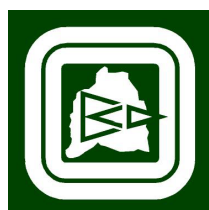


Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report



BASSETLAW
DISTRICT COUNCIL
NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

December 2007

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Urdu

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Bassetlaw District Council Annual Monitoring Report
1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007

Executive Summary

Introduction

This is the third Annual Monitoring Report prepared by Bassetlaw District Council under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This report has taken into consideration the guidance provided by DCLG 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' published in 2005 and the Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators published in October 2005. This report will monitor the progress of the Local Development Framework and the contextual indicators over the period 1st October 2006 to 31st September 2007. Additionally, it will monitor a set of output indicators over the period 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007.

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 pro-active 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

Due to the delays suffered though this year and the previous monitoring year, a revised Local Development Scheme was prepared and submitted to the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) in March 2007. However, GOEM did not agree the revised timetable and subsequently placed a holding objection until particular issues are resolved.

The East Midlands Regional Plan Examination in Public (EiP) was published in November 2007 but its recommendations are yet to be confirmed. This EiP has given the first formal indication of the possible changes to the Regional Plan, which will enable us to start working towards developing a Local development Framework that will comply with the future adopted Regional Plan.

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 findings/recommendations of the East Midlands Regional Plan Examination in Public.

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 Statement 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 and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Proposed action 4: To maintain the current levels of building new dwellings on previously developed land in order to meet the policy guidance contained within Planning Policy Statement 3 and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands.

Proposed action 5: To promote more sustainable patterns of growth within the district by limiting the amount of residential development outside the top six settlements as identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options document.

Proposed action 6: To continue to negotiate at least 10% of the total site area for open space provision inline with the targets set out in Local Plan Policy 5/8. This percentage should certainly be no lower than the 10% required by the policy.

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 third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Bassetlaw District Council that covers the period between 1st April 2006 and 31st March 2007, although progress on the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and contextual indicators are monitored up to 31st September 2007. The Planning and compulsory Purchase Act (2004) section 35 requires the District Council to prepare an AMR which will help the Council to understand the wider social, environmental and economic issues affecting the Bassetlaw District and the key drivers of spatial change. This document contains information on the success of the LDS, and aims to establish what has happened over the last year and predict what may happen in the future and then compare these trends against the existing policies set out in the Local Development Documents are being achieved. The following questions are also addressed in the AMR:
- 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?
- 1.2 This year's AMR will build upon the structure and content of last year's report, and has the additional local indicators that were set out in last years report to monitor for this year's report and again this year new actions and indicator will be set for future AMRs. 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 (LDF) policies against Sustainability Appraisal objectives. A review of this kind cannot be undertaken again this year as the LDF policies are still not in place. The first of these policies will be in place once the Core Strategy has been adopted.
- 1.3 This year's AMR is separated into three sections:
- 1) Monitoring of the progress of the LDF.
 - 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 (LDF) will be a continuous and pro-active process. It is important for the Annual Monitoring Report to assess the performance and effects of LDF 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 (AMR). 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 LDF 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 LDF 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 third Annual Monitoring Report completed under the new requirements. However, where trends are apparent they are identified and discussed.

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 (LDF), 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 LDF.
- 3.2 As mentioned in the previous section, DCLG has published guidance on Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) 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 to this, but is still aware that more are needed to be committed in order to achieve all the goals set out in the guidance. While last years report set out the new local indicators have been monitored, and reported on in this year's AMR. The Council still recognises the scope for additional information in subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports, which is again alluded within this year's section 8 of the AMR which will set out new local indicators for future AMR's.
- 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 will formally replace the current RSS8. The Council is currently awaiting the outcome of the Examination in Public, which is one of the final stages before the Regional Plan can be adopted.
- 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 LDF is its inherent need to be sustainable. To achieve this aim the policies set out in all Development Plan Documents (DPDs) 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 DPDs need to undergo a Sustainability Appraisal, which must be underpinned by an overall Scoping Report and Baseline Assessment. Once a DPD has been adopted its achievement of sustainability objectives must also be monitored. However, no DPDs are currently adopted so this cannot be undertaken in this year's AMR. 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 AMR 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

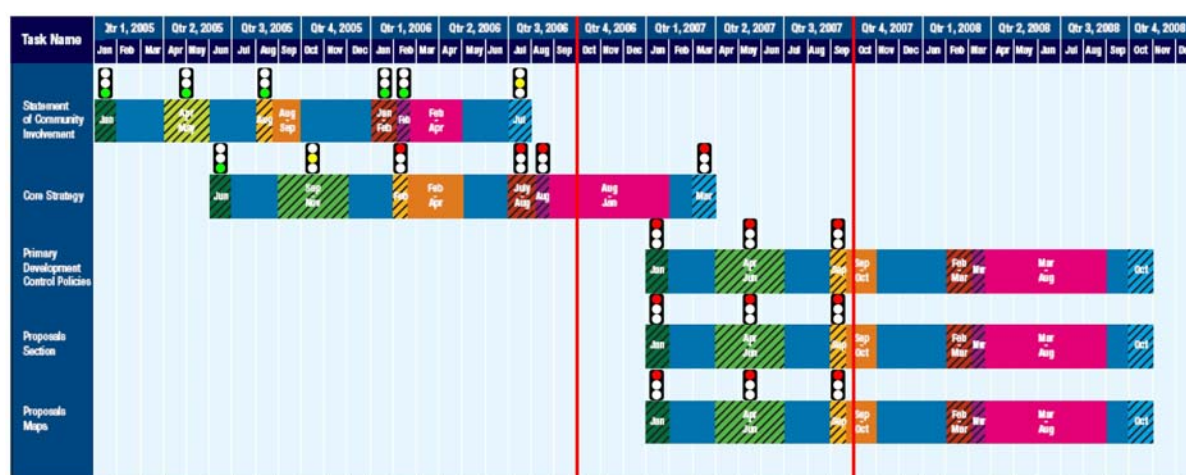
i)	Contextual Indicators – the purpose of these indicators is to provide a baseline of information of social, economic and environmental circumstances in Bassetlaw.
ii)	Core Output Indicators – these indicators measure quantifiable physical activities, which are directly related to, and are a consequence 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

