

Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership

AGENDA

GREATER NOTTINGHAM JOINT PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD

Tuesday, 4 June 2024

2:00pm: via Microsoft Teams

1. Introductions and Apologies
2. Declaration of Interests
3. Approval of minutes of last meeting and matters arising
4. Greater Nottingham Strategic Planning Update (incl. presentation) **MG/KS**
5. Waste and Minerals Local Plans Update **JS/SB**
6. Homes England Capacity Funding Projects Monitoring **KS**
7. Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership Budget 2024/25 **MG**
8. Future Meetings
9. Any other business (previously notified to the Chair) **ALL**



ITEM 3	MINUTES OF THE GREATER NOTTINGHAM JOINT PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD (JPAB) VIRTUAL MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY 5 MARCH 2024 VIA MS TEAMS
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33 INTRODUCTION AND APOLOGIES

There were no apologies of absence.

Present at the meeting:

Broxtowe Borough Council: Councillor M Radulovic MBE (Chair)
Gedling Borough Council: Councillor J Hollingsworth (Vice-Chair)
Rushcliffe Borough Council: Councillor R Upton
Ashfield District Council Councillor M Relf
Nottinghamshire County Council Councillor N Clarke and R Jackson
Nottingham City Council Councillor A Kandola

Officers in Attendance:

Ashfield: Christine Sarris
Broxtowe: Steve Simms, Dave Lawson and Mark Thompson
Erewash: Steve Birkenshaw
Gedling: Alison Gibson and Mike Avery
Nottingham City: Paul Seddon
Nottinghamshire County Council: Stephen Pointer and Jonathon Smith
Derbyshire County Council: Alison Richards and Steven Buffery
Rushcliffe: Leanne Ashmore, Helen Knott, Richard Mapletoft
Mansfield DC Tracey Tucker
Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership Matt Gregory, John King and Karen Shaw
Nexus Planning: Heather Lindley-Clapp
Homes England: S Ward

34 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor M Radulovic MBE declared he had a planning interest but was not related to the Joint Planning Advisory Board area.

35 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 12 December 2023 were confirmed as a correct record.

PRESENTATION ON GREATER NOTTINGHAM CENTRES STUDY

Members welcomed a presentation from Nexus Planning who had been commissioned to undertake a centres study for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan area. The presentation included an assessment of existing Town and District

Centres, and policy recommendations for inclusion in the Strategic Plan and subsequent Local Plans.

Key strategic recommendations included clearly identifying that the larger defined centres should continue to be the focus for comparison goods retail and that there was a need to direct such operators towards the centres to ensure they remained relevant to serve resident's needs. The importance of reusing existing stock and the repurposing of town centre assets to provide active users for leisure, community and residential uses, and wider aesthetic improvements to encourage safe pedestrian movement and promote pleasant town centre environments were also referred to.

The board asked questions relating to the role of landlords and rent levels, diversifications of uses, the loss of banks and the importance of accessibility, particularly for pedestrians along with the need for sustainable transport and ease of getting around a town centre.

37 GREATER NOTTINGHAM STRATEGIC PLANNING UPDATE

The Joint Planning Advisory Board noted the progress made on the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, Erewash Core Strategy Review and Ashfield Local Plan. Transport modelling was key to provide evidence to support any chosen strategic development strategy. The Government had agreed funding to renew the Growth Plan since cancelling HS2. Officers had aligned the Strategic Plan transport modelling with work being undertaken for the Growth Plan. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan work was being focussed on costings and sources of funding. Completion of this work was dependent on the progress of the Transport Modelling. Icenl had been commissioned to undertake an update of the Housing Needs Assessment. A final draft was expected imminently.

Updates were provided regarding the examination of the Erewash Core Strategy Review and progress towards the submission of the Ashfield Local Plan, following a consultation earlier this year.

East Midlands Combined County Authority Elections would be taking place on Thursday 2 May 2024. The Combined Authority would be the Local Transport Authority for the geographic area and have significant housing responsibilities.

38 WASTE AND MINERALS LOCAL PLANS UPDATE

The Joint Planning Advisory Board noted the progress made with the Nottinghamshire/Nottingham and Derbyshire Waste and Minerals Local Plans.

The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan covered the period to 2036 and will be subject to its first statutory review in 2026.

A revised Waste Needs Assessment and Draft Plan was considered in March 2023 for Nottinghamshire, managing residual waste and future waste management provision. The main concern with several respondents was that the Councils were not being ambitious enough on recycling and over planning for Energy from Waste capacity.

A series of background and evidence papers on local and strategic waste matters have been prepared within Derbyshire Councils. The first consultation was likely to be a hybrid approach between issues and options with a preferred approach. Duty to Cooperate Statements were being updated with relevant Authorities. Derbyshire County Council had approached all District and Borough Councils in the area to identify locations to accommodate new waste facilities on existing employment sites.

Work on updating the Derbyshire Joint Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme was in progress.

39 HOMES ENGLAND CAPACITY FUNDING-QUARTER 3 (YEAR 7) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2023

The Joint Planning Advisory Board noted the progress made on Homes England Capacity Funding projects. The outstanding invoice claim to Erewash Borough Council has now been paid to cover the studies in relation to accelerating housing delivery on Land South West of Kirk Hallam and works in relation to the Kirk Hallam relief road. Gedling Borough Council had outstanding funds with projects to be confirmed and Nottingham City Council had outstanding funds allocated to the Waterside. The board agreed to have some reserve projects for any underspend of the Homes England Capacity Funding and if any future opportunities for grant funding came forward. Progress on Quarter 4, Year 7 would be reported at the next meeting.

40 FUTURE MEETINGS

Members noted the future dates of the Joint Planning Advisory Board.

- Tue 4 June 2024 2:00PM
- Tue 24 Sept 2024 2:00PM
- Tue 10 Dec 2024 2:00PM

41 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The Members thanked John King from the Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership as it was his last meeting. There was no other business noted at the meeting.

ITEM 4 GREATER NOTTINGHAM LOCAL PLAN UPDATES

1.0 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 JPAB agreed to the principle of preparing a new Strategic Plan covering Greater Nottingham at its December 2017 meeting. This report updates on progress on strategic plans across the area.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Joint Planning Advisory Board **NOTE** the progress made on the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, Erewash Core Strategy Review and Ashfield Local Plan.

2.0 **Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan**

- 2.1 Consultation took place in January 2023 on the Strategic Plan's 'Preferred Approach' to the quantity and distribution of housing and employment land and the identification strategic sites, followed by an additional 'Preferred Approach' consultation between the 26 September and 7 November 2023. This focussed on strategic distribution and logistics, including the quantity of land required and preferred sites. The various consultations highlighted the importance of the provision and distribution housing and economic development across Greater Nottingham as key issues.
- 2.2 Drafting the content of the Strategic Plan is now well advanced, although due to delays in the collation of the evidence base, the original intention to publish a regulation 19 consultation plan in July 2024 has not proved possible. Councils are now targeting a September 2024 date for approval of the document by the relevant executive bodies.
- 2.3 The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan has an end date of 2041, and is underpinned by a strategy which seeks to:
- ensure new development is supported by adequate new and/or enhanced green and blue infrastructure;
 - promote urban living though concentrating significant development in or adjoining the urban area
 - ensure development at other settlements is of a scale and nature that supports these locations;
 - create attractive places to live, work and visit, to enhance the quality of life for new and existing residents;
 - ensure new development supports compact and connected places, where daily needs are easily accessible through active travel and public transport; and

- maximising the economic development potential of key sites, notably the former Ratcliffe on Soar power station, Bennerley Coal Disposal Point, Toton and the wider Broad Marsh area.

2.4 Policies are being developed with the aim of implementing this vision. Given the interest in housing and economic development resulting from the consultations, draft policies setting out the overarching strategy (Policy 2), and the provision and distribution housing (Policy 3) and economic development (Policy 5) are attached for members consideration.

2.5 In summary, the proposed housing targets and distribution is as follows:

Authority	Housing Target (Rounded to nearest 10)
Broxtowe Borough Council	6,910
Gedling Borough Council	8,280
Nottingham City Council	26,690
Rushcliffe Borough Council	10,960
Greater Nottingham	52,840

2.6 It should be noted that for Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe Boroughs, the housing target equates to their housing need as determined by the government's "standard method". Nottingham City (which is subject to the 35% uplift applied to large urban areas in England) is not anticipated to be able to meet the entirety of its need in the medium term, thus its housing target is around 6,500 less than its standard method calculation. In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) there is no proposal to redistribute Nottingham City housing need to other parts of the area, as this requires a voluntary agreement from all parties, and no such agreement exists.

2.7 Proposed economic development targets area as follows:

Authority	Offices sq. m	Industry and Warehousing hectares	Strategic Distribution hectares
Broxtowe Borough Council	10,000	6	52
Gedling Borough Council	8,000	15	0
Nottingham City Council	207,000	21.5	0

Rushcliffe Borough Council	67,000	131	36.4
Greater Nottingham	292,000	173.5	88.4

- 2.8 The office and industry and warehousing targets are derived from the Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA Employment Land Needs Study, 2021, whilst the strategic distributions and logistics are derived from Nottinghamshire Core & Outer HMA Logistics Study, 2022. The full need identified in the Logistics Study is not provided for by the policy, as the study area is wider than the Strategic Plan area, and the fact that much of the study area is also designated Green Belt.
- 2.9 The other policies (see schedule at appendix 2) are also being drafted, alongside the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal process.
- 2.10 It is intended to seek approval to publish a full Publication (Regulation 19) version of the Strategic Plan in September, prior to submission for examination by the end of June 2025, to meet the government's deadline for plans that are to be examined under the current planning system.

