



Wednesday, 19 January 2022

Dear Sir/Madam

A meeting of the Jobs and Economy Committee will be held on Thursday, 27 January 2022 in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Foster Avenue, Beeston NG9 1AB, commencing at 7.00 pm.

Should you require advice on declaring an interest in any item on the agenda, please contact the Monitoring Officer at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully

Chief Executive

To Councillors: T Hallam (Chair)
L A Lally (Vice-Chair)
S J Carr
M J Crow
E Cubley
M Handley
M Hannah

R I Jackson
P Lally
R D MacRae
J W McGrath
D D Pringle
P Roberts-Thomson

A G E N D A

1. APOLOGIES

To receive apologies and to be notified of the attendance of substitutes.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

3. MINUTES

(Pages 5 - 6)

The Committee is asked to confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 18 November 2021.

Council Offices, Foster Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 1AB

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4. BUSINESS PLANS AND FINANCIAL ESTIMATES 2022/23 - 2024/25 (Pages 7 - 28)

To consider proposals for business plans, detailed revenue budget estimates for 2022/23; capital programme for 2022/23 to 2024/25; and proposed fees and charges for 2022/23 in respect of the Council's priority areas.

5. REVISED STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (Pages 29 - 42)

To agree, for consultation purposes, a revised Statement of Community Involvement.

6. STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATE (Pages 43 - 44)

To update Members on progress with the public consultation on the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan - Consultation Response is circulated separately with this agenda.

7. LEVELLING UP BIDS FOR EASTWOOD AND KIMBERLEY (Pages 45 - 182)

The Government's levelling up white paper has been delayed. If it is published before the date of the committee a verbal update will be given at the meeting. The report is a brief summary of progress made in developing levelling up bids for Eastwood and Kimberley.

8. ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Pages 183 - 186)

To provide the Committee with some information regarding the current progress of the economy in Broxtowe.

9. TOWN CENTRE TRADING POLICY REVIEW (Pages 187 - 206)

To seek Committee approval to conclude the annual review of the Town Centre Trading Policy for the use of all Council owned squares.

10. WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 207 - 208)

To consider items for inclusion in the Work Programme for future meetings.

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JOBS AND ECONOMY COMMITTEE

THURSDAY, 18 NOVEMBER 2021

Present: Councillor T Hallam, Chair

Councillors: M J Crow
E Cubley
M Handley
R I Jackson
L A Lally
P Lally
R D MacRae
J W McGrath
P Roberts-Thomson
S Easom (Substitute)
I L Tyler (Substitute)

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors S J Carr and D D Pringle.

13 **APOLOGIES**

The minutes of the meeting on 10 June 2021 were confirmed and signed, with a minor amendment.

14 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Councillor R D MacRae declared a non pecuniary interest in item 7 Eastwood and Kimberley Levelling Up Fund Submissions, as he was a member of the Stapleford Town Bid. Minute number 19 refers.

Councillor S Easom declared a non pecuniary interest in item 7 as he was a member of the Kimberley Town Bid and was also on the board of Liberty Leisure. Minute number 19 refers.

15 **MINUTES**

The minutes of the meeting on 10 June 2021 were confirmed and signed as a correct record, with a minor amendment.

16 **UPDATE ON PROGRESS WITH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS**

The Committee noted the update on Neighbourhood Plans.

17 STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATE

The Committee noted the Strategic Plan Update.

The debate centred on the impact of the announcement that HS2 would not be coming to Toton and the implications that had for development in the area, in particular, housing numbers and jobs creation.

18 UPDATE ON KEY SITES

The Committee noted the update on Key Sites for development across the Borough.

19 EASTWOOD AND KIMBERLEY LEVELLING UP FUND SUBMISSIONS

The Committee noted the progress on the Levelling Up Fund (LUF) bid for Eastwood and Kimberley.

There was a wide ranging discussion about the detail of both bids. There was concern that the health facility outlined in the Eastwood bid could have an impact on leisure provision in Kimberley. It was noted that the project boards were considering a number of options concerning the final form for both bids.

20 UPDATE ON TOWN SQUARES INCOME

The Committee noted the update on Town Centre Income.

21 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT - REVIEW OF BUSINESS PLAN PROGRESS - JOBS AND ECONOMY

The Committee noted the report.

22 WORK PROGRAMME

The Work Programme was discussed and the following items were agreed for consideration at future meetings:

- Jobs Clubs in conjunction with Parish and Town Councils.
- An update on starters and leavers in Planning and Economic Development.
- Town Centre Trading Policy.

RESOLVED that the Work Programme, as amended, be approved.

Joint Report of the Chief Executive and the Deputy Chief Executive

BUSINESS PLANS AND FINANCIAL ESTIMATES 2022/23 - 2024/25

1. Purpose of report

To consider proposals for business plans, detailed revenue budget estimates for 2022/23; capital programme for 2022/23 to 2024/25; and proposed fees and charges for 2022/23 in respect of the Council's priority areas.

2. Detail

As part of the Council's performance management framework, the business and financial plans for the five corporate priority areas identified within the Corporate Plan are brought together in one report so that the linkages between service priorities, spending proposals and targets are clear.

Under the Constitution, financial and business planning is reported to the Committee which has primary responsibility for oversight of the relevant corporate priority area and related services, in this case Business Growth.

An extract of the proposed Business Growth Business Plan is provided in appendix 1b. The extract includes relevant critical success indicators (CSI), key performance indicators (KPI) and key tasks and priorities for improvement (actions) for approval by Members.

The revenue and capital budget proposals for the corporate priority and relevant service areas, together with the proposed fees and charges, are provided in appendices 2a to 2c.

Following consideration by the respective Committees, a summary of the estimates, including any changes recommended, will be presented to the Finance and Resources Committee on 10 February 2022 for consideration and recommendation to Full Council on 2 March 2022.

Recommendations

- 1. The Committee is asked to RESOLVE that the Business Growth Business Plan be approved.**
- 2. The Committee is asked to RECOMMEND that the Finance and Resources Committee recommends to Council that the following be approved:**
 - a) The detailed revenue budget estimates for 2022/23 (base) including any revenue development submissions.**
 - b) The capital programme for 2022/23 to 2024/25**
 - c) The fees and charges for 2022/23.**

Background papers – Nil

APPENDIX 1**Introduction**

The Council's business and financial planning framework is one of identifying key service and spending pressures and prioritising resources accordingly, taking into account national and local priorities.

The targeted outcomes from these key issues and the anticipated impact on service performance are set out in business plans. These plans are combined with financial information, including proposals for reducing business costs and increasing income, to form the Business Plans for each priority area.

This report considers the detail in respect of the Business Plan covering the priority areas of Business Growth. The financial consequences of the business plans, together with the expenditure and income from maintaining existing services, are set out in the revenue budget proposals, the capital programme and the proposed fees and charges which follow the plan.

Within the business plans there are some key tasks which can be met from existing resources or which relate to policy preparation. These are not included in the key spending proposals detailed in the appendices. Any planned activities which will have a financial implication either by increasing costs or reducing income are identified in the budget papers.

There are several key tasks where it is not appropriate to make financial provision at this stage. These include areas that are subject to external funding bids, partnership arrangements or where insufficient information exists at the present time. In addition, there are a number of capital schemes within the programme which are deemed to be 'awaiting funding' pending receipt of the necessary resources to complete them. These schemes will be brought forward for approval once a potential funding source has been identified.

All of these items will be the subject of further reports throughout 2022/23 as further information and resources become available, thus ensuring that the service and financial planning framework is a fluid process.

Business Planning

As part of the Council's performance management framework, it is the responsibility of each Committee to consider its business plans prior to recommendations being made to Council. The purpose of the plans is twofold. Firstly, they establish the linkage between the Council's high-level objectives and the strategies and aims of the respective services, and secondly, they outline the services' proposals for meeting those aims and objectives.

This report deals with the Business Growth Business Plan and associated budgets covering this priority area. The Council's corporate objectives and aims, as included in the Corporate Plan, are shown at appendix 1a to provide the framework for consideration of the plans.

Financial Background

The revenue and capital budget proposals for the corporate priority, together with proposed fees and charges, are shown in appendices 2a to 2c.

The revenue budgets show the 2021/22 revised estimate as of December 2021 and the 2022/23 base estimate for the areas encompassed by the relevant business plans. The base estimate figures generally reflect the same level of service as in the current year with a few exceptions.

The following are included in the 2022/23 base figures in this report:

- a) Allowance for certain inflationary pressures including the pay award and cost of utilities. These allowances are guided by the best indications available at the time.
- b) Anticipated additional income within the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) arising from the review of fees and charges.
- c) The revenue effects of the 2022-25 capital programme including the cost of any new borrowing to support the capital programme.
- d) Any revenue developments.

The classification of expenditure shown in the revenue estimates is based on the CIPFA Standard Accounting Classification, which shows the following types of expenditure charged to each heading:

- Employee Expenses – salaries and wages; employer's national insurance and pensions contributions
- Premises Related Expenses – repairs, alterations and maintenance of buildings, fixed plant and grounds; energy costs; rents; national non-domestic rates; water charges; fixtures and fittings; cleaning and domestic supplies.
- Transport Related Expenses – direct transport costs; recharge of pooled transport costs; travelling allowances
- Supplies and Services – equipment, furniture and materials; clothing, uniforms and laundry; printing, stationery and general; office expenses; postages; telephones; insurances; grants and subscriptions; miscellaneous expenses
- Third Party Payments – other local authorities; private contractors; charges from trading services
- Transfer Payments – Housing and Council Tax Benefits
- Central, Departmental and Technical Support Services - administrative buildings expenses; central departmental support; departmental administration
- Capital Financing Costs – operating lease charges; asset register charges

APPENDIX 1a

FRAMEWORK FOR BUSINESS PLANNING

The Corporate Plan is subject to annual review to ensure that it continues to reflect the aims and objectives of the Council.

Vision

The Council's Vision for Broxtowe is “**greener, safer, healthier Broxtowe, where everyone prospers**”.

Priorities

The Council's updated priorities have been updated have been developed within the context of national, regional and countywide plans and priorities with the aim being to align these with our own aspirations wherever possible.

The Council's priorities are **Housing, Business Growth, Environment, Health and, Community Safety**.

Underpinning the above and all of the Council's work is a series of values which the Council has adopted, namely:

Going the extra mile: *a strong, caring focus on the needs of communities*

Ready for change: *innovation and readiness for change*

Employees: *valuing our employees and enabling the active involvement of everyone*

Always improving: *continuous improvement and delivering value for money*

Transparent: *integrity and professional competence.*

Objectives

Each priority area is underpinned by its strategic objectives. Each strategic objective has targeted outcomes against which progress can be monitored.

The priorities and objectives for **Business Growth** are 'New and growing businesses providing more jobs for people in Broxtowe and improved town centres':

- Complete the redevelopment of Beeston Town centre
- Undertake regeneration schemes in Eastwood, Kimberley and Stapleford
- Support skills development apprenticeships, training opportunities and wellbeing in our workforce.

APPENDIX 1b

BUSINESS GROWTH BUSINESS PLAN 2022–2025Introduction

An extract of the proposed Business Growth Business Plan is provided below includes the relevant critical success indicators (CSI), key performance indicators (KPI) and the key tasks and priorities for improvement (actions) that are required to be approved by this Committee.

In an attempt to streamline the reporting process, the extract does not include the regular information and data relating to:

- published strategy and policy documents supporting the delivery of priorities and objectives;
- service level objectives;
- contextual baseline service data;
- management performance indicators (MPI); and
- summary of key risks.

This information will be added to the extract below and included in the full Business Plan that will be published on the Council's website in advance of the financial year.

Background

The Business Plan details the projects and activity undertaken in support of the Corporate Plan priority of **Business Growth**.

The Corporate Plan prioritises local community needs and resources are directed toward the things they think are most important. These needs are aligned with other local, regional and national plans to ensure the ambitions set out in the Corporate Plan are realistic and achievable.

The Business Plan covers a three-year period but will be revised and updated annually. Detailed monitoring of progress against key tasks and outcome measures is undertaken quarterly by this Committee. The Policy and Performance Committee also receives a high level report of progress against Corporate Plan priorities on a quarterly basis.

Business Plan – Performance Indicators and Key Tasks for Improvement

The critical success indicators (CSI), key performance indicators (KPI) and the key tasks and priorities for improvement (actions) are considered in detail below for approval.

MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE AND SERVICE DATA

CRITICAL SUCCESS INDICATORS (CSI)

Priority leaders should work corporately to **define the outcome objective** for each priority area and **identify an outcome indicator** or indicators which will be **Critical Success Indicators**. There will be a maximum of two CSI for each corporate priority.

Indicator Description (Pentana Code)	Achieved 2018/19	Achieved 2019/20	Achieved 2020/21	Target 2021/22	Target 2022/23	Future Years	Indicator Owner and Comments (incl. benchmarking)
Town Centre occupancy rates: (TCLocal_01)	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	Business Growth Manager
• Beeston	95%	93%	92%	90%	95%	95%	Targets are adjusted for the future due to the severe impact of COVID-19 on the high streets of our towns. Predicting decreased occupancy in 20/21. *Kimberley has a lower target due to the lower number of commercial units, leading to a higher representation per unit.
• Kimberley	92%	87%	90%	*80%	*93%	93%	
• Eastwood	89%	91%	88%	85%	93%	93%	
• Stapleford	86%	87%	89%	85%	93%	93%	

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Priority leaders should identify two sets of performance indicators namely **Key Performance Indicators (KPI)** for reporting to GMT and Members and **Management Performance Indicators (MPI)** for use in business planning and performance monitoring at a service level.

Indicator Description (Pentana Code)	Achieved 2018/19	Achieved 2019/20	Achieved 2020/21	Target 2021/22	Target 2022/23	Future Years	Indicator Owner and Comments (incl. benchmarking)
Major planning applications determined within 13 weeks (NI157a)	92.0%	100%	100%	92%	92%	92%	Head of Planning and Economic Development Targets are realistic with up to date policy expectations clearly set out in the Part 2 Local Plan thus saving time on S106 agreements negotiations. Government's threshold for performance is 60%

Indicator Description (Pentana Code)	Achieved 2018/19	Achieved 2019/20	Achieved 2020/21	Target 2021/22	Target 2022/23	Future Years	Indicator Owner and Comments (incl. benchmarking)
Minor planning applications determined within 8 weeks (NI157b)	94.7%	97.4%	98.2%	94%	94%	94%	Head of Planning and Economic Development Where extensions of time are agreed and decisions are issued within this extended time, they would be reported as within target. The government's threshold for performance is 70%
Other planning applications determined within 8 weeks (NI157c)	98.3%	99.6%	98.8%	98%	98%	98%	Head of Planning and Economic Development Where extensions of time are agreed and decisions are issued within this extended time, they would be reported as within target The government's threshold for performance is 70%
Appeals allowed against refusals (delegated decisions or committee decisions in line with officer recommendation) (BV204)	33.3%	35.3%	27.8%	10%	10%	10%	2018/19 - 4 of 12 appeals allowed 2019/20 - 6 of 17 appeals allowed 2020/21 – 5 of 18 appeals allowed
Appeals allowed against refusals % (Committee overturns) (DSData_18)	33% (9)	50%	50%	10%	10%	10%	In 2018/19 the 9 appeals allowed were out of a total of 15 overall decisions. This is monitored from 2019/20.

KEY TASKS AND PRIORITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT 2021/22 – 2023/24 INCLUDING COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Action (Pentana Code)	Targeted Outcome	Partnership / Procurement Arrangement	Officers Responsible / Target Date	Budget Implications / Efficiencies / Other comments
New Broxtowe Economic Growth and Regeneration Strategy to 2025 and review of the current Economic Development and Growth Strategy BG2124_01	A new framework for economic development within the Borough aligned to the sub regional plans for growth and Levelling Up Including specific plans for Stapleford, Eastwood and Kimberley	Stakeholders in the public, private and voluntary sector, MP's as well as local people, local businesses and business representative organisations	Head of Planning and Economic Development June 2022	This work includes COVID-19 recovery actions and will focus on key drivers of growth as an answer to transition and local needs – consultation draft to be produced June 2022
Bring forward the Core Strategy review BG2023_05	Successfully steer the Core Strategy through its examination process receiving a report recommending adoption from the appointed Planning Inspector	Neighbouring Local Planning Authorities in Greater Nottingham	Head of Planning and Economic Development Adoption is currently anticipated in 2023.	Joint commissioning of studies on matters such as housing land needs, employment land needs and Gypsies and Travellers will create efficiencies in co-ordinated evidence gathering and with the progression of the neighbourhood plans. Local plan examination expected to cost £80,000
Assist in the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans JBG1518_06	Approve Neighbourhood Plan Area designations for all parish areas where they are wanted and progress to 'adoption' of the Plans. Toton and Chetwynd likely to be next to be adopted in 2022	Town and Parish Councils	Head of Planning and Economic Development Target dates will vary depending on the details of each emerging Plan.	Make a claim for up to £20,000 per plan if progress to referendum

Action (Pentana Code)	Targeted Outcome	Partnership / Procurement Arrangement	Officers Responsible / Target Date	Budget Implications / Efficiencies / Other comments
Policy intervention on HiMO BG2023_06	Article 4 and Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) working for adoption in 2022	None	Head of Planning and Economic Development Consultation starting January 2021. Adoption of SPD Spring / Summer 2022	Possible compensation claims submitted by residents affected by the scheme. Amount unknown.
Gypsy and Traveller site allocation BG2023_07	Reports to Jobs and Economy Committee for appropriate actions in 2022	Study of need to be jointly procured with Greater Notts JPAB	Head of Planning and Economic Development Depends on consideration of 2021 Greater Nottingham Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment, as part of the Core Strategy review	Dependant on location and further feasibility work
Deliver Stapleford Town Deal BG2225_01 (New)	Develop and deliver the 6 projects identified for Stapleford Town Deal	Delivery partner Leads – Support the Town Deal Board – Programme management and accountable body function	Regeneration Project Manager Economic Development & Regeneration Manager Deputy Chief Executive March 2026	The Borough is the accountable body for £21.3 Million which must be defrayed by 2025 –The current profile is over programmed and will need to be managed downwards
Eastwood Regeneration Plan BG2124_03	Regeneration and Development of Eastwood Town Centre and environs	Activity should be shaped around the demands of a Levelling Up Bid but transferable to other programmes or independent delivery	Regeneration Project Manager Economic Development & Regeneration Manager Start Feb 2021 Plan Due Dec 2021 Bid Ready Apr 2022	Subject to external funding opportunities. A bid is targeted for the 2 nd round of LUF in Spring 2022. There will need to be resource to develop the bid

Action (Pentana Code)	Targeted Outcome	Partnership / Procurement Arrangement	Officers Responsible / Target Date	Budget Implications / Efficiencies / Other comments
Kimberley Regeneration Plan BG2124_04	Regeneration and Development of Kimberley Town Centre and environs	Activity should be shaped around the demands of a Levelling Up Bid but transferable to other programmes or independent delivery	Regeneration Project Manager Economic Development & Regeneration Manager Start Jun 2021 Plan Due Jan 2022 Bid Ready Apr 2022	Subject to external funding opportunities targeted for the second round of LUF. A bid is to be prepared by Spring 2022. There will need to be resource to develop the bid
Support the work programme of the East Midlands Development Corporation (EMDC2225_01) (New)	New plans could create 84,000 jobs and add billions in value to the regional economy. The (re)development of three main growth clusters the size of three Olympic Parks, including infrastructure with transformational opportunities for local residents and place making outputs	Working in partnership with the councils of Nottinghamshire Leicestershire, Rushcliffe and NW Leicestershire	Ongoing	Funding of up to £500k agreed for 2 years subject to provisos
Creation and establishment of two new markets (BG2225_02) (New)	A new market in Stapleford and Kimberley	Regeneration partners, BBC statutory and regulatory services Town Council and Town Deal Board	July 2022	Funding for growth from income generation and grants. Weekly markets were launched in Stapleford in April 2021 and continued throughout the year. Introductory market event held in Kimberley in December 2021 to launch the weekly market starting in 2022.

Action (Pentana Code)	Targeted Outcome	Partnership / Procurement Arrangement	Officers Responsible / Target Date	Budget Implications / Efficiencies / Other comments
Growth of markets and events activities in Beeston (BG2225_03) (New)	One event or festival and stall growth of 15% on the 2020 average	BBC statutory and regulatory services	Regeneration and Economic Development Manager Markets Officer July 2022	Need to establish post as a permanent post with small development budget

LINK KEY TASKS AND PRIORITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT TO THE FINANCIAL BUDGETS

Priority leaders should ensure that key tasks and priorities (including commercial activities) that have a financial implication are included in the analysis below.

Revenue and Capital Budget Implications/Efficiencies Generated	Pentana Action Code	2022/23 Budget £	2023/24 Budget £	2024/25 Budget £
Budget Implications				
Bring forward the Core Strategy review	BG2023_05	0	80,000	0
Deliver Stapleford Town Deal	BG2225_01	Project dependent	Project dependent	Project dependent
Efficiencies Generated				
None	-	-	-	-
New business/increased income				
Creation and establishment of two new markets	BG2225_02	TBC	TBC	TBC
Growth of markets and events activities in Beeston	BG2225_03	TBC	TBC	TBC
Net Change in Revenue Budgets		-	80,000	-

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APPENDIX 2a

JOBS AND ECONOMY PORTFOLIO – REVENUE BUDGETS

Cost Centre	Revised Estimate 2021/22 £	Base Budget 2022/23 £
Planning – Management	0	0
Planning - Central Support	0	0
Development Control	400,391	411,650
Planning Policy	552,764	645,450
Industrial Development	(21,727)	(11,780)
Craft Centre Complex	2,778	6,010
Economic Development	418,447	359,390
Stapleford Town Deal	66,000	11,310
Re-Opening High Streets Safety Fund	0	0
Beeston Square	(217,830)	(363,790)
	1,200,823	1,058,240

Classification	2021/22 £	2022/23 £
Employees	1,074,815	1,323,910
Premises	107,995	125,080
Transport	4,150	3,250
Supplies & Services	427,018	207,930
Third Party Payments	94,259	94,820
Central Support Recharges	633,906	656,410
Capital Charges	183,150	145,350
Income	(1,324,470)	(1,498,510)
	1,200,823	1,058,240

The change in the 2022/23 base budget for total net expenditure when compared with the 2021/22 revised estimate is primarily a consequence of the following items:

Service Area	Change (£)
<p>Development Control –</p> <p>The 2022/23 base budget for employees is £43,000 higher than the revised estimate to reflect factors such the full-year effect of market supplements, anticipated pay awards, increments and a planned increase in employers National Insurance contributions.</p> <p>The base budget also includes an increase of £20,000 in Central Support Recharges due to increased costs in other areas.</p> <p>An increase in income from Planning Fees of £50,000 has been anticipated as part of the Business Strategy agreed by Finance and Resources Committee on 7 October 2021.</p>	11,000
<p>Planning Policy –</p> <p>The 2022/23 base budget for employees is £159,000 higher than the revised estimate due to the full-year effect of market supplements, the anticipated pay award and a planned increase in employers National Insurance contributions.</p> <p>The 2021/22 revised estimate includes a one-off allocation of £54,000 to meet the costs of the review of the Core Strategy being undertaken in partnership with neighbouring local authorities. Any unspent budget will be carried forward into future years to allow the cost of this review to be met.</p> <p>The revised estimate includes a carry forward of £51,000 from 2020/21 to meet the cost of work to support parish and town councils to produce Neighbourhood Plans. This is not included in the 2022/23 base budget but any unspent balance may be carried forward again. The 2022/23 base budget is £10,000.</p> <p>The revised budget included an increase of £18,000 of income from various small grants, such as the Brownfield Development grant, these grants are not expected to be received in 2022/23 and have therefore not been included in the base budget.</p>	93,000
<p>Industrial Development –</p> <p>The 2022/23 base budget includes an increase of £2,500 from a forecast 15% increase in repairs, maintenance, and programmed maintenance costs.</p> <p>There is a net increase of £7,000 in Central Support Services recharges in 2022/23 due to increased costs in other areas.</p>	10,000
<p>Economic Development – The 2021/22 revised budget included a one-off expenditure items of £60,000 for the Levelling Up agenda. This has not been included in the 2022/23 budget but any underspend may be carried forward.</p>	(59,000)

Service Area	Change (£)
<p>Stapleford Town Deal –</p> <p>The 2021/22 revised budget included a budget of £66,000 for Consultants which is not required in 2022/23 and has therefore not been included. The 2022/23 base budget includes £11,000 of depreciation charges that were not included in the revised budget.</p>	(55,000)
<p>Beeston Square –</p> <p>Due to the decrease in value of the buildings, the depreciation charges have fallen by £52,000 in the 2022/23 budget.</p> <p>There is a £13,000 increase in Non-Domestic Rates for Beeston Square in 2022/23.</p> <p>An increase in income from the Beeston Square Phase 2 development of £120,000 was anticipated as part of the Business Strategy agreed by Finance and Resources Committee on 7 October 2021. This has been partially offset by a £7,500 decrease in income from market trader storage due to various reductions in rent agreed with traders to help mitigate the effects of the pandemic on the traders.</p>	(146,000)

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APPENDIX 2b

JOBS AND ECONOMY CAPITAL PROGRAMME

No.	Scheme	Start	Finish	Estimated Total Cost				Net Revenue Costs in 2022/23	Full Year Revenue Effect of (6)	Net Rev. Effect of (5)
					2022/23	2023/24				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				£	£	£		£	£	£
1	Car Park Resurfacing Works Provision <i>ACTIVELY SEEKING FUNDING</i>	Apr-22	Mar-24	50,000	25,000	25,000	0			
				50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	0
	<u>STAPLEFORD TOWNS FUND</u>	Apr-22	Mar-26							
2.	Cycle Network/Infrastructure			3,665,000	1,624,000	1,295,000	746,000			
3.	Town Centre Traffic Management			579,000	217,000	181,000	181,000			
4.	Town Centre Enterprise Management			4,351,000	2,279,000	2,072,000	0			
5.	Town Centre Recovery Fund			700,000	700,000	0	0			
6.	Skills and Education Facility Improvement			1,294,000	116,000	1,178,000	0			
7.	Community Pavilion			6,409,000	759,000	5,650,000	0			
				16,998,000	5,695,000	10,376,000	927,000	0	0	0
	JOBS AND ECONOMY TOTAL			17,048,000	5,720,000	10,401,000	927,000	0	0	0

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JOBS AND ECONOMY CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2022/23Scheme
Number1. Car Park Resurfacing (£25,000)

The Council needs to ensure that its car parks are fit for purpose and managed in accordance with best practice and all legislative requirements. The popularity of the car parks has resulted in the surface of some car parks having to be repaired on a regular basis.

This budget is intended to enable a programme of resurfacing works to be undertaken at priority sites to ensure that they meet both health and safety requirements and the expectations of users.

2. Stapleford Towns Fund (£5,695,000)

A variety of projects have been agreed with the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) as the grant funding body), that will provide new and improved facilities for the community in Stapleford.

This addition to the programme is required in order to meet the agreed timetable with DLUHC and to take advantage of the grant opportunity whilst it is available.

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APPENDIX 2c

REVIEW OF FEES, CHARGES AND ALLOWANCES

All fees and charges are quoted exclusive of VAT, which will be added where applicable.

Economic Development

	Present charge 2021/22 £	Proposed charge 2022/23 £
<u>Beeston, Eastwood and Stapleford Squares:</u>		
Supply of electricity:		
General	20.00	20.00
Charitable organisations, schools and community groups	10.00	10.00

There are charges attached to permits granted for the commercial use of town squares, which are based on the information provided in the application but follow no set fee schedule

	2021/22 £	2022/23 £
<u>Beeston Town Centre:</u>		
Administration charge for an application for permission to trade within a “consent street” area	26.00	26.00

If permission is granted, this carries an additional annual charge, which is based on the information provided in the application but follows no set fee schedule

	2021/22 £	2022/23 £
<u>Market Fees:</u>		
Based on a single market day, 3x3m plot	n/a	15.00
Advance payment (1 month plus or more paid in advance) - per day	n/a	10.00

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Report of the Chief Executive

REVISED STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

1. Purpose of report

To agree, for consultation purposes, a revised Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

2. Detail

The SCI sets out the ways in which the Council involves all parts of the community in all aspects of planning work. Councils are required to have an SCI and to review it every five years. Broxtowe's SCI was last reviewed in 2017.

In line with government guidance, the proposed new SCI moves away from less effective means of communication, such as advertisements in newspapers, and towards more effective means, such as social media tools and online documents. It simplifies and adds flexibility to the previous version of the SCI.

There is no legal requirement to consult on the preparation of the SCI, however in order to be transparent, to give everyone the chance to comment, and in line with the practice of other authorities, consultation would take place for four weeks, via the website and emails. A further report would then be brought to members in order to consider responses to the consultation and adopt the SCI.

The proposed SCI is in the appendix to this report.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to RESOLVE that the SCI be approved for consultation.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX

Broxtowe Borough Council Statement of Community Involvement

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1. Introduction

What is a Statement of Community Involvement?

- 1.1 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how Broxtowe Borough Council, as the Local Planning Authority, will engage and consult the public and stakeholders in preparing Local Planning Policy documents and determining planning applications.
- 1.2 The purpose of the SCI is to set out who the Council will consult, when consultation will be undertaken and how it will be carried out.
- 1.3 This document will replace the Broxtowe Borough Council SCI, adopted in June 2009, and the Broxtowe SCI Supplement, adopted in 2017.

Why is a Statement of Community Involvement needed?

- 1.4 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes provision for the SCI. This document also reflects the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, The Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 1.5 In accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2017, the Council will review its SCI at least every five years in order to determine if the commitments made by the Council are working in practice and to assess how effective the community engagement processes have been in shaping the decision-making process.

2. Community Involvement in Planning Policy

Planning Policy Documents

- 2.1 The Local Plan in Broxtowe is in two parts, as set out below. It sets out a strategy, development management policies and site allocations for future development across the Borough. These documents are subject to a statutory process which includes public engagement.
- 2.2 Decisions on planning applications have to be made in accordance with what is known as the 'development plan', unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The 'development plan' in Broxtowe includes:
 - Broxtowe Aligned Core Strategy Part 1 Local Plan (2014) – setting out the overarching strategic vision, aims and objectives for Broxtowe as a whole until 2028. This document has been prepared and revised on an 'aligned' basis with the LPAs of Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council and Broxtowe Borough Council.
 - Broxtowe Part 2 Local Plan (2019) – delivers the strategic aims and objectives as set out in the Core Strategy.
 - The Minerals and Waste Local Plans, which are prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council.

- Neighbourhood Plans – The Localism Act 2011 gave local communities powers to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. Broxtowe Borough Council currently has a number of groups at different stages of the Neighbourhood Plan production and consultation methods for these are decided by the local body responsible for the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 2.3 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) give further explanation and detail to Local Plan policies. They are subject to statutory procedures including community engagement but are not subject to independent examination. The Council is not obliged to produce any SPDs and these will be produced as and when they are considered necessary.
- 2.4 The Local Development Scheme is a programme that sets out how and when the Council will prepare and revise its policies in Development Plan Documents. The Local Development Scheme is kept up-to-date and reported every year in the Annual Monitoring Report. The annual Authority Monitoring Report sets out how planning policies are being delivered and how well the Council is doing in meeting its timescales for the production of the Local Plan.

Statutory Consultees

- 2.5 The Council must at least conform to the minimum requirements for consultation set out in Government legislation. Following this, the Council has identified the specific statutory consultation bodies that must be included at various stages of the consultation process.

Stakeholders

- 2.6 The Council has a database of stakeholders who will be consulted as the Council considers appropriate. Additional stakeholders will be added to this database as they are identified.

Duty to Co-operate

- 2.7 The Localism Act 2011 introduced a Duty to Co-operate, which places a requirement for all local planning authorities, all county councils and certain other specified public organisations to engage with one another on an ongoing basis and consider joint approaches to plan-making.
- 2.8 The Duty to Co-operate forms part of the legal and procedural requirements against which an independent inspector will assess the Local Plan during a public examination. It is considered essential that the Council can demonstrate effective collaborative working with neighbouring authorities, key stakeholders and other organisations during the preparation of both its Local Plan and the evidence base that supports it.

Consultation Stages

- 2.9 The production of Local Development Documents is guided by national planning policy and regulations. The Council will aim to consult with local communities and other stakeholders at the earliest appropriate stage in the production and revision of Local Development Documents. However, it is important to take into consideration the relevance of the particular stage of the document preparation and revision in order to ensure that proper methods are being used and relevant people are invited to participate to guarantee efficiency and effectiveness of the consultation process. For DPDs each stage of the consultation period will run for a minimum of 6 weeks. For SPDs consultations must be carried out during their preparation and before adoption, for a period of no less than 4 weeks.
- 2.10 Upon completion of the final stage of public consultation a submission version of any Development Plan Document will be submitted for independent examination.

Methods of Involvement

- 2.11 As the document progresses through the public consultation process the Council will ensure it utilises a range of consultation methods and media to help. Taking into account the increasing range of digital outlets and technology available to the general public, the Council will focus on reducing the amount of printed literature produced, shifting the focus towards digital platforms. This will also have a positive impact on the environment by reducing the amount of printing and waste paper.
- 2.12 Listed below are the consultation methods which will be used by the Council when it undertakes consultation on the document:
- All documents to be consulted on will be available on the Council's website and social media platforms will be used to announce consultation dates and to keep people informed about the planning process.
 - Statutory consultees and other appropriate organisations will be contacted directly via the most suitable method of communication.
 - Emails will be sent informing those individuals, companies and groups registered on the Local Plan Consultation Database of public consultation.
 - Hard copies of the document will be available to view in the Council offices.
 - Upon request and applying any reasonable print and postage charges, printed consultation documents will be made available to community groups, town and parish councils, and statutory organisations.
 - Presentations, exhibitions and workshops will be undertaken where considered appropriate to discuss consultation documents with various stakeholders and members of the public.

Hard to Reach Groups

- 2.13 The Council will encourage the participation of all members of the public with an interest in the Borough and is committed to providing fair and equal access to planning services. Taking factors of financial and resource constraints into account, the Council will make all reasonable efforts to engage in consultation which is fair and accessible to all communities within Broxtowe.
- 2.14 The Council recognises that 'hard to reach' groups tend to be underrepresented in responding to consultation exercises and are therefore 'seldom heard' from. For this reason, the Council will make additional efforts and will endeavour to be inclusive and consult taking account of any of the 9 protected characteristics contained within the Equality Act.
- 2.15 The Council will attempt to provide information in a variety of formats, including braille, large print, and other languages on request. If this is not possible we will work with the group or individual to provide information and enable them to express their views through alternative inclusive methods.
- 2.16 The Council will revise the Local Development Scheme (LDS - the 'timetable' for producing planning policy documents) when it seems appropriate, in accordance with the legislation. This will depend on the Council's planning priorities at the time and we do not therefore intend to consult on the LDS itself.

3. Duty to Advise and Assist on Neighbourhood Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders

- 3.1 Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. The Council welcomes and encourages Parish and Town Councils and local communities to embark on the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans.
- 3.2 Neighbourhood planning can be accomplished by following six stages:
- setting up a neighbourhood forum, if necessary;
 - establishing an area designation;
 - gathering evidence, preparing the plan and conducting community consultation;
 - submitting the plan and LPA Plan consultation
 - Examination: Examiner's report and LPA's decision statement
 - Plan referendum
- 3.3 The Council has a statutory role in the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan as well as elements of consultation. The Council also has a statutory duty to advise and assist groups producing Neighbourhood Plans. The Council will assist in the designation of Neighbourhood Forums and Neighbourhood Areas where needed, taking a positive and proactive approach to the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans. Our commitments in order to meet these duties are as follows:

- Providing access to relevant information available (technical reports, maps, etc.) for Neighbourhood Forums and Town or Parish Councils to gather evidence;
- Providing information about strategic and non-strategic planning policies adopted by the Council in its Local Plan (Parts 1 and 2). We will also provide information and guidance in relation to relevant national policies;
- Informing Parish Councils and Neighbourhood Forums about planning applications in their area;
- Giving legal and general advice on planning requirements;
- Sharing relevant contact information for consultation with stakeholders, interest groups, public agencies and statutory consultees (subject to the provisions of the GDPR);
- Checking the Neighbourhood Plan before submission and providing feedback on drafts.

The responsibility for neighbourhood planning content rests almost entirely on the Neighbourhood Forum or Parish Council.

3.4 Once a Neighbourhood Plan has been submitted to the Council the remainder of the process is largely undertaken by the Council:

- The Council must satisfy itself that the plan submitted for independent examination complies with all the legal requirements. Where the Council has the responsibility to publicise them, the Council will publicise details of the draft plan including where and when it can be inspected on the Council's website. The Council will provide details on how representations to the draft plan can be made, and the date by which those representations should be received, this not being less than 6 weeks from the date the plan is first publicised.
- The Council also has to issue a statement that any representation may include a request to be notified of the LPA's decision in relation to the NP.
- The Council will notify any consultation body referred to in the Consultation Statement of the draft Neighbourhood Plan as required by Neighbourhood Planning Regulations.
- The Council will submit the draft Neighbourhood Plan and supporting documents (along with any representations made) to examination, which will be funded by the Council.
- Once received, the Council will publish the Examiner's Report on the Council website. The Council will consider the recommendations of the Examiner's Report, and decide what actions to take in response to each recommendation. The Council can make modifications to ensure the NP meets the basic conditions. The Council must set out its decision and reasons in a decision statement. Should the NP meet the basic conditions and is compatible with any EU obligations and any of the Convention rights, the Council must make a decision to proceed to referendum as soon as reasonably possible.

- The Council will arrange and fund the referendum in accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (Referendums) Regulations 2012. If over 50% vote in favour of the Plan then, subject to compliance with the various legal obligations, the Council will adopt ('make') the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.5 Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDOs) can be introduced by a Parish or Town Council, or a Neighbourhood Forum, in order to grant planning permission for a specific development or type of development in their neighbourhoods. The Council will give similar advice and assistance regarding neighbourhood development orders as it will regarding neighbourhood plans.

4. Community Involvement in Planning Applications

- 4.1 Planning applications and decisions can be controversial. There will often be arguments for and against granting permissions for any type of development, and the Council must apply planning policies accordingly in a reasonable and impartial manner. The important issue is to ensure that the decision-making process is as clear, transparent and inclusive as possible.
- 4.2 It is important to note that the quality and relevance of points raised in any objection carry more weight within the decision-making process than the number of objections. Therefore, a large number of objections being received does not automatically mean that a proposal will be refused. Equally the absence of objections does not necessarily mean that an application will be approved.
- 4.3 Broxtowe Borough Council is not responsible for determining all planning applications within the Borough. Nottinghamshire County Council deals with certain categories of applications such as mineral and waste developments, and is therefore responsible for any consultation relating to these matters.

Pre-Application Advice and Enquiries

- 4.4 The Council encourages applicants for major planning applications and larger schemes such as new residential developments to submit pre-application enquiries in order to enter into early discussions with the Council regarding the proposals. Section 93 of the Local Government Act (2003) allows Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to charge for providing a pre-application advice service. Details of the relevant fees are provided on the [Council's website](#).
- 4.5 The level of information necessary for effective pre-application advice to be given will vary depending on the scale and nature of the development. Whilst the Council will not set out a list of validation requirements for pre-application enquiries it should be noted that the more information provided the more detailed and insightful the response from Planning Officers can be.
- 4.6 Pre-application enquiries will generally not be consulted on and are treated as confidential. However, where it may aid the advice being given the Council

may consult with technical consultees such as the Highway Authority and Environment Agency. The Council will also encourage applicants to enter into proportionate levels of consultation with neighbours and members of the public prior to the submission of a planning application.

- 4.7 For more general queries relating to permitted development rights and householder development the Council offers a Duty Planner service. The details regarding the number to call and times this will be operational will always be available on the [Council's website](#). It should be noted that advice offered through the Duty Planner service is free of charge, although it will only extend to verbal advice. Any advice required in writing will be subject to a pre-application enquiry and the relevant costs associated with this. All advice offered is informal and 'without prejudice'.

Planning Application Stage

Publication of Planning Applications

- 4.8 The Council is required by law (Article 15 of the Town and Country Planning (General Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 as amended) to give publicity to all planning applications. The legislation sets out the publicity required for various types of development and this is summarised in the table below. The Council will only publicise the required applications in local newspapers for as long as required by law. Should the legislation change in respect of this during the lifetime of this SCI the Council will use a reasonable alternative method as required.

Type of Development	Publicity Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications subject to Environmental Impact Assessment which are submitted with an Environmental Statement; • Applications involving a departure from the development plan; or • Applications for development affecting a Public Right of Way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on the Council's website; • Publication in a local newspaper; • Sending a neighbour notification letter to identifiable neighbouring properties; and • A site notice will be erected on or near the land for no less than 30 days.
Applications for Major Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Residential development of 10 or more dwellings or where the site is 0.5ha or more; and (b) For all other uses, floor space of 1000 sq. metres or more or site area of 1ha or more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on the Council's website; • Publication in a local newspaper; • Sending a neighbour notification letter to identifiable neighbouring properties; and • A site notice will be erected on or near the land for no less than 21 days.
Applications for external works to a Listed Building and development in Conservation Areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on the Council's website; • Publication in a local newspaper;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sending a neighbour notification letter to identifiable neighbouring properties; and • A site notice will be erected on or near the land for no less than 21 days.
Minor Development (all other development, except as at 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on the Council's website; • Sending a neighbour notification letter to identifiable neighbouring properties; or • A site notice will be erected on or near the land for no less than 21 days where neighbouring properties are not clearly identifiable or where there is considered likely to be wider interest in the application.

- 4.9 The Council will not consult on applications for advertisement consent and those involving internal works to Grade II Listed Buildings.

Neighbour Notification and Consultation Period

- 4.10 The Council sends individual notification letters to all properties/premises immediately adjoining or adjacent to the application site to ensure neighbours receive a timely and direct notification. Where a neighbouring property is not clearly identifiable adjacent to the application site a site notice will be posted at the site for no less than 21 days. A site notice will also be posted where there is considered likely to be wider interest in the application.
- 4.11 There is a statutory consultation period of 21 days (except where consultation falls over a bank holiday, where an additional day will be added for each bank holiday the period covers). After that period a decision may be taken, although any comments received prior to the application being decided will generally be considered. Where planning applications are to be determined by the Planning Committee, any comments received after the agenda has been finalised will be reported to the Planning Committee in a schedule of late items. However, any comments received after noon on the day of the meeting will not be reported to the Committee.
- 4.12 Public comments on planning applications will not be made available on the Council's website. However, all comments received will form part of a public record and made available for public inspection. Members of the public should therefore consider the content of any comments made in response to planning applications and only provide information they would be happy to be viewed by other members of the public and applicants. The sharing of information will be carried out in accordance with the Council's Planning Privacy Notice which can be viewed via <https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/for-you/planning/planning-privacy-notice/>.

- 4.13 Upon request comments from the public may be sent to any other members of the public, including the applicant. Names and addresses if included on letters will not be redacted in these instances unless clearly requested at the beginning of your correspondence. The only personal information to be redacted as standard will be telephone numbers, email addresses and signatures. Some information such as medical details may also be identified as being confidential and as such would not be available for public viewing. This would be on a case by case basis upon agreement between the Council and the individual who commented.
- 4.14 The preferred and most efficient way for comments to be submitted is through the Council's website at <http://planning.broxtowe.gov.uk/ApplicationSearch>. However, comments can also be submitted by email to pabc@broxtowe.gov.uk and by post with all correspondence referencing the planning application number.
- 4.15 The Council will only assess planning issues relevant to the application. Examples include:
- Compliance with national or local planning policies
 - Design and appearance
 - Loss of privacy
 - Loss of daylight/sunlight
 - Sense of enclosure
 - Noise/smell and disturbance as a result of the proposal
 - Traffic generation and access

Examples of issues that are not material planning considerations include:

- Impact on property values
 - Boundary/legal disputes
 - Loss of view
 - Commercial competition
 - Impact of building work
- 4.16 Comments received from statutory and technical consultees, ward Councillors and Town/Parish Councils will normally be displayed on the website.

The Decision and Planning Committee

- 4.17 The Council decides many planning applications through delegated powers with Council Officers being responsible for determining the applications. Borough Councillors can call applications in for determination at Planning Committee, which is held approximately every 4 weeks. Other occasions whereby applications are determined by Planning Committee include those applications which the Head of Planning considers should be considered by members as well as applications where Broxtowe Borough Council is the applicant.
- 4.18 Where an application is to be determined by the Planning Committee a report will be prepared by the case officer and will form part of the agenda. The agenda will normally be available 5 working days prior to the meeting and be available on the Council's website. The applicant/agent and any member of the public who has commented on the application will be advised in writing (by

email or post where an email address is not provided) if a particular application is to be determined by Planning Committee. Where a petition has been received in respect of a particular application only the organiser of the petition or the person listed at the top of the petition will be notified.

- 4.19 There is an opportunity for members of the public to speak at Planning Committee. Only one registered member of the public is allowed to speak to support, and one to oppose, the application and no agents (or other similarly qualified individuals) will be eligible to speak. In the event that more than one member of the public requests to speak the Council will assess who is more appropriately placed to speak. Speakers will be allowed a maximum time of 3 minutes to speak. Information on how to register to speak will be included in the correspondence making members of the public aware of the application being taken to Planning Committee.

After the Decision

- 4.20 The Council will post all planning decision notices on the Council website as soon as possible after a decision has been made. A copy of the decision notice is retained on file.
- 4.21 Following a refusal of planning permission or the imposition of conditions, the applicant has the right to appeal the Council's decision to the Planning Inspectorate who will consider the proposal and make an independent decision. Should an appeal be submitted the Council will notify members of the public who commented on the original application in accordance with Government requirements.
- 4.22 Following the granting of planning permission there is no third party right of appeal against the decision.

5. Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects

- 5.1 Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) such as HS2 are subject to separate consultation processes and dealt with on an individual basis. The Council will follow the appropriate guidance should such measures be required.
- 5.2 Further information on consultation in respect of NSIPs is available at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>.

6. Further Information

- 6.1 For further information regarding this Statement of Community Involvement or any aspect of the process for planning policy and planning applications please contact us using the details below. Further information regarding all these matters is also available on the Council's website.

By Email:

pabc@broxtowe.gov.uk

By Post:

Broxtowe Borough Council
Council Offices
Foster Avenue

Beeston
Nottinghamshire
NG9 1AB

Telephone: 0115 917 3447
Website: www.broxtowe.gov.uk

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

Development Plan Document: A spatial planning document which is part of the development plan subject to extensive consultation and independent examination.

Development Plan: Includes adopted Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, and is defined in Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Localism Act 2011: An act of Parliament that introduced changes to the planning system including introducing the Duty to Cooperate and Neighbourhood Planning.

Local Development Documents: Documents including Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents that deliver the spatial planning strategy for the Local Planning Authority.

Major Planning Application: Planning applications for residential development of 10 or more dwellings or site area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential proposals 1000 sq.m. floor space or a site area of 1 hectare or more.

National Planning Policy Framework: Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Major infrastructure developments that bypass normal local planning application processes.

Neighbourhood Plan: A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area.

Planning Committee: A committee of local councillors that determines certain planning applications.

Supplementary Planning Documents: Documents which add further detail to policies in the Local Plan. Supplementary Planning Documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

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Report of the Chief Executive

STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATE

1. Purpose of report

To update members on progress with the public consultation on the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan.

2. Background

The Aligned Core Strategies for Greater Nottingham, including Broxtowe, were adopted in 2014. The Strategies, which will now be called the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, are currently being reviewed, with the summary of responses to the public consultation on the 'Issues and Options' ('Growth Options') document which relate to Broxtowe is circulated separately with this agenda. This is at the request of members.

The purpose of reviewing the public comments is for members to identify issues, comments and themes that they would like to carry forward into development.

3. Financial implications

Other than the commitment of time by members and officers, there are no direct financial implications from the measures referred to in this report (although costs will be involved when the examination stage is reached).

<u>Recommendation</u>

The Committee is asked to NOTE the report.

Background papers

Nil.

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Report of the Chief Executive

LEVELLING UP BIDS FOR EASTWOOD AND KIMBERLEY

1. Purpose of report

The Government's levelling up white paper has been delayed. If it is published before the date of the committee a verbal update will be given at the meeting. The report is a brief summary of the strategic direction and progress made in developing bids for Eastwood and Kimberley to allow Members the opportunity to comment on the direction and substance of the bids and if in agreement, endorse the work of the Task and Finish Groups.

2. Background to the Levelling Up Fund Process

Unlike the Stapleford Town Deal where the government allocated notional funding to areas, subject to receipt and approval of a satisfactory Town Investment Plan and allied business cases, the Levelling Up Fund (LUF) remains entirely an open and competitive process. In theory, only the strongest proposals will receive the funding. There was a geographic, three tier prioritisation process to identify the areas the government believed to be in most need but the round one prospectus invited bids from all three tiers and the geographic spread transcended the tiers.

