

EREWASH BOROUGH COUNCIL

AUTHORITIES MONITORING REPORT (AMR)

APRIL 2020 TO MARCH 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

- 1.1 The requirement to produce an Authorities' Monitoring Report (AMR) originates from Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ('the Act'), as amended by the 2011 Localism Act.
- 1.2 Section 113 of the Localism Act requires a local planning authority (in this case, Erewash Borough Council) to produce a monitoring report at a maximum of 12 month intervals. The publication of this document demonstrates the Borough Council's compliance with this statutory requirement.
- 1.3 The practical requirements – that is the specific outputs – which the Council must produce as part of its report (where applicable) are set out within Section 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012. Additionally, National Planning Practice Guidance encourages authorities to publish headline data on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding within their respective areas. In summary, this report contains:
 - **The latest Local Development Scheme and a report on progress against it;**
 - **Current and historic progress on housing delivery within the Borough;**
 - **Details of any Neighbourhood Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Plan within the Borough, including a report on relevant progress towards production; and**
 - **A report of any actions taken under the Duty to Co-operate within the monitoring period.**

2.0 GENERAL APPROACH TO MONITORING

- 2.1 The Council continues to significantly overhaul the way it reports on monitoring outputs. The intention is to eventually create a more interactive and condensed, but highly informative AMR and resources have been put in place to deliver this, including the creation of a specialist Monitoring and Information Officer post within the Planning Policy section.
- 2.2 This AMR has a scoring system to demonstrate how well a policy is – or is not – performing; this is explained in more detail at Section 10.
- 2.3 Delivery of a concise AMR is reliant in part on the use of infographics, tables and graphs to reduce the prevalence of text. This AMR partially achieves this, but it must be noted that progress has been restrained due to the introduction of new Government accessibility standards, which must be adhered to. It should also be noted that since the removal of many national indicators (and the requirement to report them), the lack of up-to-date data in instances where the AMR is reliant on external sources continues to be problematic. As a result, there are gaps evident within the section considering policy performance that at this time cannot be reconciled.
- 2.4 In view of the above and in line with requirements identified by Section 1.0, the report is split into the following sections:

Section 3.0	Spatial Report
Section 4.0	Local Development Scheme
Section 5.0	Neighbourhood Planning
Section 6.0	Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding
Section 7.0	Duty to Co-Operate
Section 8.0	Housing Delivery
Section 9.0	Five Year Housing Land Supply
Section 10.0	Policy Performance

Erewash's Development Plan:

- 2.5 The Development Plan for Erewash is made up of the following documents:
- Erewash Core Strategy (March 2014);
 - Erewash Saved Policies Document (March 2014); and
 - Erewash Policies Map (March 2014)
- 2.6 All policies contained within the above documents are still being actively implemented.

Content of Erewash's Local Plan:

- 2.7 The term 'Local Plan' originates from the NPPF and the 2012 Local Planning Regulations. A Local Plan broadly replicates the role played by what was previously known as the 'Local Development Framework' (LDF).
- 2.8 A Local Plan can contain policies on the development and use of land; the allocation of sites for a particular type of development or use; and development management and site allocation policies which are used in the assessment and determination of planning applications. For the purposes of **Section 17(7)(a)** of the **2008 Planning Act**, documents which contain such policies should be referred to as Development Plan Documents (DPD).

- 2.9 The Council also continue to use a sizeable number of saved policies which largely originate from successive Local Plans adopted from 1994-onwards. The remaining policies are contained within the Erewash Saved Policies Document (2014) and these consist mainly of Development Management-themed policies which embed the principles of sustainable development at a more localised, non-strategic level.
- 2.10 Erewash's Core Strategy was formally adopted by a meeting of the Borough's Full Council on **March 6th 2014**. It firstly identifies, and then goes on to address, the Borough's strategic planning issues helping establish a long-term vision guiding development in Erewash. Crucially, it demonstrates how this vision will be implemented, in part by focusing on what infrastructure provision is necessary to create and maintain sustainable communities that enable the Borough to thrive. The Core Strategy is currently the only document that sets out how Erewash plans to meet its assessed development needs to 2028.
- 2.11 In February 2017, the then Government published its 'Fixing our broken housing market' White Paper, and within this it is made clear that Local Planning Authorities should be required to at least partially review their Local Plans every five years. In March 2019, the Erewash Core Strategy reached five years since being adoption. In passing this milestone, the policies responsible for the amount and location of new housing are now significantly weakened whilst being considered out-of-date by national planning guidance.
- 2.12 Prior to the Core Strategy passing five years since adoption, a new aligned Local Development Scheme (LDS) was adopted across the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area ('the HMA') to recognise the need to kick start progress on replacement/reviews of Local Plans across the area. The publication of the 2018 LDS enabled Erewash and its partner HMA authorities to embark on a process of Local Plan Review (LPR) in alignment. However, delays to the aligned schedule subsequently emerged. In response to this and during the course of this monitoring year (2019-20), it became clear that Erewash would need to undertake the first part of the Local Plan review unilaterally. This issue is addressed in more detail at **Section 7.0** of this report.

3.0 SPATIAL REPORT

Population of Erewash and socio-demographics:

- 3.1 Erewash has a population of 115,332 (ONS 2020 Mid-Year Estimates), with around 75% of residents living both within three miles of the county boundary with Nottinghamshire and inside the Borough's two principal towns of Ilkeston and Long Eaton (ONS Census 2011). This pattern of population contributes to a strong urbanised eastern fringe, supplemented by the settlements of Sandiacre and Sawley at the northern and southern ends of Long Eaton respectively. The remainder of the Borough is predominantly rural in character with the largest settlements at Draycott, West Hallam, Breaston and Borrowash who have populations ranging in size between 3,000 and 7,500 inhabitants approximately. Several smaller villages also exist, with the Green Belt (covering 72% of the Borough's geographic area) limiting the ability of these settlements to grow.
- 3.2 The population of Erewash is comprised of approximately 51% females and 49% males (Census 2011). The median age (ONS Mid-Year Estimates) of an Erewash resident is 43.9 years old. In line with national and regional trends, the median age of the Borough's residents is also rising.
- 3.3 Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups account for 3% of the Borough's population. The representation of Asian, Black and Chinese or Other ethnic groups in Erewash is around a third of that recorded for the East Midlands and a quarter of the average for England (ONS Census 2011).

Table S.3.3 Ethnicity percentages

Area name	Asian or Asian British	Black, African, Caribbean or Black British	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	Other ethnic group	White
England	7.8%	3.5%	2.3%	1%	85.4%
East Midlands	6.5%	1.8%	1.9%	0.6%	89.3%
Erewash	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.1%	97%

Economic Issues:

- 3.4 The key employment destination for Erewash's working age population is the Borough itself with 48.2% of the working population both living and working within its boundaries. However, other large sources of employment unsurprisingly include the nearby cities of Nottingham and Derby, with close to half of outward commuter journeys (45.1%) travelling to jobs inside those two local authorities (Census 2011).
- 3.5 In September 2020, 88.6% of people in Erewash aged 16-64 (i.e. the working age population) were economically active. This is higher than the regional and national averages. During the same period, 3.9% of Erewash's economically active population were unemployed compared with regional and national figures both at 4.3%. Whilst the largest proportion of Erewash's working age population are employed within the service industry, Erewash's manufacturing sector still provides for 16.7% of the Borough's total jobs, more than twice the national UK average (ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2020).

Table S.3.5 Economically active rates (September 2020)

Area name	% of the economically active population aged 16+ who are unemployed	% of all people aged 16-64 who are employees	% of all people aged 16-64 who are self-employed
England	4.3%	65.1%	10.6%
East Midlands	4.3%	66.1%	9.9%

Area name	% of the economically active population aged 16+ who are unemployed	% of all people aged 16-64 who are employees	% of all people aged 16-64 who are self-employed
Erewash	3.9%	72.0%	12.7%

- 3.6 As at November 2020, Ilkeston's defined Town Centre showed a vacancy rate of 11%. In comparison, Long Eaton's Town Centre demonstrated a vacancy rate of 14%. In addition, the Local Centres of Borrowash and Sandiacre both serve a 'top-up' convenience shopping role for local communities with vacancy rates of 0% in Borrowash and 6% in Sandiacre (November 2020). Breaston, West Hallam and Draycott have undesignated centres of retail concentration that provide important services to local communities. This information can be seen in more detail in the Erewash Town and Local Centre Health Check Monitoring Data Report 2020.
- 3.7 The Borough displays average levels of deprivation with Erewash ranked 168th out of 317 local authorities (1 constitutes the most deprived) across England (2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation); this has changed from its 149th position in 2015 (The English Indices of Deprivation 2019). Localised pockets of significant deprivation exist within Erewash's two largest towns, but this is particularly acute in the north of Ilkeston where there is a concentration of recorded long-term unemployment, low household incomes and low levels of educational qualifications.

Housing:

- 3.8 Erewash has an average house price of £187,940 (Land Registry UK House Price Index - March 2021). This is lower than the County averages for both Derbyshire (£203,555) and Nottinghamshire (£203,148) although it does represent a 12.8% increase on the previous year's figure for Erewash. There remains significant need for certain affordable housing products in the Borough, as identified by the Greater Nottingham Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) published in October 2020. For example, the SHMA reported an annualised need figure for 271 affordable rented properties existing in Erewash. However, with the Local Housing Need figure calculated as 392 additional homes each year, the viability of delivering such a high proportion of new units as affordable rent is uncertain.

Transport and travel

- 3.9 A combination of trunk and motorway routes pass through the Borough, with the M1, A52, A38 and the A50 (the latter just beyond Erewash's southern boundary) all providing excellent links to nearby towns and cities. The town of Long Eaton is situated immediately adjacent to M1 Junction 25, an important interchange between the M1 and A52 roads and east/west, north/south patterns of travel. The opening of the last phase of the Ilkeston relief road in 2008 has enhanced road accessibility between Ilkeston town centre and M1 Junction 26 which is located around three miles north-east of the Borough.
- 3.10 The Borough has higher than national average car ownership levels with 78% of households owning one or more cars (Census 2011).
- 3.11 2011 Census data shows that of those who commute to work in Erewash, 76% travel by car (6% as car passengers), 10% walk, 7% use a bus, 4% cycle and 2% use rail. Cycling levels are higher than the regional (East Midlands) and national averages.
- 3.12 Regular direct rail services to London and other major cities operate from Long Eaton railway station. The recently-opened Ilkeston railway station has significantly strengthened the town's transport links with Nottingham, Sheffield and a number of other locations situated along the rail network. Land at Toton Sidings located just across the Borough boundary in Broxtowe has been identified as the Government's preferred location for a regional rail hub that will serve East Midland passengers as part of the High Speed 2 (HS2) scheme. However, uncertainty exists over whether the project will be implemented in a format that has been previously publicised.

- 3.13 A sizeable area of Erewash is served by a comprehensive bus service network. The two main towns enjoy frequent and direct services to the city centres of Derby and Nottingham, while local services help connect Ilkeston and Long Eaton.
- 3.14 East Midlands Airport makes a significant contribution to the Borough's economy with 10% of all airport-based jobs held by Erewash residents (East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan 2015). The 'SkyLink' bus service operated by Trent Barton provides direct and frequent public transport connections that link Long Eaton to the airport.
- 3.15 Erewash has a comprehensive network of cycle routes which include provision alongside canal routes (for example the Erewash Valley Trail) and also plays host to sections of National Cycle Routes 6 (connecting Long Eaton to Nottingham and Derby) and 67 (connecting Long Eaton with Ilkeston and Shipley). Sustrans' cycle network includes a new proposed Cycle Route 672, which would connect Ilkeston with Derby along the line of the former Great Northern Railway which previously ran between the two.
- 3.16 Erewash also offers a wide range of specially designed walks, trails, waymarked walks and local health walks. These include the Erewash Valley Trail, Nutbrook Trail, Midshires Way and the Three Rivers Walk.

Environment:

- 3.17 Erewash's landscape is largely rural and comprises a diverse range of character types, from the lowland village farmlands and riverside meadows of the south, to the coalfield village and plateau estate farmlands in its north. This provides a distinct contrast in character between the Derbyshire Coalfields and the Trent Valley Washlands. The legacy of the Borough's industrial heritage also remains evident, with townscapes characterised by historic mill and factory buildings in both towns which make positive contributions to a varied urban landscape.
- 3.18 The Borough has a wide range of heritage assets with 23 Conservation Areas, 236 Listed Buildings, 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 1 Registered Historic Park and Garden, Locko Park. Directly adjoining the Borough to the north-west is the Derwent Valley World Heritage Site (DVWHS). Stretching 15 miles along the river valley between Matlock Bath and Derby, the DVWHS features a series of historic mill complexes, including remaining examples of some of the world's first 'modern' factories.
- 3.19 Complementing the Borough's built conservation heritage is a varied natural environment that comprises 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), 14 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and 105 Derbyshire Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). The Erewash Valley, which loosely follows the Borough's eastern boundary with Broxtowe, is recognised as an important corridor of environmental and recreational importance. At its heart lies the Erewash Canal, which provides an important connection to the national canal network as it links to the River Trent at its southernmost point, allowing for further navigation onto the Trent & Mersey Canal and further afield.

4.0 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 4.1 Local Planning Authorities are required to produce a Local Development Scheme (LDS) in accordance with Section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011).
- 4.2 The latest LDS was adopted just prior to the end of the 2020-21 monitoring period, in March 2021. It updates the previous LDS published in June 2018 and was used to set out the timescales associated with the review of the Erewash Core Strategy that was adopted on March 6th 2014.
- 4.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) now requires that Local Planning Authorities must review their Local Plans at least once every five years from the date of adoption to ensure policies remain relevant. This is set out as part of Regulation 10A of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). Within Erewash, this took effect on March 7th 2019 – within the 2018-19 monitoring period. The latest LDS referenced above reaffirms the Council's commitment to working at pace to develop a review of its adopted Core Strategy – helping, amongst other issues, to ensure the Borough can meet its assessed local housing needs.
- 4.4 A requirement of Regulation 34(1)(b) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 is that the AMR reports on progress against the current (2021) LDS. The timetable for the production of Local Development Documents is summarised within Table 4.4.1 below:

Table 4.4.1 – Local Development Document (Erewash Core Strategy Review) production timetable:

Date	Stage	Details
January 2020	Growth Options Consultation Part 1 (Regulation 18)	Sets out strategic options and consequent preferred sites.
March 2021	Growth Options Consultation Part 2 (Regulation 18)	Revises the strategy and preferred sites as informed by previous consultation.
September 2021	Publication Consultation (Regulation 19)	Sets out the full text of the Core Strategy review.
January 2022	Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 22)	Submission of Publication version and responses to Regulation 19 consultation.
June 2022	Examination in Public (Regulation 24)	Planning Inspector considers the Submission version and responses to the Regulation 19 consultation.
December 2022	Adoption (Regulation 26)	Full Council decides whether to adopt the Core Strategy review.

- 4.5 At the time of reporting for this AMR, the Borough Council has undertaken Growth Options Part 2 consultation (a secondary version of Regulation 18). This commenced in March of the 2020-21 monitoring year. This will undoubtedly impact upon the Council's ability to progress towards the Publication version (Regulation 19 scheduled for September 2021).
- 4.6 In view of the above, and the continued Covid-19 pandemic that is affecting many aspects of life for the Borough's residents and businesses, the Council will continue to carefully monitor progress of the Core Strategy review timetable.

5.0 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

- 5.1 The Localism Act (2011) introduced a number of new rights and powers enabling local communities to play a greater role in making planning decisions, principally through the preparation of Neighbourhood Development Plans. The Act also allows communities to agree on what forms of new development should be allowed to occur without requiring planning consent from their local planning authority by producing a Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO).
- 5.2 Section 34 of the Town and Country (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 states that where a local planning authority have made a neighbourhood development plan, the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain details of these documents.
- 5.3 To date in Erewash, no NDO or Neighbourhood Development Plan has yet been made.
- 5.4 Table 5.4.1 below details progress made on any Neighbourhood Plans currently in development.

Table 5.4.1 – Neighbourhood Development Plan Progress

Name of Plan	Progress to Date (March 31 st 2021)
Breadsall Neighbourhood Plan	The Borough Council received the Regulation 15 submission Breadsall Neighbourhood Development Plan in September 2019. Following this, a General Election was called for December at the end of October. It would have been inappropriate to have carried out a public consultation during the run up to the General Election and thus progress paused at this time. The consultation was live for a six week period between Thursday 9th April 2020 and Thursday 21st May 2020. Examination commenced on October 6th 2020. The Examiner recommended modifications and Erewash Borough Council requires that any recommended modifications from the Examiner's report must be implemented in the Neighbourhood Plan to ensure the Plan is sound. Only when the plan is sound can the Neighbourhood Plan proceed to the next stage.
Little Eaton Neighbourhood Plan	The Regulation 16 consultation of the Little Eaton Neighbourhood Development Plan was undertaken across June-July 2019. It progressed to examination in October 2019 and a number of modifications suggested by the Examiner were forthcoming. The Little Eaton Neighbourhood Development Plan was updated with all proposed modifications and was approved by Full Council in January 2020 to proceed to referendum. It was due to go to referendum on 30 th March 2020 however, this has been postponed due to the enactment of the Coronavirus Act (2020) and a new date of Thursday 6th May 2021 was set.

- 5.5 The Borough Council will continue to monitor progress of all neighbourhood planning activities and report on progress again within the 2021-22 AMR.

