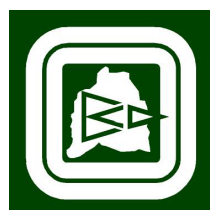


Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report



BASSETLAW
DISTRICT COUNCIL
NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

December 2006

Contact Details

This report is published by:

Bassetlaw District Council
The Policy and Implementation Unit
Planning Services
Queen's Buildings
Potter Street
Nottinghamshire
S80 2AH

For further information on this report, please contact:

Joelle Davies
Tel: 01909 533 193
Email: Joe.Davies@bassetlaw.gov.uk

Urdu

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Bassetlaw District Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

December 2006

Executive Summary

Introduction

This is the second Annual Monitoring Report prepared by Bassetlaw District Council under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This report has been produced in accordance with relevant national guidance and in consideration of comments made by the Government Office for the East Midlands on the first Annual Monitoring Report (2005). A report will be produced each December. This report will monitor the progress of the Local Development Framework and the contextual indicators over the period 1st October 2005 to 31st September 2006. Additionally, it will monitor a set of output indicators over the period 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006.

This Annual Monitoring Report is separated into three distinct sections:

- 1) Monitoring of the progress of the Local Development Framework,
- 2) Contextual indicators that monitor the social and environmental background of the district, and
- 3) Output indicators (core and local) that monitor the success of existing policies.

Role of the Annual Monitoring Report

The reviewing and monitoring of the Local Development Framework will be a continuous and proactive process. This report assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, and provides information to aid in the development of future Local Development Framework policies. To achieve this, the following key monitoring tasks are addressed:

- i) to review actual progress in terms of Local Development Documents' preparation against the timetable and milestones set in the Local Development Scheme;
- ii) to assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
- iii) to identify the extent to which policies are being implemented successfully and if not explain why, and to set out what steps should be taken to address this (including amendment or replacement as required); and
- iv) where policies have not yet been implemented explain why, and to set out what steps should be taken to address this (including amendment or replacement as required).

Policy Context

The diverse and changing character of Bassetlaw District is influenced by a wide range of factors. These include patterns of housing, employment and retail development, and the prevailing characteristics of the natural and built environment. There are important regional and national policies that also influence the district, and therefore should be understood.

The Local Development Scheme

The first Local Development Scheme was agreed by the Secretary of State in June 2005 and was approved by Bassetlaw District Council in August 2005. This outlines the documents that will comprise the Local Development Framework, and provides a programme for the preparation of those documents.

Progress, as of the 31st October 2006 is as follows:

- **Statement of Community Involvement:** the preparation of this document has been broadly on target and the adoption date is set for the 20th November 2006, only four months behind the timetabled date. This delay related to external factors, specifically an increase in the length of time that the Planning Inspectorate needed to consider the Submission document.
- **Core Strategy:** consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options document January and February 2006 was four months behind the planned period outlined in the Local Development Scheme. This related to the need to meet a continually emerging raft of government guidance on Sustainable Appraisal. Due to external factors, such as the consultation of the draft East Midlands Regional Plan and the failure of other Local Authorities to pass examination, it has been necessary to delay the launch of the Core Strategy Submission Draft.

Once external factors have been resolved (e.g. consideration of the Draft Regional Plan) a revised Local Development Scheme will be submitted in 2007. This new Local Development Scheme will only change the timetabling for the Development Plan Documents. It will not alter any other aspect of the existing Local Development Scheme.

Contextual, Core and Local Output Indicators

Three types of indicators are used in the Annual Monitoring Report. These are detailed below.

- Contextual Indicators – which provide a baseline of information of social, economic and environmental circumstances in Bassetlaw.
- Core Output Indicators – which measure quantifiable physical activities, directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. These are set by the Government as mandatory indicators and are detailed in Appendix 1.
- Local Output Indicators – which are indicators specific to Bassetlaw to reflect the monitoring of policies specific to this authority, in order to aid in the development of future Local Development Framework policies.

The Department of Communities and Local Government has published “Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide”, which sets out the Core Output Indicators that Local Planning Authorities are required to monitor. Due to the need to develop new monitoring systems, this Annual Monitoring Report does not currently provide information on all these Core Output Indicators, but it is intended that works will be undertaken in future years to enable all of these indicators to be monitored.

Proposed actions identified by the monitoring process:

Where it has been possible, proposed actions have been outlined, in order to increase the success of the Bassetlaw Local Plan policies. These are shown in the text boxes below.

Proposed action 1: To revise the timetabling of the Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme to reflect the changes in the production of the Core Strategy.

Proposed action 2: To achieve an average density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare for each new development, unless this will detrimentally affect the surrounding character of the area to meet Government guidance in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3.

Proposed action 3: To promote increased percentage of affordable dwellings in all relevant future planning applications in line with the targets set out in Local Plan policy 5/6. This percentage should certainly be no lower than the 15% that has been achieved last financial year.

Proposed action 4: To continue to promote the building of new dwellings on previously developed land in order to increase the annual average percentage, so striving to meet policy guidance in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands.

Future Local Output Indicators

In future years, the number of Local Output Indicators will increase. This will create a more diverse and in-depth range of monitoring indicators, which will help as a mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of the emerging Local Development Framework policies.

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Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This is the second Annual Monitoring Report produced by Bassetlaw District Council and for the output indicators covers the period between 1st April 2005 and 31st March 2006, although progress on the Local Development Scheme and contextual indicators are monitored up to 31st September 2006. Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an annual report. This document contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, and the extent to which policies set out in the Local Development Documents are being achieved. This Annual Monitoring Report was submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2006.
- 1.2 The aim of this monitoring report is to document what has occurred over the last year, as well as highlighting any areas of planning policy that require attention. In addition, this report will allow us, in future years, to understand development trends. The following questions are addressed:
- Are policies achieving their objectives?
 - Are policies delivering sustainable development?
 - Are policies causing unintentional consequences?
 - Are the assumptions and objectives behind policies still relevant?
 - Are targets set out by policies being achieved?
- 1.3 This second Annual Monitoring Report is intended to build upon the structure and content of last year's report, while also providing a basis for additional content for future Annual Monitoring Reports. Future monitoring reports will expand to look at a broad range of social, environmental and economic indicators in Bassetlaw. This will be achieved by monitoring the outcomes of the Local Development Framework's policies against Sustainability Appraisal objectives. A review of this kind cannot be undertaken until the Local Development Framework policies are in place. The first of these policies be in place once the Core Strategy has been adopted.
- 1.4 This Annual Monitoring Report is separated into three distinct sections.
- 1) Monitoring of the progress of the Local Development Framework.
 - 2) Contextual indicators that monitor the social and environmental background of the district.
 - 3) Output indicators (core and local) that monitor the success of existing policies.

Section 2: Role of The Annual Monitoring Report

Section 2.1: Intended purpose

- 2.1 The reviewing and monitoring of the Local Development Framework will be a continuous and proactive process. It is important for the Annual Monitoring Report to assess the performance and effects of Local Development Framework policies, so acting as a catalyst for change. This approach reflects the Government's concept of 'plan, monitor and manage' whereby the results of monitoring feed directly into policy review.
- 2.2 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Planning Regulation 48 and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulation 17 all require that Local Authorities undertake the key monitoring tasks as set out in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Key Monitoring Tasks to be addressed in Annual Monitoring Reports

- | | |
|------|--|
| i) | Review actual progress in terms of Local Development Documents' preparation against the timetable and milestones set in the Local Development Scheme; |
| ii) | Assess the success to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented; |
| iii) | Identify the extent to which policies are being implemented successfully and if not explain why, and to set out what steps should be taken to address this (including amendment or replacement as required); and |
| iv) | Where policies have not yet been implemented explain why, and to set out what steps should be taken to address this (including amendment or replacement as required). |

- 2.3 In addition to the key tasks set out in Table 1, guidance is provided by Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' which identifies specific issues that must be addressed in any Annual Monitoring Report. These issues are identified in Table 2 below.

Table 2 - Matters to be addressed in Annual Monitoring Reports

- | | |
|-------|--|
| i) | Whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the Local Development Scheme have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why; |
| ii) | Whether policies and related targets in Local Development Documents have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why; |
| iii) | What impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets and any other targets identified in Local Development Documents and not covered by (ii) above. Local Planning Regulation 48(7) specifically requires information to be provided on net additional dwellings and local planning authorities should produce housing trajectories to demonstrate how policies will deliver housing provision in their area. |
| iv) | What significant effects, implementation of the policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended; |
| v) | Whether the policies in the Local Development Document need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended; |
| vi) | Whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national and regional policy; |
| vii) | The extent to which any Local Development Order, where adopted, or simplified planning zone is achieving its purposes and if not whether it needs adjusting or replacing; and |
| viii) | If policies or proposals (including Local Development Orders or Simplified Planning Zones scheme) need changing, the actions needed to achieve this. |

Source: Table 3.2 Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

Section 2.2: Current purpose

- 2.4 As the Development Plan Documents of the Local Development Framework are not yet in place, the monitoring of policy performance will actually monitor the performance of existing Local Plan policies, until they are replaced by Local Development Framework policies.
- 2.5 The continuous monitoring of policy performance will allow the analysis of trends in output indicators in future years. This trend analysis is limited as this is only the second Annual Monitoring Report. However, where trends are apparent they are identified.

Section 3: Policy Context

- 3.1 The diverse and changing character of Bassetlaw District is influenced by a wide range of factors. These include patterns of housing, employment, and retail development, and the prevailing characteristics of the natural and built environment. As such the objectives contained in the earlier Local Plan, and emerging Local Development Framework, are influenced not only by a variety of social, economic and environmental issues, but also the wider objectives of Bassetlaw District Council as whole. There are interdisciplinary crossovers with other Council Strategies and Policy Documents, including the Strategic Plan and the Community Plan. In addition, further context is established by the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan (2006-2021), the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) (2006-2026), and guidance from central Government. When combined these influences provide a baseline of information and key objectives, which will assist in the overall monitoring of the Local Plan and/or Local Development Framework.
- 3.2 As mentioned in the previous section, DCLG has published guidance on Annual Monitoring Reports outlining a set of Core Output Indicators that Local Planning Authorities are required to monitor (Appendix 1). However, the Government recognises that due to current monitoring patterns, not all Core Output Indicators are currently or could be conducted on an annual basis. Bassetlaw District Council has allocated more resources, but is still aware that more are needed to be committed in order to achieve all the goals set out in the guidance. While there has been more data collection (shown by the Local Output Indicators) there is still more scope for additional information in subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports, which is alluded to within this report. Section 8 outlines suggested future Local Output Indicators.
- 3.3 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8) currently provides guidance for all planning authorities within the East Midlands region. However, in light of the expanded role of regional planning outlined in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a new draft Regional Plan for the East Midlands, which will formally replace the current RSS8, is undergoing consultation for a twelve week period which commenced on 29th September 2006.
- 3.4 The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan (adopted February 2006) provides strategic policies for development across the Nottinghamshire region. However, once the new Regional Plan for the East Midlands is in place, it is intended that this will replace the Structure Plan and take over its strategic planning role (for example, by establishing targets for housing development).
- 3.5 The Bassetlaw Local Plan was originally placed on deposit in April 1995 and was subject to a Public Local Inquiry in 1998. Subsequent to the Inquiry two sets of Modifications were agreed and published in September 1999 and December 2000 respectively. Due to delays in the preparation of the Local Plan, changing local circumstances and new national policy developments, the Council resolved in 2001 to approve the current Local Plan for Development Control purposes as a non-statutory document, but not to formally adopt it.
- 3.6 A key aspect of the Local Development Framework is its inherent need to be sustainable. To achieve this aim the policies set out in all Development Plan Documents must achieve a balance between social, economic and environmental factors as well as promoting forms of sustainable development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. To achieve, this all Development Plan Documents need to undergo a Sustainability Appraisal, which must be underpinned by an overall Scoping Report and Baseline Assessment. Once a Development Plan Document has been adopted its achievement of sustainability objectives must also be monitored. However, no Development Plan Documents are currently adopted so this cannot be undertaken in this year's Annual Monitoring Report. When this element of monitoring can be undertaken a range of additional Local Output Indicators will be required. These new indicators may include those suggested in the Sustainability Appraisal Baseline Assessment.

- 3.7 The Annual Monitoring Report will monitor policy impacts using three distinct types of indicators, which are described in detail in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Descriptions of the types of indicators used in the Annual Monitoring Report

i)	Contextual Indicators – the purpose of these indicators is to provide a baseline of information of social, economic and environmental circumstances in Bassetlaw.
ii)	Core Output Indicators – these indicators measure quantifiable physical activities, which are directly related to, and are a consequence of the implementation of planning policies. The DCLG's 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide', sets out the requirements of the Core Output Indicators and Local Planning Authorities have a duty to consistently collect and monitor information relating to them.
iii)	Local Output Indicators – Local Output Indicators are specific to the local area and they should address the outputs of policies not covered by the Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators.