3. Further Information Supporting the Bids and Next Steps

Further information about the learning from round one is included at appendix 1 to this report, with a socio-economic baseline report for Eastwood at appendix 2, an outline of the projects for Eastwood at appendix 3, a socio-economic baseline report for Kimberley at appendix 4 and an outline of projects for Kimberley at appendix 5. A socio-economic place analysis report has been produced for both bids to assist with understanding their levelling-up contexts. These are appended as appendices (1.1 and 2.1). These are accompanied by high level presentations on most of the projects described above, as they stood at the end of October 2021. The work is managed through two local Task and Finish Groups which meet monthly. These were originally established at the behest of this Committee. With the absence of a White Paper or further Round 2 Guidance a target of bid completion during April 2022 has been set and the projects that will be submitted will need to have demonstrated their deliverability, have a positive cost benefit ratio and to prove their socio-economic impact.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to RESOLVE to endorse to the proposals for the respective emerging LUF bids for Kimberley and Eastwood bids and feed this back to the Task and Finish Groups.

Background papers

Nil.

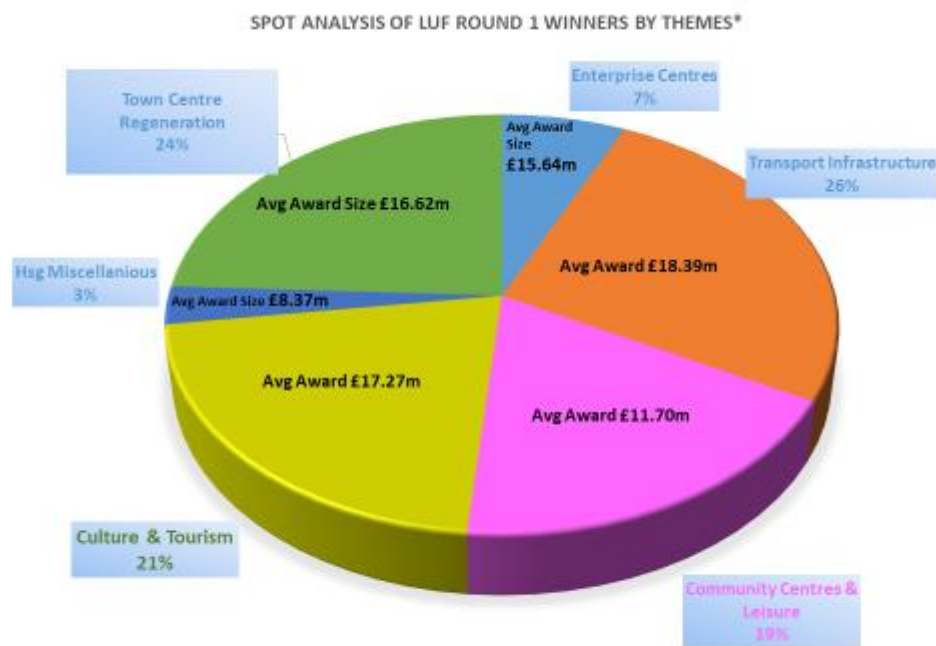
APPENDIX 1Learning from round one

Whilst gaining the Constituency MP's support was and is likely to remain a critical feature, the other lessons from Round One are interesting. For example, just under 1:3 bids succeeded and most of the places that received awards were substantial sized settlements. Approximately a third are cities and only a few smaller towns received funding with Colne in Lancashire, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire and Lewes, East Sussex being the smallest towns by population size. (c.17,000 people). It is also clear that not all areas received £20 Million, with Wandsworth receiving the smallest award, £800,000 for a single project bid and several small town schemes receiving less than £10 million. Some areas received less than they bid for and the average award for non- transport schemes was around £15.5 million. Figure One below identifies a very crude breakdown of the funding between the bids on a thematic basis.

There were 4 successful bids were from the D2N2 LEP Area: the two in Derbyshire were for the SDGZ, (a £49M for junction improvements to the A50) and in Chesterfield for a Culture and Town Centre Regeneration. The 2 In Nottinghamshire, Newark and Sherwood and Nottingham were both Transport schemes. Amongst the community centres and leisure that received funding at least 2 were for swimming pools and a further 8 are for active recreation. Quite a number of the schemes feature at least one low carbon element and several have a cycling dimension. As there were proportionately fewer transport and culture projects and proportionately more regeneration projects on the shortlist, ministers agreed to fund all transport and culture bids scoring at least 75/100.

As a result of this approximately £1.7bn of the allocated £4.8bn was allocated in round one, which leaves the majority of the funding to be committed. Whatever the outcome of the White Paper and any further direction and prioritisation of the remaining resources there is no reason to believe the next rounds will be any less competitive and that the Government will want the funding spent in a relatively short timeframe. There is no data available on the average costs of the bids by the local authorities who submitted bids, but anecdotally several projects required external support to help construct the bids and that except in Tier One areas this funding is entirely at risk. Officers hope to offer a learning from experience session to the Task and Finish Groups and interested Members.

Figure One



* From the titles of the bids

Eastwood

Strategic Direction: The focus has shifted slightly in deference to the overall health and well-being of the community. The attached place analysis report shows how employment, income and health issues remain the fundamental Levelling Up challenges in the area. The bid looks likely to go forward under a new title the 'Healthy Heart of Eastwood' has been suggested, with the following projects:

Active Travel and Connectivity - Walking and Cycling Introducing several km of new, walking and cycling facilities to connect Eastwood with Panattoni Park, Giltbrook, Kimberley and potentially Langley Mill Station. Progress is being made on a project to improve sustainable cycling links within Eastwood; between Eastwood and Kimberley, linking to Derbyshire and towards the South of the Borough, parts of which will be put forward for funding through the LUF. One of the key challenges remains the need to identify with a degrees of confidence, solutions which are compliant with Local Transport Note 1/20 i.e. routes from housing around some fairly constrained and busy streets

Health and Wellbeing Hubs: "Bookended" at either side of the town proposals being worked on include creation of a new community centre at Durban House to support the mental health of the population run by a self-sustaining social enterprise; and the creation of a new health centre; swimming pool and extended and or refurbished library on a County Council Site. Both buildings will be delivered to a high energy efficiency standard. The County Council has itself has a Master Plan for the remaining part of the site for an assisted living complex. The key challenge being to adapt the original One Public Estate proposals to the resources available and keep all elements deliverable within a congruent timeframe.

Town centre: A Business Improvement Grant - Rather than focus on a few discrete buildings we have elected to include a £1 million regeneration grant fund for local businesses to help recover from the impacts of the pandemic, through premises investment. We envisage individual business owner's will be able to apply for a discrete grant similar to that which has been deployed via the Town Deal scheme in Stapleford. The improvements to individual premises will help to create and approved appearance of the street scene to increase footfall.

The bid is particularly linked to the needs of local employers to strengthen their support for the bid and links to the community.

Kimberley

Strategic Direction: The overall character and objectives of the bid is to accelerate the economic activity of Kimberley around well understood local needs with the following projects:

Active Travel and Connectivity improvements: Proposals for improvement to sustainable cycling links similar to Eastwood and congruent with that bid but with a focus on Kimberley. A really strong opportunity exists to connect Kimberley with the local tourist attraction of Bennerley Viaduct, the Giltbrook Retail Park Eastwood, potentially on to Langley Mill Station and the Tram utilising a main spur running parallel to the A610. The Key challenge remains the same as the Eastwood and pertains to LTN/1/20.

Town centre: The over-arching vision is to deliver a new town centre plan which links the Leisure Centre, a new community hub, business centre and parkland with an enhanced town centre square and public realm. Relocation of some of the town's sports and community assets should help to generate opportunities for employment growth and community uses to enhance the Town Centre. The Key challenge for this is to ensure that only parts of the overall vision which can be delivered in the LUF timeframe remain at the core of the proposals.

The Town Centre proposition also includes a Business Grant and an initial design guide has been produced to support a consistent street theme approach. In this way businesses and properties will be encouraged to improve their image in line with the Victorian character. A related part of the proposition is to use feature lighting and technology based events, to attract and draw people into Kimberley, particular visitors to Ikea and Giltbrook Retail Park and incentivise them to return –therefore generating a greater footfall and stronger evening economy.

Creation of new community assets:

The land assembly process should enable the creation of multi-sports hub at a preferred site and, in principle, allows officers to work up plans for the investment. Officers are continuing to explore options for the Leisure Centre at the School in order to generate facilities which help support the community's broader aspirations for health and learning and make some of those important links between the school site and the town centre. The Parish Rooms are in need of either refurbishment or preferably a re-build in an energy efficient configuration and the Task and Finish Group are reviewing how this opportunity can be integrated into the bid.

Enterprise Units

Subject to parties making a firm commitment we would be able to generate some land for early economic interventions – for example for some new starter-units and light industrial uses.

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Focus Consultants


Socio-Economic Baseline Report Eastwood, Broxtowe



January 2022



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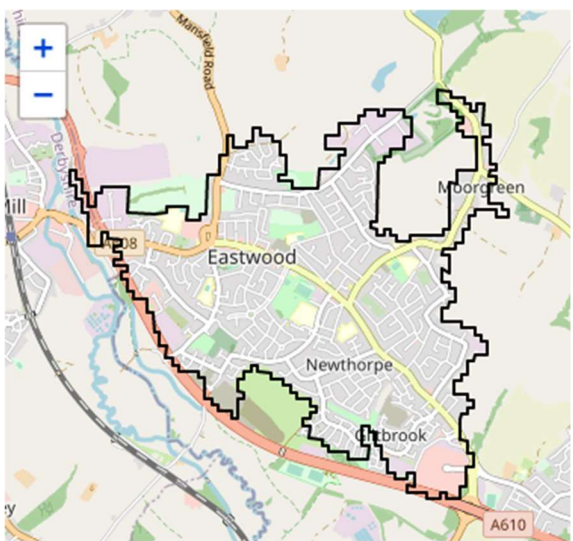
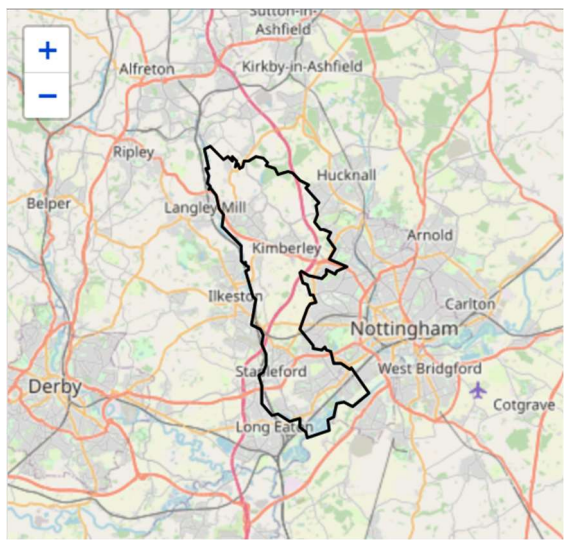
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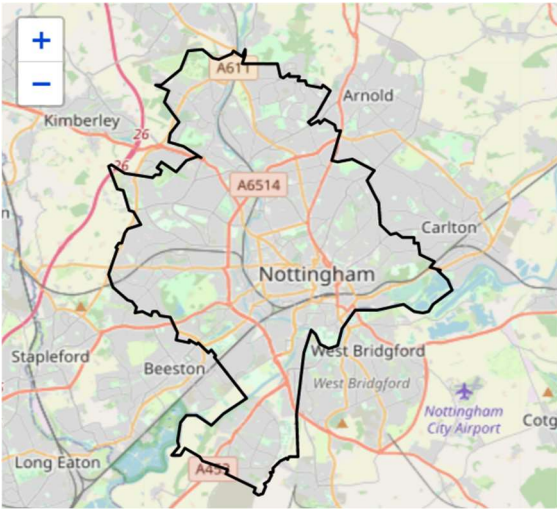
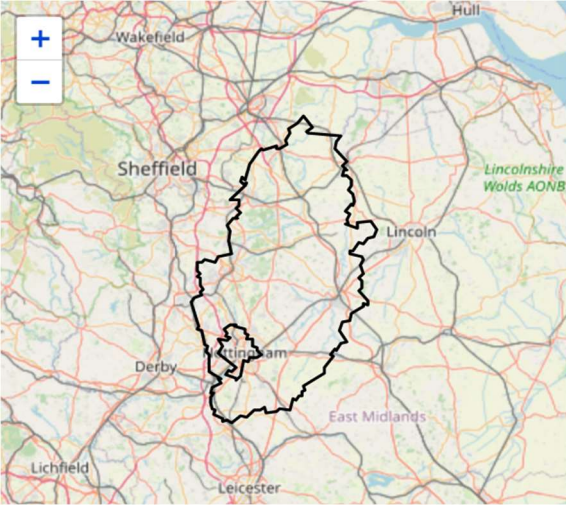
Executive Summary

In October 2021 Focus Consultants were appointed to undertake a Socio-Economic Baseline Report for Eastwood, in the Borough of Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire. The Baseline Report identifies the key social and economic issues faced by Eastwood and its residents and businesses. It has been compiled through desk-based research, reviewing available local data from various sources, such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Nomis, Crime Data, the Inter-Departmental Business Register, The Indices of Multiple Deprivation, and the Social Mobility Index. Where relevant, this data has been compared to regional (D2N2) and national data to provide an overview of how the area is performing against these benchmarks.

The report also includes a high-level analysis of relevant strategies, identifying key priorities for the area as identified by local and regional policy makers such as Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and D2N2 Vision 2030. The analysis has been designed to provide a baseline of information to support and inform the future development of projects and programmes for the area.

The report sets out statistics, data, and analysis at various geographic levels. These different geographies are shown on the maps below, as well as a brief summary of the key demographics of each area.

Area Boundaries Discussed in Report	
Eastwood (Built Up Area)	Broxtowe
	
Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Population (2011) – 18,422 16-64 Population (2011) – 11,720 Economically Active (2011) – 9,304 In Employment (2011) – 8,356 Unemployed (2011) – 658 	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Population (2020) – 114,600 16-64 Population (2020) – 71,000 Economically Active (2020/21) – 55,400 In Employment (2020/21) – 51,600 Unemployed (2020/21) – 2,800 Job Density (2019) – 43,000 (0.60)

Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire County
	
Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Population (2020) – 337,100 • 16-64 Population (2020) – 235,400 • Economically Active (2020/21) – 182,700 • In Employment (2020/21) – 167,800 • Unemployed (2020/21) – 13,500 • Job Density (2019) – 223,000 (0.96) 	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Population (2020) – 833,400 • 16-64 Population (2020) – 507,400 • Economically Active (2020/21) – 393,900 • In Employment (2020/21) – 372,400 • Unemployed (2020/21) – 21,500 • Job Density (2019) – 352,000 (0.70)
Source: Nomis	

Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Maps of LLSOAs for Eastwood



Sources: Nomis & CDRC Maps

Indices of Multiple Deprivation Analysis for Eastwood - A key source of data used in the analysis was the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The maps above breakdown Eastwood to the Lower Layer Super Output Area

The table below gives a visual indication of where the different areas lie within each deprivation domain

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment	Overall
E01028108 001D	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived
E01028109 003A	50% Average	Top 40% most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived
E01028110 002A	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 20% most deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 20% most deprived
E01028111 002B	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 20% Most Deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% Most Deprived
E01028112 002C	Top 20% most deprived	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 20% Most Deprived	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 20% most deprived
E01028113 002D	Top 20% most deprived	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 20% most deprived	Top 20% most deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 20% most deprived
E01028114 001E	Top 40% Most Deprived	Top 40% Most Deprived	Top 40% Most Deprived	Top 20% most deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% Most Deprived
E01028115 003B	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived
E01028116 003C	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived
E01028117 003D	Top 30% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived
E01028118 003E	Top 30% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived

Source: <https://fryford.github.io/imdmap/>

Summary of The Key Findings

The tables below summarise the key findings of the study for six key themes: Community, Environment/Green Space, Housing, Transport, Education/ Employment and Business.

For each individual theme, the tables highlight key policy and strategy for the area as identified by Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and the D2N2 LEP. It then summarises the key findings of the socio-economic research for each area.

This information has been used to make some initial suggestions for the types of interventions that could be taken forward in Eastwood under each thematic area.

Community		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestions/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Social mobility and improved outcomes for children, including youth services are needed</p> <p>Antisocial behaviour needs addressing</p> <p>Mental health, well-being and healthy living needs supporting</p> <p>Volunteering and community cohesion support is needed</p> <p>Improved outcomes for children, young people, and families, particularly those from more deprived backgrounds</p> <p>A need to empower local communities</p> <p>Residents want to see the local authority generate income from commercial activity</p> <p>There is an aspiration for people to enjoy a wide range of leisure and cultural activities</p> <p>More activities for young people, especially in Eastwood</p>	<p>Broxtowe is a Social Mobility 'cold spot' ranking 270 out of 324 in terms of the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job.</p> <p>Eastwood has persistently had a number of areas which are classed as having high levels of deprivation. Three areas stand out as facing serious deprivation barriers. Falling in the top 20% most deprived areas in England. These are E01028110 002A, E01028112 002C, and E01028113 002D.</p> <p>Eastwood is the most dangerous 'small town' in Nottinghamshire. Furthermore, Eastwood is among top 20 most dangerous of Nottinghamshire's 245 towns, villages, and cities. The most common crimes in Eastwood are violence and sexual offences.</p> <p>Crimes that are becoming more prevalent in Eastwood as of 2020 are: Anti-social behaviour, Drugs, Public Order, Shoplifting, Violence and Sexual Offences.</p> <p>Compared with Broxtowe, Eastwood had a slightly higher level of people reporting that they have both bad health and very bad health. Access to healthcare facilities and capacity constraints in relation to referrals through social prescribing for Eastwood residents is recognised as a challenge.</p>	<p>Linking children and young people into local employers, colleges, and universities to increase aspirations and social mobility – particularly those from deprived areas</p> <p>Supporting community initiatives, volunteering etc to increase community cohesion.</p> <p>Supporting youth clubs and children's facilities, including education with regards to issues faced by the area such as anti-social behaviour, drug, and public order offences.</p> <p>Targeted investment in the geographical areas where there are higher levels of deprivation</p> <p>Tackle increasing crime rates – Investment in surveillance cameras and other anti-social behaviour and crime deterrents.</p> <p>Investment in healthcare, wellbeing and culture and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Social prescribing including community delivery.</p>

Environment / Green Space		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion / Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Investment in the parks and open spaces.</p> <p>More events and activities in the parks and open spaces.</p> <p>More local engagement in the local parks and green spaces.</p> <p>Reducing carbon emissions, increased recycling and composting in the borough.</p>	<p>Overall Eastwood has a good quality living environment with ten out of eleven of Eastwoods LLSOAs falling in the 50% least deprived. This is particularly true in relation to the quality of the indoor living environment.</p> <p>The measure for outdoor living environment relates to air quality and road traffic accidents and in this respect, Eastwood performs slightly less well due to its close proximity to the A610 and M1. However, Eastwood does have good accessibility to rural areas and the associated quality of living environment.</p>	<p>Support for voluntary/ community groups to take more ownership of local parks and open spaces.</p> <p>Increased awareness raising of environmental and recycling issues.</p> <p>More events and activities in the outdoor spaces.</p>

Housing		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>New, high-quality homes are needed – there is a backlog of house building delivery.</p> <p>New social housing is needed.</p> <p>Reduced homelessness.</p> <p>A need to ensure that homes are safe and energy efficient.</p>	<p>Between 218 and 232 individuals or families were at risk of being homeless or were homeless in Broxtowe in 2020-2021.</p> <p>The key group where homelessness is an issue is amongst single males. Almost a quarter of those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness struggle with mental health issues.</p> <p>In Broxtowe, there are over 1,990 people on the housing waiting list and on average it takes six months for a family of top priority to be housed in a Council property.</p> <p>The average rental price for properties in Eastwood is £634pcm. The average rental prices in Nottinghamshire are £1,300pcm, and £1,058pcm for the UK.</p>	<p>Support to increase social housing to address the long waiting lists.</p> <p>Homelessness – In particular targeting single males who are the key group likely to become homeless. Providing more mental health facilities as almost a quarter of people who experience homelessness struggle with mental health issues.</p> <p>Support for energy efficiency and crime reduction schemes for homeowners.</p>

Transport		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Improvements to road infrastructure – particularly the A610 corridor.</p> <p>Better connectivity across the county.</p>	<p>For the outdoor environment sub-domain five of eleven LLSOAs are within the top 40% most deprived areas, a further three are within the top 50% most deprived, with the remaining areas only just creeping above the 50% mark - this directly relates to air quality and road traffic accidents. Eastwood is in close proximity to the A610 and M1</p> <p>Nottingham and Derby within commutable distance by car.</p> <p>Nottingham is much easier to access by public transport than Derby – Likely due to the accessibility of the tram at Phoenix Park.</p>	<p>Investment in more 'green infrastructure' e.g., cycling / walking / multi-user paths. Quality lighting and security features on current paths to encourage use of these. Therefore, potentially cutting down pollution from traffic and providing alternative forms of travel.</p> <p>Investment in public transport to improve links east to west, in particularly to the nearby city of Derby – providing employment opportunities and helping to improve air quality and possibly reduce air pollution through improved functions of junctions and roadways.</p> <p>Investment in the A610 helping to improve air quality and possibly reduce air pollution by helping to keep traffic flowing.</p>

Education/ Employment		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Support for skills development and apprenticeships.</p> <p>Training opportunities and wellbeing in the workforce.</p> <p>Ensure that fewer people leaving school are NEET (not in education, employment or training).</p> <p>Promote graduate retention.</p> <p>Support employees to move to higher skilled jobs.</p>	<p>Key areas (December 2021) where additional staff are currently needed by local businesses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community & Social Care • Healthcare • Sales, Retail & Customer Support • Supply Chain & Logistics • Manufacturing & Utilities • Transport <p>Seven out of the eleven super output areas are within the 50% most deprived in terms of employment. Three of those in the top 10% most deprived.</p> <p>Nine out of the eleven super output areas are within the 50% most deprived in terms of education, skills, and training. Two within the top 10% most deprived.</p>	<p>Engagement with local employers to understand skills and recruitment needs.</p> <p>Support / investment for local colleges to develop and grow training courses in the key areas of employment need.</p> <p>Support for adult / mature learners to retrain in some of the skills needed in the area.</p> <p>Support for community initiatives / social enterprises to give those who have been out of work for some time opportunities to learn key skills.</p>

Education/ Employment		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
	<p>All but one area is in the top 50% most deprived nationally for adult skills. With two areas in the top 10%.</p> <p>As of 2011 there was a higher percentage of residents in Eastwood with no qualifications than in Broxtowe as a whole.</p> <p>As of 2011 there was a higher percentage of residents in Eastwood with an apprenticeship than the wider Broxtowe area and the rest of the county.</p>	<p>Links between local businesses and secondary schools to inform about skills required and encourage to get involved with certain businesses.</p>

Business		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>High quality business accommodation.</p> <p>Repurposed redundant buildings.</p> <p>Businesses units and pop-up shops.</p> <p>Reduced town centre vacancy rates.</p>	<p>There is a lack of, or very little office and industrial accommodation within Eastwood.</p> <p>There is a need to continue to boost foot fall in the town centre and ensure there is a continued uplift after the pandemic.</p> <p>Six of Eastwoods super output areas are in the top 50% most deprived areas nationally for income deprivation. Two in the top 20% and one in the top 10%.</p>	<p>Business space created in the town centre for smaller, start-up or businesses who cannot afford high rental spaces. Available on flexible terms and manageable rents.</p> <p>Smaller industrial spaces created within the town centre.</p> <p>The high street appears to be the key area where investment is needed – figures show footfall has increased year on year overall but is down on the same month last year. With the ongoing pandemic this needs to be addressed before more shops are lost and occupancy rates begin to rise. Provide, something to do in the town i.e., competitive socialising, places for activities, performances that can take place on an ad-hoc basis. Not just traditional retail opportunities.</p> <p>Support for pop-ups in empty retail units.</p> <p>Repurpose empty or redundant buildings.</p> <p>Support businesses to become more energy efficient.</p>

Conclusions

The data analysis shows that Eastwood has persistently had a number of areas which are considered serious pockets of deprivation. In addition, the area is a social mobility cold-spot – i.e., there are low chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job and access to healthcare facilities and capacity constraints in relation to referrals through social prescribing for Eastwood residents is recognised as a challenge.

However, Eastwood is also an attractive place to live with affordable housing, good transport accessibility and good access to high quality rural areas. Key areas for support to tackle some of the deprivation and social mobility challenges could include; improving health provision and capacity with a particular focus on mental health and wellbeing, engaging with employers to improve access to employment opportunities for residents, adult skills and retraining, improvements in green infrastructure and continuing to improve footfall in the town centre.

1.0 Introduction

In October 2021 Focus Consultants were appointed to undertake a Socio-Economic Baseline Report for Eastwood, in the Borough of Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire. This Baseline Report identifies the key social and economic issues faced by Eastwood including its residents and the business community. It has been compiled through desk-based research, reviewing available local data from various sources, such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Nomis, Crime Data, the Inter-Departmental Business Register, The Indices of Multiple Deprivation, and the Social Mobility Index. Where relevant, this data has been compared to regional (D2N2) and national data to provide an overview of how the area is performing against these benchmarks.

The report also includes a high-level analysis of relevant strategies, identifying key priorities for the area as identified by local and regional policy makers such as Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and D2N2 Vision 2030. The analysis has been designed to provide a baseline of information to support and inform the future development of projects and programmes for the area.

1.1 Eastwood – A Brief Overview

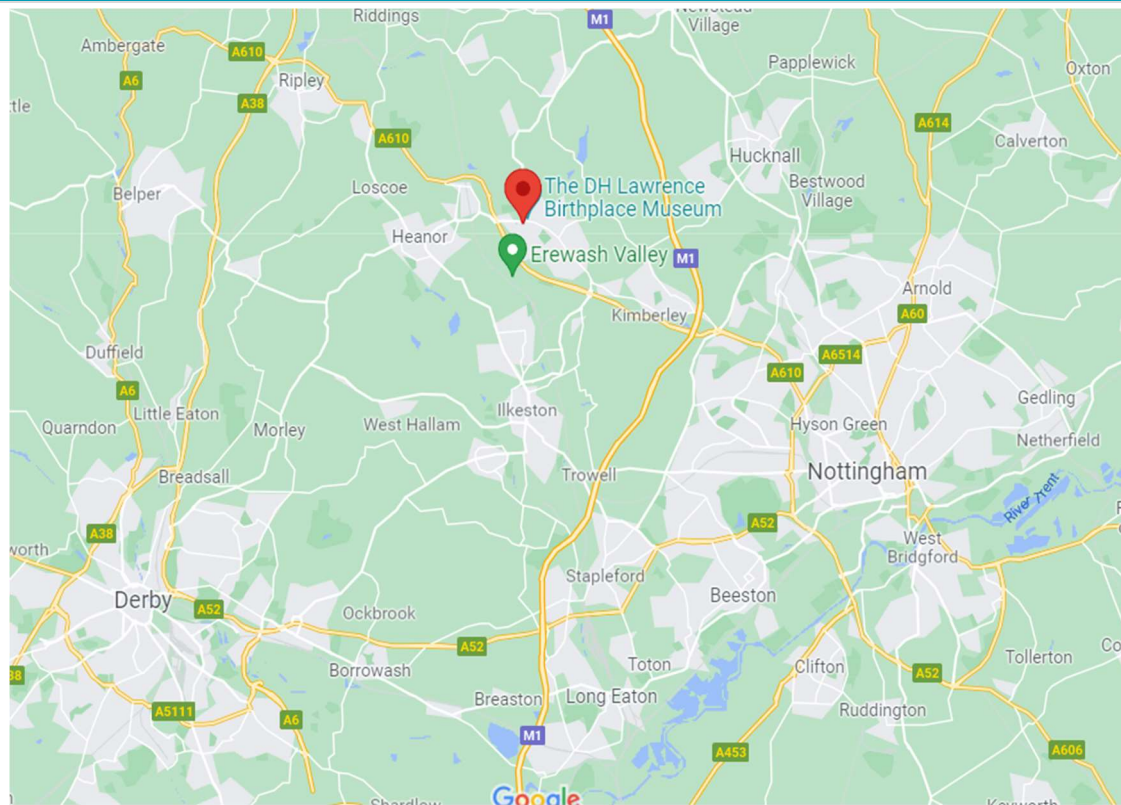
Eastwood is a former coal mining town located in the north-west of the Borough of Broxtowe and lies within the county of Nottinghamshire, just 9 miles from Nottingham City Centre. It is known as the birthplace of D.H. Lawrence and where the Midland Railway was formed, providing the town with a rich heritage.

During the 18th Century the Erewash Canal, one of the first man-made waterways in England, was opened. This led to the rapid expansion of the local coal mining industry. Other industries in the town followed, including framework knitting, pottery, rope, and brick making, sorn milling and brewing.

In more recent years retail and tourism have become more prominent in the town. With a wide range of businesses. Eastwood has a retail centre and further evidence of the heritage in the town can be seen in the D.H. Lawrence Museum and gift shop which attracts visitors from all over the world.

The map below shows Eastwood, identified by the red marker, and the surrounding areas as well as its proximity to the cities of Nottingham and Derby.

Map showing Eastwood & surrounding area



Source: Google Maps

1.2 Education

- **Schools** – According to data from Gov.uk Eastwood has several primary schools, including The Florence Nightingale Academy, Springbank Academy, and Lawrence View Primary and Nursery School. Eastwood also has a secondary school, Hall Park Academy.
- **Colleges** – The nearest college to Eastwood is Ilkeston College (Part of Derby College Group). Other colleges nearby include Bilborough College and Nottingham College.
- **Universities** - The closest universities are University of Nottingham (city campus) and Nottingham Trent University, with both being approximately 9.5 miles away. Followed by the University of Derby 12.6 miles away (Kedleston Road campus). *Source: Google Maps.*

1.3 Facilities

The nearest Leisure Centre to Eastwood is in Kimberley, however, there are a number of gyms in Eastwood as well as Coronation Park and Skatepark.

There is a Morrisons supermarket and a retail centre in the town. Shops include a post office, various takeaways / restaurants / coffee shops, beauty salons / barbers, estate agents, opticians, newsagents, off licences and pharmacists. *(Based on an analysis from Google maps).*

Furthermore, the Giltbrook Shopping Park is just 2 miles away and has approximately 25 retailers on site. A selection of which can be seen below:

- Ikea
- Marks and Spencer
- Mamas and Papas
- Pets at Home
- Nando's
- Decathlon
- Boots
- DFS

1.4 Transport

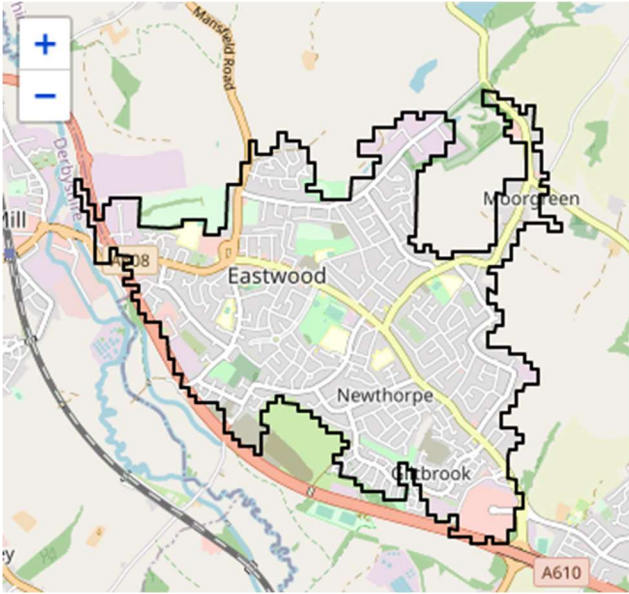
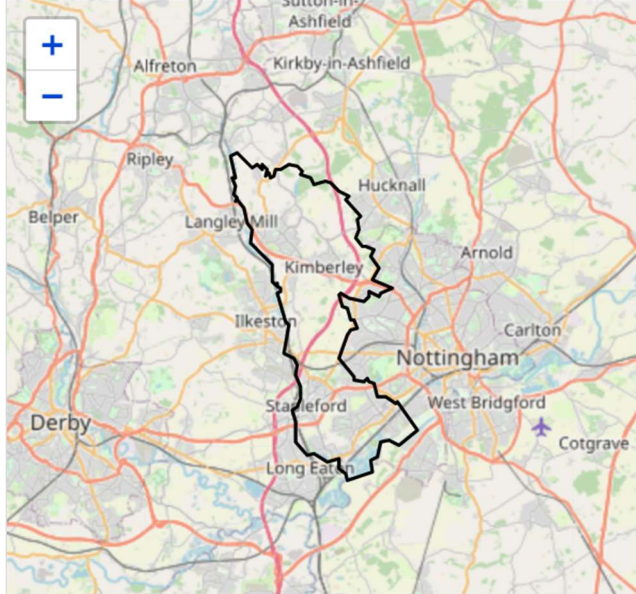
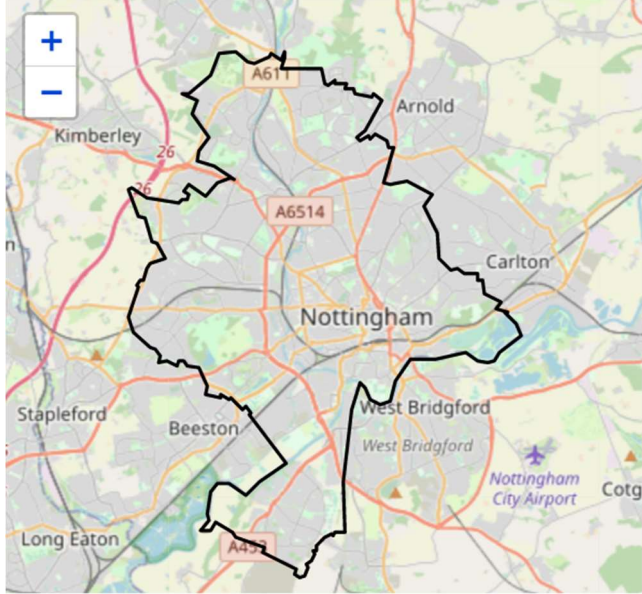
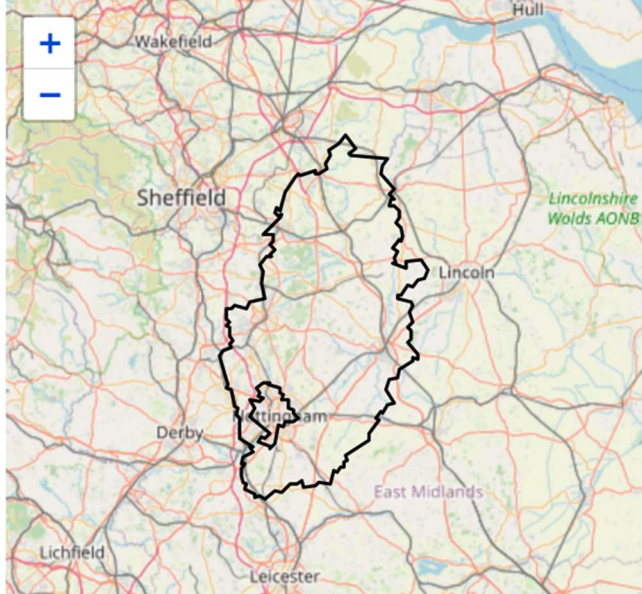
The nearest train station is at Langley Mill and just 1.3 miles from Eastwood, providing links to Nottingham in the South and Sheffield in the North.

Alternatively, Eastwood is located within close proximity to the A610, under a mile to the nearest junction. The M1 located approximately 5 miles away, providing links north and south. Also providing links via the A50 and A52 to Derby.

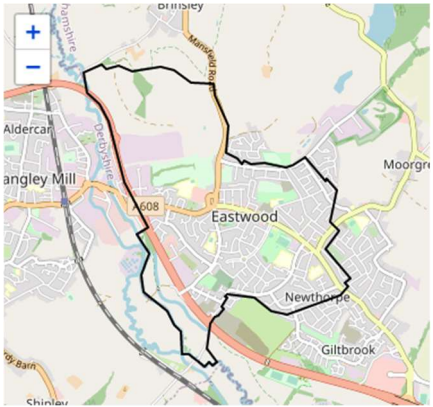
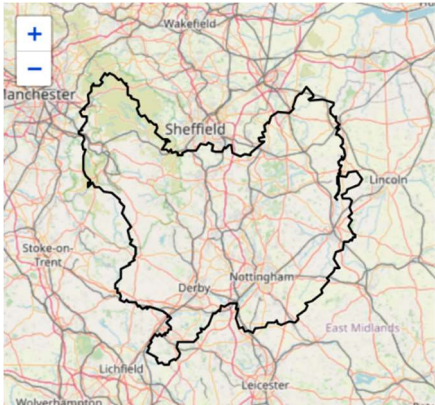
The Phoenix Park Tram Stop 6.4 miles away offering connections into Nottingham city centre and a large car park. Trams run into the city centre and back from 6am to 11pm every day, every 7 to 15 minutes, at a cost of £2.50 for a single journey, or £4.40 for a day pass. See later sections for more details on transport. *Source: Google Maps.*

2.0 The Study Area

This report sets out statistics, data, and analysis at various geographic levels. Below are maps identifying the boundaries of the key areas that are considered within the report, as well as a brief summary of the key demographics of those areas.

Area Boundaries discussed in report			
Eastwood (Built Up Area)	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire County
			
Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Population (2011) – 18,422• 16-64 Population (2011) – 11,720• Economically Active (2011) – 9,304• In Employment (2011) – 8,356• Unemployed (2011) – 658	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Population (2020) – 114,600• 16-64 Population (2020) – 71,000• Economically Active (2020/21) – 55,400• In Employment (2020/21) – 51,600• Unemployed (2020/21) – 2,800• Job Density (2019) – 43,000 (0.60)	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Population (2020) – 337,100• 16-64 Population (2020) – 235,400• Economically Active (2020/21) – 182,700• In Employment (2020/21) – 167,800• Unemployed (2020/21) – 13,500• Job Density (2019) – 223,000 (0.96)	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Population (2020) – 833,400• 16-64 Population (2020) – 507,400• Economically Active (2020/21) – 393,900• In Employment (2020/21) – 372,400• Unemployed (2020/21) – 21,500• Job Density (2019) – 352,000 (0.70)

Source: Nomis

Other areas of interest	
Eastwood Parish	D2N2 LEP
	

Source: Nomis

Above are maps of two other areas discussed. The maps show the parish of Eastwood as well as the D2N2 LEP area which includes Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire. But for the most part, this report will concentrate on the geography in the above table

3.0 Policy and Strategy

A high-level analysis of policy and strategy has been undertaken to identify key themes/ ideas that need to be considered for the development of Eastwood. The analysis has considered the Broxtowe Corporate Plan, The Nottinghamshire County Council Your Nottinghamshire, Your Future Report, and the D2N2 Vision 2030 Report. No studies are available at the very local Eastwood level.

3.0 Policy and Strategic Context Analysis							
Plan/ Strategy	Community	Housing	Environment/ Green Space	Transport	Education/ Employment	Facilities	Business
Broxtowe Corporate Plan	92% of residents want to see a reduction in anti-social behaviour in Broxtowe Broxtowe is a social mobility “cold spot”, ranking 270 out of 324 districts as of July 2016 – this needs addressing 91% of residents want to see support for people with mental health problems or who are lonely, or have dementia Support is needed for volunteering initiatives and programmes in Broxtowe More activities for young people, especially in Eastwood	There is a backlog of house building delivery – new homes are needed There are over 1,990 people on the housing waiting list and on average it takes six months for a family of top priority to be housed in a Council property – this needs addressing There is a need to ensure that homes are safe and energy efficient Work needs to be done to prevent homelessness	90% of residents want to see an increase in recycling and composting There is a commitment to reducing the Borough's carbon emissions to net zero by 2027 There is a need to invest in parks and open spaces and activities and events held within them	There is a need to improve the A610 corridor	The council aim to support skills development, apprenticeships, training opportunities and wellbeing in the workforce	Residents want to see the local authority generate income from commercial activity There is a need for investment in leisure facilities	There is a need to reduce town centre vacancy rates Redundant buildings need to be repurposed More business units are needed Support is needed for pop-up shops
Nottinghamshire County Council - Your Nottinghamshire, Your Future	A need for healthy life expectancy to increase – particularly in those areas where outcomes have previously been poor A need to improve outcomes for children, young people, and families A need for continued good quality, targeted youth services - young people need to be supported to have improved physical and mental health A need for communities to support each other through volunteering and involvement in local organisations	An aspiration to have people live in communities supported by good housing and infrastructure The need for families to live in good quality housing	Support is needed to enable local people to look after and enjoy the local environment	A need to improve roads and transport infrastructure with better connectivity across the county and region	Local people need to be supported to have the right skills to benefit from employment opportunities generated by major infrastructure developments There is a need for a flexible and varied workforce that is able to meet the needs of local businesses Support is needed to ensure that people leave education with better qualifications and skills and that fewer young people are not in education, employment, or training (NEET) Ensure more apprenticeships are available for people of all ages and graduates choose to stay in Nottinghamshire for work or further study	There is an aspiration for people to enjoy a wide range of leisure and cultural activities	High quality business accommodation is needed for businesses to start and grow in future The council are hoping for increased economic productivity across the county in future years
D2N2 LEP – Vision 2030	There is a need to empower communities across D2N2 as great places to live, work, study, and visit	There is a need to work in partnership to help local housing authorities deliver their ambitious targets for growth There is a need to support the promotion of modern methods of construction as a means of accelerating housing delivery	There is a need to maximise green spaces and considering their inclusion in future developments, as well as effective methods of using waste products such as food waste and plastics	There is a need to ensure transport connectivity to enable people to access job opportunities	A need to build an adaptable workforce, with the skills and knowledge that businesses need in order to be productive and competitive. A need to support those who are furthest away from the labour market to re-engage and move towards, and into work A need to move those in work to move up the escalator to more productive, better-paid jobs of the future		There is a need to realise the high-growth potential of productive business and grow the stock of high-value businesses in the area through start-ups, spin-outs and inward investment Support is needed to enable businesses to find the talent they need, take advantage of the core specialist capabilities in the knowledge base, and equip their workforce with the skills of the future
Emerging Themes and Priorities	Social mobility and improved outcomes for children, including youth services Antisocial behaviour Mental health, well-being, and healthy living Volunteering and community cohesion Improved outcomes for children, young people, and families, particularly those from more deprived backgrounds	New, high-quality homes New social housing Reduced homelessness	Environmental improvements Reducing carbon emissions Improving air quality	Improvements to road infrastructure Green infrastructure Better connectivity across the county.	Skills development Increased apprenticeships Training opportunities Increased job opportunities Support employees to move to higher skilled jobs.	Income generating investment Investment in culture and leisure	High quality business accommodation (Borough level) Repurposed redundant buildings Businesses units and popup shops Reduced town centre vacancy rates

4.0 Local Residents

This section sets out the key demographics of local residents including population numbers, ages, and ethnicity. The analysis compares Eastwood, with Broxtowe, Nottingham city, Nottinghamshire, the D2N2 LEP area and nationally (England) to identify trends.

4.1 Data Sources

In some instances, data has had to be taken from the 2011 Census, although where possible more up to date sources have been used. Latest information from the ONS regarding the 2021 Census suggests that data will not be available until late Spring 2022.

4.2 Population

According to the Local Area Report, produced via Nomis¹, using data from the 2011 Census there was a total population of 18,422 people living within Eastwood as of 2011.

As of the 2011 Census there was a total population within Broxtowe of 109,487. This means that as of the 2011 Census period the population of Eastwood equated to 16.8% of the total population of the borough of Broxtowe.

The table below shows the estimated populations for the Eastwood built up area, Broxtowe, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire and the D2N2 area for 2020 based on ONS Population Estimates².

Estimated Populations (2020)					
	Eastwood Built up area	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire	D2N2
Total Population	19,261	114,600	337,100	833,400	2,234,500
% of Broxtowe Population	16.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Source: ONS Population Estimates					

Whilst 2020 data is based on estimated figures rather than actuals, the data suggests the percentage of the population of Eastwood compared with the total for Broxtowe has remained the same, still equating to 16.8% of Broxtowe's population in 2020.

¹ [Local Area Report for Eastwood - Nomis](#)

² [ONS Population Estimates - 2020](#)

4.3 Population by Age

2011 Census data can be used to get a better understanding of the ages of those people living in Eastwood.

The table below shows the split between ages of Eastwood residents (a full breakdown of the wider area, including Broxtowe, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire, and England is included in the appendices).

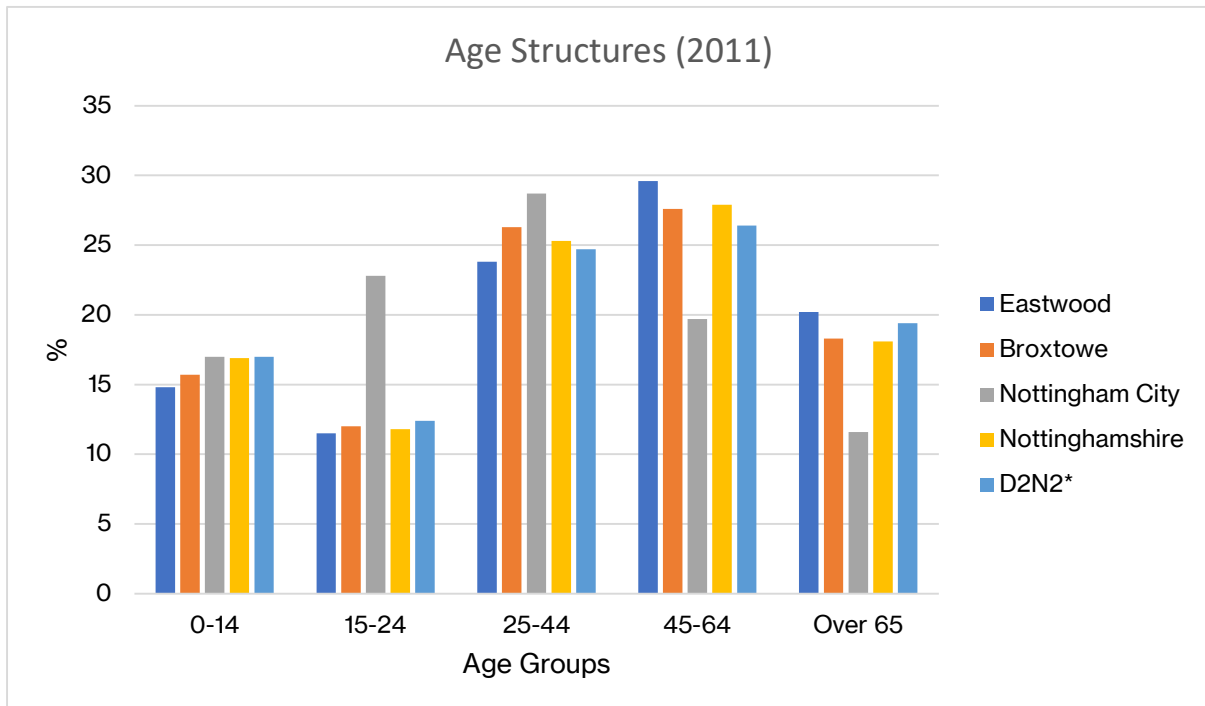
Age Breakdown for Eastwood Built Up Area		
Age Group	Actual	%
0 to 4	980	5.3
5 to 7	537	2.9
8 to 9	324	1.8
10 to 14	893	4.8
15	241	1.3
16 to 17	426	2.3
18 to 19	454	2.5
20 to 24	1,003	5.4
25 to 29	917	5.0
30 to 44	3,463	18.8
45 to 59	3,989	21.7
60 to 64	1,468	8.0
65 to 74	2,148	11.7
75 to 84	1,111	6.0
85 to 89	322	1.7
90 +	146	0.8
Total	18,422	100
Source: ONS Census 2011		

When comparing the Eastwood built up area with Broxtowe, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire, the D2N2 LEP and England it indicates that Eastwood has a lower-than-average percentage of people in younger age groups (up to 14 years) at 14.8%.

