Nottingham Authority Monitoring Report –INTERIM

October 2018

Quick guide to the local development framework:
Nottingham Authority Monitoring Report:

This report will:

- Monitor and assess the Council's progress with the Local Planning documents against the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme;

- Assess the effectiveness of policies and objectives and the extent to which they are being achieved.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS

1.1. Implementation and impact of policies

City for Everyone / Sustainable Communities

1.1.1. The net new dwellings built in 2017/18 were 1,393 (including 615 student dwellings). There were 1,413 completions, but 20 demolitions. 95.4%, including student dwellings, were built on Previously Developed Land (PDL).

1.1.2. In the future it will be increasingly important to improve the balance of communities, - for example through the implementation of Policy 8 of the Core Strategy.

A Successful Economy

1.1.3 The employment land situation in Nottingham is being considered within the wider strategic context, and the City Council is working with other Local Authorities to ensure a balanced portfolio of employment land is available. It also needs to respond to changing economic circumstances and opportunities related to policy initiatives such as 'Science City.'

It is important to protect existing employment sites where they meet the needs of modern businesses, and Policies E3 and E4 are being reviewed, as is the area covered by Policy E3.

Improving Accessibility and Reducing Congestion

1.1.4 Policies to improve accessibility and reduce congestion are being successfully implemented. In 2017/18 the combined number of passenger journeys by bus and tram in Greater Nottingham was 81.93 million of which tram was 16.63 million passenger journeys. This represents a 22% increase since 2003/04. In 2017/18 bus and tram patronage increased from the previous year from 81.48 million in 2016/17. In 2010/11 the figure was 75.90 million, and in 2011/12 was 76.21million.

Preparing Documents

1.1.5 The AMR considers actual Local Development Document (LDD) preparation against the milestones contained in the 2018 Local Development Scheme. The City Council is preparing additional LDDs such as site specific Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to take into account emerging regeneration and development opportunities at the Waterside. An SPD for the Island Site has already been adopted.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background

The 7th Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) (there were previously 7 Annual Monitoring Reports) covers the period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. The AMR is part of the Local Plan. It assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which policies and objectives in Local Planning documents are being successfully implemented.

2.1.1 The AMR monitors against the ‘saved’ Nottingham Local Plan (NLP) adopted in November 2005 and the Aligned Core Strategy adopted in September 2014.

2.1.2 Many key ongoing policy areas are starting to be implemented successfully, for others there is no clear evidence at this stage to say that they are not being implemented. The effectiveness of their implementation will be highlighted in future reports.

2.1.3 The AMR recognises that a key objective of the planning system is that Local Plans will be ‘spatial’ rather than purely land-use plans, and will embrace wider social, environmental and economic objectives.

2.1.4 The monitoring of the Local Plan is undertaken within a wide policy context related to the Government’s sustainable communities agenda. The AMR is in line with relevant national guidance eg National Planning Policy Framework, and is intended to be both dynamic and systematic.

2.2 Links to other strategies

2.2.1 It is important that the Local Plan links to other strategies, particularly Nottingham’s Sustainable Community Strategy (July 2009), prepared by One Nottingham (the Local Strategic Partnership), which shares the same objective of sustainable development. Therefore the AMR maximises the communality in the baseline and monitoring requirements.

2.2.2 The Council seeks to adopt an integrated approach to monitoring which takes full account of the monitoring requirements of the Sustainability Appraisals which accompany other Local Planning documents.

2.2.3 Nottingham City has a joint responsibility for waste planning, and for this reason the Nottingham City LDS includes milestones for the production of the joint Waste Development Plan Documents. Both waste and mineral monitoring are carried out by the City, in reality however, the built up nature of the City means that there are unlikely to be any planning applications for mineral extraction. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City now produce a separate Waste Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report which is available at http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy/monitoring.

2.2.4 The AMR is part of a series of monitoring documents produced by Nottingham City Council including the annual 'Delivery Report' on the Local Transport Plan.

2.2.5 Core Strategy Alignment: All the Greater Nottingham local planning authorities (Ashfield District Council[1], Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council in Derbyshire, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council) have prepared Aligned Core Strategies, however, Erewash, Rushcliffe and Ashfield prepared separate documents for their Core Strategies.

2.2.6 In order to continue with the aligned approach, Borough/City officers are working closely with officers from the other local authorities making up Greater Nottingham, including Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire County Councils. A Greater Nottingham Joint Planning Advisory Board has been established. This is made up of Borough, City and County Councillors who have a lead responsibility for planning and transport matters from the partner authorities. Its role is to advise and make recommendations to the constituent local authorities.

2.2.7 The ACS was adopted by the City Council on 8 September 2014. The ACS was subject to a High Court Legal Challenge which was considered at a hearing in March 2015 and was subsequently dismissed.

[1] For the Hucknall area only.

3 IMPLEMENTATION & IMPACT OF LOCAL PLAN DOCUMENT POLICIES

3.1 Background

3.1.1 This section uses Contextual Indicators and Nottingham Local Plan (NLP) Indicators. The implementation of LDDs is monitored qualitatively as well as quantitatively and led by the objectives of the NLP.

3.2 City for Everyone

Context

Indirectly Monitors Policies: ST1

3.2.1 The City ranked 8th most disadvantaged out of 326 areas, and 32% of population of the City lived in the 10% most disadvantaged Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the country (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD)). This is a change from 20th most deprived and 24.8% of the population in 2010.

3.2.2 In May 2018 there were 7,510 unemployed people in the City a rate of 3.3% of the population aged 16-64. The unemployment rate is higher than in May 2017 when it was 3.2%. In the City's most disadvantaged SOAs, the unemployment rate was 5.3%.

Policy Implementation

Directly Monitors Policies: H5, Indirectly Monitors Policies: ST1, and Core Strategy Policies 8 & 9

3.2.3 There were 0 additional permanent pitches provided (Gypsy & Traveller) in 2017/18. There were no transit pitches and 60 permanent pitches in total as at 31st March 2018.

3.2.4 In 2017/18, 267 new affordable dwellings were completed in the City. This is a change in the percentage of total completions - to 33.4% of gross completions excluding purpose-built student dwellings).

3.3 Sustainable Communities

Directly Monitors Policies: H1, 2 MU1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and Core Strategy Policies 7 & 8. Indirectly Monitors Policies: ST1

3.3.1 Between 2003 and 2017 the population of Nottingham has had an increase of 53,700 or 19.5% to 329,200. (Source: ONS, 2016 Mid Year Estimates).