Section 4: The Local Development Scheme's Implementation

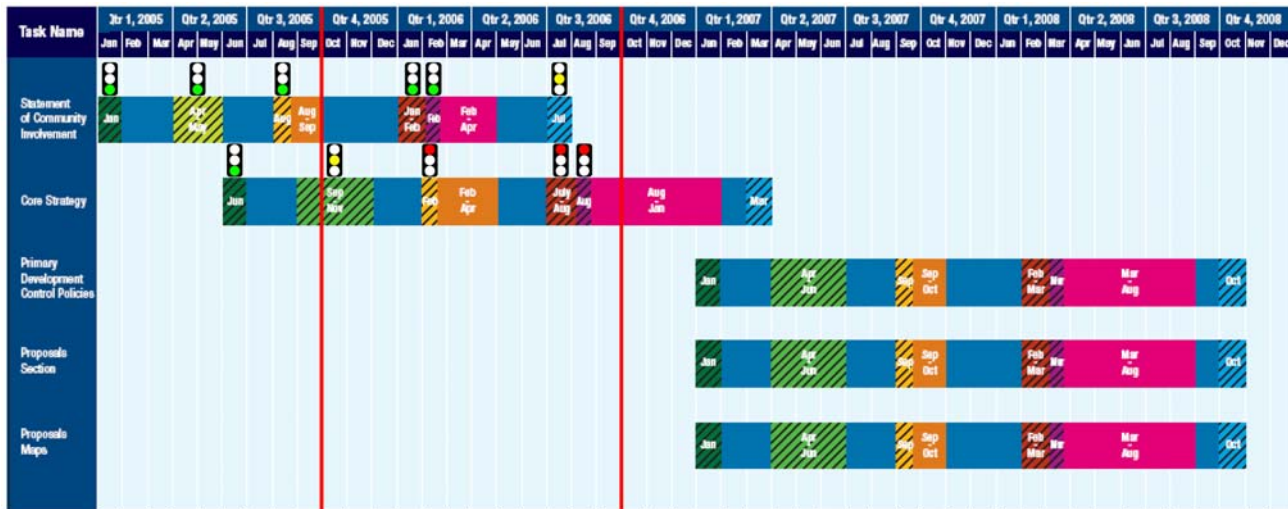
4.1 The Local Development Scheme was agreed by the Secretary of State in June 2005 and was approved by Bassetlaw District Council in August 2005. This outlines the documents that will comprise the Local Development Framework, and provides a programme for the preparation of those documents. The Local Development Scheme has three main purposes:

- to provide information about the documents which will make-up the new Local Development Framework and explain their purposes,
- to set out a timetable for the publication of different parts of the Local Development Framework and supporting document, and
- to set out a timetable for monitoring and review of the Local Development Framework.

Section 4.1: Monitoring the progress of the Local Development Scheme

4.2 To clearly track and record the progress of the Local Development Scheme, a simple traffic light system has been used in the diagram below and in the explanatory text. Each traffic light illustrates whether the key milestones of each document have met their target dates and if not how far off the achievement was. The period of time delay represented by each traffic light is illustrated below. The timetable chart from the agreed Local Development Scheme is reproduced below with a traffic light symbol against each key milestone undertaken to date. The two red lines shown indicate this years' monitoring period.

Analysis of Performance Against Agreed Local Development Scheme Timetable



Key



Source: Local Development Scheme, Approved June 2005

Traffic light key:



On target (time delay period of 0 – 3 months)



Broadly on target (time delay period of 3 – 6 months)



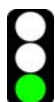
Off target (time delay period of more than 6 months)

Section 4.2: Progress of all documents inline with the Local Development Scheme

Statement of Community Involvement

- 4.3 The first document to be produced under the agreed and approved Local Development Scheme is the Statement of Community Involvement. Following a successful examination and the receipt of the Inspector's Report on 13th June 2006, the minor amendments required by the Planning Inspectorate were undertaken allowing the Statement of Community Involvement to be formally adopted. The adoption date is set for the 20th November 2006.

4.4 **Pre-examination meeting period** (on target)



Commencement of examination (on target)

As scheduled in the agreed Local Development Scheme, the pre-examination meeting period and commencement of examination for the Core Strategy occurred in January and February 2006. It was agreed that the examination would be conducted by means of Written Representations, as the objections were few and relatively minor.

4.5 **Adoption** (broadly on target)



The adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement is set for 20th November 2006. This will be four months behind the intended adoption date of July 2006 as set out in the Local Development Scheme. This delay was due to a number of reasons. Firstly, the Inspector's Report was received on the 13th June (a month and a half later than timetabled), and secondly, there was significant staff turnover within the Council's Policy and Implementation Team, which resulted in delays in making the required amendments to produce the final document.

Core strategy

4.6 **Public participation on Preferred Options** (broadly on target)



The six week consultation period on the Core Strategy Preferred Options document started on the 9th January, as predicted in the previous Annual Monitoring Report. This four month delay was mainly due to delays in preparing the supporting information for the Core Strategy. In particular there were delays in finalising the Baseline Assessment for the Core Strategy's Sustainability Appraisal, due to the need to meet a developing raft of related national Guidance.

4.7 **Submission to the Secretary of State** (off target)



Due to the delays in consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options document, this milestone was already delayed by four months. During the preparation of the Core Strategy Submission Draft, external factors caused unexpected additional delays. These delays were necessary to ensure that this document would meet any tests of soundness in the subsequent examination. In particular, regard was given to the failure of other Core Strategies produced by other Local Authorities to pass their examinations. Time had to be spent to ensure that similar mistakes would not be made in the preparation of our Core Strategy Submission Draft. The commencement of consultation on the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) at the end of September 2006 is another external factor. It is important that this Council formulates an official response and takes into account the need for a level of conformity between the emerging Draft Regional Plan and Bassetlaw's Local Development Framework. This has had timetabling implications, resulting in further delays in the preparation of the Core Strategy Submission Draft.

4.8 **Pre-examination meeting period** (off target)



Commencement of examination (off target)

These milestones have not yet been achieved, as the Core Strategy Submission Draft has yet to be submitted for the reasons detailed above.

- 4.8 Once external factors have been resolved (including the making of a consultation response by Bassetlaw District Council on the Draft Regional Plan) a revised Local Development Scheme will be submitted. This new Local Development Scheme will only change the timetabling for the Development Plan Documents. It is not currently intended to alter any other aspect of the existing Local Development Scheme.

Proposed action 1: To revise the timetabling of the Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme to reflect the changes in the production of the Core Strategy.

Section 4.3: Background documents

- 4.10 To aid in the development of the documents identified in the Local Development Scheme, it has been necessary to undertake a range of background studies. The studies that have been approved since the current Local Development Scheme was agreed and include:

- The Employment Land Study
- Bassetlaw Retail Study, and
- Bassetlaw District Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment.

- 4.11 There are other background studies that are currently being completed by this council. These are:

- Urban Capacity Study (being revised 2006, last version completed 2003), and
- Open Space Assessment.

- 4.12 Future studies that are likely to be undertaken include:

- Green Infrastructure Assessment, and
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Section 5: Saved Documents/Policies

- 5.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes provision for existing adopted Development Plans to be saved up to three years prior to the publication of Adopted Development Plan Documents for the new Local Development Framework.
- 5.2 It is this Council's understanding that the recently adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan will be saved until the new Regional Plan for the East Midlands is adopted. Similarly, the most recent Minerals and Waste Local Plans will be saved.
- 5.3 The current Local Plan for Bassetlaw was approved for Development Control purposes, but has never been formally adopted under statute. Therefore, it cannot be saved under the provisions of the Act. However, until the Local Development Framework is fully adopted the existing Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Guidance will carry significant weight in the determination of future planning applications.

Section 6: Contextual Indicators

Section 6.1 Demographic Structure

Contextual Indicator (Context 1a) General Population

- 6.1 The area of Bassetlaw is approximately 64,000 hectares, and accounts for approximately the northern third of Nottinghamshire. Bassetlaw's population is estimated at 110,700 (Mid 2005 Population Estimates, Office of National Statistics). This is an increase for the population of Bassetlaw of approximately 3000 people from the 2001 census population figure of 107,701 (2001 Census). This is an increase of 2.7%.

Contextual Indicator (Context 1b) Population of identified settlements on the Core Strategy Preferred Options Spatial Strategy

- 6.2 The population of the largest six settlements in Bassetlaw as identified in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy Preferred Options Document are shown in the table below. Please note that these figures are based on ward information and in some cases the wards extend beyond the immediate built up areas of the settlements.

Table 4: Population of the identified settlements on the Core Strategy Preferred Options Spatial Strategy

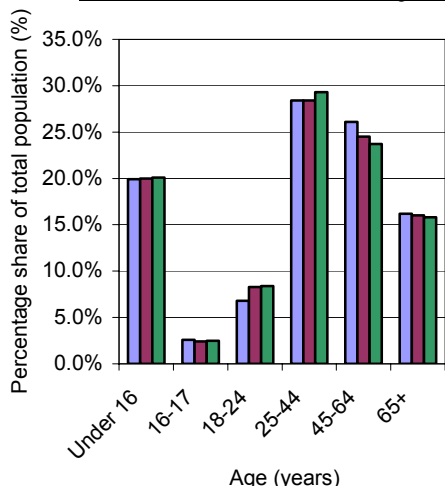
Settlement	Population
Worksop	41512
Retford	21314
Harworth/Bircotes	7441
Carlton-in-Lindrick	5840
Tuxford	4041
Misterton	2318

Source: Census 2001

Contextual Indicator (Context 1c) Age and Gender Structure

- 6.3 The graph below shows that the age structure of Bassetlaw's population is generally inline with regional and national figures with a slightly lower than average percentage share 18-24 age range (6.8% Bassetlaw, 8.3% East Midlands and 8.4% England) and a higher than average percentage share of the 45-64 population age range (26.1%, 24.5% and 23.7% respectively).

Graph 1: Age Structure Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England



■ Bassetlaw ■ East Midlands ■ England

Table 5: Age Structure Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Age Structure	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Under 16	19.9%	20.0%	20.1%
16-17	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%
18-24	6.8%	8.3%	8.4%
25-44	28.4%	28.4%	29.3%
45-64	26.1%	24.5%	23.7%
65+	16.2%	16.0%	15.8%

Source: Census 2001

- 6.4 The mid-2005 population estimates also show that for Bassetlaw's population as a whole, there is an even split between men and women.

Section 6.2 Housing and the Built Environment

Contextual Indicator (Context 2a) Average House Price

Graph 2: Average house price trends 2001-2006

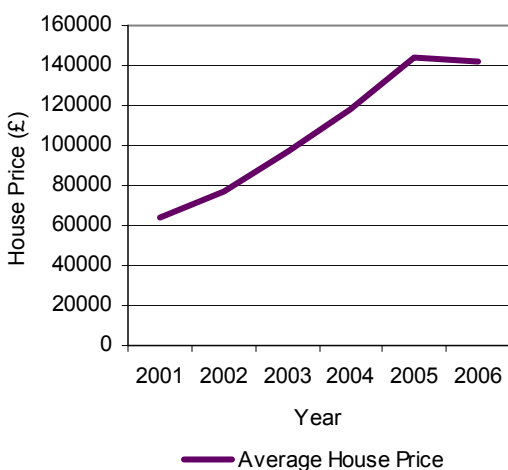


Table 6: Average house price trends 2001-2006

Year	Average House Price (£)
2001	64090
2002	76991
2003	96839
2004	118260
2005	144283
2006	141588

Source: Land Registry 2006

- 6.5 The graph and table above show a steady increase in house values in the Bassetlaw area over the period 2001 to 2005. However, in 2006 there was a slight decrease in average house price by 2%.