6.0 DEMAND FOR SELF-BUILD AND CUSTOM HOUSEBUILDING

- 6.1 The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) provides the legal basis and definition for self-build and custom housebuilding. Section 1 of the Act sets out that the responsibility for keeping a self-build and custom housebuilding register falls with the relevant authority, in this case Erewash Borough Council. Nottingham Core HMA councils work in collaboration to satisfy this duty, with Gedling Borough Council administering it on behalf of the HMA authorities.
- 6.2 The Register comprises two parts; Part 1 entries and Part 2 entries. Applications that meet all the Councils' eligibility criteria and the conditions set out in the local connection test (as established in the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Regulations 2016) are placed on Part 1 of the Register. Applications that fail to meet the local connection test conditions but do meet the eligibility criteria, are entered onto Part 2 of the Register. Further information regarding the eligibility and local connection test criteria is available in the Core HMA's [Guidance Note](#).
- 6.3 The National Planning Practice Guidance encourages relevant authorities to publish in their AMR, headline data on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding revealed by their register and, where relevant, other sources. The tables below contain relevant information which can be used to quantify the level of demand for self-build and custom housebuilding within the Borough.

Table 6.3.1 – Number of individuals on the Self Build Register for base period 6 (31st October 2020 – 30th October 2021).

Part 1 Entries	Part 2 Entries	Total individuals on the register
17	24	41

Table 6.3.2 – Number of individuals on the register with a house type preference for base period 6

House Type	Individuals
Detached	29
Bungalow	5
No Preference	7

Table 6.3.3 – Number of individuals on the register with a Location preference for base period 6

Location	Individuals
Village	22
Town or Village	4
Town	3
Outside Erewash	1
No Preference	11

- 6.4 Compared with base period 5 (31st October 2019 – 30th October 2020) overall demand has continued to increase almost doubling as 19 further entries have been added to the register. Although there have been some leavers and base period 6 has less entries on Part 1 of the register than last year when there were 17 Part 1 entries. The majority of entries on the register do not meet the local connection test conditions. Village locations and detached house types remain by far the most popular amongst those on the Register.

7.0 DUTY TO CO-OPERATE

- 7.1 The Duty-to-Cooperate (DtC) was introduced by the Localism Act 2011 and amends provisions within the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on the Borough Council to engage a) constructively, b) actively and c) on an ongoing basis, to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross-boundary matters. The duty applies when a policy prepared by a local planning authority (LPA) has an impact on land-use planning across more than one LPA as outlined at Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011.
- 7.2 Guidance is clear in stating that the duty is not a duty to agree. Nevertheless, there remains an expectation that LPAs will work closely with other prescribed bodies through necessary cooperation over cross-boundary strategic planning matters well in advance of submitting a Local Plan to the Secretary of State for its independent examination.
- 7.3 Erewash Borough Council continues to work collaboratively with all relevant partners on spatial planning matters. It is able to point towards the creation of strong and ongoing relationships with a number of other local authorities and those prescribed bodies set out at Section 4 of the Local Development (Planning) (England) 2012 Regulations¹ (as amended). In addition to meeting the requirements of the Act, collaborative work involving the Borough Council has benefitted plan-making process locally. This was demonstrated throughout the production of the Council's own Core Strategy, and has helped ensure that Erewash's planning interests are reflected adequately inside the adopted Local Plans prepared by other Nottingham Core HMA councils. The Borough Council has also worked effectively with a number of adjoining councils outside of its own HMA to ensure the timely progression of other Local Plans across Derbyshire (Amber Valley, Derby and South Derbyshire) and Leicestershire (North West Leicestershire).
- 7.4 Since the adoption of the Erewash Core Strategy in 2014, the Borough Council has remained committed to its membership of bodies such as the Joint Planning Advisory Board (JPAB) and its officer-based Executive Steering Group (ESG). Both have enabled officers and elected members from constituent councils to meet frequently at the most senior level and discuss strategic planning matters, often complex and locally sensitive, in a proactive environment to pursue political consensus. Table 7.4.1 summarises some of the key collaborative meetings used to demonstrate ongoing contributions to the DtC on a regular basis.

¹ [The Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#)

Table 7.4.1 – Regular Collaborative Meetings

Meeting Name	Officer/ Councillor- led	Schedule
Joint Planning Advisory Board (JPAB)	Councillor	Quarterly
Executive Steering Group (ESG)	Officer	Quarterly
Nottingham Core HMA Planning Officers Meeting	Officer	Weekly
Nottingham Planning Policy Officers Group (NPPOG)	Officer	Quarterly
Derbyshire Planning and Monitoring Information Officers Group (PIMOG)	Officer	Annual
Derbyshire Planning Policy Officers Group (DPPOG)	Officer	Quarterly
Nottingham Core HMA Monitoring Group	Officer	Quarterly
Derbyshire Heads of Planning	Officer	Bi-annual

- 7.5 Despite continued commitment to partnership working, some divergence has occurred between Erewash and Nottingham Core HMA partners during the 2020-21 monitoring year. Delays to the aligned schedule set out within the LDS published within monitoring period 2018-19 emerged and it became clear that Erewash would need to undertake the first part of the Local Plan Review unilaterally if it were to remain committed to meeting key milestones set out by the LDS schedule, whilst limiting the risk posed by unsustainable, speculative development proposals. Specifically, Erewash could not identify a Five Year Housing Land Supply, whilst its Local Plan was close to being out-of-date and due for review. Where other Core HMA councils had Part 2 Local Plans more recently adopted, as well as being able to demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply, Erewash did not. As a result, the first stage of the Erewash Local Plan Review (Regulation 18, Part 1) was commenced in January 2020 separately from Nottingham Core HMA partners, representing a move away from aligned plan production.
- 7.6 Despite the divergence outlined above, Erewash remains committed to partnership working including exploring options in which the alignment of Local Plan production might occur. Development of a shared evidence base remains critical for all partners within the Nottingham Core HMA given the potential cost savings on offer. Many evidence base studies benefit from an HMA-wide geography reflecting the shared demographic, economic and geographical ties which transcend administrative boundaries. Progress continues to be made on its development.
- 7.7 Specific outputs from partnership working over the 2020-21 period have included the following:
- Following on from joint commissioning of work from ARUP to help better align Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments and standardise method across the Nottingham Core HMA authorities for assessing land supply, HMA councils have been working on developing a shared methodology in which SHLAAs can be reviewed;
 - Cross-boundary officer involvement in supporting consultants AECOM to produce a HMA-wide Growth Options study to assess strategic development options around Greater Nottingham – this was published in July 2020;
 - Cross-boundary officer involvement in supporting consultants Iceni to produce a HMA-wide and Ashfield Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). This provides vital evidence on the various forms of housing needs within Greater Nottingham to inform new policies and council decision-making. It was adopted in October 2020;
 - Cross-boundary officer involvement in supporting RRR consultants to undertake a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) for the Nottingham Core HMA and Ashfield area. The previous GTAA – carried out in 2015 – was undertaken with Derbyshire Authorities. This therefore represents an increased alignment with Nottingham Core HMA partners in the development of key Local Plan evidence. The replacement GTAA was published in March 2021;

- v. The Nottingham Core HMA continue to work in collaboration to fulfil requirements associated with self-build and custom housebuilding across the area including managing the process through an aligned protocol, but with Gedling Borough Council hosting the register of demand on Erewash's (and other Core HMA councils) behalf; and
- vi. Erewash are jointly working on the development of a Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy with other Core HMA councils. This Strategy will complement the work of councils when developing growth strategies by putting Blue and Green Infrastructure at the heart of place-making and sustainable, non-motorised travel.

8.0 HOUSING DELIVERY (POLICY 2)

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
8.1	Delivery of housing numbers within Policy 2	Net additional homes Council supply of ready to develop housing sites	Erewash Core Strategy Development Management decisions Timely review of SHLAA to manage sufficient housing supply	Poor - Data indicates persistent under delivery over the plan period.
8.2	5 year (+20%) supply of deliverable housing sites	Net additional homes Council supply of ready to develop housing sites	Net additional homes Council supply of ready to develop housing sites	Poor - Only 3.43 years supply.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Poor - As detailed in Section 9, the Council is unable to demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply (specifically, just 3.43 years). Whilst performance in rural areas remains strong (delivering above the localised, sub-area requirement), delivery elsewhere and especially on the strategic allocation at Stanton (designated under Policy 20 of the Core Strategy) has underperformed for the duration of the plan period to date. In some years, performance in Long Eaton has been strong, as with rural areas, though this trend has now reversed. On the contrary, performance has improved significantly in Ilkeston however, although this does little to reconcile the consistently poor performance across the Borough as a whole over the plan period to date.

- 8.1 Section 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 requires the Borough Council to report on current and historic housing delivery progress within the Borough.
- 8.2 Erewash's minimum housing requirement between 2011 and 2028 is **6,250 homes**, as set out in the Erewash Core Strategy. This represents the Borough's objectively assessed housing need. Policy 2 of the Erewash Core Strategy establishes the approximate distribution of these homes as follows:
- **4,500 homes** in or adjoining Ilkeston urban area - including
 - **2,000 homes** at the Stanton Regeneration Site;
 - **1,450 homes** in or adjoining Long Eaton urban area; and
 - **300 homes** within rural settlement boundaries.

Net additional homes

- 8.3 During the period between **April 1st 2020** and **March 31st 2021**, **203 new homes** were completed in Erewash. **Table 8.3.1** shows where these units were delivered across the Borough's three sub-areas, as reflected by Policy 2.

Table 8.3.1 - Distribution of net new completions across sub-area by year

Sub-area	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Cumulative total
Ilkeston Urban	71	59	85	100	92	69	71	269	194	153	1,163
Stanton site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Eaton Urban	124	112	151	69	181	84	74	30	28	33	886
Rural Settlements	27	27	21	53	96	26	28	22	23	17	340
TOTAL	222	198	257	222	369	179	173	321	245	203	2,389

- 8.4 As of March 2021, housing completions stand at **65%** of the 3,680 homes plan target (pro-rata) (10 years x 368 dwellings). This is the just shy of the 66% at the same time in 2020. Notably, when the housing requirement for the Stanton Regeneration Site is excluded (reducing the annual requirement to 250 units), the completions performance figure increases to **96%** (rounded). This figure is included for contextual purposes only. It does not signify any change in the Council's approach to its planned housing delivery through advocating a lower annualised requirement than that which is presented by the housing trajectory at **Appendix C** of the Core Strategy. It does however highlight the significant impact on the Borough's housing supply resulting from failure of the strategic allocation to deliver as anticipated.
- 8.5 **Figure 8.5.1** shows both the individual and collective number of completions from sub-areas (April 2011 to March 2021) and the cumulative target (pro-rata April 2011 to March 2021). **Figure 8.5.2** shows what this means in terms of progress towards the target over the plan period (2011 to 2028), both by sub-area and overall.

Figure 8.5.1 - Cumulative housing completions April 2011 to March 2021

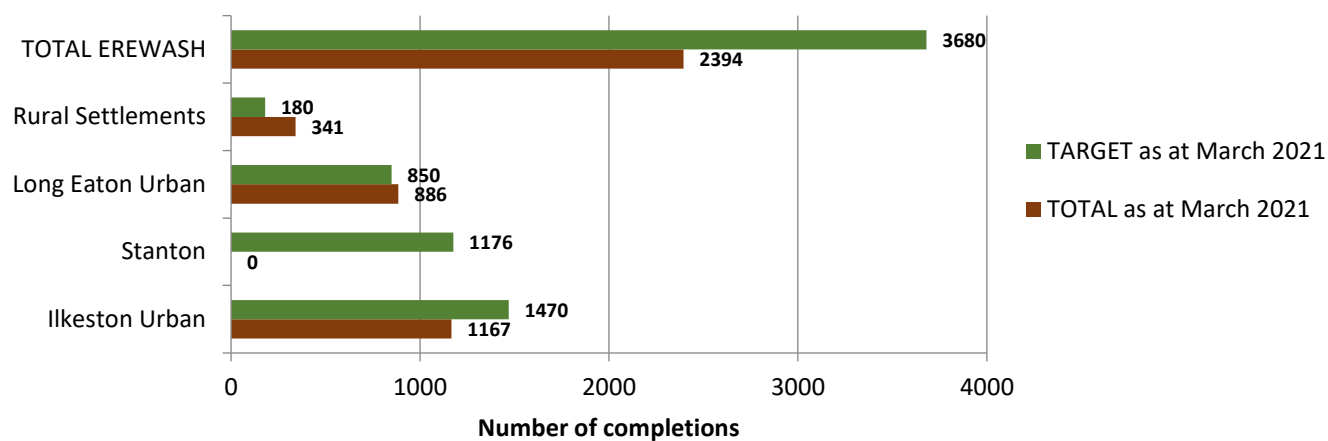
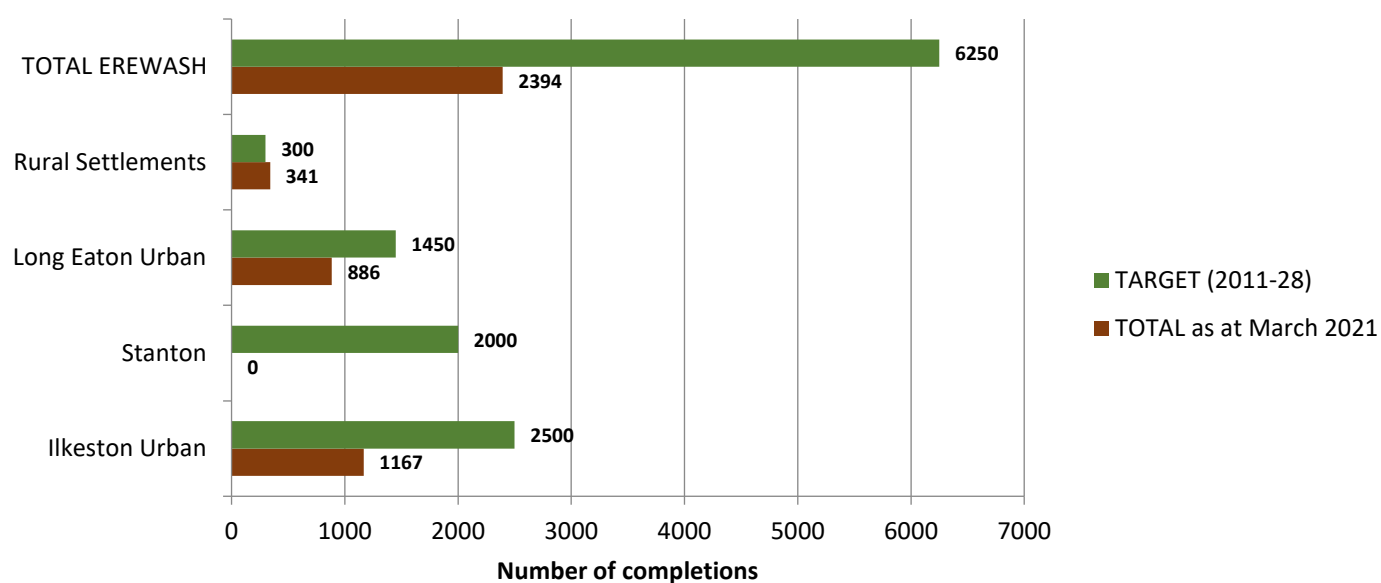


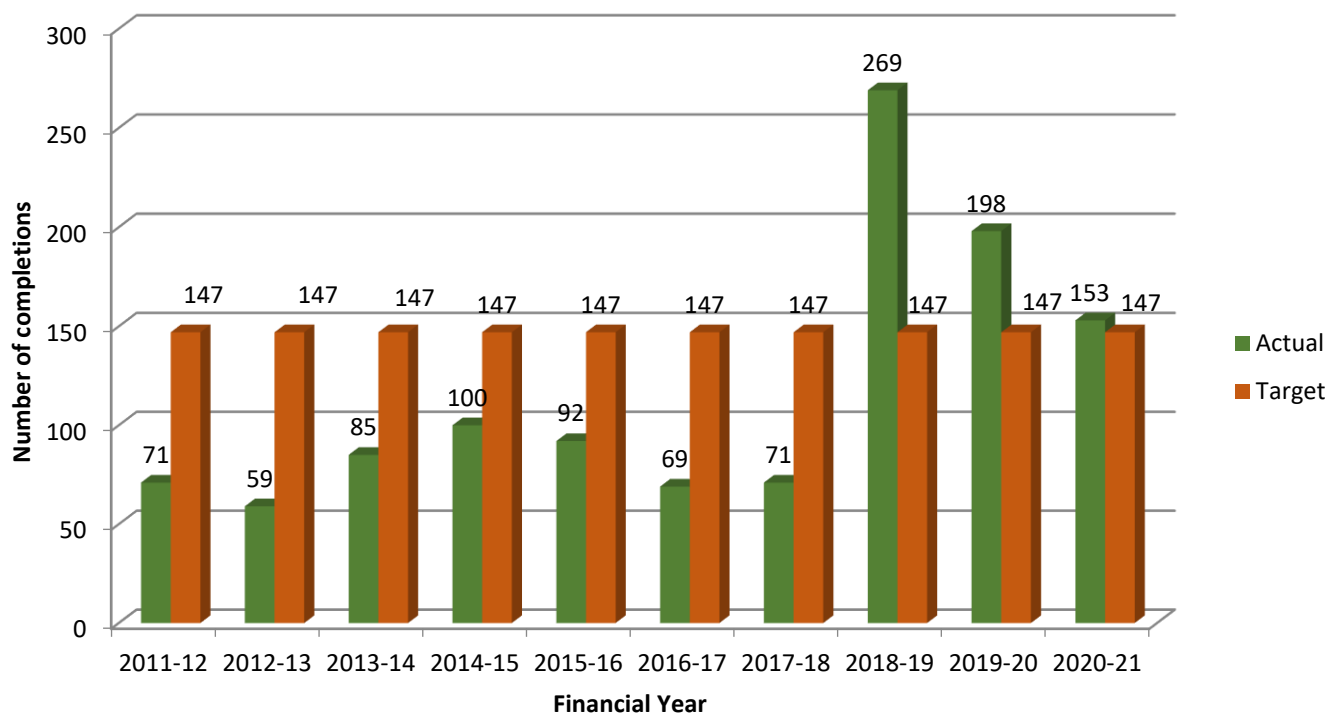
Figure 8.5.2 - Overall progress towards plan target (to 2028) April 2011 to March 2021



Ilkeston sub-area

8.6 **Figure 8.6.1** shows the number of completions for each of the monitoring years since the commencement of the Core Strategy's housing requirements in 2011-12.