3.3.2 Information about the number of people arriving from the new EU countries is limited. The best source is the number registering for National Insurance numbers. 2,050 National Insurance numbers were given to people in the City from the new EU countries (990 of them to people from Romania) in 2017/18, although this figure has fallen for three consecutive years since 2014/15. The total since 2004/05 is now 30,800. These figures need to be treated with some caution, because they do not take any account of people moving within the UK, or leaving the country. Also the figures exclude dependants, but they nevertheless give an indication of the scale of the issue. This level of immigration has implications for many of the Council's services and for many of its partners. Research has been published examining these implications.

3.3.3 Nottingham is the smallest geographically (7,461 hectares) of the Core Cities, and has a density of 44.1 residents per hectare in 2017.

3.3.4 The most significant difference between the City's population structure and nationally is in the 18-24 age range (20.1% and 8.7% respectively). This is primarily due to the number of students attending the two universities (Source: ONS, 2016 Mid Year Estimates).

3.3.5 The City is relatively ethnically diverse with 34.6% (25.2% in 2011) of the population coming from Black and Minority ethnic groups (i.e. all categories except White British) - this compares with 14.6% regionally and 20.2% nationally (Source: ONS, 2011 Census).

3.3.6 The City has a large proportion of single adult households (49.2%) (50.4% in 2001), e.g. single parent families, compared with 40.9% nationally (Source: 2011 Census).

3.3.7 In 2011 there were 126,131 households in the City (116,112 in 2001), and an average of 2.30 people per household, an increase from 2.22 in 2001. Nationally the figure is higher at 2.36 people per household but this is unchanged since 2001.

3.3.8 The 2011 Census showed that Nottingham had a higher percentage of overcrowded households (12.6%) (9% in 2001) than nationally, 8.7%.

3.3.9 Nottingham has an average of 4.9 rooms per household compared to 5.4 nationally.

3.3.10 The City has a large proportion of council rented properties (20.8%), and a low proportion of owner occupied (45.6%), compared with national figures of 9.4% and 64.2% respectively (Source: 2011 Census). Both locally and nationally, the proportion of owner occupied and Council rented properties has fallen since the 2001 Census with the private rented sector now being the second largest provider (21.6% in Nottingham and 15.4% nationally).

Policy Implementation

Directly Monitors Policies: H1, 2, MU1, 3, 5, 7, 8 & Core Strategy Policies 2 & 8, Indirectly Monitors Policy: ST1

3.3.11 The Aligned Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014. The increase in dwellings achieved between April 2011 and March 2018 was 6,020 net (i.e. an average of 860 per annum), including 3,356 purpose-built student dwellings and 0 permanent pitches for gypsies and travellers. The net increase in 2017/18 was 1,393, including 615 student dwellings. The 6,020 dwellings are above the 5,350 dwellings of the Core Strategy Policy and above the 5,344 in the Core Strategy trajectory.

3.3.12 At 1st April 2018, planning permission and prior approvals existed for sites to accommodate 6,939 dwellings. Of these, 2,284 were on sites which were already under construction.

3.3.13 The City Council has prepared a five-year land supply assessment in accordance with Government guidance. The full assessment, including a schedule of all sites which the Council considers to be deliverable within the five year period, is available. It uses results from the Nottingham Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. A summary of the findings of the assessment is set out below. It concludes that the City Council currently has about 7.42 years supply of deliverable sites using the ‘Liverpool’ approach and 7.87 using the ‘Sedgefield’ approach.

Summary of deliverable sites:

5 year supply

Under Construction	2,123
Current Full Permission not under construction	3,270
Current Outline Permission	369
Prior Approvals	377
Permission Awaiting S106	315
Local Plan allocations	1,734
10 or more dwellings without planning permission	200
Less than 10 dwellings without planning permission	0
TOTAL	8,388

5 year requirement

ACS Dwelling Provision and 5 year Requirement	
	Net Dwellings
Dwelling Provision 2011-13	950
Dwelling Provision 2013-18	4,400
Total Dwelling Provision 2011-17	5,350
Dwellings completed to March 2018	6,020
Surplus at 2018 against policy requirements (6,020-5,350)	670
Surplus per annum 2018-28	+67
Total Dwelling Provision 2018-23	5,950

(a) Liverpool method:

5 year Housing Requirement (5 year target minus surplus plus 5% buffer (5,950 - (67 x 5)) + 297)	5,912
Total supply (8,388 + 535 windfall and – 150 demolitions)	8,773
Difference between supply and requirement (8,773- 5,912)	+2,861
Total five year supply ((8,773 / 5,912) x 5)	7.42

(b) Sedgefield method:

5 year Housing Requirement (5 year target minus surplus plus 5% buffer (5,950 - 670 + 297)	5,577
Total supply (8,388 + 535 windfall and – 150 demolitions)	8,773
Difference between supply & requirement (8,773 - 5,577)	+3,196
Total five year supply ((8,773 / 5,577) x 5)	7.87

3.3.16 The City Council has also produced a housing trajectory to 2028 which is consistent with the five-year land supply assessment information from the updated SHLAA. This gives an indication of the possible level of housing provision up to 2028. **(Policies H1, H2)**.

3.3.17 So far as housing suitable for families is concerned (defined as having 3 or more bedrooms), the proportion of family housing built in the City was 33.7% of all dwellings completed (Outside the City Centre and excluding purpose-built student dwellings). The proportion was 48.4% in 2016/17. As the general trend has been upwards since 2003, this can be considered **on track** - NLP **Policies ST1 and Core Strategy Policy 5.**

3.3.18 The number of children aged under 16 has been rising since 2003 and rose by 900 between 2016 and 2017. The drive for additional family housing is to reduce the out-migration of families with children. The net number of children aged under 15 moving out of the City was 730 in 2016 (to the remainder of England and Wales only). This number has changed little in recent years and can be regarded as not on track. Currently, the City continues to gain people of student age from elsewhere in the country and to lose all other age-groups. It is likely to be some time before this pattern is altered.

3.3.19 The City Council adopted the Building Balanced Communities Supplementary Planning Document on 24th March 2006 with the aim of increasing the proportion of completions which are suitable for families. There was a High Court challenge relating to student housing but the challenge was withdrawn. The document was reissued with the 'family element' excluded. It is therefore intended to bring in a proactive policy approach to family housing via the Core Strategy and Land Plan.

3.4 A Successful Economy

Context

Directly Monitors Policy: E1-4, Core Strategy Policy 4

3.4.1 Between April 2017 and March 2018 58.6% of 16-64 year old people were in employment in the City, this is a decrease from 60.9% in 2016/17. The City figure is lower than the East Midlands and national averages - some of this difference is due to the high level of student population in the City.