Contextual Indicator (Context 2b) Housing Tenure

Graph 3: Bassetlaw Housing Tenure Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

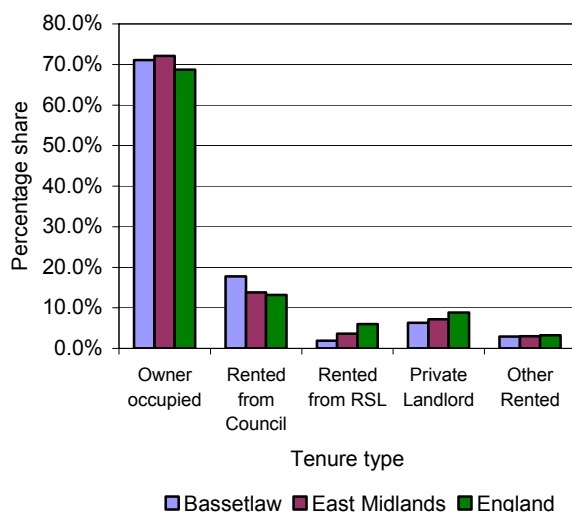


Table 7: Bassetlaw Housing Tenure Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

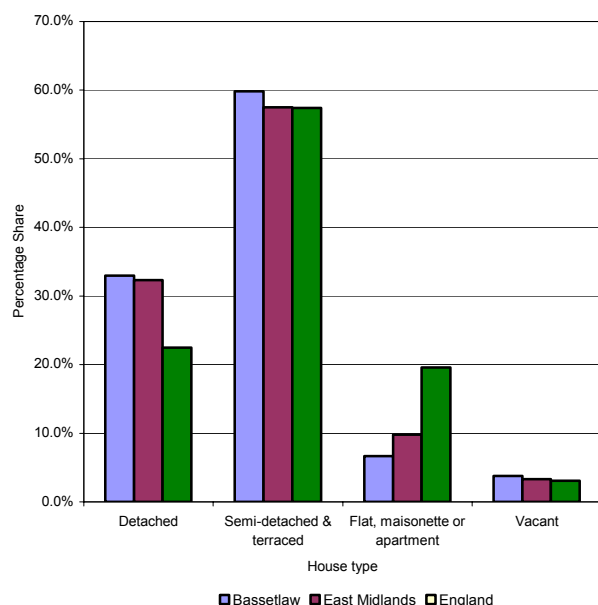
Tenure Type	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Owner occupied	71.1%	72.1%	68.7%
Rented from Council	17.8%	13.8%	13.2%
Rented from Registered Social Landlord	1.9%	3.6%	6.0%
Private Landlord	6.3%	7.2%	8.8%
Other Rented	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%

Source: Census 2001

- 6.6 The majority of housing within Bassetlaw is owner-occupied (71%), which is slightly above the average for England (68%). However, the District as a whole also has a higher than average percentage (18%) of council rented dwellings compared to the national average (13%).

Contextual Indicator (Context 2c) Housing Type

Table 4: Bassetlaw Housing Type Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England



Graph 8: Bassetlaw Housing Type Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Housing Type	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Detached	33.0%	32.3%	22.5%
Semi-detached and terraced	59.9%	57.5%	57.4%
Flat, maisonette or apartment	6.7%	9.8%	19.6%
Vacant	3.8%	3.3%	3.1%

Source: Census 2001

- 6.7 The highest percentage of housing type in Bassetlaw is semi detached and terraced dwellings. This percentage share is similar to the figures across the East Midlands and England as a whole. When compared to the average percentage of flats, maisonettes and apartments in England (19%), Bassetlaw and the East Midlands have a considerably lower percentage share, at 6% and 9% respectively.

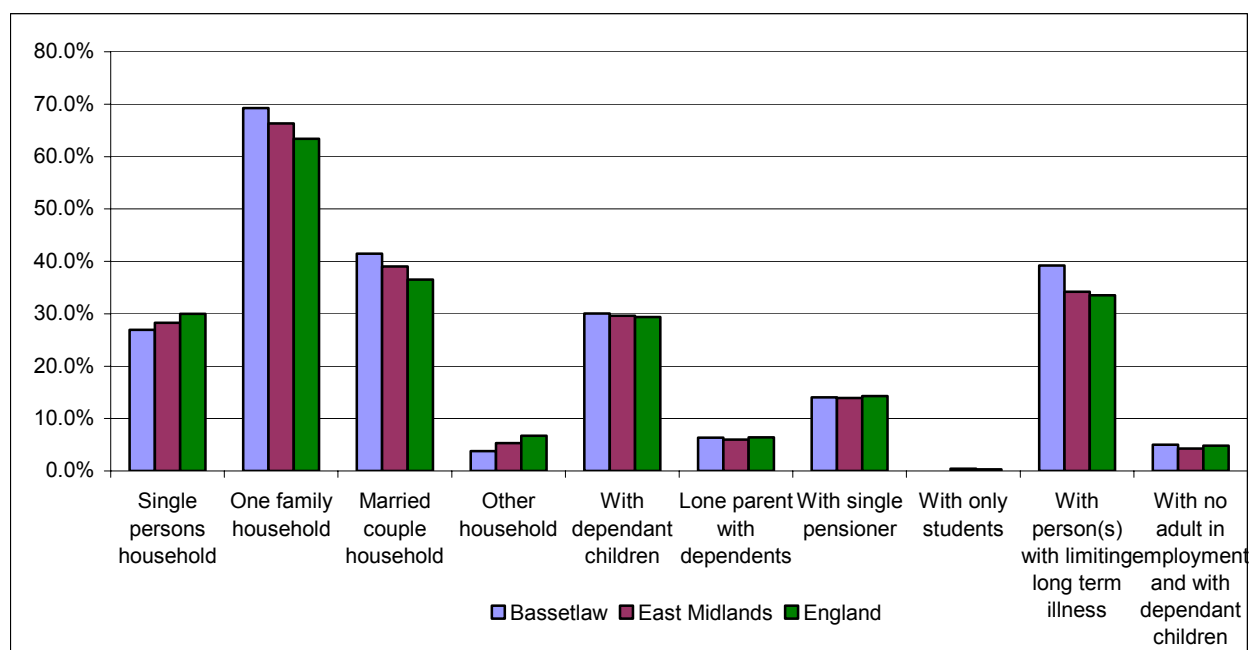
Contextual Indicator (Context 2d) Housing Composition

Table 9: Bassetlaw Housing Composition Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Household Composition	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Single persons household	27.0%	28.3%	30.0%
One family household	69.3%	66.3%	63.4%
Married couple household	41.4%	39.0%	36.5%
Other household	3.8%	5.3%	6.7%
With dependant children	30.0%	29.6%	29.4%
Lone parent with dependents	6.3%	6.0%	6.4%
With single pensioner	14.1%	13.9%	14.3%
With only students	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
With person(s) with limiting long term illness	39.2%	34.2%	33.5%
With no adult in employment and with dependant children	5.0%	4.3%	4.8%

Source: Census 2001

Graph 5: Bassetlaw Housing Composition Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England



6.8 The household composition of Bassetlaw is broadly comparable with East Midlands and England, notable differences being a greater percentage (69%) of one family households compared to England (63%), and also the percentage of person(s) with a limiting long-term illness in Bassetlaw (39%) compared with national average (34%).

Section 6.3 Economy

Contextual Indicator (Context 3a) Economically Active

Graph 6: Economic Activity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

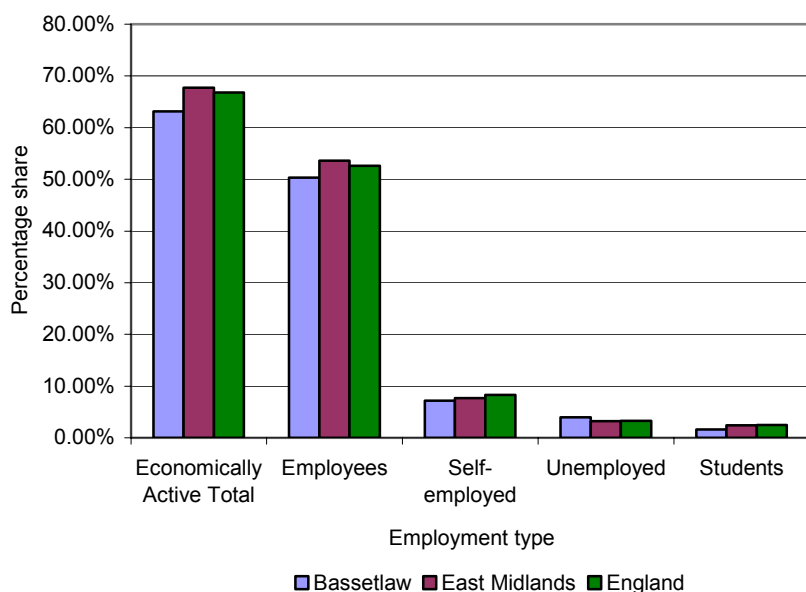


Table 10: Economic Activity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Employment type	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Economically Active Total	63.12%	67.70%	66.80%
Employees	50.32%	53.60%	52.60%
Self-employed	7.21%	7.70%	8.30%
Unemployed	3.95%	3.20%	3.30%
Students	1.64%	2.40%	2.50%

Source: Census 2001

- 6.9 In considering the economic activity as shown in Graph 6 and Table 10 above, Bassetlaw is slightly below regional and national figures in terms of proportion in employment and students. This results in a slightly higher level unemployed in relation to regional and national figures.

Contextual Indicator (Context 3b) Economically Inactive

Graph 7: Economic Inactivity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

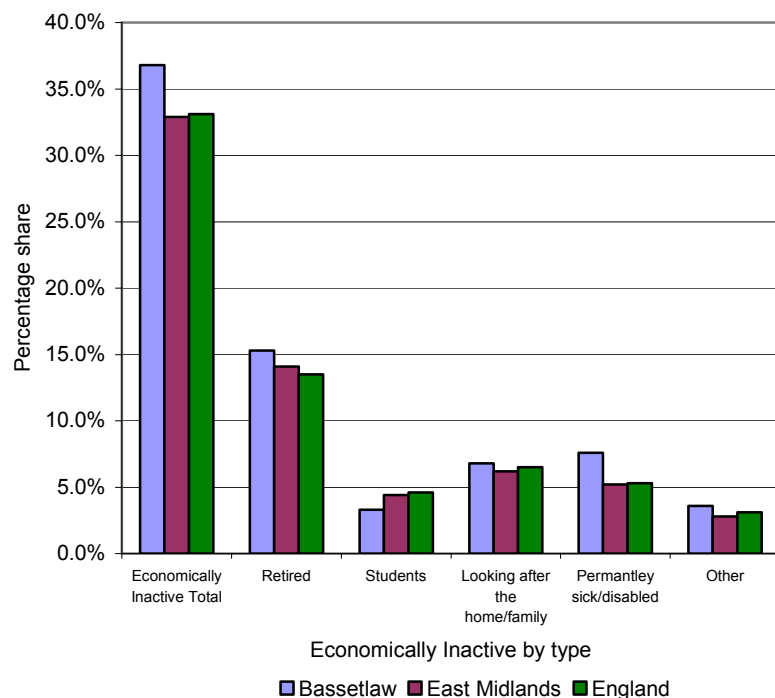


Table 11: Economic Inactivity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Economically Inactive type	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Economically Inactive Total	36.8%	32.9%	33.1%
Retired	15.3%	14.1%	13.5%
Students	3.3%	4.4%	4.6%
Looking after the home and family	6.8%	6.2%	6.5%
Permanently sick/disabled	7.6%	5.2%	5.3%
Other	3.6%	2.8%	3.1%

Source: Census 2001

- 6.10 Apart from student population, Bassetlaw has slightly higher figures of economically inactive people when compared to regional and national figures. The most notable difference is that Bassetlaw has a 2.3% higher figure of permanently sick or disabled person(s) compared with the national figure of 5.3%.

Section 7: Core and Local Output Indicators

Section 7.1 Business and Employment Development

- 7.1 Each year the Council undertakes an Employment Land Survey in order to monitor business and employment land take-up on allocated employment sites within the District. A summary and analysis of the results of the survey is provided in the following section and forms the core monitoring requirements for the business and employment development section of this Annual Monitoring Report.

Core Output Indicators (for all business and employment development)

- 7.2 The Core Output Indicators for business and employment development are shown in the left hand column in the table below. The outcomes obtained from the business and employment land monitoring are then shown in the remainder of the table. Further information on the use classes is shown in Appendix 2.

Table 12 - Employment/Business Development - 1st April 2005 – 31st March 2006

Employment and Business Core Output Indicators	Employment Type	East ¹		West		Total
		Brownfield	Greenfield	Brownfield	Greenfield	
1a - Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (m ²)	B1	0	0	0	0	281 300
	B2	0	0	4300	0	
	B1/B2	4000	0	0	0	
	B8	0	0	0	0	
	B1/B2/B8	0	0	273 000	0	
1b - Amount of floorspace for employment, by type, which is in development and / or regeneration areas defined in the Local Plan (m ²)	B1	0	0	0	0	281 300
	B2	0	0	4 300	0	
	B1/B2	4000	0	0	0	
	B8	0	0	0	0	
	B1/B2/B8	0	0	273 000	0	
1c - Amount of floorspace for employment, by type, which is on Brownfield land (m ²)	B1	0	N/A	0	N/A	281 300
	B2	0		430		
	B1/B2	4000		0		
	B8	0		0		
	B1/B2/B8	0		273 000		
1d (i) - Employment land available by type on allocated sites ² (ha)	B1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	164.6
	B2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	B8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	B1/B2/B8	44.47	4.79	78.70	36.64	
1d (ii) - Employment land available by type with permission granted (ha)	B1	0	0.46	0.10	0	1.46
	B2	0.04	0	0.09	0	
	B1/B2	0	0	0.05	0	
	B8	0	0	0	0	
	B1/B2/B8	0.72	0	0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0	
1e - Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) Local Authority area (ha)	B1	0	0	0	0	0
	B2	0	0	0	0	
	B8	0	0	0	0	
	B1/B2/B8	0	0	0	0	
1f - Amount of employment land lost to residential development (ha)	B1	0	0	0	0	3.62
	B2	0	0	3.62	0	
	B8	0	0	0	0	

Source: Employment Land Study 2006

¹ The settlements in East and West Bassetlaw are outlined in Appendix 12. East Bassetlaw includes the rural parishes of the district, with Retford, Tuxford and Misterton being the largest settlements. In the West, there is Worksop, Harworth/Bircotes and the former coalfield villages.