Monitoring the progress of the Local Development Scheme

- 4.1 The current approved Local Development Scheme (LDS) was agreed by the Secretary of State in June 2005 and approved by Bassetlaw District Council in August 2005. The LDS outlines the documents that will form the Local Development Framework (LDF), and provides a programme for their preparation. The LDS has three main purposes:
- to provide information about the documents which will make-up the new LDF and explain their purposes,
 - to set out a timetable for the publication of different parts of the LDF and supporting document, and
 - to set out a timetable for monitoring and review of the LDF.
- 4.2 A traffic light system has been used to track and record the progress of the LDS. Each traffic light illustrates whether key milestones have met their target dates. The agreed LDS timetable is shown below with traffic lights against each key milestone undertaken to date. The two red lines shown indicate this year's monitoring period.

Analysis of Performance Against Agreed Local Development Scheme Timetable



Key



Source: LDS, 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)

Key milestones of the Local Development Scheme

- 4.3  As detailed in the previous year's AMR, unavoidable external delays halted the submission of the Core Strategy. These delays have continued through this year's monitoring period. Therefore the Core Strategy has not been submitted and due to the sequential nature of the LDF has forced a delay in achieving the subsequent stages of the LDF preparation. Therefore none of this year's milestones, as shown in the LDS timetable above, have been met.

Impact of the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan

- 4.4 A key contribution to the delay in the preparation of the LDF was the impact of the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan.
- 4.5 As highlighted in last year's AMR, consultation began on 28 September 2006 on the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan. Due to the need for all LDFs to be in conformity with their Regional Spatial Strategies (Regional Plans) it was necessary that the implications and policies within this Draft Regional Plan be carefully considered against the aspirations of the emerging Bassetlaw LDF Core Strategy. Objections to the regional plan were submitted by Bassetlaw District Council including an objection to the high levels of housing provision proposed compared to the high target for the proportion of development on previously developed land and the lack of any clear employment land provisions for the districts within the region.
- 4.6 Following the six weeks of public consultation, development of the Regional Plan progressed to its Examination In Public (EiP), where objections would be resolved and firm recommendations made to allow the Regional Plan to be adopted. However, by the end of this year's monitoring period, the results of the Regional Plans EiP have yet to be published. Due to the importance and impact of this Draft Regional Plan on the context and contents of the Bassetlaw LDF it was deemed necessary for a resolution of the Regional Plans EiP be reached before LDF work can continue with any level of certainty.

Revisions to the LDS and recommendations from the Government Office for the East Midlands

- 4.7 Due to the delays suffered though this year and the previous monitoring year, a revised Local Development Scheme was prepared and submitted to the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) in March 2007. However GOEM did not agree the revised timetable and subsequently placed a holding objection until particular issues are resolved. The key objections raised related to:
- The lessons learnt with the failure of other Local Authorities' Core Strategies to pass their examinations. In this respect it is important that in the preparation process of the Bassetlaw Core Strategy all required stages are satisfactorily addressed and as such GOEM advised a careful review of work undertaken to date.
 - Progressing the Bassetlaw LDF in advance of the East Midlands Regional Plan. GOEM advised on the danger of progressing The Bassetlaw Core Strategy to Submission and adoption before the results of the Regional Plan Examination in Public are known.
- 4.8 Following the advice from GOEM and the need to incorporate the findings of the Regional Plans EiP, which by the end of this monitoring period has yet to be published, a revised Local Development Scheme for the Bassetlaw Local Development Framework has not been produced. However, over this monitoring period considerable work has been undertaken to develop a robust evidence base for the LDF. It is clear that this evidence base will be required to bridge the gap between the Regional and Local Planning levels and ensure that the strategies and targets set within the Bassetlaw LDF will be based on sound research. LDF evidence/background documents that are currently produced over this monitoring period are:

- East Midlands Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
- Services and Facilities Study
- Open Space Assessment, and
- Green Infrastructure Assessment

- 4.9 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (HMA) was completed in September 2007. A key element of this report is the recommendation of affordable housing targets for each Local Authority in this area. It is intended that this report will form an evidence base for the Local Development Framework to inform future housing policy.
- 4.10 Once the findings/recommendations of the East Midlands Regional Plan Examination in Public are known, and the required evidence base work is undertaken, a revised LDS will be submitted.

Proposed action 1: To revise the timetabling of the Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme to reflect the findings/recommendations of the East Midlands Regional Plan Examination in Public.