3.4.2 The average house price in April 2011 in the City was £96,832. The average house price in April 2017 in the City was £129,143 (+4.6% over 12 months), the Region was £177,942 (+6.0%) and England & Wales was £230,031 (+5.1%). The average house price in April 2018 in the City was £136,181 (+5.5% over 12 months), the Region was £187,876 (+5.6%) and England & Wales was £238,144 (+3.5%). (Source UK Land Registry House Price Index). The City average house price is always lower than the region and country because the City has a large proportion of terraced dwellings (31%), and a small proportion of detached dwellings (15%), compared with national figures of 26% and 23% respectively (Source: 2011 Census).

Policy Implementation

Directly Monitors Policies: H1, E1-4, MU1,3,5,7,8, Core Strategy Policy 4, Indirectly Monitors Policies: S1-4, T6

3.4.3 The latest data for the number of jobs shows a 1.4% increase in the City from 216,000 in 2015 to 219,000 in 2016, and in Greater Nottingham there was a 1.5% increase from 331,000 to 336,000. Jobs in the region increased by 2.7% from 2,010,000 to 2,064,000. However, it is thought that the local figures overstate the number of jobs in Nottingham and Greater Nottingham due to national companies reporting their whole UK workforce as being based in Nottingham. Despite, the problems with the data, an increase in jobs looks likely as unemployment also fell over the same period.

3.4.4 GVA per head of population in the City is the highest of all the NUTS3 areas in the region, fourth highest of the Core Cities and ranks 34th out of 133 NUTS3 areas in England. The latest data for 2016 shows a 2.6% increase between 2015 and 2016 in Nottingham from £27,200 to £27,900, while the England average increased from £26,300 to £27,100.

3.4.5 The latest data shows that in 2016 Nottingham had 1,480 new business registrations.

3.4.6 In 2012 Office stock was 814,000sqm in the City (641,000sqm stock in City Centre) of which 161,700sqm (19.8%) was vacant (74,300sqm vacant office in City Centre).

3.4.7 In 2012 Industrial stock in the City was 1,734,000sqm of which 46,800sqm (2.7%) was vacant.

	2011	2016	2011-16 % change
Office Sqm	810,000	781,000	-3.6
Office Units	2,130	2,300	8.0
Industrial Sqm	1,746,000	1,678,000	-3.9
Industrial Units	2,930	2,970	1.4

3.4.8 Data for the period from 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018 shows: In terms of Business Development Use classes B1(a-c), B2 and B8, no development was built on allocated employment land. Large completions 2017/18 were a 1,325 sqm 4 storey new build B1a office and education building at 23 and 23A Goldsmith Street, and 552sqm (approx. 0.14 ha) new B8 warehouse and canopy with refurbishment to existing warehouse including small vehicles canopy for Murphy and Son Ltd Storage Building, Cowley Street

3.4.9 During 2017/18 there were losses of about 15,900sqm of offices and 500sqm of industry and warehousing to residential uses:

3.4.10 The employment land situation in Nottingham needs to be considered within the wider strategic context, and the City Council is working with other Local Authorities to ensure a balanced portfolio of employment land is available.

3.4.11 It is important to protect existing employment sites where they meet the needs of modern businesses, and Policies E3 and E4 are being reviewed, as is the area covered by Policy E3.

3.5A Thriving City Centre & Town Centres at the Heart of Sustainable Communities

Context

Directly Monitors Policy: Aligned Core Strategy Policies 5, 6, 8
Indirectly Monitors Policies: H1, MU1, 3, 5, S1-8, BE6-7, T15-16

3.5.1 Nottingham City Centre is the 6th largest in the UK outside London according to 2013 CACI data. Retail spending in Nottingham in 2013 was expected to be around £1.12bn. Leicester remained the 12th largest centre and Derby remained the 21st.

3.5.2

	2011	2016	2011-16 % change
Retail Sqm	748,000	752,000	0.5
Retail Units	3,060	3,090	1.0

Policy Implementation

Directly Monitors Policies: H2, MU1-9, S1-5, T1
Indirectly Monitors Policies: H1, S6-10, R7-8, T6

3.5.3 During 2017/18 permissions granted for retail included 1,743sqm at Woodhouse Park, 5,749sqm at The Triangle, Clifton and 1,927sqm at Linby Street, Bulwell. During 2017/18 retail was under construction at the Broadmarsh, Woodhouse Park, The Triangle in Clifton and the former N C V Garage Hucknall Road. In 2017/18 there was 1 new major retail completion as Lidl on Linby Street, Bulwell was developed for 1,927sqm.

3.5.4 A revised City Council survey revealed that in 2016/17 there were 14.4% of retail units vacant. In May 2018 there were 159 vacant retail units (12.1%) in the City Centre out of 1,319 units. An adjusted rate (based on lower rate of 'under offer' units in the last 2 years) gives a vacancy rate of

8.4%. The City Council prepared a City Centre Time & Place Plan to assist development in the City Centre, - the implementation of which is well advanced and an action plan is being put in place for example public realm improvements in the Lace Market, along Friar Lane and on Station Street, and, improved footways on Derby Road to benefit independent shops.

3.5.5 In 2017/18, 498 gross dwellings (including 454 students dwellings) were completed in the City Centre. A number of large student developments are either under-construction or have planning permission. This relates to **Policies Aligned Core Strategy Policies 2 & 8, MU1, 3, 5.**

3.5.6 The number of jobs in the City Centre was 69,000 in 2016. The number of jobs in the City Centre was 66,000 in 2015.

3.6A Quality Built Environment

Context

Directly Monitors Policy: BE9 Indirectly Monitors Policies: BE10-13, Core Strategy Policies 10 & 11

3.6.1 In March 2018 there were 32 Conservation Areas in the City, - this was on track. In March 2018 in the City 751 building entries were Listed grade II, 36 Grade II* and 11 Grade I. A Heritage Strategy has been produced and Heritage Lottery Funding has been gained for Carrington Street and the Castle.

Policy Implementation

Directly Monitors Policies: H1, BE9 Indirectly Monitors Policies: MU1, 3, 5, 7, 8 & BE10-13

3.6.2 In 2017/18, 95.4% of new-build and converted dwellings (including purpose-built student dwellings) were built on Previously Developed Land (PDL). Between 2011 and 2018, 95.5% of dwellings were built on PDL (using the definition current at the time). This reflects the success of **Policies H1 and MU1, 3, 5, 7 & 8.**

3.7 Safe & Attractive Public Spaces and a Network of Open Spaces

Context

Indirectly Monitors Policies: BE7, NE1-6, 8, NE10, NE14-16, R1, R2, R5, R9 and Core Strategy Policy 16

Policy Implementation

Directly Monitors Policies: BE7, NE1-4, NE10, NE14-16 Indirectly Monitors Policies: NE5, 6, 8, R1, R2

3.7.1 Green Flags are awarded annually and recognise excellence in parks and open spaces, not only for reaching high environmental standards, but also for involving local communities in their upkeep, development and use. They are awarded each summer so this list was announced in summer 2018: Green Flag Awards for 36 parks and open spaces, as well as 21 Green Flag Community Awards and 4 Green Heritage Awards. 18 playgrounds were improved between 2015/16 and 2018/19.