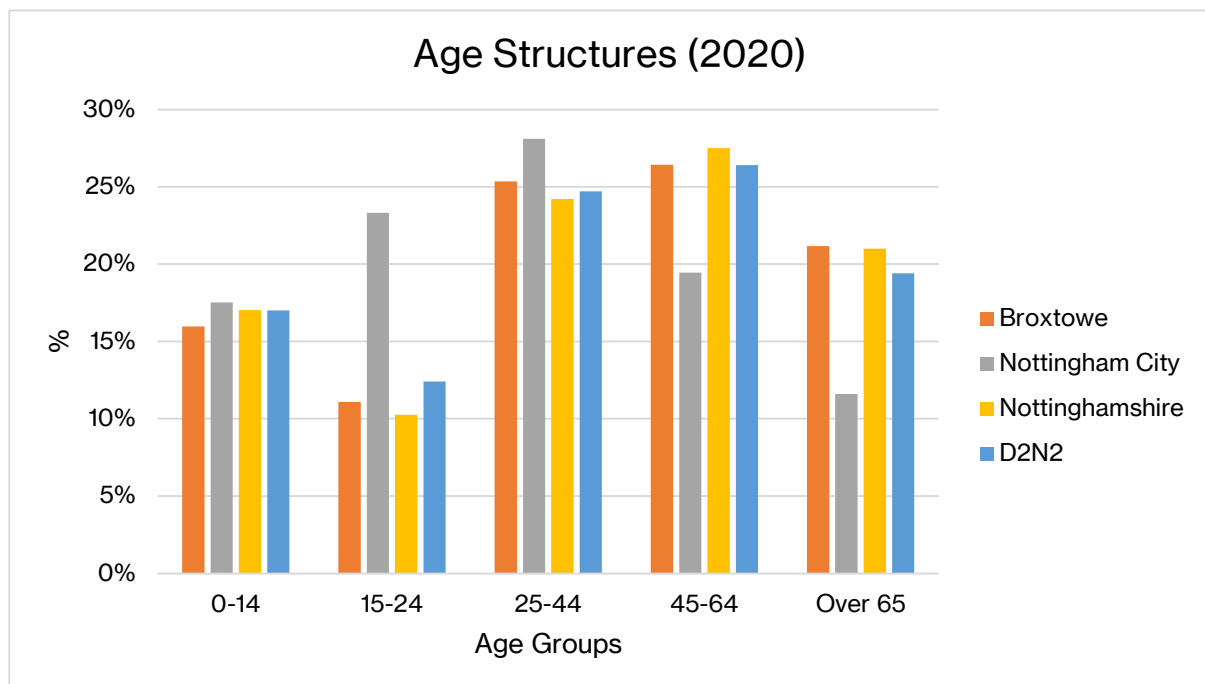
In addition, within key working age groups (ages 20-44) Eastwood again has a lower-than-average percentage of residents at 29.2% of the population.

However, Eastwood does have a higher-than-average percentage of people in the 45-59 (21.7%) and 65-74 (11.7%) age groups, when compared with the other areas.

The below chart shows a histogram of age structures for areas considered in this report from data gathered during the 2011 Census.



For comparison the chart below shows the age structures for 2020, taken from ONS mid-year population estimates. Due to latest census data not being available at this time there is no information at ward level for 2020.



4.3.1 Working Age Population

The table below provides data for the working age group (16-64) and the retired population (65+) for the key locations considered.

Populations by Specific Groups 2011						
	Eastwood Built up Area	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire	D2N2 LEP	England
Working Age (16-64)	63.6%	64.7%	70.1%	63.8%	62.5%	64.8%
Retired Population (65+)	20.2%	18.3%	11.6%	18.1%		16.4%
Source: ONS Census 2011						

The table shows the age breakdown in the Eastwood built up area from data collected during the 2011 Census. The 65+ age group accounts for 20.2% of the population. When comparing this with the borough of Broxtowe it is slightly larger, with Broxtowe having 18.3% of its' population aged 65+. However, it is much higher than that of Nottingham 11.6% and England 16.4%.

The working age (16-64) group is slightly lower than all areas other than the D2N2 LEP area. The largest gap in working age is with Nottingham City who have just over 70% of the population falling into this category.

4.4 Ethnicity

The table below shows the population of Eastwood built up area broken down by ethnicity and compared with other key areas.

Ethnicity 2011										
	Eastwood Built up Area		Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire		England	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
White	18,103	98.3	101,538	92.7	219,698	71.5	750,803	95.5	45,281,142	85.4
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	143	0.8	1,827	1.7	20,265	6.6	10,716	1.4	1,192,879	2.3
Asian/Asian British	136	0.7	4,503	4.1	40,039	13.1	17,139	2.2	4,143,403	7.8
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	28	0.2	933	0.9	22,185	7.3	5,102	0.6	1,846,614	3.5
Other ethnic group	12	0.1	686	0.6	4,493	1.5	2,042	0.3	548,418	1
Source: ONS Census 2011 from Nomis										

The data shows that proportionately the number of white people in the Eastwood built up area during the 2011 Census was much greater than the other four areas considered.

The table shows that the percentage of Black, Asian and Minority communities (BAME) are all lower than for Broxtowe, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire, and England. In particular, the Mixed, Asian, and Black groups are much more underrepresented in Eastwood compared with Nottingham City and nationally.

The Asian group is also much less represented in Eastwood compared with the wider borough of Broxtowe. Overall, the Eastwood built up area does not reflect the diversity across the nation as a whole.

5.0 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation are an important tool for identifying the most deprived and least deprived areas in England – areas across the country are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). Local policy makers and communities can use this tool to ensure that their activities prioritise the areas with the greatest need for services.

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health and Disability Deprivation
- Crime Deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation
- Living Environment Deprivation.

There are also sub-domains that fall within and are covered by those main seven areas of deprivation. These sub-domains are.

- Children and Young People
- Adult Skills
- Geographical Barriers
- Wider Barriers
- Indoors
- Outdoors.

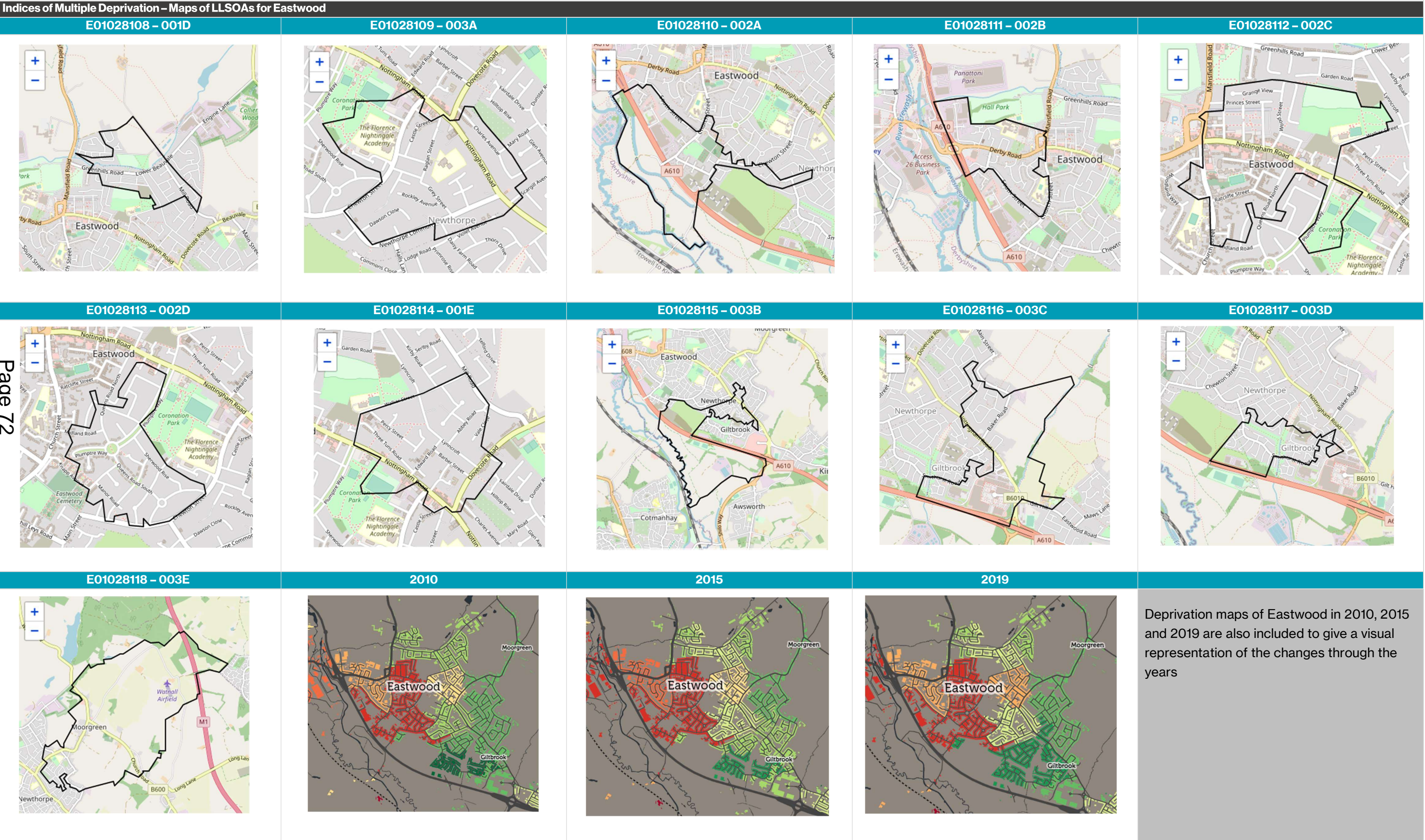
Eleven Lower Layer Super Output Areas have been identified which encompass parts of the Eastwood built up area. These areas are.

E01028108 - 001D
E01028109 - 003A
E01028110 - 002A
E01028111 - 002B
E01028112 - 002C
E01028113 - 002D
E01028114 - 001E
E01028115 - 003B
E01028116 - 003C
E01028117 - 003D
E01028118 - 003E

These eleven areas are shown in the maps overleaf, along with a colour coded analysis showing how well domains in the specific LLSOAs are performing, ranked by either the most or least deprived.

5.1 Indices of Multiple Deprivation Analysis for Eastwood

The maps below break down Eastwood to the Lower Layer Super Output Areas. Each area is listed in the colour coded table on the following page. Additionally, deprivation maps of Eastwood in 2010, 2015 and 2019 are included to highlight changes in deprivation through the years.



Sources: Nomis & CDRC Maps

The table below gives a visual indication of where the different areas lie within each deprivation domain:

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment	Overall
E01028108001D	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived
E01028109003A	50% Average	Top 40% most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived
E01028110002A	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 20% most deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 20% most deprived
E01028111002B	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 20% Most Deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% Most Deprived
E01028112002C	Top 20% most deprived	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 20% Most Deprived	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 20% most deprived
E01028113002D	Top 20% most deprived	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 10% most deprived area	Top 20% most deprived	Top 20% most deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 20% most deprived
E01028114001E	Top 40% Most Deprived	Top 40% Most Deprived	Top 40% Most Deprived	Top 20% most deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% Most Deprived
E01028115003B	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived
E01028116003C	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived
E01028117003D	Top 30% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived
E01028118003E	Top 30% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived

Source: <https://fryford.github.io/imdmap/>

5.2 Deprivation Analysis

The table below summarises the key finding of the analysis. Additional detail can be found in the appendices. Additional information regarding some of the key themes, such as crime, health etc are included in more detail in later sections.

Measure	Findings
All Measures	<p>In considering all of the different measures, Eastwood is evenly split between being the most and least deprived when considering all of the Lower Layer Super Output Areas. Six of the eleven falling into the top 50% least deprived, with areas 115 and 117 in the top 20% least deprived. However, five of the eleven fall within the top 40% most deprived, and areas 110, 112 and 113 all within the top 20% most deprived areas in England. This shows that across the whole of Eastwood there are conflicting issues for the different areas.</p> <p>According to data from the Local Government Association³ for 2019 Eastwood St Mary's is the most deprived ward in Broxtowe. This ward includes parts of Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LLSOAs) 110, 111, and 112.</p> <p>The second most deprived ward in Broxtowe is also in Eastwood, the Eastwood Hilltop Ward. This ward comprises parts of the Lower Layer Super Output Areas 114, 113, and 109.</p> <p>As a positive, regarding housing, seven of the LLSOAs are within the top 10% least deprived areas in Eastwood.</p>
Income	The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Six super output areas are in the top 50% most deprived, with 110, 112, and 113 in the top 20% and 110 falling in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally for this domain.
Employment	The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Areas 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114 all fall below within the 50% most deprived. In particular, 110, 112, and 113 all fall in the top 10 most deprived areas.
Education, Skills and Training	The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. All areas except 117 and 118 fall into the 50% most deprived areas in England. Areas 110 and 113 in particular are in the top 10% most deprived.
Children and Young People	In relation to the education of Children and Young People specifically, 113 is in the top 10% most deprived and 110 in the top 20% most deprived. Areas 115, 116, 117 and 118 are around the 20% - 30% least deprived areas nationally.

³ LGA

Measure	Findings
Adult Skills	For Adult Skills this measures the proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications and the proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well. Almost all areas are in the top 50% most deprived nationally for this domain, with 117 being the exception. 110 and 113 are both in the top 10% most deprived, with three other areas falling in the top 20%. (See appendices for sub domain tables).
Health and Disability	The Health and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Overall, Eastwood has the majority of its LLSOAs falling within the top 50% most deprived. Specifically, areas 110, 112, 113, and 114 all lying in the top 20% most deprived areas in England.
Crime	The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level in four ways: Violence, Burglary, Theft and Criminal damage. Four areas 110, 111, 112 and 113 are all in the top 50% most deprived. With 112 in the top 10% most deprived and 113 in the top 20%.
Barriers to Housing and Services	The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. Overall, all areas in Eastwood score well against this domain. However, when considering the geographical barriers alone, 118 is in the top 30% most deprived, and 117 is in the top 31% most deprived.
Living Environment	<p>The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing, while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. Overall, Eastwood performs relatively well for this domain with only one area, 114, falling in the top 50% most deprived.</p> <p>When considering the sub-domains for the indoor environment, 114 falls within the top 50% most deprived. Followed closely by area 112 that falls within the top 52% most deprived areas.</p> <p>For outdoor environment five areas fall in the 40% most deprived, these are 109, 112, 113, 114, and 118.</p>

5.2.1 Key challenges

Stand out areas where Eastwood can look to improve are employment, education, and health. Likewise, the income metric is in the top 50% most deprived areas for over half of the LLSOAs. Three of these within the top 30% most deprived.

6.0 Homelessness

This section considers homelessness data as published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. It focuses on information covering April 2020 – March 2021.

The information is derived from a dataset assessing the level of statutory homelessness duties owed in a local authority – i.e., for each local authority, there are a number of ‘households’ (whether that be an individual or a family) that are at risk of, or are already, homeless.

Those who are on the local authority’s radar as being *at risk* of being homeless are categorised under a ‘prevention’ duty; those who are *already homeless* are categorised under a ‘relief’ duty.

6.1 Broxtowe Borough Council Homelessness Data Summary

There were between 218 and 232 households assessed as being at risk or already homeless in the area covered by Broxtowe Borough Council between April 2020 – March 2021. (*Dependant on the dataset used*)

Of these:

- 28.9% indicated that they were living as homeless in the Broxtowe area
- 65.1% were threatened with homelessness (prevention duty owed)

Amongst these households, the top three most common reasons for loss of last settled home were:

- Family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate (30.3%)
- End of private rented tenancy – assured shorthold (15.6%)
- Non-violent relationship breakdown with partner (7.8%)

6.2 Age

The table below show the age of those who are homeless or at risk of being homeless in Broxtowe (where data is available).

Age	
Age	Number
16-17	-
18-24	62 (28.4%)
25-34	64 (29.4%)
35-44	46 (21.1%)
45-54	28 (12.8%)
55-64	13 (6.0%)
65-74	2 (0.9%)
75+	3 (1.4%)

There is a significantly higher proportion of people aged 18-24 and 25-34 who were owed a prevention or relief duty in the assessed household.

6.3 Household Types – Homelessness at Broxtowe, Nottingham City, East Midlands, and England Level

The table below show the levels of prevention (households at risk of homelessness) and relief (already homeless) interventions provided by Broxtowe Borough Council regarding types of households and accommodation at time of prevention/relief duties being allocated by the Council. The table also provides comparisons with Nottingham city, the East Midlands and England.

Local, Regional and National Homelessness Data 2020/21									
	Household	Broxtowe		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
		Prevention (151 households at risk of being homeless)	Relief (67 Already homeless & owed relief)	Prevention (923 households at risk of being homeless)	Relief (1,845 Already homeless & owed relief)	Prevention (9,310 At risk of being homeless)	Relief (10,870 Already homeless & owed relief)	Prevention (119,400 households At risk of being homeless)	Relief (149,160 Already homeless & owed relief)
Household types owed a prevention/relief duty	Single parent with dependent children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 5 (3.3%) Female – 41 (27.2%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 2 (3%) Female – 7 (10.4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 19 (2%) Female - 310 (33.6%) Other – 4 (0.4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 27 (1.5%) Female - 294 (15.9%) Other – 14 (0.8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 240 (2.6%) Female - 2,480 (26.6%) Other – 30 (0.3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 190 (1.7%) Female - 1,720 (15.8%) Other – 10 (0.09%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 3,270 (2.7%) Female - 30,850 (25.8%) Other – 320 (0.3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 2,850 (1.9%) Female - 21,950 (14.7%) Other – 110 (0.07%)
	Single adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 49 (32.5%) Female – 39 (25.8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 41 (61.2%) Female – 10 (14.9%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 266 (28.8%) Female - 166 (18%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 959 (52%) Female - 431 (23.4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 3,050 (32.8%) Female - 2,030 (21.8%) Other – 70 (0.8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 5,790 (53.3%) Female - 2,280 (21%) Other – 150 (1.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 37,790 (31.6%) Female - 27,490 (23%) Other – 540 (0.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 80,130 (53.7%) Female - 32,280 (21.6%) Other – 800 (0.5%)
	Couple with dependent children	10 (6.6%)	5 (7.5%)	111 (12%)	62 (3.4%)	770 (8.3%)	300 (2.8%)	9,750 (8.2%)	4,440 (3%)
	Couple/two adults without dependent children	6 (4.0%)	2 (3%)	30 (3.3%)	47 (2.5%)	470 (5%)	370 (3.4%)	6,940 (5.8%)	5,670 (3.8%)
	Three or more adults with dependent children	1 (0.7%)	-	11 (1.2%)	4 (0.2%)	90 (1%)	30 (0.3%)	1,180 (1%)	400 (0.3%)
	Three or more adults without dependent children	-	-	6 (0.7%)	4 (0.2%)	80 (0.9%)	30 (0.3%)	1,230 (1%)	490 (0.3%)

6.4 Support Needs of Households that are Classed at Either Prevention of Relief

The table below indicates the support needs of the households during the prevention and/or relief stages, for Broxtowe, Nottingham City and the East Midlands.

Support Needs of Households			
	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	East Midlands
Need	Number of Support Needs (222)	Number of Support Needs (3,373)	Number of Support Needs (22,870)
History of mental health problems	60 (27%)	558 (16.5%)	5,300 (23.2%)
Physical ill health & disability	23 (10.4%)	330 (9.8%)	3,030 (13.2%)
At risk of/has experienced domestic abuse	21 (9.5%)	325 (9.6%)	2,450 (10.7%)
Offending history	15 (6.8%)	320 (9.5%)	2,440 (10.7%)
History of repeat homelessness	10 (4.5%)	284 (8.4%)	1,430 (6.3%)
Drug dependency	16 (7.2%)	228 (6.8%)	1,790 (7.8%)
History of rough sleeping	6 (2.7%)	305 (9.0%)	1,180 (5.2%)
Alcohol dependency	11 (5.0%)	130 (3.9%)	1,060 (4.6%)
Learning disability	8 (3.6%)	93 (2.8%)	910 (4%)
Young person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently	24 (10.8%)	114 (3.4%)	600 (2.6%)
Access to education, employment, or training	7 (3.2%)	371 (11%)	500 (2.2%)
At risk of/has experienced sexual abuse/exploitation	5 (2.3%)	54 (1.6%)	410 (1.8%)
Old age	3 (1.4%)	16 (0.5%)	160 (0.7%)
Care leaver aged 21+ years	3 (1.4%)	40 (1.2%)	290 (1.3%)
Care leaver aged 18-20 years	4 (1.8%)	25 (0.7%)	290 (1.3%)
Young parent requiring support to manage independently	5 (2.3%)	43 (1.3%)	180 (0.8%)
Former asylum seeker	1 (0.5%)	61 (1.8%)	190 (0.8%)
Young Person aged 16-17 years	0 (0%)	27 (0.8%)	110 (0.5%)
At risk of / has experienced abuse (non-domestic abuse)	0 (0%)	43 (1.3%)	460 (2%)
Served in HM Forces	0 (0%)	6 (0.2%)	90 (0.4%)
Total	222 (100%)	3,373 (100%)	22,870 (100%)
Source: Gov.uk			

The top three support needs for households at the prevention/relief stages of homelessness in the Broxtowe area between April 2020 – March 2021 were: History of mental health problems, young person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently, and physical ill health & disability.

6.4.1 Key Findings - Homelessness

- It is clear that a priority for Broxtowe Borough Council is preventing homelessness for households with dependent children. By the relief stage, the majority of single parents with dependent children at risk of being made homeless had been provided with a preventative measure, be that securing a fixed or temporary residential address.
- Single females at risk of homelessness in Broxtowe appear to be dealt with as a key priority, with 29 being provided with a preventative duty prior to the 56-day limit being completed and meaning that they did not have to be progressed to the relief stage.
- Across all three areas, the issue with single male homelessness is the most prominent factor in all the data. For each area's prevention stage, the number of single males requiring a relief duty (i.e., already homeless) is significantly higher than any other household type. The same was found in Broxtowe Borough Council.

7.0 Health

Four areas of Eastwood, E01028110 002A, E01028112 002C, E01028113 002D, & E01028114 001E fall into the top 40% most deprived areas for Health and Disability Deprivation. Additional analysis has been undertaken in this section to build up a bigger picture with regards to health.

7.1 Health Figures as at the 2011 Census

The table below shows the health of the population of Eastwood built up area compared with the other areas as at the 2011 census. The table compares levels of health as assessed by residents themselves.

Health 2011					
	Eastwood Built up Area %	Broxtowe %	Nottingham City %	Nottinghamshire %	England %
Very Good Health	40.1	45.5	46.1	44.8	47.2
Good Health	36	35	33.8	34.4	34.2
Fair Health	16.6	14.3	13.6	14.8	13.1
Bad Health	5.8	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.2
Very Bad Health	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2

Source: ONS 2011 Census through Nomis

The table shows:

- During the 2011 census a lower percentage of people reported having very good health than in Broxtowe and the rest of the areas considered.
- More residents reported good or fair health compared with Broxtowe, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire, and England.
- Compared with Broxtowe, 7.2% of people in total from Eastwood reported that they have either bad health or very bad health. Compared with 5.2% from Broxtowe, 6.4% from Nottingham City, 6% from Nottinghamshire and 5.4% nationally.

7.2 Health - Broxtowe Level

More recent health data is available from 2019 (pre Covid-19) at the Broxtowe level. *Source: PHE, Local Authority Health Profile.* Data shows that as of 2019:

- The health of people in Broxtowe was generally better than the England average.
- Life expectancy for men was higher than the England average.
- In Year 6, 17.2% (193) of children were classified as obese, better than the average for England.
- Levels of teenage pregnancy are lower than the England average.

The rate for alcohol-related harm hospital admissions was worse than the average for England.

7.3 Health – Social Prescribing

A report prepared by NHS Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Clinical Commissioning Group to inform proposals for Durban House in Eastwood identified that since its start in January 2020, the local social prescribing service has seen a huge number of referrals for a wide range of reasons across the whole of Broxtowe.

Data around the number of those struggling with loneliness and isolation in Eastwood isn't readily available, however Social Prescribers have seen an increase in the number of referrals for support with loneliness and isolation with 60% in the six months from January 2021 citing it as a primary or secondary reason for referral.

The report highlights that there is a clear disparity between the figures for onward referrals undertaken by the social prescribers within the Eastwood neighbourhood compared to those in Beeston. In the six months from January 2021 in Eastwood, the service made 40 onward referrals to community groups compared to 171 in the Beeston neighbourhood. The same is true when looking at mental health referrals with 142 being made in Beeston and only 41 in Eastwood for the same period. Even taking into consideration other variables such as the volume of referrals in Beeston being higher (16% more than Eastwood) and the individual needs of each patient, these figures shows a stark inequality between the accessibility of services across the borough.

8.0 Education, Skills and Social Mobility

This section investigates education and skills in the area in more detail. It also considers data available from the Social Mobility Index.

8.1 Skills Levels

Data relating to the skill level of residents over the age of 16 for Eastwood is currently only available from the 2011 Census.

Qualifications Skill Levels of Residents – 2011								
	Eastwood Built up Area		Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
No Qualifications	4,730	30.6	21,031	23.1	63,991	25.6	164,078	25.5
Other Qualifications	640	4.1	3,386	4.2	16,160	6.5	28,175	4.4
Apprenticeships	805	5.2	4,079	4.5	5,715	2.3	26,339	4.1
NVQ1 and above	2,454	15.9	11,721	12.9	30,619	12.2	90,103	14
NVQ2 and above	2,529	16.4	13,547	14.9	32,333	12.9	101,637	15.8
NVQ3 and above	1,837	11.9	11,046	12.1	46,411	18.6	78,530	12.2
NVQ4 and above	2,452	15.9	25,678	28.2	54,875	21.9	154,618	24
Source: Nomis – ONS Census 2011								

Key findings from the table show:

- As of 2011 there was a significantly higher percentage of residents in Eastwood with no qualifications than in Broxtowe as a whole, and the other areas discussed.
- As of 2011 there was a significantly higher percentage of residents in Eastwood with an apprenticeship than the wider Broxtowe area and the rest of the county.
- Both NVQ levels 3 and 4 are lower than the three other areas considered. Although the gap between NVQ level 4 is much greater between Eastwood and Broxtowe, the City of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire than the gap with NVQ level 3. Suggesting there are barriers for the people of Eastwood in gaining access to university level education.

8.2 Social Mobility

The latest social mobility dataset was published in June 2016 by HM Government. The Social Mobility Index compares the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job across each of the 324 local authority district areas of England. It examines a range of measures including the educational outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and the local job and housing markets to shed light on which are the best and worst places in England in terms of the opportunities young people from poorer backgrounds have to succeed.

The social mobility index is described as a way to help inform national and local policymakers and to encourage them to take action in tackling “social mobility cold spots” – where outcomes are relatively bad - drawing on the successes of social mobility hot spots where they are relatively good.

According to data from gov.uk⁴ Broxtowe is a social mobility cold spot, ranked 270 out 324 local authority districts.

The table over the page shows how Broxtowe compares to other local areas based on the following factors:

Early Years Indicators

- Percentage of nursery providers rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
- Percentage of children eligible for free school meals (FSM) achieving a 'good level of development' at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage

School Indicators

- Percentage of children eligible for FSM attending a primary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
- Percentage of children eligible for FSM attending a secondary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
- Percentage of children eligible for FSM achieving at least a level 4 in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2
- Percentage of children eligible for FSM achieving 5 good GCSEs including English and maths

Youth Indicators

- Percentage of young people eligible for FSM that are not in education, employment, or training one year after completing their GCSEs
- Average points score per entry for young people eligible for FSM at age 15 taking A-level or equivalent qualifications
- Percentage of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 achieving 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications by the age of 19
- Percentage of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering higher education by the age of 19

⁴ [Gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

Adulthood Indicators

- Median weekly salary of employees who live in the local area
- Average house prices compared to median annual salary of employees who live in the local area
- % Of people that live in the local area who are in managerial and professional occupations (SOC 1 and 2)
- % Of jobs that are paid less than the applicable Living Wage Foundation living wage
- % Of families with children who own their home

Social Mobility Index - Weighted Scores and Rankings	Overall rankings (out of the 324 Local Authority districts)				
	Overall	Early years Indicators	School Indicators	Youth Indicators	Adulthood Indicators
Local Authority Name					
Rushcliffe	44	308	3	246	2
Gedling	204	263	113	281	106
Bassetlaw	230	222	62	314	250
Broxtowe	270	269	295	223	90
Ashfield	289	303	193	311	140
Newark and Sherwood	313	283	269	312	222
Mansfield	317	281	188	313	311
Source: Gov.uk					

The table shows that whilst Broxtowe scores reasonably well for the adult based indicators, it scores poorly in terms of the early years, school, and youth indicators.

This suggests that investment is needed in the areas of children and young people. This could include investment in projects that support education, raise aspirations or link children and young people into colleges, universities, and employers.

9.0 Employment, Wages and Jobs

As part of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation analysis, data showed that at the lower layer super output area six super output areas in Eastwood were in the top 50% most deprived areas nationally for income deprivation. Two of those were in the top 20% most deprived and another fell in the top 10% most deprived. Further still three of those areas fell inside the top 10% most deprived areas for employment deprivation too.

Below we have provided some additional detail with regards to employment, wages, and job vacancies to further understand the situation.

9.1 Employment

The table below shows employment data, including information on the self-employed and the unemployed for Broxtowe, Nottingham city, Nottinghamshire, D2N2 LEP, and England between July 2020 and June 2021.

Employment July 2020 – June 2021										
	Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire		D2N2 LEP		England***	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
In Employment 16+	51,600	72.6	167,800	73.8	372,400	71.9	1,050,600	74	27,427,000	75.6
Self Employed*	4,200	5.7	13,100	5.7	43,400	8	118,400	7.8	N/A	9.6
Unemployed**	2,800	5.2	13,500	7.4	21,500	5.5	61,600	5.5	1,289,000	4.5
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey										
* numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64										
** numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active										
*** Labour Force Survey Jun 20-Aug 21										

The data shows that although Broxtowe has a higher rate of 'In Employment' residents than the county, when the figures of the 'Self Employed' residents are included Broxtowe actually has a lower employment rate than all the areas compared.

Unemployment during this period sits at 5.2% which is lower than both the City, County, and LEP area levels. Although higher than the national average.

As a 'snapshot' of employment in Eastwood, using data from the 2011 Census shows that residents in employment (16–74-year-olds) was lower (60.3%) than that of the Borough (62.9%), and the National Figures (62.1%). Although higher than that of the City (48.6%). Furthermore, during the 2011 Census, male 'In Employment' figures was lower than both Broxtowe and the national figures at 64.9% for Eastwood, the Borough at 66.8% and England at 66.7%. But higher than the figures for Nottingham City (51.6%). Similarly, female 'In Employment' figures performed the same with it being lower than both Broxtowe (59%) and national (57.6%) compared with 55.6% for Eastwood. Again, performing better than the City at 45.5%.

9.2 Employment by Occupation

The table below provides a 'snapshot' of employment by occupation in 2011 for Eastwood. The data is for all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment.

In 2011 those working in Skilled Trade Occupations were the largest group in Eastwood (15.3%), followed by Administrative and Secretarial Occupations (12%), and Elementary Occupations (11.7%). A slightly lower than average percentage of the workforce living in Eastwood are in 'Managers, Directors and Senior Official' occupations (9%) than Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire, and England. Although higher than that of Nottingham City. Professional Occupations in Eastwood (11%) are significantly lower than the other four areas considered. People employed within the Process Plant and Machine Operatives sectors are a larger group in Eastwood (10.3%) than the other areas.

Employment by Occupation – 2011										
Occupations	Eastwood Built up Area		Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire		England	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Managers, directors, and senior officials	770	9.0	5,334	10	9,055	7.3	40,479	10.8	2,734,900	10.9
Professional occupations	942	11.0	10,903	20.5	19,437	15.8	60,735	16.2	4,400,375	17.5
Associate professional and technical occupations	920	10.7	6,540	12.3	13,232	10.7	42,913	11.4	3,219,067	12.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	1,032	12.0	6,266	11.8	11,942	9.7	41,693	11.1	2,883,230	11.5
Skilled trades occupations	1,314	15.3	5,961	11.2	11,831	9.6	46,166	12.3	2,858,680	11.4
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	754	8.8	4,208	7.9	12,616	10.2	35,301	9.4	2,348,650	9.3
Sales and customer service occupations	968	11.3	4,523	8.5	13,540	11	31,693	8.4	2,117,477	8.4
Process plant and machine operatives	880	10.3	3,981	7.5	10,765	8.7	32,051	8.5	1,808,024	7.2
Elementary occupations	1,003	11.7	5,469	10.3	20,800	16.9	44,164	11.8	2,792,318	11.1
Source: Nomis										

9.3 Employment by Sector

Data in the table below was collected from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) and filtered down to show employment figures by sector in lower-super-output-areas for Eastwood in 2020. The data shows the total employee (people working in Eastwood) jobs excluding farm-based agriculture. Employee jobs also excludes self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces.

Showing employment by sector highlights that the largest sector in Eastwood was the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector, accounting for 34% of the total, followed by manufacturing at 18.5% and the transport and storage sector with 9.2%. These three sectors in Eastwood all have a higher percentage rate than those in Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire, the D2N2 areas. As well as nationally.

It is not considered sustainable to have such a large representation in a one or two sectors. If one of those sectors collapsed it could have severe impacts on the area and account for a large amount of job losses and loss of revenue into the local community.

The area described as Eastwood includes all the Lower Layer Super Output areas of E01028108, E01028109, E01028110, E01028111, E01028112, E01028113, E01028114, E01028115, E01028116, E01028117, E01028118 to ensure the whole area was captured within the data provided within the BRES data available.

Employment by Sector - 2020										
	Eastwood 2020 Lower Super Output Areas		Broxtowe 2020		Nottinghamshire 2020		D2N2 LEP 2020		England 2019	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Total	5,935	-	35,610	-	294,500	-	907,500	-	29,466,000	-
Mining and quarrying	10	0.2	10	0	250	0.1	1,500	0.2	25,000	0.1
Manufacturing	1,100	18.5	5,000	14	38,000	12.9	121,000	13.3	2,122,000	7.2
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	0	0	600	1.7	2,250	0.8	6,000	0.7	118,000	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	50	0.1	1,500	0.5	5,000	0.6	180,000	0.6
Construction	240	4.0	2,500	7	19,000	6.5	44,000	4.8	1,967,000	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,020	34	7,000	19.7	49,000	16.6	143,000	15.8	4,138,000	14
Transport and storage	545	9.2	1,750	4.9	17,000	5.8	48,000	5.3	1,583,000	5.4
Accommodation and food service activities	310	5.2	2,250	6.3	20,000	6.8	62,000	6.8	1,973,000	6.7
Information and communication	115	1.9	1,500	4.2	10,000	3.4	33,000	3.6	1,265,000	4.3
Financial and insurance activities	35	0.6	450	1.3	2,500	0.8	12,000	1.3	992,000	3.4
Real estate activities	35	0.6	500	1.4	4,500	1.5	17,000	1.9	576,000	2
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	335	5.6	3,500	9.8	20,000	6.8	66,000	7.3	2,874,000	9.8
Administrative and support service activities	60	1.0	1,500	4.2	17,000	5.8	57,000	6.3	2,567,000	8.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	40	0.7	900	2.5	12,000	4.1	40,000	4.4	1,286,000	4.4
Education	430	7.3	3,000	8.4	27,000	9.2	85,000	9.4	2,483,000	8.4
Human health and social work activities	430	7.3	3,500	9.8	43,000	14.6	134,000	14.8	3,732,000	12.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	230	3.9	800	2.2	7,000	2.4	20,000	2.2	798,000	2.7
Other Service Activities	N/A	N/A	800	2.2	4,500	1.5	13,000	1.4	787,000	2.7

Source: Nomis - Business Register and Employment Survey

9.4 Job Vacancies

The table below provides information on the number of jobs advertised in specific sectors at a distance of 5, 10, and 25 miles from Eastwood, using the Indeed online job search function. We can see from the data, that the area 5 miles from Eastwood is generally in line with both the 10-mile and 25-mile radius in terms of the percentage of jobs being advertised in each sector. Except for Manufacturing and Utilities being higher within 5 miles of Eastwood. This corresponds with Manufacturing being one of the largest sectors in Eastwood.

Job Vacancies – December 2021						
Sectors	Jobs advertised within 5 miles of Eastwood		Jobs advertised within 10 miles of Eastwood		Jobs advertised within 25 miles of Eastwood	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Community & Social Care	185	14.5%	1251	11.9%	2703	12.6%
Healthcare	171	13.4%	1293	12.3%	2607	12.2%
Sales, Retail & Customer Support	166	13.0%	1263	12.1%	2396	11.2%
Supply Chain & Logistics	120	9.4%	902	8.6%	2049	9.6%
Manufacturing & Utilities	117	9.2%	590	5.6%	1394	6.5%
Transport	94	7.4%	519	5.0%	1125	5.3%
Food & Beverage	66	5.2%	829	7.9%	1845	8.6%
Cleaning & Grounds Maintenance	61	4.8%	581	5.5%	1267	5.9%
Administrative & Business Operations	52	4.1%	608	5.8%	1037	4.8%
Science & Research	51	4.0%	105	1.0%	135	0.6%
Education & Instruction	49	3.8%	676	6.5%	1203	5.6%
Construction & Extraction	47	3.7%	360	3.4%	898	4.2%
Finance & Accounting	32	2.5%	359	3.4%	690	3.2%
Repair, Maintenance & Installation	14	1.1%	211	2.0%	406	1.9%
Travel, Attractions & Events	13	1.0%	144	1.4%	263	1.2%
Personal Service	9	0.7%	72	0.7%	197	0.9%
Marketing, Advertising & Public Relations	8	0.6%	179	1.7%	284	1.3%
Safety & Uniformed Services	7	0.5%	172	1.6%	320	1.5%
Technology	5	0.4%	169	1.6%	240	1.1%
Media, Arts & Design	4	0.3%	88	0.8%	129	0.6%
Architecture & Engineering	2	0.2%	55	0.5%	80	0.4%
Legal	0	0.0%	46	0.4%	110	0.5%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	18	0.1%
Total Number of Jobs Advertised	1,273	100%	10475	100%	21396	100%
Source: Indeed						

Key areas where additional staff are currently required by local businesses include:

- Community & Social Care
- Healthcare
- Sales, Retail & Customer Support
- Supply Chain & Logistics
- Manufacturing & Utilities
- Transport

9.5 Wages

According to information gathered from Adzuna⁵ in December 2021 the average salary in Eastwood was £28,452, compared with a national average of £35,079⁶. Salaries in Eastwood have gone up year-on-year by 3.7%, compared with a national average change of minus 4.7%.

9.5.1 Wages by Place of Residence

The residence-based figures for Broxtowe show that for each year from 2017 through to 2021 the median gross weekly earnings for employees were higher than Nottingham city, Nottinghamshire, and England. The table below provides details of this.

Earnings by Residence 2021				
	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire	England
	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)
Full Time 2017	571.7	452.5	535.8	555.8
Full Time 2018	604.9	460	551.9	574.8
Full Time 2019	612.6	480	552.9	592.1
Full Time 2020	629.5	501	576.1	589.9
Full Time 2021	654.9	491.2	577.7	613.3
Source: Nomis – ONS Annual Survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis				

9.5.2 Wages by Place of Work

Workplace-based figures show that as of 2021 working in Broxtowe pays better than working in the City of Nottingham or in the wider Nottinghamshire area. Earnings by workplace for the D2N2 area is slightly higher than that of Broxtowe at £565.40 for 2021.

⁵ [Adzuna Eastwood](#)

⁶ [Adzuna Statistics](#)

Earnings by Workplace 2021				
	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire	England
	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)
Full Time 2017	522.3	495.6	485.7	555.8
Full Time 2018	502.2	505.8	505.3	574.8
Full Time 2019	524.4	533.4	505.8	592.2
Full Time 2020	467	555.8	528.4	590
Full Time 2021	556.7	535.7	535.6	613.3
Source: Nomis – ONS Annual Survey of hours and earnings – Workplace analysis				

Wages drop in Broxtowe in 2020, potentially due to Covid-19 and the furlough scheme.

10.0 Crime

As part of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation analysis, data showed that at the lower layer super output area four of the eleven areas in Eastwood were in the top 50% most deprived for crime, with one of these being in the top 20% and another in the top 10%.

It is possible to further track the crime rates in Eastwood using the crimerate.co.uk website. This is a mapping and analysis website that tracks crime and safety data in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

According to this data set:

- Eastwood is the most dangerous 'small town' in Nottinghamshire. Furthermore, Eastwood is among the top 20 most dangerous of Nottinghamshire's 245 towns, villages, and cities. The overall crime rate in Eastwood in 2020 was 100 crimes per 1,000 people. This compares poorly to Nottinghamshire's overall crime rate (the area covered by Nottinghamshire police) coming in 27% percentage points higher than the Nottinghamshire rate of 73 per 1,000 residents.
- The most common crimes in Eastwood are violence and sexual offences, with 392 offences during 2020.

The table below shows crime trends in Eastwood over the last four years, up to 2020 (2021 data not yet available).

Eastwood Crime Trends

Crime	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Residents				Trend
	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Anti-Social Behaviour	38	31	26	43	Getting worse
Bicycle Theft	0.62	0.98	0.71	0.62	Safer
Burglary	6	13	8	6	Safer
Criminal Damage and Arson	13	15	13	11	Safer
Drugs	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.2	Getting worse
Other Crime	0.98	3.0	2.4	2.2	Getting worse
Other Theft	11	12	7	9	Safer
Possession of Weapons	0.80	1.2	0.80	0.53	Safer
Public Order	6	7	6	7	Getting worse
Robbery (inc. mugging)	0.98	0.80	1.5	0.53	Safer
Shoplifting	15	21	23	21	Getting worse
Theft From the Person (inc. pickpocketing)	0.09	0.71	1.1	0.53	Safer
Vehicle Crime	8	10	7	4.4	Safer
Violence and Sexual Offences	29	32	34	35	Getting worse

This table highlights which crimes have been getting worse over recent years in Eastwood, these are:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Drugs
- Public Order
- Shoplifting
- Violence and Sexual Offences

Local projects designed to reduce levels of anti-social behaviour, and support those who are victims of violence and sexual offences could be of benefit to the local community. As well as an increase in deterrents such as surveillance cameras and other initiatives to deter crime.

11.0 Homes

Research regarding house prices in Eastwood using Rightmove.co.uk⁷ showed that properties in Eastwood had an overall average price of £186,888 over the last year. The majority of the sales during the last 12 months were detached properties, selling for an average price of £225,047. Semi-detached properties sold for an average of £160,939, with terraced properties fetching £148,147.

Information sourced from Zoopla in December 2021 had the average UK house price at £333,271⁸.

Overall, sold prices in Eastwood over the last year were up 9% on the previous year and 18% up on the 2018 figure (£158,956).

On the day of the property search (December 2021) data showed a total of 54 properties for sale in Eastwood, ranging in price from £40,000 (1 bed flat) up to £425,000. There were a variety of property styles for sale, including shared ownership, terraced, semi-detached, detached, apartments as well as new builds.

Analysis of the rental market in Eastwood showed there were 8 properties advertised on Rightmove, these ranged in price from £450 per month to £895 per month. Again, there was a good mix of houses and apartments for rent. According to [home.co.uk](https://www.home.co.uk) the average rental price for properties in Eastwood is £634pcm. Compared with the average rental prices in Nottinghamshire of £1,300pcm, and £1,058pcm⁹ for the UK.

As part of Broxtowe's Local Plan (Part 2 – 2018 – 2028)¹⁰ there is a core strategy requirement for up to 1,250 homes to be built in Eastwood. Sites have been identified within that report to begin addressing that requirement in some way.

⁷ [Rightmove](https://www.rightmove.co.uk)

⁸ [Zoopla](https://www.zoopla.co.uk)

⁹ [homelet.co.uk](https://www.homelet.co.uk)

¹⁰ [Broxtowe Local Plan](#)

12.0 The Business Base, The High Street and Footfall, and the Availability of Office and Industrial Accommodation Locally

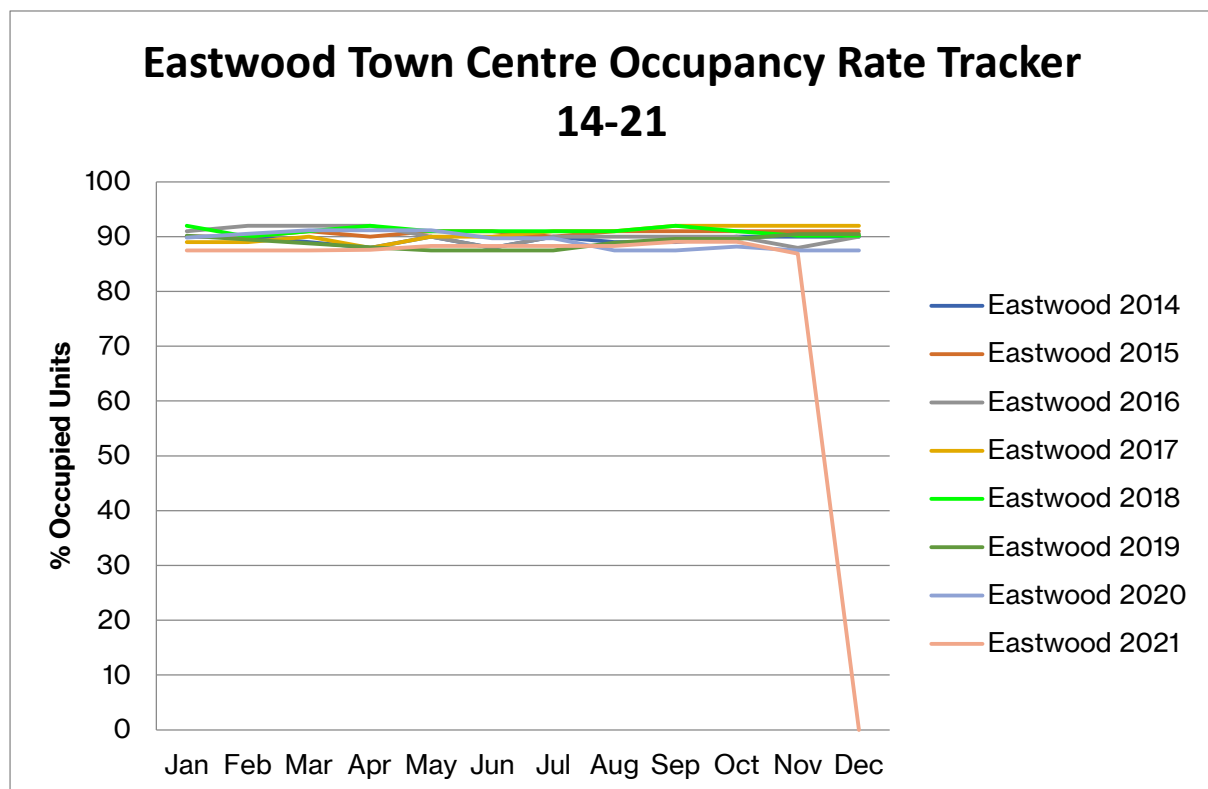
This section sets out the business base in the local area including sizes and sectors that they operate in, the current state of the high street and the availability of office accommodation in the local area.

12.1 High Street Occupancy Rates and Footfall in the Town Centre

12.1.1 Occupancy

Based on data from the Broxtowe Borough Council website, during November 2021 occupancy rates for business premises in Eastwood Town Centre were 87.6%. This is a clear indicator that Eastwood isn't performing as well as other town centres nationally – with the national figure for occupancy rates at 88.3% (National figure for October 2021). It is performing better than one other town in Broxtowe, Stapleford, whose occupancy rate figure is 86.3%.

The chart below shows an occupancy rate tracker for Eastwood between 2014 and 2021, showing the current occupancy rate of 87.6%, the lowest it's been for the records we have available.



12.1.2 Footfall

The table below shows weekly footfall figures for Broxtowe towns for the week commencing 15th November 2021.





Table 12.1.2 - Footfall Figures				
Information	Eastwood Total Visitors	Beeston Total Visitors	Kimberley Total Visitors	Stapleford Total Visitors
Footfall W/C 15/11/21	17,050	33,578	16,764	10,580
Sources: Broxtowe Borough Council				

Data shows that footfall in Eastwood Town Centre was up 55.8% on the previous year for the week commencing 15th November 2021¹¹. This is the best year on year comparison for all town centres in Broxtowe, where there is data available. Outperforming Beeston, Kimberley, and Stapleford.

Whilst not a direct comparison, it is worth noting that nationally footfall was down 18% when comparing 2021 figures to 2019 pre-pandemic figures.¹²

Eastwood Figures (Awaiting data from LA)

Additional data for Eastwood shows average visitor numbers of 3,789 per day for week commencing 15th November 2021. Those visitors had an average dwell time of 178 minutes, with the busiest period of the day for visitors being the period between 11.00am and 12.00pm.