Section 5: Saved Documents/Policies

- 5.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes provision for existing adopted Development Plans to be saved for up to three years prior to the publication of Adopted Development Plan Documents for the new Local Development Framework (LDF).
- 5.2 It is this Council's understanding that the recently adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan will be saved until the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan 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 and cannot be adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Therefore, it cannot be saved under the provisions of the Act.
- 5.4 Although not adopted, the Approved Bassetlaw Local Plan has undergone sufficient stages of consultation and examination to enable it to be given material weight when determining planning applications. As the new regional and local planning systems move forward the local plan's relevance will reduce, however until the Bassetlaw LDF is fully adopted, continuing to refer to the Bassetlaw Local Plan will ensure a local planning context remains at a district level.
- 5.5 The current adopted Development Plan for Bassetlaw District Council is the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan. This remains in effect until the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan is fully adopted. In addition when determining planning applications, reference will also be made to relevant national guidance contained in Planning Policy Guidance Notes and Statements (PPGs and PPSs). In addition emerging background studies prepared to support the Draft Regional Plan and the emerging Bassetlaw LDF, provide a more up to date evidence base to enable more informed decisions to be made for this district.

Section 6: Contextual Indicators

Section 6.1 Demographic structure

Contextual Indicator (Context 1a) General Population

- 6.1 The district of Bassetlaw located within North Nottinghamshire covers an area of approximately 64,000 hectares. Bassetlaw's Population is estimated at 110,700 (Mid 2005 population estimates, office of National Statistics). This is an increase in the population of Bassetlaw of approximately 3000 people from the 2001 census population figures 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	40940
Retford	21565
Harworth/Bircotes	7610
Carlton-in-Lindrick	5880
Tuxford	2530
Misterton	2065

Source: mid 2004 estimates

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

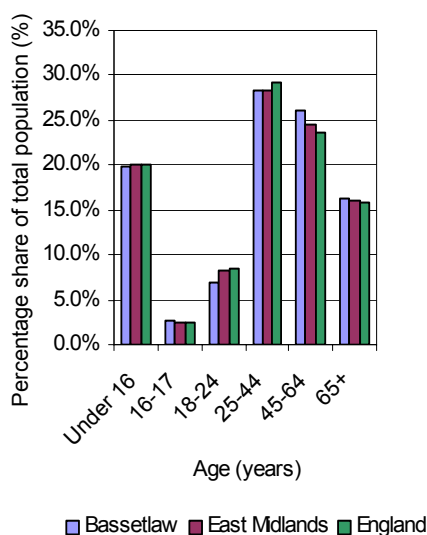


Table 5: Age Structure Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

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-2004 population estimates also show that for Bassetlaw's population as a whole, there is an even split.

Contextual Indicator (Context 1d) Ethnic Origin and Religion

- 6.5 Statistics identify that Bassetlaw has an increasing multicultural society which is the case both regionally and nationally however, from the table below it suggests that Bassetlaw has a higher than average proportion of White people (98.54%) compared to that of both the East Midlands (93.48%) and England (90.92%). In contrast, Bassetlaw has a much lower proportion of people from non-white backgrounds than both the East Midlands and England.

Table 6: Identifying Ethnic Origin within Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Ethnic Origin	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
White	98.54%	93.48%	90.92%
Mixed	0.50%	1.03%	1.30%
Asian	0.47%	4.04%	4.57%
Black	0.29%	0.94%	1.14%
Chinese	0.17%	0.48%	0.88%

Source: Office of National Statistics

- 6.6 The 2001 census revealed that Bassetlaw has a significantly higher proportion of Christians than both the regional and national averages, however the figures identify that Bassetlaw has a lower the average proportion of Non-Christian society in comparison to both the East Midlands and England respectively. The percentage of population who stated they had no religion was significantly higher, although the figure is lower than both the regional and national average.

Table 7: Identifying Religion within Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Religion	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Christian	81.53%	71.98%	71.73%
Buddhist	0.08%	0.18%	0.28%
Hindu	0.12%	1.59%	1.11%
Jewish	0.04%	0.09%	0.52%
Muslim	0.32%	1.68%	3.10%
Sikh	0.07%	0.80%	0.66%
Other Religion	0.20%	0.23%	0.29%
No Religion	9.99%	15.9%	14.5%
Religion not stated	7.60%	7.47%	7.68%

Source: Office of National Statistics

Contextual Indicator (Context 1e) Travel and Lifestyle

- 6.7 Bassetlaw is a predominantly rural district, serving two small market towns of Retford and Worksop. 57% of the district's population lives within these two towns; although, due to the predominately rural nature of the area the majority of journeys are by car, which is higher than both the regional and national average. The percentage of journeys made on foot, by bicycle and by public transport within Bassetlaw is also higher than both the regional and national average.

Graph 2: Identifying Travel Patterns within Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

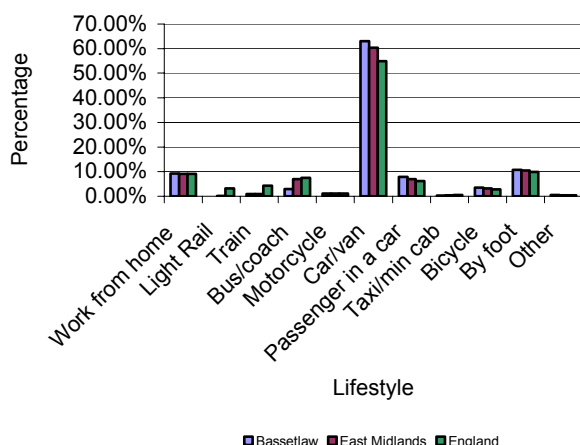


Table 8: Identifying Travel Patterns within Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Lifestyle	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Work from home	9.27%	9.04%	9.16%
Light Rail	0.04%	0.07%	3.16%
Train	0.89%	0.98%	4.23%
Bus/coach	3.01%	6.98%	7.51%
Motorcycle	1.08%	1.04%	1.11%
Car/van	62.99%	60.38%	54.92%
Passenger in a car	7.83%	6.95%	6.11%
Taxi/min cab	0.24%	0.41%	0.52%
Bicycle	3.49%	3.27%	2.83%
By foot	10.68%	10.49%	99.9%
Other	0.47%	0.39%	0.46%