² The employment land designations contained in the Bassetlaw Local Plan does not apportion land between B1, B2 and B8, all sites are therefore designated for 'mixed' employment development

- 7.3 The Council's monitoring of the amount of take-up of employment land (in Table 12) indicates that in the financial year approximately 28ha of land was developed for employment purposes. This leaves approximately 165ha of allocated and protected employment land available for development.
- 7.4 When comparing this year's figure of available protected employment land (165ha) with last year's monitoring result (170ha), it appears there should have been only 6ha of development. However, as Table 12 shows 28ha of development actually took place. This apparent discrepancy is due to a higher figure of available protected employment land being identified during this year's monitoring process. This higher figure was a result of a more detailed examination of vacant land within protected sites than in previous years and the inclusion of rural centres of employment as defined in the Local Plan, which were omitted from last year's study.

Local Output Indicator (L1a): Employment Land Availability by Local Plan Designation

- 7.5 The break down of availability of employment land into the different designations in the Bassetlaw Local Plan gives a more detailed understanding of the employment land situation in the district, as it builds upon the monitoring figures shown in Chart 11³ from the 2005 Annual Monitoring Report. This increase in detail comes from the inclusion of centres of employment, and the more detailed analysis work described in paragraph 7.21 above. The results of this year's monitoring are shown in the Graph 8 and Table 13.

Graph 8: Amount of Employment Land Available for Development

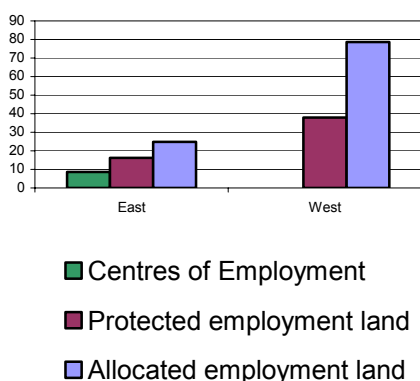


Table 13: Amount of Identified Employment Land Available for Development

Types of identified employment land	East	West
Centres of Employment	8.59	0.00
Protected employment land (currently vacant)	16.26	37.85
Allocated employment land	24.85	78.69
Total	49.70	116.54

Source: Bassetlaw Employment Land Survey

- 7.6 Due to the differences between this year's and last year's monitoring of this local indicator, general comparisons cannot be easily drawn. However, the monitoring of this is still necessary as it will aid in future trend based analysis, once enough comparable data sets are collected over the years to establish trends.

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan

- 7.7 In considering the take-up of employment land, it is also important to consider the requirements of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan (2001-2021). It proposes that in the East of the District there is a need to reduce the current provision of employment land by 41ha, to give a total of 40ha. In contrast it is recommended that a further 59ha of employment land be provided in the West

³ Chart 11 of the 2005 Annual Monitoring Report contained an error. The columns showing employment land in the west of the district needs to be switched, therefore placing the allocated sites as the higher of the two shown figures. The East columns are correct.

of Bassetlaw, giving a total provision of 180ha. Of the new employment provision in the West of the District, 25ha should be located in the northwest of the District to benefit from the development of the Robin Hood Airport near Doncaster. These requirements will be considered in the preparation of future Development Plan Documents.

Section 7.2 Housing Development

Core Output Indicator (C2a): Housing trajectory

- 7.8 Each year the Council undertakes a Housing Land Availability Position Statement in order to monitor the supply of housing within the District. A summary and analysis of the results of the survey is provided in the following section and forms the core monitoring requirements of the housing section of this Annual Monitoring Report.

Graph 9: Total Housing Completions 1995-2006

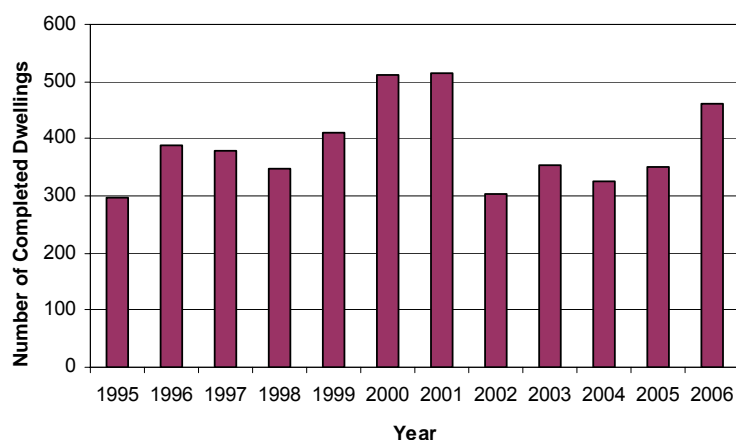


Table 14: Housing Completions 1995-2006

Financial Year	East	West	District Total
1994-5	85	213	298
1995-6	125	265	390
1996-7	100	279	379
1997-8	99	247	346
1998-9	129	283	412
1999-2000	146	367	513
2000-1	127	388	515
2001-2	101	203	304
2002-3	169	185	354
2003-4	102	224	326
2004-5	226	124	350
2005-6	219	242	461
Total	1628	3020	4648

- 7.9 From the table and graph above, the past trend for the completed number of dwellings clearly shows a peak in completions in the years 2000 and 2001 with over 500 dwellings being built in both years. This figure dramatically fell in 2002 to just over 300 dwellings completed. Since this time, the number of dwellings completed annually has steadily risen back towards the peak figure of 500 completed dwellings.

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan

- 7.10 In comparing the past completions in Table 14 with the housing requirements for Bassetlaw set out in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan (Joint Structure Plan), the outstanding provision of dwellings required can be determined.
- 7.11 For the period 2001 to 2021, the Joint Structure Plan sets Bassetlaw a housing provision of 1800 dwellings. As Table B shows that 1794 dwellings have been built including and since the financial year 2001-2. In addition, there are 973 dwellings that have valid planning permission, but have yet to be built. Taking into account this level of house building, Table 16 shows how the actual levels of housing development compare with the Joint Structure Plan's target.

Table 15: Number of dwellings built and committed since 2001

	Number of dwellings
Dwellings built since 2001 to present	1794
Outstanding Commitments	973
Total	2767

Table 16: Bassetlaw completions and commitments in comparison with the provision set out in Joint Structure Plan

	Number of dwellings
Joint Structure Plan provision (2001-2021)	1800
Total housing provision (2001- 2006)	2767
Difference (supply of dwellings over the allocated target)	967
Annual average of net additional dwelling requirements to meet the structure plan	None
% of new and converted dwellings needed to meet overall dwelling requirement	

- 7.12 From the tables above, 967 dwellings have been built or have outstanding valid planning permission above the total provision set out in the Joint Structure Plan. Therefore, there is no net additional dwelling requirement to meet the Joint Structure Plan's targets. If rates of house building continued at an average rate of 359 dwellings per annum, there would be 7180 houses built in the twenty-year period of the Joint Structure Plan.

Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy)

- 7.13 The Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) is undergoing a period of consultation. Once this is adopted, it will replace the Joint Structure Plan's housing targets for Bassetlaw. It is therefore worth considering the housing provision in the Draft Regional Plan, as this will provide an indication of likely housing targets in the next twenty years⁴.
- 7.14 Table D shows the Draft Regional Plan proposed housing requirements (2001-2026) and Bassetlaw's current housing situation (2001-2006). These figures are used to determine the residual housing requirement for the remaining period of the Draft Regional Plan (2006-2026). This residual housing requirement can be calculated by either including or excluding outstanding planning permissions. Therefore, the likely housing provision for Bassetlaw taking into account housing completions and outstanding planning permissions could be 274 dwellings per annum.

Table 17: Bassetlaw's future average annual build rate needed to meet with the proposed requirements as set out in the Draft Regional Plan.

Draft Regional Plan Housing Requirements (2001-2026)	Number of dwellings	
Bassetlaw Annual Housing Provision	330	
Total Housing Provision	8250	
Current Bassetlaw Housing Situation (2001-2006)	Number of dwellings	
Total completions 2001-2006	1795	
Outstanding commitments with valid planning permission	973	
Total	2767	
Potential future build rate (2006-2026)	Total dwellings	Annual build rate
Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet Draft Regional Plan housing requirements excluding outstanding commitments with valid planning permission	6455	322
Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet Draft Regional Plan housing requirements including outstanding commitments with valid planning permission	5483	274

⁴ Reference to the Draft Regional Plan and the targets it contains in no way implies this Council's support or objections for its content.

- 7.15 From the table above, it is clear that unlike the Joint Structure Plan, the housing targets for the Bassetlaw in the Draft Regional Plan may potentially require a continued housing land supply.

Core Output Indicator (C2b): Number of new build and converted dwellings on previously developed land

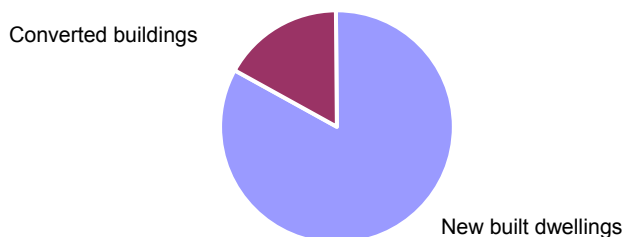
- 7.16 The table and chart below show the percentage of new build dwellings and converted buildings on previously developed land. This shows that only 17% of house provision on previously developed land involved the conversion of existing buildings on previously developed land.

Table 18: The number of new build dwellings and converted buildings on previously developed land

	Number	Percentage
Total completed brownfield sites	773	100%
New Built Dwellings	641	83%
Converted Buildings	132	17%

Source: Housing Land Availability Position Statement 2006

Graph 10: The number of new build dwellings and converted buildings on previously developed land



Core Output Indicator (C2c): Density of development

- 7.17 Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing advises that densities of less than 30 dwellings per hectare will not normally be acceptable. Policy 5/7A of the Bassetlaw Local Plan encourages higher densities in accordance with this guidance, but densities should also reflect the character of the surrounding area (see text box below).

Policy 5/7A:

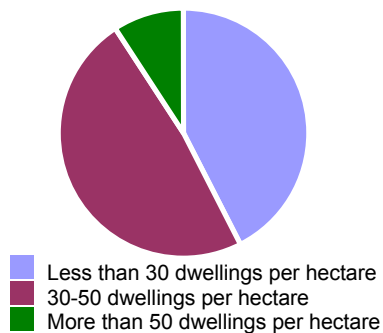
Residential development will be encouraged to achieve as high a density as is compatible with the characteristics of the site and its surroundings, particularly in or close to town centres and in locations well served by public transport.

Table 19: Average Density of Completed Dwellings

Average Density (dwellings per hectare)	Completed dwellings	Percentage
Less than 30	196	43%
Between 30 and 50	223	48%
More than 50	42	9%
Total	461	100

Source: Housing Land Availability Position Statement 2006

Graph 11: Average Density of Completed Dwellings



- 7.18 Table 19 and Chart 11 show that during the current monitoring period, 43% of dwellings built were below the density of 30 dwellings per hectare. This is a 8% reduction when compared with the figure from last year. When considering the national target for densities, this percentage of lower density development may be seen as high, but it should be considered that Bassetlaw is a predominantly rural district and it is important that density of new development should reflect the character of the surrounding area.

Proposed action 2: To achieve an average density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare for each new development, unless this will detrimentally affect the surrounding character of the area to meet Government guidance in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3.

Core Output Indicator (C2d): Affordable housing

- 7.19 Policy 5/6 in the Local Plan (shown in the text box below) requires that an element of affordable housing provision should be made in applications of over 25 dwellings or of a site area over 1 hectare. This policy sets a target for 25% of the total amount of dwellings to be affordable.