Extracts from Broxtowe's Intelli Sense Visitor Report – Eastwood, Week Commencing 15 th November 2021	
 16,764 Total visits this period	 11:00 - 12:00 Busiest time of day
 178 minutes Average dwell time	 2,394 Average visits per day

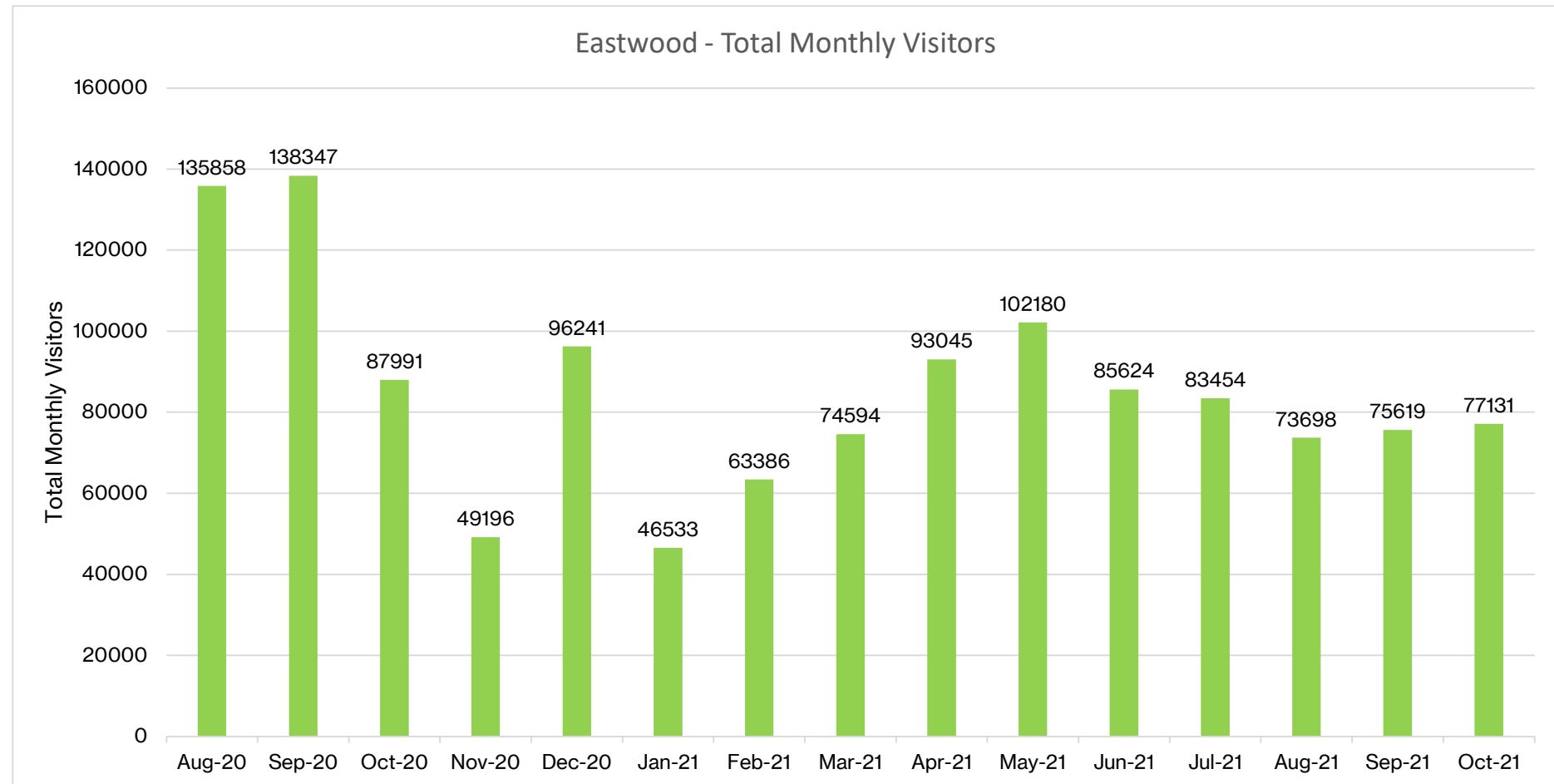
The latest data available shows that the total monthly visitor numbers for Eastwood was 77,131 in October 2021. *Information gathered from Elephant Wi-Fis Geo-sense footfall counter system.*

¹¹ [Broxtowe Town Centres](#)

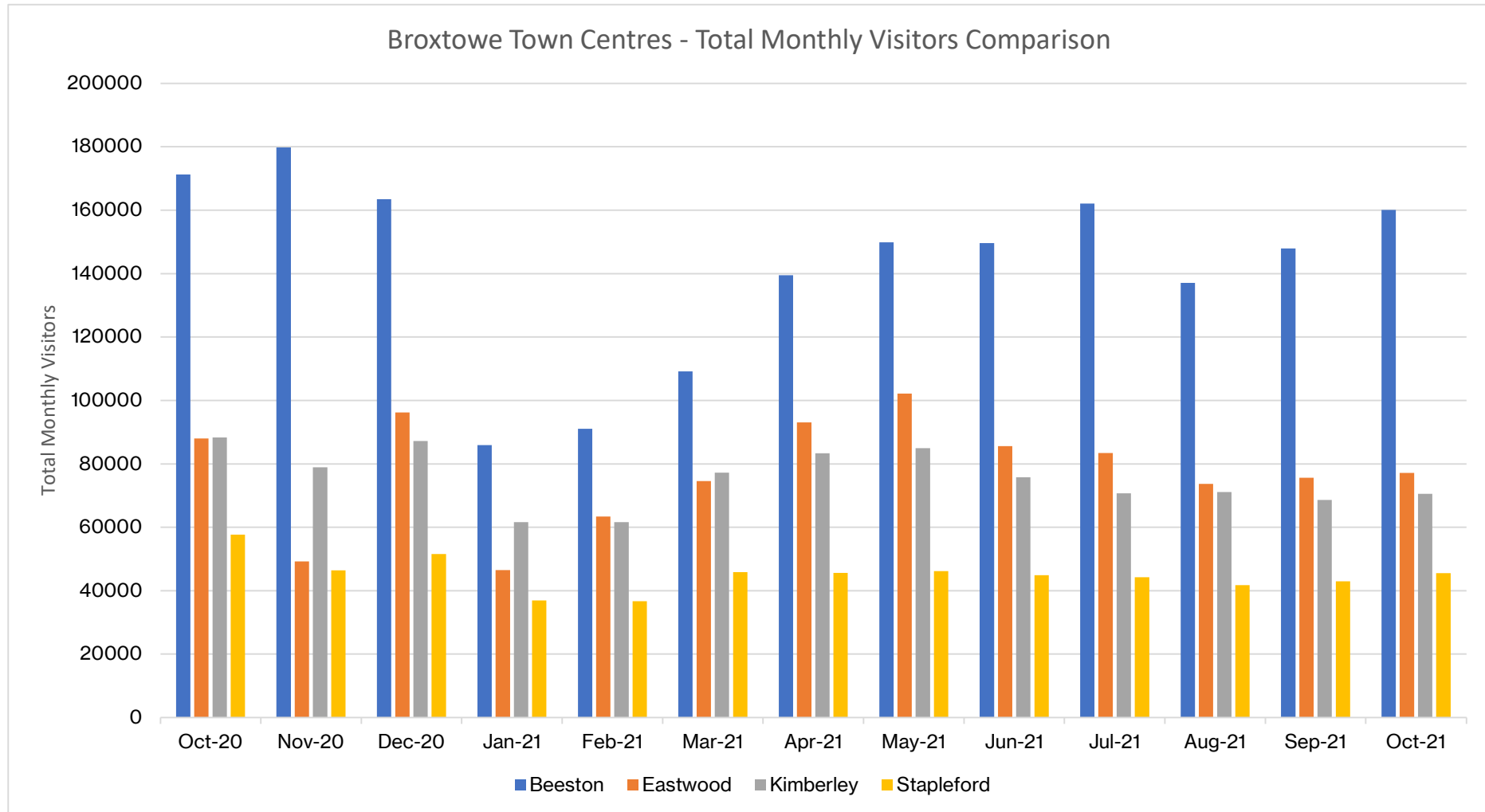
¹² [British Retail Consortium](#)

The chart below shows the total monthly visitors Eastwood has had since the footfall counters have been located in the town centre. Although the year-on-year weekly figure was up by 55.8%. The chart below highlights that compared to the same month last year October 2021 was down 12% on visitors.

Although we are the midst of a global pandemic that is affecting retail demand, particularly those involving bricks and mortar and visiting town centres to participate, this data suggests that something needs to happen to attract people back to the high street. If the trend is not reversed, then there is a serious risk that shops, and businesses will continue move out of the high street.



The chart below shows a comparison of the Town Centres in Broxtowe for the last year, (October 2020 – October 2021). As a caution, Eastwood is missing data for the January 2021 period. We can see that Beeston is significantly outperforming all other towns in the area on a consistent basis.



12.2 Size and Type of Business

Most of the businesses in Broxtowe as of 2021, according to the Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS) are what are classed as 'Micro' (employing 0 – 9 people) with 90% of businesses falling under this classification. This is higher than Nottingham (85.9%), Nottinghamshire (89.7%), D2N2 (88.6%) and England (89.8%).

'Small' and 'Medium' businesses (employing 10 – 49 people, and 50 – 249 people) in Broxtowe are at a lower level than the areas of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, D2N2 and England.

Large businesses (employing 250+ people) in Broxtowe are ever so slightly more prominent than that of Nottinghamshire and England and on a par with the D2N2 area with 0.5% of businesses falling under this classification.

12.3 Business Survival Rates

The table below shows business survival rates at the Borough, City, County and Regional level for businesses founded in 2014.

The table looks at business 'births' in 2014 and then records how many businesses are still in existence up to 5 years after.

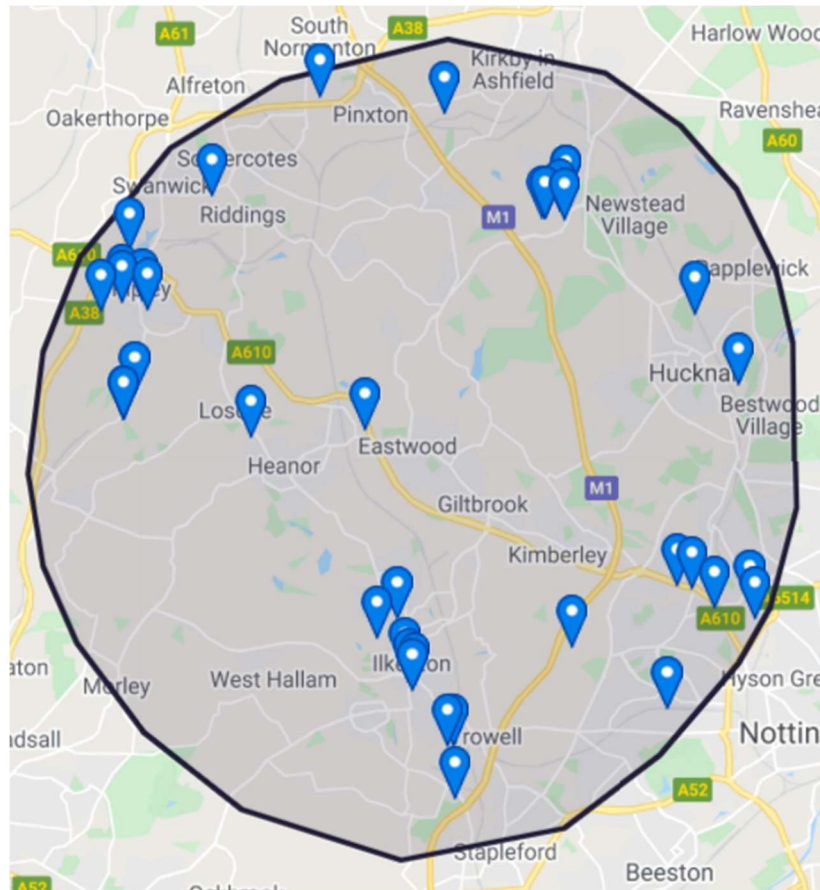
The five-year survival rate for businesses in Broxtowe is higher than both Nottingham and England and slightly lower than that of the County.

Business Survival Rates								
	2014							
	Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire		England	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Births	420		1,285		3,155		312,920	
1 Year survival	390	92.9	1,190	92.6	2,975	94.3	288,870	92.3
2 Year survival	325	77.4	935	72.8	2,460	78	237,490	75.9
3 Year survival	275	65.5	735	57.2	2,025	64.2	192,030	61.4
4 Year survival	225	53.6	570	44.4	1,670	52.9	154,440	49.4
5 Year survival	190	45.2	495	38.5	1,435	45.5	132,975	42.5
Source: ONS Business Survival								

12.4 Office Accommodation

Based on data from the Prime Location, there are currently 46 offices to let within 5-miles of Eastwood. The closest location with available office space (as of 8th December 2021) is in Langley Mill.

Office Accommodation to let within a 5-mile radius of Eastwood



Source: Prime Location

From an analysis of the 46 office spaces currently available to let within a 5-mile radius of Eastwood, analysis shows that:

- The most expensive office unit to let in the area covered is £317,000 p/a and comprises of 27,577 sq. ft of floor space. Can be let as a whole unit or on a suite by suite basis
- Prices of offices listed start from £82,550 p/a for 6,904 sq. ft of floor space.

12.4.1 Local Office Accommodation

Some examples of the spaces available in close proximity to Eastwood are shown below.

Chrysalis Way – Offers two storey office space with warehouse accommodation. With a mix of open and cellular office space within.



Where: Chrysalis Way, Langley Mill NG16 3RY

Distance from Eastwood: 1.1 miles

Cost: From £57,400 p/a

Size: 5,739 sq. ft

Other information: Allocated parking and secure gated concrete yard.

Other Examples Locally of Office Accommodation to Rent



Where: Heanor Road, Loscoe, Heanor, DE75

Distance from Eastwood: 3.1 miles

Cost: N/A

Size: From 2,457 – 8,496 sq. ft

Other information: 20 designated car parking spaces, large cafeteria and fitted kitchen.



Where: Manners Avenue, Ilkeston, DE7

Distance from Eastwood: 5.8 miles

Cost: £30,000 p/a

Size: 4,488 sq. ft

Other information: Modern self-contained two storey offices. Combination of open plan and cellular accommodation. 38 parking spaces. Kitchen and toilet facilities.



Where: 1st Floor, 6 Millennium Way West, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire NG8

Distance from Eastwood: 6.4 miles

Cost: N/A

Size: 2,465 sq. ft

Other information: 10 designated car parking spaces, kitchen and toilet access, open plan, meeting rooms, smaller offices and a breakout area. Links to Nottingham tram, A610 and M1.

12.5 Industrial/ Commercial Accommodation

Desk-based research shows that currently there are no industrial properties for sale or rent within Eastwood, with the nearest properties advertised as available, located in Langley Mill just under 2 miles from Eastwood.

Alternative options are available as you move further out from Eastwood, with industrial property advertised in Giltbrook, Awsworth, and Ilkeston. *Source: Rightmove, FHP, and Realla.*

According to realla.co.uk¹³ the average rental price of industrial units in Nottinghamshire is £6.81 per square foot. With the cheapest price being £3 per square foot, and the highest going for £12.48 per square foot.

12.6 Office/ Industrial Summary

Based on searches using property websites there is little or no office or industrial accommodation currently available to rent in Eastwood.

Available nearby office space is at the higher end of the market or is targeted to larger businesses. This could be prohibitive for start-ups or businesses who can only afford lower rental levels.

The above suggests that there could be a demand in the town centre for reasonably priced office/ co-working space, available on easy in / easy out terms for local businesses. Potentially encouraging start-up businesses and entrepreneurs to open their businesses within the town.

There also appears to be a gap in the availability of industrial units, however, a more in-depth look at what has happened to industrial units within Eastwood in the past may be required to better understand the market, i.e., was there a lack of demand? However, D2N2 funding, that will be discussed in more detail later in the report, does show funding received for three smaller units erected in Eastwood.

Providing smaller industrial units with 'easy-in, easy-out' options could encourage smaller businesses to 'start-up' and grow in the town. Before moving onto a larger location/ business parks in the local area. During an audit¹⁴ of 40 main employment sites in Broxtowe (by Broxtowe Borough Council), tenants were asked how well the existing properties and locations served their business needs. According to this audit the consensus was that there is a need within the borough for more smaller, affordable space.

D2N2 funded a similar initiative through their LGF programme in Ollerton, in Nottinghamshire, and these spaces proved very popular with local businesses. Funding of £500,000 was contributed by the LEP towards the £3.3 million project, creating 32,000sqft of space and 10 mixed use light industrial units for B1/ B2 and B8 uses. The applicant for the project was Coalfields Regeneration Trust Property Investments, a subsidiary of the Coalfields Regeneration Trust (CRT). The long-term income generated from the rental of the properties will be re-invested in the ongoing work of CRT and its projects and programmes.

¹³ Realla

¹⁴ [D2N2 Mushroom Farm Project](#)

13.0 Transport and Connectivity

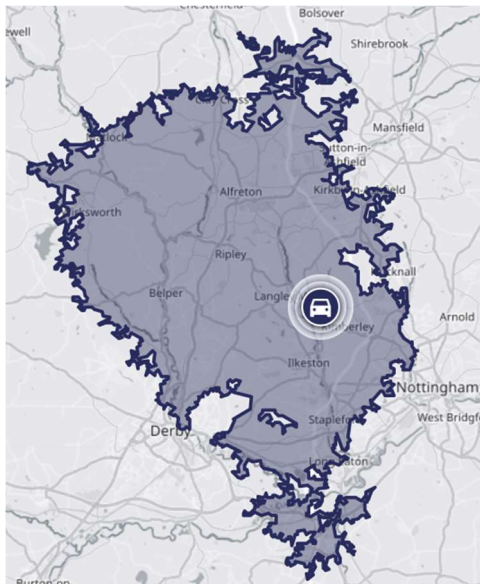
Utilising information produced by TravelTime mapping and based on a central Eastwood postcode (NG16 3GB – Eastwood Library), the information in this section explores the connectivity of Eastwood in terms of driving, cycling, public transport and walking.

13.1 Drive Times

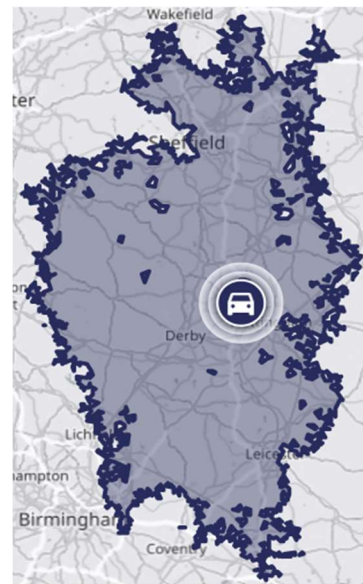
The maps below show locations that can be reached within a set drive time from Eastwood. The maps demonstrate that Eastwoods' proximity to the M1 make North / South travel quicker than East / West, particularly within the shorter time periods.

Drive Times from Eastwood Using a Private Vehicle

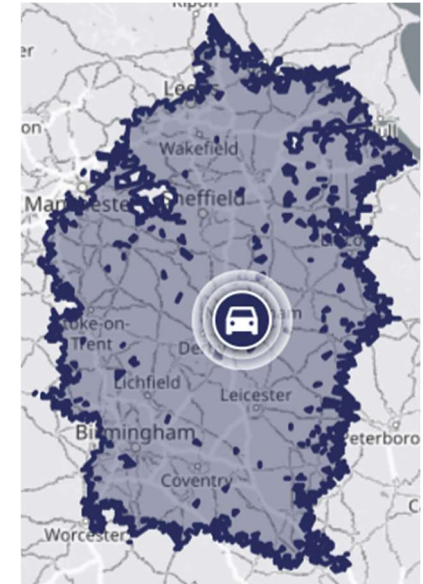
30-minute drive time



60-minute drive time



1 hour 30-minute drive time



Source: TravelTime Website

13.1.1 Additional Drive Time Analysis

AA route planner provides an alternative source of information for travel times. The travel times below relate to towns and cities local to Eastwood. Additionally, we have provided travel times to other key UK cities, including London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Edinburgh.

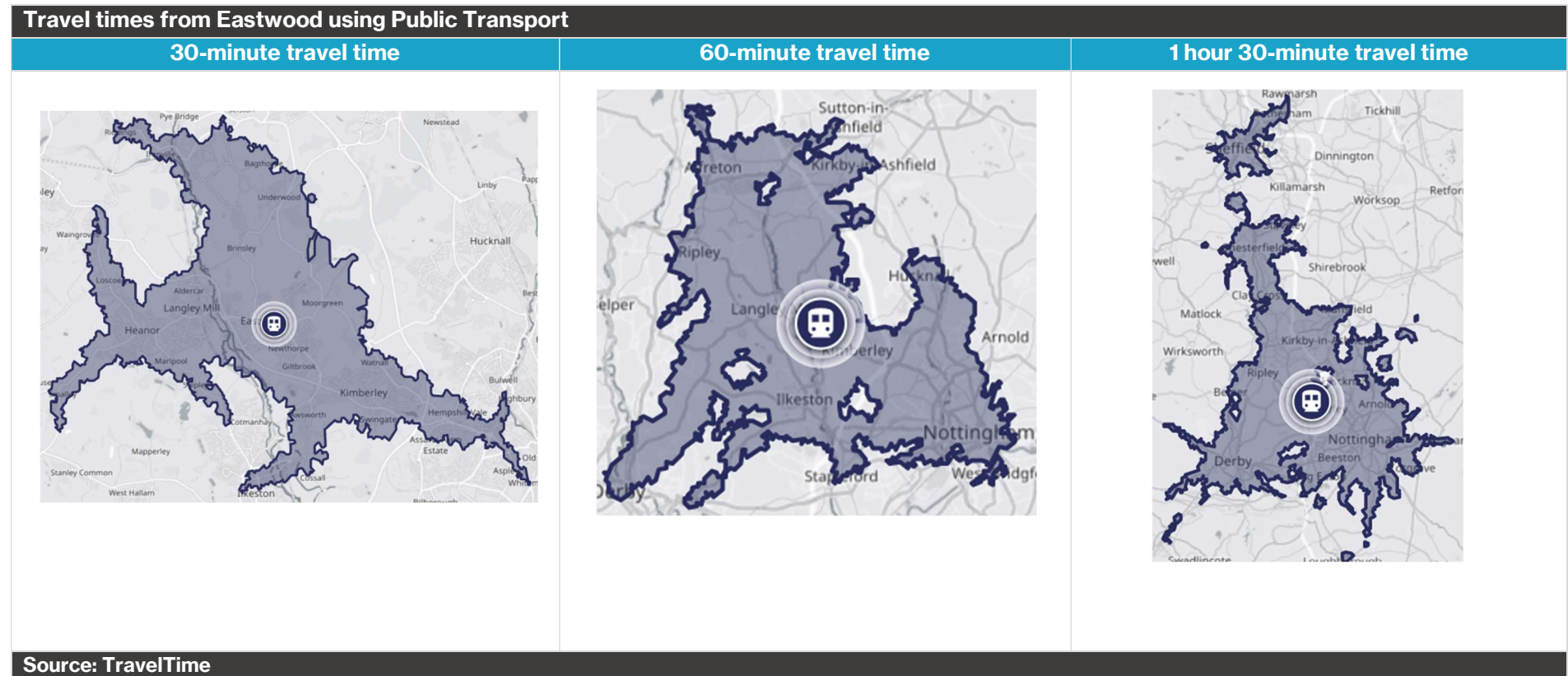
The starting point for all the drivetimes provided is NG16 3GB.

- Nottingham – 8.3 miles, 23 minutes (via A610)
- Derby – 12.2 miles, 31 minutes (via A608)
- Mansfield – 12.9 miles, 31 minutes (via Derby Rd and A611)
- Chesterfield – 20.8 miles, 28 minutes (via M1)
- Loughborough – 24.7 miles, 35 minutes (via M1)
- Burton-on-Trent – 31.2 miles, 38 minutes (via M1 and Derby Southern Bypass/A50)
- Leicester – 33.7 miles, 45 minutes (via M1)
- Newark-on-Trent – 28.5 miles, 50 minutes (via A614)
- Birmingham – 54.8 miles, 1 hour 1 minute (via A42 and M42)
- Grantham – 36 miles, 1 hour 2 minutes (via A52)
- Stoke-on-Trent – 55.1 miles, 1 hour 3 minutes (via A50)
- Manchester – 77.4 miles, 1 hour 54 minutes (via M1)
- Liverpool – 112.2 miles, 2 hours 12 minutes (via A50)
- London – 131.9 miles, 2 hours 41 minutes (via M1)
- Edinburgh – 274.8 miles, 4 hours 56 minutes (via M1 and A1).

Whilst there is some disparity in the two sets of drive time data, we can see that both Nottingham and Derby are within easy reach of Eastwood using a private car, with Leicester and Sheffield within a commutable distance too. Along with some of the smaller towns and cities such as Loughborough, Mansfield, and Chesterfield.

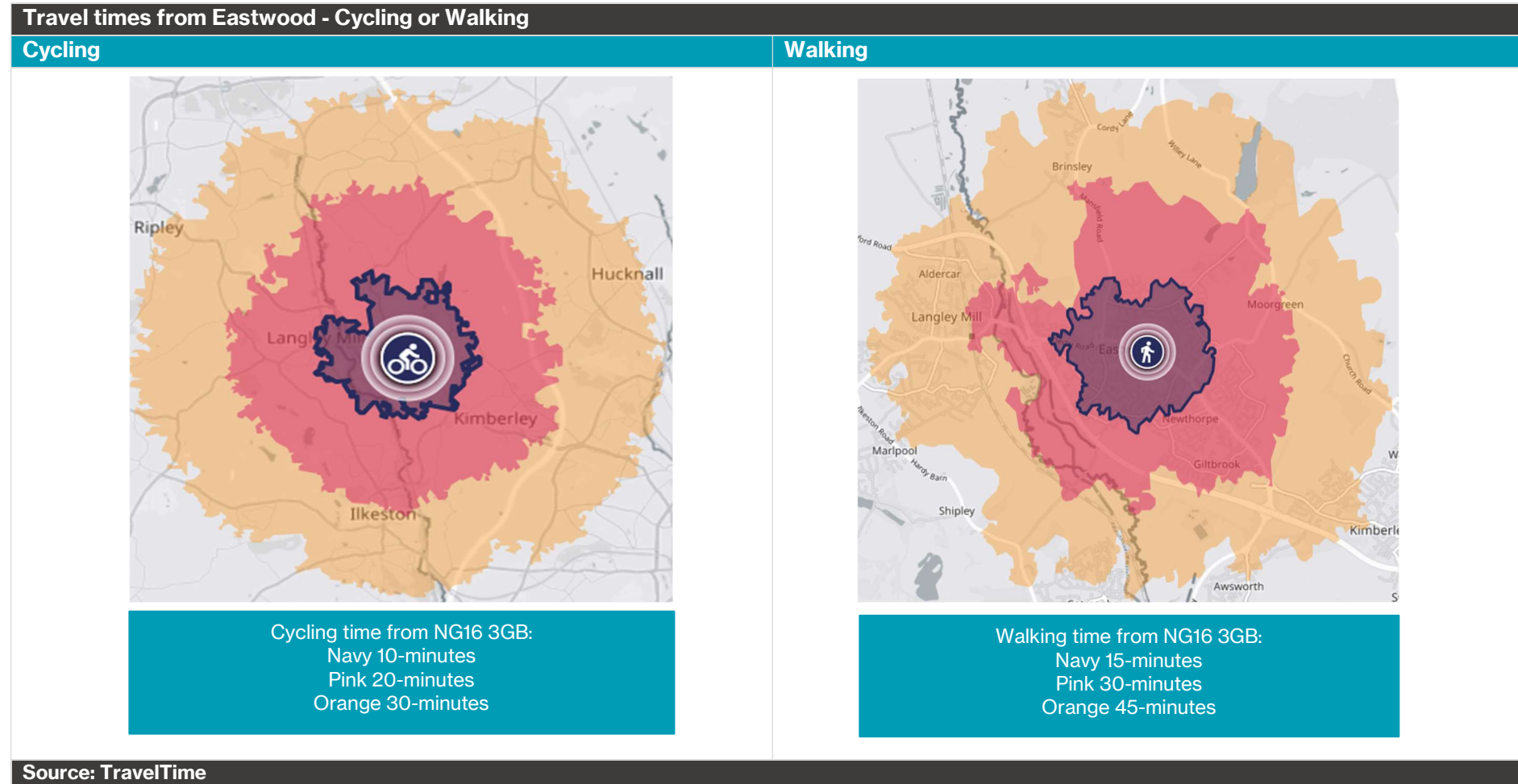
13.2 Public Transport

The graphs below show locations that can be reached from Eastwood by public transport within different time frames. The maps demonstrate that it is easier to access Nottingham than Derby by public transport. Whilst there are some large towns within the 30-minute area of Eastwood, there are no cities within this range.



13.3 Cycling and Walking

The graphs below show locations that can be reached from Eastwood by foot or by bike within different time frames.



13.4 Distance Travelled to Work

The table below shows the distance travelled to work by those who work in Broxtowe and those who live in Broxtowe. The data is from the 2011 census, so dated, but it does suggest that there is a significant outflow of workers.

Distance Travelled to Work				
Distance	Workplace Population		Resident Population	
All categories: Distance travelled to work	38,833	100%	53,367	100%
Less than 2km	7,223	19%	7,896	15%
2km to less than 5km	7,684	20%	10,300	19%
5km to less than 10km	7,226	19%	13,713	26%
10km to less than 20km	5,407	14%	7,881	15%
20km to less than 30km	1,192	3%	1,389	3%
30km to less than 40km	558	1%	892	2%
40km to less than 60km	566	1%	779	1%
60km and over	916	2%	2269	4%
Work mainly at or from home	4,688	12%	4737	9%
No fixed place/ other	3,373	9%	3511	7%

With Nottingham and Derby easily commutable by car it is easy for local residents who have access to a car to travel out of the area for work. Indeed, data suggests that there is a net out flow of workers from Broxtowe into the surrounding areas.

It is less easy to commute by public transport. Potentially, if additional jobs were created in the local area, those who are dependent on public transport to get to work may be tempted to move to jobs locally.

14.0 External Funding

This section analyses publicly available data on external funding that has been spent in the area in recent years. Due to a lack of data, we could only find information on the D2N2 LGF programme and the National Lottery Communities Fund.

14.1 D2N2 Funding

A desk-based review has been undertaken using the LEP website to analyse the projects funded in Broxtowe through the LGF money. There were five projects within Broxtowe, according to the data, that received funding. These are.

- **Mushroom Farm** - The creation of three new small industrial units on a disused site, providing employment in the area. (This project was in Eastwood).
- **Medicity** - The refurbishment of the health, wellbeing, and life sciences facility, providing more space for companies working in those fields. Estimated to create more than 150 jobs up to 2034.
- **HS2 Toton** - Feasibility work at Toton for the High-Speed rail network and surrounding infrastructure opportunities.
- **N2 Towns Fund: Beeston Square Complex** - The project includes a new cinema development and restaurants. Additional housing will be created within the next couple of years.
- **Medical Technology Innovation Facilities (MTIF)** - the creation of 2 facilities as part of the 'Innovation' theme. These focused on the development of innovative products and advanced materials to meet the future healthcare needs by getting new products to market more quickly.

The LGF programme invested circa £260 million across D2N2. Analysis suggests that based on the above projects, circa 7% of this allocation was spent in Broxtowe, it should also be noted that one of the projects (Mushroom Farm) that received funding, was in Eastwood.

Based on the above data, and previous population analysis, we can calculate that this equates to a spend per resident in Broxtowe of approximately £100.00, compared to an average spend per resident across the D2N2 area of approximately £116.00.

14.2 National Lottery – Communities Funding

According to data found on the National Lottery Community Fund website¹⁵ since 2004 Eastwood has received funding for 45 projects totalling £1,682,648. With the majority of these being for less than £10,000. Broxtowe as a Borough received funding for 303 projects totalling £6,189,430. This means that Eastwood received a total of 27% of the funding awarded to communities within Broxtowe.

¹⁵ [Tnlcommunityfund.org](https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org)

When compared with the other towns in Broxtowe, Eastwood received the most funding in total. With Beeston receiving funding totalling £1,627,232 for 81 projects, Stapleford receiving funding totalling £1,493,701 for 36 projects and Kimberley receiving £137,595 for 22 projects. This works out on average as £37,392 per project in Eastwood through the National Lottery Communities Funding. Considerably higher than the average for both Beeston (£20,089) and Kimberley (£6,254) and slightly lower than the average for Stapleford (£41,492).

15.0 Summary and Emerging Intervention Ideas

The tables below summarise the key findings of the study for six key themes:

- Community
- Housing
- Environment/Green Space
- Transport
- Education/ Employment
- Business.

For each individual theme, the tables highlight key policy and strategy for the area as identified by Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and the D2N2 LEP. It then summarises the key findings of the socio-economic research for each area. This information has been used to make some initial suggestions for the types of interventions that could be taken forward in Eastwood under each thematic area.

Community		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestions/ Ideas for Future Interventions
Social mobility and improved outcomes for children, including youth services are needed	Broxtowe is a Social Mobility 'cold spot' ranking 270 out of 324 in terms of the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job.	Linking children and young people into local employers, colleges, and universities to increase aspirations and social mobility – particularly those from deprived areas.
Antisocial behaviour needs addressing		
Mental health, well-being and healthy living needs supporting	Eastwood has persistently had a number of areas which are classed as having high levels of deprivation. Three areas stand out as facing serious deprivation barriers. Falling in the top 20% most deprived areas in England. These are E01028110 002A, E01028112 002C, and E01028113 002D.	Supporting community initiatives, volunteering etc to increase community cohesion.
Volunteering and community cohesion support is needed		
Improved outcomes for children, young people, and families, particularly those from more deprived backgrounds	Eastwood is the most dangerous 'small town' in Nottinghamshire. Furthermore, Eastwood is among top 20 most dangerous of Nottinghamshire's 245 towns, villages, and cities. The most common crimes in Eastwood are violence and sexual offences.	Supporting youth clubs and children's facilities, including education with regards to issues faced by the area such as anti-social behaviour, drug, and public order offences.
A need to empower local communities		
Residents want to see the local authority generate income from commercial activity	Crimes that are becoming more prevalent in Eastwood as of 2020 are: Anti-social behaviour, Drugs, Public Order, Shoplifting, Violence and Sexual Offences.	Targeted investment in the geographical areas where there are higher levels of deprivation.
There is an aspiration for people to enjoy a wide range of leisure and cultural activities		
More activities for young people, especially in Eastwood	Compared with Broxtowe, Eastwood had a slightly higher level of people reporting that they have both bad health and very bad health. Access to healthcare facilities and capacity constraints in relation to referrals for Eastwood residents is recognised as a challenge.	Tackle increasing crime rates – Investment in surveillance cameras and other anti-social behaviour and crime deterrents.
		Investment in healthcare, wellbeing and culture and leisure facilities.
		Social prescribing including community delivery.

Environment / Green Space		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion / Ideas for Future Interventions
Investment in the parks and open spaces.	Overall Eastwood has a good quality living environment with ten out of eleven of Eastwoods LLSOAs falling in the 50% least deprived. This is particularly true in relation to the quality of the indoor living environment.	Support for voluntary/ community groups to take more ownership of local parks and open spaces.
More events and activities in the parks and open spaces.		
More local engagement in the local parks and green spaces.	The measure for outdoor living environment relates to air quality and road traffic accidents and in this respect Eastwood performs slightly less well due to its close proximity to the A610 and M1. However, Eastwood does have good accessibility to rural areas and the associated quality of living environment.	Increased awareness raising of environmental and recycling issues.
Reducing carbon emissions, increased recycling and composting in the borough.		More events and activities in the outdoor spaces.

Housing		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>New, high-quality homes are needed – there is a backlog of house building delivery.</p> <p>New social housing is needed.</p> <p>Reduced homelessness.</p> <p>A need to ensure that homes are safe and energy efficient.</p>	<p>Between 218 and 232 individuals or families were at risk of being homeless or were homeless in Broxtowe in 2020-2021.</p> <p>The key group where homelessness is an issue is amongst single males. Almost a quarter of those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness struggle with mental health issues.</p> <p>In Broxtowe, there are over 1,990 people on the housing waiting list and on average it takes six months for a family of top priority to be housed in a Council property.</p> <p>The average rental price for properties in Eastwood is £634pcm. The average rental prices in Nottinghamshire are £1,300pcm, and £1,058pcm for the UK.</p>	<p>Support to increase social housing to address the long waiting lists.</p> <p>Homelessness – In particular targeting single males who are the key group likely to become homeless. Providing more mental health facilities as almost a quarter of people who experience homelessness struggle with mental health issues.</p> <p>Support for energy efficiency and crime reduction schemes for homeowners.</p>

Transport		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Improvements to road infrastructure – particularly the A610 corridor.</p> <p>Better connectivity across the county.</p>	<p>For the outdoor environment sub-domain five of eleven LLSOAs are around the 50% most deprived areas - this directly relates to air quality and road traffic accidents. Eastwood is in close proximity to the A610 and M1.</p> <p>Nottingham and Derby within commutable distance by car.</p> <p>Nottingham is much easier to access by public transport than Derby – Likely due to the accessibility of the tram at Phoenix Park.</p>	<p>Investment in more ‘green infrastructure’ e.g., cycling / walking / multi-user paths. Quality lighting and security features on current paths to encourage use of these. Therefore, potentially cutting down pollution from traffic and providing alternative forms of travel.</p> <p>Investment in public transport to improve links east to west, in particularly to the nearby city of Derby – providing employment opportunities and helping to improve air quality and possibly reduce air pollution through improved functions of junctions and roadways.</p> <p>Investment in the A610 helping to improve air quality and possibly reduce air pollution by helping to keep traffic flowing.</p>

Education/ Employment		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Support for skills development and apprenticeships.</p> <p>Training opportunities and wellbeing in the workforce.</p> <p>Ensure that fewer people leaving school are NEET (not in education, employment or training).</p> <p>Promote graduate retention.</p> <p>Support employees to move to higher skilled jobs.</p>	<p>Key areas (December 2021) where additional staff are currently needed by local businesses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community & Social Care • Healthcare • Sales, Retail & Customer Support • Supply Chain & Logistics • Manufacturing & Utilities • Transport <p>Seven out of the eleven super output areas are within the 50% most deprived in terms of employment. Three of those in the top 10% most deprived.</p> <p>Nine out of the eleven super output areas are within the 50% most deprived in terms of education, skills, and training. Two within the top 10% most deprived.</p> <p>All but one area is in the top 50% most deprived nationally for adult skills. With two areas in the top 10%.</p>	<p>Engagement with local employers to understand skills and recruitment needs.</p> <p>Support / investment for local colleges to develop and grow training courses in the key areas of employment need.</p> <p>Support for adult / mature learners to retrain in some of the skills needed in the area.</p> <p>Support for community initiatives / social enterprises to give those who have been out of work for some time opportunities to learn key skills.</p> <p>Links between local businesses and secondary schools to inform about skills required and encourage to get involved with certain businesses.</p>

Education/ Employment		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
	<p>As of 2011 there was a higher percentage of residents in Eastwood with no qualifications than in Broxtowe as a whole.</p> <p>As of 2011 there was a higher percentage of residents in Eastwood with an apprenticeship than the wider Broxtowe area and the rest of the county.</p>	

Business		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>High quality business accommodation.</p> <p>Repurposed redundant buildings.</p> <p>Businesses units and pop-up shops.</p> <p>Reduced town centre vacancy rates.</p>	<p>There is a lack of, or very little office and industrial accommodation within Eastwood.</p> <p>There is a need to continue to boost foot fall in the town centre and ensure there is a continued uplift after the pandemic.</p> <p>Six of Eastwoods super output areas are in the top 50% most deprived areas nationally for income deprivation. Two in the top 20% and one in the top 10%.</p>	<p>Business space created in the town centre for smaller, start-up or businesses who cannot afford high rental spaces. Available on flexible terms and manageable rents.</p> <p>Smaller industrial spaces created within the town centre.</p> <p>The high street appears to be the key area where investment is needed – figures show footfall has increased year on year overall but is down on the same month last year. With the ongoing pandemic this needs to be addressed before more shops are lost and occupancy rates begin to rise. Provide, something to do in the town i.e., competitive socialising, places for activities, performances that can take place on an ad-hoc basis. Not just traditional retail opportunities.</p> <p>Support for pop-ups in empty retail units.</p> <p>Repurpose empty or redundant buildings.</p> <p>Support businesses to become more energy efficient.</p>

Conclusions

The data analysis shows that Eastwood has persistently had a number of areas which are considered serious pockets of deprivation. In addition, the area is a social mobility cold-spot – i.e., there are low chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job and access to healthcare facilities and capacity constraints in relation to referrals through social prescribing for Eastwood residents is recognised as a challenge.

However, Eastwood is also an attractive place to live with affordable housing, good transport accessibility and good access to high quality rural areas. Key areas for support to tackle some of the deprivation and social mobility challenges could include; improving health provision and capacity with a particular focus on mental health and wellbeing, engaging with employers to improve access to employment opportunities for residents, adult skills and retraining, improvements in green infrastructure and continuing to improve footfall in the town centre.

1. PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENT

- Design guide: re-introduction of Victorian highstreet [lighting / paving finish / furniture / shopfront design]

2. DURBAN HOUSE - "EDUCATION / WELLBEING HUB"

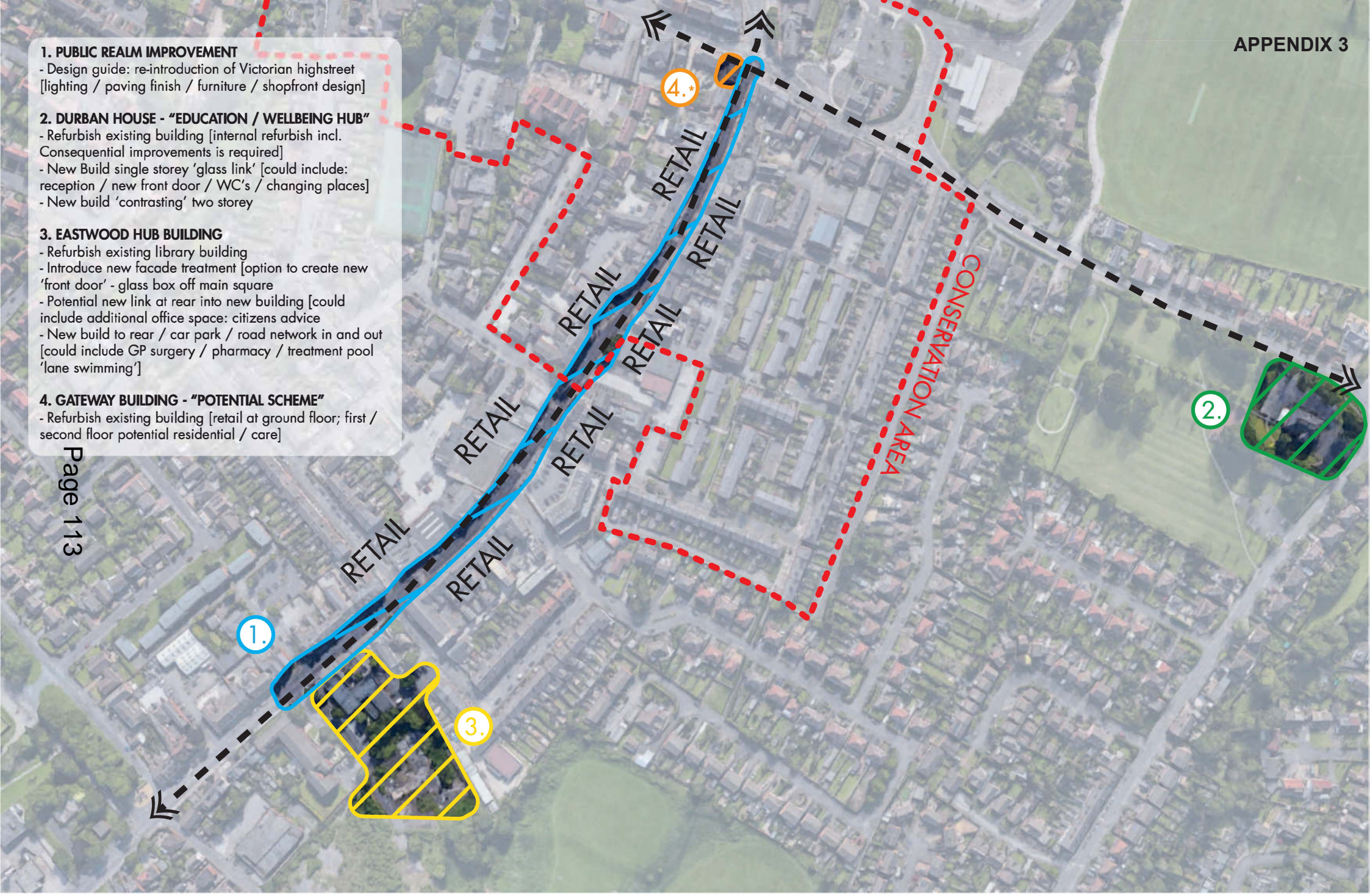
- Refurbish existing building [internal refurbish incl. Consequential improvements is required]
- New Build single storey 'glass link' [could include: reception / new front door / WC's / changing places]
- New build 'contrasting' two storey

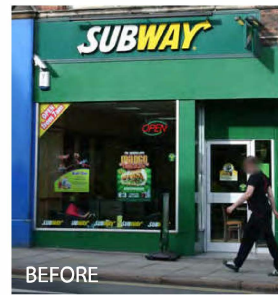
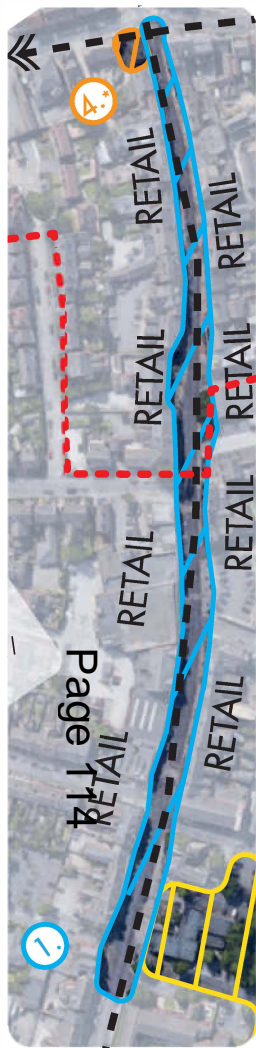
3. EASTWOOD HUB BUILDING

- Refurbish existing library building
- Introduce new facade treatment [option to create new 'front door' - glass box off main square]
- Potential new link at rear into new building [could include additional office space: citizens advice]
- New build to rear / car park / road network in and out [could include GP surgery / pharmacy / treatment pool 'lane swimming']

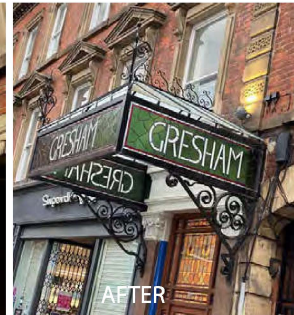
4. GATEWAY BUILDING - "POTENTIAL SCHEME"

- Refurbish existing building [retail at ground floor; first / second floor potential residential / care]

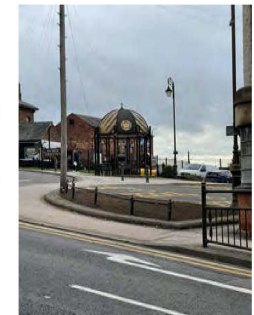




Example of Nottingham City gateway improvement with the restoration of iconic building's shopfronts. The Townscape Heritage Scheme, which is supported by National Lottery Heritage funding, helps owners restore historic buildings in the Carrington Street and Station Street area with up to 67% of the costs of building repair or other heritage works, such as the reinstatement of traditional shop-fronts.



