objective 8: Natural Resources and Flooding**SA Objective 9: Waste****SA Objective 10: Energy and Climate Change****Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice**

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds and flood defence grounds.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Flood grounds	0	0	2	0	0	0
Water quality grounds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flood and water quality grounds	0	0	2	0	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2012)

Household waste (for Gedling wide only)

Percentage of waste recycled for the Borough.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Gedling wide – household waste	37 %	36.5 %	38 %	38.34 %	38 %

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

Electricity use per meter (for Gedling wide only)

Amount of electricity consumed by domestic and industrial/commercial users per meter in kilowatt hours (kWh).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gedling wide – by domestic users	4,376	4,323	4,105	4,053	4,069	3,986
Gedling wide – by industrial/commercial users	74,008	66,050	69,228	65,808	65,622	61,662
Gedling wide – total	78,384	70,373	73,333	69,861	69,691	65,648

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (latest update March 2013) ⁶

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

Gas use per meter (for Gedling wide only)

Amount of gas consumed by domestic and industrial/commercial users per meter in kilowatt hours (kWh).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gedling wide – by domestic users	19,736	19,121	18,386	16,661	16,544	15,529
Gedling wide – by industrial/commercial users	509,675	524,694	564,339	776,495	930,328	880,835
Gedling wide – total	529,411	543,815	582,725	793,156	946,872	896,364

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (latest update March 2013) ⁷

Energy consumed from petroleum products by users (for Gedling wide only)

Amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by different users in gigawatt hours (GWh).

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gedling wide – by domestic users	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Gedling wide – by industrial/commercial users	69.4	62.5	63.8	213.2	228.8	243.8
Gedling wide – by road users	392.9	396.8	402.4	396.4	385.9	373.6
Gedling wide – by rail users	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Gedling wide – total	468.3	465.3	472.3	615.8	620.7	623.5

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (latest update March 2013) ⁸

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-gas-consumption-data>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>

SA Objective 11: Transport

Households accessibility to key facilities (2012)

The percentage of households that have access to key facilities within 30 minutes by public transport in 2012. This is a calculation of the accessibility of key facilities measured by the number of domestic addresses within 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. Data is shown as a percentage of households.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Accessibility of households to a GP	99.6	100.0	100.0	81.3	100.0	99.8	100.0	95.0	99.7	100.0
Accessibility of households to a hospital	83.3	100.0	87.0	80.7	0.0	80.0	95.0	75.1	37.9	0.1
Accessibility of households to a primary school	99.6	100.0	100.0	82.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	95.0	99.8	100.0
Accessibility of households to a secondary school	99.7	100.0	100.0	90.8	100.0	99.4	99.5	95.0	99.6	100.0
Accessibility of households to further education	94.0	99.7	100.0	80.1	89.6	42.6	86.9	94.2	99.1	22.4
Accessibility of households to a Council run leisure centre	99.0	100.0	99.7	81.3	86.3	99.4	96.6	100.0	99.7	100.0

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council

SA Objective 12: Employment**SA Objective 13: Innovation****SA Objective 14: Economic Structure****Economically Active and Economically Inactive (2011)**

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Data is shown as a percentage of all 16 to 74 year olds.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Economically active: Employee: Part-time	13.7	15.5	16.3	15.1	13.8	15.0	16.6	16.5	13.9	15.2	13.4
Economically active: Employee: Full-time	38.6	39.8	39.6	41.8	40.2	35.3	38.9	33.1	36.5	34.5	34.0
Economically active: Self-employed	9.8	9.3	8.2	9.0	8.4	14.2	9.2	15.4	12.4	12.4	13.5
Economically active: Unemployed	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.4	3.8	2.5	4.6	1.8	2.7
Economically active: Full-time student	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.8
Economically inactive: Retired	13.7	16.5	16.4	14.5	21.1	21.6	16.4	22.2	16.2	25.2	26.2
Economically inactive: Student	5.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.4	2.8
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.1	3.9	2.2	2.3
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.7	4.6	2.0	3.7	2.1	1.8
Economically inactive: Other	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.4	0.9	1.5