3.0 Ongoing work

Strategic Transport Modelling

- 3.1 Transport modelling is a key piece of evidence to support any chosen development strategy, being undertaken by Arup and Systra consultants. The East Midlands Gateway Model covers the whole of Greater Nottingham, and it is being used to provide an assessment of the strategic transport impacts of the selected draft growth scenario.
- 3.2 Systra have completed the following three models: the 2023 reference case, the reference case for 2041 (without GNSP developments) and a GNSP scenario (with GNSP developments). The modelling identifies that, even without GNSP proposals, both the strategic and local road network will experience increases in traffic and that congestion will increase at junctions, with some junctions likely to exceed their capacity.
- 3.3 Modelling the contribution developments proposed within the GNSP indicates that congestion will increase on the strategic road network, especially on the strategic routes between the centre of Nottingham and M1. In some cases, this increase will result in reduced vehicle flows as vehicles use other routes to avoid it. This is evident along the A453, A610 and M1. A significant number of junctions, also between the M1 and the centre of Nottingham will see congestion increase by more than 10%.
- 3.4 Arup have prepared a mitigation strategy, and the transport authorities and planning authorities have agreed a package of mitigation interventions which have now been modelled by Systra. Unfortunately the modelling does not demonstrate the required degree of mitigation, and so further work is required to refine the mitigation measures, and this will require further modelling. Arup are preparing a specification and timetable for this extra work.

- 3.5 Critically transport mitigation measures, once identified, must be tested within the plan wide viability appraisal and identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Other work:

- 3.6 The Partnership (excluding Erewash) commissioned Iceni to undertake an update of the Housing Need Assessment (HNA). This work has been completed.
- 3.7 Nexus were commissioned to undertake the Greater Nottingham Centres Study. The study recognises and addresses issues currently affecting city, towns and local centres and recommends policy approaches that will enhance the vitality and viability of our centres. The final draft of the study is expected imminently.
- 3.8 Following a tender process, managed by Gedling, Lepus have been commissioned to undertake the HRA. Draft chapters have been provided and the consultants are undertaking the screening of likely significant effects.
- 3.9 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) - Having identified required infrastructure and services, work on the IDP is focussing on costings and sources of funding. Any costs that must be met by new development must be fed into the plan wide viability testing. Completion of the IDP is dependent on the progress of the Transport Modelling (see above), which is critical to the identification of transport infrastructure required to deliver the plan.
- 3.10 Consultants have been commissioned to undertake the Plan Wide Viability Appraisal. The inception meeting has taken place, draft policies provided, and the consultants have commenced the collection of property market data. As policy requirements (affordable housing, accessibility standards, biodiversity net-gain, and energy efficiency) and infrastructure requirements are finalised these will be fed into the viability work.
- 3.11 BioRegional have been commissioned to undertake the Carbon Reduction Study. This will recommend energy efficiency policy options for the GNSP and produce a draft SPD for Broxtowe and Nottingham Councils. This work is almost complete, and BioRegional are preparing a policy approach in accordance with the written ministerial statement on the 13 December 2023.
- 3.13 Led by Rushcliffe Borough Council, the plan making authorities are examining whether there is justification for seeking 20% biodiversity net-gain. This involves the collection of evidence in order to demonstrate that within the plan area there is less biodiversity when compared to other areas and that there are opportunities within the plan area to provide net-gain. If justified, it will be fed into the viability appraisal before a decision is made regarding this increase above national requirements of 10%.
- 3.14 Agreements with the Environment Agency (EA) have been reached regarding the SFRA, notably that, because of ongoing EA modelling work, an update of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is not currently required to inform the GNSP. Once the data is available, the SFRA update will include Erewash Borough Council. A Watercycle Scoping Study has also been undertaken.
- 3.15 The next steps on the review of strategic policies are to:

- Finish the evidence documents including the SA, transport modelling, viability appraisal, centres study, carbon reduction study, infrastructure delivery plan and HRA.
- Finish the drafting of the Publication Version of the Strategic Plan, reviewing and updating current Core Strategy policies, taking into account consultation responses and evidence.
- Agree Statements of Common Ground with neighbouring authorities.
- Prepare for Regulation 19 consultation – approvals by individual authorities, website.
- Prepare for the consultation (website, consultation portal etc)

4.0 Erewash Core Strategy Review

- 4.1 The Erewash Core Strategy Review Examination in Public Hearing Sessions will commence on Tuesday 4 June and go on for a period of 3 weeks. The Hearings Programme and further information can be found here - [Latest News \(erewash.gov.uk\)](https://erewash.gov.uk/latest-news)

5.0 Ashfield Local Plan

- 5.1 Ashfield District Council submitted the Ashfield Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities on 29th April 2024 for independent examination. The appointment of an Inspector by PINS is awaited.

6.0 East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA)

- 6.1 Elections took place on Thursday 2 May 2024, and Claire Ward has been elected as Mayor. Whilst the EMCCA will not have planning powers, it will be the Local Transport Authority for the geographic area, and have significant housing and economic development responsibilities. There will therefore be significant common interests between the work of JPAB and the EMCCA, and your officers will be seeking to meet with EMCCA officials to explore and map out these common interests, in order to ensure they can be addressed effectively.
- 6.2 A report will be presented to a future meeting of JPAB once the Mayor has established their priorities, and nature and scope of these common interests has been clarified.

Lead Officer:

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Appendix 1

Draft vision and objectives

Draft Policies 2: Spatial Strategy, 3: Housing, and 5: Employment Provision and Economic Development.

2.3 Spatial Vision

2.3.1 The spatial vision is what the plan area could look like if the aspirations of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan are met.

2.3.2 By 2041 Greater Nottingham will lead sustainable development in the region, and be an integrated, connected and fully functioning City region. The area will make the most of its economic, cultural, historic and natural assets and be at the forefront of tackling and adapting to the impacts and challenges of climate change. The area's carbon footprint will be minimised, the unique abundant natural resources will be capitalised on, and blue and green infrastructure, landscapes, heritage and biodiversity will be protected, enhanced and increased. New connections between areas of blue and green infrastructure will be created, to increase access and connectivity, link habitats and benefit species movement. Recognising the climate emergency, the councils will seek to be carbon neutral before the Government's target of 2050.

2.3.3 The Strategic Plan will secure a more sustainable, prosperous, safe, healthy and vibrant Greater Nottingham. People from all sections of society will be provided with better access to homes, jobs, services and nature and open space, to support improved health and wellbeing outcomes. A minimum of 52,600 new homes will be delivered, incorporating different types of homes for different life stages. Sustainable distribution of development will be achieved by seeking sites firstly within the main built-up-area of Nottingham and to a lesser extent adjoining it, resulting in an improved quality of life and making the best use of existing infrastructure. As a result, urban living will be a popular choice, whilst new development elsewhere will be focused adjoining the built-up area of Hucknall and at Key Settlements. It will be implemented in a sustainable manner through developments that are compact, including a mix of uses, and connected by sustainable modes of transport.

2.3.4 Economic growth focussed on sectors with high growth prospects will address the threats to the economy, leading to the creation of significant numbers of new jobs, and ensuring economic resilience. The economic growth potential of the decommissioned Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station will be maximised, whilst Toton in Broxtowe will also be a focus for economic development and housing growth, supported by a new transport hub. Innovation will continue to be encouraged by capitalising on links with the Universities to drive economic growth, reskilling people for new economic opportunities, and nurturing new business start-ups. The area will be the pre-eminent sporting centre in the region with a broad range of cultural, tourist and sports facilities which will drive increasing visitor numbers.

2.3.5 The City Centre will see significant diversification and change, with a wide range of new uses, including leisure, learning, employment and housing. The innovative redevelopment of the Broad Marsh area will reshape it into a new sustainable, vibrant and mixed use community, complementing and connecting with the redevelopment of the

southside and eastside of the City Centre, and making the most of the excellent transport links. The town, district and local centres across Greater Nottingham will remain vibrant and viable by providing a range of retail, leisure and community facilities.

2.3.6 The area's unique built and natural environment will be enhanced through sensitive and well-designed places, neighbourhoods and developments which will be strongly connected with timely infrastructure. Environmental net gains will be delivered alongside developments and through connecting existing and newly created habitats.

2.4 Spatial Objectives

2.4.1 The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan's spatial objectives seek to deliver this vision, and are also consistent and complementary with the plan making authorities social, economic and environment strategies, national policies and strategies, particularly those on sustainable communities.

- 1) **Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change:** to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, by locating development where it can be accessed by sustainable transport; requiring environmentally sensitive design and construction; reducing the risk of flooding; conserving and improving water quality; contributing to carbon neutrality; and addressing air, noise and other types of pollution.
- 2) **High quality new housing:** to manage an increase in the supply of housing and ensure the targets of the Plan are met and delivered in sustainable locations that maximise brownfield opportunities, deliver regeneration aims, and create and support mixed and balanced communities. In doing so, there will be a rebalancing of the housing mix to maximise choice and support people into home ownership, providing affordable, family, and self and custom build housing, and housing opportunities for older people, people with disabilities and Gypsies and Travellers.
- 3) **Economic prosperity for all:** to ensure economic growth is equitable and includes the knowledge-based economy. The City Centre will be enhanced by providing for new office, commercial, residential, leisure uses. In addition opportunities will be maximised at the Boots Campus, Beeston Business Park, Nottingham Science Park, Bennerley Logistics Site and the Development Corporation sites at Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station and Toton together with other employment sites. Create the conditions for all people to participate in the economy, by providing local employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities, and supporting educational developments, including the expansion of the Universities and other higher education establishments. Where appropriate further development of tourism facilities will be supported.
- 4) **Flourishing and vibrant centres:** to create the conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and other centres. Responding to the changes in retail and leisure industries, including the growth of internet shopping by increasing leisure, residential, tourism, cultural and local services at a scale appropriate to the centre's position in the hierarchy in addition to accessibility improvements, environmental improvements, and town centre regeneration measures.