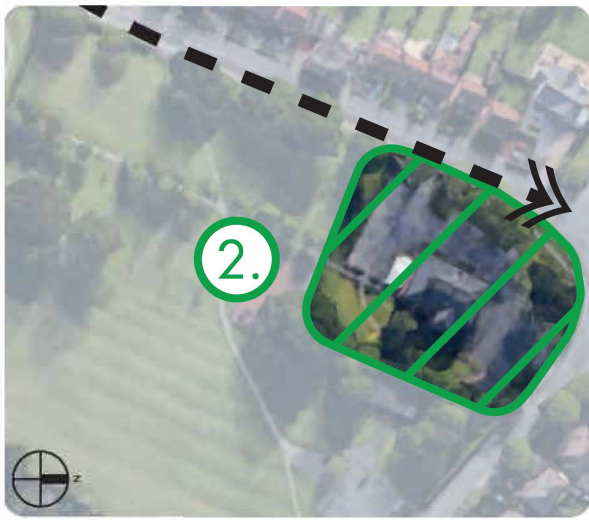
Existing pictures of the highstreet and areas of public realm



1. PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENT

- Design guide:
re-introduction of Victorian highstreet
[lighting / paving
finish / furniture /
shopfront design]

Eastwood Town Development Project 1: Public Realm Improvement

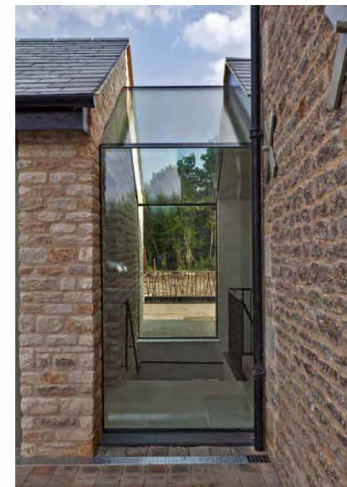


- 2. DURBAN HOUSE - "EDUCATION / WELLBEING HUB"**
- Refurbish existing building [internal refurbish incl. Consequential improvements is required]
 - New Build single storey 'glass link' [could include: reception / new front door / WC's / changing places]
 - New build 'contrasting' two storey



▲ Proposed block plan - 262m² extension footprint possible

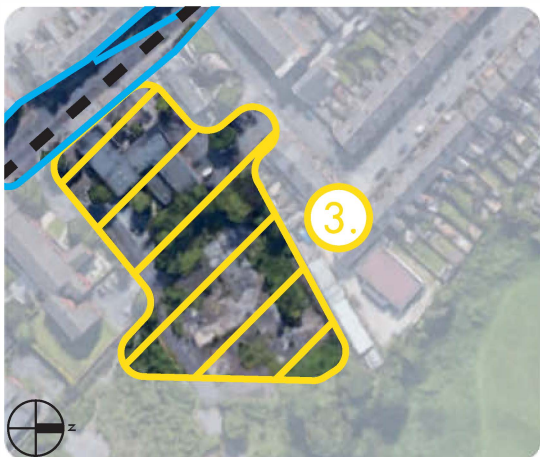
Precedent images of similar projects



▼ Existing Durban House pictures and aerals



Eastwood Town Development Project 2: Durban House

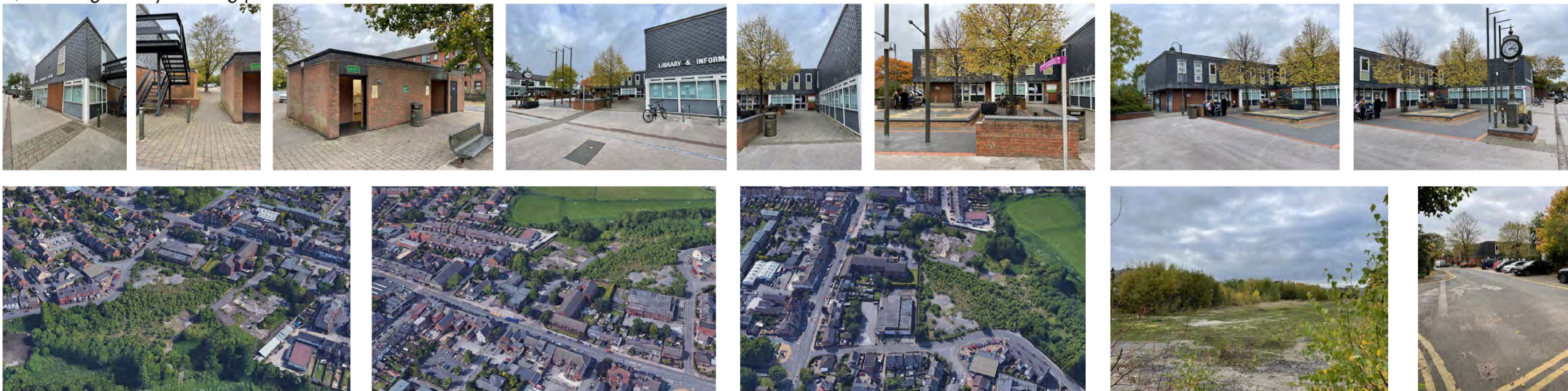


3. EASTWOOD HUB BUILDING AND LIBRARY

- Refurbish existing library building
- Introduce new facade treatment [option to create new 'front door' - glass box off main square]
- Potential new link at rear into new building [could include additional office space: citizens advice bureau]
- New build to rear / car park / road network in and out [could include GP surgery / pharmacy / treatment pool 'lane swimming']

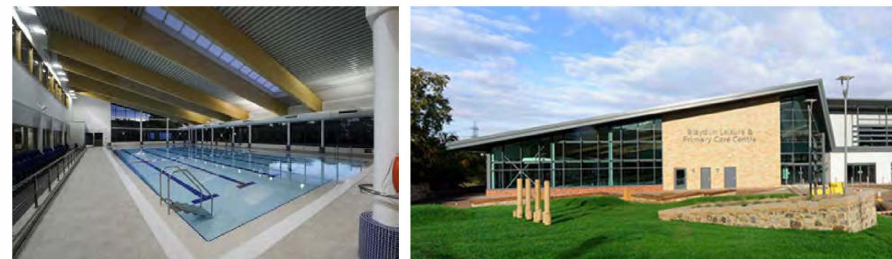
▲ Proposed block plan - 1050m² extension footprint possible

▼ Existing Library building pictures and aerials



▲ Cripps Health Centre - University of Nottingham

The building includes GP consulting rooms, a four-bed observation room, rooms for physiotherapy, enhanced procedures, treatment and mental health, a seminar room, eight dental treatment spaces and a commercial pharmacy. The GP and dental accommodation is located in separate wings.



▲ Blaydon Leisure & Primary Care Centre - Gateshead

The primary care centre includes dental, podiatry, mental health, physiotherapy, sexual health, weight management and breast screening services, as well as speech and language therapy and musculoskeletal services. The GP Practice and walk-in minor injury and illness unit, both formerly based at nearby Blaydon Clinic, have also relocated to the centre.

Eastwood Town Development Project 3: Eastwood Hub Building and Library



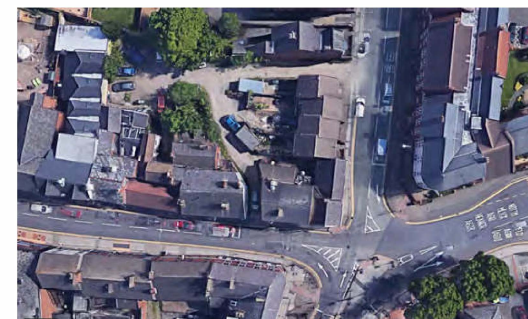
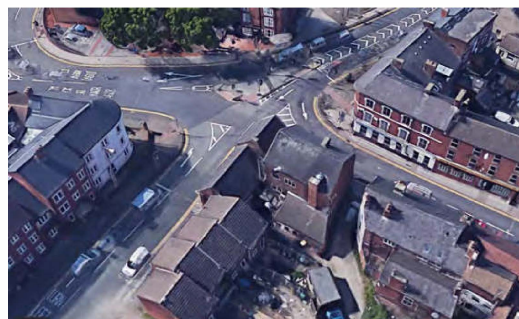
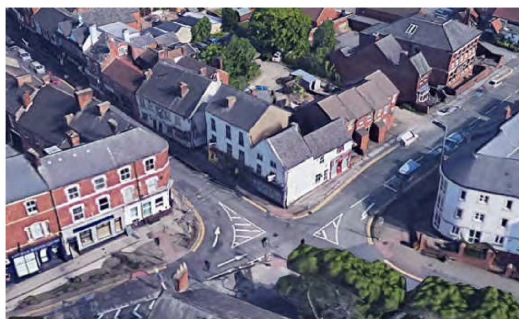
Eastwood Town Development Project 3: Eastwood Hub Building and Library



4. GATEWAY BUILDING - "POTENTIAL SCHEME"

- Refurbish existing building [retail at ground floor; first / second floor potential residential / care]

▼ Existing pictures of the "gateway" building which is a potential refurbishment project



Eastwood Town Development Project 4: Gateway Building

Focus Consultants

Socio-Economic Baseline Report Kimberley, Broxtowe



December 2021



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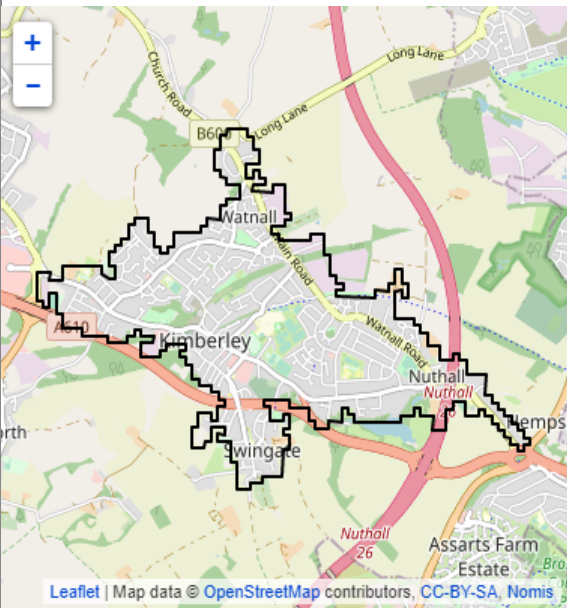
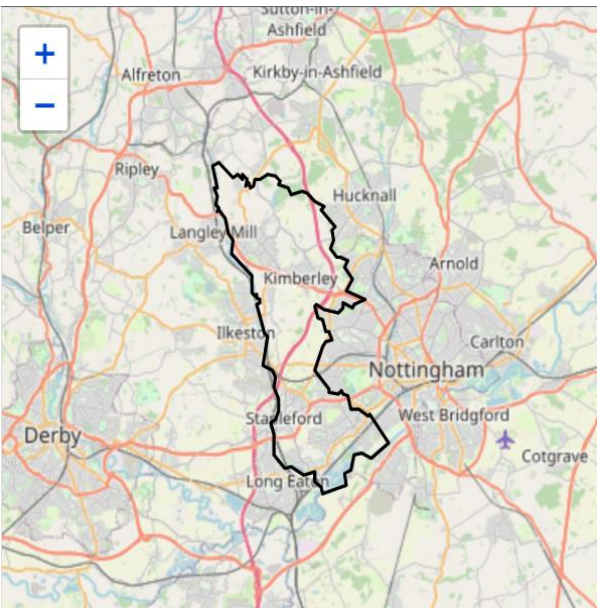
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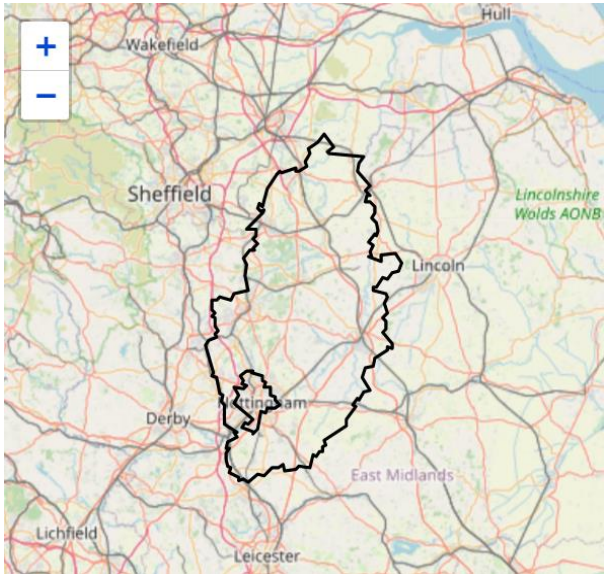
Executive Summary

In October 2021 Focus Consultants were appointed to undertake a Socio-Economic Baseline Report for Kimberley, in the Borough of Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire. The Baseline Report identifies the key social and economic issues faced by Kimberley and its residents and businesses. It has been compiled through desk-based research, reviewing available local data from various sources, such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Nomis, Crime Data, the Inter-Departmental Business Register, The Indices of Multiple Deprivation, and the Social Mobility Index. Where relevant, this data has been compared to regional (D2N2) and national data to provide an overview of how the area is performing against these benchmarks.

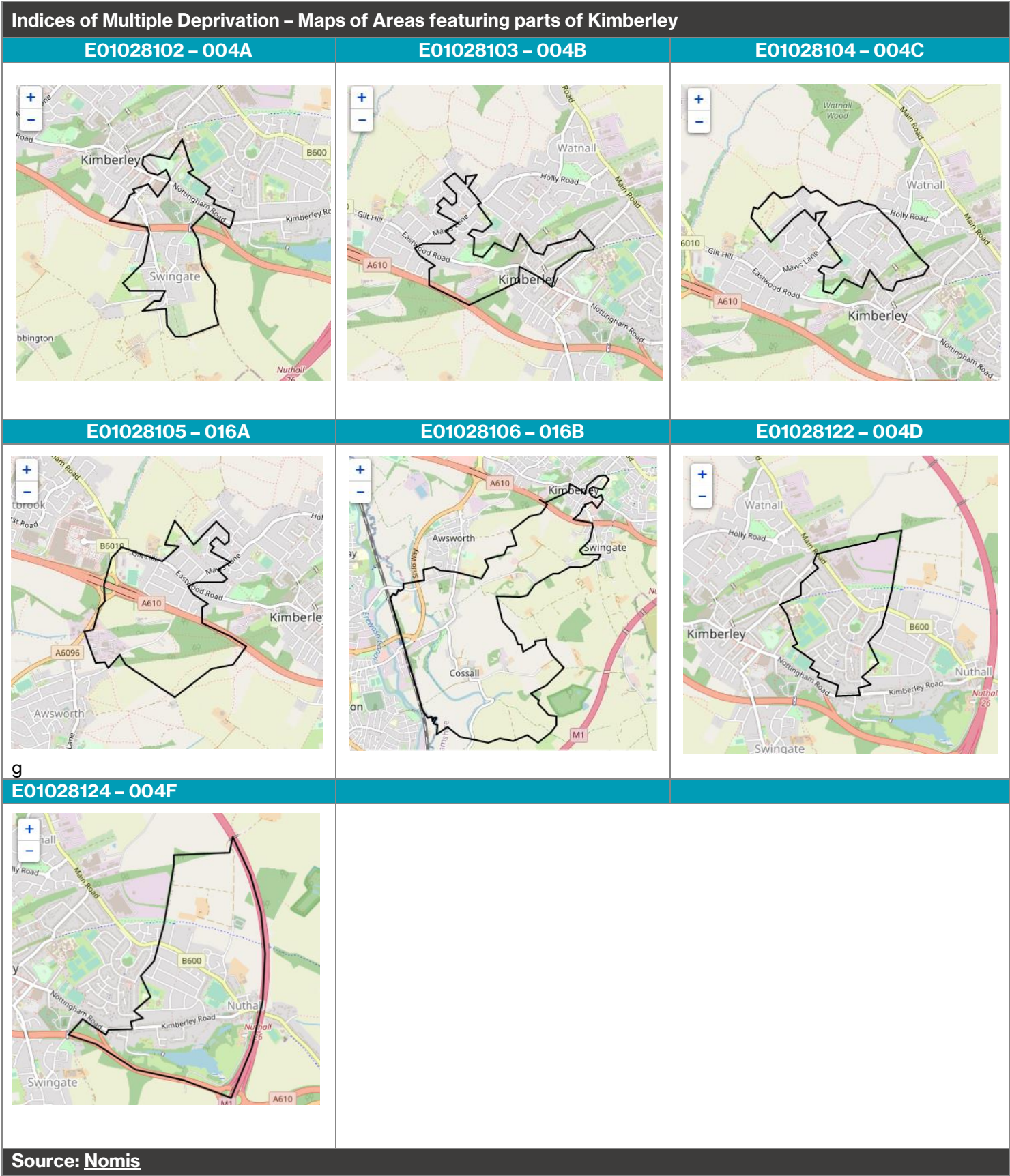
The report also includes a high-level analysis of relevant strategies, identifying key priorities for the area as identified by local and regional policy makers such as Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and D2N2 Vision 2030. The analysis has been designed to provide a baseline of information to support and inform the future development of projects and programmes for the area.

The report sets out statistics, data and analysis at various geographic levels. These different geographies are shown on the maps below, as well as a brief summary of the key demographics of each area.

Area Boundaries discussed in report	
Kimberley (Built Up Area)	Broxtowe
	
Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Population (2011) – 11,353 • 16-64 Population (2011) – 7,425 • Economically Active (2011) – 6,051 • In Employment (2011) – 5,547 • Unemployed (2011) – 286 	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Population (2020) – 114,600 • 16-64 Population (2020) – 71,000 • Economically Active (2020/21) – 55,400 • In Employment (2020/21) – 51,600 • Unemployed (2020/21) – 2,800 • Job Density (2019) – 43,000 (0.60)

Area Boundaries discussed in report	
Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire County
	
Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Population (2020) – 337,100 • 16-64 Population (2020) – 235,400 • Economically Active (2020/21) – 182,700 • In Employment (2020/21) – 167,800 • Unemployed (2020/21) – 13,500 • Job Density (2019) – 223,000 (0.96) 	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Population (2020) – 833,400 • 16-64 Population (2020) – 507,400 • Economically Active (2020/21) – 393,900 • In Employment (2020/21) – 372,400 • Unemployed (2020/21) – 21,500 • Job Density (2019) – 352,000 (0.70)
Source: Nomis	

Indices of Multiple Deprivation Analysis for Kimberley - A key source of data used in the analysis was the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The maps break down Kimberley to its Lower Layer Super Output Areas. Each area is listed in the colour coded table. The table gives a visual indication of where the different areas lie within each deprivation domain.



	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Envirm't – includes housing, air quality and road traffic accidents	Overall
E01028102 – 004A	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% Most deprived
E01028103 – 004B	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 20% most deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived
E01028104 – 004C	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived
E01028105 – 016A	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived
E01028106 – 016B	Top 50% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived
E01028122 – 004D	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 40% most deprived
E01028124 – 004F	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived

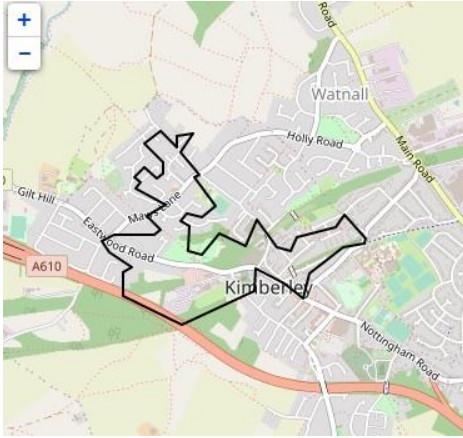
Source: <https://fryford.github.io/imdmap/>

Summary of The Key Findings

The tables below summarise the key findings of the study for six key themes: Community, Housing, Environment/Green Space, Transport, Education/ Employment and Business.

For each individual theme, the tables highlight key policy and strategy for the area as identified by Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and the D2N2 LEP. It then summarises the key findings of the socio-economic research for each area.

This information has been used to make some initial suggestions for the types of interventions that could be taken forward in Kimberley under each thematic area.

Community		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestions/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Social mobility and improved outcomes for children, including youth services are needed.</p> <p>Antisocial behaviour needs addressing.</p> <p>Mental health, well-being and healthy living needs supporting.</p> <p>Volunteering and community cohesion support is needed.</p> <p>Improved outcomes for children, young people and families, particularly those from more deprived backgrounds.</p> <p>A need to empower local communities.</p> <p>Residents want to see the local authority generate income from commercial activity.</p> <p>There is an aspiration for people to enjoy a wide range of leisure and cultural activities.</p>	<p>Broxtowe is a Social Mobility 'cold spot' ranking 270 out of 324 in terms of the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job.</p> <p>Whilst Kimberley as a whole is less deprived than the rest of the country there are pockets of significant deprivation. One area stands out however as facing multiple deprivation, relative to other areas - with the area shown on the map falling within the 30% most deprived areas in England overall.</p>  <p>Kimberley is the 53rd most dangerous overall out of Nottinghamshire's 245 towns, villages, and cities. The most common crimes in Kimberley are violence and sexual offences. Crimes that are becoming more prevalent in Kimberley as at 2020 are: Anti-social behaviour, Drugs, Public Order, Shoplifting, Violence and Sexual Offences.</p> <p>Compared with Broxtowe, Kimberley had a slightly higher level of people reporting that they have both bad health and very bad health.</p>	<p>Linking children and young people into employers, colleges and universities to increase aspirations and social mobility – particularly those from deprived areas.</p> <p>Supporting community initiatives, volunteering etc to increase community cohesion.</p> <p>Supporting youth clubs and children's facilities, including education with regards to issues faced by the area such as anti-social behaviour, drug and public order offences.</p> <p>Targeted investment in the geographical areas where there are higher levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Tackle increasing crime rates – Investment in CCTV and other anti-social behaviour deterrents.</p> <p>Investment in culture and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Support for social enterprises in the more deprived areas of the town.</p>

Housing		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>New, high-quality homes are needed – there is a backlog of house building delivery.</p> <p>New social housing is needed.</p> <p>Reduced homelessness.</p> <p>A need to ensure that homes are safe and energy efficient.</p>	<p>Between 218 and 232 individuals or families were at risk of being homeless, or were homeless in Broxtowe in 2020- 2021.</p> <p>The key group where homeless is an issue is amongst single males. Almost a quarter of those how are homeless or at risk of homelessness struggle with mental health issues.</p> <p>In Broxtowe, there are over 1,990 people on the housing waiting list and on average it takes six months for a family of top priority to be housed in a Council property.</p> <p>The average rental price for properties in Kimberley (NG16) is £624pcm. The average rental prices in Nottingham are £1,598pcm, and £1,007pcm¹ for the UK.</p>	<p>Support to increase social housing to address the long waiting lists.</p> <p>Homelessness – In particular targeting single males who are the key group likely to become homeless. Providing more mental health facilities as almost a quarter of people who experience homelessness struggle with mental health issues.</p> <p>Support for energy efficiency and crime reduction schemes for homeowners.</p>

Environment/ Green Space		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
Investment in the parks and open spaces.	A need to improve air quality.	Support for voluntary/ community groups to take more ownership of local parks and open spaces.
More events and activities in the parks and open spaces.		Increased awareness raising of environmental and recycling issues.
More local engagement in the local parks and green spaces.		Promoting the use of green and outdoor spaces.
Reducing carbon emissions, increased recycling and composting in the borough.		More events and activities in the outdoor spaces.

Transport		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
Improvements to road infrastructure – particularly the A610 corridor.	For the outdoor environment sub-domain six out of seven of Kimberley's Lower Super Output areas fall in the 50% most deprived – this directly relates to air quality and road traffic accidents.	Investment in public transport to improve links to nearby Derby – providing employment opportunities and improving air quality.
Better connectivity across the county.		Investment in the A610 to ensure travel flow is kept to an optimum level.
		Investment in more 'green infrastructure' e.g., cycling / walking / multi user paths. Quality lighting and security features on current paths to encourage use of these. Therefore, potentially cutting down pollution from traffic.
	Nottingham and Derby are within commutable distance by car.	
	Nottingham is much easier to access by public transport than Derby – Likely due to the accessibility of the tram.	

Education/ Employment		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
Support for skills development and apprenticeships.	<p>Key areas (November 2021) where additional staff are currently needed by local businesses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales, Retail & Customer Support Healthcare Community & Social Care Supply Chain & Logistics Food & Beverage Education & Instruction. <p>Five out of the seven super output areas are within the 50% most deprived in terms of employment.</p> <p>Five out of the seven super output areas are within the 50% most deprived in terms of education, skills and training.</p> <p>Almost all areas are in the top 50% most deprived nationally for adult skills.</p> <p>As at 2011 there was a higher percentage of residents in Kimberley with no qualifications than in Broxtowe as a whole.</p> <p>As at 2011 there was a significantly higher percentage of residents in Kimberley with an apprenticeship than the wider Broxtowe are and rest of the county.</p>	Support/ investment for local colleges to develop and grow training courses in the key areas of employment need.
Training opportunities and wellbeing in the workforce.		Support for adult/ mature learners to retrain in some of the skills needed in the area.
Ensure that fewer people leaving school are NEET (not in education, employment or training).		A focus on adult skills.
Promote graduate retention.		Support for community initiatives/ social enterprises to give those who have been out of work for some time opportunities to learn key skills.
Support employees to move to higher skilled jobs.		

Business		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
High quality business accommodation. Repurposed redundant buildings. Businesses units and pop-up shops. Reduced town centre vacancy rates.	There is already circa 5,000sqft of serviced office accommodation available to rent at Strelley Hall, less than 4 miles from Kimberley. There is a need to boost foot fall in the town centre and halt the decline. Two of Kimberley’s super output areas are in the top 30% most deprived areas nationally for income deprivation.	Business space created in the town centre for smaller, start-up or businesses who cannot afford high rental spaces. Available on flexible terms and manageable rents. Potentially a relatively small development but with options for future phases should demand require. Smaller industrial spaces created within the town centre. Creating local employment opportunities. The high street appears to be a key area where investment is needed – figures show footfall reducing, and this needs to be addressed before more shops are lost. Support for pop-ups in empty retail units. Repurpose empty or redundant buildings. Support businesses to become more energy efficient.

1.0 Introduction

In October 2021 Focus Consultants were appointed to undertake a Socio-Economic Baseline Report for Kimberley, in the Borough of Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire. This Baseline Report identifies the key social and economic issues faced by Kimberley and its residents and businesses. It has been compiled through desk-based research, reviewing available local data from various sources, such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Nomis, Crime Data, the Inter-Departmental Business Register, The Indices of Multiple Deprivation, and the Social Mobility Index. Where relevant, this data has been compared to regional (D2N2) and national data to provide an overview of how the area is performing against these benchmarks.

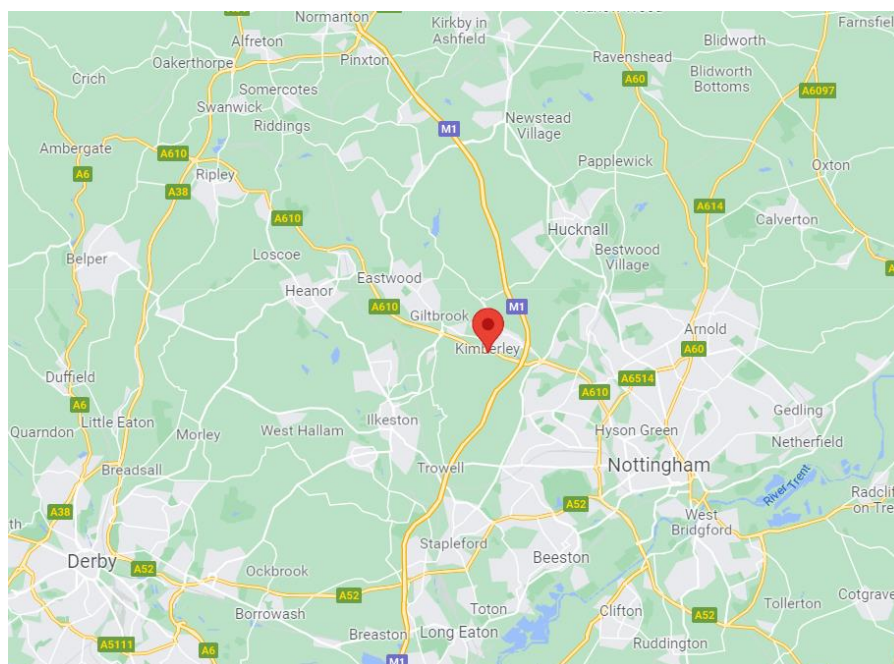
The report also includes a high-level analysis of relevant strategies, identifying key priorities for the area as identified by local and regional policy makers such as Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and D2N2's Vision 2030. The analysis has been designed to provide a baseline of information to support and inform the future development of projects and programmes for the area.

1.1 Kimberley – A Brief Overview

Kimberley is a town located in the north of the Borough of Broxtowe, within the county of Nottinghamshire, just 6 miles from Nottingham City Centre. In the past it was known for industries such as coal mining, and hosiery manufacturing, and for its contribution to the brewery industry.

In more recent years, most businesses are now retail based, with the town centre offering a range of shops and services.

2.0 - Map Showing Kimberley and Surrounding Area



Source: Google Maps

1.2 Education

- **Schools** - Kimberley has several primary schools, as well as a secondary school that serves both Kimberley and the wider community.
- **Colleges** – Nearby colleges include Ilkeston College (Part of Derby College Group), Bilborough College and Nottingham College.
- **Universities** - The closest university is the University of Nottingham (6.4 miles). With Nottingham Trent University, just 6.6 miles away (city centre campus and the University of Derby 20.4 miles away (Kedleston Road campus). *Source: AA Route Planner.*

1.3 Facilities

There is a Leisure Centre in the Town which receives a score of 4.4 out of 5 on Facebook Reviews.

There is a Sainsburys supermarket in the town, and other town centre shops and services include a post office, various takeaways/ restaurants/ coffee shops, beauty salons/ barbers, a fabric shop, hardware store, estate agents, Greggs, newsagents, off licence, pharmacy and Wilkos. *(based on an analysis from Google maps).*

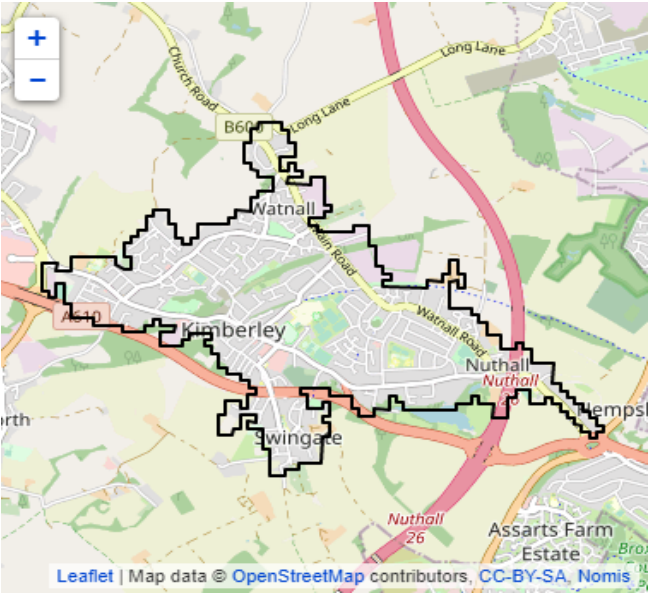
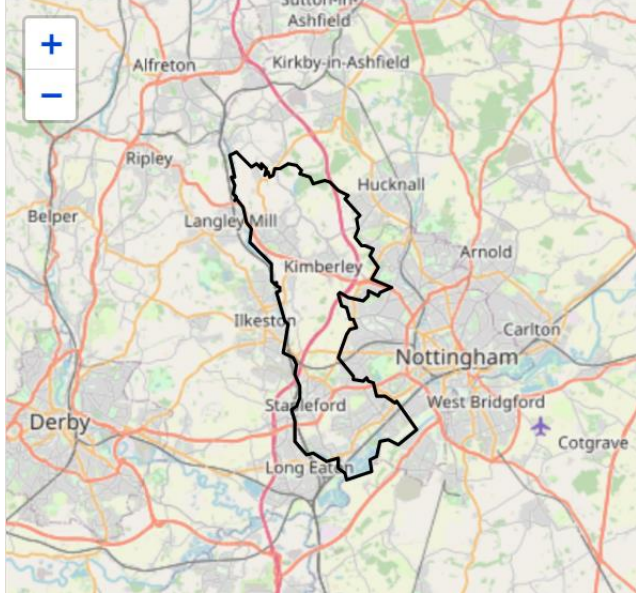

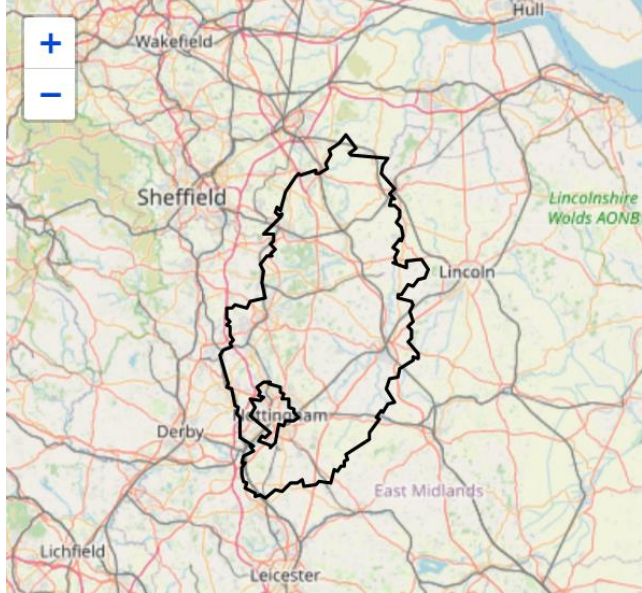
1.4 Transport

Kimberley no longer has a train station, the previous train station closed to passengers in the 1960s and the old train station buildings were converted into residential accommodation. The nearest train station is at Ilkeston, 3.1 miles away.

The Phoenix Park Tram Stop is 2.2 miles away offering connections into Nottingham city centre and a large car park. Trams run into the city centre and back from 6am to 11pm every day, every 7 to 15 minutes, at a cost of £2.50 for a single journey, or £4.40 for a day pass. See later sections for more details on transport.

2.0 The Study Area

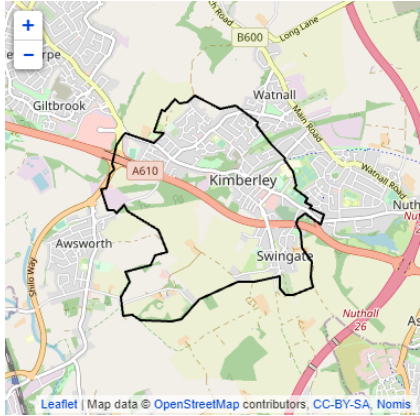
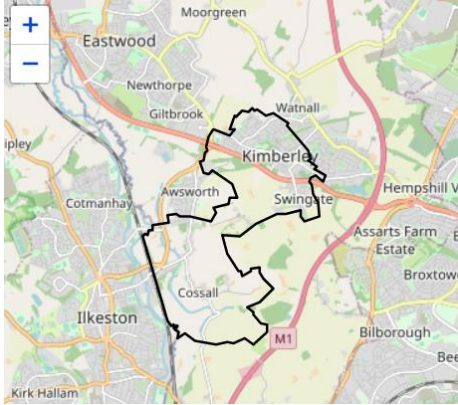

This report sets out statistics, data and analysis at various geographic levels. Below are maps identifying the boundaries of the key areas that are considered within the report, as well as a brief summary of the key demographics of those areas.

Area Boundaries Discussed in the Report			
Kimberley (Built Up Area)	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire County
			
Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Population (2011) – 11,353• 16-64 Population (2011) – 7,425• Economically Active (2011) – 6,051• In Employment (2011) – 5,547• Unemployed (2011) – 286	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Population (2020) – 114,600• 16-64 Population (2020) – 71,000• Economically Active (2020/21) – 55,400• In Employment (2020/21) – 51,600• Unemployed (2020/21) – 2,800• Job Density (2019) – 43,000 (0.60)	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Population (2020) – 337,100• 16-64 Population (2020) – 235,400• Economically Active (2020/21) – 182,700• In Employment (2020/21) – 167,800• Unemployed (2020/21) – 13,500• Job Density (2019) – 223,000 (0.96)	Key Demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Population (2020) – 833,400• 16-64 Population (2020) – 507,400• Economically Active (2020/21) – 393,900• In Employment (2020/21) – 372,400• Unemployed (2020/21) – 21,500• Job Density (2019) – 352,000 (0.70)
Source: Nomis			

In addition to the four key areas noted above, adjacent are maps of three other areas discussed within the report.

The maps show the ward for Kimberley and Cossall (Cossall was moved into a different ward after 2011) as well as the D2N2 LEP area which includes Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire.

A map for Kimberley Parish has also been included.

Other Areas of Interest		
Kimberley Parish	Kimberley & Cossall (2011)	D2N2 LEP
		
Source: Nomis		

3.0 Policy and Strategy

A high-level analysis of policy and strategy has been undertaken to identify key themes/ ideas that need to be considered for the development of Kimberley. The analysis considers the Broxtowe Corporate Plan, The Nottinghamshire County Council Your Nottinghamshire, Your Future Report and the D2N2 Vision 2030 Report. No studies are available at the very local Kimberley level.

3.0 Policy and Strategic Context Analysis							
Plan/ Strategy	Community	Housing	Environment/ Green Space	Transport	Education/ Employment	Facilities	Business
Broxtowe Corporate Plan	<p>92% of residents want to see a reduction in anti-social behaviour in Broxtowe</p> <p>Broxtowe is a social mobility “cold spot”, ranking 270 out of 324 districts as of July 2016</p> <p>91% of residents want to see support for people with mental health problems or who are lonely, or have dementia</p> <p>Support is needed for volunteering initiatives and programmes in Broxtowe</p>	<p>There is a backlog of house building delivery – new homes are needed</p> <p>There are over 1,990 people on the housing waiting list and on average it takes six months for a family of top priority to be housed in a Council property – this needs addressing</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that homes are safe and energy efficient</p> <p>Work needs to be done to prevent homelessness</p>	<p>90% of residents want to see an increase in recycling and composting</p> <p>There is a commitment to reducing the Borough’s carbon emissions to net zero by 2027</p> <p>There is a need to invest in parks and open spaces and activities and events held within them</p>	<p>There is a need to improve the A610 corridor</p>	<p>The council aim to support skills development, apprenticeships, training opportunities and wellbeing in the workforce</p>	<p>Residents want to see the local authority generate income from commercial activity</p> <p>There is a need for investment in leisure facilities</p>	<p>There is a need to reduce town centre vacancy rates</p> <p>Redundant buildings need to be repurposed</p> <p>More business units are needed</p> <p>Support is needed for pop-up shops</p>
Nottinghamshire County Council - Your Nottinghamshire, Your Future	<p>A need for healthy life expectancy to increase – particularly in those areas where outcomes have previously been poor</p> <p>A need to improve outcomes for children, young people, and families</p> <p>A need for continued good quality, targeted youth services - young people need to be supported to have improved physical and mental health</p> <p>A need for communities to support each other through volunteering and involvement in local organisations</p>	<p>An aspiration to have people live in communities supported by good housing and infrastructure</p> <p>The need for families to live in good quality housing</p>	<p>Support is needed to enable local people to look after and enjoy the local environment</p>	<p>A need to improve roads and transport infrastructure with better connectivity across the county and region</p>	<p>Local people need to be supported to have the right skills to benefit from employment opportunities generated by major infrastructure developments</p> <p>There is a need for a flexible and varied workforce that is able to meet the needs of local businesses</p> <p>Support is needed to ensure that people leave education with better qualifications and skills and that fewer young people are not in education, employment, or training (NEET)</p> <p>Ensure more apprenticeships are available for people of all ages and graduates choose to stay in Nottinghamshire for work or further study</p>	<p>There is an aspiration for people to enjoy a wide range of leisure and cultural activities</p>	<p>High quality business accommodation is needed for businesses to start and grow in future</p> <p>The council are hoping for increased economic productivity across the county in future years</p>
D2N2 LEP – Vision 2030	<p>There is a need to empower communities across D2N2 as great places to live, work, study, and visit</p>	<p>There is a need to work in partnership to help local housing authorities deliver their ambitious targets for growth</p> <p>There is a need to support the promotion of modern methods of construction as a means of accelerating housing delivery</p>	<p>There is a need to maximise green spaces and considering their inclusion in future developments, as well as effective methods of using waste products such as food waste and plastics</p>	<p>There is a need to ensure transport connectivity to enable people to access job opportunities</p>	<p>A need to build an adaptable workforce, with the skills and knowledge that businesses need in order to be productive and competitive.</p> <p>A need to support those who are furthest away from the labour market to re-engage and move towards, and into work</p> <p>A need to move those in work to move up the escalator to more productive, better-paid jobs of the future</p>		<p>There is a need to realise the high-growth potential of productive business and grow the stock of high-value businesses in the area through start-ups, spin-outs and inward investment</p> <p>Support is needed to enable businesses to find the talent they need, take advantage of the core specialist capabilities in the knowledge base, and equip their workforce with the skills of the future</p>
Emerging Themes and Priorities	<p>Social mobility and improved outcomes for children, including youth services</p> <p>Antisocial behaviour</p> <p>Mental health, well-being, and healthy living</p> <p>Volunteering and community cohesion</p>	<p>New, high-quality homes</p> <p>New social housing</p> <p>Reduced homelessness</p>	<p>Environmental improvements</p> <p>Reducing carbon emissions</p>	<p>Improvements to road infrastructure</p>	<p>Skills development</p> <p>Increased apprentices</p> <p>Training opportunities</p>	<p>Income generating investment</p> <p>Investment in culture and leisure</p>	<p>High quality business accommodation (Borough level)</p> <p>Repurposed redundant buildings</p> <p>Businesses units and popup shops</p> <p>Reduced town centre vacancy rates</p>

4.0 Local Residents

This section sets out the key demographics of local residents including population numbers, ages, and ethnicity. The analysis compares Kimberley, with Broxtowe, Nottingham city, Nottinghamshire, the D2N2 LEP area and nationally (England) to identify trends.

4.1 Data Sources

In some instances, data has been taken from the 2011 Census, although where possible more up to date sources have been used. Latest information from the ONS regarding the 2021 Census suggests that data will not be available until late Spring 2022.

4.2 Population

According to the Local Area Report, produced via Nomis, using data from the 2011 Census there was a total population of 11,353 people living within the Kimberley built up area as of 2011.

As of the 2011 Census there was a total population within Broxtowe of 109,487. This means that as at the 2011 Census period the population of the Kimberley built up area equated to 10.4% of the total population of the borough of Broxtowe.

The table below shows the estimated populations for the Kimberley Ward as a whole (known as Kimberley Parish on Nomis and with the ward code E05010527 on the ONS mid-year population estimates spreadsheet), Kimberley built up area, Broxtowe, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire and the D2N2 area for 2020 based on ONS Population Estimates.

Estimated Populations (2020)						
	Kimberley Ward ²	Kimberley Built up Area	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire	D2N2
Total Population	6,901	11,678	114,600	337,100	833,400	2,234,500
Percentage of Broxtowe Population	6%	10.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: ONS Population Estimates 2020

Whilst 2020 data is based on estimated figures rather than actuals, the data suggests the percentage of the population of the Kimberley built up area compared with the total for Broxtowe has dropped since 2011, down to 10.2% from 10.4%.

² [ONS](#)

4.3 Population by Age

2011 Census data can be used to get a better understanding of the ages of those living in Kimberley.

The table shows the split between ages for Kimberley built up area residents (a full breakdown for the wider area, including Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire and England is included in the appendices).

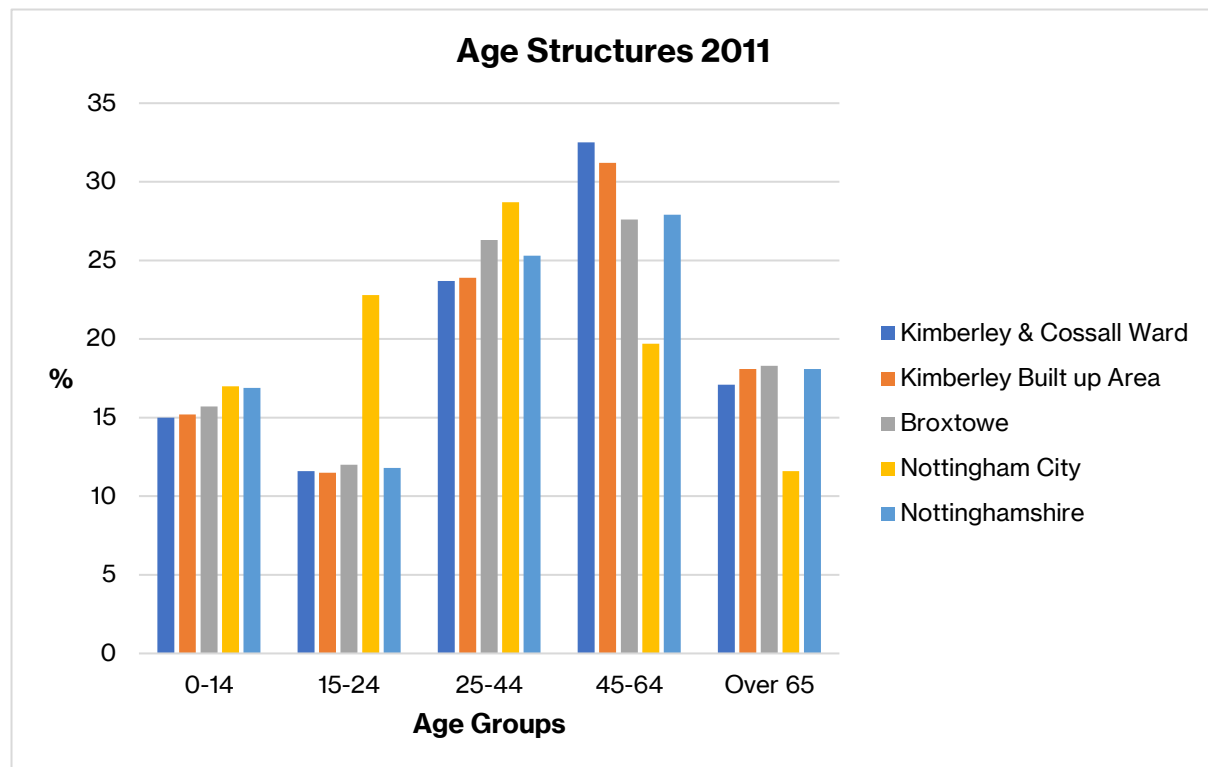
4.3 - Age Breakdown for Kimberley Built Up Area		
Age Group	Actual	%
0 to 4	576	5.1
5 to 7	322	2.8
8 to 9	196	1.7
10 to 14	637	5.6
15	140	1.2
16 to 17	317	2.8
18 to 19	267	2.4
20 to 24	578	5.1
25 to 29	527	4.6
30 to 44	2,194	19.3
45 to 59	2,694	23.7
60 to 64	848	7.5
65 to 74	1,152	10.1
75 to 84	659	5.8
85 to 89	166	1.5
90 +	80	0.7
Total	11,353	100
Source: ONS Census 2011		

When comparing the Kimberley built up area with Broxtowe, Nottingham city, Nottinghamshire, and England the data indicates that the Kimberley built up area has a lower-than-average percentage of people in younger age groups (up to 14 years) than all of these.

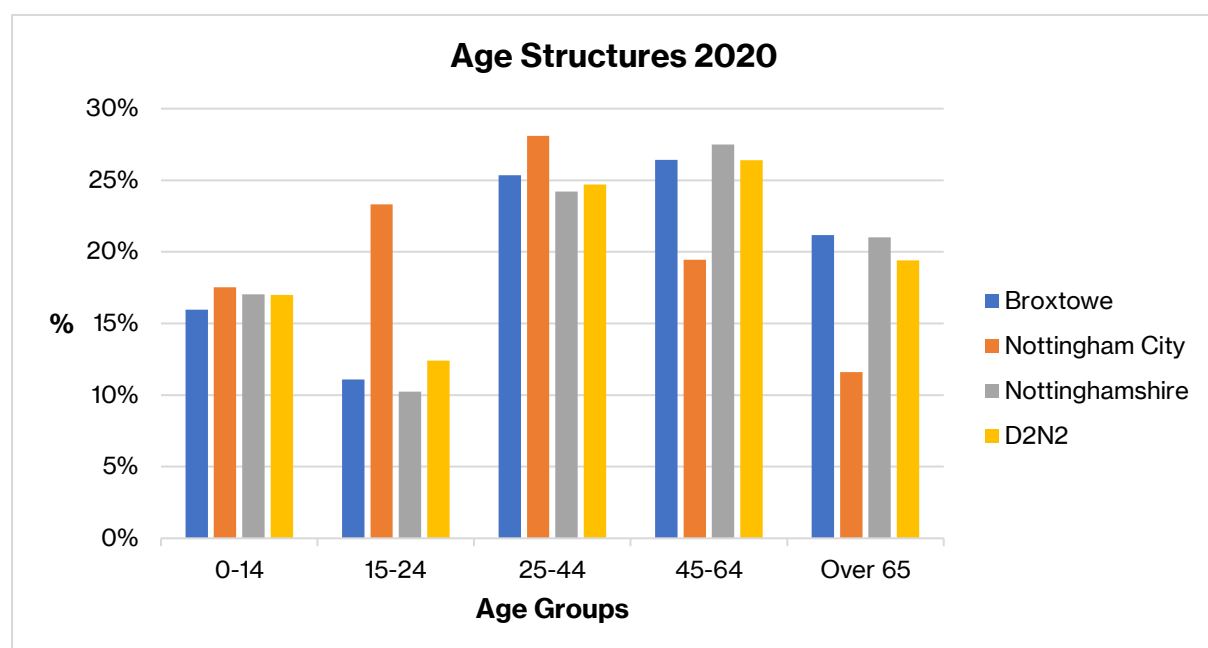
In addition, within key working age groups (ages 20-44) Kimberley again has a lower-than-average percentage of residents compared to those same areas.

However, Kimberley does have a higher-than-average percentage of people in the 45-59 (23.7%) and 65-74 (10.1%) age groups, when compared with the other areas.

The below chart shows a histogram of age structures for areas considered in this report from data gathered during the 2011 Census.