Figure 8.6.1 - Ilkeston urban completions performance compared to 2028 target

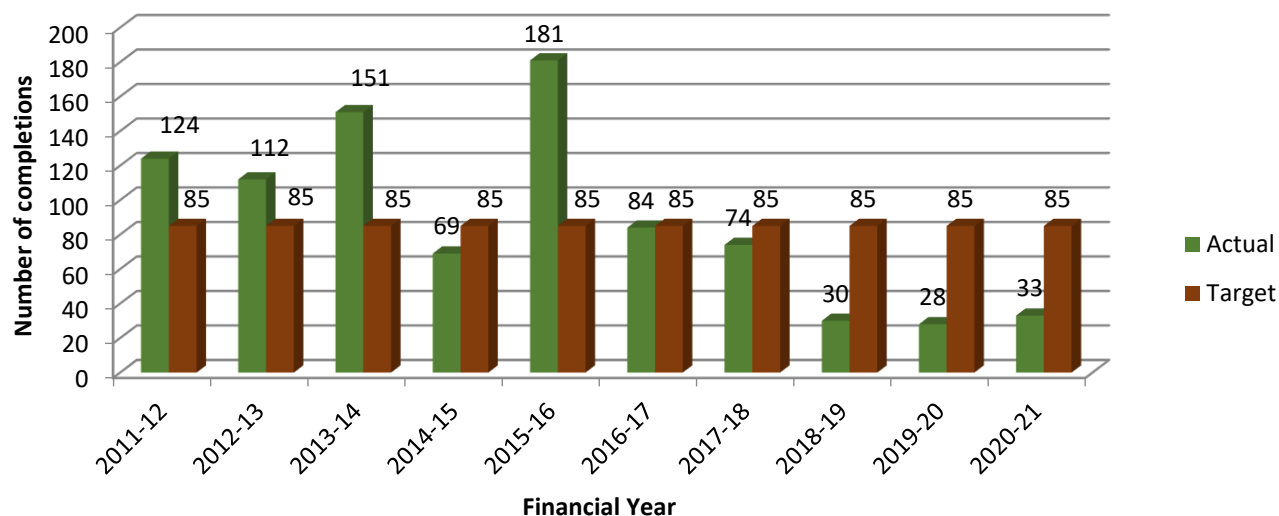


8.7 Between April 2011 and March 2018, housing completions recorded in the Ilkeston sub-area were consistently lower than the required target. However after 2018, there is a significant upturn in delivery thanks primarily to build-out on three of the Borough's larger housing development sites; Quarry Hill Road, Gardner Aerospace and Field Road, all located within the Ilkeston sub-area.

Long Eaton urban sub-area

8.8 **Figure 8.8.1** shows the number of completions recorded for each of the monitoring years since commencement of the Core Strategy's housing requirement in 2011-12.

Figure 8.8.1 - Long Eaton urban housing completions compared to 2028 target

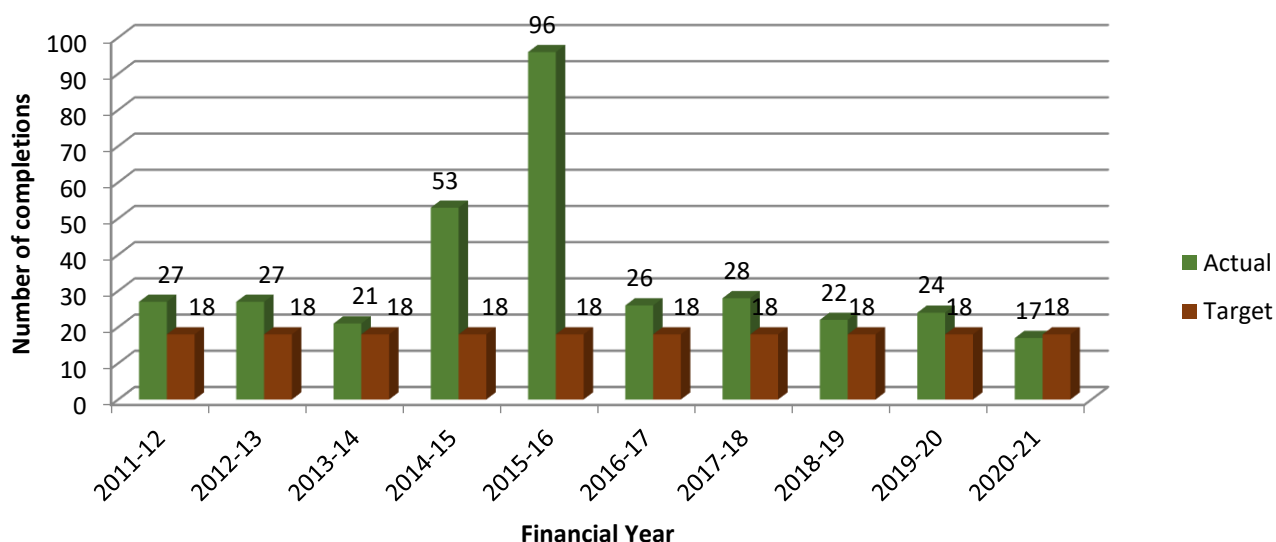


8.9 Up until 2017-18, the Long Eaton sub-area has been a consistently strong performer in terms of completions and has always achieved near or in excess of what is required, after 2018-19 the number of completions have dropped considerably. Regardless of this, because of the strong performance in general since 2011 the Long Eaton sub-area is on course to reach its overall housing provision requirement, with a total of 886 homes so far.

Rural settlements

8.10 **Figure 8.10.1** shows the number of completions for each of the monitoring years since commencement of the Core Strategy's housing requirement period in 2011.

Figure 8.10.1 - Rural settlements completion performance compared to the 2028 target

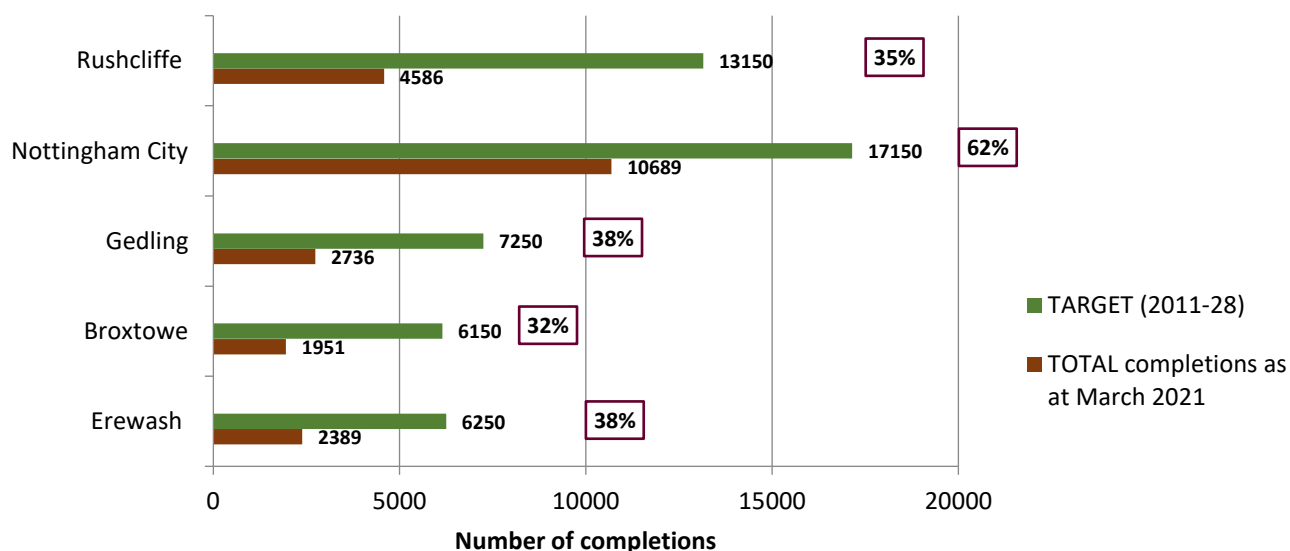


8.11 Completions in rural settlements from 2011-12 onwards continue to perform above or very close to target, achieving an extremely strong rate of delivery.

Comparing performance - completions across the Nottingham Core HMA

8.12 The following graph shows the number of recorded completions by the five Nottingham Core HMA councils. Ashfield are also included by virtue of its Hucknall wards which are acknowledged as forming a functional part of the Greater Nottingham area. It shows each area's progress towards their overall plan target (2011-2028). The draft housing requirement for Ashfield (Hucknall sub-area) is not shown in this graph as it relates to a different period (2010 – 2024) making direct comparisons difficult.

Figure 8.12.1 - Core HMA Council progress towards meeting 2028 housing target as at March 2021



8.13 Erewash has now achieved 38% of its overall housing target, placing it only behind Nottingham City who are the strongest performing Core HMA authority in terms of performance against their housing requirement.

9.0 FIVE YEAR HOUSING LAND SUPPLY

- 9.1 Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires the Borough Council to demonstrate a supply of specific deliverable sites, sufficient enough to provide five years' worth of housing against its requirements, whilst also providing for an appropriate buffer, requiring either an additional 5% or 20% to be added. This collectively is known as a 'five year land supply'.
- 9.2 The 2018-19 AMR reaffirmed the Council's intention to revise its five-year housing land supply figure which was reported as **5.13 years** by several previous AMRs and based on the contents of the 2014 SHLAA. The revised position has been prompted by the production of the 2019 SHLAA. This involved the comprehensive assessment of several hundred sites across Erewash to assess each's potential to deliver new housing development.
- 9.3 The 2019 SHLAA has enabled the Council to report the existence of a **3.43 year** housing land supply for Erewash. This is based on the position at April 1st 2019 with the five-year supply period extending to March 31st 2024. It concludes the Council cannot currently demonstrate a sufficient supply of deliverable housing land to meet its requirements. More information about how the 3.43 year figure was calculated can be found in the Council's [five-year housing land supply position paper](#).
- 9.4 As explained by the 2018-19 AMR, the Council's housing requirements presented by Policy 2 of its Core Strategy became out-of-date on March 5th 2019 after the document reached five years in age. This now results in the Government's Standard Method (SM) forming the sole basis for how the Council calculates its local housing need (LHN) figure. The SM takes into account the affordability of housing across the Borough.
- 9.5 Erewash's LHN figure is **392 homes per annum**. Moving forwards, until the Council adopt a replacement Local Plan, the SM figure (which will adjust from year to year as housing affordability varies) will chiefly determine whether the Borough can identify a five-year housing land supply when the Council undertakes work to update its housing land position.
- 9.6 Also relevant to local land supply is the Housing Delivery Test (HDT). Introduced by Government to provide, alongside other outcomes, a greater transparency over the number of homes councils are delivering, HDT looks back across a rolling three-year period in order to identify what proportion of a councils cumulative three-year requirement have been built. Penalties that range in severity exist for councils who fail to meet the HDT's house building requirements.
- 9.7 Recent AMRs have shown annual rates of housing completions regularly failing to meet requirements set by the Core Strategy. This has led to the Council's general poor performance against the HDT since the latter's introduction. The Council displayed a performance of 66% in the 2018 results, sufficient to require the production of a Housing Delivery Action Plan (HDAP) whilst also necessitating the addition of a 20% buffer, resulting in the Council being required to add an additional 20% of homes to its five-year land supply requirement – or put simply, the identification of sufficient land to meet an extra year's worth of housing requirement.
- 9.8 As mentioned above, penalties for poor HDT performance exist. Across the course of the HDT's four-year lifespan (covering monitoring years between 2017-18 and 2020-21), councils have been tasked with boosting the delivery of new homes against their local plan or SM-derived housing requirements. The most severe sanction involves having to apply the provisions of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF paragraph 11) in plan-making and decision-taking.
- 9.9 In 2018 (2017-18) the milestone for the presumption's application was **25%** (Erewash's performance was comfortably in excess at **66%**), rising to **45%** in 2019 (2018-19) where the Council achieved **62%**. In 2020 (2019-20), **75%** or more of the three-year requirement would need to have been delivered for the presumption to not apply, although the Council's recorded performance only reached **69%**. This remains beneath the 75% threshold and sees the presumption apply to its plan-making and decision-taking functions. This is in addition to the need for the continued inclusion of

a 20% buffer within Erewash's five-year housing land requirement in order to increase the choice and mix of available sites to housebuilders. In any case, the continued performance beneath the 75% threshold demonstrates why the Council is keen to progress a review of its current Core Strategy to help broaden strategic housing growth options across the Borough and instigate a notable upturn in housing delivery to bring performance in line with Erewash's assessed local housing needs figure.

10.0 POLICY PERFORMANCE

POLICY A: PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Core Strategy does not include specific indicators or targets to monitor against Policy A. However, an analysis of performance against it is possible to some extent by using the broad indicator set out below.

Target Identifier	Target	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
A.1	Approve proposals which are in accordance with presumption in favour of sustainable development	Comparison of permitted and refused developments	Development management decisions	Good - In 2020-2021, there were 30 refused permissions, 6 of these went to appeal. 4 of these were dismissed and 2 were allowed.

POLICY PERFORMANCE
Good - Data continues to indicate that the Borough Council is pro-sustainable development; the number of approvals is significantly higher than refusals and even where refusals have led to appeal, only a very small proportion have been successful. This policy therefore continues to be effective.

Target A.1: Approve proposals which are in accordance with presumption in favour of sustainable development

Chart A.1: Monthly Profile of planning application Outcomes April 2020 to March 2021

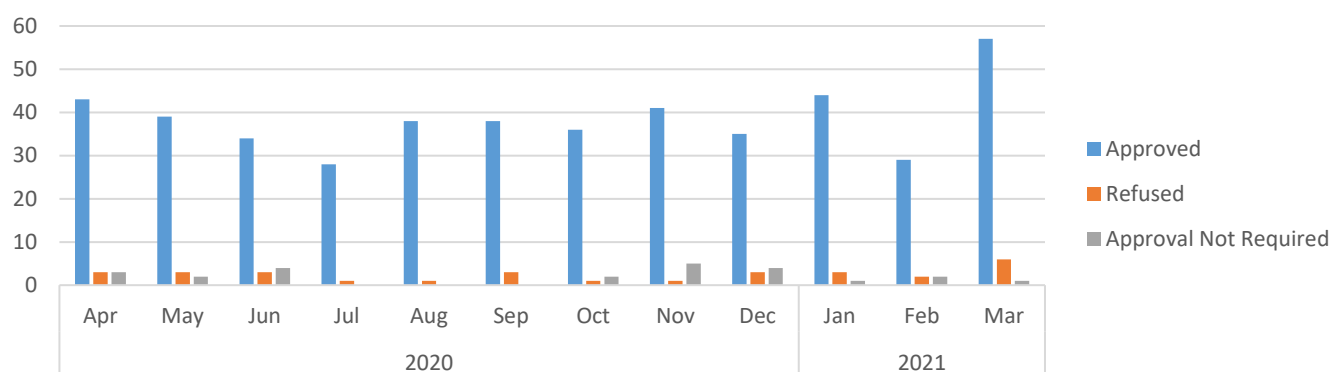


Table A.2: Number of permitted and refused planning decisions for 2017-21

Financial Year	Total Decisions	Number Approved	Percentage Approved	Number Refused	Percentage Refused	Number: Approval not required	Percentage: Approval Not Required
2017-18	562	543	97%	19	3%	0	0%
2018-19	509	468	92%	15	3%	26	5%
2019-20	515	482	94%	15	3%	18	3%
2020-21	516	462	89%	30	6%	24	5%

Chart A.3: Decision of appealed planning applications 2020-21

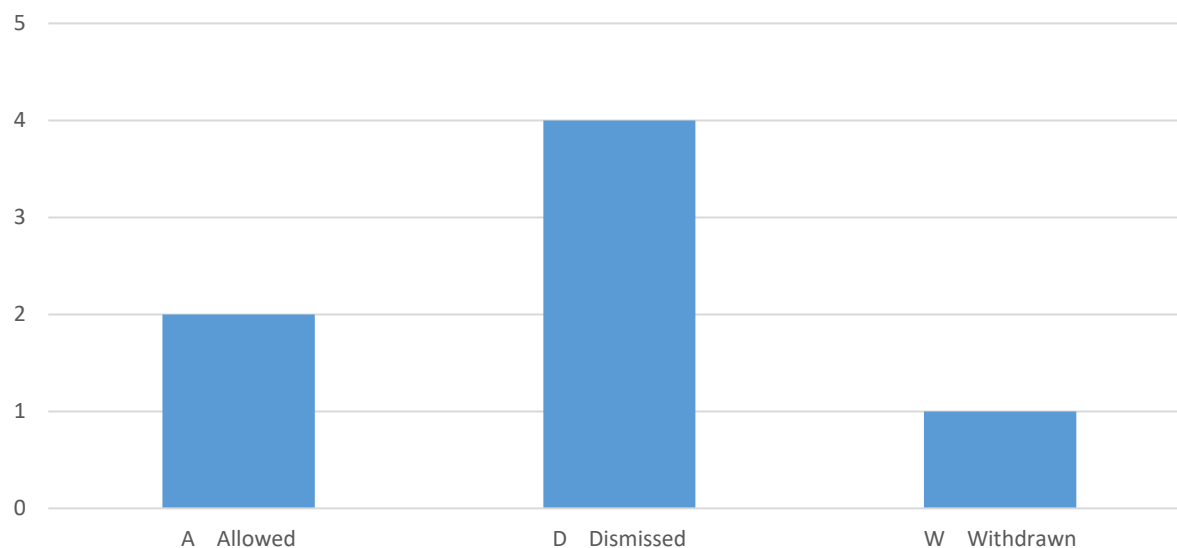


Table A.4: Policies Referenced in Appeals 2020-2021

Policy Type	Number of appeals mentioned in	Percentage of appeals
Policy 10	3	50%
Section 12 of NPPF	2	33%
Other NPPF	2	33%
Policy H12	2	33%
Policy DC2	2	33%
Policy 20	2	33%
Policy GB4	1	17%
Green Belt	1	17%

POLICY 1: CLIMATE CHANGE

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
1.1	To reduce per capita carbon dioxide emissions and increase renewable power generation	Department of Energy & Climate Change's Carbon dioxide emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities	Local development Documents and Development Management decisions	Good – Carbon Dioxide emissions have dropped considerably since 2011. Electricity usage has declined and renewable energy generation from hydro and wind has increased.
1.2	Minimising planning permissions contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding	Number of approvals contrary to Environment Agency advice	Local development Documents and Development Management decisions	Average – approved decisions decreases year on year until 2020 and in 2021 there is an increase in approved decisions.
1.3	Increase the number of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)	Number of SUDS	Local development Documents and Development Management decisions	Unknown - The Borough Council does not currently have an expedient method available to it for monitoring this indicator.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Good – Carbon dioxide emissions have dropped considerably and renewable energy usage has increased. There is an increase in the number of approvals within Flood Risk Zones for 2020 -2021 but generally there is a decline year on year. This indicates that the policy continues to influence decisions and is effective in minimising climate change impact resulting from development proposals.