3.7.2 In 2017/18 the Environment Agency (EA) raised objections to 19 planning application on flood risk grounds. None were granted contrary to EA advice. There is a strong interdependence between this and Policy NE10.

3.7.3 In 2017/18 there were 14 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) totalling 302.97ha, which represents 0.95 Ha of LNR per 1,000 pop. The LNRs are Wollaton Park (141ha), Brecks Plantation (4.3ha), Glapton Wood (3.6), Sandy Banks (5.9ha), Springfield Corner/Moorbridge Pond (1.96ha), and Hucknall Road Linear Walkway (8.65ha), Colwick Woods (48.2ha), Clifton

Grove, Clifton Woods & Holme Pit Pond (38.4ha) Bulwell Hall Park Meadows (24.3ha), Sellers Wood (13.9ha), Beeston Sidings (5.6ha) Martins Pond (3.9ha), Harrison Plantation (4.3ha) and Sunrise Hill (1.5ha). Within the LNRs there were 3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Colwick Cutting (2.07 ha); Holme Pit (4.17ha); and Seller's Wood (13.88ha).

3.8 Improving Accessibility and Reducing Congestion

Context

Indirectly Monitors Policies: T2,3,6-12,14,15,16 and Core Strategy Policies 14 & 15

3.8.1 The City scores relatively well in relation to access to services. Only 16 of the 182 SOAs in the City is the 10% most disadvantaged in the country in terms of the extent of deprivation in terms of ‘barriers to housing and services’ (IMD).

3.8.2 The proportion of households in the City with no car or van fell slightly from 44.9% in 2001 to 43.7% in 2011 (Source: Census).

Policy Implementation

Directly Monitors Policies: CE1-3, CE6-8, T3, T6, T7, T15 and Core Strategy Policies 14 & 15 Indirectly Monitors Policies: H1-2, H6, MU1, 3, 5, 7, 8, T2, T8-12, T14, T16

3.8.3 The NLP and Core Strategy sets the context for ensuring that development is located in sustainable locations. An indicator of the success of this overarching policy, and other policies which have regard to it, is that 100% of the 1,393 net new homes are within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital, GP, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre. These figures are **on track.**

3.8.4 Because Nottingham City boundaries are tight the vast majority of the City is urban and well served by public transport and services. The City Council is trying to improve education standards in the City. This is leading to a reorganisation of secondary schools, with accessibility planning as a key consideration.

3.8.5 The AM peak period inbound traffic flow to the Inner Traffic Area was 36,100 vehicles in 2017 – this shows a decrease of 2.8% from 37,150 in 2011.

3.8.6 In 2017/18 the combined number of passenger journeys by bus and tram in Greater Nottingham was 81.93 million of which tram was 16.63 million passenger journeys. This represents a 22% increase since 2003/04. In 2017/18 bus and tram patronage increased from the previous year from 81.48 million in 2016/17. In 2010/11 the figure was 75.90 million, and in 2011/12 was 76.21million.. **Policies T6, T7, T8 and T9** of the NLP have contributed to this success by safeguarding provision of new public transport infrastructure in the City area. Policies to improve accessibility and reduce congestion are being successfully implemented.

3.8.7 It should be noted that the increase in public transport use was from what was already a very high base, as the 2001 census results have shown that Greater Nottingham has the highest bus share for commuting of any Core City or large urban area in England, second only to London. The indicators indicate that the objective and policies relating to improving accessibility and reducing congestion set out in the NLP are working successfully ie:

- to promote land use which improves accessibility and provides real transport choices while reducing the need to travel.

- an integrated approach which seeks to reduce use of the private car, particularly for travel to work, increase use of public transport and use of other alternative modes

- encourage mixed use development and development in or close to existing centres

3.9 Aligned Core Strategy Indicators

ACS MONITORING INDICATOR	DELIVERY	STATISTIC
Department of Energy & Climate Change's 'Carbon dioxide emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities'	• Local Development Documents • Development Management decisions	2011:5.1, 2012:5.3, 2013:5.0, 2014:4.2, 2015:4.0, 2016:3.8 Nottingham has the lowest carbon emissions of all of England's largest cities
Number of permissions in flood risk areas granted against Environment Agency advice	• Local Development Documents • Development Management decisions	2011/12:0, 2012/13:0, 2013/14:0, 2014/15:0, 2015/16:0, 2016/17:0, 2017/18:0
Number of permissions incorporating SuDS	• Local Development Documents • Development Management decisions	2014/15:142. 2015/16, 2016/17 & 2017/18:No update available
Overall number of jobs in the plan area	• Aligned Core Strategies • Employment land related Development Plan Documents • Development Management decisions	The number of jobs shows a 3.7% increase in the City from 216,000 in 2015 to 219,000 in 2016. This is up from 194,000 in 2011.
Net addition in new office floorspace	• Aligned Core Strategies • Employment land related Development Plan Documents • Development Management decisions	2011/12: 333sqm office gain, 2012/13: 8,871sqm gain, but 14,841sqm loss, 2013/14: 2,937sqm gain, but 9,142sqm loss, 2014/15:17,912sqm loss, 2015/16:6,700sqm gain 5,256sqm loss, 1,444sqm net gain 2016/17:0sqm gain, 14,213sqm loss, 14,213sqm net loss 2017/18:1,325sqm gain, 15,900sqm loss, 14,575sqm net loss 2011/18:20,166sqm gross, -57,098sqm net When looking at changes over 1,000sqm or 0.1 ha:

		2011/12: 0 change, 2012/13: 8,871sqm gain, but 12,854 loss, 2013/14: 2,937sqm gain, but 5,824sqm loss, 2014/15: 0 gain, 15,179sqm loss, 2015/16:6,700sqm gain 3,152sqm loss 2016/17:0sqm gain, 11,118sqm loss 2017/18:1,325sqm gain, 11,800sqm loss, 10,475sqm net loss 2011/18:21,158sqm gross, -40,094sqm net
Available supply of industrial & warehouse land. Net change in supply of industrial & warehouse land	• Aligned Core Strategies • Employment land related Development Plan Documents • Development Management decisions	2011/12: 3,950sqm (0.18ha) industry and warehouse gain, but 9,802sqm loss inc 6560sqm (1.64 hectare) loss to residential. 2012/13:3,445sqm loss, 2013/14:533sqm gain but 1,757sqm loss, 2014/15:4,995sqm gross, 725sqm loss 2015/16:0 gain, 673sqm loss 2016/17: 0 gain, 1,042sqm loss 2017/18: 552sqm gain,500sqm loss 2011/18:9,990 sqm (approx. 2.5ha) gross, -8,506sqm (approx. -2.13ha) net loss When looking at changes over 1,000sqm or 0.1 ha: 2011/12: 3,243sqm gain, 12,545sqm loss, 2012/13: 2,571sqm loss, 2013/14: 0 gain & 0 loss 2014/15:4,026sqm gain, 0 loss. 2015/16:0 gain,0 loss, 2016/17:0 gain,0 loss, 2017/18:0 gain,0 loss, 2011/18:7,269sqm (1.82ha) gross, -4,824sqm (approx. 1.2ha) net loss

% of the working age population with NVQ level 2 or above		68.6% of the population have qualifications of Level 2 or above in 2016, compared with 74.6% nationally. 66.2% of the population had qualifications of Level 2 or above in 2011
• Net new office floorspace in the City Centre • Net new homes in the City Centre • Planning permissions • Authority Monitoring Report	• Development Plan Documents • Development Management decisions	2011/12: 333sqm office gain, 2012/13: 5,976sqm office gain, but 13,448sqm loss, 2013/14: 6,343sqm loss, 2014/15: 13,796sqm loss, 2015/16:6,700sqm gross gain but 5,002sqm loss, 1,698sqm net gain, 2016/17:0 gross gain, but 8,872sqm loss, 8,872sqm net loss 2017/18:1,325 gross gain, but 3,084sqm loss, 1,759sqm net loss 2011/18:14,334 gain, but 50,545sqm loss, 36,211sqm net loss Between 2011-18 3,057 dwellings (including 2,604 student dwellings) were completed in the City Centre. In 2016/17, 943 dwellings (including 927 students dwellings) were completed in the City Centre. 498 gross completions (inc 454 student) were in the City Centre in 2017/18

• New retail floorspace created • Vacancy rates • Proportion of A1 uses within Primary Shopping Frontage	• Development Plan Documents • Development Management decisions	In March 2011 there were 181 vacant retail units (16.2%) in the City Centre out of 1,117 units. In May 2014 there were 116 vacant retail units (9.4%) in the City Centre out of 1,228 units. In 2014/15 a City Council survey revealed that there were 228 vacant retail units (16.7%) in the City Centre out of 1,365 units. A City Council survey revealed that in 2015/16 there were 161 vacant retail units (11.4%) in the City Centre out of 1,414 units. An adjusted rate gives a vacancy rate of 9.1%. 3.5.4 A revised City Council survey revealed that in 2016/17 there were 14.4% of retail units vacant. In May 2018 there were 159 vacant retail units (12.1%) in the City Centre out of 1,319 units. An adjusted rate (based on lower rate of 'under offer' units in the last 2 years) gives a vacancy rate of 8.4%.
• Planning permissions for retail and other town centre use development. • Assessed retail need (from Needs Study) • Centre Healthchecks • Amount of new B1 office floorspace created in town centres. • Amount of retail floorspace approved outside of defined centres.	• Site specific Development Plan Documents • Area Action Plans • Masterplans • Development Management Decisions	During 2014/15. Planning permission was given for the development of a foodstore (Class A1) of 1,694 sq.m. gross together with other retail units (Class A1) of 2,787 sqm at Site Of Society Linen And Electricity Substation Daleside Road, and, 3,995sqm was given pp at Queens Drive – Land adjacent The Portal. During 2015/16 no major retail proposals were given permission. During 2016/17 1,743sqm of retail was granted at

		Woodhouse Park and retail applications at Clifton and Bulwell were under consideration. In 2016/17 there was 1 new major retail development: Lidl on Carlton Road developed for 2,469sqm During 2017/18 permissions granted for retail included 1,743sqm at Woodhouse Park, 5,749sqm at The Triangle, Clifton and 1,927sqm at Linby Street, Bulwell. During 2017/18 retail was under construction at the Broadmarsh, Woodhouse Park, The Triangle in Clifton and the former N C V Garage Hucknall Road. In 2017/18 there was 1 new major retail completion as Lidl on Linby Street, Bulwell was developed for 1,927sqm.
• Progress towards an allocation in part 2 Local Plans or Supplementary Planning Document • Completion of site or certain elements of it (eg sqm of offices developed)	• Site specific Allocations • Development Plan Document • Supplementary Planning Documents	

Completions by dwelling, type, size and tenure	• Aligned Core Strategies • Local Development Documents • Development management decisions	1,393 net new dwellings in 2017/18, 6,020 during 2011/18. As far as housing suitable for families is concerned (defined as having 3 or more bedrooms), the proportion of family housing built in the City was 33.7% of all dwellings completed (Outside the City Centre and excluding purpose-built student dwellings). The proportion was 48.4% in 2016/17. The figure is 42.2% during 2011/18.
Affordable housing completions by Social Rent, Intermediate Housing, Affordable rent	• Aligned Core Strategies • Local Development Documents • Development management decisions	In 2017/18:267 (33.4% of gross exc student), 1,158 (28.5% of gross exc student) during 2011/18
Action plan of the Housing Nottingham Plan 2013 -15. Themes: The supply of new homes and Addressing specialist housing and support		
The proportion of assessed new build completions on housing sites at the time of approval reaching 11 or 12 out of 12 against the Building for Life criteria.	• Development Plan Documents • Supplementary Planning Documents • Development Management decisions	2014/15:100% of all major developments (10 or more units)
% and number of heritage assets at risk on national register	• Development Management Decisions	In March 2018: 19 places at risk: 14 Conservation Areas and 5 listed buildings. This does not include grade II listed buildings.

the numbers of undesignated heritage assets that have been demolished/lost in any given year and the number of planning permissions for re-use of such buildings		No data
% of households with access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling within 30 minutes travel time with no more than a 400m walk to a stop	• Local Development Documents • Development Management decisions	2012/13:95%, 2014/15:95% 2015/16:94.01% 2016/17:no data 2017/18:no data
Life expectancy	• Local Development Documents • Development Management decisions	For 2008-10, life expectancy at birth for males was 75.9 years and females was 81.0 years. For 2014-16, males was 77.0 years and females was 81.1 years.