Source: Census 2001

Contextual Indicator (Context 1f) Health and well-being

- 6.8 The health and well being of a local population is an important factor in influencing the social and economic factors such as economic activity and deprivation. According to the latest census data, the average life expectancy rates for both males and females are slightly below that of both, the regional and national averages as seen in the table below.
- 6.9 There are personal factors such as drinking, smoking, diet and physical activity that can either enhance or damage the health and well being of the local population. There are also a significant number of wider influences on health including, local services, access to food, working hours and conditions and the local environment can all have a detrimental effect on society.

Table 9: Life expectancy within Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

Life Expectancy	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Males	76.6	76.9	76.9
Females	79.9	80.9	81.1

Source: Census 2001

Contextual Indicator (Context 1g) Crime

- 6.10 Crime levels within Bassetlaw over the past few months has shown that crime levels have been falling in line with the England/Wales average. However, during early 2006 there was a sharp increase in the level of crimes committed within Bassetlaw, this was in contrast to the National average that has been continuing to decline.

Graph 3: Crime figures

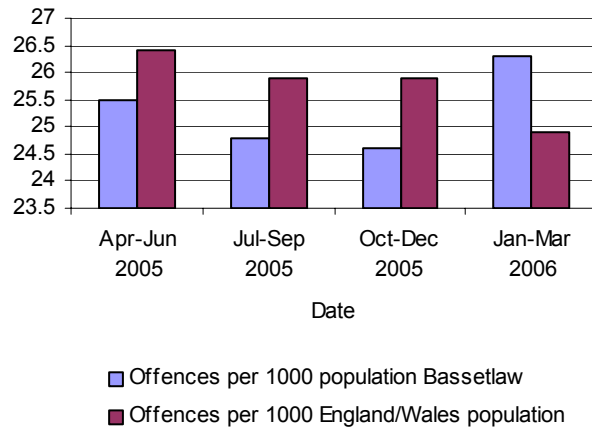


Table 10: Crime figures

Month	Total Number of Offences	Offences per 1000 population	
		Bassetlaw	England/Wales
Apr-Jun 2005	2813	25.5	26.4
Jul-Sep 2005	2739	24.8	25.9
Oct-Dec 2005	2716	24.6	25.9
Jan-Mar 2006	2897	26.3	24.9

Source: Crime statistics 2006

Section 6.2 Housing and the Built Environment

Contextual Indicator (Context 2a) Average House Price

Graph 4: Average house price trends 2001-2007

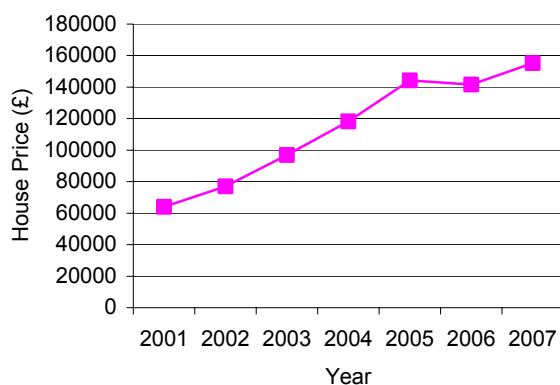


Table 11: Average house price trends 2001-2007

Year	Average House Price (£)
2001	64090
2002	76991
2003	96839
2004	118260
2005	144283
2006	141588
2007	155179

Source: Land Registry 2007

- 6.11 The graph and table above show a steady increase in house values in the Bassetlaw area over the period 2001 to 2005. In 2006 there was a slight decrease in average house price by 2%, although 2007 has seen an increase of 9.5%.

Contextual Indicator (Context 2b) Housing Tenure

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

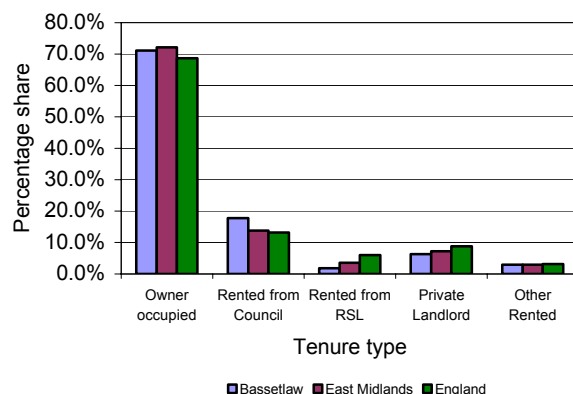


Table 12: Average house price trends 2001-2006

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

- 6.12 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

Graph 6: Bassetlaw Housing Type Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

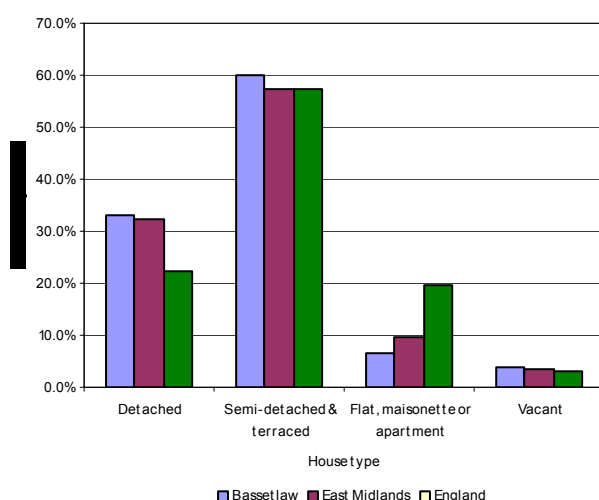


Table 13: Bassetlaw Housing Type Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

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

- 6.13 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.