Policy 5/6 extract:

- a) *The Council will require an element of affordable housing to be incorporated into the overall development of residential sites which will exceed either 25 dwellings or 1 hectare.*
b) *The Council will negotiate with developers as to the proportion of affordable housing to be provided on individual sites and the target will be 25%.*

Table 20: Affordable Housing Completions and Commitments 1st April 2004 – 31st March 2006

	Number of affordable dwellings 2004/2005	Number of affordable dwellings 2005/2006
Completed	8	15
Under construction	N/A	6
With planning permission	15	73

Source: Housing Land Availability Position Statement 2005 and 2006

- 7.20 There have been 15 affordable dwellings built within the last financial year, with another 6 under construction and a further outstanding 73 affordable dwellings with valid planning permission. This is shown in the Table 20. In comparison, only 8 affordable dwellings were completed in the 2004/2005 financial year and only 15 outstanding.

Table 21: Applications containing a proportion of affordable dwellings 1st April 2005 – 31st March 2006

Settlement	Application number	Date granted	Total dwellings	Affordable Dwellings	% of affordable dwellings
Retford	01/04/00031/	26/08/2005	37	6	16.22%
Worksop	02/05/00128/R	03/06/2005	126	18	14.29%
Worksop	02/05/00218/R	30/06/2005	190	17	8.95%
Harworth and Bircotes	61/04/00053/	19/05/2005	37	6	16.22%
Harworth and Bircotes	61/05/00018/	28/02/2206	46	9	19.57%
Total			436	56	
Average					15.05%

Source: Housing Land Availability Position Statement 2006

- 7.21 Table 20 shows that for relevant planning applications granted in the last financial year, the number of affordable dwellings agreed was just over 15% of the total number of dwellings in the applications. This figure is 10% below the target set out in Local Plan policy 5/6.

Proposed action 3: To promote increased percentage of affordable dwellings in all relevant future planning applications in line with the targets set out in Local Plan policy 5/6. This percentage should certainly be no lower than the 15% that has been achieved last financial year.

Local Output Indicator (L2a): Housing development built on previously developed land

- 7.22 Planning Policy Guidance 3 – Housing, encourages giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land in preference to the development of greenfield sites. The Council currently monitors the percentage of new dwellings built on previously developed land as part of the Best Value Performance Plan (Best Value Indicator 106). The results for the last financial year are shown in Table 22 below.

Table 22: BV106 indicator

BV106 indicator for 2005/2006	% of new built dwellings on previously developed land
1st Quarter	34%
2nd Quarter	36%
3rd Quarter	42%
4th Quarter	44%
Annual average percentage	40%
Target annual average percentage	40%

Source: Bassetlaw Best Value Performance Plan

- 7.23 Bassetlaw has set a target of 40% of all new housing developments to be built on previously developed land. This target is significantly lower than the 60% figure that the government sets nationally, reflecting the rural nature of this district and trends to date. In the last financial year, Bassetlaw's local target of 40% was achieved.
- 7.24 When comparing this achieved 40% figure to the average percentage achieved in the 2004/2005 financial year (36%), it can be seen there is a 4% increase.

Proposed action 4: To continue to promote the building of new dwellings on previously developed land in order to increase the annual average percentage, so striving to meet policy guidance in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands.

Local Output Indicator (L2b): Development outside the settlements identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options Spatial Strategy.

- 7.25 In the Core Strategy Preferred Options document, there are six settlements that are identified in the preferred Spatial Strategy for future development. These settlements are:
- Worksop
 - Retford
 - Harworth and Bircotes
 - Tuxford
 - Misterton
 - Carlton-in-Lindrick
- 7.26 The above settlements were outlined as areas for potential development, as they are regarded as the most sustainable locations within Bassetlaw. The number of houses that are built within and outside each of these six settlements will be monitored as a Local Output Indicator. This will enable future monitoring reports to track the success of the Core Strategy's aim to locate most forms of development (housing, employment and retail) within its identified centres. However, as the Core Strategy is not yet approved, this year's housing information will act as a starting point to enable future trend based analysis. It is worth noting that only housing information is available this year, but

in future years this indicator will expand to include employment and retail development, and to show the relative amounts of development occurring in each of the identified development centres.

Table 23 Development outside the settlements identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options for future development.

	Completed Dwellings	Dwellings Under Construction	Outstanding development with planning permission	Total	Total Percentage
Outside Preferred Options' settlements	139	53	155	347	24%
Inside Preferred Options' settlements	322	217	538	1077	76%
Total	461	270	693	1424	100%

Source: Housing Land Availability Position Statement 2006

Section 7. 3 Transport

Core Output Indicator (C3a) Non-residential development compliant with car-parking standards.

- 7.27 Currently, Bassetlaw District Council does not monitor the information for C3a outlined in Table 24 below, and therefore cannot provide this data. It is anticipated that the data for the above indicator will be included in this year's monitoring forms, and will therefore be available in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

Table 24: Transport Core Output C3a

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2005 – 31 st March 2006
C3a	The amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes Order A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework/Local Plan

Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

Core Output Indicator (C3b) New housing development's access to public services

- 7.28 The Core Output Indicators for this are shown in Table 101.

Table 25: Transport Core Output C3a

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2005 – 31 st March 2006
C3b	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a Hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s)

Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

- 7.29 Information on the above Core Output Indicator are determined by Nottinghamshire County Council as the relevant Transport Planning authority. The County Council's Public Transport Strategy Team provided data sets for estimated journey times to all destinations outlined in the Table 26 for all housing applications of over 10 dwellings. A summary of this is shown in the table below.

Table 26: New residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of key services

Key Service	% within 30 minutes
Primary School	100%
Secondary School	97%
Retail Centre	100%
Work destination	100%
GP Surgery	100%
Hospital	100%

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council's Public Transport Strategy Team

- 7.30 Table 26 shows that 100% of all relevant housing developments are within 30 minutes public transport journey time from primary schools, retail centres, work destinations, a GP surgery and a hospital as specified in C3b. However, only 97% of these developments can reach secondary schools within this time.

Section 7.4 Local Services

Core Output Indicators (for all local services section)

- 7.31 The Core Output Indicators for Local Services section is split into two main sections: Retail development and open spaces.

Table 27: Local Services Core Output Indicators

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2005 – 31 st March 2006
C4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.
C4b	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.
C4c	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.

Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

Retail development

Core Output Indicators (C4a and C4b) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (in and out of town centres)

- 7.32 Bassetlaw District has two main retailing centres: Worksop and Retford. No retail, office (financial and professional services) or leisure developments were completed in this monitoring period. This does not include the office development included in use class B1, as this is included in the business and employment section. However, the table below shows the retail and leisure applications granted permission during this period.

Table 28: Amount of retail and leisure applications granted

Location	Application Number	Increase in floorspace (m ²)	Use class	Status
Retford	01/05/00406	1576	A1	Under construction
Worksop	02/05/00050	3273	A1	Not started
Worksop	02/05/00705	9500	A3/A4/C1	Under construction

Green/open spaces

Core Output Indicators (C4c) Green Flag Open Spaces

- 7.33 The amount of eligible green spaces should be monitored in the Annual Monitoring Report (C4c shown in Table 27). The Green Flag award is a marker of good quality management and maintenance of green spaces and is awarded to open spaces, which are freely accessible to visiting members of the public. There are currently no open spaces with Green Flag status in the Bassetlaw District.

Section 7. 5 Minerals and Waste

Core Output Indicators (for the Minerals and Waste section)

- 7.34 The Core Output Indicators for this Minerals and Waste section are shown in Table 29.

Table 29: Minerals and Waste Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2005 – 31 st March 2006
C5a	Production of primary land won aggregates
C5b	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates
C6a	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type
C6b	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.

Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

- 7.35 Information on the above Core Output Indicators are monitored by Nottinghamshire County Council as the relevant Mineral and Waste Planning authority for this area, and are therefore not relevant to the Bassetlaw Annual Monitoring Report.

Section 7. 6 Flood Protection and Water Quality

Core Output Indicators (for Flood Protection and Water Quality section)

- 7.36 The Core Output Indicator for this section is shown in Table 30.

Table 30: Flood Protection and Water Quality Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2005 – 31 st March 2006
C7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

- 7.37 No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice provided by the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.
- 7.38 The Council is aware of the importance of the need to protect the quality of the District's water and the need to ensure no adverse effects result from development. Therefore, the Council takes onboard the advice provided by the Environment Agency relating to flooding, water quality, and other relevant matters and seeks to ensure development respects the likely risks relating to potentially adverse outcomes.

Section 7.7 Biodiversity

- 7.39 The following Core Output Indicator relates to biodiversity and should be included in future Annual Monitoring Reports:

Core Output Indicators (C8) Areas of important biodiversity

Table 31: Biodiversity Core Output Indicators

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2005 – 31 st March 2006
C8	Change in areas populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

- 7.40 The Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Record Centre provide information regarding biodiversity. However, this information was not available at the time of writing this report.

Section 7.8 Renewable Energy

- 7.41 The Core Output Indicators for Renewable Energy are outlined in Table 32.

Core Output Indicators (C9) Renewable Energy

Table 32: Renewable Energy Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2005 – 31 st March 2006
C9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type.

Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

- 7.42 The above indicator refers to commercial undertakings that export to the national grid and does not take account of small-scale development, such as those relating to individual dwellings. During the monitoring period 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006 no planning permissions were granted approval for such developments.

Section 7.9 Built Heritage

Local Output Indicators (L10a) Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments at risk

- 7.43 As Table 33 shows there are 73 Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments at risk in Bassetlaw, which is only 6.8% of the total. The percentage of Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments at risk has decreased from last year, as between October 2005 and October 2006 there were 1085 Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments, of which 79 were at risk (7.3%)⁵.

⁵These figures are different from those provided in Table 7 of the 2005 Annual Monitoring Report, due to out-of-date information being used at that time for calculating Listed Building information. Since this time, the appointment of a conservation officer has allowed accurate and up-to-date assessments to be made to provide information for the last two years.

Table 33: Number, by type of Listed Buildings within Bassetlaw

Grade of Building	Total Number of all Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments	Number of Listed Buildings and Structures at Risk	Number of Listed Monuments at Risk	Total Number of Listing Buildings, Structures and Monuments at Risk
Grade I	41	1	3	4
Grade II*	49	3	0	3
Grade II	977	31	35	66
Total	1067	35	38	73

Source: Council records and Listed Building Online website

7.44 Since the 2005 Annual Monitoring Report, the following properties are no longer regarded as being at risk:

- Clayworth Methodist Church in Clayworth,
- 12 Chapelgate in Retford,
- 37 Moorgate in Retford, and
- 39-41 Moorgate in Retford

Buildings at risk are always a concern for the District Council. New uses and investment ensures that historic buildings will remain as part of our built heritage for future generations. The council will continue to seek to find ways that will ensure that more buildings at risk can be restored and brought back into use.

Local Output Indicators (C10b) Conservation Areas

7.45 There are 18 conservation areas within the District shown in the list in appendix A. None of these are currently under Article 4 Directives, which would further restrict development rights. The conservation areas are currently under review, and it is envisaged that 6 areas will be appraised and have management proposals prepared during the monitoring period for the next Annual Monitoring Report (December 2007). This is in accordance with Local Performance targets under Best Value Indicators 219b and 219c.

7.46 The Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) for Retford and the Worksop Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (HERS) were launched in 2004. These were run by Bassetlaw District Council in conjunction with the County Council, and the Heritage Lottery Fund and English Heritage respectively. Their aims were to repair and reinstate historic buildings and features, and enhance public spaces within Conservation Areas. The periods under which grants could be offered under each scheme came to a close in 2006. The success of the schemes can be particularly seen with the fully restored and repaired Sebastapol Cannon in Retford, which received funding through the THI.

Section 7.10 Local Development Orders and Simplified Planning Zones

Local Output Indicators (C11a) Local Development Orders and Simplified Planning Zones

7.47 Guidance from the DCLG's Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide advises that authority's with Local Development Orders or Simplified Planning Zones monitor their success. However, as Bassetlaw does have any of these, this cannot currently form a monitoring indicator for Bassetlaw.

Section 8 Future Local Output Indicators

- 8.0 In future years, the number of Local Output Indicators will increase. This will create a more diverse and in-depth range of monitoring indicators, which will help as a mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of the emerging Local Development Framework policies. It is intended that in future years new Local Output Indicators will be included and suggestions are shown below.
- 8.1 For the housing development section, the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:
- i) house type (e.g. detached, semi-detached, bungalows),
 - ii) average number of bedrooms per dwelling,
 - iii) affordable house types (e.g. detached, semi-detached, bungalows),
 - iv) number of bedrooms per affordable house,
 - v) parking provision made per dwelling,
 - vi) contributions made by developers per application, and
 - vii) percentage of allocated housing sites developed.
- 8.2 For the local services section (including open space and retail), the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:
- i) average percentage of Open Space provided with large planning applications, and
 - ii) amount of Loss of A-Class land uses to housing developments.
- 8.3 For the Conservation Areas/Listed Buildings section the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:
- i) the number of new houses built in Conservation Areas (shown in Appendix 5),
 - ii) the number of buildings demolished in Conservation Areas (shown in Appendix 5), and
 - iii) the number of Listed Buildings and their curtilage structures demolished.
- 8.4 The introduction of an Environment section which will contain the following suggested Local Output Indicators:
- i) loss of important environmental sites to development (e.g. designations as detailed in Appendices 6-11),
 - ii) number of Tree Preservation Orders served, and
 - iii) number of trees with Tree Preservation Orders removed.