• Proportion of households with hourly or better daytime bus service to town, district or City Centre • Number of public transport trips • Plan area wide traffic growth • Number of cycling trips	• Local Development Documents • Development Management decisions • Consultation with the local Highway Authorities”	% of households with access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling within 30 minutes travel time with no more than a 400m walk to a stop: 2012/13:95%, 2014/15:95% 2015/16:94.01%. 2016/17:no data 2017/18:no data In 2017/18 the combined number of passenger journeys by bus and tram in Greater Nottingham was 81.93 million of which tram was 16.63 million passenger journeys. This represents a 22% increase since 2003/04. In 2017/18 bus and tram patronage increased from the previous year from 81.48 million in 2016/17. In 2010/11 the figure was 75.90 million, and in 2011/12 was 76.21million. For City: 2017 figure was 570 million miles for traffic, a 0.9% increase from the previous year of 565 million. For Greater Nottingham: 2017 figure was 1,764 million miles for traffic, a 1.1% increase from the previous year of 1,745 million. 2015 figure for City was 559 million miles for traffic, static from the previous year of 560 million. For Greater Nottingham: 2015 figure was 1,734 million miles for traffic, a slight increase from 1,731 million miles the previous year.

		The AM peak period inbound traffic flow to the Inner Traffic Area was 36,100 vehicles in 2017 – this shows a decrease of 2.8% from 37,150 in 2011. 2016/17:Cycling index: 136.3 from 2010 baseline of 100, ie a 36.3% increase. 2017/18:Cycling index: 146.2 from 2010 baseline of 100, ie a 46.2% increase
Number of travel plans agreed	• Local Development Documents • Development Management decisions • Consultation with the local Highway Authorities”	No data
Implementation of individual schemes as in Infrastructure Delivery Plan	• Development Management decisions • Other delivery agents eg NET and Highways Agency	

• Number of SINCs under positive conservation management, using Single Data List indicator 160 • Number of Local Nature Reserves with a management plan in place • Green Flag Status of open space • Number of S106 contributions related to open space	• Green/Open Space Strategies • Development Management decisions	At 31/3/18:61% of the LWS are under +ve conservation management (33 out of 54). The city supports LWS covering a total area of 662ha. At 31/3/17:57% of the LWS were under +ve conservation management (31 out of 54). At 31/3/18:All 14 Local Nature Reserves are in +ve conservation management. At 31/3/17:12 out of 14 Local Nature Reserves are in +ve conservation management. Green Flag: 2011:16, 2012:18, 2013:19, 2014:23, 2015:25, 2016:29, 2017:32, 2018:36 Number of S106 contributions related to open space: 2011/12 9 2012/13 15 2013/14 16 2014/15 8 2015/16 11 2016/17 7 2017/18 19
Amount of open space newly created or improved	• Green/Open Space Strategies • Development Management decisions	In 2017/18, the following park improvement projects took place: New or refurbished play areas at The Green (Meadows), Forest Recreation Ground, Shipstone Street, Stirling Grove and Astley Drive. The £4.8m Lottery-funded restoration of Highfields Park began.

Net change in the area of SINCs	• Development Management decisions • Development Plan Documents	At 31/3/18:61% of the LWS are under +ve conservation management (33 out of 54). The city supports LWS covering a total area of 662ha. At 31/3/17:57% of the LWS were under +ve conservation management (31 out of 54). At 31/3/18:All 14 Local Nature Reserves are in +ve conservation management. At 31/3/17:12 out of 14 Local Nature Reserves are in +ve conservation management.
% of new or extended mineral workings supported by comprehensive restoration and aftercare of sites	• Development Management decisions	zero workings at present, and zero 2011/18
Adopt Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule	Adopt Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule	A Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule has not been prepared
Authority reported on S106 contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy funding	• Local Development Documents • Development Management decisions	A Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule has not been prepared

4. PROGRESS IN PREPARING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS

PROGRESS IN PREPARING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS TO THE END OF OCTOBER 2018

All the milestones are set out in the table below. The AMR will consider actual LDD preparation progress only against the milestones contained in the October 2018 LDS.

On track is on time or early, Virtually on track is 3 months late or less, Broadly on track is 3-6 months late, and, Not on track is 6 or more months late

DOCUMENT	NOTES
Saved Plans	
Nottingham Local Plan	Adoption was 28/11/05. However, there was a High Court Challenge regarding the open space designation on part of the Radford Bridge allotments. This was resolved in September 2006
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	
Aligned Core Strategy	The Examination included public hearings held between 15 and 17 October, 5 and 7, 12 and 13 November 2013, and 11 and 13 February 2014. Following the hearings the three Councils consulted upon a series of Main Modifications to the ACS between 17 March and 30 April 2014. On 24 July 2014 the Planning Inspector issued her report. The ACS was adopted by the City Council on 8 September 2014. The ACS was subject to a High Court Legal Challenge which was considered at a Hearing in March 2015 and has since been dismissed.
Nottingham Local Plan Part 1: Review of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Policies	On track.
Nottingham Local Plan Part 2:Land and Planning Policies Development Plan Document	On track. An issues and options document was out for consultation 26/9/11-21/11/11. A Preferred Option was approved by Executive Board on 17/9/13 for consultation, which took place 7/10/13-2/12/13. 2 additional sites were also consulted on: Owners, neighbouring occupiers and residents between 22/8/14 and 3/10/14 and Statutory Consultees between 17/9/14 and 29/10/14. A Publication Version consultation took place 29/01/16-11/03/16. A site (Thane Road-Horizon Factory) was consulted on 28/9/16-9/11/16. Consultation has taken place on a Revised Publication Draft 29/9/17-10/11/17. The Local Plan was Submitted on 23rd April 2018. The examination will commence on 19th November 2018
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Revised Joint Waste Local Plan	On track. The Strategy was adopted by the County Council in November and the City Council in December 2013. Instead of producing the planned Waste Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Document it is proposed to start a review of the whole local plan in 2019. The Waste Plans are on track.
Other LDF Documents	
Authority Monitoring Report	On track. **Preparation commenced August 2018 and finalised in Nov/Dec 2018**

Chart showing Progress in preparing Local Development Documents: End of October 2018 (please refer to key)

2018

YEAR / MONTH		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Saved Plans													
Nottingham Local Plan Review 2005	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Development Plan Documents													
Nottingham Local Plan Part 1: Review of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Policies	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Nottingham Local Plan Part 2:Land and Planning Policies DPD	LDS				G							K	
	ACTUAL				G								
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Revised Joint Waste Local Plan	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Other LDF Documents													
Authority Monitoring Report	LDS								A				M
	ACTUAL								A				