Target 1.1: To reduce per capita carbon dioxide emissions and increase renewable power generation

Chart 1.1.1 - Carbon dioxide emissions per capita, per sector (tonnes of Carbon dioxide per person)

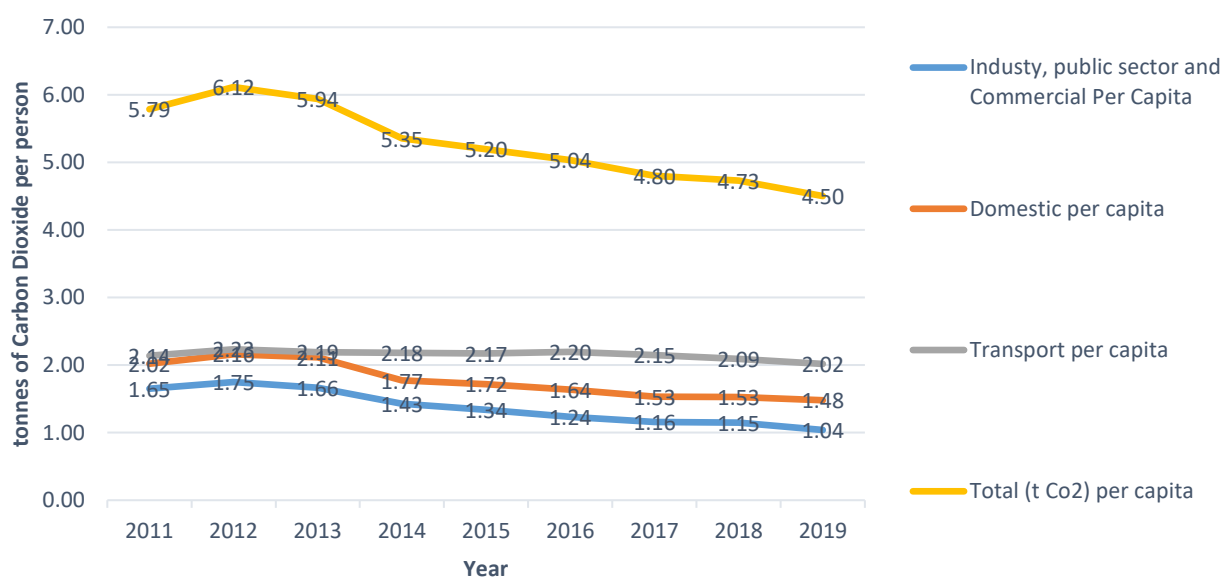


Chart 1.1.3 – Domestic and non-domestic electricity usage I Erewash (KWh per meter)

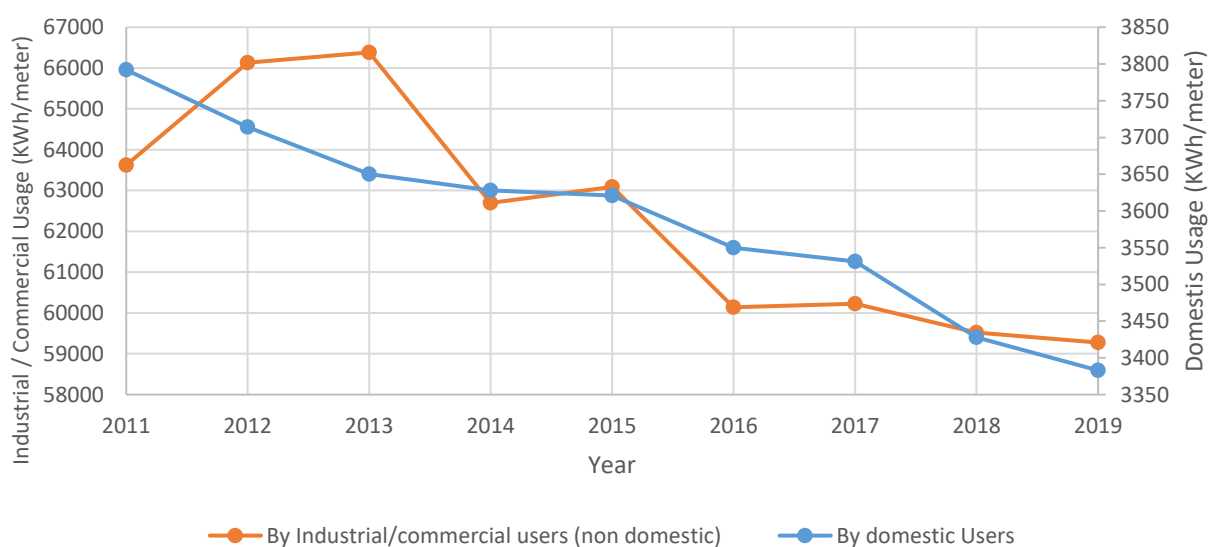


Chart 1.1.4 – Domestic and non-domestic gas usage in Erewash (KWh per meter)

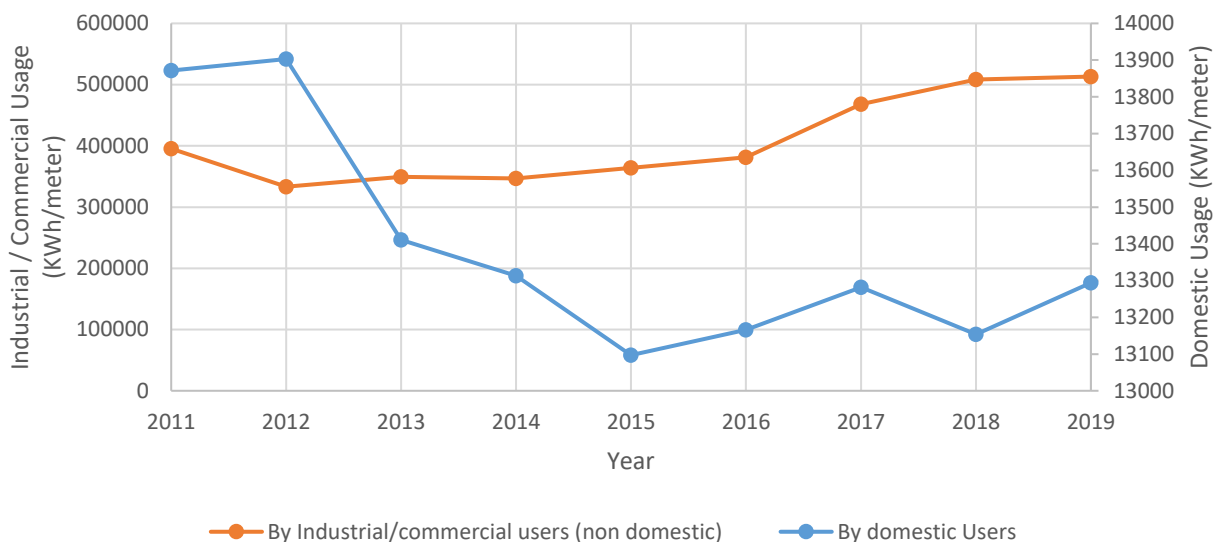


Chart 1.1.5 – Onshore Wind and hydro Renewable energy generation in Erewash (MWh)

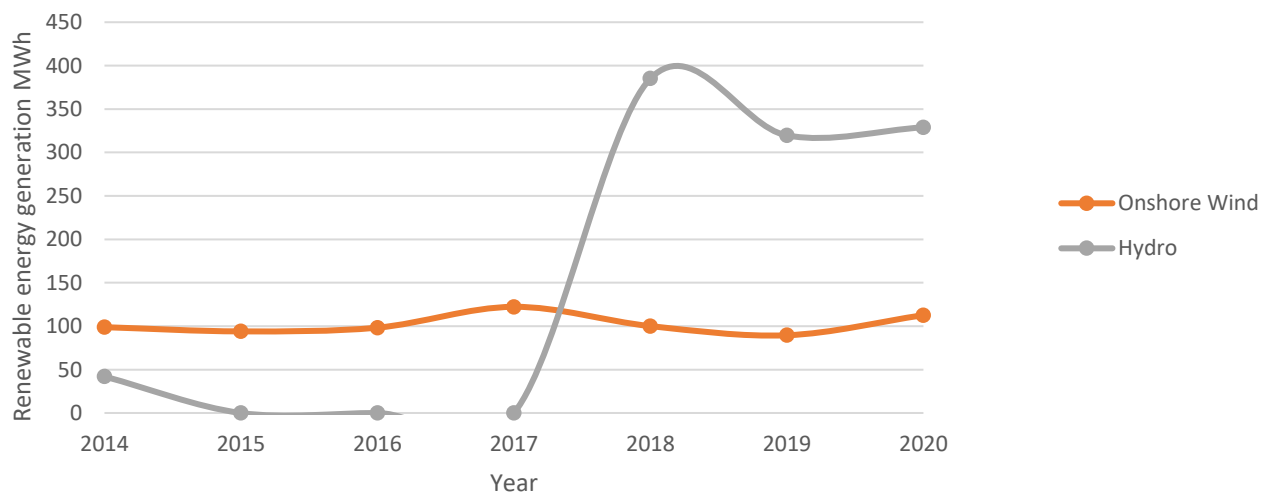
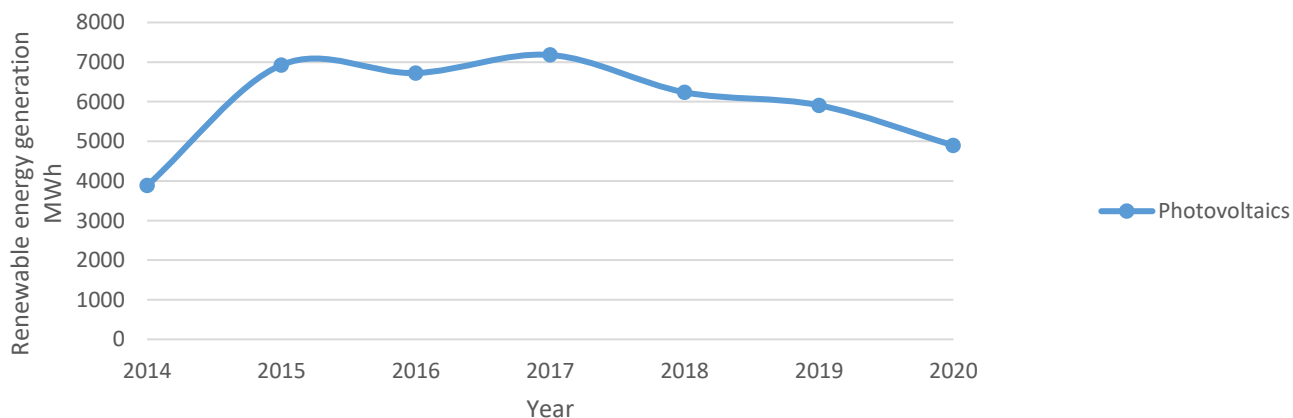


Chart 1.1.6 – Photovoltaics Renewable energy generation in Erewash (MWh)



Target 1.2: Minimising planning permissions contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding

Table 1.2.1: Households within flood zones

-	Size Hectares (Ha)	Size Hectares (Ha)	Number of Households	Number of Households
Year	Flood Zone 2	Flood Zone 3	Flood Zone 2	Flood Zone 3
2017-18	1,615	1,057	7,586	213
2018-19	1,615	1,057	7,619	214
2019-20	1,615	1,057	7,654	214
2020-21	1,615	1,057	7,640	213

Table 1.2.2: Number of Planning Applications approved contrary to advice from the Environment Agency

Year	Number of Objections from the Environmental Agency	Number of planning applications subsequently approved	Number of Dwellings approved in Flood Zone 3
2016-17	16	13	Unknown Data
2017-18	11	9	Unknown Data
2018-19	10	8 (1 of which did not require permission)	14 new dwellings and 6 conversions into new dwellings
2019-20	10	5 (1 still undecided)	7 new dwellings, 1 conversion to a flat and 1 retention of a dwelling
2020-21	14	7 (3 still undecided)	18 new dwellings, 1 conversions into a HMO

Target 1.3: Increase the number of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)

The Borough Council does not currently have an expedient method available to it for the effective monitoring of this target.

POLICY 2: THE SPATIAL STRATEGY

Refer to Section 8.0 (Housing Delivery) for information regarding Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy.

POLICY 3: THE GREEN BELT

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
3.1	Minimise the amount of Green Belt designation removed	Total hectares of Green Belt allocation in Erewash.	Erewash Core Strategy	Good - Green Belt designation remains unchanged (7,850 ha) since the commencement of the Core Strategy spatial strategy (2011) as at end of monitoring year 2020-21.

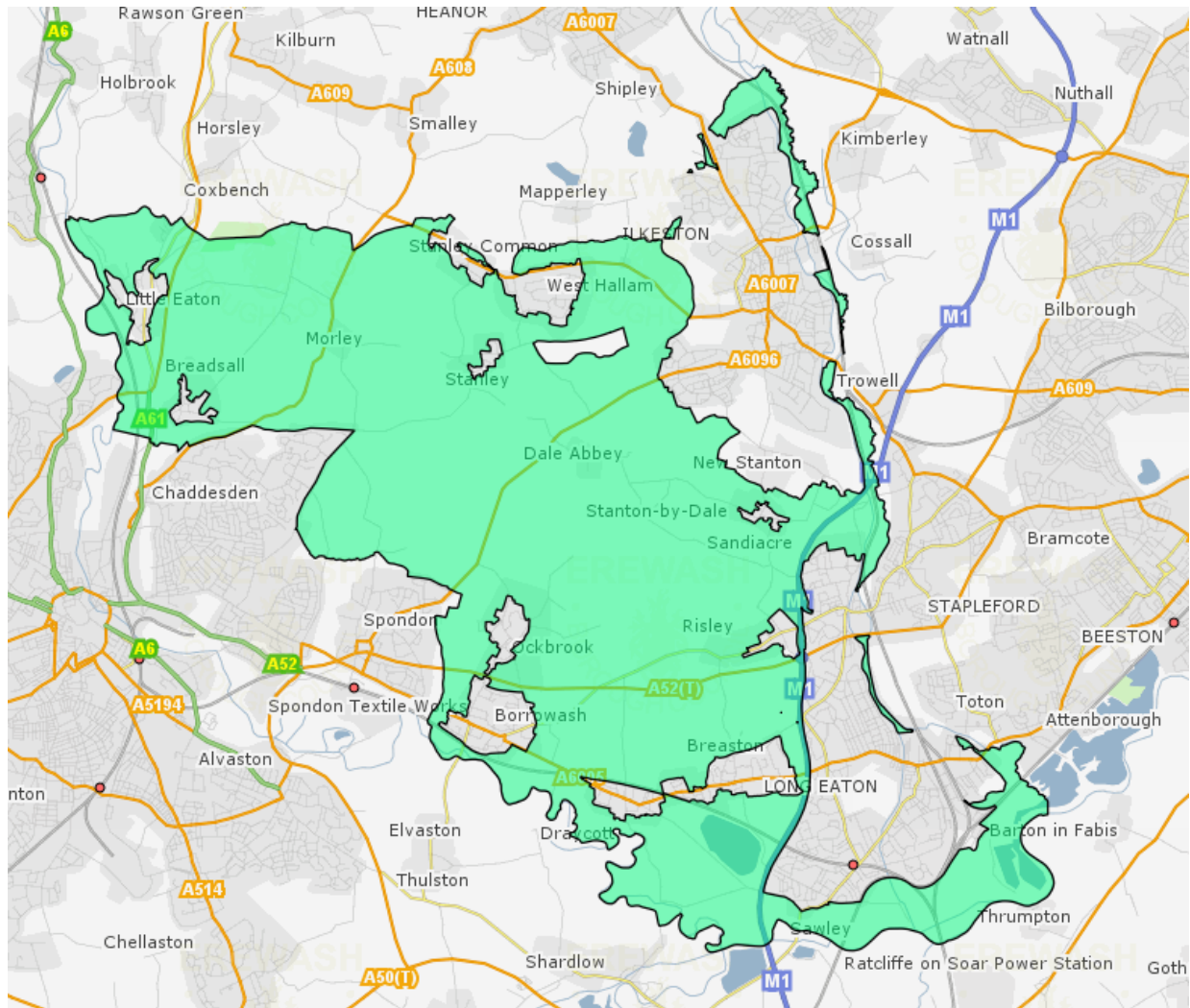
POLICY PERFORMANCE

Good - The principle and extent of the Green Belt continues to be retained without change. This policy therefore continues to be effective.