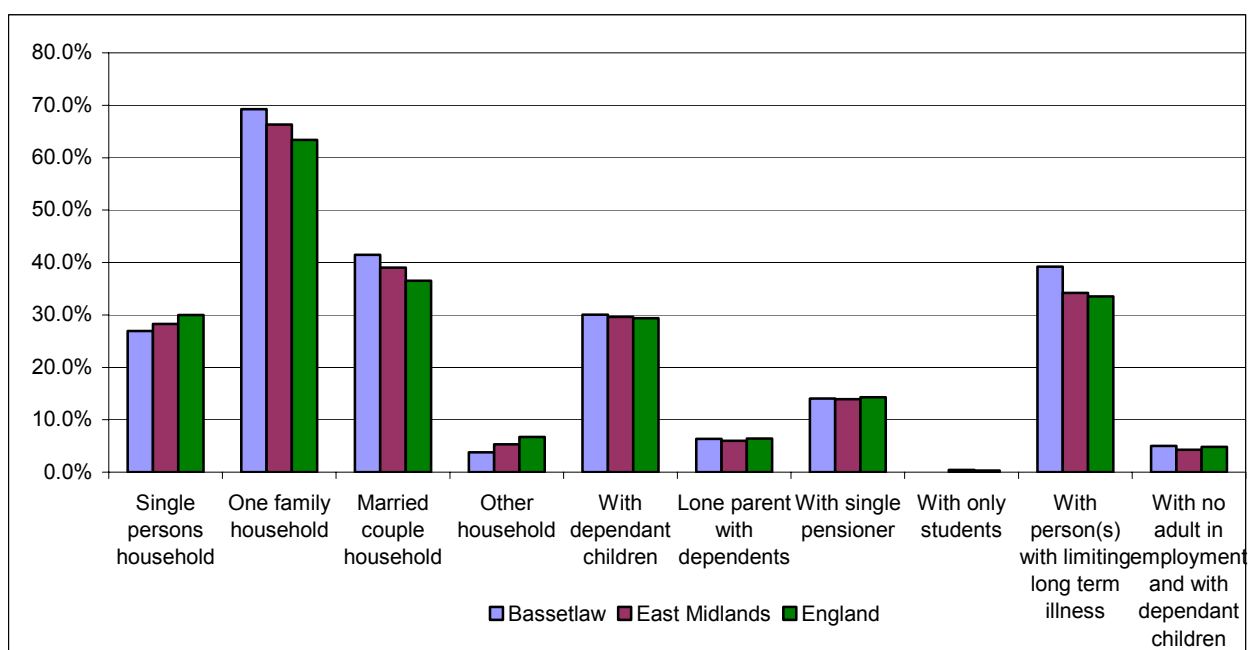
Contextual Indicator (Context 2d) Housing Composition

Table 14: 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 7: Bassetlaw Housing Composition Comparison of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England



6.14 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 8: Economic Activity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

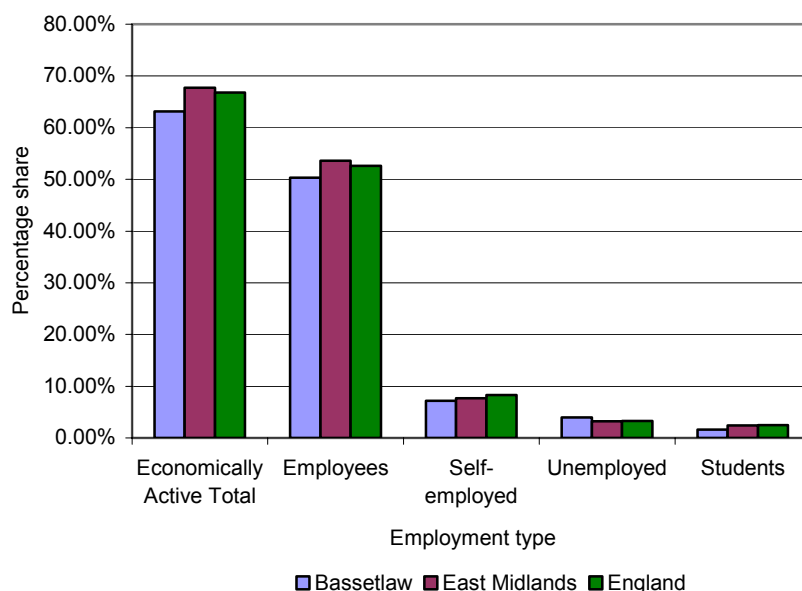


Table 15: Economic Activity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

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

6.15 In considering the economic activity as shown in Graph 8 and Table 15 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 9: Economic Inactivity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