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Industry (2011)

The industry in which a person aged 16 to 74 works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. Data is shown as the percentage of all 16-74 year olds in employment.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.2
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	8.9	9.1	8.1	9.8	8.3	8.5	9.4	8.4	12.1	9.4	8.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Construction	7.7	9.2	8.6	9.6	8.5	10.3	9.0	11.0	7.9	8.9	10.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	15.9	17.6	17.7	18.2	16.4	14.6	17.4	16.5	17.0	13.9	17.8
Transport and storage	5.0	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.5	3.2	2.1	4.9	2.4	3.6
Accommodation and food service activities	5.6	4.3	4.0	4.4	3.4	4.2	5.9	3.5	5.5	4.1	3.3
Information and communication	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.2
Financial and insurance activities	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.4	3.3
Real estate activities	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	8.3	3.8	8.6	4.8	7.2	7.3
Administrative and support service activities	4.9	4.0	3.6	4.3	5.3	4.3	4.2	3.6	4.4	2.8	3.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.9	7.3	7.9	6.7	6.3	7.7	8.1	5.9	6.4	8.4	4.6
Education	9.9	10.8	11.5	10.0	9.5	13.8	9.8	11.7	8.5	13.4	10.1
Human health and social work activities	12.4	13.9	15.1	12.8	14.2	12.7	15.4	12.6	12.0	14.4	15.5
Other	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.9	3.8	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.6	2.8

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Number of local business units

Number of local business units by industry between April 2011 and March 2012 in urban and rural areas. A local business unit is individual site, i.e. factory or shop based on Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) Local Unit dataset.

	Urban	Rural
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10	65
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	590	130
Professional, scientific and technical services	270	130
Construction	430	135
Tourism and recreation	205	65
Public Administration, Education and Health	330	95
Administrative and support service activities	155	40
Manufacturing	185	45
Other	475	145
Total	2,645	855

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (latest update June 2013) ⁹

Business size

Number of local business units by employee number between April 2011 and March 2012 in urban and rural areas. A local business unit is individual site, i.e. factory or shop based on Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) Local Unit dataset.

Larger business refers to business consisting of 2 or more units.

	Urban	Rural
>=250 employees	5	n/a
>=250 employees – units being part of a larger business	5	n/a
50 – 249 employees	75	10
50 – 249 employees – units being part of a larger business	50	5
1 – 49 employees	2,255	700
1 – 49 employees – units being part of a larger business	490	100
With no employees	310	145
With no employees – units being part of a larger business	n/a	n/a
Total	2,645	855

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (latest update June 2013) ¹⁰

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/rural-statistics-local-level-data-sets>

Socio-Economic Classification (2011)

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of 16 to 74 year olds.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	10.4	9.8	9.3	8.7	9.8	17.3	7.6	14.2	12.0	16.3	17.4
Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	4.3	2.3	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.5
Higher professional occupations	8.0	7.3	7.0	6.4	7.0	13.1	5.2	10.6	8.0	11.8	12.9
Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	20.9	22.5	22.4	21.1	21.1	28.6	21.3	23.8	21.0	31.8	26.4
Intermediate occupations	12.8	14.9	15.6	14.8	13.9	14.4	14.9	14.5	11.4	14.6	12.5
Small employers and own account workers	9.4	9.6	8.5	9.5	9.4	13.0	9.8	15.0	12.6	11.8	12.5
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	6.9	7.7	7.4	8.3	8.4	5.7	8.7	6.1	6.3	5.0	6.4
Semi-routine occupations	14.0	14.3	14.9	15.2	16.2	8.6	16.5	10.0	12.5	8.3	9.3
Routine occupations	11.0	11.1	11.2	12.0	12.7	5.3	12.1	8.8	13.2	4.9	8.3
Never worked and long-term unemployed	5.6	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	2.0	3.6	2.8	4.8	1.8	2.6
Never worked	3.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.0	2.4	1.9	3.4	1.1	1.6
Long-term unemployed	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.0
Full-time students	9.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	4.7	5.1	5.6	4.9	6.2	5.6	4.5

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

¹⁰ See previous footnote.