Target 3.1: Minimise the amount of Green Belt Designation removed

There were 15 planning permissions for new dwellings refused in the financial year 2020-21, of these 15, 5 were refused due to the Green Belt, of these 5 only 1 was appealed by the applicant and subsequently allowed.

Map 3.1.1: Green Belt within Erewash – 31 March 2020



POLICY 4: EMPLOYMENT PROVISION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
4.1	Strengthen and diversify the economy	Overall number of jobs in the plan area	Erewash Core Strategy, Erewash Economic Development Strategy, Development Management decisions	Average – the number of jobs peaked in 2018, there was a decrease in 2,000 jobs since the last financial year, possibly due to the pandemic.
4.2	Develop 42,900 square metres of office space	Net addition in new office space	Erewash Core Strategy, Erewash Economic Development Strategy, Development Management decisions	Poor – B1a floorspace increased since 2019-20 by 905 square metres, however, an overall decrease in B1a floorspace since 2011.
4.3	Provide a minimum 10 hectares of employment land for industry and warehousing uses (B1(c), B2 and B8)	Available supply of industrial & warehouse land Net change in supply of industrial and warehouse land	Erewash Core Strategy, Erewash Economic Development Strategy, Development Management decisions	Average - Since 2011 there has been an increase in B2 and B8 floorspace and a decrease in B1c floorspace. In 2020-21 there has been an increase in B2 and B8 floorspace and a decrease in B1c floorspace.
4.4	Delivery of employment provision at Stanton Regeneration site	Planning permissions granted for employment at Stanton Regeneration site and their development	Erewash Core Strategy, Erewash Economic Development Strategy, Development Management decisions	Poor – delivery of employment provision at the site has been extremely limited and incremental. The policy intends for the site to be developed comprehensively and to deliver a significant amount of employment provision.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Poor - Data currently indicates that the effectiveness of this policy is limited. The overall decrease in B1a floorspace since 2011 with no evidence of an upward trend occurring and the failure to deliver new employment provision at the Stanton Regeneration Site are the key drivers of this conclusion. Positive impact from increases in floorspace since 2011 noted against target 4.3 is neutralised by the recorded decrease in floorspace for this monitoring year.

Target 4.1: Overall number of jobs in the plan area

Table 4.1.1 The total number of jobs (part-time and full-time)

Year	Erewash	East Midlands	Great Britain
2015	36,000	1,995,000	28,565,000
2016	38,000	2,047,000	29,045,000
2017	38,000	2,047,000	29,368,000
2018	40,000	2,055,000	29,546,000
2019	38,000	2,074,000	29,894,000
2020	36,000	2,034,000	29,326,000

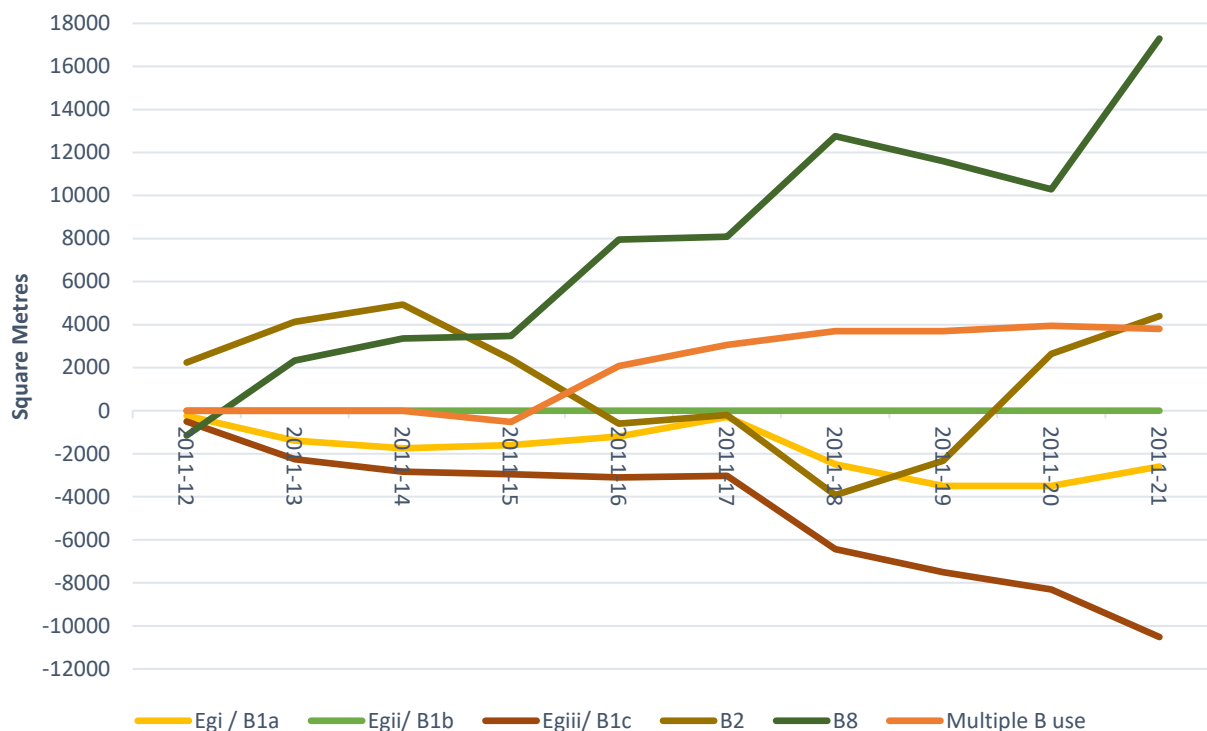
Target 4.2 and Target 4.3: Net addition in new office space, available supply of industrial and warehouse land and net change in supply of industrial & warehouse land.

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 amend the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and introduce significant changes to the system of 'use classes'. In force from 1 September 2020, subject to certain transitional provisions, the core changes include the recalibration of the classification of uses of property. Classes A, B1 and D1, applicable to retail, office and non-residential institutions and assembly and leisure uses respectively, are removed and new use classes introduced in their place. The new Class E encompasses commercial, business and service, while the new F.1 and F.2 apply to learning and non-residential institutions and local community use respectively. In addition, some uses which were previously given their own use class have been moved into the 'sui generis' category, meaning they will from now belong to no specific class. Changes to and from these uses will be subject to full local consideration through the planning application process.

Table 4.2.1: Yearly losses and gains of the different Employment Land Use Classes (m2)

Use Class	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Egi / B1a	-236	-1160	-350	140	406	909	-2193.3	-1012.8	0	905.5
Egii / B1b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egiii / B1c	-503	-1750	-586	-120	-145	82	-3406	-1082	-799	-2210.2
B2	2238	1891	803	-2537	-2996	397.5	-3719.2	1601.8	4963.5	1755.2
B8	-1152	3478	1028	119	4480	136.5	4661.6	-1158.7	-1305	7004.2
MB	0	0	0	-524	2598	988	640	0	244	-138.3

Chart 4.2.2: Cumulative losses and gains of Employment Land Use Classes 2011-2021



Target 4.4: Delivery of employment provision at Stanton Regeneration Site

Table 4.4.1: Permissions granted for employment uses within the perimeter of the Stanton Regeneration Site 2011-21

Location of development	Description	Use Class
Stanton Bonna	Several planning permissions for Stanton Bonna have been approved for extensions and improvements	B2
William West Distributions	Several planning permissions for West Way have been approved for extensions and improvements	B8
Elliott Hire	Several planning permissions for Elliott Hire have been approved for improvements	B2, B8 and D1
Foundry Business Park	Permission granted to create a new business park for B1,B2 and B8 use	B1,B2 and B8
Lowes Lane	Just outside of the Stanton Boundary, along Lowes Lane, there have been 3 planning permissions approved for the construction of offices and workshops and the extension of an office.	B1 and B8

POLICY 6: THE ROLE OF TOWN AND LOCAL CENTRES

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
6.1	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area.	Vacancy rates	Erewash Core Strategy Masterplans, Development Management decisions	Good - All of the centres have less or the same amount vacant units than in the previous year.
6.1	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area.	Planning permissions for retail and other town centre use development	Erewash Core Strategy Masterplans, Development Management decisions	Average – both Ilkeston and Long Eaton show a positive movement of town centre uses
6.1	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area.	Amount of new B1 office floorspace created in or adjoining town and local centres	Erewash Core Strategy Masterplans, Development Management decisions	Unknown – data unavailable.
6.1	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area.	Amount of retail floorspace approved outside of defined centres	Erewash Core Strategy Masterplans, Development Management decisions	Unknown - data unavailable.
6.1	Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area.	Footfall levels at each of the town centres	Development Management decisions	Poor - Footfall data shows a much lower number of visitors in the centres in 2020-21, likely due to the impacts of Covid-19.
6.2	Creation of a Centre of Neighbourhood Importance at the Stanton Regeneration site.	Planning permissions for retail and other town centre uses within the appropriate area	Erewash Core Strategy Masterplans, Development Management decisions	Poor - No permissions for retail and other town centre uses (A and D use classes) have been granted on land within the Stanton Regeneration Site since 2011.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Average – Data presents both negative and positive outlooks against the range of indicators when considered against the four designed centres in Erewash. Vacancy rates have reduced across two of the four centres and no change has occurred in the other two. The creation of a Centre of Neighbourhood Importance at Stanton is stalled. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has had an unusual impact on outputs within this year's footfall, so the negative outlook against this indicator is viewed with caution.

Target 6.1: Maintain or improve the vitality and viability of the centres within the plan area.

Table 6.1.1: Vacancy Rates in Centres

Area	Vacant Units Feb-18	Vacant Units Jul-19	Total Units Feb-18	Total Units Jul-19	Percentage Vacant Feb-18	Percentage Vacant Jul-19	Percentage Vacant Nov-20	Percentage Vacant July-21	Change from last year
Ilkeston	40	37	297	304	13%	12%	11%	10%	-1%
Long Eaton	17	25	253	252	7%	10%	14%	11%	-3%
Borrowash	1	0	40	47	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sandiacre	9	7	90	94	10%	7%	6%	6%	0%

Table 6.1.2: Footfall, the number of visitors to Long Eaton and Ilkeston Town Centres per month

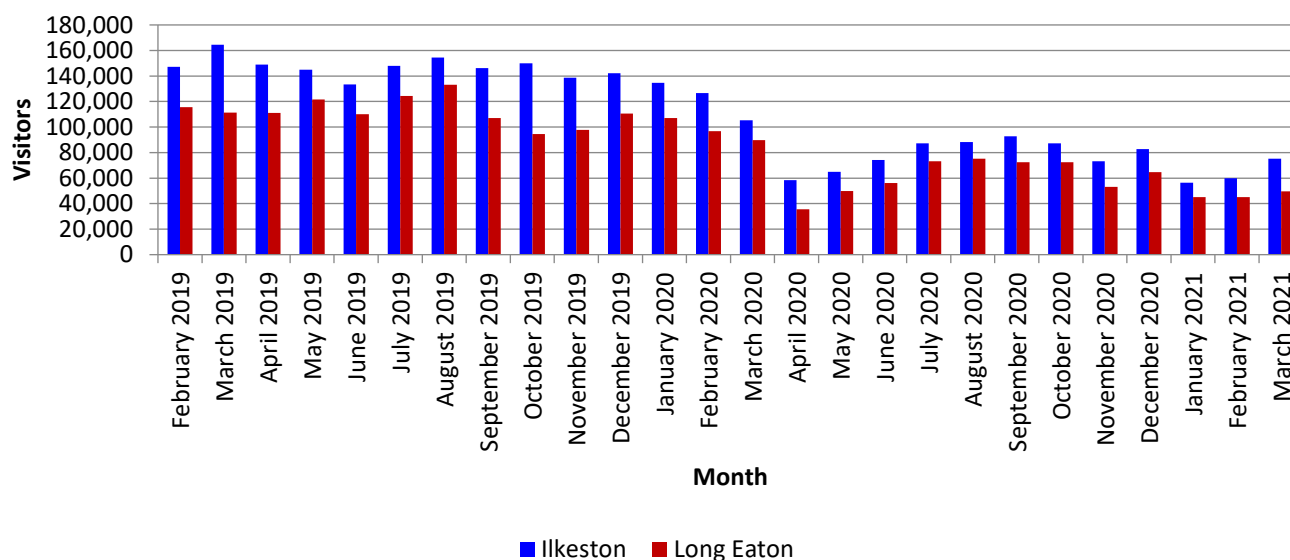


Table 6.1.3: Ilkeston Business Category Data – loss and gains²

Category	Units 2006	% 2006	Units 2019	% 2019	Units 2020	% 2020	Units 2021	% 2021	Percentage Increase/Decrease from previous year
Convenience	25	9%	20	7%	20	7%	21	7%	5%
Comparison	86	29%	72	24%	63	21%	63	21%	0%
Leisure Services	45	15%	54	18%	56	18%	58	19%	4%
Retail Services	38	13%	47	15%	51	17%	52	17%	2%
Financial/Business Services	32	11%	34	11%	36	12%	38	13%	6%
Unknown/Vacant	32	11%	37	12%	37	12%	30	10%	-19%
Residential	21	7%	23	8%	23	8%	23	8%	0%
Other Commercial	4	1%	7	2%	6	2%	6	2%	0%
Other Non-Commercial	10	3%	10	3%	11	4%	9	3%	-18%
Total	293	100%	304	100%	303	100%	300	100%	-

² Business categories from WYG Retail Needs Study Goad Centre Report 2006

Table 6.1.4: Long Eaton Business Category Data – loss and gains³

Category	Units 2006	% 2006	Units 2019	% 2019	Units 2020	% 2020	Units 2021	% 2021	Percentage Increase/Decrease from previous year
Convenience	21	8%	20	8%	18	7%	18	7%	0%
Comparison	92	36%	67	26%	58	23%	58	23%	0%
Leisure Services	45	18%	40	16%	36	14%	40	16%	11%
Retail Services	31	12%	38	15%	39	15%	38	15%	-3%
Financial/Business Services	38	15%	35	14%	36	14%	37	15%	3%
Unknown/Vacant	15	6%	26	10%	38	15%	29	12%	-24%
Residential	7	3%	20	8%	21	8%	21	8%	0%
Other Commercial	3	1%	4	2%	4	2%	5	2%	25%
Other Non-Commercial	4	2%	3	1%	3	1%	6	2%	100%
Total	256	100%	253	100%	253	100%	252	100%	

³ Business categories from WYG Retail Needs Study Goad Centre Report 2006

Target 6.2: Creation of a Centre of Neighbourhood Importance at the Stanton Regeneration site.

No permissions for retail and other town centre uses have been granted on land within the Stanton Regeneration Site since 2011 owing to a lack of progression in seeing land here being brought forwards for large-scale redevelopment.

POLICY 7: REGENERATION

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
7.1	Delivery of the Stanton Regeneration Site	Refer to Policy 20 indicators	Erewash Core Strategy Development Management Decisions	Poor – The outline planning application ERE/0213/0001 was withdrawn and no further development plans have come forward despite adoption of the Stanton Regeneration SPD.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Poor - Whilst some minor and/or incremental development has occurred on site that is unrelated to the overall regeneration objective, the comprehensive redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site remains yet to commence.

POLICY 8: HOUSING SIZE, MIX AND CHOICE

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
8.1	Maintain an appropriate mix of house type, size and tenure.	Completions by dwelling, type, size and tenure	Erewash Core Strategy, Saved Policies Development Management decisions	Good - A good range of house types and dwellings accommodating a mix of number of bedrooms have been delivered consistently year on year. No data is currently available informing tenure mix.
8.2	Provision of affordable housing (1,200 for monitoring purposes)	Affordable housing completions by, Social Rent, Intermediate Rent, Intermediate Housing and Affordable Rent	Erewash Core Strategy, Saved Policies Development Management decisions	Average - Since 2011 529 affordable dwellings have been delivered across the Borough which indicates an average performance.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Good – Affordable housing delivery has been relatively strong and the range of house types and dwellings accommodating a mix of number of bedrooms has remained broad and varied. This indicates that the policy is functioning relatively well.