- 5) **Regeneration:** to maximise brownfield regeneration opportunities, to encourage the recycling of derelict land and ensure that regeneration supports and enhancing opportunities for local communities and residents, leading to all neighbourhoods being neighbourhoods of choice, where people want to live.
- 6) **Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness:** to achieve sustainable well-designed development by promoting high quality locally distinct buildings and places that respect local character. To preserve and enhance the distinctive natural and built heritage, by protecting and enhancing the historic environment, including nationally recognised heritage assets, and by valuing the countryside for its productive qualities and ensuring its landscape character is maintained and enhanced.
- 7) **Achieving well-designed places in Greater Nottingham:** to create a strong sense of place with its own identity. Protecting and enhancing townscape and landscape character by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development and design. Ensure places are sustainable, functional, inclusive and are easy to get to, to navigate around and well-integrated with the existing community. Engage with the community, using appropriate planning tools such as design codes.
- 8) **Strong, safe, healthy and cohesive communities:** to plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and to design out crime, promote social interaction and create the conditions for communities to become strong, safe, healthy and cohesive. To address environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing and promote social interaction and inclusivity by design. Work with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities. Integrating health and service provision, and improving access to cultural, sport and leisure and lifelong learning activities.
- 9) **Opportunities for all:** to give all children and young people the best possible start in life by providing the highest quality educational, community, cultural, leisure and sport facilities, for instance through improving existing or providing new schools, further education establishments and Universities. Meet the needs of older and disabled people, especially through providing appropriate housing and employment opportunities and prevent the unnecessary loss of valued services and facilities.
- 10) **Promoting sustainable transport systems and reducing the need to travel:** to ensure access to jobs, leisure and services is improved in a sustainable and equitable way, addressing air and noise pollution, reducing the need to travel by private car, by encouraging convenient and reliable transport systems, particularly those focused on walking, cycling and public transport, by maximising opportunities for mixed use development. To support growth by expanded use of transport data systems aimed at reducing congestion and encouraging the electrification of vehicles and improving air quality.
- 11) **Protecting and improving natural assets:** to improve and provide new Blue and Green Infrastructure, including open spaces, by enhancing and developing the network of multi-functional green spaces for the benefit of people and wildlife. To improve their connectivity, accessibility and environmental quality, increasing ecosystem services, biodiversity and contributions to the Nature Recovery Network. Protecting and enhancing nature conservation sites and priority habitats, and their connectivity within the ecological network.

12) **Timely and viable infrastructure:** to make the best use of existing infrastructure and provide new and improved infrastructure which supports sustainable housing and economic growth. This will be achieved through ongoing engagement with infrastructure providers. The new station at Toton will become a part of a key transport interchange and focus for related growth. The expansion of the tram network will be explored, including potential new routes. Opportunities provided by existing transport infrastructure will be maximised and additional strategic transport improvements including capacity improvements to strategic highway junctions will be completed.

Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy

- 1. Sustainable development in the plan area will be achieved through:**
 - a) Ensuring that development maximises opportunities to enhance the Blue and Green Infrastructure network and incorporates Blue and Green Infrastructure into new development;**
 - b) Promoting urban living through prioritising sites for development firstly within the main built up area of Nottingham, and to a lesser extent adjoining it;**
 - c) Ensuring that new development adjoining the built up area of Hucknall, or in or adjoining Key Settlements, is of a scale and character that supports these as sustainable locations for growth;**
 - d) Creating sustainable communities that have local community services and facilities, are attractive places to live and visit and which enhance the quality of life for residents;**
 - e) Ensuring that walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure connects new development to local community services, retail, and employment; and**
 - f) Maximising the economic development potential of key sites including the former Ratcliffe on Soar power station, former Bennerley Coal Disposal Point, Toton and the wider Broad Marsh area.**
- 2. The settlement hierarchy to accommodate this growth consists of:**
 - a) in the main built up area of Nottingham;**
 - b) adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham;**
 - c) adjoining to the Sub Regional Centre of Hucknall; and**
 - d) in or adjoining Key Settlements.**
- 3. At other settlements development will be smaller scale as defined in subsequent Local Plans.**

Justification

Blue and Green Infrastructure

Policy 2 sets out how sustainable development will be achieved. Enhancing Blue and Green Infrastructure contributes to achieving sustainable development by providing a vital multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Blue and Green Infrastructure creates high quality environments and well-designed places which promote healthy and safe communities. It provides recreational opportunities which are attractive to residents, business and investors, mitigates climate change through carbon storage, cooling and shading, provides natural

flood risk mitigation, and conserves and enhances the natural environment. New development will provide opportunities to further enhance the Blue and Green Infrastructure network and should be carried out following the principles set out in the Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Urban living

The focus on urban living through prioritising sites within (and to a lesser extent adjoining) the main built up area seeks to achieve sustainable growth by making the most of existing infrastructure and reducing the need to travel. The main built up area includes West Bridgford, Clifton, Beeston, Stapleford, Long Eaton (Erewash), Bulwell, Arnold and Carlton as illustrated on the Key Diagram. Development here will make best use of the range of facilities and services which are provided within the City and town centres and will provide opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites and drive regeneration of parts of the urban area. However, it will be necessary for development to avoid the potentially harmful effects of ‘town cramming’, inappropriate or excessive urban intensification which results in poor planning outcomes, such as lower levels of amenity, detrimental impact on natural and historic assets etc.

A focus on the urban areas will have wide ranging benefits for regeneration within Greater Nottingham, some parts of which experience significant disadvantage or contain sites and areas which would benefit from renewal. Brownfield sites, such as the Broad Marsh, the Creative and Canal Quarters, and the Waterside areas in Nottingham City are already a focus for regenerative development, and this will continue over the plan period. The delivery of regeneration and development in these areas is considered to be complementary to development of other strategic sites, and both are required to ensure delivery of housing and economic development over the plan period.

Achieving high quality urban renaissance is complex and demanding. It requires a clear and consistent policy framework to give a degree of long-term security and certainty to developers and their partners that allows them to make planning and investment decisions with confidence.

Successful regeneration also requires a partnership approach, involving all the agencies with a relevant interest in the area. The Councils will therefore work with agencies such as Homes England, the East Midlands Combined County Authority, other councils where relevant, transport and infrastructure providers, landowners and developers, together with local groups and residents, to ensure the best regeneration outcomes. Given fragmented ownership, sometimes unrealistic expectations of value, and the costs and uncertainties of preparing previously developed land for development, together with access and other infrastructure issues, a proactive approach to land assembly may be required in some instances. This could include the use of Compulsory Purchase powers. An Infrastructure Delivery Plan, based around objective assessments of infrastructure capacity, funding sources and timescales for delivery sits alongside the Strategic Plan, and provides further detail regarding expectations related to the timing and phasing of development.

Hucknall and Key Settlements

The Sub Regional Centre of Hucknall (in Ashfield District) abuts the plan area and has its own distinct identity and economic role. As a settlement of significant size, which contains a full range of services and amenities, it is considered to be a very sustainable location, capable of supporting and benefiting from major new development. It is also well connected

and highly accessible to the Nottingham built up area via a range of sustainable means of transport.

Key Settlements have been identified as sustainable and accessible locations which provide, or have the potential to provide through infrastructure improvements, key facilities and services.

The Key Settlements are; Awsworth, Eastwood (including parts of Giltbrook and Newthorpe), and Kimberley (including parts of Nuthall and Watnall) in Broxtowe; Bestwood Village, Calverton, and Ravenshead in Gedling; and Bingham, Cotgrave, East Leake, Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent, and Ruddington in Rushcliffe.

In Gedling, new development in and adjoining Key Settlements will depend on a range of factors including Green Belt, local regeneration needs and the level of growth capable of being accommodated, taking into account infrastructure and other constraints. In Broxtowe and Rushcliffe, the delivery of new homes at the Key Settlements over the plan period will be achieved through a combination of sites which have already been allocated by the Part 2 Local Plans and sites within the settlements which already have planning permission or come forward as infill sites. It is not proposed that any further land adjacent to any of the Key Settlements in Broxtowe and Rushcliffe is allocated for housing development during the plan period.

Creating Sustainable and Attractive Places

The impact of Covid has emphasised the importance of attractive, safe, walkable environments in which people of all ages can access destinations that they visit and the services they need to use day to day. These include shopping, school, community and healthcare facilities, places of work and green spaces. Many of these facilities are already well located in relation to neighbourhoods, being within the City, town, district, local and other centres, and enhancing these centres will be key to creating sustainable and attractive places. Large new developments, such as urban extensions, should be designed from the outset with these principles in mind. These principles are part of the '20 minute neighbourhood' approach, which seeks to create places in which most of people's daily needs can be met within a short walk or cycle. However, the plan seeks to encourage the key principles of the approach and the creation of compact and connected neighbourhoods rather than focusing on a specific walking time or distance.

Creating places which embed this approach has significant physical and mental health benefits to residents. It follows the principles set out in the Town and Country Planning Association's Guide to 20 Minute Neighbourhoods such as:

- diverse and affordable homes;
- well connected paths, streets and spaces;
- schools at the heart of communities;
- good green spaces in the right places;
- local food production;
- keeping jobs and money local;
- community health and wellbeing facilities; and
- a place for all ages.

Maximising the economic development potential of key sites

Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station and Toton form part of the area covered by the emerging East Midlands Development Corporation and are key areas identified for economic growth. Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station, which also forms part of the area covered by the East Midlands Freeport, will be transformed into an international centre for the development of zero carbon technology. Toton, in combination with Chetwynd, will provide a mixture of homes and jobs and will include new green spaces, enhancing connections between the existing communities. The Broad Marsh area is one of the most significant City Centre development sites in the region and will create new homes, commercial space and a substantial area of green space.