Section 9: Summary of key findings from the monitoring process:

Local Development Scheme:

The summary of the progress of the Local Development Scheme is described below.

- The Statement of Community Involvement is due to be adopted on 20th November 2006. This is broadly on target with the timetabled date.
- The consultation for the Core Strategy Preferred Options document was broadly on target. However, the Submission Draft has been delayed due to external factors and it is now off target. As a result of this, the action below is proposed:

Proposed action 1: To revise the timetabling of the Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme to reflect the changes in the production of the Core Strategy.

Contextual indicators:

A summary of the key information from the contextual indicators is detailed below.

- There has been an increase of approximately 3000 people between 2001 and 2005.
- The average age range of 18-24 year olds is lower than the national average of 8.4%, however, the percentage of those aged between 45-64 (26.1%) is higher than the national average of 23.7%.
- There has been a steady increase in house values in Bassetlaw area over the period 2001 to 2005, with a 2% fall during 2006.
- 71% of housing within the District is owner-occupied, primarily comprising semi-detached and terraced dwellings
- The household composition of Bassetlaw is broadly comparable with East Midlands and England, except there is a notable difference of there being a greater percentage (69%) of one family households compared to England (63%), and also the percentage of person(s) with a limiting long-term illness in Bassetlaw (39%) compared with national average (34%).
- Bassetlaw is slightly below regional and national figures in terms of proportion of the population employed and students.
- Bassetlaw has slightly higher figures of economically inactive people when compared to regional and national figures. The most notable difference for Bassetlaw has a 2.3% higher figure of permanently sick or disabled person(s) compared with the national figure of 5.3%.

Core and local output indicators:

The monitoring of the core and local output indicators has provided the following key findings.

- Approximately 28ha of employment land was developed for business and employment purposes. This leaves approximately 165ha of allocated and protected employment land available for future development, of which 49ha of available land is in East Bassetlaw and 116ha in West Bassetlaw.

- 461 dwellings were built in the last financial year with an additional 973 outstanding valid planning permissions.
- Against the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan's target (1800 dwellings to 2021), there is no net additional dwelling requirement for Bassetlaw as the level of house building has already exceeded this target.
- 17% of all housing developments on previously developed land involved the conversion of an existing building(s).
- 43% of all housing developments built during the last financial year were built at below a density of 30 dwellings per hectare, which showed an 8% decrease from the figures reported in the 2005 Annual Monitoring Report. As a result of this, the action outlined in the box below is proposed:

Proposed action 2: To achieve an average density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare for each new development, unless this will detrimentally affect the surrounding character of the area to meet Government guidance in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3.

- 15% of all houses in large planning applications were affordable, which is 10% lower than the target figure in Local Plan policy 5/6. Subsequently, the following action is proposed:

Proposed action 3: To promote increased percentage of affordable dwellings in all relevant future planning applications in line with the targets set out in Local Plan policy 5/6. This percentage should certainly be no lower than the 15% that has been achieved last financial year.

- 40% of all new housing developments was built on previously developed land. This matches the target set by the Council as part of the Best Value Performance Plan. It is important that this target is steadily increased towards the national standard of 60%, therefore the following action is proposed:

Proposed action 4: To continue to promote the building of new dwellings on previously developed land in order to increase the annual average percentage, so striving to meet policy guidance in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands.

- 100% of all relevant housing developments built within this financial year are within 30 minutes public transport journey time from primary schools, retail centres, work destinations, a GP surgery and a hospital. However, only 97% of these developments can reach secondary schools within this time.
- Only 6.8% of the Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments are at risk in Bassetlaw, this percentage has decreased from last year, which had 7.3% at risk.

Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – Part of the Local Development Framework, the annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Contextual changes – Measure changes in the wider social, economic and environmental background against which policies operate and relate to policy outputs within a local area.

Core Strategy Preferred Options (CSPO) – A Development Plan Document setting out the objectives to underpin the more detailed policies and proposals of the Local Development Framework. The Preferred Options document outlines options for a spatial framework and advocates a Preferred Option on which basis the Submission Draft document and subsequent Development Plan Documents may follow.

Development Control – The process whereby a Local Planning Authority manages, shapes and considers the merits of a planning application, and whether it should be given planning permission with regard to the development plan.

Development Plan (DP) – The adopted planning policy documents setting out the key criteria for consideration when a planning application is being determined. The Development Plan would previously have comprised the Structure Plan, the Local Plan, and the Minerals and Waste Plans. However, under the new Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, from 2007 the Development Plan will comprise the Regional Spatial Strategy and the Local Development Framework (which in due course may include policies for Minerals and Waste). In the interim, both the policies of the emerging Structure Plan and the Regional Spatial Strategy are relevant to the decision making process.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs) – The main documents within the Local Development Framework that set out planning policy. It is proposed that the Development Plan Documents for Bassetlaw will be the Core Strategy, the Primary Development Control Policies, the Proposals Section and the Proposals Maps. The policies within the Development Plan Documents will establish the fundamental criteria to be considered when planning applications are being determined.

Dwelling (inline with 2001 census) is a self-contained unit of accommodation. Self-containment is where all the rooms in a household are behind a door.

Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands) The consultation draft of the proposed new Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands.

Local Development Documents (LDDs) – The variety of documents comprising the Local Development Framework.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – A set of inter-related planning policy documents for the District and other documents related to the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and review of that planning policy. The Local Development Framework is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the policies contained within the Development Plan Documents will ultimately replace the Bassetlaw Local Plan as the main consideration when planning applications are being determined.

Local Development Orders (LDOs) – An order made by the Local Planning Authority extending permitted development rights for certain forms of development, with regard to a relevant Local Development Document.

Primary Development Control Policies (PDCP) - A Development Plan Document setting out policies on a range of land-use and development topics which will apply across the district, in some cases to designated areas only.

Proposals Map – A Development Plan Document mapping out the district, and showing the areas to which specific policies and proposals relate.

Proposals Section – A Development Plan Document setting out the proposals for specific sites e.g. sites allocated specifically for housing development.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) – Regional planning policy and guidance issued for each region in England by the Secretary of State. RPG8 for the East Midlands has become Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8).

Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) – The replacement for RPG. Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and will form part of the Development Plan. RSS8 is the relevant document for the East Midlands region, and is currently being reviewed.

Saved policies/Saved Plan – Policies contained in Unitary Development Plans, Local Plans, and Structure Plans that are saved in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all Local Development Documents.

Simplified Planning Zone (SPZ) – An area in which a Local Planning Authority wishes to stimulate development and encourage investment. It operates by granting planning permission for specific uses and operations in the zone without the need for planning applications, and the payment of fees.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEAD) – European Directive 2001/42/DC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) – generic term used to describe the form of assessment of each Development Plan Document that considers social, environmental and economic effects, and which fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – A document setting out the methods that will be used to engage and consult with the community during the preparation of the Development Plan Documents, the Supplementary Planning Documents, and in the future handling of planning applications.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – Documents that will be used to add further details to key areas of planning policy, so assisting in the interpretation and implementation of policies within the Development Plan Documents.

Appendix 1:

Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Descriptions and Explanations

Business and employment development (section 7.1)

Core Output Indicator	Definition
C1a Amount of floorspace developed for employment, by type	<p>1a: Employment type is defined by Use Class Orders (UCOs) B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8. Amounts should be defined in terms of completed gross internal floorspace (m2).</p> <p>Gross internal floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, service accommodation eg toilets but excludes internal walls. The difference between gross external area and gross internal floorspace is typically between 2.5 and 5%.</p> <p>Note: Category B1a is also captured under the Local Services indicator 4a. Care should be taken to avoid double counting where the analysis of office space is involved.</p>
C1b Amount of floorspace developed for employment, by type in employment or regeneration areas	1b: Measuring the amount of completed gross internal floorspace (m2) for B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8, within employment or regeneration areas defined and allocated in the local development framework.
C1c Amount of land developed for employment by type, on PDL	1c: The amount and percentage of completed gross internal floorspace (m2) of B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8 upon previously developed land (as defined in Annex C of PPG3 (March 2000)).
C1d Employment land available, by type	1d: Land (in hectares) which is available for employment use, being defined as (i) sites defined and allocated in the local development framework, and (ii) sites for which planning permission has been granted for (UCOs) B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8.
C1e Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) Local Authority area	<p>1e: The amount of land (in hectares) which was available for employment (UCOs B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8), in the previous monitoring year (1d) but has been lost to completed non-employment uses in the current monitoring year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – within the authority area; and – within employment or regeneration areas (defined and allocated in the local development framework).
C1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development	1f: Where land is lost to development identified in 1e, the amount which is lost to completed residential development (C3).

Housing development (section 7.2)

Core Output Indicator	Definition
C2a Housing trajectory showing: (i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer; (ii) net additional dwellings for the current year; (iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer; (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and (v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance.	<p>The definition of dwelling (in line with the 2001 Census) is a self-contained unit of accommodation. Self-containment is where all the rooms in a household are behind a door, which only that household can use. Non-self contained household spaces at the same address should be counted together as a single dwelling.</p> <p>Therefore, a dwelling can consist of one self-contained household space or two or more non-self-contained spaces at the same address.</p> <p>Net additional dwellings are defined as new dwellings completed, plus gains from conversions less losses from conversions, plus gains from change of use less losses from change of use and less demolitions.</p> <p>2a (ii) should give figures for net additional and gross dwellings. 'Current year' means the previous financial year which the AMR is reporting upon.</p> <p>2a (iii): projected dwellings relate to sources of net additional dwellings to meet the requirement in the relevant development plan document. These must be based upon firm evidence of the contribution of the various components of housing supply that make up the total allocation. This will include: (i) C3 outstanding planning permissions, (ii) adopted allocations (without planning permission) in local development frameworks, and (iii) windfall estimates as well as any other dwelling sources, including those identified in urban housing capacity studies.</p> <p>2a (iv): annual net additional dwelling requirement is the annual rate of housing provision required in the relevant development plan document. As an interim measure, prior to the adoption of a development plan document requirement, an annualised average (ie total number of net additional dwellings to be provided by the plan divided by the number of years it covers) or housing requirement as specified in the relevant regional spatial strategy can be used as a proxy.</p> <p>2a (v): this relates to the number of net additional dwellings required over the remaining plan period to meet the overall housing requirement set out in the relevant development plan document. It should take into account net additional dwelling completions identified in (i) and (ii) and should be expressed as a residual annual average.</p>
C2b Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	2b: comparing (in percentage terms) numbers of completed dwellings (gross) and conversions of existing buildings provided on previously developed land (as defined in Annex C of PPG3), against total gross dwellings.
C2c Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare	2c: new dwellings (gross) completed in each of the three different net density ranges as a percentage of total dwellings (gross). Definition of net density is set out in Annex C of PPG3 (March 2000).
C2d Affordable housing completions.	2d: measuring gross and net additional affordable housing dwellings completed. Affordable housing is defined as: (i) wholly funded through registered social landlord and or Local Authorities, (ii) wholly funded through developer contribution or (iii) funded through a mix of public subsidy and developer contribution.