For comparison the chart below shows the age structures for 2020, taken from ONS mid-year population estimates. Due to latest census data not being available at this time there is no information at Kimberley ward level for 2020.



4.3.1 Working Age Population

The table below provides data for the working age group (16-64) and the retired population (65+) for the key locations considered.

4.3.1 - Populations by Specific Groups 2011						
	Kimberley Built up Area	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire	D2N2 LEP	England
Working Age (16-64)	65.4%	64.8%	70.1%	63.8%	62.5%	64.8%
Retired Population (65+)	18.1%	18.3%	11.6%	18.1%		16.4%
Source: ONS Census 2011						

The table shows the age breakdown in the Kimberley built up area from data collected during the 2011 Census. The 65+ age group accounts for 18.1% of the population. When comparing this with the borough of Broxtowe it is relatively similar, with Broxtowe having 18.3% of its' population aged 65+. However, this is much higher than that of Nottingham 11.6% and England 16.4%.

4.4 Ethnicity

The table below shows the population of Kimberley built up area broken down by ethnicity and compared with other key areas.

4.4 - Ethnicity 2011										
	Kimberley Built up Area		Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire		England	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
White	10,992	96.8	101,538	92.7	219,698	71.5	750,803	95.5	45,281,142	85.4
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	162	1.4	1,827	1.7	20,265	6.6	10,716	1.4	1,192,879	2.3
Asian/Asian British	133	1.2	4,503	4.1	40,039	13.1	17,139	2.2	4,143,403	7.8
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	55	0.5	933	0.9	22,185	7.3	5,102	0.6	1,846,614	3.5
Other ethnic group	11	0.1	686	0.6	4,493	1.5	2,042	0.3	548,418	1
Source: ONS Census 2011 from Nomis										

The data shows that proportionately the number of white people in the Kimberley built up area during the 2011 Census was much greater than the other four areas considered.

The table shows that the percentage of Black, Asian and Minority communities (BAME) are all lower than for Broxtowe, Nottingham, and England. In particular, the Mixed, Asian, and Black groups are much more underrepresented in Kimberley compared with Nottingham and nationally.

The Asian group is also much less represented in Kimberley compared with the wider borough of Broxtowe. Overall, the Kimberley built up area does not reflect the diversity across the nation as a whole.

5.0 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation are an important tool for identifying the most deprived and least deprived areas in England – areas across the country are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). Local policy makers and communities can use this tool to ensure that their activities prioritise the areas with the greatest need for services.

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health and Disability Deprivation
- Crime Deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation
- Living Environment Deprivation.

There are also sub-domains that fall within and are covered by those main seven areas of deprivation. These sub-domains are.

- Children and Young People
- Adult Skills
- Geographical Barriers
- Wider Barriers
- Indoors
- Outdoors.

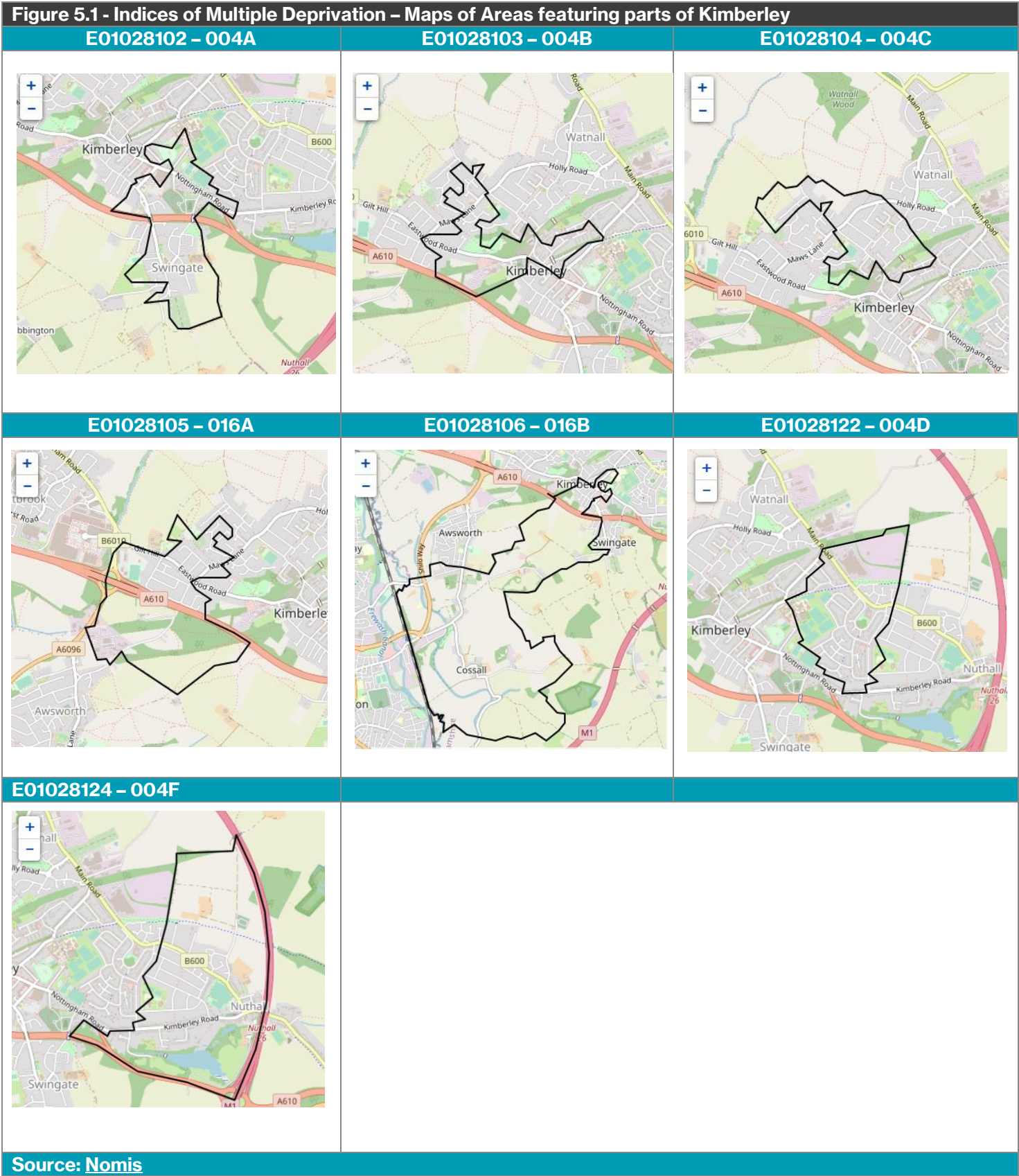
Seven Lower Layer Super Output Areas which cover the Kimberley area have been identified.

- E01028102 – 004A
- E01028103 – 004B
- E01028104 – 004C
- E01028105 – 016A
- E01028106 – 016B
- E01028122 – 004D
- E01028124 – 004F.

These seven areas are shown in the maps overleaf, along with a colour coded analysis showing how well domains in the specific LLSOAs are performing, ranked by either the most or least deprived.

5.1 Indices of Multiple Deprivation Analysis for Kimberley

The maps break down Kimberley to the Lower Layer Super Output Area. Each area is listed in the colour coded table. The table gives a visual indication of where the different areas lie within each deprivation domain.



	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Envirm't	Overall
E01028102 – 004A	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% Most deprived
E01028103 – 004B	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 20% most deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived
E01028104 – 004C	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 20% least deprived
E01028105 – 016A	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived
E01028106 – 016B	Top 50% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 10% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived
E01028122 – 004D	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 30% Most Deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% most deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 40% most deprived
E01028124 – 004F	Top 40% least deprived	Top 50% Most deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 50% least deprived	Top 30% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived	Top 40% least deprived

Source: <https://fryford.github.io/imdmap/>

5.2 Deprivation Analysis

The table below summarises the key finding of the analysis. Additional detail can be found in the appendices. Additional information regarding some of the key themes, such as crime, health etc are included in more detail in later sections.

Measure	Findings
All Measures	In considering all of the different measures, Kimberley is considered relatively less deprived than much of England. One area stands out however as facing multiple deprivation, relative to other areas - with area 103 falling within the 30% most deprived areas in England overall.
Income	The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Two super output areas – 103 and 122 are in the top 30% most deprived areas nationally for this domain.
Employment	The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Areas 102,103,105, 122 and 124 all fall below the 50%. In particular 103 is in the top 11% most deprived.
Education, Skills and Training	The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. All areas except 104 and 124 fall into the 50% most deprived areas in England. 103 in particular is in the top 30% most deprived.
Children and Young People	In relation to the education of Children and Young People specifically, 103 is in the top 33% most deprived and 102 in the top 37% most deprived. All other areas are around the 50% mark, suggesting a general average attainment in these areas. (see appendices for sub domain tables).
Adult Skills	For Adult Skills this measures the proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications and the proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well. Almost all areas are in the top 50% most deprived nationally for this domain. 103 and 105 are both in the top 30% most deprived. (see appendices for sub domain tables).
Health and Disability	The Health and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Overall, Kimberley fares well against this domain, however, areas 102, 103 and 122 all in the top 40% most deprived.
Crime	The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level in four ways: Violence, Burglary, Theft and Criminal damage. Areas 102,103 and 106 are all in the top 50% most deprived. 103 is in the 34% most deprived.

Measure	Findings
Barriers to Housing and Services	<p>The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. Overall, all areas in Kimberley score well against this domain. However, when considering the geographical barriers alone, 104 and 122 are in the top 30% most deprived, and 124 is in the top 32%, followed closely by 103 in the top 37% most deprived.</p>
Living Environment	<p>The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. It is made up of an assessment of the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which measures air quality and road traffic accidents. Overall, Kimberley fares relatively well for this domain.</p> <p>Data for the living environment can be split down to the indoor and outdoor level.</p> <p>Indoor Environment - 102, 105 and 106 fall in the top 50% most deprived with 102 in the top 40% most deprived.</p> <p>Outdoor Environment - all areas fall in the 50% most deprived except 104. Area 124 falls in the top 30% most deprived.</p>

6.0 Homelessness

This section considers homelessness data as published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. It focuses on information covering April 2020 – March 2021.

The information is derived from a dataset assessing the level of statutory homelessness duties owed in a local authority – i.e., for each local authority, there are a number of 'households' (whether that be an individual or a family) that are at risk of, or are already, homeless.

Those who are on the local authority's radar as being *at risk* of being homeless are categorised under a 'prevention' duty; those who are *already homeless* are categorised under a 'relief' duty.

6.1 Broxtowe Borough Council Homelessness Data Summary

There were between 218 and 232 households assessed as being at risk or already homeless in the area covered by Broxtowe Borough Council between April 2020 – March 2021. (*Dependant on the dataset used*)

Of these:

- 28.9% indicated that they were living as homeless in the Broxtowe area
- 65.1% were threatened with homelessness (prevention duty owed).

Amongst these households, the top three most common reasons for loss of last settled home were:

- Family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate (30.3%)
- End of private rented tenancy – assured shorthold (15.6%)
- Non-violent relationship breakdown with partner (7.8%).

6.2 Age

The table below show the age of those who are homeless or at risk of being homeless in Broxtowe (where data is available).

Age	
Age	Number
16-17	-
18-24	62 (28.4%)
25-34	64 (29.4%)
35-44	46 (21.1%)
45-54	28 (12.8%)
55-64	13 (6.0%)
65-74	2 (0.9%)
75+	3 (1.4%)

There is a significantly higher proportion of people aged 18-24 and 25-34 who were owed a prevention or relief duty in the assessed household

6.3 Household Types – Homelessness at Broxtowe, Nottingham City, East Midlands, and England Level

The table below show the levels of prevention (households at risk of homelessness) and relief (already homeless) interventions provided by Broxtowe Borough Council regarding types of households and accommodation at time of prevention/relief duties being allocated by the Council. The table also provides comparisons with Nottingham city, the East Midlands and England.

Local, Regional and National Homelessness Data 2020/21									
	Household	Broxtowe		Nottingham City		East Midlands		England	
		Prevention (151 households at risk of being homeless)	Relief (67 Already homeless & owed relief)	Prevention (923 households at risk of being homeless)	Relief (1,845 Already homeless & owed relief)	Prevention (9,310 At risk of being homeless)	Relief (10,870 Already homeless & owed relief)	Prevention (119,400 households At risk of being homeless)	Relief (149,160 Already homeless & owed relief)
Household types owed a prevention/relief duty	Single parent with dependent children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 5 (3.3%) Female – 41 (27.2%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 2 (3%) Female – 7 (10.4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 19 (2%) Female - 310 (33.6%) Other – 4 (0.4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 27 (1.5%) Female - 294 (15.9%) Other – 14 (0.8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 240 (2.6%) Female - 2,480 (26.6%) Other – 30 (0.3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 190 (1.7%) Female - 1,720 (15.8%) Other – 10 (0.09%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 3,270 (2.7%) Female - 30,850 (25.8%) Other – 320 (0.3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 2,850 (1.9%) Female - 21,950 (14.7%) Other – 110 (0.07%)
	Single adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 49 (32.5%) Female – 39 (25.8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male – 41 (61.2%) Female – 10 (14.9%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 266 (28.8%) Female - 166 (18%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 959 (52%) Female - 431 (23.4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 3,050 (32.8%) Female - 2,030 (21.8%) Other – 70 (0.8%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 5,790 (53.3%) Female - 2,280 (21%) Other – 150 (1.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 37,790 (31.6%) Female - 27,490 (23%) Other – 540 (0.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male - 80,130 (53.7%) Female - 32,280 (21.6%) Other – 800 (0.5%)
	Couple with dependent children	10 (6.6%)	5 (7.5%)	111 (12%)	62 (3.4%)	770 (8.3%)	300 (2.8%)	9,750 (8.2%)	4,440 (3%)
	Couple/two adults without dependent children	6 (4.0%)	2 (3%)	30 (3.3%)	47 (2.5%)	470 (5%)	370 (3.4%)	6,940 (5.8%)	5,670 (3.8%)
	Three or more adults with dependent children	1 (0.7%)	-	11 (1.2%)	4 (0.2%)	90 (1%)	30 (0.3%)	1,180 (1%)	400 (0.3%)
	Three or more adults without dependent children	-	-	6 (0.7%)	4 (0.2%)	80 (0.9%)	30 (0.3%)	1,230 (1%)	490 (0.3%)

6.4 Support Needs of Households that are Classed at Either Prevention of Relief

The table below indicates the support needs of the households during the prevention and/or relief stages, for Broxtowe, Nottingham City and the East Midlands.

Support Needs of Households			
	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	East Midlands
Need	Number of Support Needs (222)	Number of Support Needs (3,373)	Number of Support Needs (22,870)
History of mental health problems	60 (27%)	558 (16.5%)	5,300 (23.2%)
Physical ill health & disability	23 (10.4%)	330 (9.8%)	3,030 (13.2%)
At risk of/has experienced domestic abuse	21 (9.5%)	325 (9.6%)	2,450 (10.7%)
Offending history	15 (6.8%)	320 (9.5%)	2,440 (10.7%)
History of repeat homelessness	10 (4.5%)	284 (8.4%)	1,430 (6.3%)
Drug dependency	16 (7.2%)	228 (6.8%)	1,790 (7.8%)
History of rough sleeping	6 (2.7%)	305 (9.0%)	1,180 (5.2%)
Alcohol dependency	11 (5.0%)	130 (3.9%)	1,060 (4.6%)
Learning disability	8 (3.6%)	93 (2.8%)	910 (4%)
Young person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently	24 (10.8%)	114 (3.4%)	600 (2.6%)
Access to education, employment, or training	7 (3.2%)	371 (11%)	500 (2.2%)
At risk of/has experienced sexual abuse/exploitation	5 (2.3%)	54 (1.6%)	410 (1.8%)
Old age	3 (1.4%)	16 (0.5%)	160 (0.7%)
Care leaver aged 21+ years	3 (1.4%)	40 (1.2%)	290 (1.3%)
Care leaver aged 18-20 years	4 (1.8%)	25 (0.7%)	290 (1.3%)
Young parent requiring support to manage independently	5 (2.3%)	43 (1.3%)	180 (0.8%)
Former asylum seeker	1 (0.5%)	61 (1.8%)	190 (0.8%)
Young Person aged 16-17 years	0 (0%)	27 (0.8%)	110 (0.5%)
At risk of / has experienced abuse (non-domestic abuse)	0 (0%)	43 (1.3%)	460 (2%)
Served in HM Forces	0 (0%)	6 (0.2%)	90 (0.4%)
Total	222 (100%)	3,373 (100%)	22,870 (100%)
Source: Gov.uk			

The top three support needs for households at the prevention/relief stages of homelessness in the Broxtowe area between April 2020 – March 2021 were: History of mental health problems, young person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently, and physical ill health & disability.

6.4.1 Key Findings - Homelessness

- It is clear that a priority for Broxtowe Borough Council is preventing homelessness for households with dependent children. By the relief stage, the majority of single parents with dependent children at risk of being made homeless had been provided with a preventative measure, be that securing a fixed or temporary residential address.
- Single females at risk of homelessness in Broxtowe appear to be dealt with as a key priority, with 29 being provided with a preventative duty prior to the 56-day limit being completed and meaning that they did not have to be progressed to the relief stage.
- Across all three areas, the issue with single male homelessness is the most prominent factor in all the data. For each area's prevention stage, the number of single males requiring a relief duty (i.e., already homeless) is significantly higher than any other household type. The same was found in Broxtowe Borough Council.

7.0 Health

Three areas of Kimberley E01028102, E01028103 & E01028122 fall into the top 40% most deprived areas for Health and Disability Deprivation. Additional analysis has been undertaken in this section to build up a bigger picture with regards to health.

7.1 Health Figures as at the 2011 Census

The table below shows the health of the population of Kimberley built up area compared with the other areas as at the 2011 census. The table compares levels of health as assessed by residents themselves.

Health 2011					
	Kimberley Built up Area %	Broxtowe %	Nottingham City %	Nottinghamshire %	England %
Very Good Health	45.2	45.5	46.1	44.8	47.2
Good Health	34.7	35	33.8	34.4	34.2
Fair Health	14.4	14.3	13.6	14.8	13.1
Bad Health	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.2
Very Bad Health	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2

Source: [ONS 2011 Census through Nomis](#)

The table shows:

- As at the 2011 census, levels of health in Kimberley were similar to the other areas considered – with slightly fewer people reporting very good health than in Broxtowe and the rest of the country.
- More residents reported good or fair health compared with Nottingham and England.
- Compared with Broxtowe, Kimberley had a slightly higher level of people reporting that they have both bad health and very bad health.

7.2 Health - Broxtowe Level

More recent health data is available from 2019 (pre Covid-19) at the Broxtowe level. Source: *PHE, Local Authority Health Profile*. Data shows that as at 2019:

- The health of people in Broxtowe was generally better than the England average.
- Life expectancy for men was higher than the England average.
- In Year 6, 17.2% (193) of children were classified as obese, better than the average for England.
- Levels of teenage pregnancy are lower than the England average.
- The rate for alcohol-related harm hospital admissions was worse than the average for England.

8.0 Education, Skills and Social Mobility

This section investigates education and skills in the area in more detail. It also considers data available from the Social Mobility Index.

8.1 Skills Levels

Data relating to the skill level of residents over the age of 16 for Kimberley is currently only available from the 2011 Census.

Qualifications Skill Levels of Residents – 2011								
	Kimberley Built up Area		Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
No Qualifications	2,325	24.5	21,031	23.1	63,991	25.6	164,078	25.5
Other Qualifications	340	3.6	3,386	4.2	16,160	6.5	28,175	4.4
Apprenticeships	490	5.2	4,079	4.5	5,715	2.3	26,339	4.1
NVQ1 and Above	1293	13.6	11,721	12.9	30,619	12.2	90,103	14
NVQ2 and Above	1,543	16.3	13,547	14.9	32,333	12.9	101,637	15.8
NVQ3 and Above	1,209	12.8	11,046	12.1	46,411	18.6	78,530	12.2
NVQ4 and Above	2,282	24.1	25,678	28.2	54,875	21.9	154,618	24
Source: Nomis – ONS Census 2011								

Key findings from the table show:

- As at 2011 there was a higher percentage of residents in Kimberley with no qualifications than in Broxtowe as a whole.
- As at 2011 there was a significantly higher percentage of residents in Kimberley with an apprenticeship than the wider Broxtowe are and rest of the county.

8.2 Social Mobility

The latest social mobility dataset was published in June 2016 by HM Government. The Social Mobility Index compares the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job across each of the 324 local authority district areas of England. It examines a range of measures including the educational outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and the local job and housing markets to shed light on which are the best and worst places in England in terms of the opportunities young people from poorer backgrounds have to succeed.

The social mobility index is described as a way to help inform national and local policymakers and to encourage them to take action in tackling “social mobility cold spots” – where outcomes are relatively bad - drawing on the successes of social mobility hot spots where they are relatively good.

According to data from gov.uk³ Broxtowe is a social mobility cold spot, ranked 270 out 324 local authority districts.

The table over the page shows how Broxtowe compares to other local areas based on the following factors:

Early Years Indicators

- Percentage of nursery providers rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
- Percentage of children eligible for free school meals (FSM) achieving a 'good level of development' at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage.

School Indicators

- Percentage of children eligible for FSM attending a primary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
- Percentage of children eligible for FSM attending a secondary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
- Percentage of children eligible for FSM achieving at least a level 4 in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2
- Percentage of children eligible for FSM achieving 5 good GCSEs including English and maths.

Youth Indicators

- Percentage of young people eligible for FSM that are not in education, employment, or training one year after completing their GCSEs
- Average points score per entry for young people eligible for FSM at age 15 taking A-level or equivalent qualifications
- Percentage of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 achieving 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications by the age of 19
- Percentage of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering higher education by the age of 19.

Adulthood Indicators

- Median weekly salary of employees who live in the local area
- Average house prices compared to median annual salary of employees who live in the local area
- % of people that live in the local area who are in managerial and professional occupations (SOC 1 and 2)
- % of jobs that are paid less than the applicable Living Wage Foundation living wage
- % of families with children who own their home.

³ [Gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

Social Mobility Index - Weighted Scores and Rankings	Overall rankings (out of the 324 Local Authority districts)				
	Overall	Early years Indicators	School Indicators	Youth Indicators	Adulthood Indicators
Local Authority Name					
Rushcliffe	44	308	3	246	2
Gedling	204	263	113	281	106
Bassetlaw	230	222	62	314	250
Broxtowe	270	269	295	223	90
Ashfield	289	303	193	311	140
Newark and Sherwood	313	283	269	312	222
Mansfield	317	281	188	313	311
Source: Gov.uk					

The table shows that whilst Broxtowe scores reasonably well for the adult based indicators, it scores poorly in terms of the early years, school, and youth indicators.

This suggests that investment is needed in the areas of children and young people. This could include investment in projects that support education, raise aspirations or link children and young people into colleges, universities, and employers.

9.0 Employment, Wages and Jobs

As part of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation analysis, data showed that at the lower layer super output area three super output areas in Kimberley were in the top 50% most deprived areas nationally for income deprivation and two of those areas fell in the top 30%. Further still two of those areas fell inside the top 30% most deprived areas for employment deprivation too, of which one was in the top 11% most deprived.

Below we have provided some additional detail with regards to employment, wages, and job vacancies to further understand the situation.

9.1 Employment

The table below shows employment data, including information on the self-employed and the unemployed for Broxtowe, Nottingham city, Nottinghamshire, D2N2 LEP, and England between July 2020 and June 2021.

Employment July 2020 – June 2021										
	Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire		D2N2 LEP		England***	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
In Employment 16+	51,600	72.6	167,800	73.8	372,400	71.9	1,050,600	74	27,427,000	75.6
Self Employed*	4,200	5.7	13,100	5.7	43,400	8	118,400	7.8	N/A	9.6
Unemployed*	2,800	5.2	13,500	7.4	21,500	5.5	61,600	5.5	1,289,000	4.5
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey * numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64 ** numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active *** Labour Force Survey Jun 20-Aug 21										

The data shows that although Broxtowe has a higher rate of 'In Employment' residents than the county, when the figures of the 'Self Employed' residents are included Broxtowe actually has a lower employment rate than all the areas compared.

Unemployment during this period sits at 5.2% which is lower than both the City, County, and LEP area levels. Although higher than the national average.

As a 'snapshot' of employment in Kimberley, using data from the 2011 Census shows that residents in employment (16–74-year-olds) was higher (64.7%) than that of the Borough (62.9%), City (48.6%) and National (62.1%) figures. Furthermore, during the 2011 Census, both male and female 'In Employment' figures were higher than the other three areas considered. With Kimberley having a 68.8% (male) and 60.6% (female) employment rate.

9.2 Employment by Occupation

The table below provides a 'snapshot' of employment by occupation in 2011 for Kimberley. The data is for all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment.

In 2011 those working in Professional Occupations were the largest group in Kimberley (16.7%), followed by Skilled Trade Occupations (12.9%), and Associate Professional and Technical occupations (12.8%). A slightly higher than average percentage of the workforce living in Kimberley are in 'Managers, Directors and Senior Official' occupations (11.2%) than both Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire, and England.

Employment by Occupation – 2011										
Occupations	Kimberley Built up Area		Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamsh ire		England	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Managers, directors and senior officials	641	11.2	5,334	10	9,055	7.3	40,479	10.8	2,734,900	10.9
Professional occupations	954	16.7	10,903	20.5	19,437	15.8	60,735	16.2	4,400,375	17.5
Associate professional and technical occupations	729	12.8	6,540	12.3	13,232	10.7	42,913	11.4	3,219,067	12.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	689	12.1	6,266	11.8	11,942	9.7	41,693	11.1	2,883,230	11.5
Skilled trades occupations	738	12.9	5,961	11.2	11,831	9.6	46,166	12.3	2,858,680	11.4
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	481	8.4	4,208	7.9	12,616	10.2	35,301	9.4	2,348,650	9.3
Sales and customer service occupations	522	9.1	4,523	8.5	13,540	11	31,693	8.4	2,117,477	8.4
Process plant and machine operatives	465	8.1	3,981	7.5	10,765	8.7	32,051	8.5	1,808,024	7.2
Elementary occupations	497	8.7	5,469	10.3	20,800	16.9	44,164	11.8	2,792,318	11.1

Source: [Nomis](#)

9.3 Employment by Sector

Data in the table below was collected from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) and filtered down to show employment figures by sector in lower-super-output-areas for Kimberley in 2020. The data shows the total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture. Employee jobs also excludes self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces.

Showing employment by sector highlights that the largest sector in Kimberley was the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector, accounting for 27.8% of the total, followed by manufacturing at 19% and the education sector with just over 10%. These three sectors in Kimberley all have a higher percentage rate than those in Broxtowe, Nottinghamshire, the D2N2 areas. As well as nationally.

It is not considered sustainable to have such a large representation in a one or two sectors. For example, if one of those industries collapsed it could have severe impacts on the area and account for a large amount of job losses. The area described as Kimberley includes all the Lower Layer Super Output areas of E01028102, E01028103, E01028104, E01028105, E01028106, E01028122, E01028123 to ensure the whole area was captured within the data provided within the BRES data available.

Employment by Sector - 2020										
	Kimberley 2020 Lower Super Output Areas		Broxtowe 2020		Nottinghamshire 2020		D2N2 LEP 2020		England 2019	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Total	2,700		35,610		294,500		907,500		29,466,000	
Mining and quarrying	N/A	N/A	10	0	250	0.1	1,500	0.2	25,000	0.1
Manufacturing	515	19	5,000	14	38,000	12.9	121,000	13.3	2,122,000	7.2
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	0	0	600	1.7	2,250	0.8	6,000	0.7	118,000	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	50	0.1	1,500	0.5	5,000	0.6	180,000	0.6
Construction	155	5.7	2,500	7	19,000	6.5	44,000	4.8	1,967,000	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	750	27.8	7,000	19.7	49,000	16.6	143,000	15.8	4,138,000	14
Transport and storage	30	1.1	1,750	4.9	17,000	5.8	48,000	5.3	1,583,000	5.4
Accommodation and food service activities	75	2.8	2,250	6.3	20,000	6.8	62,000	6.8	1,973,000	6.7
Information and communication	50	1.8	1,500	4.2	10,000	3.4	33,000	3.6	1,265,000	4.3
Financial and insurance activities	10	0.4	450	1.3	2,500	0.8	12,000	1.3	992,000	3.4
Real estate activities	30	1.1	500	1.4	4,500	1.5	17,000	1.9	576,000	2
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	75	2.8	3,500	9.8	20,000	6.8	66,000	7.3	2,874,000	9.8
Administrative and support service activities	150	5.6	1,500	4.2	17,000	5.8	57,000	6.3	2,567,000	8.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	110	4.1	900	2.5	12,000	4.1	40,000	4.4	1,286,000	4.4
Education	280	10.4	3,000	8.4	27,000	9.2	85,000	9.4	2,483,000	8.4
Human health and social work activities	160	5.9	3,500	9.8	43,000	14.6	134,000	14.8	3,732,000	12.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	140	5.2	800	2.2	7,000	2.4	20,000	2.2	798,000	2.7
Other Service Activities	N/A	N/A	800	2.2	4,500	1.5	13,000	1.4	787,000	2.7
Source: Nomis - Business Register and Employment Survey										

9.4 Job Vacancies

The table below provides information on the number of jobs advertised in specific sectors at a distance of 5, 10, and 25 miles from Kimberley, using the Indeed online job search function. We can see from the data, that the area 5 miles from Kimberley is generally in line with both the 10-mile and 25-mile radius in terms of the percentage of jobs being advertised in each sector.

Job Vacancies – November 2021						
Sectors	Jobs advertised within 5 miles of Kimberley		Jobs advertised within 10 miles of Kimberley		Jobs advertised within 25 miles of Kimberley	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Sales, Retail & Customer Support	240	13%	1,371	13%	2,957	11%
Healthcare	210	12%	1,186	11%	2,806	10%
Community & Social Care	205	11%	1,129	11%	2,762	10%
Supply Chain & Logistics	185	10%	1,003	10%	2,644	10%
Food & Beverage	159	9%	929	9%	2,234	8%
Education & Instruction	121	7%	633	6%	1,359	5%
Transport	121	7%	504	5%	1,265	5%
Manufacturing & Utilities	117	6%	582	6%	1,674	6%
Cleaning & Grounds Maintenance	105	6%	540	5%	1,434	5%
Administrative & Business Operations	79	4%	588	6%	1,301	5%
Construction & Extraction	51	3%	312	3%	1,043	4%
Science & Research	51	3%	100	1%	148	1%
Finance & Accounting	42	2%	399	4%	854	3%
Repair, Maintenance & Installation	25	1%	195	2%	448	2%
Marketing, Advertising & Public Relations	22	1%	172	2%	348	1%
Travel, Attractions & Events	17	1%	129	1%	260	1%
Safety & Uniformed Services	14	1%	157	2%	348	1%
Technology	13	1%	175	2%	313	1%
Personal Service	12	1%	68	1%	200	1%
Media, Arts & Design	9	0%	87	1%	177	1%
Architecture & Engineering	4	0%	60	1%	98	0%
Legal	0	0%	43	0%	106	0%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	0	0%	3	0%	9	0%
Total Number of Jobs Advertised	1,802	100%	10,365	100%	27,788	100%
Source: Indeed						

Key areas where additional staff are currently needed by local businesses include:

- Sales, Retail & Customer Support
- Healthcare
- Community & Social Care
- Supply Chain & Logistics
- Food & Beverage
- Education & Instruction.

9.5 Wages

According to information gathered from Adzuna in November 2021 the average salary in Kimberley was £27,799, compared with a national average of £34,076⁴.

9.5.1 Wages by Place of Residence

The residence-based figures for Broxtowe show that for each year from 2017 through to 2021 the median gross weekly earnings for employees were higher than Nottingham city, Nottinghamshire, and England. The table below provides details of this.

Earnings by Residence 2021				
	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire	England
	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)
Full Time 2017	571.7	452.5	535.8	555.8
Full Time 2018	604.9	460	551.9	574.8
Full Time 2019	612.6	480	552.9	592.1
Full Time 2020	629.5	501	576.1	589.9
Full Time 2021	654.9	491.2	577.7	613.3

Source: Nomis – ONS Annual Survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis

9.5.2 Wages by Place of Work

Workplace-based figures show that as of 2021 working in Broxtowe pays better than working in the City of Nottingham or in the wider Nottinghamshire area. Earnings by workplace for the D2N2 area is slightly higher than that of Broxtowe at £565.40 for 2021.

Earnings by Workplace 2021				
	Broxtowe	Nottingham City	Nottinghamshire	England
	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)	Gross Pay (£s)
Full Time 2017	522.3	495.6	485.7	555.8
Full Time 2018	502.2	505.8	505.3	574.8
Full Time 2019	524.4	533.4	505.8	592.2
Full Time 2020	467	555.8	528.4	590
Full Time 2021	556.7	535.7	535.6	613.3

Source: Nomis – ONS Annual Survey of hours and earnings – Workplace analysis

Wages drop in Broxtowe in 2020, potentially due to Covid-19 and the furlough scheme.

⁴ [Adzuna Statistics](#)

10.0 Crime

As part of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation analysis, data showed that at the lower layer super output area three of the seven areas in Kimberley were in the top 50% most deprived for crime, with one of these being in the top 33%.

It is possible to further track the crime rates in Kimberley using the crimerate.co.uk website. This is a mapping and analysis of crime and safety data in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland website.

This data set shows that:

- Kimberley is the 53rd most dangerous overall out of Nottinghamshire's 245 towns, villages, and cities. The overall crime rate in Kimberley in 2020 was 64 crimes per 1,000 people. This compares favourably to Nottinghamshire's overall crime rate (the area covered by Nottinghamshire police) coming in 14% lower than the Nottinghamshire rate of 73 per 1,000 residents.
- The most common crimes in Kimberley are violence and sexual offences, with 135 offences during 2020.

The table below shows crime trends in Kimberley over recent years.

Kimberley Crime Trends

Crime	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Residents				Trend
	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Anti-Social Behaviour	17	19	14	19	Getting worse
Bicycle Theft	0.64	1.9	0.16	0.48	Safer
Burglary	7	10	7	3.5	Safer
Criminal Damage and Arson	7	12	6	7	Safer
Drugs	0.80	1.3	1.1	1.8	Getting worse
Other Crime	0.80	1.3	1.3	1.1	No change
Other Theft	9	8	6	3.8	Safer
Possession of Weapons	0.48	0.48	0.64	0.16	Safer
Public Order	3.2	2.1	2.6	3.7	Getting worse
Robbery (inc. mugging)	0.32	0.80	1.1	0.64	Safer
Shoplifting	11	16	14	16	Getting worse
Theft From the Person (inc. pickpocketing)	0.16	-	0.48	0.16	Safer
Vehicle Crime	8	6	6	5	Safer
Violence and Sexual Offences	14	14	17	22	Getting worse

The table shows that crimes that are getting worse over recent years in Kimberley are:

Anti-social behaviour
Drugs
Public Order
Shoplifting
Violence and Sexual Offences

Local projects designed to reduce levels of anti-social behaviour, and support those who are victims of violence and sexual offences could be of benefit to the local community.

11.0 Homes

Research on house prices in Kimberley using Rightmove.co.uk⁵ showed that properties in Kimberley had an overall average price of £194,508 over the last year. The majority of those sales in Kimberley during the last 12 months were terraced properties, selling for an average price of £146,220. Detached properties sold for an average of £267,273, with semi-detached properties fetching £183,861.

Depending on where information is sourced from, data on the average house price for the UK varies - with the [Land Registry](#) saying in September 2021 that the average UK house price was £269,945, while Zoopla in November 2021 had the average UK house price at £325,037.

Overall, sold prices in Kimberley over the last year were 4% up on the previous year and 6% up on the 2018 figure (£184,131).

On the day of the property search (November 2021) data showed a total of 16 properties for sale in the Kimberley area, ranging in price from £25,000 (auction property) up to £325,000. There were a variety of property styles for sale, including shared ownership, terraced, semi-detached, detached and apartments.

The rental market in Kimberley showed there were 6 properties advertised on Rightmove, these ranged in price from £650 per month to £1,050 per month. Again, there was a good mix of houses and apartments for rent. According to [home.co.uk](#) the average rental price for properties in Kimberley (NG16) is £624pcm. Compared with the average rental prices of Nottingham at £1,598pcm, and £1,007pcm⁶ for the UK.

⁵ [Rightmove](#)

⁶ [propertyreporter.co.uk](#)

12.0 The Business Base, The High Street and Footfall, and the Availability of Office and Industrial Accommodation Locally

This section sets out the business base in the local area including sizes and sectors that they operate in, the current state of the high street and the availability of office accommodation in the local area.

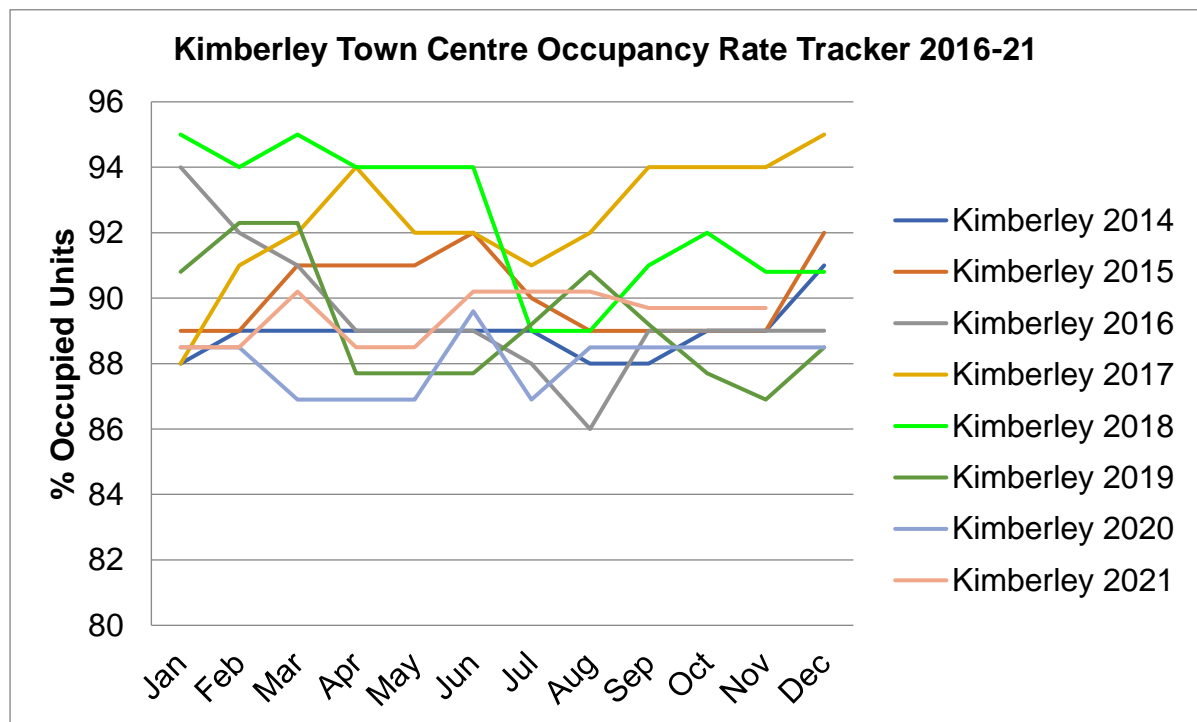
12.1 High Street Occupancy Rates and Footfall in the Town Centre

12.1.1 Occupancy

Based on data from the Broxtowe Borough Council website, during November 2021 occupancy rates for business premises in Kimberley Town Centre were 89.7%. This is a clear indicator that Kimberley is performing better than town centres nationally – with the national figure for occupancy rates during the same period at 88.3%. It is also performing better than two other towns in Broxtowe -Eastwood, and Stapleford whose figures are 87.6% and 86.3% respectively.

This is a positive shift in the right direction for Kimberley, as the Broxtowe Corporate Plan published in 2020 noted that *‘Three of our town centres have occupancy rates below the national average (89.7%). These are Stapleford (87.3%), Eastwood (87.5%) and Kimberley (89.2%).’*

The chart below shows an occupancy rate tracker for Kimberley between 2014 and 2021, showing the current occupancy rate of 89.7%



12.1.2 Footfall

The table below shows weekly footfall figures for Broxtowe towns for the week commencing 15th November 2021.

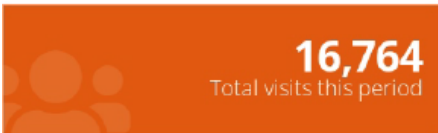

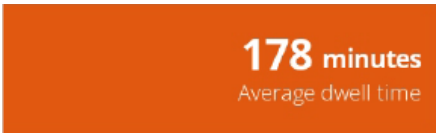
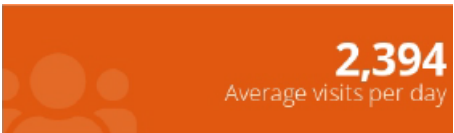
Table 12.1.2 - Footfall Figures				
Information	Kimberley Total Visitors	Beeston Total Visitors	Eastwood Total Visitors	Stapleford Total Visitors
Footfall W/C 15/11/21	16,764	33,578	17,050	10,580
Sources: Broxtowe Borough Council British Retail Consortium				

Data shows that footfall in Kimberley Town Centre was down 8% on the previous year for the week commencing 15th November 2021⁷. Whilst this compares better to another town in the borough, Beeston, which was down 20.4% during the same week, it has been outperformed by Eastwood, which increased its footfall by 55.8% compared with the same week last year.

Whilst not a direct comparison it is worth noting that nationally footfall was down 18% when comparing 2021 figures to 2019 pre-pandemic figures.

Kimberley Figures

Additional data for Kimberley shows average visitor numbers of 2,394 per day for week commencing 15th November 2021. Those visitors had an average dwell time of 178 minutes, with the busiest period of the day for visitors being the period between 11.00am and 12.00pm.

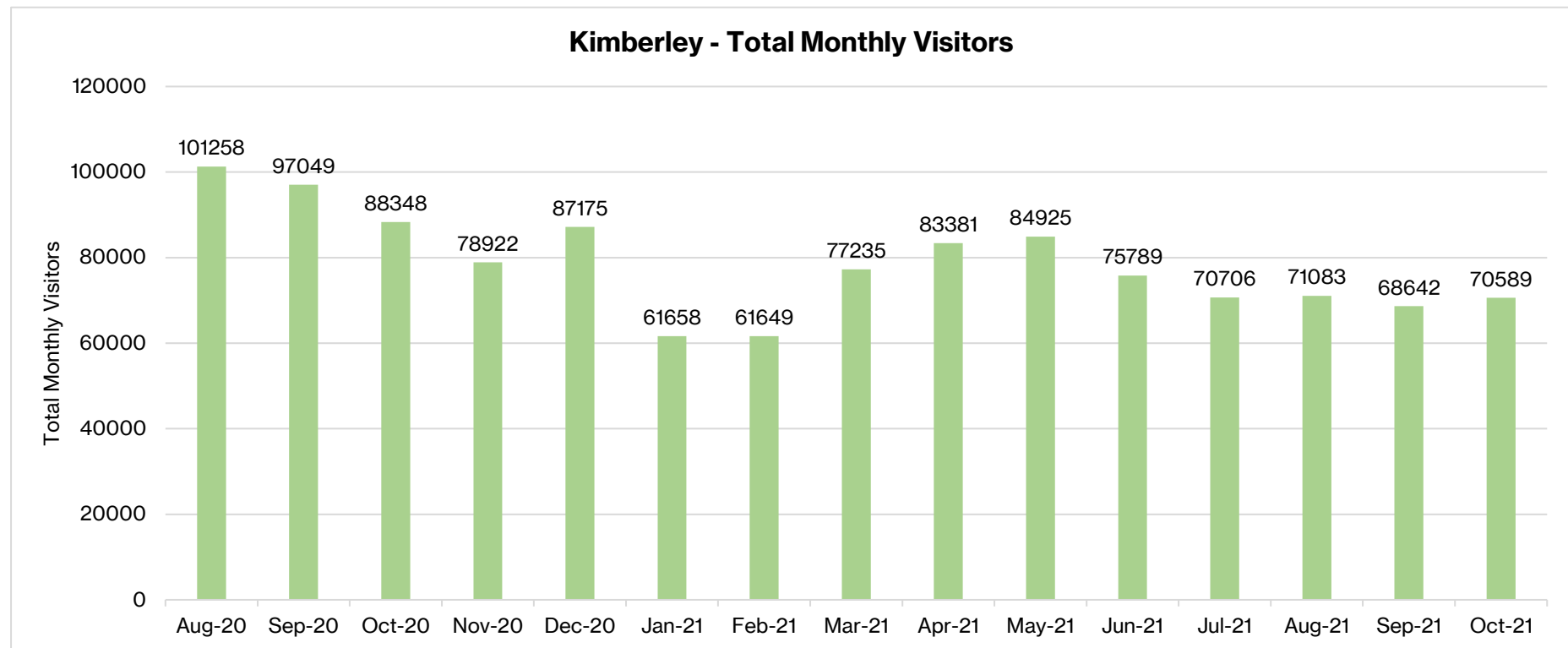
Extracts from Broxtowe's Intelli Sense Visitor Report – Kimberley, Week Commencing 15 th November 2021.			
			
			

The latest data available shows that the total monthly visitor numbers for Kimberley was 70,589 in October 2021. *Information gathered from Elephant Wi-Fis Geo-sense footfall counter system.*

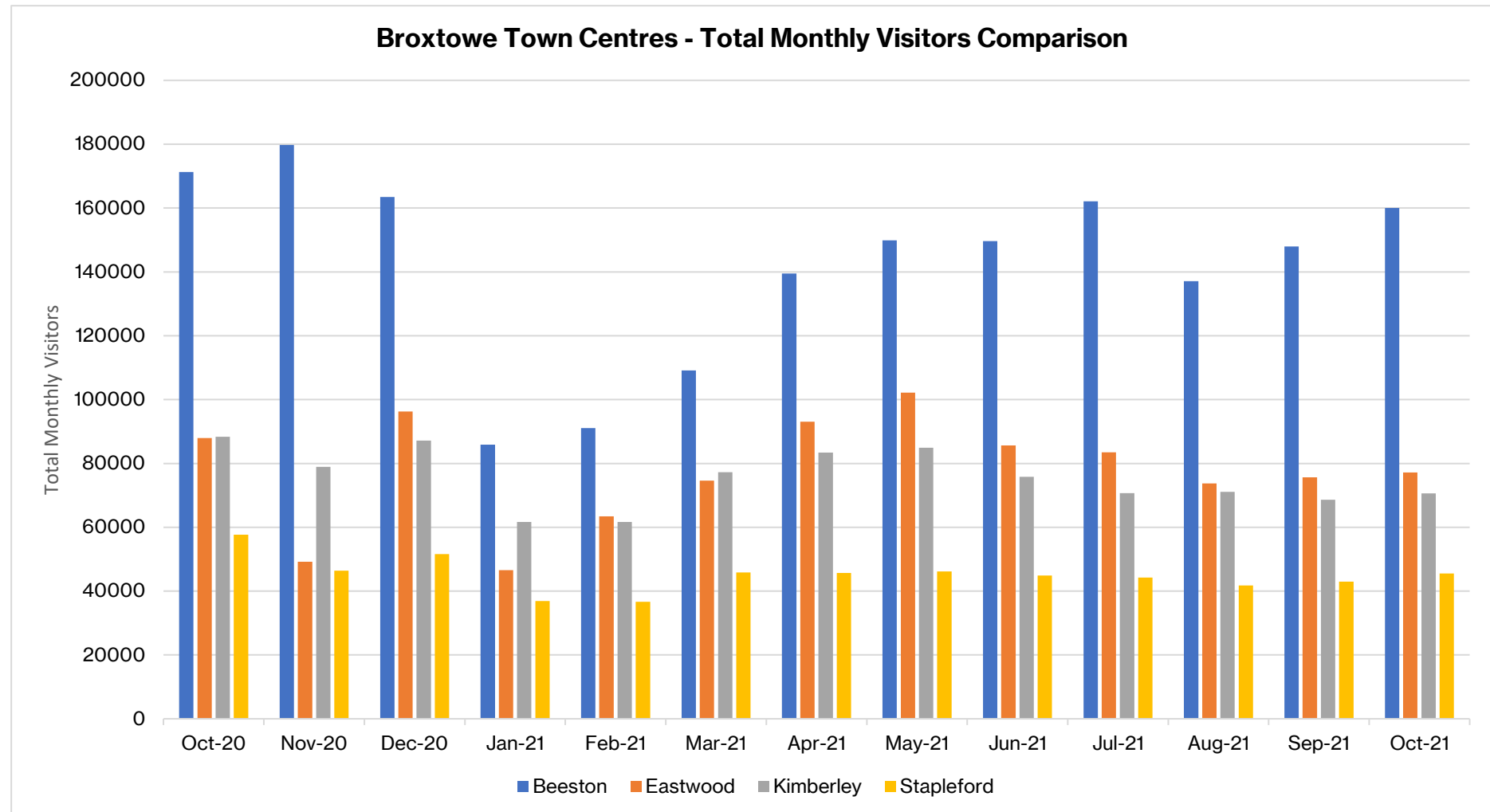
⁷ [Broxtowe Town Centres](#)

The chart below shows the total monthly visitors Kimberley has had since the footfall counters have been in situ. Although the year-on-year weekly figure was only down 8%. The chart below highlights that compared to the same month last year October 2021 was down 20% on visitors.