Unemployment

Unemployment estimates.

	United Kingdom	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
March 2011	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.0	1.4	3.1	1.8	3.7	1.0	1.9
March 2012	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.7	1.9	3.6	1.9	4.7	1.1	1.9
March 2013	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	1.5	3.1	1.8	4.4	0.9	1.9

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council – Employment Bulletins (2013) ¹¹

Business demography (for Gedling wide only)

Numbers of new businesses, businesses that are active and businesses that closed.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gedling wide – number of new businesses (births)	375	405	380	330	285	310
Gedling wide – number of active businesses	3,265	3,365	3,430	3,450	3,395	3,305
Gedling wide – number of businesses that closed (deaths)	310	330	305	405	360	310

Source: ONS Business Demography (2011) ¹²

¹¹ <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/living/business/economicdata/employmentbulletins>

¹² <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-register/business-demography/index.html>

Qualifications (2011)

The qualifications classification enables estimates to be produced of the percentage of the population obtaining the highest level of the academic and vocational or professional qualifications. Data shown as a percentage of people aged 16+.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
No formal qualifications	22.5	23.6	25.1	24.7	33.2	18.8	25.9	22.4	24.0	14.1	19.4
Level 1 qualifications (4 GCSE's or equivalent)	13.3	13.7	14.0	14.8	11.8	10.4	14.8	10.9	13.7	9.5	10.0
Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSE's or equivalent)	15.2	15.8	15.7	16.2	14.2	14.6	16.1	15.9	15.6	14.6	14.7
Level 3 qualifications (2 or more A-levels or equivalent)	12.4	12.9	12.9	13.6	11.1	10.8	12.3	11.6	10.1	12.4	10.7
Level 4 qualifications and above (Bachelors degree or equivalent, and high qualifications)	27.4	25.3	23.7	21.9	21.4	38.3	21.9	29.9	27.7	40.4	36.5
Other qualifications	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.4
Apprenticeship	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.4	5.3

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

New employment floorspace

Amount of new floorspace over the threshold of 0.4 hectares or 1,000 sqm (gross internal floorspace) constructed for business uses (in sqm) during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2013.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
New floorspace – for B1a offices	6,530	0	6,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for B1b research and development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for B1c light industry	1,166	0	1,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for B2 general industry	4,508	0	4,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for B8 storage or distribution centres	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for mixed	12,809	0	4,915	0	0	6,644	0	1,250	0	0
New floorspace – total	26,813	0	17,119	1,800	0	6,644	0	1,250	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

Employment land lost to other uses

Amount of employment land (over 0.1 hectares) lost to housing and other uses (in ha) during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2013.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Employment land lost to housing	1.02	0.33	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment land lost to other uses	1.03	0	1.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

New floorspace for retail and leisure development – in Arnold Town Centre

There has been no new floorspace over the threshold¹³ constructed for retail and leisure development (in sqm) in Arnold Town Centre during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2013.

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

New floorspace for retail and leisure development – within Gedling Borough (outside Arnold Town Centre)

Amount of new floorspace over the threshold¹⁴ constructed for retail and leisure development (in sqm) within the Borough and outside Arnold Town Centre during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2013.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
New floorspace – for A1 retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for A2 financial and professional services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for D2 assembly and leisure	3,850	0	3,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – total	3,850	0	3,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013)

¹³ 2,500 sqm and 1,000 sqm (gross internal floorspace) for use classes A1 and A2 respectively. 0.4 hectares or 1,000 sqm (gross internal floorspace) for D2.

¹⁴ See previous footnote.