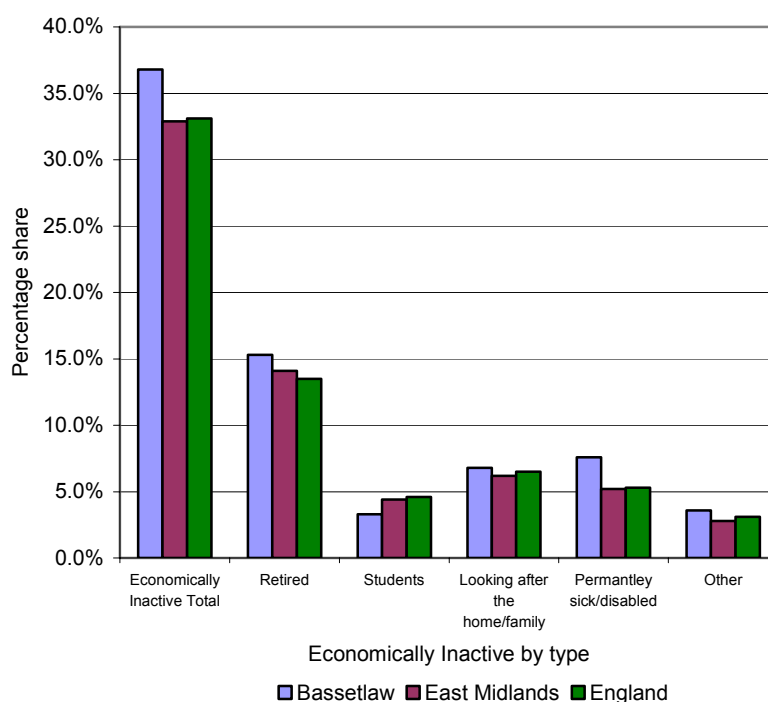


Table 16: Economic Inactivity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England

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

- 6.16 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 Every year the Council undertakes an Employment Land Survey to monitor employment land and business land take-up on allocated employment sites in the Bassetlaw District. This study monitors planning permissions and competitions over the period 1st April 2006 to the 31st March 2007.

Core Output Indicators (for all business and employment development)

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	2264	0	0	29 261
	B2	0	1636	0	0	
	B1/B2	0	0	0	0	
	B8	0	0	0	25361	
	B1/B2/B8	0	0	0	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	2264	0	0	29 261
	B2	0	1636	0	0	
	B1/B2	0	0	0	0	
	B8	0	0	0	25361	
	B1/B2/B8	0	0	0	0	
1c - Amount of floorspace for employment, by type, which is on Brownfield land (m ²)	B1	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
	B2	0		0		
	B1/B2	0		0		
	B8	0		0		
	B1/B2/B8	0		0		
1d (i) - Employment land available by type on allocated sites ² (ha)	B1	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.00	109.01
	B2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	B8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	B1/B2/B8	44.73	17.59	3.52	33.17	
1d (ii) - Employment land available by type with permission granted (ha)	B1	0	0	0	0	2.16
	B2	0	0	0	0	
	B1/B2	0	0	0	0	
	B8	0	0	0	0	
	B1/B2/B8	0	1.16	0	0	
	Other	0	1.00	0	0	
1e (i) - Losses of employment land in employment/regeneration areas and	B1	0	7.12	0	0	7.12
	B2	0	0	0	0	
	B8	0	0	0	0	
	B1/B2/B8	0	0	0	0	
1e (ii) - Losses of employment land in 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	0
	B2	0	0	0	0	
	B8	0	0	0	0	

Source: Employment Land Study 2007

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.

³ For the Purpose of this years Employment Land Study the allocated Employment site Markham Moor (Allocation E29 as identified in the Local Plan) has not been monitored due to the ongoing A1 road improvements and the uncertainty of how much land is going to be lost to the road improvements. An update on the status of the Markham Moor site will be provided in the next Employment Land Study.

- 7.2 The previous table shows there has been an increase in floor space of 29,261m² in this monitoring period. The table also shows 7.12ha (Babworth Road Retford) of allocated employment land has been lost to the construction of a replacement school under the PFI scheme.

Local Output Indicator (L1a) Employment land availability by Local Plan Designation

- 7.3 The table below gives a break down of the employment land available in the different designations in Bassetlaw.

Graph 10: Amount of Identified Employment Land Available for Development



Table 17: Amount of Identified Employment Land Available for Development

Types of Employment Land	East	West
Centres of Employment	2.36	0
Allocated Employment Land	59.01	45.53
Protected Employment Land	0.17	1.16
Total	61.54	46.69

Source: Employment Land Study 2007

- 7.4 The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan (2001-2021) requirements for the District is 59ha of employment land to be provided in the west of Bassetlaw, giving a total provision of 180ha. It suggests that 25ha should be provided in the North West of the district to benefit from the Robin Hood Airport. In contrast it proposes that in the East of the District there is a need to reduce the current provision of employment by 41ha, to give a total of 40ha.

Section 7.2 Housing Development

Core Output Indicator (C2a): Housing trajectory

- 7.5 The monitoring of housing development takes place annually. The Council produces a Housing Land Availability Positioning Statement (HLAPS) in order to report on housing competitions, under construction, remaining capacity, conversions, previously developed land, and dwelling types and tenure and supply of housing in the District. The information is summarised below and forms part of the core monitoring requirements for the housing section of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

Graph 11: Housing Completions 1995-2007

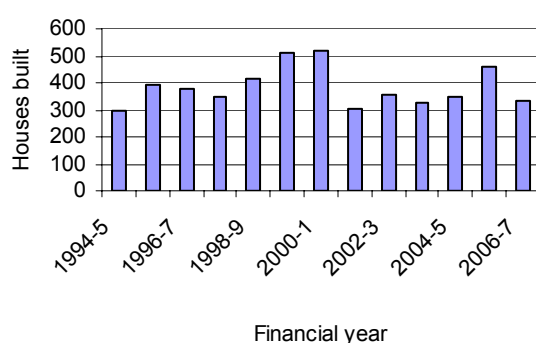


Table 18: Housing Completions 1995-2007

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
2006-7	166	165	331
Total	1794	3185	4979

Source: HLAPS 2007

- 7.6 Table 18 shows 166 dwellings have been built in the East of Bassetlaw and 165 have been built in the West, in total 1822 in the last 5 years.