2019

YEAR / MONTH		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Nottingham Local Plan Review 2005	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Nottingham Local Plan Part 1	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Nottingham Local Plan Part 2	LDS			L		M							
	ACTUAL												
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Revised Joint Waste Local Plan	LDS	A										D	
	ACTUAL												
Authority Monitoring Report	LDS								A				M
	ACTUAL												

2020

YEAR / MONTH		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Nottingham Local Plan Review 2005	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Nottingham Local Plan Part 1	LDS									D			
	ACTUAL												
Nottingham Local Plan Part 2	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Revised Joint Waste Local Plan	LDS					G					K		
	ACTUAL												
Authority Monitoring Report	LDS								A				M
	ACTUAL												

2021

YEAR / MONTH		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Nottingham Local Plan Review 2005	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Nottingham Local Plan Part 1	LDS	G					K				L		M
	ACTUAL												
Nottingham Local Plan Part 2	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Revised Joint Waste Local Plan	LDS												
	ACTUAL												
Authority Monitoring Report	LDS								A				M
	ACTUAL												

: Position at end of October 2018

: Beyond LDS Timetable

lower case: Not in line with schedule

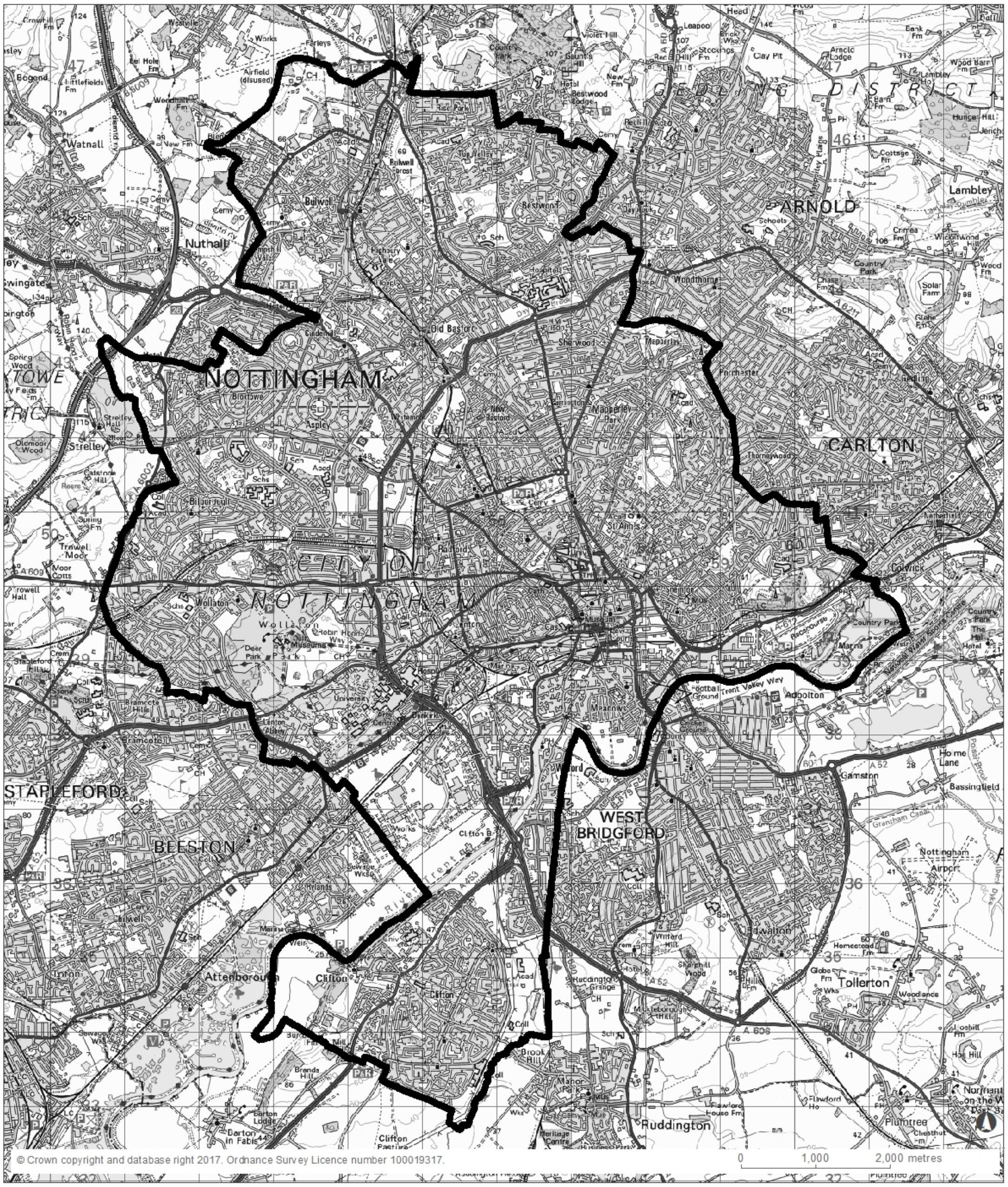
Key to accompany the Progress chart (featured above)

PRODUCTION & MONITORING MILESTONES (KEY MILESTONES ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN BOLD)

	Saved	SCI	DPDs	SPDs
A		**Commencement of document preparation/ evidence gathering**		
B			**Preparation of the scoping report for the SA**	
C		Preparation of Draft SCI	Preparation of Issues & Options DPD inc public consultation	Preparation of Draft SPD + SA report
D		**Public Participation on Draft SCI**	**Public Participation on Preferred Options DPD+ SA Report**	**Public Participation on Draft SPD + SA report**
E			Consideration of representations + discuss with community and stakeholders	Consideration of representations
F		Preparation of submission SCI	Preparation of submission DPD+ any amendments to the SA report	
G		**Submission to Secretary of State of SCI**	**Submission to Secretary of State of DPD+SA report**	
H			Public consultation period on DPD document and SA report	
I		Pre-examination consideration of representations		
J		**Pre-examination meeting**		
K		**Commencement of examination / period**		
L		**Receipt of Inspector's binding report**		
L1	**Proposed Modifications (transitional arrangements)**			
M	**Adoption and publication of document**			

APPENDIX 1 : AREA COVERED BY NOTTINGHAM CITY LOCAL PLAN

Nottingham Local Development Scheme
Area covered by the Local Plan



Area covered by the Local Plan

Nottingham City Council

MAP OF NOTTINGHAM IN CONTEXT OF GREATER NOTTINGHAM

APPENDIX 2 : GLOSSARY

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) – Monitors progress in relation to the Local Development Scheme and policies and proposals in Local Planning Documents.