Settlement hierarchy

The settlement hierarchy set out in part 2 of the policy reflects the role and size of the urban areas. Nottingham and its built up area is of national and regional importance in terms of its size and economy. The Sub Regional Centre of Hucknall (in Ashfield District) is relatively large and has its own distinct identity and economic role. The Key Settlements have been locally defined, based on their role, function and planning policy considerations.

The concentration of development in or adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham applies across the area, rather than to individual Council areas, so the proportion of growth in or adjoining the main built up area will vary between the Councils.

Outside of the Key Settlements, development at other settlements will be of a smaller scale, to be defined in subsequent Local Plans.

Policy 3: Housing Target

- 1. A minimum of 52,840 new homes (2023 to 2041) will be provided for, distributed as follows:**

Authority	Housing Target (Rounded to nearest 10)
Broxtowe Borough Council	6,910
Gedling Borough Council	8,280
Nottingham City Council	26,690
Rushcliffe Borough Council	10,960
Greater Nottingham	52,840

- 2. Strategic sites located in or adjoining the existing main built up area of Nottingham include (numbers are indicative):**

- i) Boots, in Broxtowe (397 homes remaining);**
- ii) Field Farm, north of Stapleford, in Broxtowe (320 homes remaining);**
- iii) Toton Strategic Location for Growth, in Broxtowe (1,200 homes);**
- iv) Chetwynd Barracks, in Broxtowe (1,500 homes);**
- v) Remainder of Boots Site, in Nottingham City (216 homes remaining);**
- vi) Stanton Tip, Hempshill Vale, in Nottingham City (500 homes);**
- vii) The Broad Marsh area, in Nottingham City (1,000 homes);**
- viii) A Sustainable Urban Extension to the South of Clifton, in Rushcliffe (3,000 homes remaining);**
- ix) A Sustainable Urban Extension on land off Melton Road, Edwalton, in Rushcliffe (around 540 homes remaining); and**
- x) A Sustainable Urban Extension to the East of Gamston/North of Tollerton, in Rushcliffe (4,000 homes in total with 2,700 homes in the plan period).**

- 3. A strategic site, in Gedling, adjoining Hucknall Sub Regional Centre (which is in Ashfield District). (Numbers are indicative):**

- i) Top Wighay Farm (805 homes remaining plus a further 710 homes in the plan period).**

- 4. Strategic sites beyond the main built up area of Nottingham in Rushcliffe, including (numbers are indicative):**

- i) North of Bingham (621 homes remaining); and**
- ii) Former RAF Newton (413 homes remaining).**

5. The remainder of homes will be provided elsewhere, including in or adjoining the Key Settlements:

In Broxtowe, through existing commitments at:

- i) Awsorth;**
- ii) Eastwood (including parts of Giltbrook and Newthorpe); and**
- iii) Kimberley (including parts of Nuthall and Watnall).**

In Gedling, through existing commitments and possible new allocations at:

- i) Bestwood Village;**
- ii) Calverton; and**
- iii) Ravenshead.**

In Rushcliffe, through existing commitments at:

- i) Bingham;**
- ii) Cotgrave;**
- iii) East Leake;**
- iv) Keyworth;**
- v) Radcliffe on Trent; and**
- vi) Ruddington.**

6. In other settlements development will be smaller scale as defined in subsequent Local Plans.

Justification

The National Planning Policy Framework states that the Government's objective is to significantly boost the supply of homes. Policy 3 sets out the Strategic Plan's approach to boosting the supply of homes across Greater Nottingham. In doing so, it is acknowledged that boosting housing supply cannot be at the expense of sustainable development. Providing housing sustainably is about more than just the number of new homes. Well planned homes of the right type and tenure, provided in the right places at the right times, with convenient access to residents' daily needs, are essential to support economic growth and create sustainable communities where people want to live. Good quality homes are also a key determinant of positive health outcomes. However, overdevelopment and town cramming will result in poor quality homes in poor quality environments, to the detriment of sustainable development and sustainable communities, and therefore result in a lower quality of life for residents.

The National Planning Policy Framework goes on to confirm that the standard method for assessing local housing need should be the starting point for determining the

minimum number of homes required, unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach. Nottingham City is one of the 20 largest urban local authorities in the Country, accordingly the standard method applies a 35% uplift to its housing need. The Government justifies this by arguing it will promote brownfield development, and that changes to the planning system, such as permitted development, will facilitate more new homes through changes of use of existing buildings. The approach to the housing target is set out in the Greater Nottingham Housing Background Paper (2024).

Nottingham City does not have the capacity to meet the entirety of its need once the 35% uplift has been added, and so its housing target is based on the anticipated housing land supply over the plan period. Including the 35% uplift, Nottingham City's standard method need 2023 to 2041 is 33,210, against an estimated supply of 26,685, a difference of 6,525.

For all the other Councils, the housing target is a minimum and is calculated using the standard method. The Councils' Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAA) methodologies include provision for non delivery, which will ensure the minimum housing target is met. Further details are set out in the Housing Background Paper, 2024.

Housing Target

The total housing target between 2023/24 and 2041 for the four Council areas is a minimum of 52,840.

The plan's housing target takes the Government's standard method as its starting point, but then adjusts it by removing the element of the City Council's housing need that cannot be met within its boundaries. As noted above, the Councils' SHLAA joint methodologies ensure that the minimum housing target will be provided for over the Plan period.

The inability of Nottingham City to meet part of the 35% uplift to its housing need and the Plan's housing target figure of 52,840 leaves a shortfall of 6,525.

This shortfall is not projected to occur until towards the end of the plan period, as the City Council's trajectory shows need plus 35% should be met until 2035/36. The shortfall is not redistributed to each Borough because it is part of the 35% uplift, and therefore not evidenced in terms of actual local housing need, nor in terms of delivery.

In addition, the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 62) states that "The standard method incorporates an uplift which applies to certain cities and urban centres, as set out in national planning guidance. This uplift should be accommodated within those cities and urban centres themselves except where there are voluntary cross boundary redistribution agreements in place, or where it would conflict with the policies in this Framework." There is no cross boundary voluntary agreement in place in Greater Nottingham to redistribute any of the uplift.

If the shortfall were to be provided for elsewhere in Greater Nottingham, this would likely entail development in the Green Belt, which the Government has made clear can only happen in exceptional circumstances. The Councils do not consider unevidenced need to constitute exceptional circumstances, and paragraph 11.b)i states that land designated as Green Belt (footnote 7) can provide "a strong reason for restricting the

overall scale [...] of development in the plan area". In addition, if the shortfall were to be provided for elsewhere, it would not meet the Government's expectations set out at footnote 27 of the NPPF that homes are built in the right places, to prioritise brownfield and other under-utilised urban sites, to utilise existing infrastructure, and to allow people to live near the services they rely on, making travel patterns more sustainable.

Nottingham City has sought to accommodate as much of the 35% uplift as possible, through identifying and promoting brownfield sites for development, and encouraging a significant uplift in the average density of residential development in appropriate locations, particularly in the City Centre, which has more than doubled its population between 2011 and 2020 (from 14,100 to 28,300). Outside the City centre, densities are promoted at the highest level commensurate with the location, design and townscape considerations. In almost every case, dwelling numbers predicted in the City's Land and Planning Policies document (Part 2 Local Plan) have been exceeded, showing a willingness to ensure developments make optimal use of the potential of each site.

The fact that the shortfall in Nottingham City is expected to only arise towards the end of the plan period allows the opportunity for housing delivery and supply to be monitored. Current Government proposals require Local Plans to be reviewed regularly, with the next review expected to commence around 2030. In addition, the housing supply identified in all the Councils' SHLAAs (once Gedling's subsequent Local Plan makes up the shortfall in that area), largely meets the housing target.

In terms of deliverability, the housing target figure is considered to be challenging, and the housing trajectories in Appendix C show that a significant uplift in completions above past rates will be required if the total housing target is to be achieved. However, the figure is considered to be the appropriate level to plan for, and completion rates across Greater Nottingham have increased consistently over the past few years. A significant amount of the housing target is already allocated in adopted Local Plans or has planning permission.

Housing Strategy

In line with sustainability principles, most of the development will be met within the main built up area of Nottingham. For example, sites at Boots (Broxtowe and Nottingham City), Chetwynd Barracks (Broxtowe), and the Broad Marsh area (Nottingham City) are planned to deliver over 3,200 homes. However, there is insufficient capacity to deliver all the required homes within the main built up area, and there is significant development planned adjacent to it. In Broxtowe, the Toton strategic location is anticipated to accommodate 1,200 new homes, whilst in Gedling Borough development continues at Teal Close, Netherfield and on the Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site. In Rushcliffe Borough, Sustainable Urban Extensions are under development at Melton Road, Edwalton and at South of Clifton (also known as Fairham Pastures) and there is an allocation East of Gamston/North of Tollerton.

The Sub Regional Centre of Hucknall (which is in Ashfield District) is also a highly sustainable location for growth. In Gedling Borough, at the existing Sustainable Urban Extension at Top Wighay Farm (805 homes remaining) further development is proposed within existing safeguarded land for 710 homes.

The locations of Sustainable Urban Extensions have been selected based on evidence and the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal, and informed by previous consultations. These new developments will be exemplar in terms of their design and sustainable development, and will incorporate measures to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change, and reduce its causes. A central principle is the creation of compact and connected communities, that include a mix of uses, including local community services and facilities, retail and employment. The provision of these uses must be accompanied by active travel and public transport infrastructure that connect everyday services and facilities to local communities.