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Structure Plan

- 7.7 When comparing the past completions in table 18 with the housing requirements set out in the Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan from 2001-2021 2126 dwellings have been built and the structure plan housing provision for this period is 1800 dwellings (see table 20). In addition there are 1305 dwellings with outstanding planning permission that have not yet been built. Table 20 shows the levels of housing developments compared with that of the Joint Structure plan.

Table 19: Number of dwellings built and committed since

	Number of dwellings
Dwellings built since 2001 to present	2126
Outstanding Commitments	1305
Total	3431

Table 20: 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- 2007)	3431
Difference (supply of dwellings over the allocated target)	1631
Annual average of net additional dwelling requirements to meet the structure plan	None
% of new and converted dwellings needed to meet overall dwelling requirement	

- 7.8 The tables 19 and 20 show, 1631 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 need for housing to meet the Joint Structure Plan targets. If the rate of house building continued at an annual average of 331 dwellings a year, there would be 6620 houses built in the twenty-year period of the Joint Structure Plan.

Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy)

- 7.9 Once the East Midland Regional Plan is adopted it will replace the Joint Structure Plan targets for housing in Bassetlaw. The proposed target for housing completions for Bassetlaw per annum is 330 between 2006-2026. 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 years³. The Panel Report for the Examination in Public of the Draft Regional Plan was published in late November 2007. This report recommends reducing the housing target to 280 dwelling per year as apposed to the 330 currently in the Draft. However, this Panel Report is yet to be confirmed, therefore the estimations regarding future housing requirements made in this AMR are based on the 330 dwellings per annum target as set out in Draft Regional Plan.
- 7.10 Table 21 shows the Draft Regional Plan proposed housing requirements (2001-2026) and Bassetlaw's current housing situation (2001-2007). These figures are used to determine the residual housing requirement for the remaining period of the Draft Regional Plan (2007-2026). 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 254 dwellings per annum.

Table 21: 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 (2001-2007)		Number of dwellings	
Total completions 2001-2007		2126	
Outstanding commitments with valid planning permission		1305	
Total		3431	
Potential future build rate (2007-2026)		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		6124	322
Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet Draft Regional Plan housing requirements including outstanding commitments with valid planning permission		4819	254

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

Demonstrating a Five Year Supply of Housing

- 7.12 Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) paragraph 54 requires Local Planning Authorities to assess and demonstrate a rolling five year supply of deliverable land for housing. In accordance with associated guidance, this Council is undertaking a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, which will meet this requirement. However until this document has

³ Reference to the Draft Regional Plan and the targets it contains in no way implies this Council's support or objections for its content.

been produced, the Council can demonstrate a deliverable five year supply of housing as set out below.

Draft East Midlands Regional Plan Housing Provision

- 7.13 The annual housing provision set out in the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan for Bassetlaw is 330 dwellings. This means that over a five year period, a target provision of 1650 dwellings should be planned for, as shown in the table below:

Table 22: Five year requirements from Draft East Midlands Regional Plan

Five year requirements from Draft East Midlands Regional Plan	Number of dwellings
Annual housing provision target	330
Five year requirement	1650

- 7.14 The tables below shows that the five year supply of housing can be achieved through outstanding planning permissions and existing allocations. Outstanding planning permissions consist of houses currently under construction and houses with remaining valid planning permissions. The existing allocations have been preliminarily reviewed with respect to their current usage, access and other constraints in order to assess whether they would be deliverable in the next five years⁴.

Table 23: Review of existing housing allocations

Review of existing housing allocations	Site area (ha)
All existing housing allocations	21.90
Deliverable housing allocations	18.47

- 7.15 Shown in the table above, there are 18.47ha of deliverable housing allocations that are expected to come forward within the next five years. Assuming an average density of 30 dwellings per hectare, 554 dwellings can be delivered on these sites. When combined with outstanding planning permissions, this gives a total of 1859 dwellings as shown below.

Table 24: Review of existing housing allocations

Estimated five year provision	Number of dwellings
Outstanding planning permissions	1305
Provision on deliverable housing allocations	554
Total estimated provision in the next five years	1859

- 7.16 Table 25 shows there is a five year supply of deliverable housing to meet the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan requirements when combining outstanding planning permissions and allocated housing sites.

Table 25: Comparison of actual supply to requirements in Draft East Midlands Regional Plan

Comparison of actual supply to requirements in Draft East Midlands Regional Plan	Number of dwellings
Five year requirement from Draft East Midlands Regional Plan	1650
Estimated five year provision	1859
Difference	Oversupply of 209 dwellings to meet requirements

⁴ More detail is given in the Housing Land Availability Position Statement 2007.