This data suggests that something needs to happen to attract people back to the high street. If the trend is not reversed, then there is a serious risk that shops and businesses will move away from the high street.



The chart below shows a comparison of the Town Centres in Broxtowe for the last year, (October 2020 – October 2021). As a caution Eastwood is missing data for the January 2021 period. We can see that Beeston is significantly outperforming all other towns in the area on a consistent basis.



12.2 Size and Type of Business

Most of the businesses in Broxtowe as of 2021, according to the Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS) are what are classed as 'Micro' (employing 0 – 9 people) with 90% of businesses falling under this classification. This is higher than Nottingham (85.9%), Nottinghamshire (89.7%), D2N2 (88.6%) and England (89.8%).

'Small' and 'Medium' businesses (employing 10 – 49 people, and 50 – 249 people) in Broxtowe are at a lower level than the areas of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, D2N2 and England.

Large businesses (employing 250+ people) in Broxtowe are ever so slightly more prominent than that of Nottinghamshire and England and on a par with the D2N2 area with 0.5% of businesses falling under this classification.

12.3 Business Survival Rates

The table below shows business survival rates at the Borough, City, County and Regional level for businesses founded in 2014.

The table looks at business 'births' in 2014 and then records how many businesses are still in existence up to 5 years after.

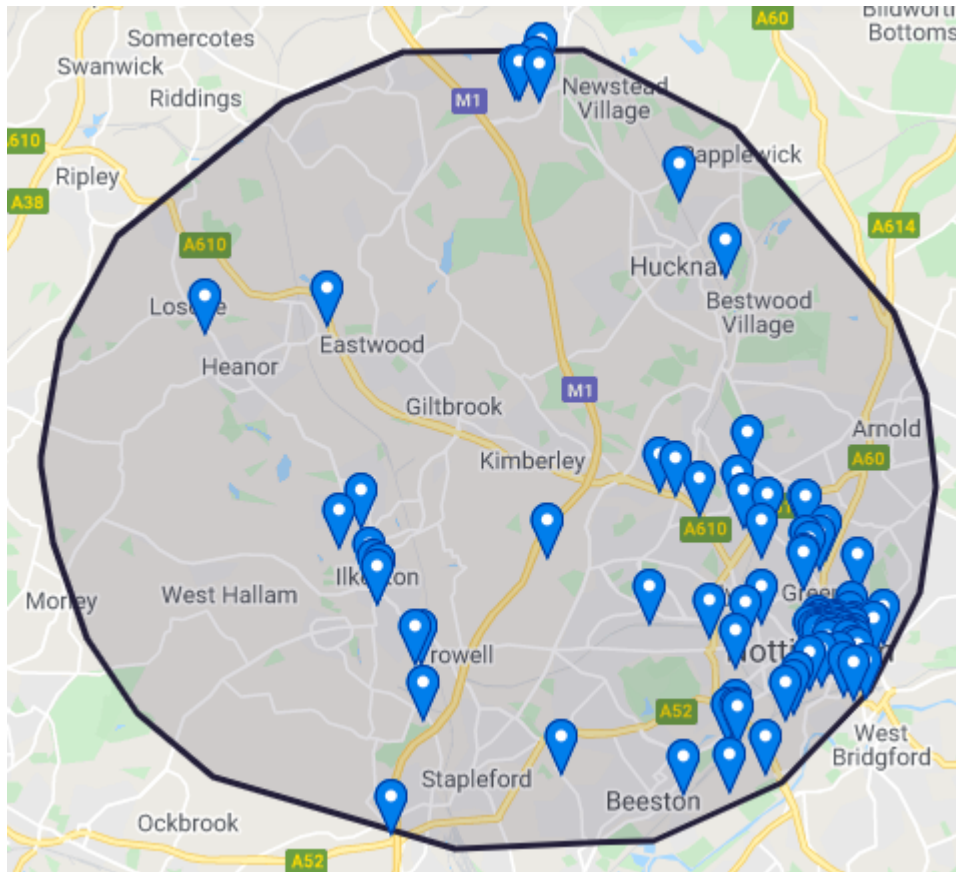
The five-year survival rate for businesses in Broxtowe is higher than both Nottingham and England and slightly lower than that of the County.

Business Survival Rates								
	2014							
	Broxtowe		Nottingham City		Nottinghamshire		England	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Births	420		1,285		3,155		312,920	
1 Year survival	390	92.9	1,190	92.6	2,975	94.3	288,870	92.3
2 Year survival	325	77.4	935	72.8	2,460	78	237,490	75.9
3 Year survival	275	65.5	735	57.2	2,025	64.2	192,030	61.4
4 Year survival	225	53.6	570	44.4	1,670	52.9	154,440	49.4
5 Year survival	190	45.2	495	38.5	1,435	45.5	132,975	42.5
Source: ONS Business Survival								

12.4 Office Accommodation

Based on data from the Prime Location, there are currently 133 offices to let within 5-miles of Kimberley. The closest location with available office space (as at 15th November 2021) is in Ilkeston.

Office Accommodation to let within a 5-mile radius of Kimberley



Source: Prime Location

From an analysis of the 133 office spaces currently available to let within a 5-mile radius of Kimberley, analysis shows that:

- The most expensive office unit to let in the area covered is £350,000 p/a and comprises of 1,479 sq. ft of floor space
- Prices of offices listed start from £1,800 p/a for 65 sq. ft of floor space
- Capacities for these spaces range between 2 – 30 people on average.

12.4.1 Local Office Accommodation

Analysis suggests that there is no office accommodation currently available to rent (using the Prime Location website) in Kimberley itself.

Some examples of the office spaces available closest to Kimberley are shown below.

Strelley Hall – Offers fully serviced offices, with signposting to local business support services.



Where: Main Street, Strelley, Nottingham NG8

Distance from NG16: 3.8-miles

Cost: From £4,800 p/a

Size: 65 – 3,250 sq. ft

Other information: Price from £400.00 pp, for a fully inclusive furnished office space, access to meeting rooms and support services.

An analysis of available space at this location show that the following spaces are currently available at the site:

- Office Space – 360sqft
- Office Space – 620sqft
- Hair and Beauty Salon
- Office Space - 220sqft
- Office Space -1350sqft
- Office Space -120sqft
- Office Space - 720sqft
- Office Space - 1,500sqft
- Office Space – 250sqft
- Office Space – 407sqft
- Office Space – 407sqft
- Office Space – 650sqft

Based on the data there is circa 5,000sqft of serviced office accommodation available at Strelley Hall, less than 4 miles from Kimberley. However, this accommodation is an expensive option, particularly for businesses with limited revenue/ those starting out etc.

a) Other Examples Locally of Office Accommodation to Rent



Where: 1st Floor, 6 Millennium Way West, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire NG8

Distance from NG16: 2.5 miles

Cost: N/A

Size: 2,465 sq. ft

Other information: 10 designated car parking spaces, kitchen and toilet access, open plan, meeting rooms, smaller offices and a breakout area. Links to Nottingham tram, A610 and M1.



Where: Birkbeck House, Phoenix Business Park, Nottingham NG8

Distance from NG16: 2.6 miles

Cost: £60,000 p/a

Size: 4,771 sq. ft

Other information: 18 car parking spaces, open plan, kitchen and toilet access and freehold opportunity to purchase for £650,000. Links to Nottingham, A610 and M1.



Where: Nsec Building, Nuthall Road, Nottingham NG8

Distance from NG16: 2.9 miles

Cost: N/A

Size: 270 sq. ft

Other information: Recent development located next to Nottingham College Campus. Well specified office suites, flexible terms available and carparking available.



Made available by Regus, a global network of workspaces that aim to be flexible in use, City Gate East is located in Nottingham city centre. It is 5.6 miles from NG16 via the A610.

- Office space – from £200.00 pp pm
- Coworking – from £188.00 pp pm
- Virtual offices – from £80.00 per month
- Meeting rooms – from £34.00 per hour

There are 60 private offices available, with 13 coworking desks and 4 meeting rooms.

12.5 Industrial / Commercial Accommodation

Desk-based research shows that currently there are no industrial properties for sale or rent within Kimberley, with the nearest properties available advertised on a design and build option located at Blenheim Industrial estate just under 3 miles from Kimberley.

Alternatively, more design and build options are available for either sale or rent located in Langley Mill, just under 6 miles away. *Source: Rightmove, Primelocation, FHP, Novaloca, Zoopla, Realla and boxpodcommercialproperty.*

According to realla.co.uk⁸ the average rental price of industrial units in Nottinghamshire is £6.81 per square foot. With the cheapest price being £3 per square foot, and the highest going for £12.48 per square foot.

12.6 Office/ Industrial Summary

Based on searches using property websites there is little or no office or industrial accommodation currently available to rent in Kimberley itself.

Available nearby available office space is at the higher end of the market or is targeted to large businesses. This could be prohibitive for new starts or businesses who can afford lower rental levels. All spaces currently available to rent locally would all require a car to reach them easily.

The above suggests that there could be a demand in the town centre for reasonably priced office space, available on easy in/ easy out terms for local businesses.

There also appears to be a gap in the availability of industrial units, however, a more in-depth look at what has happened to industrial units within Kimberley in the past may be required to better understand the market, i.e., were they discontinued due to lack of demand.

Again, providing smaller industrial units with 'easy-in, easy-out' options could encourage smaller businesses to 'start-up' and grow in the town. Before moving onto a larger location/ business parks in the local area.

D2N2 funded a similar initiative through their LGF programme in Ollerton, in Nottinghamshire, and these spaces proved very popular with local businesses. Funding of £500,000 was contributed by the LEP towards the £3.3 million project, creating 32,000sqft of space and 10 mixed use light industrial units for B1/ B2 and B8 uses. The applicant for the project was Coalfields Regeneration Trust Property Investments, a subsidiary of the Coalfields Regeneration Trust (CRT). The long-term income generated from the rental of the properties will be re-invested in the ongoing work of CRT and its projects and programmes.

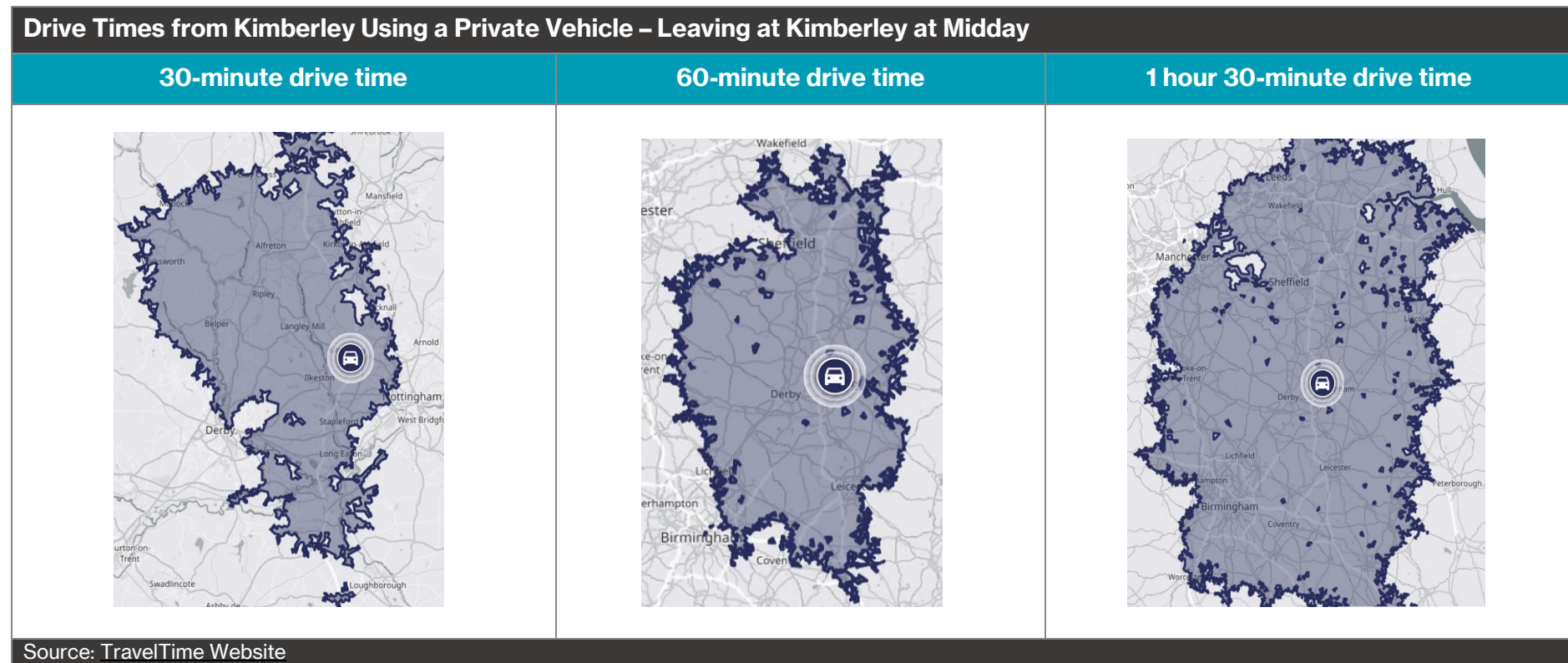
⁸ Realla

13.0 Transport and Connectivity

Utilising information generated by TravelTime mapping and based on a central Kimberley postcode (NG16 2LY- Sainsburys), the information in this section explores the connectivity of Kimberley in terms of driving, cycling, public transport and walking.

13.1 Drive Times

The graphs below show locations that can be reached within a set drive time of Kimberley. The maps demonstrate that Kimberley's proximity to the M1 make North/ South travel quicker than East/ West, particularly within the shorter time periods.



13.1.1 Additional Drive Time Analysis

AA route planner provides an alternative source of information for travel times. The travel times below relate to towns and cities local to Kimberley. Additionally, we have provided travel times to other key UK cities, including London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Edinburgh.

The starting point for all the drivetimes provided is NG16 2LY.

- Nottingham – 5.7 miles, 18 minutes (via A610)
- Derby – 15.2 miles, 22 minutes (via M1 and Brian Clough Way/A52)
- Chesterfield – 22.2 miles, 25 minutes (via M1)
- Mansfield – 14.3 miles, 29 minutes (via M1 and A38)
- Loughborough – 22.2 miles, 30 minutes (via M1)
- Burton-on-Trent – 28.7 miles, 33 minutes (via M1 and Derby Southern Bypass/A50)
- Leicester – 31.2 miles, 41 minutes (via M1)
- Newark-on-Trent – 31.3 miles, 52 minutes (via A52 and A46)
- Birmingham – 52.3 miles, 55 minutes (via A52 and M42)
- Grantham – 33.5 miles, 58 minutes (via A52)
- Stoke-on-Trent – 52.6 miles, 58 minutes (via A50)
- Manchester – 78.8 miles, 1 hour 51 minutes (via M10)
- Liverpool – 109.7 miles, 2 hours 7 minutes (via A50 and M6)
- London – 129.4 miles, 2 hours 35 minutes (via M1)
- Edinburgh – 275.9 miles, 4 hours 53 minutes (via A1).

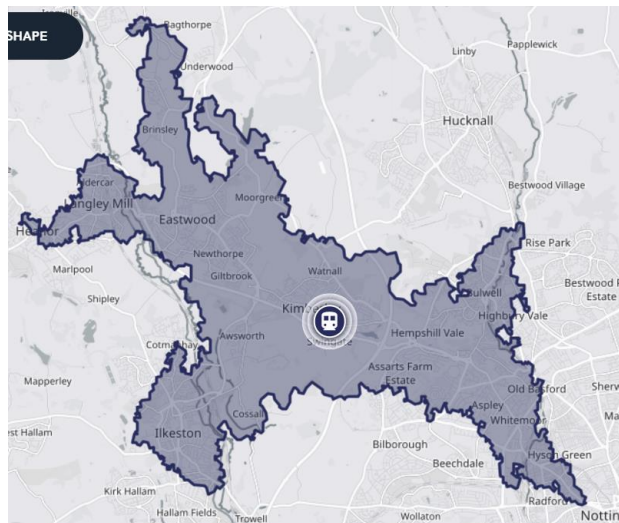
Whilst there is some disparity in the two sets of drive time data, we can see that both Nottingham and Derby are within easy reach of Kimberley using a private car, with Leicester and Sheffield within a commutable distance too.

13.2 Public Transport

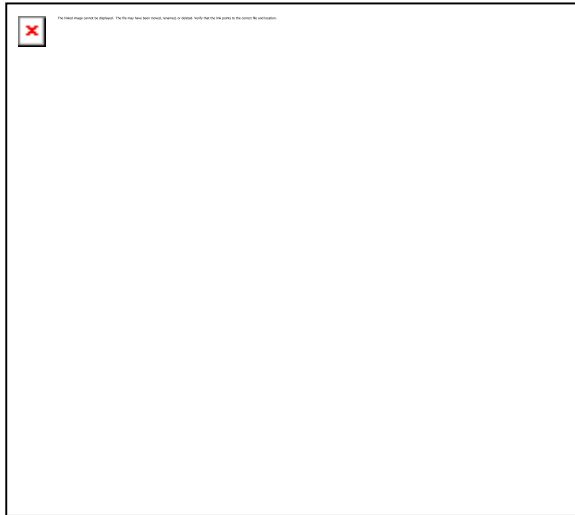
The graphs below show locations that can be reached from Kimberley by public transport within different time frames. The maps demonstrate that it is easier to access Nottingham than Derby by public transport. Whilst there are some large towns within the 30-minute area of Kimberley, there are no cities within this range.

Travel times from Kimberley using Public Transport – Leaving Kimberley at Midday

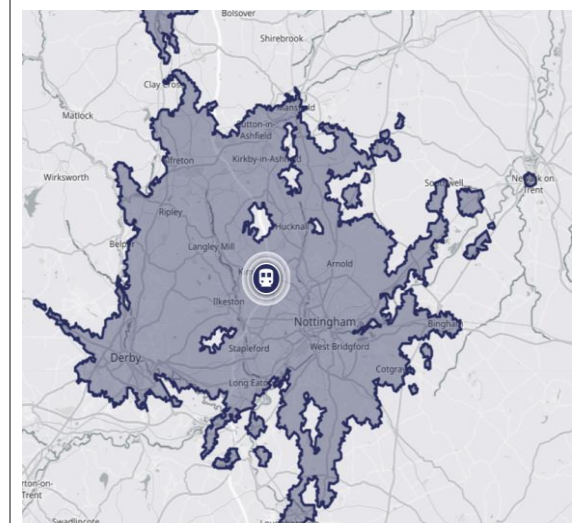
30-minute travel time



60-minute travel time



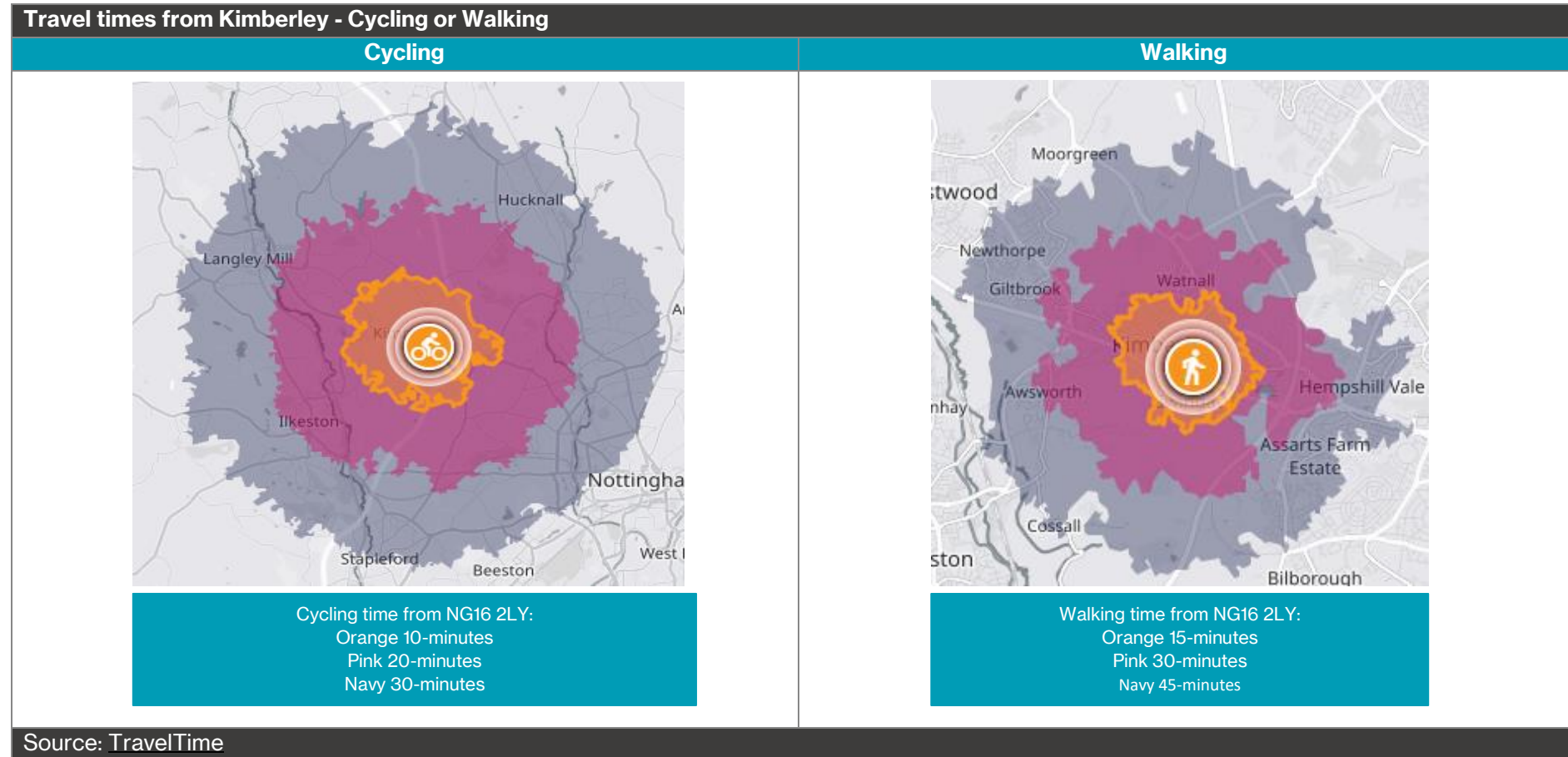
1 hour 30-minute travel time



Source: TravelTime

13.3 Cycling and Walking

The graphs below show locations that can be reached from Kimberley by foot or by bike within different time frames.



13.4 Distance Travelled to Work

The table below shows the distance travelled to work by those who work in Broxtowe and those who live in Broxtowe. The data is from the 2011 census, so dated, but it does suggest that there is a significant outflow of workers.

Distance Travelled to Work				
Distance	Workplace Population		Resident Population	
All categories: Distance travelled to work	38,833	100%	53,367	100%
Less than 2km	7,223	19%	7,896	15%
2km to less than 5km	7,684	20%	10,300	19%
5km to less than 10km	7,226	19%	13,713	26%
10km to less than 20km	5,407	14%	7,881	15%
20km to less than 30km	1,192	3%	1,389	3%
30km to less than 40km	558	1%	892	2%
40km to less than 60km	566	1%	779	1%
60km and over	916	2%	2269	4%
Work mainly at or from home	4,688	12%	4737	9%
No fixed place/ other	3,373	9%	3511	7%

With Nottingham and Derby easily commutable by car it is easy for local residents who have access to a car to travel out of the area for work. Indeed, data suggests that there is a net out flow of workers from Broxtowe into the surrounding areas.

It is less easy to commute by public transport. Potentially, if additional jobs were created in the local area, those who are dependent on public transport to get to work may be tempted to move to jobs locally.

14.0 External Funding

This section analyses publicly available data on external funding that has been spent in the area in recent years. Due to a lack of data we could only find information on the D2N2 LGF programme and the National Lottery Communities Fund.

14.1 D2N2 Funding

A desk-based review has been undertaken using the LEP website to analyse the projects funded in Broxtowe through the LGF money. There were five projects within Broxtowe, according to the data, that received funding. These are:

- **Mushroom Farm** - The creation of three new small industrial units on a disused site, providing employment in the area.
- **Medicity**, - The refurbishment of the health, wellbeing, and life sciences facility, providing more space for companies working in those fields. Estimated to create more than 150 jobs up to 2034.
- **HS2 Toton** - Feasibility work at Toton for the High-Speed rail network and surrounding infrastructure opportunities.
- **N2 Towns Fund: Beeston Square Complex** - The project includes a new cinema development and restaurants. Additional housing will be created within the next couple of years.
- **Medical Technology Innovation Facilities (MTIF)** - the creation of 2 facilities as part of the 'Innovation' theme. These focused on the development of innovative products and advanced materials to meet the future healthcare needs by getting new products to market more quickly.

The LGF programme invested circa £260 million across D2N2. Analysis suggests that based on the above projects, circa 7% of this allocation was spend in Broxtowe, although it should be noted that none of the projects that received funding were in Kimberley itself.

Based on the above data, and previous population analysis, we can calculate that this equates to a spend per resident in Broxtowe of approximately £100.00, compared to an average spend per resident across the D2N2 area of approximately £116.00.

14.2 National Lottery – Communities Funding

According to data found on the National Lottery Community Fund website⁹ since 2004 Kimberley has received funding for 22 projects totalling £137,595. With the majority of these being for less than £10,000. Broxtowe as a Borough received funding for 303 projects totalling £6,189,430. Meaning that Kimberley received a total of 2% of the funding awarded to communities within Broxtowe.

When compared with the other towns in Broxtowe, Kimberley received funding for the fewest number of projects (22). With Beeston receiving funding for 81 projects, Eastwood 45 projects and Stapleford receiving funding for 36 projects. The total funding received for these towns were all in the region of £1.5 million each. This highlights how much less funding Kimberley has received through this fund than other towns in Broxtowe. With Kimberley receiving less than 10% of the other areas.


⁹ [Tnlcommunityfund.org](https://tlncommunityfund.org)

15.0 Summary and Emerging Intervention Ideas

The tables below summarise the key findings of the study for six key themes:

- Community
- Housing
- Environment/Green Space
- Transport
- Education/ Employment
- Business.

For each individual theme, the tables highlight key policy and strategy for the area as identified by Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and the D2N2 LEP. It then summarises the key findings of the socio-economic research for each area. This information has been used to make some initial suggestions for the types of interventions that could be taken forward in Kimberley under each thematic area.

Community		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestions/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Social mobility and improved outcomes for children, including youth services are needed.</p> <p>Antisocial behaviour needs addressing.</p> <p>Mental health, well-being and healthy living needs supporting.</p> <p>Volunteering and community cohesion support is needed.</p> <p>Improved outcomes for children, young people and families, particularly those from more deprived backgrounds.</p> <p>A need to empower local communities.</p> <p>Residents want to see the local authority generate income from commercial activity.</p> <p>There is an aspiration for people to enjoy a wide range of leisure and cultural activities.</p>	<p>Broxtowe is a Social Mobility 'cold spot' ranking 270 out of 324 in terms of the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job.</p> <p>Whilst Kimberley as a whole is less deprived than the rest of the country there are pockets of significant deprivation. One area stands out however as facing multiple deprivation, relative to other areas - with the area shown on the map falling within the 30% most deprived areas in England overall.</p>  <p>Kimberley is the 53rd most dangerous overall out of Nottinghamshire's 245 towns, villages, and cities. The most common crimes in Kimberley are violence and sexual offences. Crimes that are becoming more prevalent in Kimberley as at 2020 are: Anti-social behaviour, Drugs, Public Order, Shoplifting, Violence and Sexual Offences.</p> <p>Compared with Broxtowe, Kimberley had a slightly higher level of people reporting that they have both bad health and very bad health.</p>	<p>Linking children and young people into employers, colleges and universities to increase aspirations and social mobility – particularly those from deprived areas.</p> <p>Supporting community initiatives, volunteering etc to increase community cohesion.</p> <p>Supporting youth clubs and children's facilities, including education with regards to issues faced by the area such as anti-social behaviour, drug and public order offences.</p> <p>Targeted investment in the geographical areas where there are higher levels of deprivation.</p> <p>Tackle increasing crime rates – Investment in CCTV and other anti-social behaviour deterrents.</p> <p>Investment in culture and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Support for social enterprises in the more deprived areas of the town.</p>

Housing		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>New, high-quality homes are needed – there is a backlog of house building delivery.</p> <p>New social housing is needed.</p> <p>Reduced homelessness.</p> <p>A need to ensure that homes are safe and energy efficient.</p>	<p>Between 218 and 232 individuals or families were at risk of being homeless, or were homeless in Broxtowe in 2020- 2021.</p> <p>The key group where homeless is an issue is amongst single males. Almost a quarter of those how are homeless or at risk of homelessness struggle with mental health issues.</p> <p>In Broxtowe, there are over 1,990 people on the housing waiting list and on average it takes six months for a family of top priority to be housed in a Council property.</p> <p>The average rental price for properties in Kimberley (NG16) is £624pcm. The average rental prices in Nottingham are £1,598pcm, and £1,007pcm¹⁰ for the UK.</p>	<p>Support to increase social housing to address the long waiting lists.</p> <p>Homelessness – In particular targeting single males who are the key group likely to become homeless. Providing more mental health facilities as almost a quarter of people who experience homelessness struggle with mental health issues.</p> <p>Support for energy efficiency and crime reduction schemes for homeowners.</p>

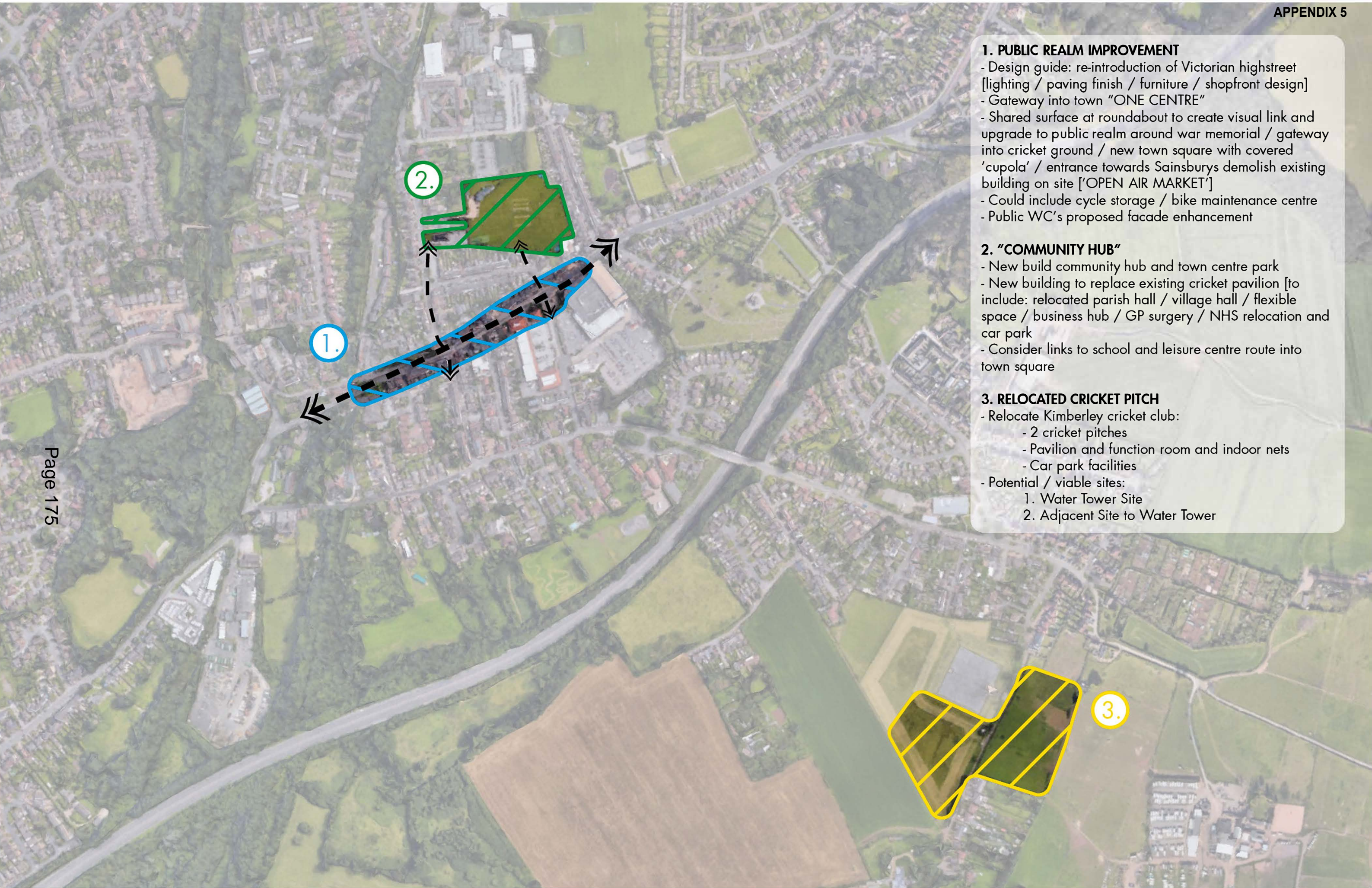
Environment/ Green Space		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Investment in the parks and open spaces.</p> <p>More events and activities in the parks and open spaces.</p> <p>More local engagement in the local parks and green spaces.</p> <p>Reducing carbon emissions, increased recycling and composting in the borough.</p>	<p>A need to improve air quality.</p>	<p>Support for voluntary/ community groups to take more ownership of local parks and open spaces.</p> <p>Increased awareness raising of environmental and recycling issues.</p> <p>Promoting the use of green and outdoor spaces.</p> <p>More events and activities in the outdoor spaces.</p>

Transport		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Improvements to road infrastructure – particularly the A610 corridor.</p> <p>Better connectivity across the county.</p>	<p>For the outdoor environment sub-domain six out of seven of Kimberley's Lower Super Output areas fall in the 50% most deprived – this directly relates to air quality and road traffic accidents.</p> <p>Nottingham and Derby are within commutable distance by car.</p> <p>Nottingham is much easier to access by public transport than Derby – Likely due to the accessibility of the tram.</p>	<p>Investment in public transport to improve links to nearby Derby – providing employment opportunities and improving air quality.</p> <p>Investment in the A610 to ensure travel flow is kept to an optimum level.</p> <p>Investment in more 'green infrastructure' e.g., cycling / walking / multi user paths. Quality lighting and security features on current paths to encourage use of these. Therefore, potentially cutting down pollution from traffic.</p>

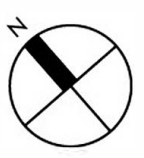
Education/ Employment		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
<p>Support for skills development and apprenticeships.</p> <p>Training opportunities and wellbeing in the workforce.</p> <p>Ensure that fewer people leaving school are NEET (not in education, employment or training).</p> <p>Promote graduate retention.</p> <p>Support employees to move to higher skilled jobs.</p>	<p>Key areas (November 2021) where additional staff are currently needed by local businesses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales, Retail & Customer Support • Healthcare • Community & Social Care • Supply Chain & Logistics • Food & Beverage • Education & Instruction. <p>Five out of the seven super output areas are within the 50% most deprived in terms of employment.</p> <p>Five out of the seven super output areas are within the 50% most deprived in terms of education, skills and training.</p> <p>Almost all areas are in the top 50% most deprived nationally for adult skills.</p> <p>As at 2011 there was a higher percentage of residents in Kimberley with no qualifications than in Broxtowe as a whole.</p> <p>As at 2011 there was a significantly higher percentage of residents in Kimberley with an apprenticeship than the wider Broxtowe are and rest of the county.</p>	<p>Support/ investment for local colleges to develop and grow training courses in the key areas of employment need.</p> <p>Support for adult/ mature learners to retrain in some of the skills needed in the area.</p> <p>A focus on adult skills.</p> <p>Support for community initiatives/ social enterprises to give those who have been out of work for some time opportunities to learn key skills.</p>

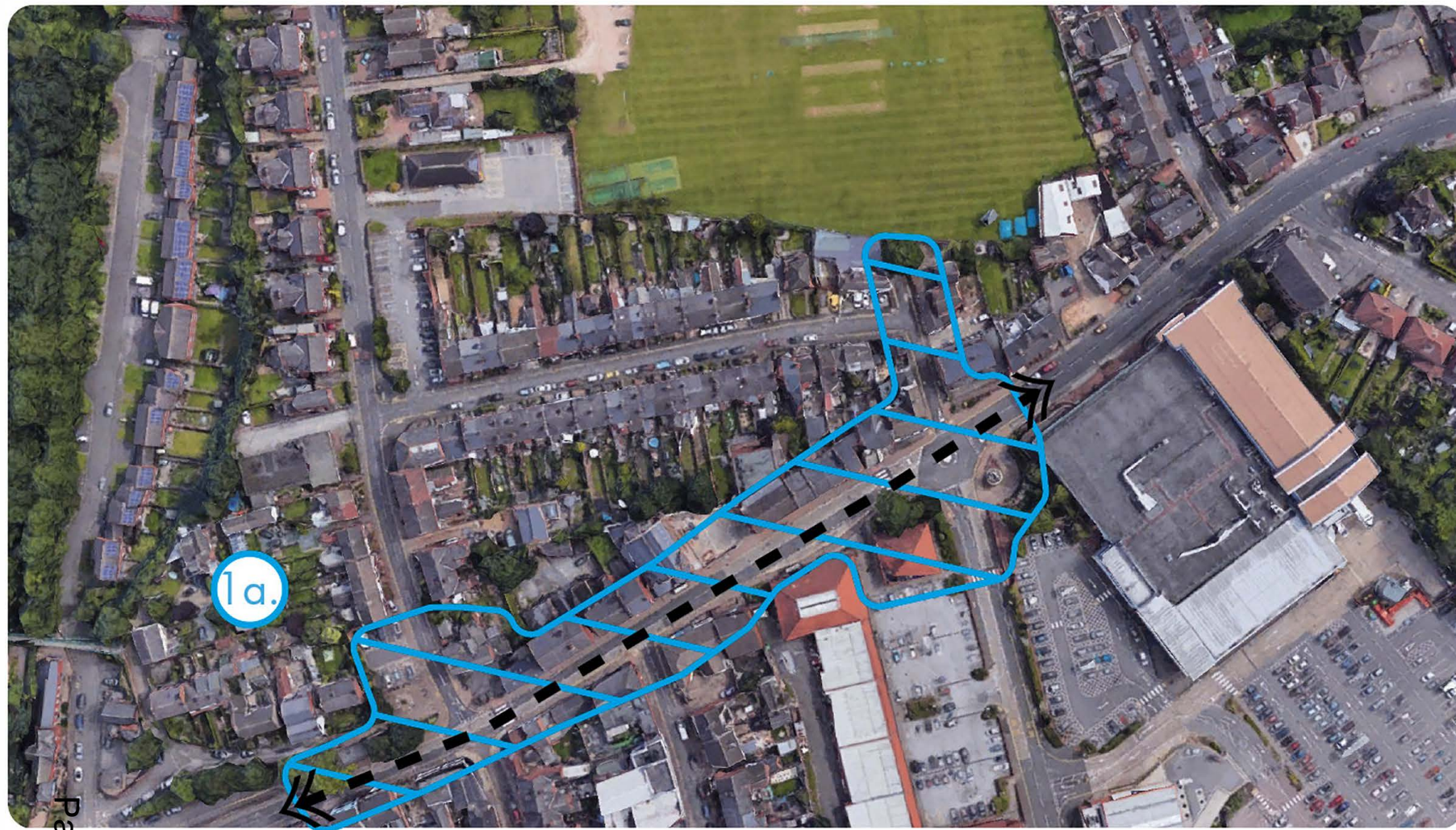
Business		
Emerging Themes and Priorities from Policy and Strategy	Key Findings from the Socio-Economic Research	Suggestion/ Ideas for Future Interventions
High quality business accommodation. Repurposed redundant buildings. Businesses units and pop-up shops. Reduced town centre vacancy rates.	There is already circa 5,000sqft of serviced office accommodation available to rent at Strelley Hall, less than 4 miles from Kimberley. There is a need to boost foot fall in the town centre and halt the decline. Two of Kimberley’s super output areas are in the top 30% most deprived areas nationally for income deprivation.	Business space created in the town centre for smaller, start-up or businesses who cannot afford high rental spaces. Available on flexible terms and manageable rents. Smaller industrial spaces created within the town centre. The high street appears to be the key area where investment is needed – figures show footfall reducing, and this needs to be addressed before more shops are lost. Support for pop-ups in empty retail units. Repurpose empty or redundant buildings. Support businesses to become more energy efficient.

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- 1. PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENT**
- Design guide: re-introduction of Victorian highstreet [lighting / paving finish / furniture / shopfront design]
 - Gateway into town "ONE CENTRE"
 - Shared surface at roundabout to create visual link and upgrade to public realm around war memorial / gateway into cricket ground / new town square with covered 'cupola' / entrance towards Sainsburys demolish existing building on site ['OPEN AIR MARKET']
 - Could include cycle storage / bike maintenance centre
 - Public WC's proposed facade enhancement
- 2. "COMMUNITY HUB"**
- New build community hub and town centre park
 - New building to replace existing cricket pavilion [to include: relocated parish hall / village hall / flexible space / business hub / GP surgery / NHS relocation and car park
 - Consider links to school and leisure centre route into town square
- 3. RELOCATED CRICKET PITCH**
- Relocate Kimberley cricket club:
 - 2 cricket pitches
 - Pavilion and function room and indoor nets
 - Car park facilities
 - Potential / viable sites:
 - 1. Water Tower Site
 - 2. Adjacent Site to Water Tower





▲ Elements of the existing highstreet that are already of high aesthetic value



◀ Existing highstreet buildings that could be upgraded

1. PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENT

1a. Design guide: re-introduction of Victorian highstreet [lighting / paving finish / furniture / shopfront design]

1b. Gateway into town "ONE CENTRE" - Shared surface at roundabout to create visual link and upgrade to public realm around war memorial / gateway into cricket ground / new town square with covered 'cupola' / entrance towards Sainsburys demolish existing building on site ['OPEN AIR MARKET']

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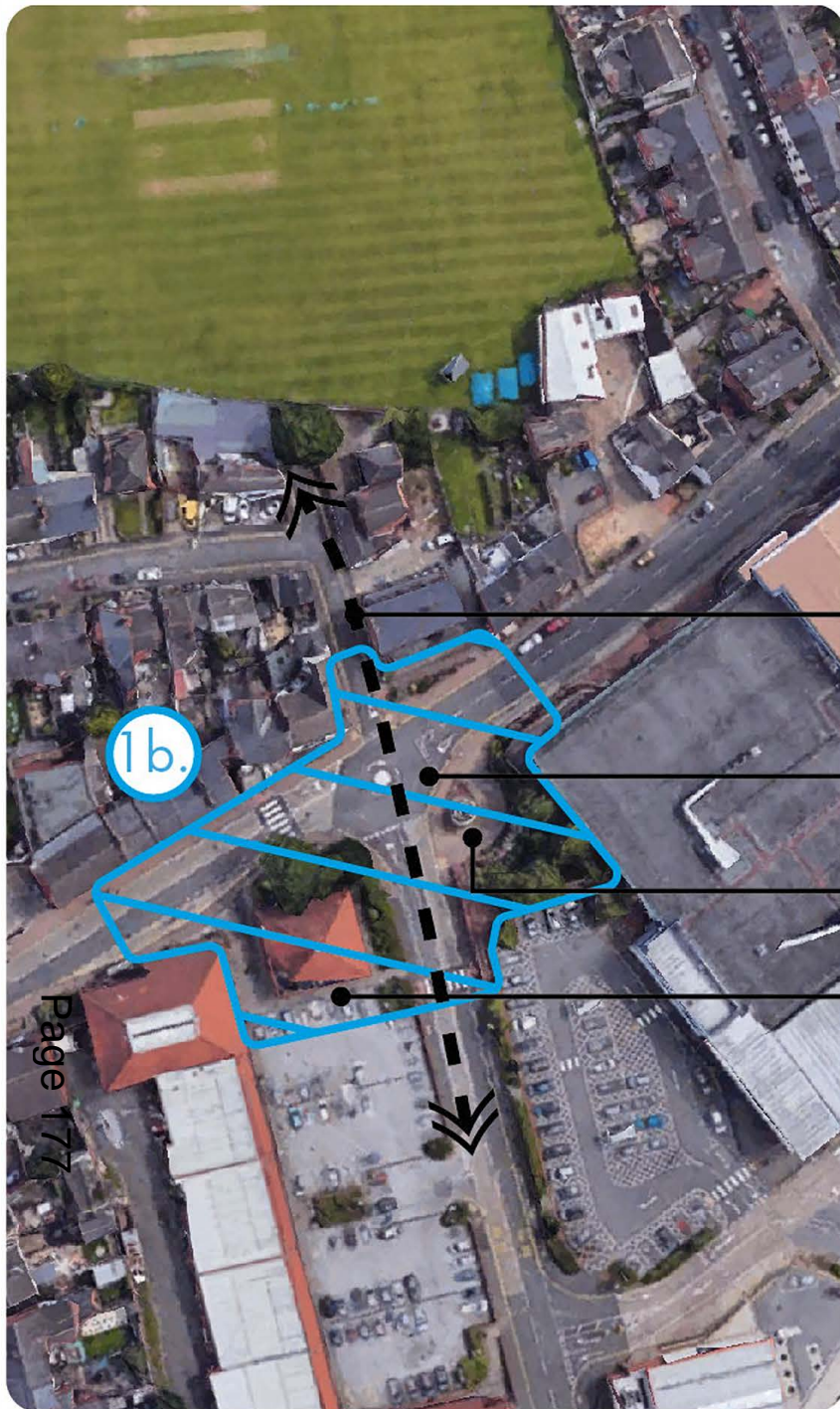
1c. Public WC's proposed facade enhancement and connection to existing car park to create public square



◀ Example of Nottingham City gateway improvement with the restoration of iconic building's shopfronts. The Townscape Heritage Scheme, which is supported by National Lottery Heritage funding, helps owners restore historic buildings in the Carrington Street and Station Street area with up to 67% of the costs of building repair or other heritage works, such as the reinstatement of traditional shop-fronts.