Transport (section 7.3)

Core Output Indicator	Definition
<p>C3a Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.</p> <p>C3b Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).</p>	<p>Amount also includes the percentage.</p> <p>Residential development is the net additional dwellings for the current year. Net additional dwellings are defined as new dwellings completed, plus gains from conversions less losses from conversions, plus gains from change of use less losses from change of use and less demolitions. 2a (ii) should give figures for net additional and gross dwellings. 'Current year' means the previous financial year which the AMR is reporting upon.</p> <p>Public transport time: The calculation of public transport time is a threshold measure which can be calculated by using local timetables; interchange times on scheduled arrival times of connecting public transport services and walking distances to access points. (Further guidance and examples of threshold measures can be found in the DfT Technical Guidance on Accessibility Planning in Local Transport Plans¹).</p> <p>When measuring from large sites, measurement should be taken from the most relevant major public transport nodal point(s) within that area or where this is not possible the most appropriate access point(s).</p> <p>GP/Hospital: GPs' surgeries and hospitals are NHS facilities as identified by the Department of Health database. Further details can be found on the NHS Gateway website.</p> <p>Primary/secondary schools: State schools as identified by DfES in its database (EduBASE).</p> <p>Major Retail Centres: The areas identified as being city, town, or district centers (as defined in PPS6) identified in the local development framework and on the adopted proposals map. Major retail centres should also include any out of centre or out of town regional and sub regional shopping centres that authorities feel meet a range of the criteria set out in Table 3 of Annex A of PPS6 (March 2005).</p> <p>Areas of Employment: Identified as those super output areas that have 500+ jobs within them. Super output areas are area units used in the ONS NOMIS census data. This assists with identifying out of town employment sites such as factories or industrial parks.</p>

Local Services (section 7.4)

Core Output Indicator	Definition
<p>C4a Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.</p>	<p>4a: The completed amount of gross internal floorspace (m2) for UCOs B1 (a), A1, A2 and D2. Where development is for UCO A1 the amount (m2) of trading floorspace, of the total gross internal floorspace (m2) should be provided. Trading floorspace is defined as sales space which customers have access to (excluding areas such as storage).</p> <p>Gross internal floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, service accommodation eg toilets but excludes internal walls. The difference between gross external area and gross internal floorspace is typically between 2.5 and 5%.</p> <p>Note: Category B1a is also captured under the Business Development indicators. Care should be taken to avoid double counting where the analysis of employment space is involved.</p>
<p>C4b Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town</p>	<p>4b: The amount and percentage of completed gross internal floorspace (m2) of B1 (a), A1, A2 and D2 occurring in town centres. Town centres are defined in the local development framework and on the adopted proposals</p>

centres	map.
Core Output Indicator	Definition
C4c Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.	4c: The amount and percentage of total open space managed to Green Flag Award standards. Figures should be given in hectares. Open space is defined as all publicly accessible open space, whether public or privately owned. Data for total open spaces should be available from authorities' audits of open spaces and recreation facilities as required by PPG172.

Minerals and Waste (section 7.5)

Core Output Indicator	Definition
C5a Production of primary land won aggregates.	For Mineral Planning Authority only, measured in tonnes 6a: capacity can be measured as either cubic metres or tonnes, reflecting the particular requirements of different types of management facilities (eg capacity at landfill sites is measured in cubic metres whilst waste to energy plants use tonnes). 'New' facilities are defined as those which (i) have planning permission and (ii) are operable. 6b: considering (in percentage terms) how the total amount of municipal waste is dealt with by different management types (eg recycling, landfill). Capacity can be measured as either cubic metres or tonnes as above.
C5b Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.	
C6a Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.	
C6b Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	

Flood protection and water quality (section 7.6)

Core Output Indicator	Definition
C7 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	This is a proxy measure of (i) inappropriate development in the flood plain and (ii), development that adversely affects water quality.

Biodiversity (section 7.7)

Core Output Indicator	Definition
C8 Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	'Change' to be considered in terms of impact of completed development, management programmes and planning agreements. Measurement includes additions and subtractions to biodiversity priority habitats (hectares) and numbers of priority species types. Regional targets for biodiversity priorities are compiled by regional biodiversity partnerships, reflecting those in the national biodiversity action plan and those agreed by local biodiversity partnerships at the sub-regional level. Priority habitats and species are found in designated sites and the wider landscape. Areas of environmental value should be measured in hectares.

Renewable Energy (section 7.8)

Core Output Indicator	Definition
C9 Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	Renewable energy types include bio fuels, onshore wind, water, solar energy and geothermal energy. Figures should be in megawatts. Installed' means completed and available for operation

Appendix 2:

Use Classes Order

Use class and Description	Examples of use class
A1 – Shops	Shops, Post Offices, Travels Agencies and Tickets agencies, Hairdressers, Funeral Directors and Undertakers, Domestic Hire Shops, Dry Cleaners, Sandwich Bars (Or other cold food sales consumed off site), Internet Cafes
A2 – Financial and Professional Services	Banks, Building Societies and Bureau de Change, Professional Services (other than Health or Medical Services), Estate Agents and Employment Agencies. Other Services including Betting shops – where services are provided to visiting member of the public
A3 – Restaurants and Cafes	Use for the sale of food for consumption on the premises
A4 – Drinking Establishments	Public Houses, Wine bars and any other drinking establishment
A5 – Hot Food Takeaway	Use of the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises
B1 – Business	Offices other than in Class A2, Research and Development, laboratories, Studios, Light Industry
B2 – General Industry	Other than those classified in B1
B8 – Storage or Distribution	Wholesale Warehouses, Distribution Centres and Repositories
C1 – Hotels	Hotels, Boarding Houses and Guest Houses – generally where nor 'care' is provided
C2 – Residential Institutions	Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Residential Education and Training Centres – generally where an element of 'care' is provided
C2A – Secure Residential Institutions	Prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, secure training centre and secure hospitals.
C3 – Dwellings Houses	Dwellings for individuals, families or not more than 6 people living together as a single household. Students or young people sharing a dwellings and small group homes for disabled or handicapped people living together in the community
D1 – Non-residential Institutions	Medical and Health Services – Clinics and Health Centres, Crèche, Day Nursery, Day Centres and Consulting Rooms (not attached to the Consultants or Doctors house), Museums, Public Libraries, Art Galleries, exhibition Halls, Non-residential Education and training Centres, Places of Worship, Religious Instruction and Church Halls
D2 - Assembly and Leisure	Cinemas, Dance and Concert Halls, Sports Halls, Swimming Baths, Skating Rinks, Gymnasiums, Bingo Halls and Casinos. Other Outdoor and Indoor Sports and Leisure Uses, not involving motorised vehicles or firearms
Sui generis	For example Petrol Filling Stations

Appendix 3:

List of all Scheduled Monuments

Parish	Monument Title
Beckingham	Dog Island Moat near Gainsborough
Blyth	Blyth New Bridge
Blyth	Blyth Priory
Blyth	Blyth School
Bothamsall	Bothamsall motte and bailey castle and hollow way
Clayworth	Moated site E of Royston Manor
Carlton in Lindrick	Wigthorpe medieval settlement
Cuckney	Cuckney motte and bailey
Darlington	Ringwork at Kingshaugh Farm
East Markham	Moated site south of St John's Church
East Markham	Earthworks W of St John's Church
Gringley on the Hill	Market cross 70m W of church of St Peter and St Paul
Gringley on the Hill	Beacon Hill Camp
Haughton	Haughton decoy and motte and bailey castle
Haughton	Haughton Chapel
Haughton	Site of old hall S of Haughton Hall Farm
Hayton	Hayton castle moated site and fishpond
Holbeck (also in Bolsolver)	Creswell Gorge including Boat House Cave and Church Hole Cave.
Holbeck	Mound South of Woodend Farm
Mattersey	Mattersey priory Gilbertine monastery
Misson	Moated site and fishpond east of Misson village
Ragnall	Whimpton Moor medieval village and moated site
Rampton	Fleet plantation moated site
Scaftworth	Roman fort and a section of Roman road
Scrooby	Manor Farm Moat
Sturton le Steeple	Segelocum Roman Town
Styrrup with Oldcotes	Roman villa at Oldcotes
South Wheatley	St Helen's Church
Walkeringham	Standing cross
West Drayton	Markham Moor Bridge (or Mirihil Bridge)
West Burton	Medieval settlement and open field system
West Markham	Medieval settlement including a moated site and open field system
Worksop	Worksop Castle; 11 th century motte castle/12 th century shell keep castle
Worksop	Early 18 th century formal water garden at Shireoaks Hall

Source: Bassetlaw's Council Records

Appendix 4:

List of all Registered Parks and Gardens

Settlement	Registered Park and Garden Title
Worksop	Clumber Park
Shireoaks	Shireoaks Hall
Babworth	Babworth Hall
Welbeck	Welbeck Abbey

Source: Bassetlaw's Council records

Appendix 5:

Conservation Areas in Bassetlaw

Conservation Areas In Bassetlaw	
Blyth	North Carlton
Bothamsall	Retford
Clayworth	Scrooby
East Drayton	Shireoaks
East Markham	South Carlton
Everton	Tuxford
Gamston	West Stockwith
Gringley-On-The-Hill	Wiseton/Drakeholes
Lound	Worksop

Source: Bassetlaw's Council records

Appendix 6:

Ancient Woodland Sites in Bassetlaw

Ancient Woodland Sites in Bassetlaw	
Beckingham Wood	Mattersey Wood
Beverley Spring	Mill Wood
Blyth Wood	Nabs Ashes Wood
Boons Hill Wood	Owday Wood
Burntout Wood	Scratta Wood
Castle Hill Wood	Shireoaks Park Wood
Clown Hill Plantation	Sir James Saumarez
Cow Wood	Sloswicks Springs
Cowclose Wood	Steetley Wood
Crow Wood	The Bottoms
Cuckney Hay Wood	The Old Hag, Holbeck
Dyscarr Wood	Tile Kiln Wood, Welbeck
Eaton Wood	Tong's/Dogholes Woods
Farleys Wood	Tranker Wood/Jack Riding
Gamston Wood	Treswell Wood
Graves Wood	Wallingbrook Wood
Hagg Hill	Wallingwells and Carlton Woods
Lady Anne's Plantation	Welbeck Woodhouse
Lady's Grove	Wheatley Wood
Little Broom Wood	White Stone Piece
Lord St Vincent Wood	

Source: Bassetlaw Environmental Sites document

Appendix 7:

Mature Landscape Areas in Bassetlaw

Mature Landscape Areas in Bassetlaw	
Adjacent to Askham	Headon
Askham East	Upton
Babworth Park	Priory and Parkland, Hodsock
Ranby Hall, Babworth	Adjacent to River Trent at Church Laneham
Serlby Park, Blyth	East of Laneham
Adjacent to Bole	South of Misterton
The Bole Ings	Adjacent to Little Gringley, Normanton
Conjure Alders/Walesby Forest, Bothamsall	The Holmes, Normanton-On-Trent
Near Welham	North and South of South Leverton
Whinley's Road, Clarbrough	Oswald Beck, Sturton-Le-Steeple
East of Darlton Village	Adjacent to Treswell
Adjacent to River Trent at Dunham On Trent	Goosemoor Dyke/Kirton, Tuxford
North of East Drayton	West Wood Farm, Tuxford
West of East Markham	South of Walkeringham
South of Elkesley	The Ferries, West Burton
Adjacent to River Trent at Fledborough	Adjacent to Rockley, West Drayton
Woodcoates	Adjacent to Milton, West Markham
North and East of Gringley	Wiseton Park
Grove Park	Gateford Hill Park, Worksop
East and West of Hayton	Osberton Park, Worksop

Appendix 8:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Bassetlaw

Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Bassetlaw	
Ashton's Meadow, South Leverton	Misson Training Area
Barrow Hills Sandpit, Harwell	Mother Drain, Misterton
Bevercotes Park	River Idle Washland Area 2
Castle Hill Wood, Grove	River Idle Washland Area 3
Chesterfield Canal	River Idle Washland Area 4
Clarbrough Tunnel	Scrooby Top Quarry
Clumber Park, Worksop	Styrrup Quarry
Dyscarr Wood, Langold	Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits
Gamston and Eaton Woods and Roadside Verges	Treswell Wood
Mattersey Hill Marsh, Ranskill	Welbeck Lake
Misson Line Bank	

Appendix 9:

Local Nature Reserves in Bassetlaw

Local Nature Reserves in Bassetlaw	
Ashton's Meadow	Lady Lee Quarry
Chainbridge Lane	North Carr
Clarborough	Treswell Wood
Daneshill Gravel Pit	Walkeringham
Eaton Wood	West Burton
Gamston Wood	

Source: Bassetlaw Environmental Sites document

Appendix 10:

Heathland Sites in Bassetlaw

Heathland Sites in Bassetlaw	
All Hallows Street, Ordsall	Manton Plantation
Barrow Hills Sandpit	Mattersey Sand Quarry
Blyth – A1/A614 Junction	Morton Hall
Blyth Road	Pusto Hill
Broom Covert	Ranskill
Clumber Park (Apley Head Lodge)	Ranskill Wetlands – Site No. 1
Clumber Park (Blackhill Clump/Whitwell Round)	Ranskill Wetlands – Site No. 2
Clumber Park (Clumber Lane)	Red Barn/Disused Sand Pit
Clumber Park (Lamb House Clump/Bar-B-Que Site)	Scrooby Common and Gibbet Hill
Clumber Park (Limetree Avenue)	South Carr
Clumber Park (South Lawns)	Spital Road/A1 Junction
Clumber Park (Templepiece Plantation)	Top Wood
Clumber Park (White Pheasant Wood/Osberton Round)	White House Plantation
Coach Road Plantation	Worksop College – Site 1
Daneshill Lakes	Worksop College – Site 2
Elkesley Hill	Worksop Golf Course – Site 1
Everton Notified Road Verge	Worksop Golf Course – Site 2
Kidney Clump	Worksop Golf College – Site 3
Manton Colliery	

Source: Bassetlaw Environmental Sites document

Appendix 11:

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bassetlaw

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bassetlaw		
Ash Holt Lane Marshy Grassland	Fishpond Plantation	Nabs Ashes Wood
Ash Holt Styrrup	Fledborough Holme	New Ea Drain Scrub
Asholt and Hodsock Red Bridge	Fox Covert Drain, Misterton	Newington Washland
Barrier Bank, Misson	Fox Covert Drain, Gringley Carr	North Carr Drain Washland
Barrier Bank, Newington	Fox Covert, Shireoaks	Old Trent Marnham
Barrow Hills Plantation	Grassland, Askham	Osberton Woodland (i)
Beast Wood Grassland	Green Drive – Osberton Estate	Osberton Woodland (ii)
Beverley Spring	Hanging side and Hollinhill Lanes	Owday Wood
Blue Stocking Lane, Claborough	Hardwick Ashes	Planation Lane, Blyth
Blyth Wood	Headon Verges	Point Farm Drain
Bole Ings	Headon Wood/School House Plantation	Pusto Hill
Bole Ings Drain	Headon Wood Pond	Railway Drain, Scrooby
Boon Hills Wood	Hedge, Styrrup with Oldcotes	Ranskill Gravel Pits
Bothamsall Dismantled Oil Well Suite	High House Road Verges, Sturton-Le-Steeple	Ranskill Sandpit Spoil
Bothamsall Lane Verges	High Marnham Power Station Lagoon	Ranskill Wetlands
Bothamsall Scrub	Hodsock Plantation	Retford Gate Green Lane
Brick Yard Road Ponds	Hodsock Priory Estate	Retford Road Verges, Mattersey
Brickyard Lane Pit, Walkeringham	Holbeck Colliery Spoil	Rhodesia Pool
Brigg Lane	Holme Carr Wood	River Idle and Banks, West Stockwith
Burntout Copse	Hundred Acre Lane	River Idle , Retford
Caddow Wood (Northern Assart)	Hurst Hill Drain	River Maun
Carburton Roadside Verge	Hutchinson's Holt	River Trent, West Stockwith
Carlton Lake and Marsh	Idle Stop Washland	Roadside Bank, Babworth
Carlton Sand Quarry	Kegham End Plantation	Roe Drain, Everton
Carr Road Drains Complex	Kidney Clump Acid Grassland	Sandhill Lake
Chapel Baulk	Lady Lee Pasture	Scott's Wood
Chequer Bottoms	Lady Lee Quarry	Scratta Wood
Chesterfield Canal (Misterton to West Stockwith)	Lady's Grove, Nether Langwith	Scrooby Common and Gibbert Hall
Clatticar Wood	Lancaster Hedge, Gringley	Scrooby Sandy pits
Clayworth Woodhouse	Lancaster Road, near Gringley	Shaw Ponds
Cliff Gate Grassland	Langold Cutting	Shireoaks Fishing Pond

Clumber Park	Langold Dry Lake and Costhorpe Plantation	Shireoaks Park Water Garden
Clumber Park (Apley Head Lodge)	Langold Park Lake	Slaynes Lane Washland
Clumber Road Wood	Levels Lane Drain	Snow Sewer (East) Misson
Clumber Weir Marsh	Ley's Lane Verge	Steetley Wood Spoil Tip
Coach Road Plantation	Littleborough Lagoon (Yesrth)	Sutton Gravel Pits
Coates Wetland	Long Plantation Bridleway	The Ashes
Cordall Lane Hedge	Longholme Road Pastures, East Retford	The Knob
Cottam Power Stations Lagoons	Lound Gravel Pits	The Old Hag, Holbeck
Cottam Wetlands	Lover's Lane, Clayworth	Tile Kiln Wood, Welbeck
Cow Pasture Lane Drains	Low Marnham, Grassland	Tinker Lane, Barnby Moor
Cuckney Dam	Low Wood, Hodsock	Toad Holes Wood, Hodsock
Daneshill Nature Reserve	Lower Pond, Houghton	Top Wood
Delve Drain (and associated channel)	Magnus Drain	Top Wood/Great whin Covert
Disused Railway, Oldcotes	Markham Moor Grasslands	Tranker Wood
Dolegate Road, East Drayton	Marsh Drain	Upton Yeastfied Roadside Verge
Dover Holt	Marsh Road Pond	Wallingwells and Carlton Woods
Dover Holt Wetland	Marshy Grassland, East Markham	Wallingwells Priory Ponds
Drain near Levels Farm, Misson	Marshy Grasslands, East Retford	Well Hill, Bircotes
Drain, Dunham	Mattersey Sand Pit	West Burton Meadow
Dunham Dubs	Mattersey Sand Quarry	West Markham Yeastified Roadside Verge
Dunham Oxbow	Mattersey Wood	West Trent Junction
Durham Hill Pasture	Maumhill Wood	Westfield Verge, North Wheatley
Dyscarr Wood Marsh	Maun Pasture, Gamston	Wheatley Wood
Eaton Breck Farm Track	Meadow Lane Grasslands, Normanton-On-Trent	Whinleys House Farm Grassland
Elkesley Hill Colliery Village, Welbeck	Mill Lane, Clayworth	Whitehouse Plantation
Everton Carr Drains	Misterton Pasture	Wood Lane, Askham
Everton Carr Woodland	Monastery Garden Quarry and Wood	Wood Lane, Sturton-Le-Steeple
Everton Road Verges	Morton Park	Wood, Sutton
Farleys Wood	Mother Drain, Gringley	Woodcoates Road and Green Lane
First site on Osberton Estate	Muspitt Lane	Wooden Beck Hill Verges

Appendix 12:

Settlements in East and West Bassetlaw

Settlements in the East	Settlements in the West
Askham	Bevercotes
Babworth	Bothamsall
Barnby Moor	Blyth
Beckingham	Carburton
Bole	Carlton in Lindrick
Clarbrough	Cuckney
Cottam Clayworth	Harworth/Bircotes
Darlton	Hodsock/Langold
Dunham	Holbeck
East Drayton	Nether Langwith
East Markham	Norton
Eaton	Styrrup with Oldcotes
Elkesley	Rhodesia
Everton	Wallingwells
Fledborough	Welbeck
Gamston	Worksop
Gringley on the Hill	
Grove	
Haughton	
Hayton	
Headon Cum Upton	
Laneham and Church Laneham	
Lound	
Marnham	
Mattersey	
Misson	
Misterton	
Normanton On Trent	
North Leverton with Habbleshorpe	
North Wheatley	
Ragnall	
Rampton/Woodbeck	
Ranby	
Ranskill	
Retford	
Saundby	
Scaftworth	
Scrooby	
Shireoaks	
South Leverton	
South Wheatley	
Stokeham	
Sturton Le Steeple	
Sutton Cum Lound	
Torworth	
Treswell	
Tuxford	
Walkeringham	
Welham	
West Burton	
West Drayton	
West Markham	
West Stockwith	
Wiseton	

Appendix 13:

Tables to show calculations behind Core Output Indicators 3b

Primary School

Location	Dwellings within 30 minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination Name	Time Value
9-11 Churchgate	8	470543	381307	East Retford St Swit	5.53
Council Housing Development	42	478628	381913	North Leverton CE Pr	5.79
Courtaulds Factory, Raymouth Lane	114	458509	381137	Worksop St John's CE	5.98
Land off Alexandra Road	24	462373	391591	Bircotes North Borde	6.66
Land to North of Raymoth Lane	19	457874	381366	Gateford Park Primar	6.74
Land off Slack Walk	21	458382	378491	Worksop St Anne's CE	7.1
Hollymount and land to the rear, London Road	23	470977	380587	East Retford Thrumpton	7.86
Land at 114 Mansfield Road	12	457071	378575	Worksop St Anne's CE	8.03
Land off Retford Road	3	459402	378815	Worksop Ryton Park P	8.17
Land off Albert Road	17	470380	380627	East Retford St Jose	10.63
Plots 22-31 Fox Covert Lane	10	477818	393777	Walkeringham Primary	12.28
293		% within 30 mins			100%

Secondary School

Location	Dwellings within 30 minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination Name	Time Value
9-11 Churchgate	8	470543	381307	Retford Elizabethan	6.86
Land off Alexandra Road	24	462373	391591	Bircotes and Harworth	10.31
Land off Albert Road	17	470380	380627	Retford Elizabethan	10.33
Land to North of Raymoth Lane	19	457874	381366	Worksop Valley Comprehensive	10.58
Hollymount and land to the rear, London Road	23	470977	380587	Retford Elizabethan	14.52
Courtaulds Factory, Raymouth Lane	114	458509	381137	Worksop Valley Comprehensive	14.86
Land off Slack Walk	21	458382	378491	Worksop Valley Comprehensive	15.1
Land at 114 Mansfield Road	12	457071	378575	Worksop Valley Comprehensive	18.03
Land off Retford Road	3	459402	378815	Worksop Valley Comprehensive	18.32
Council Housing Development	42	478628	381913	Retford Elizabethan	25.69
Plots 22-31 Fox Covert Lane	10	477818	393777	Retford Elizabethan	51.35
293		% within 30 mins			97%

Retail Centre

Location	Dwellings within 30 minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination Name	Time Value
Land off Slack Walk	21	458382	378491	Worksop	5.1
9-11 Churchgate	8	470543	381307	Retford	6.26
Hollymount and land to the rear, London Road	23	470977	380587	Retford	6.86
Land at 114 Mansfield Road	12	457071	378575	Worksop	7.03
Land off Albert Road	17	470380	380627	Retford	9.44
Land off Retford Road	3	459402	378815	Worksop	10.31
Courtaulds Factory, Raymouth Lane	114	458509	381137	Worksop	14.86
Land to North of Raymoth Lane	19	457874	381366	Worksop	17.58
Council Housing Development	42	478628	381913	Retford	17.69
Plots 22-31 Fox Covert Lane	10	477818	393777	Gainsborough	22.28
Land off Alexandra Road	24	462373	391591	Bawtry	24.31
293		% within 30 mins			100%

Work destination

Location	Dwellings within 30 minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination Name	Time Value
Land off Albert Road	17	470380	380627	E01028020	3.19
Land at 114 Mansfield Road	12	457071	378575	E01028063	3.58
Land off Slack Walk	21	458382	378491	E01028062	4.67
9-11 Churchgate	8	470543	381307	E01028011	5.89
Land off Retford Road	3	459402	378815	E01028068	6.56
Courtaulds Factory, Raymouth Lane	114	458509	381137	E01028052	7.86
Hollymount and land to the rear, London Road	23	470977	380587	E01028022	7.88
Land off Alexandra Road	24	462373	391591	E01028027	9.31
Land to North of Raymoth Lane	19	457874	381366	E01028055	10.58
Plots 22-31 Fox Covert Lane	10	477818	393777	E01026384	22.28
Council Housing Development	42	478628	381913	E01028035	22.29
293		% within 30 mins			100%

GP Surgery

Location	Dwellings within 30 minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination Name	Time Value
9-11 Churchgate	8	470543	381307	Riverside Health Centre	2.5
Land off Slack Walk	21	458382	378491	The Health Centre	3.03
Land off Alexandra Road	24	462373	391591	The Harworth Medical Practice	3.57
Land off Retford Road	3	459402	378815	The Health Centre	7.32
Council Housing Development	42	478628	381913	The Surgery	7.38
Plots 22-31 Fox Covert Lane	10	477818	393777	Misterton Group Practice	9.33
Hollymount and land to the rear, London Road	23	470977	380587	Crown House Surgery	9.86
Land off Albert Road	17	470380	380627	Riverside Health Centre	11.04
Land at 114 Mansfield Road	12	457071	378575	The Health Centre	12.03
Courtaulds Factory, Raymouth Lane	114	458509	381137	Larwood Surgery	12.44
Land to North of Raymoth Lane	19	457874	381366	Larwood Surgery	12.72
293		% within 30 mins			100%

Hospital

Location	Dwellings within 30 minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination Name	Time Value
9-11 Churchgate	8	470543	381307	Retford Hospital	6.86
Courtaulds Factory, Raymouth Lane	114	458509	381137	Bassetlaw District General Hospital	10.44
Land to North of Raymoth Lane	19	457874	381366	Bassetlaw District General Hospital	12.72
Land off Retford Road	3	459402	378815	Bassetlaw District General Hospital	14.1
Land off Albert Road	17	470380	380627	Retford Hospital	14.23
Hollymount and land to the rear, London Road	23	470977	380587	Retford Hospital	14.52
Land off Slack Walk	21	458382	378491	Bassetlaw District General Hospital	17.34
Land at 114 Mansfield Road	12	457071	378575	Bassetlaw District General Hospital	18.03
Land off Alexandra Road	24	462373	391591	Bassetlaw District General Hospital	25.1
Council Housing Development	42	478628	381913	Retford Hospital	25.69
Plots 22-31 Fox Covert Lane	10	477818	393777	Gainsborough Hospital	27.28
293		% within 30 mins			100%