Further details regarding the preferred sites are contained within Appendix A.

Development elsewhere in the plan area will be concentrated in the Key Settlements identified above, where new development will benefit from local facilities and infrastructure or help achieve regeneration aims. The sites for development in these settlements have been or will be determined through part 2 or subsequent Local Plans.

Other settlements not named in the policy will only have smaller scale development which will be defined in the subsequent Local Plans.

Due to some locally distinct factors within each of the Council areas, the detailed implementation of the broad spatial strategy has some variations across the plan area. These are set out below.

Broxtowe Borough

The large majority of Broxtowe's housing target is to be provided within or adjoining the main built up area of Nottingham. This is fully in accordance with the Spatial Strategy set out in Policy 2 and it will focus housing delivery in or adjacent to the main built up areas in the south of Broxtowe, particularly in the Toton/Chetwynd area. Whilst Key Settlements are identified, these will only deliver existing commitments, or sites that come forward as infill/windfall sites and will not be subject to further Green Belt release for housing.

Areas in the urban south of Broxtowe benefit from being in the strongest housing sub market, having the most comprehensive public transport links, particularly to Nottingham, and being in an area of affordable housing need. The potential new transport infrastructure at Toton/Chetwynd would add significantly to the transport and economic sustainability of this area for new development. This strategy therefore performs best in terms of deliverability, sustainability, maximising opportunities for economic development, job creation and contributing to local housing needs. There is an aspiration for a new station in this location, and it will be important to ensure future development assists with, and in no way compromises, this aspiration.

Awsorth, Eastwood and Kimberley are identified as Key Settlements. However, the delivery of new homes at these Key Settlements over the plan period will be achieved only through existing commitments comprising a combination of sites which have already been allocated by the Broxtowe Part 2 Local Plan (2019) and sites within the settlements which already have planning permission, or sites which come forward as infill/windfall sites. It is not proposed that there will be any further Green Belt release. Applications for housing development within these settlements will continue to be considered on their merits, subject to relevant policies, and there will be no general presumption that such applications should be refused.

In total, the anticipated housing supply within Broxtowe Borough from 2022 to the end of the plan period in 2041 is around 9,861. This exceeds the housing target, and gives confidence that the housing target will be met in the event that delivery on any of the sites does stall or slow.

Gedling Borough

The Borough Council remains committed to a strategy that promotes urban living through prioritising sites for development firstly in the main built up area of Nottingham, and to a lesser extent adjoining it. As much housing as is feasible will be located within and adjoining the Nottingham main built up area.

An extension to the sustainable urban extension at Top Wighay Farm is proposed, with development within the safeguarded land, in recognition of Hucknall's Sub Regional Centre status.

The total anticipated housing supply in Gedling Borough is 7,680 up to 2041. This is below the housing target. The shortfall will be met by non-strategic allocations in the subsequent Local Plan, in accordance with the settlement hierarchy and which may include provision in or adjoining the Key Settlements for growth of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead.

Nottingham City

Due to its constrained boundaries, all development within Nottingham City is to be provided within the main built up area (any further opportunities adjoining the urban area are likely to be very limited). The approach is strongly focused on economic development in the City Centre, particularly as part of the Canal and Creative Quarters, and elsewhere at the Boots campus, and existing employment sites such as the former Horizon Factory. Housing provision is sufficient to deliver the Council's regeneration ambitions, building on a past track record of good delivery on brownfield sites. It also reflects other key Nottingham City priorities, particularly increasing the level of family housing provided in new development, to ensure the maintenance of balanced communities, and to allow choice to residents who would otherwise have to leave the City to meet their housing needs.

Early provision of housing will be through existing deliverable sites such as the Waterside, and other currently allocated sites. The strategic sites at Stanton Tip and the Broad Marsh area will take longer to deliver their full potential, so delivery of homes here is not expected early in the plan period. The City Centre housing market has performed strongly in recent years, supported by a large number of students and an increasing build to rent sector. Purpose built student accommodation is also an important part of the mix, and further provision is planned.

Rushcliffe Borough

In Rushcliffe, sustainable development will be concentrated within the main urban area (West Bridgford) where opportunities exist. However, West Bridgford has relatively limited capacity to accommodate development over the plan period and, therefore, the majority of 'main urban area' development in Rushcliffe will be delivered on three Sustainable Urban Extensions at Melton Road, Edwalton, South of Clifton (also known as Fairham Pastures) and East of Gamston/North of Tollerton.

Approximately 8,810 new homes will be provided for on these three Sustainable Urban Extensions, of which approximately 1,270 new homes had been built by March 2023. All three locations were selected for inclusion in the Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, which was adopted in 2014, and are on land that was removed from the Green Belt at that time in order to accommodate development. It is not proposed that any further land adjacent to the main urban area (within Rushcliffe) is allocated for housing development during the plan period.

The Melton Road, Edwalton strategic allocation will provide around 1,800 homes when completed. The delivery of these new homes is already well underway (with around 1,270 new homes built by March 2023) and it is expected that all development will be finished by March 2031. The development of the South of Clifton strategic allocation has recently commenced and it will deliver around 3,000 new homes in total; all of which are expected to be delivered within the plan period. The strategic allocation to the East of Gamston/North of Tollerton is still to secure planning permission. It will deliver around 4,000 new homes in total but with expected delivery of around 2,700 new homes by 2041 and the rest beyond the plan period.

Beyond the main built up area of Nottingham, there are three other strategic allocations within Rushcliffe: North of Bingham (around 1,050 homes); the Former RAF Newton (528 homes); and the Former Cotgrave Colliery (463 homes). The delivery of new homes on the North of Bingham strategic allocation is now well underway with 429 built by March 2023 and it is expected that all new homes will be delivered on site by 2028. The Former RAF Newton strategic allocation is now underway, with 115 homes built by March 2023. All homes should have been completed on the site by 2028. All new homes (463 in total) on the Former Cotgrave Colliery strategic allocation have already been delivered. It, however, remains a strategic allocation because the site includes approximately 2 hectares of employment land which is still to be delivered.

Development elsewhere in Rushcliffe will be concentrated at the Key Settlements of Bingham, Cotgrave, East Leake, Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent and Ruddington, again to assist in meeting sustainability objectives. The delivery of new homes at these Key Settlements over the plan period will be achieved through a combination of sites which have already been allocated by the Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 2 (adopted 2019) and sites within the settlements which already have planning permission or come forward as infill or windfall sites. It is not proposed that any further land adjacent to any of the Key Settlements is allocated for housing development during the plan period.

In other settlements, development will be smaller scale, as defined by a new Rushcliffe Local Plan to replace the one adopted in 2019. It is expected that the delivery of new homes at these other settlements over the plan period will be achieved through a combination of sites which have already been allocated by the adopted Local Plan Part 2, sites within settlements that already have planning permission or come forward as infill development, conversion or changes of use of buildings and/or on 'exception' sites. It is not proposed that any further land adjacent to any other settlements is allocated for housing development during the plan period.

In total, the anticipated housing supply within Rushcliffe from 2023 to the end of the plan period in 2041 is around 14,145. This significantly exceeds the housing target. It is intended this will provide sufficient protection against any potential future housing undersupply should the delivery of one or more of the larger strategic allocations either stall completely or if the rate of housing delivery on site falls significantly below expected levels. In the event that delivery on any of the sites does stall or slow, there would be no

requirement for these homes to be provided for elsewhere through the allocation of new housing sites.

Policy 5: Employment Provision and Economic Development

- 1. Between 2023 to 2041, the economy of the area will be strengthened and diversified with new floorspace being provided across all employment sectors to meet restructuring, modernisation and inward investment needs with a particular emphasis on supporting a high value knowledge-based economy. This will be achieved by:**

- a. Providing a range of suitable sites for new employment that are attractive to the market especially in terms of accessibility, including to the labour force, by non-car modes of transport, environmental quality and size, particularly where it will assist regeneration. Wherever feasible, rail accessibility for storage and distribution uses should be utilised;**
- b. Placing a particular emphasis on development falling within Use Class E(g)(i)-(ii) (secured by condition) as part of providing for a science and knowledge-based economy. Around 292,000 square metres for new office (Use Class E(g)(i)) and research & development purposes (Use Class E(g)(ii)) will be provided in the following spatial distribution:**

Broxtowe Borough Council	10,000 square metres
Gedling Borough Council	8,000 square metres
Nottingham City Council	207,000 square metres
Rushcliffe Borough Council	67,000 square metres

- c. Promoting Nottingham City Centre as the primary location for new offices, in particular the Canal Quarter and the Creative Quarter. In addition, subsequent Local Plans may allocate office development of a lesser scale in the town centres of Arnold, Beeston, Bulwell and West Bridgford;**
- d. Joint working between the Councils to ensure that a sufficient supply of general industrial and warehousing space is maintained in subsequent Local Plans to provide a range and choice of sites up to 2041 for new and relocating general industrial and warehouse uses (Use Class E(g)(iii), B2 and B8 secured by condition). Provision is made for 173.5 hectares (2023 to 2041) of general industrial and warehousing space to be identified in the following distribution:**

Broxtowe Borough Council	6 hectares
Gedling Borough Council	15 hectares
Nottingham City Council	21.5 hectares
Rushcliffe Borough Council	131 hectares

- e. Promoting new economic development at the following strategic sites:**

- Toton (Broxtowe Borough)
- The Former Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station Site (Rushcliffe Borough)
- Boots (Broxtowe Borough / Nottingham City)
- Top Wighay Farm (Gedling Borough)
- Broad Marsh (Nottingham City)
- Former Stanton Tip, Hempshill Vale (Nottingham City)
- Melton Road, Edwalton (Rushcliffe Borough)
- North of Bingham (Rushcliffe Borough)
- Former RAF Newton (Rushcliffe Borough)
- Former Cotgrave Colliery (Rushcliffe Borough)
- South of Clifton (Rushcliffe Borough)
- East of Gamston/North of Tollerton (Rushcliffe Borough)

2. Provision will be made for 88.4 hectares for strategic distribution and logistics floorspace at the following sites:

- BBC L01 Former Bennerley Coal Disposal Point (52 hectares)
- RBC L01 Land at Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station (part site 36.4 hectares)

3. Further expansion of the Universities, other higher education establishments and the hospital campuses for their own purposes, will be supported, together with economic development associated with them, and allocating land specifically to meet the needs of high technology users;

4. Economic development of an appropriate scale to diversify and support the rural economy will be encouraged;

5. Existing employment sites and allocations will be managed to cater for the full range of employment uses by:

- a) Ensuring the allocations most attractive to the employment market remain available for employment uses;
- b) Retaining good quality existing employment sites (including strategic employment areas) that are an important source of jobs, and sites that support less-skilled jobs in and near deprived areas, or have the potential to provide start up or grow-on space; and
- c) Considering the release of sites that do not meet criteria (a) and (b); and
- d) Working with partners and using planning obligations to provide appropriate employment and training opportunities to assist residents in accessing new jobs.