Chart 8.1.1: House Types per year 2011 – 2021

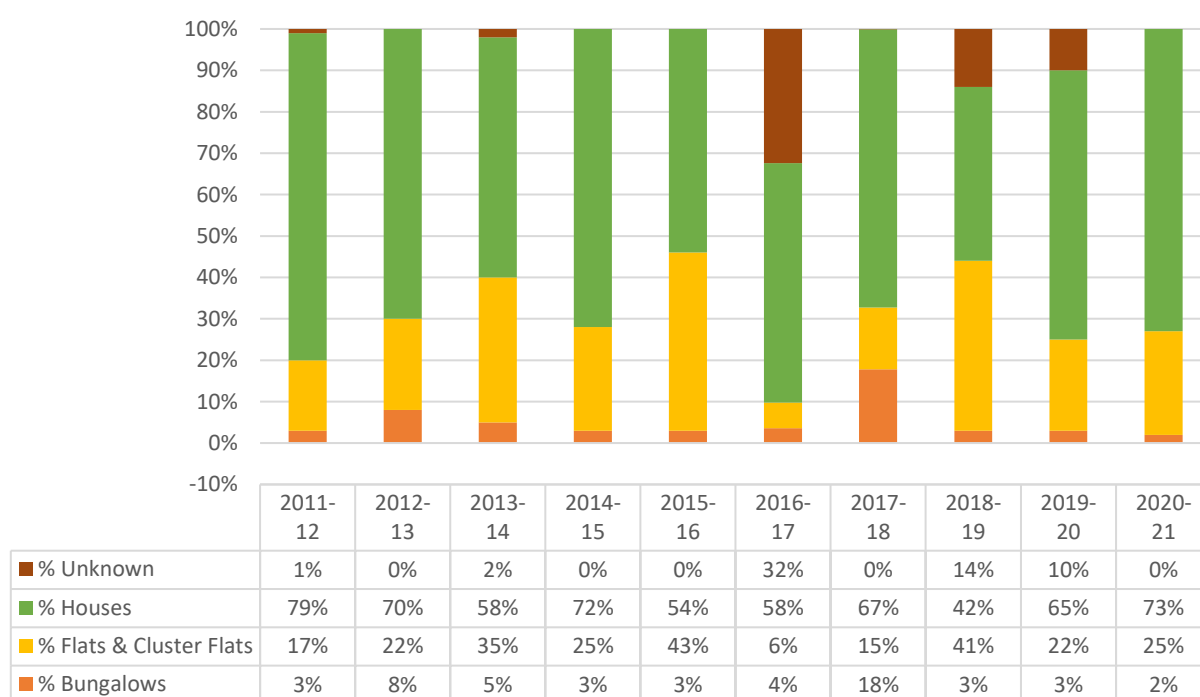
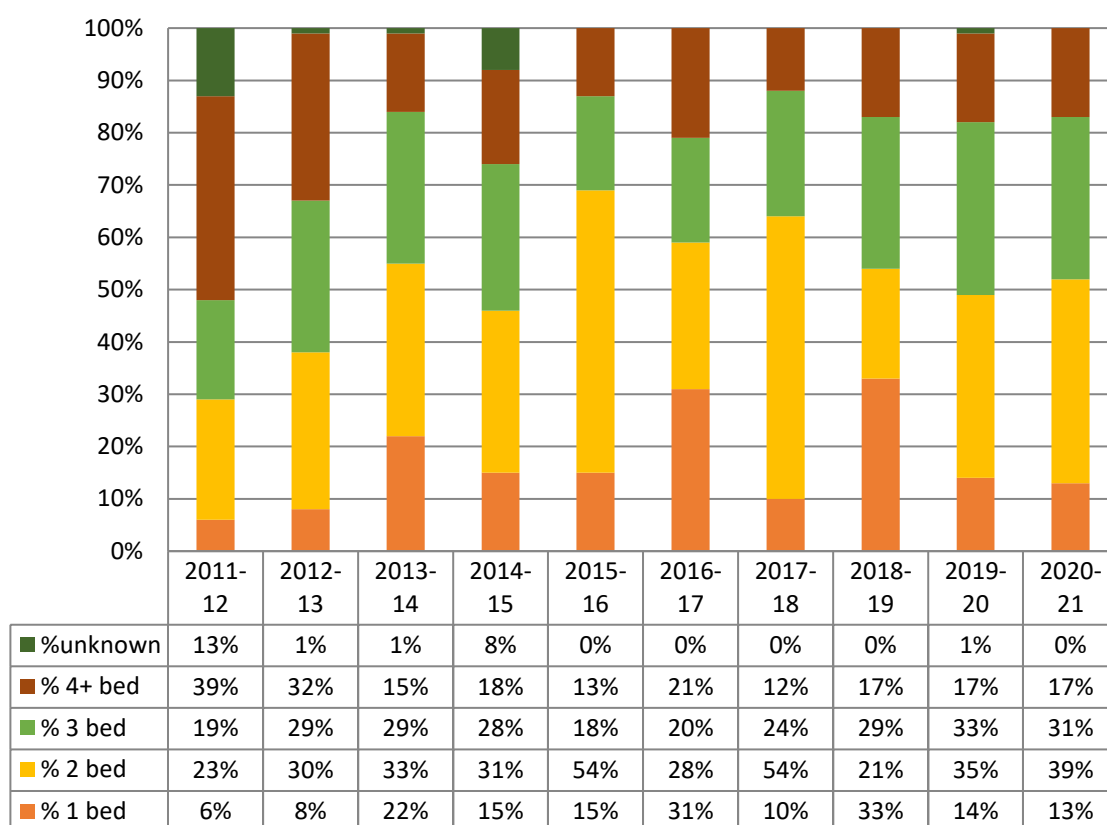


Chart 8.1.2: Number of bedrooms per completed dwelling per year 2011 – 2021



Target 8.2: Provision of affordable housing (1,200 of 6,250 units for monitoring purposes)

Chart 8.2.3: Number of housing completions and number of affordable housing completions (2011 – 2021)

Component of housing	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	Total since 2011
Housing completions	222	198	257	222	369	179	173	321	246	203	2,390
Affordable housing completions	36	19	82	71	34	28	74	54	78	53	529
Percentage affordable	16%	10%	32%	32%	9%	16%	43%	17%	32%	26%	22%

POLICY 9: GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
9.1	Meet the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.	<p>Number of traveller plots/pitches granted planning permission and then implemented.</p> <p>Number of unauthorised encampments</p>	<p>Erewash Core Strategy</p> <p>Development Management decisions</p>	<p>Poor - 5 unauthorised encampments have been recorded within 2020-21 and evidence identifies the requirement to deliver 1 pitch by 2019. The Borough Council have not received an application for, or granted or refused permission to, any proposal which would result in the provision of a pitch for gypsy and traveller accommodation up to and including monitoring year 2020-21. As such, the need to provide a single pitch to meet Erewash's assessed needs remains outstanding.</p>

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Poor – The failure to provide a single pitch as required and the occurrence of unauthorised encampments over the monitoring year indicate that this policy is not entirely fit for purpose. However this is partly outside of the control of the Borough Council; without applications for proposals which resolve to provide a single pitch, the Borough Council is not obliged to provide one through other means (such as defining in policy) because the requirement is so small.

Target 9.1: Meet the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.

The replacement Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2015 finds that for Erewash there is a need to deliver a single pitch. It evidences that this should be provided inside the GTAA's first five year period (i.e. before 2019).

Table 9.1.1: Number of unauthorised encampments within Erewash 2014 – 2021

Year	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Number of unauthorised Encampments	2	4	9	3	2	2	5

POLICY 10: DESIGN AND ENHANCING LOCAL IDENTITY

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
10.1	Improve the standards of design	Number of major planning applications where the LPA have proactively negotiated change to improve design in order to achieve an approval	Local Development Documents Development Management decisions	Good – evidence indicates there is good understanding and application of Policy 10.

POLICY PERFORMANCE
Good - 36% of major applications received within 2020-21 were submitted with acceptable design schemes, requiring no officer negotiation and 36% of major applications required negotiation. This indicates there is a high rate of suitable designed plans accompanying major applications that reduce the need for design negotiations, and when necessary designs are being amended successfully, implying that the policy is generally being interpreted and applied successfully by applicants. All but two major applications in 2020-21 consulted Policy 10 indicating that even where negotiations were required, Policy 10 was pivotal in resolving design issues.

Target 10.1: Improve the standards of design

Chart 10.1.1: Major application outcomes with design negotiations 2016 – 2021

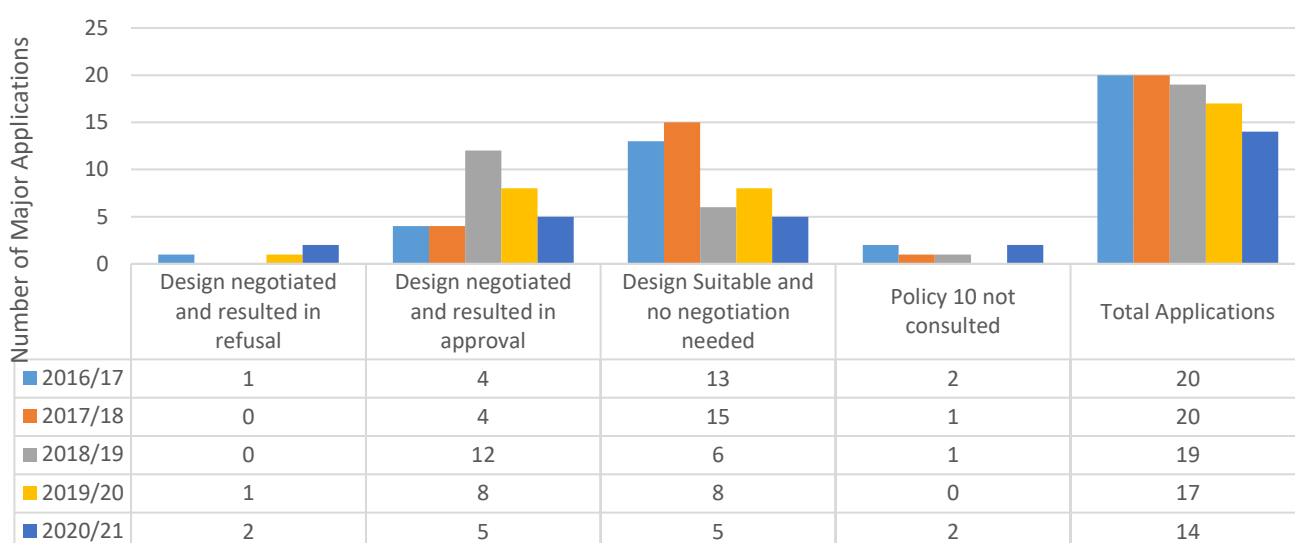
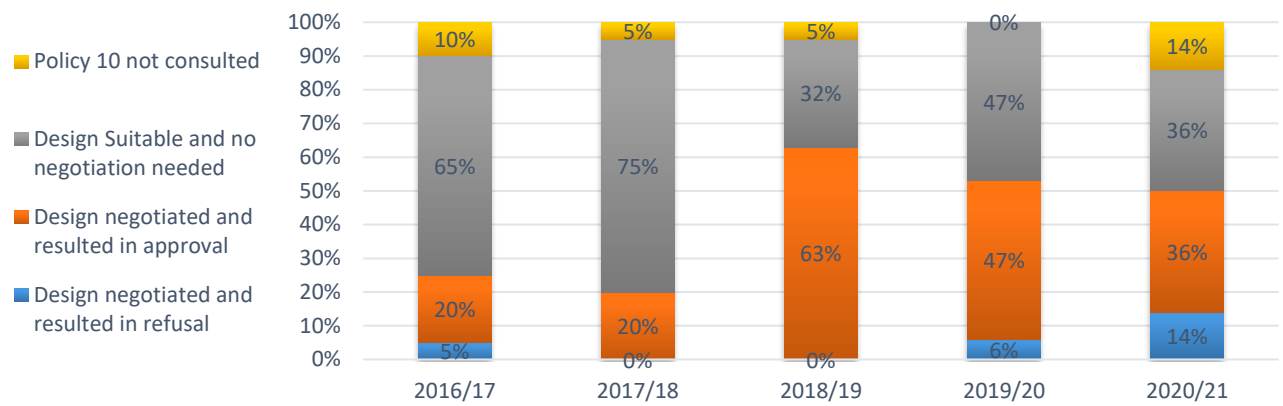


Chart 10.1.2: Major application outcomes with design negotiations 2016 – 2021 shown as a percentage



POLICY 11: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
11.1	Decrease number of heritage assets at risk	Percentage and number of Heritage Assets at risk on national register	Erewash Core Strategy Development Management decisions, Conservation Area Assessments	Good - The total number of local heritage assets at risk, which appear on Derbyshire County Council's Register, has remained the same as the previous monitoring year. This demonstrates that no further risk has occurred to other eligible assets.
11.2	Increase the number of Conservation Area Appraisals	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals	Erewash Core Strategy Development Management decisions, Conservation Area Assessments	Average - There are 23 Conservation Areas in Erewash, the latest being adopted in January 2019. There are 11 character appraisals, the same as the previous financial year so this represents no change.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Good – The avoidance of any additional assets becoming at risk is an indication that the policy is performing well.

Target 11.1: Decrease number of heritage assets at risk

Table 11.1.1: The number of Heritage Assets at risk on national register in Erewash

Asset Type	Quantity
Buildings listed as Grade I	10
Buildings listed as Grade II	206
Buildings listed as Grade II*	20
Conservation Areas	23
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)	7
Grade II listed 'at risk'	23

Table 11.1.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

List of scheduled monuments	Location	Listed Building
Dale Abbey Archway	Dale Abbey	Yes
Hermitage 170m south east of All Saints Church	Dale Abbey	No
Lock up and pinfold	Sandiacre	Yes
Medieval iron working remains at Stanley monastic grange	Stanley and Stanley Common	No
Moated site and two fishponds at Moat Wood	West Hallam	No
Motte south-west of Morley House Farm	Morley	No
Roman fort 200yds (182m) E of All Saints' Church	Sawley	No

The categories listed in table 11.1.1 that are eligible for inclusion on the national 'at risk' register are buildings listed either as Grade I (10), Grade II* (20) or scheduled monuments which are listed buildings (2) as shown in table 11.1.2, this is a total of 32 eligible assets on the "at risk" register within the Borough.

Target 11.2: Increase the number of Conservation Area Appraisals

Table 11.1.2 Adopted conservation area character appraisals

Character Appraisal	Adoption Date
Breaston	October 2012
Draycott	July 2013
Ilkeston	September 2009
Long Eaton Lace Factories	October 2005
Long Eaton Town Centre	April 2008
Sandiacre 'Canal Side' and 'Cloud Side'	June 2014
Sandiacre Lock	July 2014
Sheet Stores	October 2014
Stanton-by-Dale	Feb 2011
West Hallam	July 2011
Trent Lock	January 2019
Total Character Appraisals	11
Total Conservation Areas	23

POLICY 12: LOCAL SERVICES AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
12.1	Improve accessibility from residential development to key community facilities and services	Percentage of households with access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling within 30 minutes travel time	Local Development Documents Development Management decisions	Average – This data has not been updated since 2019. Before this the data shows a decrease in travel time to key services
12.2	Improvement to health	Life expectancy	Local Development Documents Development Management decisions	Average – there was a steady increase in life expectancy in Erewash up until 2010, since then the life expectancy has remained at a similar level.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Average – Life expectancy improvement within the Borough, particularly for males, has slowed. Prior to 2010 there was a notable enhancement trend in life expectancy.

Target 12.1: Improve accessibility from residential development to key community facilities and services

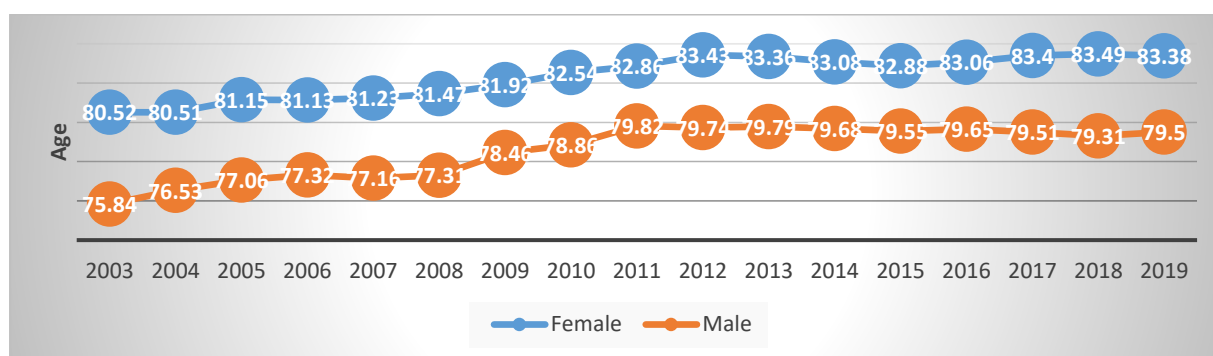
Table 12.1.1 Average minimum travel time in minutes to reach the nearest key services by mode of travel, Erewash

Year	Car Travel time	Cycle Travel Time	Public transport / walking travel time
2016	12.1	17.6	18.9
2017	19.0	17.8	12.2
2019	11.0	16.6	18.4 / 32.1

Target 12.2: Improvement to health

The life expectancy in Erewash in 2019 is 83.38 years for males and 79.5 years for females. This is the latest data available to the Borough Council and the long-term trends showing life expectancy are presented by Chart 12.2.1.