Kimberley Town Development Project 1: Public Realm Improvement

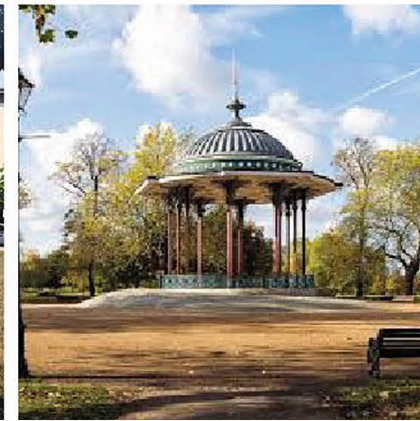


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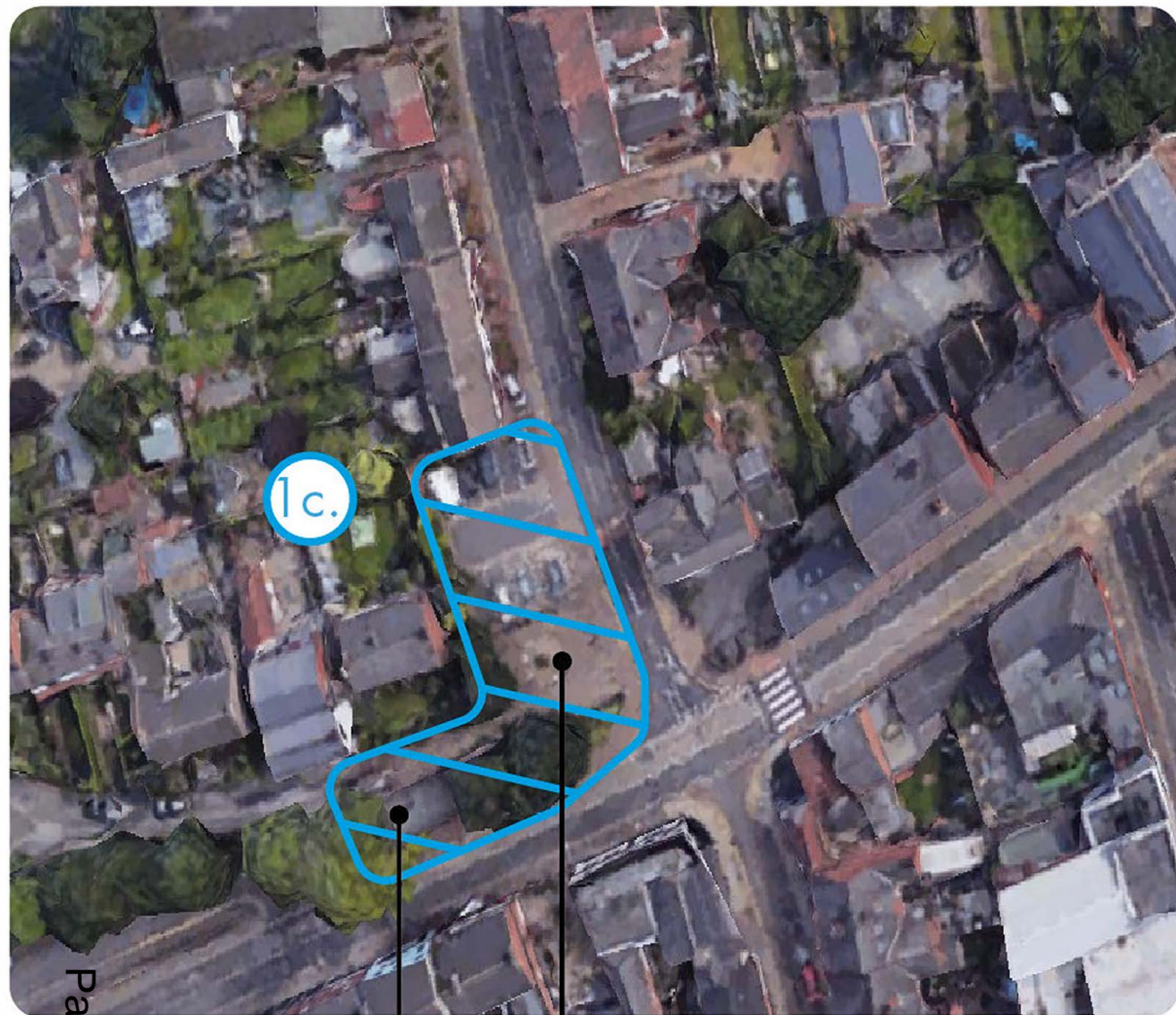


Photos of example structures in a public square settings



Photos of existing area and war memorial

Kimberley Town Development Project 1: Public Realm Improvement



Photos of example public WC buildings

Photos of examples of place making



Existing public WC's to be enhanced

Area to be enhanced to create a better public square

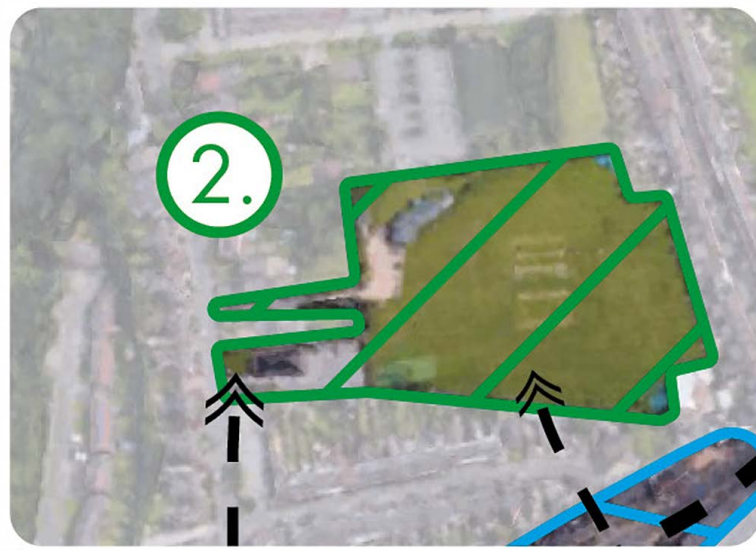
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Photos of existing area

Kimberley Town Development Project 1: Public Realm Improvement

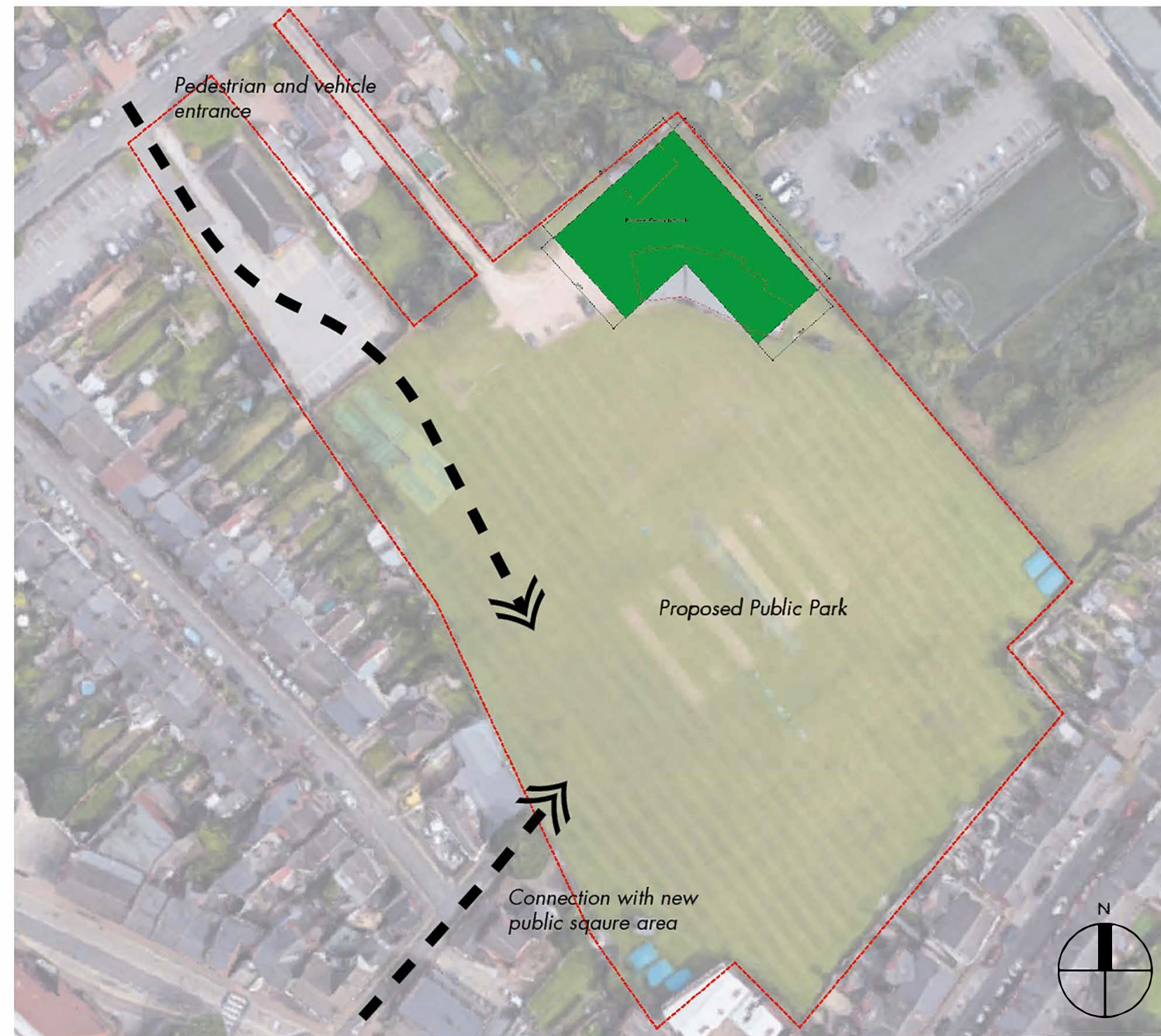


2. "COMMUNITY HUB"

- New build community hub and town centre park
- New building to replace existing cricket pavilion [to include: relocated parish hall / village hall / flexible space / business hub / GP surgery / NHS relocation and car park
- Consider links to school and leisure centre route into town square



- Existing images of NHS building and car park - could be used as new entrance into community hub and public park



- Proposed block plan - 900m² building footprint possible



- Existing images of cricket pavilion and pitch



- Cripps Health Centre - University of Nottingham**
The building includes GP consulting rooms, a four-bed observation room, rooms for physiotherapy, enhanced procedures, treatment and mental health, a seminar room, eight dental treatment spaces and a commercial pharmacy. The GP and dental accommodation is located in separate wings.

- Blaydon Leisure & Primary Care Centre - Gateshead**
The primary care centre includes dental, podiatry, mental health, physiotherapy, sexual health, weight management and breast screening services, as well as speech and language therapy and musculoskeletal services. The GP Practice and walk-in minor injury and illness unit, both formerly based at nearby Blaydon Clinic, have also relocated to the centre.

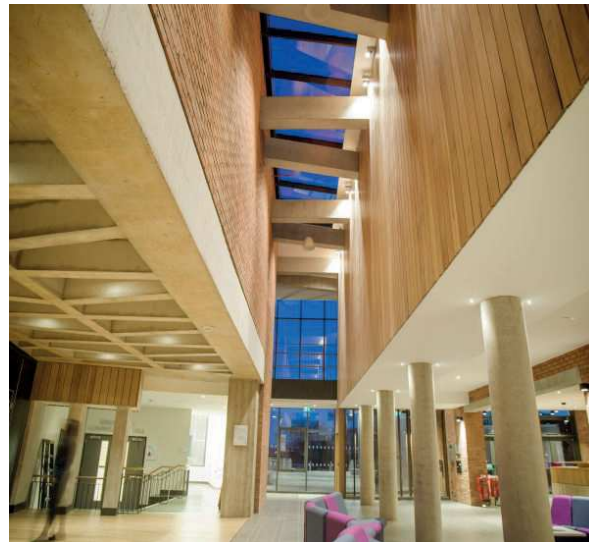
Kimberley Town Development Project 2: Community Hub



◀ **Cripps Health Centre - University of Nottingham**
The building includes GP consulting rooms, a four-bed observation room, rooms for physiotherapy, enhanced procedures, treatment and mental health, a seminar room, eight dental treatment spaces and a commercial pharmacy. The GP and dental accommodation is located in separate wings.



◀ **Blaydon Leisure & Primary Care Centre - Gateshead**
The primary care centre includes dental, podiatry, mental health, physiotherapy, sexual health, weight management and breast screening services, as well as speech and language therapy and musculoskeletal services. The GP Practice and walk-in minor injury and illness unit, both formerly based at nearby Blaydon Clinic, have also relocated to the centre.



◀ **Girdwood Community Hub - Belfast**
The community hub offers a wide range of integrated services and facilities towards a common end of helping to improve quality of life including leisure and community facilities, health and education outreach services. Including a social economy café, children's playground and other public realm facilities with community garden.

Kimberley Town Development Project 2: Community Hub Precedents



3. RELOCATED CRICKET PITCH

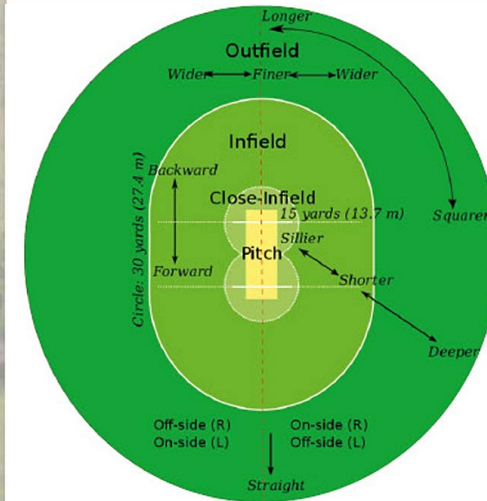
- Relocate Kimberley cricket club:
 - 2 cricket pitches
 - Pavilion and function room and indoor nets
 - Car park facilities
- Potential / viable sites:
 1. Water Tower Site
 2. Adjacent Site to Water Tower

Page 181

Site images



Proposed block plan for relocation of cricket pavilion and pitch.
Note: one pitch only will fit on each site option



Cricket pitch dimensions used on adjacent block plan



Precedent images of similar pavilions

Kimberley Town Development Project 3: Relocated Cricket Pavilion and Pitch

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Report of the Chief Executive

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1. Purpose of report

To provide the committee with some information regarding the current progress of the economy in Broxtowe.

2. Detail

The information provided in the appendix contains some snapshots of data provided by the D2N2 Local enterprise partnership on trends in economic indicators in Broxtowe.

In summary:

- Private sector employment, sales and revenue investment growth have fallen since the onset of the pandemic and not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels.
- These indicators are however on an improving trajectory and overall Broxtowe is faring not significantly worse than other areas within the county or nationally.
- There are continuing reductions in the number of people claiming job seekers allowance.
- Unemployment levels are improving.
- There are continuously increasing numbers of job vacancies.
- Productivity and business start-ups remain low.
- The number of business closures is reducing.

The Council continues to take proactive steps to support the economy through measures such as:

- Investment in Beeston Town centre with cinema and food and beverage outlets (almost fully let) and attendant creation of over 100 new jobs.
- Creation of two new industrial units in Eastwood (fully let).
- Creation of new business hub in Beeston and one in Stapleford.
- Encouraging markets in Town centres.
- Levelling up bids for Eastwood and Kimberley.
- Stapleford Towns fund package of £21.1m of initiatives to support existing businesses, grow skills, create new business and opportunities as well as leisure connectivity and recreational improvements.

Recommendation

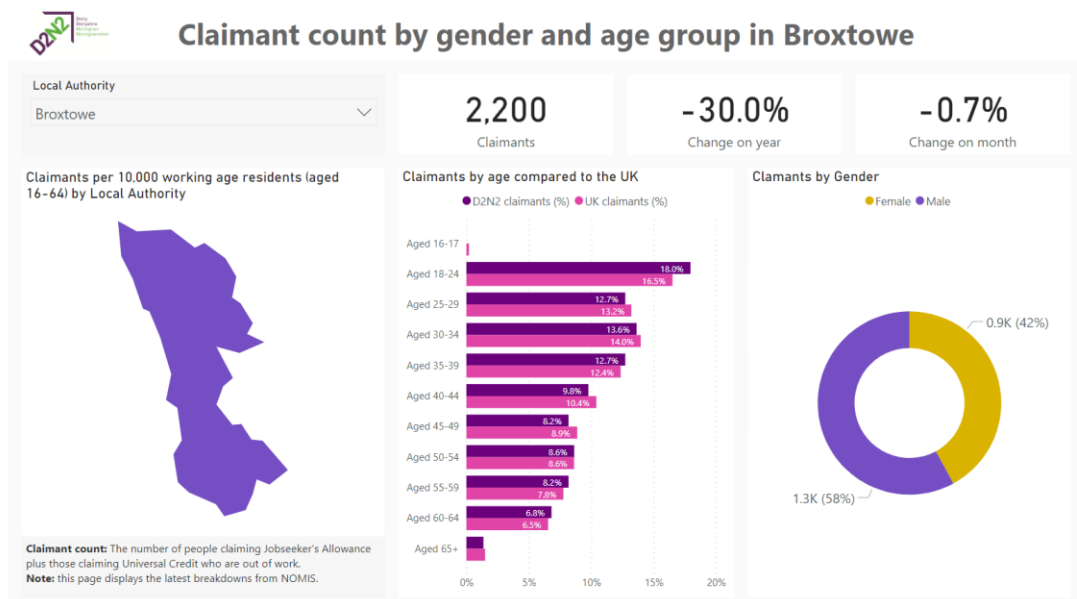
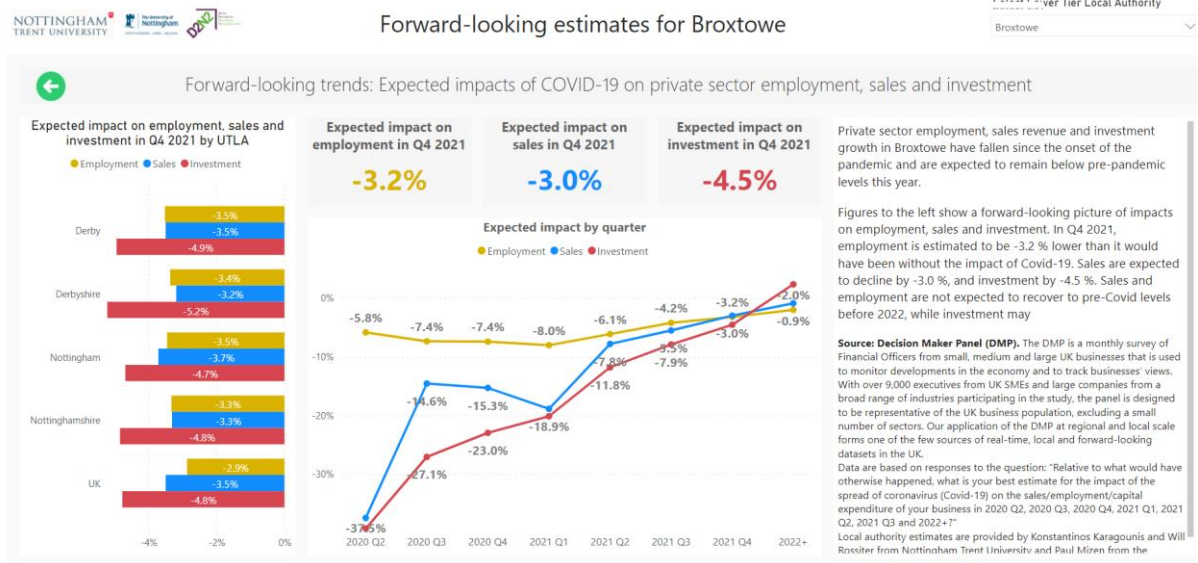
The Committee is asked to NOTE the report.

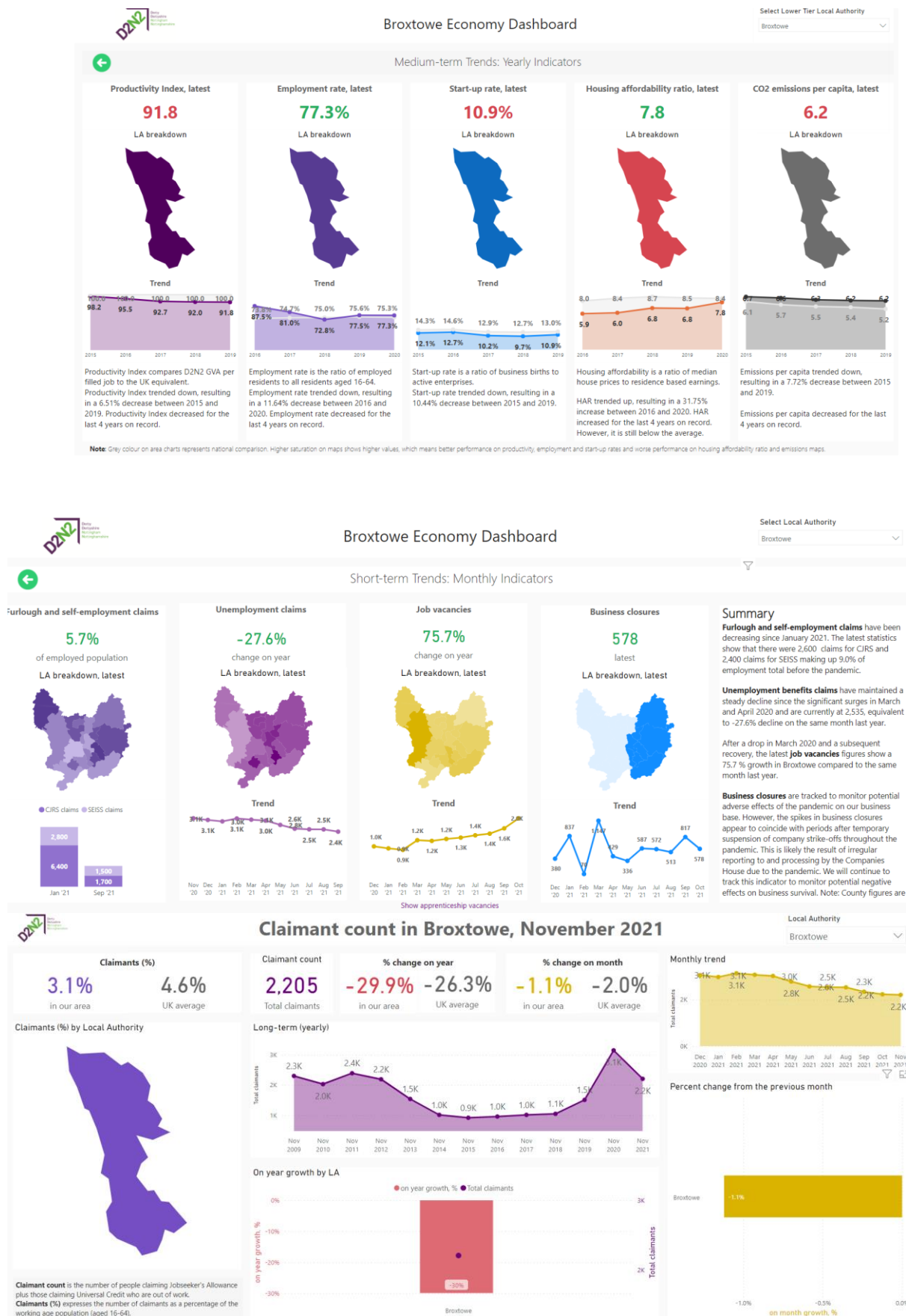
Background papers

Nil.

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APPENDIX





Report of the Chief Executive

TOWN CENTRE TRADING POLICY REVIEW

1. Purpose of report

To seek committee approval to conclude the annual review of the Town Centre Trading Policy for the use of all Council owned squares.

2. Background

A comprehensive Town Centre Trading Policy was created and approved by the committee, on 31 January 2019. The policy took into account the findings of an Ombudsman investigation following a complaint against the Council in 2017. The development and adoption of a more comprehensive policy for town centre trading activities within an agreed timeframe, was one of the recommendations of the Ombudsman. Since the policy was established all applications for town centre trading activity have been determined under that policy. At the time the policy was instituted it was agreed that it would be reviewed on an annual basis.

Details of the proposed changes and the review process are included at appendix 1. The updated policy document, which includes a refreshed application form can be found in appendix 2.

3. Financial implications

The budget for town squares income in the current financial year is £12,000.

Recommendations

The Committee is asked to RESOLVE:

- 1. that the amendments to the Town Centre Trading policy be approved;**
- 2. that powers be delegated to the Chair and Vice Chair to approve any additional amendments, should any be required – with the new policy to come into effect on 31 January 2022.**
- 3. that the policy be reviewed every two years, with the next review in January 2024.**

Background papers

Nil.

APPENDIX 1

Changes to the Policy

In January 2021 a number of changes were incorporated following a detailed review of the policy by the Economic Development team, in consultation with the Council's Environmental Health and Licensing departments. Proposed changes to wording and the addition of further policy points were included. These changes took into account the current public safety challenges surrounding the Coronavirus pandemic and the Council's role in responding to those issues and due to the ongoing nature of the Pandemic no changes are proposed on this area of the policy. The Markets Officer's role, in administering town centre trading applications going forward, was also reflected in the policy wording.

The policy appears to be running smoothly and only a handful of extremely minor alterations are proposed. These are:

- (a) The replacement of the title of the senior officer with responsibility for the policy to *"Economic Development and Regeneration Manager"*;
- (b) A minor amendment to the wording on the application form, which can be used for both markets and general trading applications.

Review Process

The Council now needs to conclude the review and agree the adopted policy. The consultation period with officers from other Departments concludes on the 21 January 2022. Any proposed changes will be reported verbally to the Jobs Economy Committee for their further consideration at the meeting alongside any further Member observations. Rather than attempt to make any ad-hoc changes during the meeting it is envisaged that changes, if any, will be made following the meeting and the Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee be given delegated authority to sign those off in accordance with the wishes of Members.

The operation of the policy appears robust enough to move the process to a bi-annual basis.

Policy: Town Centre Trading Policy

Author: L. Cairney
 Division: Neighbourhoods and Prosperity
 Date: 13/01/21
 Review Date: 01/12/22

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1. Purpose

The document describes how, under what circumstances and subject to what conditions, Broxtowe Borough Council will permit temporary trading on designated Council owned land in town centre locations.

2. Scope

- 2.1 This policy applies to town centre trading which is temporary in nature, on Council owned squares, not physical premises located within each town centre boundary, defined within the Council's most current Local Plan.
- 2.2 Permanent traders who currently stand at The Square, Beeston, under separate full lease agreements and are managed by the Council's Estates Section as commercial tenants, are excluded from this policy and have separately agreed terms for town centre trading detailed in their individual leases.
- 2.3 Town centre trading refers to activity at a Council owned town square, where a stall/s, promotional stand, catering vehicle or any combination of those operate with permission under a Council issued permit.

3. Policy

3.1 Principles

- To achieve the outcome of flourishing and thriving town centres and enhance existing facilities.
- To ensure applications to trade are handled in a consistent and fair manner.
- To set out clear considerations to guide decision making about allocation of permits.
- To prevent activity in town centres which may be undesirable and cause harm or nuisance.
- To ensure that town centres provide a variety of new and interesting opportunities for visitors, attracting those visitors to shop in these locations.
- To increase the effectiveness of Council owned assets, by generating additional income.

3.2 Responsibilities

- The Economic Development and Regeneration Manager shall be responsible for receiving, processing, considering, determining (against criteria set out in appendix 1) and subsequently issuing permits to use Council owned squares for town centre trading to applicants.
- The Economic Development and Regeneration Manager is responsible for ensuring this Policy is kept under review, retaining a copy of the latest policy document, making it available on request and removing all previous versions.
- The Council's Environmental Health Department will be notified of any relevant complaints. If formal action is taken by Public Protection in relation to traders, the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager will be informed. The Economic Development and Regeneration Manager is responsible, if requested to inspect and/or take formal action

against a permit holder in case of a breach of permit conditions. In the case of serious breaches, the trader will be advised they cannot trade until the issues have been resolved.

- The Commercial Property Officer shall be the premises licence holder and is responsible for receiving and requesting regulatory action in relation to any allegations of breaches of licence conditions.

3.3 Risks

Broxtowe Borough Council recognises that there are risks associated with the handling of applications for town centre trading activities.

This policy aims to mitigate the following key risks:

- Unsafe activities on Council owned land, which could cause injury, harm or distress. This includes activities or events that could contribute to the transmission infectious diseases, such as but not limited to COVID-19 (Coronavirus).
- Unauthorised use or access of Council owned land.
- Damage to physical infrastructure of town centres, including street furniture and surfaces.
- Loss of potential income from ground rent.

Non-compliance with this policy may have a significant effect on the efficient operation of the Council and may result in financial loss, an inability to provide services to our customers, severe threat to public health and adversely impact the Council's reputation.

4. Applications

- 4.1 Only fully completed applications will be considered. Details of the supporting documents required are indicated at the top of the 'Use of Town Squares application form' in Appendix 1, but include as a minimum; signed declaration and witnessed indemnity, photograph/s of the stall/s setup and other associated equipment, proof of public liability insurance with correct level of cover, and any further details at the request of the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager including risk assessments and event management plans.
- 4.2 Only applications received using the current version of 'Use of Town Squares application form' will be accepted.
- 4.3 Applications shall not normally be considered if submitted within 28 days of the proposed date of town centre trading activity. However, where there is enough officer time to carry out any necessary consultations, validate an application against all criteria in the 'officer checklist for town centre trading', produce and distribute a permit, applications within shorter timescales will still be considered.
- 4.4 Applications will be considered and permission to trade will be issued on a first-come first-served basis.

- 4.5 The Council will not take provisional bookings for use of any of the town squares. Any date/s and location are not secured by an applicant until a permit has been issued by the Council and in cases where the use is chargeable, paid for in full.
- 4.6 Applications will only be authorised up to a maximum of 12 months in advance.
- 4.7 All applicants or operator/s of any stalls related to town centre trading must be over the age of 18 years.
- 4.8 Political parties and those groups affiliated to political parties are not permitted to hold a permit to use the sites covered by this policy.
- 4.9 Applications will normally be determined within 28 working days of submission.
- 4.10 Applications from traders to stand at a Council run market or event, may be processed by the Markets Officer, in conjunction with the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager.

5. Consultations

In determining applications under this policy the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager shall, where necessary, consult and take into account the views of:

- Environmental Health section
- Licensing section
- Health and Safety Officer
- Nottinghamshire County Council highways department
- Police
- Fire and Rescue Service
- Trading Standards

The following will be informed of the applications for permits:

- The leader of the Council and Opposition party leaders
- Local Councillors
- The Chair and Vice Chair of the Jobs and Economy Committee
- Parish or Town Council

It shall not be a requirement to consult individual traders in town centres.

6. Large Events

- 6.1 Where any town centre trading event has an attendance of more than 499, a risk assessment, event plan (map identifying the exact location of all activities), an

operational plan and emergency plan will be forwarded to the Police, the Fire Service and the Council's Environmental Health Department, Health and Safety team and Licensing team, a minimum of 28 days prior to the start of the permit. The lawful requirements of the above consultees will be complied with.

- 6.2 Where any town centre trading event has an attendance under 500 at one time and alcohol is being sold in conjunction, an applicant will need to serve the Council's Licensing Department with Temporary Event Notice. It should be noted that a Temporary Event Notice could produce objections from the Police and/or Council's Environmental Health Department. Events of 500 or more attendees at any one time which includes the sale of alcohol, may require a "time limited" premises licence. Organisers are advised to contact the Council's Licensing Team to ensure compliance with the Licensing Act 2003 requirements.
- 6.3 Where a town centre trading event has an attendance of 500 or more, an applicant must provide proof of public liability insurance cover, and a declaration of any stalls/operators planning to attend the event must be included in any application, with the correct level of cover required by the operation of this policy. Because of the level of necessary consultation, an application for town centre trading which is likely to attract an attendance of 500 or more, cannot be considered in a reduced timescale.

7. Insurance

Where the proposed town centre trading is through market stalls, evidence of the correct levels public liability insurance cover will be required for each individual stall and the market in its entirety. The correct levels of cover are minimum £5m public liability cover for each individual stall and minimum £10m for an entire market/event. Excess policies, which would temporarily allow the combination of public liability cover from two insurance policies, the primary policy and a further 'top-up' of cover, to provide a total of £10m or more for a proposed event, may be accepted where necessary.

8. Criteria for Determination of Applications

- 8.1 Applications shall be permitted if they enhance the facilities offered to visitors of town centres in Broxtowe unless:
- The application would be likely to present an unacceptable risk to public health and safety. This includes not being able to demonstrate proper understanding and/or implement the necessary measures required by the Council, to ensure the proposed activities are COVID-19 secure.
 - The application would be likely to cause undesirable noise or nuisance.
 - The application would be likely to damage the reputation of the Council or bring it into disrepute.
 - The application would be an affront to public decency.
 - The application would be likely to encourage hatred or extremism.

- The application would be likely to be unsightly and detract from the visual amenity of town centres.
- The application would be likely to damage or harm an element of the infrastructure or street furniture of town centres.

8.2 The introduction of additional trading competition which might affect the business of existing retailers shall not of itself be a ground for refusal of an application.

9. Access

- 9.1 The area of agreed squares use will be shown on an accompanying plan issued with a permit in most cases. Town centre trading should only take place within the highlighted area on the plan. Where permission for square use is as a result of a trader wishing to attend a Council ran market or event, the trader will not necessarily be provided with a plan. The Market's Officer will be responsible for positioning traders and the layout of the wider market.
- 9.2 No vehicles are to use the squares unless agreed with the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager prior to the event.
- 9.3 Any vehicle/s using the square where permitted, must also apply for a Parking Dispensation available from the Council's Parking Services Department. Please note that there may be additional charges for this. Some vehicles may not be eligible for a parking dispensation, further terms and conditions of Parking Dispersations are available from the Parking Manager.
- 9.4 No trailer may use the square except as may be specifically approved by the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager, under conditions prescribed by them. Any application to use a trailer must give details of height, width, length and weight of the trailer and provide images.
- 9.5 Anyone town centre trading, must be able to produce accurate access information to any Council representative on request, which includes a valid signed permit and accompanying plan where one was provide by the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager. Failure to produce the necessary documents may lead to the person/s attending being asked to leave the area permanently, with no refund of ground rent to be issued.

10. General Conditions of Permit

- 10.1 A permit holder or person/s employed by them, must not place on the street, fix to equipment/street furniture placed on the street, any advertising material of any description whatsoever except with written consent from the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager.

-
- 10.2 If large Christmas trees and associated safety barriers, seasonal planters, art exhibits or other temporary structures are in position at a town square, which limits the space for town centre trading, further conditions on times, dates, areas and methods of access could be applied to a permit, which may differ from other permits issued previously or in the future for the same location.
- 10.3 If safety barriers, painted, roped or taped zones demarcating areas to facilitate 'Social Distancing', one-way or other pre-determined access and egress points or routes into markets or events, limit the space for town centre trading; further conditions on times, dates, areas and methods of access could be applied to a permit, which may differ from other permits issued previously or in the future for the same location.
- 10.4 Town Squares must be cleared as soon as practicable after the cessation of any town centre trading activity; this includes stalls, tables, vehicles and other associated equipment. All waste must be taken away from the site. The named permit holder will be responsible for litter related to any activity and maybe liable for associated costs related to the clean-up of improperly disposed waste. The public bins are not to be used to dispose of trade waste.
- 10.5 All applicants will indemnify the Council against all claims for damage or injury or loss arising out of the use of the squares for town centre trading.
- 10.6 In a case where town square space has been secured by a third party promotional space booking agent, their own access information alone may not be accepted by a Council representative. Both the booking agent and any organisation trading at a square area (if these are separate) are responsible for ensuring a valid Council issued permit is available for inspection.
- 10.7 A permit holder or person/s employed by them, must not make any holes or indentations of any description in the ground, place or fix any equipment of any description into a town square surface.
- 10.8 A permit holder or person/s employed by them, shall not do anything in or on a squares area, which in the opinion of the Council, may pose or become a danger, nuisance or annoyance, cause damage or inconvenience to the Council or to the owners or occupiers of any premises within the locality or to members of the public.
- 10.9 A permit holder or person/s employed by them, must comply with all reasonable requirements of the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager, or any other authorised officer of the Council, a Police officer or a Police community support officer in the execution of their duties.

- 10.10 A permit holder or person/s employed by them, are expressly forbidden to sell, display or wear any article which is or is offensive either in writing, sound or pictures.
- 10.11 The appearance of associated equipment or structures shall be of good quality. Photographs are sent to the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager of equipment related to an application before a permit is granted. Where it is statutory that any equipment related to town centre trading activity is subject to a maintenance schedule, certificates or other documentation related to that equipment may be requested at the application stage.
- 10.12 No lighting, bunting or banners may be placed on town squares which could cause confusion with the traffic signals. Permission will be required to display lighting, bunting or banners from the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager.
- 10.13 No appliances with naked flame/gas bottles unless appropriately contained within the vehicle (where vehicle is permitted and integral to the stalls setup) or secure area, away from interference from others. Gas bottles must be stored in an area that is well ventilated.
- 10.14 No artificially amplified loudspeakers are permitted save with express authority from the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager.
- 10.15 All permits will be limited to daily 'trading hours' between 8am and 10pm. Set-up and close of stalls can occur outside these times, with prior permission from the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager.
- 10.16 A permit holder or person/s employed by them, shall obtain child protection training and where necessary CRB checks will be required.
- 10.17 Additional conditions may be imposed at the discretion of the Council.

11. Notifications and Additional Permissions and Requirements

- 11.1 An applicant will inform and consult with the local police station as soon as a permit is granted to trade on a town square, where the proposed activities would deem it appropriate. See section 6 'Large Events'.
- 11.2 Where town centre trading is through a regular organised market, it is the responsibility of market operator/manager named on the Council issued permit OR the Council's

Markets Officer where market or event is Council ran; to obtain any additional licence/s from neighbouring local authorities that have protected market rights on certain days.

- 11.3 Any stalls/concessions offering food must be notified to the Environmental Health department before trading. Details of the trading name and where the business is registered must also be provided.
- 11.4 Information of any town centre trading activities which are licensable under the Licensing Act 2003 should be provided to the premises licence holder for a town square and form part of any required risk assessment. The full risk assessment must be in line with current Fire Precaution legislation. Any significant findings should be addressed to the satisfaction of the Fire Service prior to the town centre trading taking place.
- 11.5 It is a legal requirement to apply to the Council's Licensing Department for a street collection permit when undertaking charitable collections or sales or any other activity where the collection or donation of cash occurs. (e.g. Busking for charity).
- 11.6 Where an applicant intends to carry out direct debit data capture on behalf of registered charitable organisations, the Council's Licensing Department must be informed as required by the Institute of Fundraising code of practice. This could include forwarding copies of the 'Use of Town Squares application form', or a notification via email from the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager to Licensing.
- 11.7 Where security staff are required and used for a town centre trading activity on a town square, they will be qualified as required by legislation. A legible record containing names, addresses and Security Industry Authority (SIA) badge numbers of Door Supervisors shall be maintained and kept for a period of three months and be available for inspection by the Police and the Licensing Authority.
- 11.8 If it is indicated in an application the use of the Council's electricity supply is required for town centre trading activity, arrangements should be approved by the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager who has responsibility for this facility. Please note there is a charge for this, additional to any fee for ground rent. Applicants will be asked to sign a separate agreement for the use of the electricity supply.
- 11.9 Where hand washing facilities are required for safe stall operation (for example trading from a food stall), portable water access is the responsibility of the individual trader. Where a larger market or event is permitted, the event organisers must ensure that traders have the correct handwashing facilities in place.

12. Miscellaneous

- 12.1 The Council may find it necessary to issue multiple permits for the partial use of a square area at the same time, where there is physical capacity to carry out the activities listed on each individual permit harmoniously. The Council will inform all applicant's/permit holders affected where this may be the case, to stipulate the individual areas covered by each permit.
- 12.2 Where a Temporary Event Notice is required, the applicant should clearly define within their application documents and physically barrier a designated area on a town square, from the overall town centre trading activity, for the sale and consumption of alcohol. This defined area has a maximum attendance of 499 people.
- 12.3 Tacit consent for squares usage does not apply - i.e. if an applicant has not been contacted following their submission of an application, this does not mean permission has been granted.

13. Refusal of Applications

If an application is refused the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager shall give written reasons for refusal to the Applicant within 5 working days of the decision being made.

14. Appeals

The decision to issue a permit for town centre trading is the responsibility of the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager. There is no formal appeals process in the event an application is refused or a previously issued permit is cancelled prior to, or revoked during a booking. Applicants reserve the right to make a complaint, following the Council's formal complaints procedure.

15. Cancellations

- 15.1 The Council reserve the right to cancel any permit at short notice. This may be for a variety of reasons. For example, but not exclusively; non-payment of any fees, because other agencies such as, the highway authority or a statutory undertaker require access to the trading location, Local or National restrictions in place as a result of a pandemic severely limit or prohibit the proposed activities, or any other point within this policy.
- 15.2 If a permit is cancelled or revoked, for any reason, the Council shall not in any circumstances whatsoever be liable to pay any compensation to the individual/s and/or organisations named on the permit and/or person/s employed by them, in respect of the cancellation.

16. Related Policies, Standards and Guidelines

This policy should be read in conjunction with the:

- Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024 (As updated)

- Broxtowe Enforcement Policy
- Enforcement Protocol

17. Enforcement

- 17.1 A permit for town centre trading activity will be cancelled if it is found by a duly authorised Environmental Health officer that there is an immediate risk to the public.
- 17.2 If it is judged by a duly authorised Environmental Health Officer or authorised officer that there is a breach of permit condition, the licence may be terminated forthwith.

18. Charges

- 18.1 Applicants may be required to pay a ground rent for occupation of an-agreed space on a town square. Dependant of the amount of space and type of use, the rent amount will be determined by the Economic Development and Regeneration Manager in conjunction with the Council's Estates Section and/or Markets Officer.
- 18.2 If a market operator/manager includes stalls that were not included in the original application, there may be retrospective charges made.
- 18.3 Where charges are applicable, permits are to be paid for in full, at least 28 days in advance and are non-refundable.
- 18.4 In circumstances where a valid application is made less than 28 days before proposed town centre trading is due to take place, payment for the permit must be made within the terms detailed on the Council issued invoice.
- 18.5 Charges will be reviewed annually.

19. Review

This document will be reviewed annually or wherever there may be a change of influencing circumstances.

20. Appendices

1

Appendix

APPLICATION FOR USE OF TOWN SQUARES



As part of a full application to use our town squares the Council requires the following: -

Please complete the checklist below before submitting your application. Incomplete fields or incorrect details provided, will delay us processing any application.

- ☐ A fully completed version of this application form (Page 1-3).
 - Details of stall/s setup and other associated equipment with booking (Section 14). Images and/or service certificates may also be requested.
 - Proof of Public Liability insurance in place (minimum of £5m for individual stalls, £10m for an entire market/event), to cover the stated use (Section 11). Further terms may apply, please contact us for more details.
- ☐ A signed and witnessed indemnity form, where applicable (Page 4).
- ☐ For planned events where the attendance is likely to exceed 499 (Section 12), further information will be required including; more detailed Risk Assessments, Event Management and Traffic Management Plans, list of individual traders. The Council reserves the right to request all of the information above for all bookings.

1. Please indicate which square you wish to use.	Beeston	
	Kimberley	
	Stapleford	
2. Applicant name.		
3. Applicant postal address.		
	Post Code	
	Tel Number	
	Email	
4. Are you a market trader, attending with a stall at an organised market or event?	YES / NO (<i>indicate as appropriate</i>) <i>If Yes, market traders do not need to complete indemnity on page 4.</i>	
5. Name of organisation booking space. * <i>If you are a booking/marketing/other 3rd party agent, applying for promotional space on behalf of another party, please also include their details in Sections 5-6.</i> <i>If on behalf of a <u>Charity</u>, please include details in Sections 7-10 (Page 2).</i>		
6. Address of organisation booking space		
	Post Code	
	Tel Number	

	Email	
7. Name of charity.		
8. Charity contact name.		
9. Registered address of charity.		
	Post Code	
	Tel Number	
	Email	
10. Registered Charity Number.		
11. Please state the nature of the booking and any proposed activities, including goods for sale.		
12. How many people are expected to attend the event as part of the booking and the proposed activities?		
13. Is the use of the square licensable under the Licensing Act 2003?	YES / NO (indicate as appropriate) <i>If in doubt please contact the Licensing Department.</i>	
14. Give details of any equipment and/or stands to be used in conjunction with this booking, including sizes. <i>E.g. 3x3m gazebo with weights and a 1m high lectern..</i>		
	<i>Multiple 3x3m plots for market traders will carry additional charges.</i>	
15. Do you require access to mains electricity as part of the square usage?	YES / NO (indicate as appropriate) <i>This carries an additional charge and separate agreement.</i>	
16. Date/s for proposed use of the square. <i>This application form must be received by the Council at least 28 days before the booking date/s given. This is to enable any necessary consultations to take place.</i>		
	<i>We do not accept bookings more than 12 months in advance.</i>	
17. Times for the proposed use of the square. <i>This should allow for the set-up and take down of any equipment associated with the booking, including accessing the square for loading and unloading.</i>		
	<i>Trading hours are limited between 8:00 and 22:00.</i>	
18. Is this squares use in conjunction with a street collection?	YES / NO (indicate as appropriate) <i>This includes Direct Debit Collection data capture.</i>	

PLEASE NOTE

Broxtowe Borough Council has under section 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 adopted Schedule 4 of that Act with regard to Street Trading within specified areas of Beeston. These areas are now defined as 'Consent Streets', where street trading is not allowed without the permission of the Council. This designation came into force on the Monday 7th August 2017.

The following areas in Beeston are designated as Consent Streets: -

Chilwell Road, Chilwell/High Road, High Road, Wollaton Road, Station Street, Foster Avenue, Derby Street, Acacia Road, City Road, Regent Street, Willoughby Street, Union Street, Villa Street, Stoney Street, Marlborough Road and Broadgate.

Any attempt by organisations, including promotional/marketing companies and space booking agents, to avoid a full commercial booking through the Council and/or instructing their clients to a space in a defined consent street area without written permission from the Council (regardless of land being privately owned), is doing so illegally.

DECLARATION

I have read and undertake to observe the conditions relating to the use of the area indicated. I also enclose the duly completed form of indemnity (indemnity not required for individual market traders attending organised markets or events).

SIGNED:

APPLICANT:

DATE:

SUBMITTING YOUR APPLICATION

Scans of this form, public liability certificates and other supporting information from the checklist on Page 1 can be emailed to us at markets@broxtowe.gov.uk.

If you are unable to provide digital copies of the information required for an application, please call 0115 9173588 / 3043 for further assistance. Once all the requested information has been received, a decision will be made on the fee and whether to grant permission for squares use by issuing a permit where necessary.

Further correspondence may also be required before a decision is reached. A decision will be reached in line with the Council's 'Town Centre Trading Policy'.

INDEMNITY FOR USE OF TOWN SQUARES



You DO NOT need to complete this indemnity if you indicated 'Yes' to section 4 (Page 1) of this application form.

I/WE the undersigned for and on behalf of

(applicant).....

agree to indemnify Broxtowe Borough Council from any liability and associated costs arising out of the negligence of the undersigned and/or its agents for the use, organisation, supply and erection of materials for the purpose of

(the event).....

(location).....

taking place on (date and time of event).....

I/we also agree that we will not hold Broxtowe Borough Council, its employees or agents responsible for any loss damage or injury to persons or its property in connection with the above mentioned event unless such loss or damage was as a result of the negligence of Broxtowe Borough Council, its employees and or agents..

Dated this day of 20.....

Signed	Witnessed
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Address	Address
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.....

.....

.....

.....

Name in capitals	Name in capitals
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Position held	Position held
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Appendix 2

PERMIT FOR USE OF TOWN SQUARES

THE COUNCIL FOR THE BOROUGH OF BROXTOWE hereby authorise:

[Applicant]

of:

Company (on behalf of Company)
Address one, Address two, City POST CODE

{{DELETE AS APPROPRIATE}}

[The use of The Square, Beeston as allocated on:]

[The use of Walter Parker VC Memorial Square, Stapleford as allocated on:]

[The use of Toll Bar Square, Kimberley as allocated on:]

Day Date Month – Day Date Month Year ONLY

Between the hours of:

7.30am to 10.30pm (trading hours between 8am-10pm ONLY)

For the purposes of:

Promotional Stand/Stall/Event
(booking for, brief description of activities)

Using the following equipment:

[1x pod, 1x pull up banner and 3x3m gazebo]

Covid-19 specific PPE and processes in place:

[Black/Yellow Chevron tape marking 'socially distanced areas', hand sanitiser, cleaning wipes, gloves, masks and other insert COVID-19 related PPE.]

This permit is granted subject to the terms and conditions of use and was supplied with a plan, showing the location of the booking activity.

Dated this XXth day of [Month] [Year]

Economic Development and Regeneration Manage

21. Document Attributes

Document Information

Information Type	Document Information
Title	Town Centre Trading Policy
Identifier	Town Centre Trading Policy v2.0
File Location	Y:\4.3 Planning and Building Control\5.0 Planning Regeneration and Ec Dev\Town Centre Trading Policy
Description	Policy to determine applications for temporary trading activities on designated Council owned land in town centre locations.
Keywords	Town Centre Trading, Town Squares, Squares Use, Town Centres, Markets, Stalls.
Format	MS WORD
Author	L.Cairney
Owner	Economic Development and Regeneration Manager
Classification	OFFICIAL
Date Created	11/01/19
Last Review Date	13/01/21 (v2.0))
Next Review Date	Dec 2022
Date to Dispose	12 months after latest version of policy released

Document Approval

Date	Name & Job Title of Approver(s)	Version
11/01/19	GMT Members, Chief Monitoring Officer	0.5
31/01/19	Jobs and Economy Committee	1.0
13/01/21	Jobs and Economy Committee	2.0
27/01/21	Jobs and Economy Committee	3.0

Document History

Date	Summary of Changes	Version
11/01/19	First Version – Pre Jobs & Economy Committee 31/01/19 (policy not adopted)	1.0
01/12/20	Revisions to include provisions for COVID-19, to reflect Markets Officer role and Council organised market days. Adopted at Jobs and Economy Committee 13 th Jan 2021.	2.0
12/05/21	Addition of extra fields to application form, for use by Public Protection colleagues. To include, prev. food hygiene rating or status. 'Economic Development and Regeneration Manager' replaces reference to post 'Business Growth Manager'.	2.1

Distribution

Name/Group:

Heads of Service

Coverage

Name/Group:

All Staff

End of Document

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Report of the Executive Director

WORK PROGRAMME

1. Purpose of report

To consider items for inclusion in the Work Programme for future meetings.

2. Background

Items which have already been suggested for inclusion in the Work Programme of future meetings are given below. Members are asked to consider any additional items that they may wish to see in the Programme.

3. Work Programme

31 March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levelling up Fund Update • Stapleford Towns Fund Update • Jobs Clubs in conjunction with Parish and Town Councils.
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Recommendation

The Committee is asked to CONSIDER the Work Programme and RESOLVE accordingly.

Background papers

Nil

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