Justification

The local economy has experienced a contraction in traditional employment over recent decades and conversely a growth in service-based employment. The strategy of successive plans has been to strengthen and diversify the local economy and given that the trends towards a more service-based economy are anticipated to continue, this approach remains valid for this Plan. The impacts of the Covid 19 Pandemic add additional impetus for the Plan to help drive economic recovery particularly in the short and medium terms and over the plan period.

New employment development is vital to the growth of the plan area's economy, which supports a work-based population of 297,368 (350,429 for the Greater Nottingham area). The Nottingham Core and Outer Housing Market Area Employment Land Study 2021 (ELS) prepared by Lichfields estimates an increase of approximately 58,600 jobs in Greater Nottingham is anticipated, of which around 52,500 are expected to be in the plan area. These new jobs are required not only to support increased numbers of workers, but to facilitate the shift from traditional manufacturing sectors, where employment is expected to fall (albeit this decline is offset by predicted growth in warehousing and light industrial jobs), to a more knowledge-based economy. The area also experiences significant problems of unemployment and low economic activity amongst its population when compared to the national average, together with a relatively low skill base. Addressing these issues by providing employment and training opportunities is a key priority. More jobs may also facilitate less out-commuting from the area, providing sustainability benefits.

Whilst planning can most directly influence office, industrial and warehousing jobs (Class E (g), B2 and B8 Use Classes), it is important to recognise that the majority of jobs created are not within traditional employment uses. Offices, manufacturing and warehousing account for around a third of new job growth in the Plan area with the remaining two thirds primarily in other sectors such as retail, health and education. However, office and manufacturing sectors are vital to the local economy. When making planning decisions, regard will be given to all uses which generate employment, such as retail, health, education and civic/science-based institutions. Encouragement, where appropriate, will also be given to uses (such as crèches or day nurseries) that support or do not conflict with the main use of an employment site. Where appropriate, specific provision for these other forms of employment will be made in site specific allocations in subsequent Local Plans.

The Derby Derbyshire Nottingham Nottinghamshire (D2N2) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan: Vision 2030 (SEP) is a comprehensive economic strategy for the region, forming the basis for future investment decisions by the LEP and its partners. In due course it will be replaced by an economic strategy prepared by the East Midlands Combined County Authority. The SEP sets out the blueprint for growth over the strategy period and outlines targets aimed at: bringing up to £9 billion in added value to the D2N2 economy, boosting the D2N2's productivity into the top 25% in Europe, raising earnings, narrowing inequality, and sharing prosperity across all parts of the two cities and counties. The SEP identifies 11 priority sectors that are important to the D2N2 economy including: transport equipment manufacturing, food and drink, life sciences, creative and digital, logistics and E-commerce, construction, extractive industries, retail, health and social care, professional and business services and the visitor economy. The following priority sectors are particularly important in the Greater Nottingham context:

- Food & Drink Manufacturing;
- Life Sciences;
- Creative & Digital;
- Logistics & E-Commerce;
- Construction; and
- Professional and Business Services.

In promoting sustainable and coordinated economic growth across local authority areas, it will be important for the Councils to work collaboratively with the East Midlands Combined County Authority to enable the delivery of strategic planning priorities and the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan will have an important role to play in promoting economic development.

To help promote and strengthen the role played by local economies serving communities around the conurbation, a range of suitable sites for new office-based development and industry and warehousing will need to be provided across the area. It is important that these sites are attractive to the commercial market in terms of good accessibility, environmental quality and with some being large in size. The locations listed in Policy 5 display such attributes and therefore should be a focus for the creation of employment-generating development of various scales. Equally, it is likely that some existing businesses may need to relocate for reasons which include the long-term suitability of their premises, desire to expand to diversify the nature of their operations, or to allow for regeneration and redevelopment.

To meet these needs, new sites are required which can help meet regeneration needs and contribute to the creation of a greener, more sustainable economy through the construction of environmentally friendly premises. Land is allocated for a mixed-use strategic site at Toton and includes a minimum provision of 18,000 square metres of B class employment floorspace. The power station site at Ratcliffe on Soar is due to be decommissioned in September 2024. The site includes an existing Technology Centre for developing low carbon energy systems and planning permission on part of the site has recently been granted for an energy from waste facility. The remaining land represents a good redevelopment opportunity for research and development and for advanced manufacturing uses. It is located close to the East Midlands Parkway Rail Station, within the East Midlands Freeport, one of eight new Freeports in England designated by the UK Government. This Freeport is based around the East Midlands Airport and Gateway Industrial Cluster, which includes the Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station site. Rushcliffe Borough Council have adopted a Local Development Order (LDO) for the site to streamline the planning process which identifies the types of uses permitted and provides for up to 810,000 square metres floorspace for energy generation and storage, advanced manufacturing, data logistics, research and development and education, skills and training. Of relevance to the provision of strategic distribution and logistics floorspace the LDO permits up to 180,000 sq. m (see below for more details on strategic distribution and logistics).

The Nottingham Core and Outer Housing Market Areas Employment Land Study 2021

The Nottingham Core and Outer Housing Market Areas Employment Land Study 2021 (ELS) prepared by Lichfields provides evidence on the quantity of employment land to be planned for over the period from 2018 to 2038. This study considers office jobs and industrial and warehousing jobs separately. The ELS has also assessed the quality of key employment sites in the study area finding the majority of key employment sites to be of average or good quality. The Employment Background Paper 2024 has been prepared showing how the findings of the study have been taken into account.

The ELS sets out several scenarios for modelling future employment change for the period 2018 to 2038. For the reasons set out in the Employment Background Paper the Councils have selected the regeneration scenario which takes account of the interventions set out in the D2N2 SEP. The forecasts have taken into account completions between 2018 and 2023 and extrapolated estimates of employment space needs to 2041 so they are consistent with the plan period for the housing provision.

Offices

The ELS study forecasts how many jobs will be created in the office sector and this is converted into floorspace based on an assumption of the number of workers per unit floorspace. ELS also adds in a flexibility factor or margin for contingencies to provide a small buffer for flexibility in the supply. This flexibility factor or margin is set at the equivalent of two years of take up for each Council. The floorspace estimates derived from the job forecasts plus the flexibility factor results in the net figure for new floorspace for each Council. In order to estimate the gross requirement of new floorspace for each Council to be provided, ELS also takes into account the need to replace employment space that is anticipated to be redeveloped for other uses. This “replacement” factor is regarded as being essential as firms will require new floorspace as older floorspace becomes obsolete and inefficient regardless of whether additional employment is created or not. The Employment Background Paper provides more detail on how the office floorspace provision figures are calculated for each Council. The need for office development is assessed as 279,500 square metres and the provision in Policy 5 is 292,000 square metres, slightly above the estimated need.

Many office jobs will be accommodated within existing buildings and current supply, including sites identified in Policy 5. However, new sites required to accommodate office development will be set out in subsequent Local Plans.

The primary focus for new office and commercial development should be within Nottingham City Centre, especially the Canal Quarter and the Creative Quarter. This recognises the City Centre’s regional importance, and its role as the main driver of the Greater Nottingham economy. Development here will make effective use of existing facilities, services and the high level of accessibility to surrounding parts of the conurbation and beyond. Economic development is also to be provided at the strategic sites identified in Policy 5.

The plan’s town centres are also important employment locations, both for their service and retail functions. The development of new office floorspace can enhance their wider economic roles. They benefit from relatively high levels of accessibility, especially by public transport, and by the presence of supporting services. New office floorspace will help to meet localised needs around the conurbation in sustainable locations. However, new office floorspace provided should not be of a scale which could undermine the role of the City Centre in meeting

demand or the development of strategically important employment opportunities on the sites identified within Policy 5.

Industrial and Warehousing Development

The ELS highlights a decline in traditional manufacturing employment although this is offset by growth in light industrial and warehousing employment over the forecast period. Overall, this results in a net demand for industrial and warehousing floorspace. On a similar basis to the office sector, the study adds in a flexibility factor or margin for contingencies to provide a small buffer for flexibility in the supply (equivalent to two years' worth of take up for each Council area). The resulting net requirements are adjusted to provide a gross requirement figure to take into account the need to replace older more obsolete floorspace. In this context, it is considered that even in the case of sectors where employment is expected to decline such as traditional manufacturing new floorspace would be demanded to replace older obsolete and inefficient floorspace. These estimates of general employment / warehousing need set out in the Employment Land Study (2021) have taken into account completions between 2018 and 2023 and been extrapolated to 2041. The amount of employment land needed to meet the need for general industrial / warehousing purposes is approximately 112.5 hectares. Existing supply and allocations for general employment land set out in Policy 5 amount to 173.5, hectares exceeding this minimum need. The provision of 173.5 ha is for general employment purposes and excludes land identified to meet the need for strategic distribution and logistical space (see below). More details are set out in the Employment Land Background Paper including how the general employment land target of 112.5 ha is derived including the factoring in of replacement manufacturing and warehousing space for each Council and how the supply / allocation of land for strategic warehousing and logistics has been deducted from the general supply of employment land to avoid "double counting".