Chart 12.2.1 Males and Female life Expectancy in Erewash



POLICY 13: CULTURE, SPORT AND LEISURE

Target Identifier	Target	Indicator	Delivery	Outcome
13.1	Increase in sporting and cultural activity	Participation in sport and culture	Erewash Core Strategy Cultural Strategy	Poor - There has been a decrease in number of users of the leisure centres run by Legacy Leisure, specifically to its lowest point since 2011.
13.2	Increase D1 and D2 floorspace	Amount of D1 and D2 floorspace created or lost across the Borough	Erewash Core Strategy Cultural Strategy	Poor – in 2020-21 there has been a decrease in leisure and sport floorspace and no change in culture floorspace.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

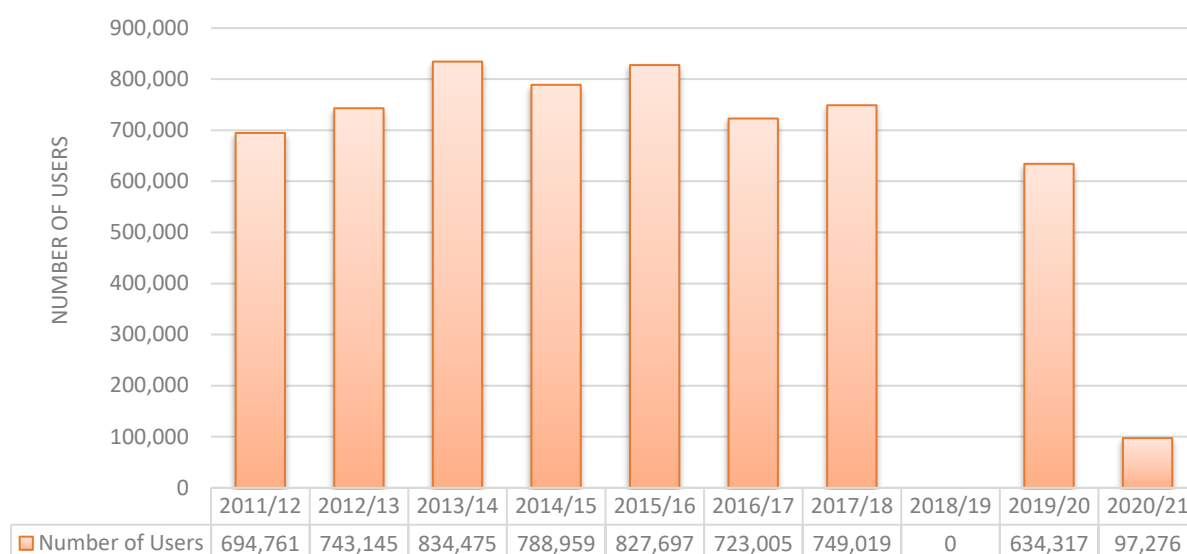
Poor – The Coronavirus pandemic has significantly impacted on figures for 2020-21 as the Leisure Centres were closed for over 6 months of the year and Covid Safe session limits were in place as well as people choosing alternative methods for exercise. Therefore participation in sport and culture, monitored here by reviewing the number of leisure centre users, has reduced to its lowest level since 2011 within this monitoring year. During 2020-21, there is a decrease in floorspace for sport and leisure. Overall, these two indicators imply that the policy performance is currently poor.

Target 13.1: Increase in sporting and cultural activity

Erewash is home to four leisure centres operated by Legacy Leisure, amounting to the following:

- West Park Leisure Centre – Long Eaton
- Victoria Park Leisure Centre – Ilkeston
- Rutland Sports Park – Ilkeston
- Friesland Sports Centre – Sandiacre – this centre was closed for the duration of 2020-21

Chart 13.1.1: The number of leisure centre users as total for all four campuses



Data is unavailable for chart 13.1.1 for year 2018-19 due to the transfer of control over to Legacy Leisure. In 2020/21, all Leisure centres were closed for over 6 months of the year due to the Coronavirus lockdowns.

Target 13.2: Increase D1 and D2 floorspace

As of 1 September 2020, the D1 and D2 use classes have changed. Culture, leisure and sports may be included within use classes E, F1, F2 or sui generis.

Tables 13.2.1 and 13.2.1 show the total amount of leisure, culture and sports floorspace lost or gained taking into account all D1, D2 and all the new use classes. The data is collected by looking at permissions granted across the Borough for new developments, extensions and changes of use. This monitoring excludes developments which do not directly impact culture, leisure and sport e.g. a medical/training facility.

Table 13.2.1: Total Amount of Leisure, Culture or sport floorspace created across the Borough

Financial Year	Leisure Gain (Square Meters)	Sports Gain (Square Meters)
2014-15	0	69,623
2015-16	0	1,080
2016-17	0	17,036
2017-18	297	581
2018-19	402	14,503
2019-20	0	0
2020-21	0	0
Grand Total	699	102,824

Table 13.2.2: Total Amount of leisure, culture or sport floorspace lost across the Borough

Financial Year	Culture Loss (Square Meters)	Leisure Loss (Square Meters)	Sport Loss (Square Meters)
2014-15	0	0	350

Financial Year	Culture Loss (Square Meters)	Leisure Loss (Square Meters)	Sport Loss (Square Meters)
2015-16	0	250	0
2016-17	200	0	18
2017-18	0	865	1,050
2019-20	244	0	0
2020-21	0	280	300
Grand Total	444	1,395	1,718

POLICY 14: MANAGING TRAVEL DEMAND

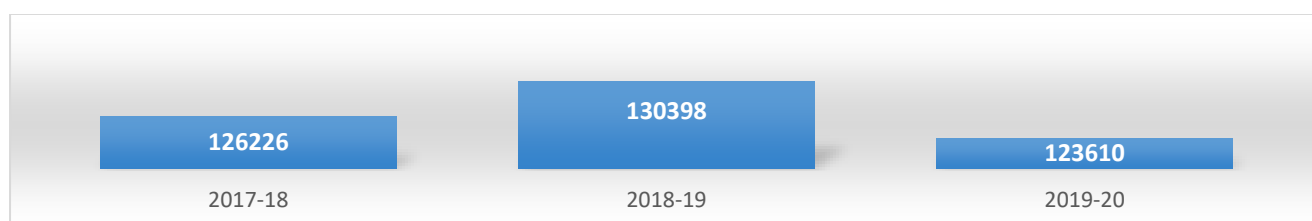
Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
14.1	Increase modal shift towards public transport, walking and cycling.	Number of public transport trips Number of cycling trips Traffic growth	Erewash Core Strategy Local Transport Plans Development Management decisions	Average - increase in number of train users via Long Eaton Railway Station but decrease in number of train users via Ilkeston railway station. The Borough Council does not currently have an expedient method for monitoring the other indicators relating to this target.
14.2	Increase the number of developments supported by travel plans.	Number of developments contributing to travel planning.	Erewash Core Strategy Local Transport Plans Development Management decisions	Good – contributions to travel planning and sustainable transport resulting from approvals and gathered through S106 have been fairly consistent with an extra £35,100 agreed in 2020-21.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Good – The increase in number of Long Eaton railway station users even in the peaks of the Coronavirus pandemic indicates modal shift is more than neutralised by the reduction in users recorded at Ilkeston railway station. Simultaneously, more developments were requested to contribute towards travel planning within this monitoring year therefore the policy at this time appears to be performing well.

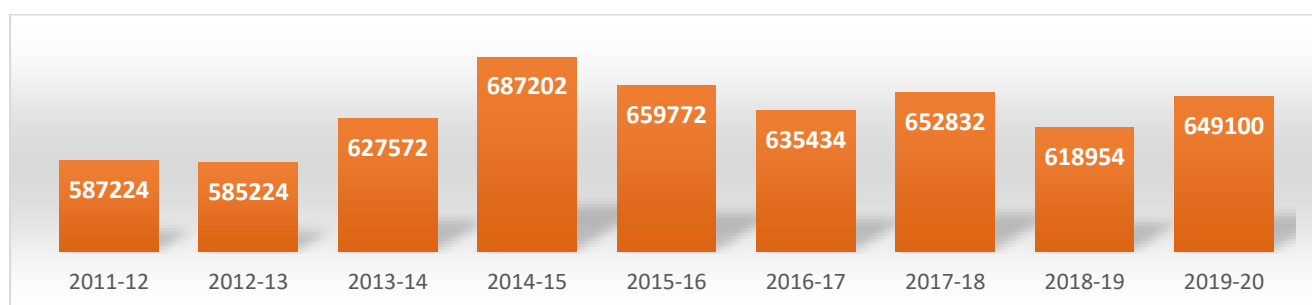
Target 14.1: Increase modal shift towards public transport, walking and cycling.

Chart 14.1.1: Number of entries and exits at Ilkeston railway station⁴



⁴ Data collected for charts 14.1.1 and 14.1.2 is from [Estimates of Station usage](#)

Chart 14.1.2: Number of entries and exits at Long Eaton railway station



Target 14.2: Increase the number of developments supported by travel plans.

Table 14.2.1: S106 agreement contributions for sustainable transport April 2015 – March 2021

Application number	Address	Application Approved Date	Contribution Type	Contribution Value (£)	Contribution detail
0315/0034	Eaton Court, High Street, Long Eaton	29/10/2015	Sustainable Transport	£40,500.00	New cycle bridge over Erewash Canal at Broad Street.
0716/0012	Quarry Hill Road, Elkas Rise, Ilkeston	10/12/2015	Bus Provision	700,000.00	The provision of or improvement of bus services along Quarry Hill Road.
0716/0012	Quarry Hill Road, Elkas Rise, Ilkeston	10/12/2015	Bus stop facilities	£48,000.00	Provision of or improvement to bus stops and associated facilities along the route of bus services serving Quarry Hill Road.
0716/0012	Quarry Hill Road, Elkas Rise, Ilkeston	10/12/2015	Crossing Contribution	£80,000.00	To be used for the creation of a crossing point on Quarry Hill Road to provide pedestrian links to Hallam Fields School.
0716/0012	Quarry Hill Road, Elkas Rise, Ilkeston	10/12/2015	Offsite Multi-User Link	£100,000.00	Towards the provision and enhancement of pedestrian and cycle links from the Nutbrook Trail to West End Drive across

Application number	Address	Application Approved Date	Contribution Type	Contribution Value (£)	Contribution detail
					Pewit Golf Course.
0716/0012	Quarry Hill Road, Elkas Rise, Ilkeston	10/12/2015	Onsite Multi-User Link	£100,000.00	The County will use the contribution for the provision of multi user links from the boundary of the land onto Little Hallam Hill, Quarry Hill Road and the Nutbrook Trail.
1015/0019 0919/0062	Land at the allotments, Devon Street, Ilkeston	29/06/2016	bus services	£52,800.00	Towards the cost of improving the bus services within the vicinity of the development to serve the residents of the dwellings
0516/0017	Land at Field Road, Ilkeston (Morrisons site)	19/10/2016	bus services	£57,400.00	Towards the cost of improving the bus services in the vicinity of the development
0117/0021	Concord Public House, Green Lane, Ilkeston	23/10/2017	walking cycling	£19,600.00	Towards enhancements to the walking and cycling network in the area north of Nottingham Road and South of Station Road.
0417/0027	9 Broad Street, Long Eaton	25/05/2018	sustainable transport	£32,400.00	Towards the replacement of the Broad Street Cycle Bridge over the Erewash Canal.
0716/0012	Quarry Hill Road, Elkas Rise, Ilkeston	10/12/2015	Travel Planning	£146,650.00	Towards the preparation and delivery of a travel plan for

Application number	Address	Application Approved Date	Contribution Type	Contribution Value (£)	Contribution detail
					the Ilkeston area.
0819/0012	Land at Parklands Conexion, Stanhope Street, Long Eaton	09/09/2020	sustainable transport	£35,100.00	Towards the replacement of the Broad Street cycle bridge over Erewash Canal
0118/0021	land at former SE Derbyshire College, Cavendish Road, Ilkeston	07/12/2018	bus services	£22,400.00	With additional 16 units the S106 went from 57400 to 79,800, additional 22,400
0514/0037	Gardner Aerospace Advanced Industries Ltd, Cotmanhay Road, Ilkeston	14/10/2014	Travel Planning	£35,615.00	Towards the preparation and delivery of travel plan for Ilkeston area

POLICY 15: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

Target Identifier	Target	Indicator	Delivery	Outcome
15.1	Provision of additional public transport services	Implementation of individual schemes as in Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Erewash Core Strategy Local Transport Plans Development Management decisions	Good - All of the schemes identified have been delivered.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Good – All of the schemes identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan have been delivered ahead of this monitoring year.

Target 15.1: Provision of additional public transport services

Re-opening Ilkeston railway station:

A planning application submitted by Derbyshire County Council was approved by both Erewash and Broxtowe Borough Council's in early-2014, and despite setbacks, substantial construction works began in early-2016 with the station opening on April 2nd 2017. Usage figures of this train station can be found in chart 14.1.1 of this document.

Enhancing bus connectivity to and from Ilkeston:

In March 2018 a new SkyLink bus route, named My15, was successfully launched between Ilkeston and East Midlands Airport, an important employment hub. The bus runs every hour and takes 60 minutes to get from Ilkeston to East Midlands Airport. This has significantly enhanced connectivity between these two locations and represents an important milestone achievement for this policy.

Promoting sustainable travel plans/smarter choices:

Through developer contributions captured as a direct consequence of planning permissions granted on larger sites within Ilkeston, the Borough Council appointed a Travel Planning Officer in December 2014. Funding for this post subsequently ended in December 2016 upon the successful implementation and development of information sources to Ilkeston residences promoting sustainable transport links and greener travel advice to the rest of the Borough. The work of the Travel Planning Officer, despite the discontinuation of the post, continues to effectively contribute towards a more sustainable utilisation of the transport system throughout Erewash.

POLICY 16: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Target Identifier	Target	Indicator	Delivery	Outcome
16.1	Increase quality of open spaces	Green Flag status of open space	Erewash Core Strategy, Green Space Strategy, Development Management decisions	Good – An additional Green Flag has been awarded in 2020. Now six of Erewash's areas of open space are now recipients of Green Flag status. These statuses have been awarded every year since they first won the award.
16.2	Increase quality of open spaces	Number of S106 contributions related to open space	Erewash Core Strategy, Green Space Strategy, Development Management decisions	Good – one new S106 contribution has been agreed in September 2020 for open space worth £3,900.
16.3	Increase the percentage of population with access to Green Infrastructure assets	As set out in the Green Space Strategy	Erewash Core Strategy, Green Space Strategy, Development Management decisions	Unknown - This information required to assess performance against this target is not available for the Borough Council to report. The Erewash Green Space Strategy, adopted by the Council in 2007, covered a period of 5 years to 2013. Once updated, performance against this target can be assessed.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Good – The addition of Forbes Hole Local Nature Reserve to the group of sites within the Borough in receipt of Green Flag status since the last monitoring period represents good policy performance. The additional S106 contribution towards open space within 2020-21 indicates an improved performance from the previous AMR.

Target 16.1: Increase quality of open spaces

Table 16.1.1: List of Green Flag Awards in Erewash

Green Flag Awards	Location	Year Awarded
Victoria Park	Ilkeston	2011
Straw's Bridge Local Nature Reserve	West Hallam	2015
West Park	Long Eaton	2015
Pioneer Meadows	Kirk Hallam	2018
Erewash Canal (Canal and River Trust)	Erewash	2019
Forbes Hole Local Nature Reserve	Long Eaton	2020

Target 16.2: Increase quality of open spaces

Table 16.2.1: S106 contributions agreed in relation to Open Space since 2014

Financial Year	Application Reference	Location	Contribution value	Description	Contribution Received
2014/15	0514/0037	Gardner Aerospace Advanced Industries Ltd, Cotmanhay Road, Ilkeston	£29,999.90	Improvement of public space at Granby Park	Yes
2014/15	0714/0006	Land at Skeavingtons Lane, Ilkeston	£7,868.00	Improvement of open space at Beauvale Drive, Cotmanhay	Yes
2015/16	1014/0006	The Commercial Inn, 22 Awsworth Road, Ilkeston	£3,462.00	Additional play equipment at Granby Park	Yes
2015/16	0315/0034	Units 4 & 5 Eaton Court, High Street, Long Eaton	£4,500.00	Additional seating and benches at West Park	Lapsed
2015/16	0515/0017	land at former SE Derbyshire College, Cavendish Road, Ilkeston	£3,300.00	Enhancement of facilities at Inglefield Road play area	Yes
2015/16	0115/0018	Hallam Mills, Little Hallam Lane, Ilkeston	£5,770.00	Improvement of play equipment at Inglefield Road Playground, Ilkeston	Yes
2016/17	1015/0019 0919/0062	land at the allotments, Devon Street, Ilkeston	£6,930.00	Play and open space recreation provision at Gallows Inn Playing Field	No
2017/18	0117/0021	Former Concord Public House, 8 Green Lane, Ilkeson	£4,200.00	Enhancement of existing open space facilities in the vicinity of the development	Yes
2018/19	0417/0027	9 Broad Street, Long Eaton	£2,937.00	Additional seating and waste bins	No
2019/20	none	None agreed	None	None agreed	None
2020/21	0819/0012	Land at Parklands Connexion, Stanhope Street, Long Eaton	£3,900.00	Additional play equipment seating and litter bins at West Park	No

POLICY 17: BIODIVERSITY

Target Identifier	Target	Indicator	Delivery	Outcome
17.1	Retain areas of biodiversity importance	Number of unmitigated loss of Local Wildlife Sites due to development	Erewash Core Strategy, Local Biodiversity Action Plans, Development Management decisions	Good - No change in the number of Local Wildlife Sites from the previous financial year with a total of 100 (no loss resulting from development)
17.2	Improve management of biodiversity sites	Number of sites of Special Scientific Interest in a favourable condition	Erewash Core Strategy, Local Biodiversity Action Plans, Development Management decisions	Average - No change in the number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest from the previous financial year with a total of 2. There has been no change in condition of the designations.
17.3	Protect local areas of biodiversity importance	Number of Local Nature Reserves declared	Erewash Core Strategy, Local Biodiversity Action Plans, Development Management decisions	Good – an additional Local Nature Reserve, Orchid Wood, has been added in 2020-21 giving a total of 14.