Category 1 Hazards – A category 1 hazard under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System means that there is a significant risk to the occupiers or visitors to the property

Core Strategy (CS) – A Development Plan Development setting out the spatial vision and objectives of the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Community Strategy (see also DPDs). For Nottingham, the Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy forms part 1 of the new Local Plan.

Generic Development Control Policies (GDCP) – A limited suite of policies which set out the criteria against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. They may be included as part of the Core Strategy or in a separate development plan document.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) - The local planning authority's time-scaled programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with Government and reviewed every year.

Nottingham Local Plan (NLP) - An old-style development plan prepared by District and other Local Planning Authorities. Saved policies from these plans continue to operate for a time, until replaced by the part 1 and part 2 of the new Local Plan.

Saved Policies/Saved Plan - Policies within Unitary Development Plans, Local Plans, and Structure Plans that are saved for a time-period during replacement production of Local Development Documents.

Site Specific Land Allocations and Policies (SSLP) – Where land is allocated for specific uses (including mixed uses) this should be made in one or more development plan document. Policies which relate to the delivery of site specific allocations, such as critical access requirements which may be sought, must also be set out in a development plan document. For Nottingham City this is the Land & Planning Policies document which forms part 2 of the new Local Plan

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) - The SCI sets out standards to be achieved by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and development control decisions.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) - An environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use, which complies with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The environmental assessment involves the:

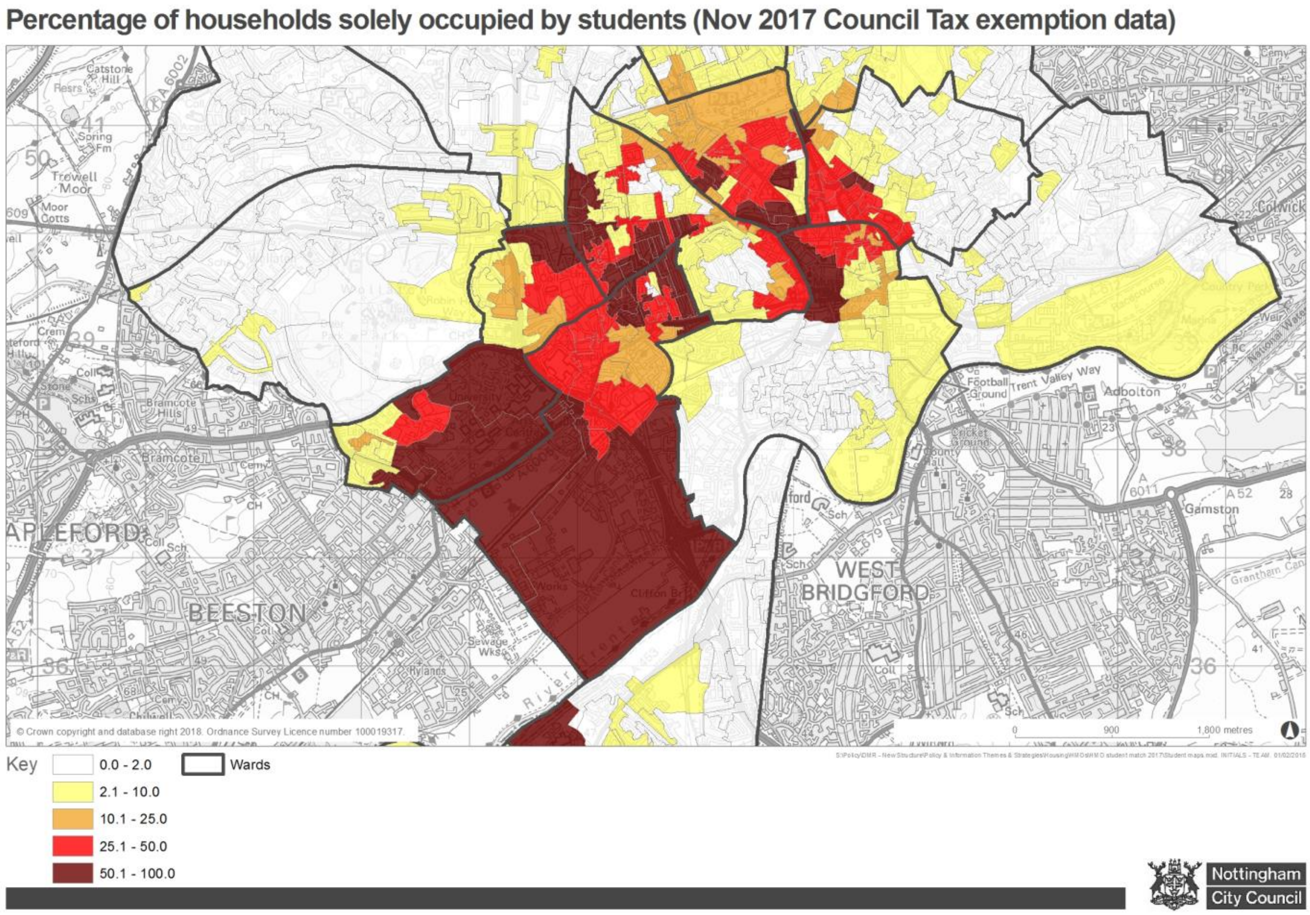
- preparation of an environmental report;
- carrying out of consultations;
- taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision making;
- provision of information when the plan or programme is adopted; and
- showing that the results of the environment assessment have been taken into account.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) - An SPD is a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further detail of policies and proposals in a ‘parent’ DPD.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - The process of weighing and assessing all the policies in a development plan, Local Development Document, or Regional Spatial Strategy, for their global, national and local implications. (See also Strategic Environmental Assessment).

Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) - The Sustainable Community Strategy sets the overall strategic direction and long-term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the City of Nottingham. The strategy is informed by both evidence reviews and local aspirations. It provides the overarching vision and aims for all the city’s other public strategies and plans, including the Local Area Agreement. It is a statutory requirement.

APPENDIX 3: STUDENT CONCENTRATION MAP– Percentage of households solely occupied by students using Council Tax Exemption data



APPENDIX 4: USEFUL CONTACTS

For further information on this document please contact:

Authority Monitoring Report: Nottingham City Council:

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Telephone: 0115 876 3973

Development Management Statistics: Nottingham City Council:

Martin Poole:

Telephone: 0115 876 4073

Email: martin.poole@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

David Bishop, Corporate Director for Development & Growth

Development & Growth, Nottingham City Council, Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG

Useful web sites:
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/partnerships/voluntary/population.aspx
www.communities.gov.uk

The AMR is available to local communities in hard copy.

The AMR text can be provided in large print, Braille, tape or computer disc, or in alternative languages on request.

Safe clean, ambitious
Nottingham
A city we're all proud of