The ELS notes that the methodology utilised would be unlikely to identify demand for large scale distribution facilities and recommended a further study of the likely demand for strategic scale warehousing / logistics. Iceni were subsequently commissioned to undertake this work as set out below. The evidence set out in the ELS and the provisions for industrial and warehousing set out in Part 1 (d) of Policy 5 are for general industrial and warehousing purposes with separate provision being made for strategic scale warehousing and logistics as set out in Part 2 of the Policy and explained in the Employment Background Paper.

Because existing allocations and planning permissions largely meet the foreseen need for general industrial and warehousing land in most Council areas, the policy seeks to ensure a reasonable supply of land of good quality remains available for this use, however, it also encourages allocating new land where this will be attractive to the market.

Managing Employment Land

The ELS has assessed key employment sites which are currently designated as protected employment sites and concluded that with very few exceptions these sites should be retained for employment uses. The ELS recommends that sites which have not yet been assessed as part of the study are reviewed by the Councils using the same criteria for assessing the quality of employment sites set out in the study. This review should be carried out as part of the preparation of subsequent Local Plans.

The ELS states that in general, there would appear to be a reasonable basis for maintaining an employment land protection policy for key sites in the plan area in line with the allocations already set out in planning policy and recommends adopting an ‘exceptions’ policy. Policy 5 seeks to protect key employment sites, which are of a good quality or important in terms of regeneration and/or provide employment for less skilled workers in deprived areas. Such sites should be designated as protected employment areas in subsequent Local Plans for predominantly Class E (g), B2 and B8 uses. Based on policy recommendations from the ELS, subsequent Local Plans should include a policy for managing the release of employment sites on the following basis:

- It should be demonstrated that the employment site (or part thereof) is no longer suitable for employment use, bearing in mind the physical characteristics, access arrangements and/or relationship to neighbouring land-uses, and there is evidence of active and substantial marketing of the site for employment use over the previous two years (to allow sufficient time for comprehensive marketing) which has not been successful; or
- It would not be financially viable to re-use or redevelop the land or buildings in whole, or in part, for employment purposes; or
- The non-employment development proposal would be used for purposes which would be ancillary to, and will support, the operations of a primary employment use on the land; or
- The non-employment development would generate significant employment gains which are of sufficient community benefit to justify the loss of the employment land.

In addition, it should be demonstrated that the potential of the site to contribute to the employment land requirements of the district over the plan period is not significant.

The new use class E is likely to make it more difficult to ensure these remain available for suitable employment uses. In addition to protecting employment sites for employment uses, the Councils will consider using conditions to prevent unsuitable uses locating on employment sites to protect them. The Councils will work with partners to remove development constraints on existing employment sites which are well located.

Science and Technology

The Strategic Plan encourages economic development which strengthens the plan area’s role as an exemplar of international science and technology. Subsequent Local Plans will identify sites where development will strengthen the knowledge-based economy and the economic role and importance of the area’s hospitals and Universities, which are vital parts of the area’s economy in their own right, employing thousands of staff. Establishing growth opportunities for high technology companies to locate or expand will help the conurbation to diversify its economy in line with the priorities of the Derby Derbyshire Nottingham Nottinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership and will provide employment opportunities for graduates of the area’s Universities, thus retaining them for the benefit of the area’s economy.

The Strategic Plan also supports opportunities to help reskill the workforce and provide access to local job opportunities. Some parts of the plan area experience significant levels of unemployment, low economic activity and low levels of skills, and these problems are

particularly acute in Nottingham City. Employment and training opportunities, provided as part of new development, can enable the local population to take advantage of opportunities created by new development and assist in developing a skilled labour pool, better able to access new jobs, especially within the knowledge-based sector across the conurbation. There is strong evidence that increasing employment and prosperity across the social gradient will also contribute to improving health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities.

Strategic Distribution

The ELS findings include views from property agents who consider that there is a very high demand for large-scale strategic distribution facilities along the M1 corridor and A roads leading from motorway junctions within the Plan area. Conversely, agents consider that the supply of available suitable sites for such large-scale distribution facilities is very limited. Whilst the demand for large scale distribution facilities has been growing strongly in recent decades due to consumer demand and e-tail services, the impact of the pandemic has in the agents' view brought forward demand by several years and in their view this rapid demand is likely to continue. The study notes that large-scale storage and distribution warehousing has been constructed at Summit Park and Castlewood in Ashfield and at Nottingham 26 near Eastwood. However, the ELS notes that due to relatively low historic levels of take up, the demand for large-scale warehousing would not be evident from the Experian jobs forecasts, which underpin the quantitative analysis for floorspace. As stated above, the Councils, working with adjoining districts, commissioned IcenI consultants to prepare a strategic study to quantify the scale of strategic B8 logistics need across the Core/Outer Nottingham Housing Market Area - the Nottinghamshire Core & Outer HMA Logistics Study (August 2022, IcenI). More details on this study and the site selection process for strategic distribution sites are set out in the Site Selection Document. The Nottingham Core and Outer HMA Logistics Study (August 2022) is available here:

<https://www.gnplan.org.uk/evidence-base/>

The IcenI Logistics Study recommends providing for approximately 425 ha of strategic warehousing and logistics facilities within the Greater Nottingham Core and Outer study area (including Ashfield, Erewash, Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood in addition to the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan area). Taking into account existing supply and potential pipeline supply the IcenI Logistics Study estimated residual need of between 137 and 155 ha. However, subsequent reviews conducted in accordance with the IcenI methodology have led to a refined estimation, slightly increasing the identified need to a range between 140 and 156 hectares as at 31st March 2024. (This residual need has taken into account the contribution of part of the Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station site for strategic distribution). The estimate of need is considered guidance and not a target, as the Councils have sought to balance meeting demand against planning policy and environmental constraints, in particular the need to protect the Nottingham and Derby Green Belt. Two sites are considered to meet the site selection criteria used by the Councils and these are the Former Bennerley Coal Disposal Site (52 ha) and the former Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station site (partly suitable on approximately 36.4 ha). Employment Policy 5 therefore allocates 88.4 hectares of land for strategic distribution and logistics. The identified land for strategic distribution across the plan area is additional to the general supply / allocations of employment land of 173.5 hectares and in total there is around 288 hectares of general industrial land and strategic distribution land identified.

Rural Areas

The rural areas make a significant contribution and play an important role in the local economy. The continued importance of agriculture and other countryside-related activities contribute to its diversity. Development which helps to strengthen or assists with the diversification of the rural economy and which provides a source of local employment opportunities will be supported. The NPPF provides guidance on how best to support sustainable economic growth in rural areas and to encourage the rural economy to diversify.

Appendix 2

List of Policies proposed in the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan

Policy 1: Climate Change

Policy 2: Spatial Strategy

Policy 3: Housing

Policy 4: Green Belt

Policy 5: employment Provision and Economic Development

Policy 6: Nottingham City Centre

Policy 7: Role of Town and Local Centres

Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice

Policy 9: Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Policy 10: Design

Policy 11: Historic Environment

Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles

Policy 13: Culture Tourism and Sport

Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities

Policy 16: Blue and Green Infrastructure

Policy 17: Biodiversity

Policy 18: Infrastructure and Contributions

Policy 19: Strategic Allocation Boots Site

Policy 20: Strategic Allocation Field Farm

Policy 21: Strategic Allocation Toton

Policy 22: Strategic Allocation Chetwynd Barracks

Policy 23: Strategic Allocation Former Bennerley Coal Disposal Point

Policy 24: Strategic Allocation Top Wighay Farm

Policy 25: Strategic Allocation Former Stanton Tip

Policy 26: Strategic Allocation Broad Marsh

Policy 27: Strategic Allocation Melton Road

Policy 28: Strategic Allocation Land North of Bingham

Policy 29: Strategic Allocation Former RAF Newton

Policy 30: Strategic Allocation Former Cotgrave Colliery

Policy 31: Strategic Allocation South of Clifton

Policy 32: Strategic Allocation East of Gamston

Policy 33: Strategic Allocation Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station

ITEM 5 WASTE AND MINERALS LOCAL PLANS UPDATE

1.0 Summary

- 1.1 This report updates JPAB on progress with the Nottinghamshire/Nottingham and Derbyshire Waste and Minerals Local Plans.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Joint Planning Advisory Board **NOTE** the progress with the Nottinghamshire/Nottingham and Derbyshire Waste and Minerals Local Plans.

2.0 Plans Update

Nottinghamshire/Nottingham

- 2.1 The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan covering the period to 2036 was adopted by the County Council at its meeting on 25 March 2021. The Plan will be subject to its first statutory review point in 2026.
- 2.2 The County and City Councils are preparing a single joint Waste Local Plan to replace the Waste Core Strategy adopted by both Councils in December 2013. An initial consultation on the new Local Plan, including a 'Call for Sites' was completed in May 2020. A Draft Waste Local Plan was prepared and consulted on between the 7th February and 4th April 2022.
- 2.3 A revised Waste Needs Assessment and Draft Plan was considered by Joint Waste Planning Members Steering Group on 28 March 2023. Members of both Councils requested re-consideration of projected commercial and industrial recycling rates which was subsequently addressed by AECOM. The final Plan was presented to both Councils in June and July 2023, to seek formal approval to publish for representations between 30th August and 11th October.
- 2.4 During this period, 172 representations were received from 18 respondents. Of these 52 were in support of the Plan and 120 representations were objections. The most commented policy was Policy SP4: Managing residual waste, followed by Policy SP2: Future waste management provision and Policy DM6: Historic environment. Many representations related not to specific policies but Chapter 5, mainly around the choice of recycling scenarios and the capacity gap analysis, with several indicating the Councils

were not being ambitious enough on recycling and overplanning for Energy from Waste capacity.