POLICY PERFORMANCE

Good – The continued protection of assets indicates that the policy is working well in providing protection from development proposals. As well as an additional local nature reserve added to the assets in 2020.

Target 17.1: Local Wildlife Sites

Table 17.1.1: Details of Losses and gains of Local Wildlife Sites in Erewash from 2011-20

Financial Year	Total Number of LWS	Loss / Gain from previous year	LWS area (hectares)	Percentage of total Borough area	Number LWS under positive management	Planning applications
2011-12	101	1 Shipley West Reclamation	608.11	5.6%	37	34
2012-13	99	-2 LWS Cotter Wood & Windmill Farm	597.51	5.5%	37	39
2013-14	99	0	597.51	5.5%	38	29
2014-15	99	0	597.51	5.5%	40	64
2015-16	100	1 Stanton Ironworks Habitat Mosaic (& expansion of Ilkeston Road Ponds (E188))	614.9	5.6%	39	76
2016-17	100	0	614.9	5.6%	39	59
2017-18	100	0	614.9	5.6%	39	92
2018-19	100	0 Minor reductions to three sites ER022, ER126 & ER005) (not directly related to development).	614.43	5.6%	48	128
2019-20	100	0	614.43	5.6%	48	106
2020-21	100	0	614.43	5.6%	Not available	146

Target 17.2: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Policy 17 sets a target to improve the management of biodiversity sites, including the number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in a favourable condition. Two SSSIs are presently designated inside Erewash; Breadsall Railway Cutting & Morley Brick Pits. According to Natural England's survey, the condition of the Breadsall Railway Cutting site is 34.5% 'favourable' and 65.5% 'unfavourable - recovering'. Morley Brick Pits, was reported as being in 'favourable' condition. This information has remained unchanged between December 2013 and March 2021.

Target 17.3: Local Nature Reserves

There are now 14 sites in Erewash with Local Nature Reserve (LNR) status:

Table 17.3.1: List of Local Nature Reserve sites

Name of Site	Location	Size (hectares)	Year of declaration	Owned and managed by
Breadsall Railway Cutting	South of Mansfield Road, Breadsall	5.38*	1978	Derbyshire County Council
Forbes Hole	Off Fields Farm Road, Long Eaton	3.31	1991	Erewash Borough Council
Stoney Clouds	Off Church Street, Sandiacre	12.0	1993	Erewash Borough Council
Fox Covert	West Park, Long Eaton	5.0	1993	Erewash Borough Council
Pewit Carr	Off High Lane East, Ilkeston	6.6*	1994	Derbyshire County Council
Pioneer Meadows	Off Wirksworth Road, Kirk Hallam	6.87	1994	Erewash Borough Council
Trowell Marsh	Hallam Fields, Ilkeston	1.0	1996	Erewash Borough Council
Stanton Gate	Off Moorbridge Lane, Stanton by Dale	0.75	1999	Erewash Borough Council
St Chad's Water	Off Wilne Road, Church Wilne	8.75*	2001	Draycott Parish Council
Manor Farm	Nottingham Road, Long Eaton	7.0	2012	Erewash Borough Council
Manor Floods	Adjacent to Straws Bridge	38.93	2015	Erewash Borough Council
Straws Bridge	High Lane East, West Hallam	6.265	2015	Erewash Borough Council
Trent Meadows	Land at Trent Meadows, Long Eaton	12.0	2017	Erewash Borough Council
Orchid Wood	Breaston	8.43	2020	Erewash Borough Council

*These site sizes are approximate as areas mapped using GIS software so slight fluctuations are possible.

POLICY 18: INFRASTRUCTURE

Target Identifier	Target	Indicator	Delivery	Outcome
18.1	Delivery of the infrastructure identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Implementation of individual schemes as in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Erewash Core Strategy, Development Management decisions, Public sector investment decisions	Good – progress can be demonstrated against a number of objectives.

POLICY PERFORMANCE				
Good – Progress can be demonstrated, indicating strong policy performance including through the opening of Ilkeston Railway Station, the delivery of a sustainable travel plan In Ilkeston, a new bus service between Ilkeston and East Midlands Airport and 10 educational contributions secured in S106 agreements.				

Target 18.1: Delivery of the infrastructure identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan found at Appendix D of the Erewash Core Strategy identifies 'critical' and 'non-critical' infrastructure requirements and sets out the measures needed to ensure future delivery.

Table 18.1.1 Critical Infrastructure:

Critical Infrastructure	Details	Outcome	RAG Status
Ilkeston Travel Plan	The recruitment of an officer who will provide dedicated support and liaise with all relevant partners and organisations to influence the changing of travel patterns and movement across the Ilkeston area in order to achieve greater sustainability.	The council recruited a Travel Planning Officer between December 2014 and December 2016. The Officer successfully promoted sustainable transport links to Ilkeston residences and the encouraged modal shifts in the rest of the Borough.	Good
Ilkeston and Stanton Bus Service	The provision of at least three buses an hour each way between Ilkeston and Nottingham travelling through the Stanton Regeneration Site as a sustainable transport alternative to the use of the private car.	This target is linked with the successful regeneration of the Stanton Regeneration Site. Whilst not directly linked with this objective, an additional bus services for Ilkeston to East Midlands Airport (My15) has been established from March 2018. In addition, S106 monies from the Quarry Hill Road development have been allocated for the provision of or improvement to bus stops	Average

Critical Infrastructure	Details	Outcome	RAG Status
		and associated facilities along the route of bus services serving Quarry Hill Road.	
Stanton School	The construction of a new two-form entry primary school on the Stanton Regeneration Site to meet need for school places generated by the development.	This target is linked with the successful regeneration of the Stanton Regeneration Site.	Poor
Ilkeston Primary School Provision	Wider housing growth within Ilkeston's urban area (excluding Stanton) will lead to a requirement for additional primary places to be accommodated at existing Primary Schools across Ilkeston.	Over the period 2011-21 Erewash Borough Council, working alongside Derbyshire County Council as the local education authority, have been successful in negotiating 10 education contributions from approved housing schemes in Ilkeston which will be used to enhance provision at Infant and Junior schools within Ilkeston.	Good

Table 18.1.2: Non-Critical Infrastructure:

Non-Critical Infrastructure	Outcome	RAG Status
Ilkeston Station	Ilkeston Railway Station opened on 2nd April 2017. The station has seen an annual rail passenger usage of 126,226 entries and exits during 2017/18, 130,398 entries and exits in 2018/19 and 123,610 entries and exits in 2019/20.	Good
Ilkeston Household Waste Recycling Centre	No progress has been made on providing funding to facilitate an expansion of the current site or relocation to a larger facility.	Poor
Community Halls	At this time, no s106 monies have contributed to the delivery of this objective.	Poor

POLICY 19: DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
19.1	Ensure appropriate Developer Contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy funding	Annually reported on S106 contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy funding	Erewash Core Strategy Development Management decisions	Poor – A decline in contributions since 2014.

POLICY PERFORMANCE
Poor - Declining trend in all types of contributions since 2014, including affordable housing contributions, open space contributions, education contributions, town centre contributions and transportation and highways contributions. More Section 106 agreements have been negotiated in 2020-21 which is an improvement on the previous financial year although small amounts compared to 2014 levels. This represents a notable decline in policy performance, notwithstanding that much of this trend is likely linked with changing national policy position, the increased application of viability testing and the reduction in frequency of large scale proposals which are able to invite contributions.

Target 19.1: Ensure appropriate Developer Contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy funding

In 2020-2021, three new Section 106 agreements or unilateral undertakings were secured, resulting in several financial contributions as shown in table 19.1.1.

Table 19.1.1: Section 106 developer contributions successfully negotiated in the financial year 2020-21

Contribution Type	Agreement Type	Amount	Description
Sports	Unilateral undertaking	£40,000.00	Sports Contribution: Payable to the Enforcing Authority for the improvements of sports facilities at Abbotsford, Ilkeston
Golf course	Unilateral undertaking	£ -	The owner covenants with the council that the owners will not apply for golf course related development in respect of the property
Open space	S106	£3,900.00	Towards the cost of providing additional play equipment seating and litter bins at west park
Sustainable transport	S106	£35,100.00	Transport contribution towards the replacement of the broad street cycle bridge over Erewash Canal
Town centre, Long Eaton	S106	£26,000.00	Public realm contribution towards improvements to the

Contribution Type	Agreement Type	Amount	Description
			public realm of Long Eaton High Street

Tables 19.1.2 to 19.1.8 show the current values of the contributions agreed each financial year.

Table 19.1.2: Open Space Contributions Agreed April 2014 – March 2021

Monitoring Year	Amount	Number of agreements
2014-15	£44,161.90	2
2015-16	£17,032.00	5
2016-17	£24,030.00	1
2017-18	£4,200	1
2018-19	£9,966.41	1
2019-20	£0	0
2020-21	£3,900.00	1
Total	£103,290.31	18

Table 19.1.3: Education Contributions Agreed April 2014 – March 2021

Monitoring Year	Amount	Number of agreements
2014-15	£353,369.17	3
2015-16	£93,694.02	3
2016-17	£172,271.26	2
2017-18	£0	0
2018-19	£33,363.81	2
2019-20	£0	0
2020-21	£0	0
Total	£652,698.26	10

Table 19.1.4: Affordable housing units Contributions Agreed April 2014 – March 2021

Monitoring Year	Amount	Number of agreements
2014-15	28 units	3
2015-16	62 units	3
2016-17	7 units	2
2017-18	0 units	0
2018-19	6 units	1
2019-20	0 units	0
2020-21	0 units	0
Total	103 units	9

Table 19.1.5: Cash in lieu of Affordable housing units Contributions Agreed April 2014 – March 2021

Monitoring Year	Amount	Number of agreements
2014-15	£0	0
2015-16	£111,250	2
2016-17	£0	0
2017-18	£0	0
2018-19	£0	0
2019-20	£0	0
2020-21	£0	0
Total	£111,250	2

Table 19.1.6: Highways, transportation, travel planning and sustainable transport - Contributions Agreed April 2014 to March 2021

Monitoring Year	Amount	Number of agreements
2014-15	£35,615.00	1
2015-16	£55,900.00	1
2016-17	£132,600.00	2
2017-18	£19,600.00	1
2018-19	£32,400.00	1
2019-20	£0.00	0
2020-21	£35,100	1
Total	£311,215.00	8

Table 19.1.7: Ilkeston Town Centre - Contributions Agreed April 2014 to March 2021

Monitoring Year	Amount	Number of agreements
Total 2014-21	£0.00	0

Table 19.1.8: Long Eaton Town Centre - Contributions Agreed April 2014 to March 2021

Monitoring Year	Amount	Number of agreements
2014-15	£108,000.00	1
2015-16	£30,000.00	1
2016-17	£0	0
2017-18	£0	0
2018-19	£24,000.00	1
2019-20	£0	0
2020-21	£26,000.00	1
Total	£188,000.00	4

A total of £4,391,504.92 has been negotiated in Section 106 contributions between April 2013 and March 2021, this value is the sum of the original negotiated figures. During the 2020-21 period there were 13 Section 106 agreements active with a development status that were either ongoing or which had not started. Table 19.1.8 below shows all of the monetary values

within Section 106 agreements which were open since 2014. The table details the most recent total financial contributions which were negotiated, how much was received and how much has been spent and is up to date to March 2021. Requirements within Section 106 agreements only need to be satisfied by the developer once 'trigger points' have been reached. In addition, it is important to note that Section 106 'asks' are not always of monetary value.

Table 19.1.8 – Status summary of Section 106 agreements as at March 31st 2021

App number	Address	Total not received	Total Received and yet not spent	Total Spent	Current Total Negotiated	Date S106 signed
0812/0041	Long Eaton Stadium, Station Road, Long Eaton	£0.00	£0.00	£115,924.96	£115,924.96	25/09/2012
1211/0001	Land North of former Stanley Lodge Farm, Common Lane, Stanley Common	£0.00	£0.00	£3,567.00	£3,567.00	12/10/2012
0912/0030	5 High Street, Long Eaton	£0.00	£0.00	£2,937.00	£2,937.00	14/02/2013
0512/0002	Derby College, Field Road, Ilkeston	£0.00	£0.00	£265,000.00	£265,000.00	16/04/2013
0213/0027	Allotment site, Heanor Road, Ilkeston	£0.00	£0.00	£194,000.00	£194,000.00	15/05/2013
0513/0027	The Stillage, Main Street, Long Eaton	£0.00	£0.00	£6,294.00	£6,294.00	02/08/2013
0716/0012	Quarry Hill Road, Elkas Rise, Ilkeston	£632,895.49	£1,430,681.70	£0.00	£2,063,577.19	02/08/2013
1213/0044	Glenbury House, Walton Street, Long Eaton	£0.00	£0.00	£6,399.00	£6,399.00	19/03/2014
0913/0025 0216/0012	Stanton Vale School (Former), Lower Stanton Road, Ilkeston	£0.00	£45,496.00	£9,651.00	£55,147.00	26/03/2014
1113/0005	Land rear/north of 2-4 Waterside Close, Sandiacre	£0.00	£0.00	£61,133.00	£61,133.00	28/03/2014
0514/0037	Gardner Aerospace Advanced Industries Ltd, Cotmanhay Road, Ilkeston	£0.00	£65,614.90	£0.00	£65,614.90	13/10/2014
0714/0006	Land at Skeavingtons Lane, Ilkeston	£0.00	£0.00	£42,065.00	£42,065.00	27/02/2015
1014/0006	The Commercial Inn, 22 Awsworth Road, Ilkeston	£0.00	£3,462.00	£22,798.02	£26,260.02	29/10/2015
0515/0017	land at former SE Derbyshire College, Cavendish Road, Ilkeston	£0.00	£25,300.00	£18,700.00	£44,000.00	23/11/2015

App number	Address	Total not received	Total Received and yet not spent	Total Spent	Current Total Negotiated	Date S106 signed
0402/0083	Land at Victoria Mill, Draycott	£0.00	£0.00	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	23/12/2015
0115/0018	Hallam Mills, Little Hallam Lane, Ilkeston	£0.00	£51,366.00	£0.00	£51,366.00	21/03/2016
1015/0019 and 0919/0062	land at the allotments, Devon Street, Ilkeston	£105,326.04	£0.00	£0.00	£105,326.04	14/03/2017
0117/0021	Former Concord Public House, 8 Green Lane, Ilkeston	£23,800.00	£0.00	£0.00	£23,800.00	23/10/2017
0417/0027	9 Broad Street, Long Eaton	£76,513.17	£0.00	£0.00	£76,513.17	25/05/2018
0718/0004	Land West of Sure Start, Beauvale Drive, Ilkeston	£0.00	£7,029.41	£0.00	£7,029.41	14/12/2018
1118/0006	101 Poplar Inn Ilkeston	£16,187.64	£0.00	£0.00	£16,187.64	27/03/2019
CD8/0920/33	Bennerley Avenue, Ilkeston	£0.00	£40,000.00	£0.00	£40,000.00	28/04/2020
0819/0012	Land at Parklands Conexion, Stanhope Street, Long Eaton	£65,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£65,000.00	08/09/2020
0420/0042	Former Nylatex Works, Fields Farm Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	£0.00	£28,000.00	£0.00	£28,000.00	23/10/2020
0516/0017	Land at Field Road, Ilkeston (Morrisons site)	£74,983.14	£148,592.08	£0.00	£223,575.22	11/01/2017
-	Totals	£994,705.48	£1,845,542.09	£848,468.98	£3,688,716.55	-

POLICY 20: STANTON REGENERATION SITE

Target Identifier	Targets	Indicators	Delivery	Outcome
20.1	Delivery of the Stanton Regeneration Site in line with Policy 20	Net additional homes Net additional employment Additional services and facilities	Erewash Core Strategy Development Management decisions	Poor – Very limited progress has been made in delivery against the indicators, and not in general accordance with the thrust of the policy to deliver the site comprehensively.

POLICY PERFORMANCE
Poor – Planning Application ERE/0213/0001 which sought outline planning permission to redevelop the Stanton Regeneration Site was formally withdrawn by the site's owner in 2015. It was hoped that adoption of the supporting Stanton Regeneration SPD in 2017 would help to accelerate progress on site in accordance with Policy 20, however thus far this has not transpired. Despite this, and a lack of conformity with a policy objective to deliver the Stanton Regeneration Site comprehensively, a number of relevant permissions have been granted within the perimeter of the site which do partially satisfy the indicators.

Target 20.1: Delivery of the Stanton Regeneration Site in line with Policy 20

Table 20.1.1 - Permissions granted on the periphery of the Stanton site 2011-21

Location of development	Description	Use Class
Housing (ERE/1115/0054)	One planning permission approved for 1 dwelling. One demolition. Net gain is zero.	C3
Stanton Bonna	Several planning permissions for Stanton Bonna have been approved for extensions and improvements	B2
William West Distributions	Several planning permissions for West Way have been approved for extensions and improvements	B8
Elliott Hire	Several planning permissions for Elliott Hire have been approved for improvements	B2, B8 and D1
Foundry Business Park	Planning approved to create a new business park for B1,B2 and B8 use	B1,B2 and B8
Low's Lane	Just outside of the Stanton Boundary, along Lows Lane, there have been 3 planning permissions approved for the construction of offices and workshops and the extension of an office.	B1 and B8