- 2.5 Officers from both Councils have considered the representations and whilst accepting that some wording of policies and text could be modified if the Inspector considers these necessary for purpose of soundness, the overall Plan is considered generally sound and appropriate to submit to the Secretary of State for examination.
- 2.6 The Councils submitted the Plan to the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, on the 5 March 2024, for examination to test its soundness, and it is hoped that the Inspector's report will be received by the end of 2024.

Derbyshire/Derby

Joint Minerals Local Plan

- 2.7 Consultation on a range of minerals topic papers entitled 'Towards a Minerals Local Plan' – Proposed Approach was carried out in Spring 2018. Consultation on a Regulation 18 Joint Derbyshire and Derby Draft Minerals Local Plan was published on 2nd March 2022 and ran for a period of 8 weeks to 26th April 2022. A Pre-Submission Draft Regulation 19 Joint Derbyshire and Derby Local Plan was published for consultation on 7th March 2023 and ran for 8 weeks until 2nd May 2023, this included six public drop-in events across a range locations in the County. Responses to the consultation have been logged by officers at the County Council.
- 2.8 A report was presented to the Councils' Joint Advisory Committee on 25th April 2024, providing details of the consultation responses and a recommended timescale for submission of the Plan to the Secretary of State, which is likely to be in November 2024. A further report was presented to JAC on the need to update the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, which set out updated timescales for preparation the Councils' Minerals and Waste Local Plans, which was endorsed by Committee for further agreement by each Council's Cabinet Members.
- 2.9 Consultants have been commissioned to address objections raised by Historic England on the potential heritage impacts of a number of the sand and gravel allocations in the Regulation 19 Plan. Statements of Common Ground have been drafted with a range of other stakeholders to address issues raised through the Regulation 19 Consultation. A Planning Performance Agreement has been agreed with the Planning Inspectorate and a number of potential Programme Officers have been contacted to seek their availability for the Local Plan Examination, which is likely to take place in early 2025.

Joint Waste Local Plan

- 2.10 A series of background and evidence papers on local and strategic waste matters have been prepared. This includes an updated forecasting approach on waste capacity need across the plan period. It also provides a summary of

the quantities of waste generated. The papers include a series of questions or gaps in knowledge/evidence which will be used as the basis for the consultation roll out. The first consultation is likely to be a hybrid approach between issues and options and a preferred approach. Duty to Cooperate Statements are being updated with relevant local authorities. Approaches have been made by the County Council to all the District and Borough Councils in the County to seek to identify broad locations to accommodate potential new waste facilities on existing employment sites. The updated Minerals and Waste Development Scheme sets out an indicative timescale for preparing the Waste Local Plan, which is proposed to be prepared under the new Local Plan Regulations to a 30 month timescale with preparatory work commencing in November/December 2024.

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Item 6	HOMES ENGLAND CAPACITY FUNDING – QUARTER 4 (YEAR 7) JANUARY TO MARCH 2024
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1.0 Summary

- 1.1 To report to ESG the progress made on Homes England (HE) Capacity Funding projects.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Joint Planning Advisory Board NOTE this report.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 The Greater Nottingham Joint Planning Advisory Board successfully bid for £855,000 of HE grant funding in Spring 2017. Under the conditions of the grant award, the Partners are required to provide monitoring information to HE on a quarterly basis and identify key risks, issues and mitigation measures.

3.0 Progress/updates – Quarter 4 (Year 7) January to March 2024

- 3.1 In summary there has been no change to the status of finances since the last report, which informed JPAB that the outstanding invoice claim to Erewash Borough Council of £98,622, had been paid.
- 3.2 Consequently, the only remaining elements of the Capacity Fund that now remain are as follows:
- Gedling Borough Council – £33,195 in outstanding funds with projects to be confirmed.
 - Nottingham City Council - £20,269 in outstanding funds which is allocated to the Waterside.

4.0 Risks and Issues

- 4.1 JPAB previously agreed to work up some reserve projects for both any underspend of the HCA funding and also to have projects 'oven ready' should further opportunities for grant funding come forward. These will continue to be progressed.

5.0 Next Steps

- 5.1 Authorities will continue to populate the monitoring spreadsheet and work up reserve projects. Progress on quarter 1, year 8 will be reported to the next JPAB meeting.

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Item 7	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership Budget 2024/25
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1.0 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report updates Joint Planning Advisory Board on the Partnership's revenue budget.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Joint Planning Advisory Board:

- (a) **NOTE** the budget position at the close of 2023/24; and
- (b) **APPROVE** the budget for 2024/25; and
- (c) **NOTE** the partner contributions to the work of JPAB during 2024/25.

2.0 **Financial Position at close of 2023/24**

- 2.1 Nottingham City Council is the accountable body for the Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership (for which JPAB provides the political governance). Accordingly, Nottingham City Council is responsible for managing the partnership's budget.
- 2.2 **Table 1** below shows the JPAB revenue budget position at the end of the financial year 2023/24. Those elements not spent during 2023/24 are available to roll forward to 2024/25.
- 2.3 The anticipated JPAB budget for 2024/25 is set out at **table 2** below.

Revenue Budget 2023/24 £199,414

Made up of:-

- Carry forward from 2022/23 of £128,614
- Partner contributions of £70,800

Table 1: JPAB Revenue Budget at end of 2023/24

Anticipated expenditure: Description	Amount	Status
Salaries/Partnership Support	£40,427	Paid
Salaries/Partnership Support	£21,831	Carry forward (for future support)*
NCC Ad hoc support (Workshop etc)	£2,000	Carry forward
BBC Secretariat	£2,000	Paid
Audit	£1,000	Carry Forward
Admin Travel	£1,000	Carry Forward
BBC Masterplanning	£5,700	Carry Forward
INOVEM consultation database	£7,020	Paid
Project Management/Planner support (PDF)*	£56,218	Paid
Severence Risk Contingency	£5,000	Carry Forward
Unallocated budget	£57,218	Carry Forward
Total Paid	£105,665	
Total Carry Forward to 2022/23	£93,749	

* Instead of the normal salary support, NCC is carrying this funding forward to provide longer term Project Management/Planner support.

2.4 The remaining unspent budget of £93,749 is carried forward to 2024/25.

3.0 Financial Position at beginning of 2024/25

3.1 The anticipated JPAB budget for 2024/25 is set out at table 2 below.

Revenue Budget 2024/25 £164,549

Made up of:-

- Carry forward from 2022/23 of £93,749
- Partner contributions of £70,800

Table 2: JPAB Revenue Budget for 2024/25

Anticipated expenditure: Description	Amount	Status
Salaries/Partnership Support	£62,258	Committed
NCC Ad hoc support	£2,000	Anticipated
BBC Secretariat	£2,000	Committed
Audit	£1,000	Anticipated
Admin Travel	£1,000	Anticipated
BBC Masterplanning	£5,700	Committed
Project Management/Planner support (RBC liability from 23/24)	£3,369	Committed
Project Management/Planner support (PDF) 0.7 FTE assumed	£57,762	Committed
Severence Risk Contingency	£5,000	Contingency
Total Committed and Anticipated Expenditure	£140,089	
Unallocated Budget	£24,460	

- 3.2 The outstanding amount of £24,460 is available as a JPAB contribution to the work of preparing Greater Nottingham strategic planning policies, for instance a contribution to evidence studies. The Project Management/Planner support has been included for year 2 for prudent financial planning reasons. If partnership contributions are agreed to continue for 2025/26, the budget position at the end of the financial year will be reported allocating year 2 expenditure to 2025/26.

Other Funding

- 3.3 Table 3 below shows other funding attributed to some partners as part of the Brownfield Register pilot scheme in 2016. This funding has now been utilised for Strategic Plan Transport Modelling, and is no longer available.

Table 3: Other Funding

Other partnership funding	Amount	Status
4 x Brownfield Land Registers (BBC, GBC, NCC, RBC)	£37,811	Paid

4.0 **Partner Contributions**

- 4.1 Following the agreement of the partner Councils in 2016 to contribute to the ongoing work of the partnership, each Council makes annual contributions to the work of JPAB, which currently are:

Partner	Proposed Contribution
Ashfield District Council	£4,800
Broxtowe Borough Council	£9,600
Derbyshire County Council	£0
Erewash Borough Council	£9,600
Gedling Borough Council	£9,600
Nottingham City Council	£18,000
Nottinghamshire County Council	£9,600
Rushcliffe Borough Council	£9,600
TOTAL	£70,800

- 4.2 The contributions have been reviewed on a three year cycle, and were agreed to 2023/24. It is proposed that the contributions continue to be made to support the work of the partnership. However, given some uncertainties around planning reform and the shape of the future strategic planning system, it is proposed that these contributions be kept under review. If agreed, contributions for 2024/25 will be requested in due course. If unspent, they are carried forward to the next financial year.

Contact officer:-

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ITEM 8	FUTURE MEETINGS
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Meetings for 2024

Joint Planning Advisory Board Date

Tue 4 June 2:00PM

Tue 24 Sept 2:00PM

Tue 10 Dec 2:00PM

ITEM 9	AOB previously notified to the Chair
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