Core Output Indicator (C2b): Number of New Build and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Graph 12: Total Permissions granted on Brownfield Sites

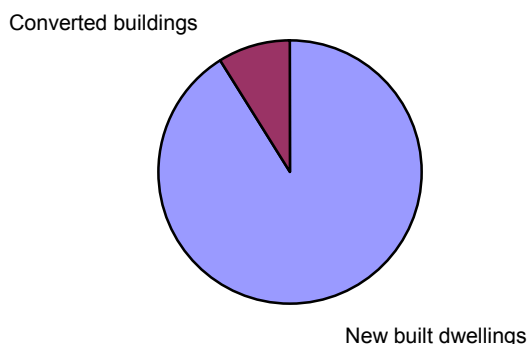


Table 26: Total Permissions granted on Brownfield Sites

	Number	Percentage
Total Permissions granted on previously developed land	1015	100
Newly Built	904	89
Converted Buildings	114	11

Source: Housing Land Availability Statement 2007

- 7.17 Table 26 and graph 12 above show the percentage of new build dwellings and converted buildings on previously developed land. This shows that only 11% of house provision on previously developed land involved the conversion of existing buildings. This figure has reduced from the 17% achieved last year as shown in table 27.

Graph 13: Comparison of percentage of total brownfield development

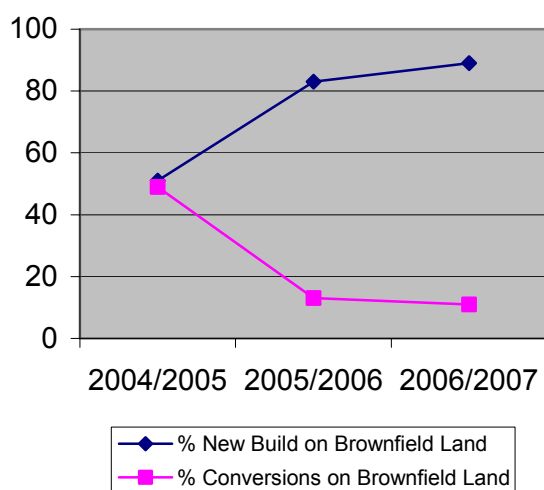


Table 27: Comparison of percentage of total brownfield development

Financial year	% of all brownfield development which were new builds	% of all brownfield development which were converted buildings
2004/2005	51	49
2005/2006	83	17
2006/2007	89	11

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2005, 2006 and 2007

Core Output Indicator (C2c): Density of Developments

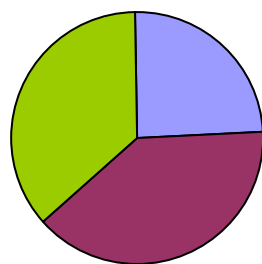
- 7.18 PPS3: advises that densities of less than 30 dwellings per hectare will not normally be acceptable unless local circumstances demand otherwise. Policy 5/7A of the Bassetlaw Local Plan encourages higher densities in accordance with this guidance, but densities should also reflect the character 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.

Graph 14: Average Density

Table 28: Average Density



■ Less than 30 dwellings per hectare
■ 30-50 dwellings per hectare
■ More than 50 dwellings per hectare

Average Density (dwelling per hectare)	Completed Dwellings	Percentage
Less than 30	81	24.4
Between 30-50	128	38.7
More than 50	122	36.9
Total	331	100

Source: Housing Land Availability Statement 2007

- 7.19 Table 28 and Chart 14 show that during the current monitoring period, 24.4% of dwellings built were below the density of 30 dwellings per hectare. This is a further reduction when compared with the figure from the previous two years, as shown in table 29 below.

Graph 15: Comparison of percentage of total housing development of less than 30 dwellings per hectare

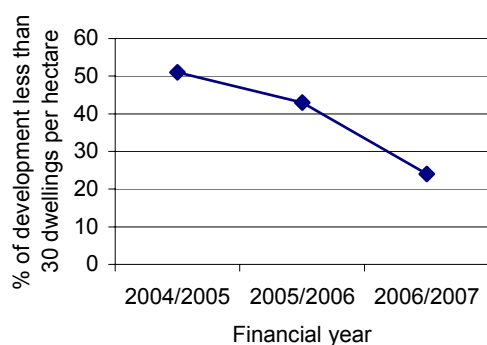


Table 29: Comparison of percentage of total housing development of less than 30 dwellings per hectare

Financial year	% of total housing development of less than 30 dwellings per hectare
2004/2005	51
2005/2006	43
2006/2007	24

- 7.20 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. However, this figure of the low density development has decreased in the last two years from 51% to 24%.

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 Statement 3.

Core Output Indicator (C2d): Affordable Housing

- 7.21 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 30: Affordable Housing Completions and Commitments 1st April 2004 – 31st March 2007

Status	Number of Affordable dwellings		
	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Completed	8	15	53
Under Construction	N/A	6	9
Remaining	15	73	60

- 7.22 There have been 53 affordable dwellings built in the last financial year with another 9 under construction and a further 60 with valid planning permission, but have yet to be built. In comparison, only 8 affordable dwellings were completed in 2004/2005 and 15 completed in 2005/2006. The breakdown of these figures is given in Local Output Indicator L2g.

Table 31: Planning Applications granted 2006/2007 financial year with Elements of Affordable Housing.

Settlement	Application Number	Total Dwellings	Total number of affordable dwellings	Percentage of affordable Dwellings
Gringley-On-The-Hill	23/06/00048/R	47	7	14.8
Harworth/Bircotes	61/06/00070/R	51	9	17.6
Harworth/Bircotes	61/07/00003	25	6	24.0
Hodsock/Langold	62/06/00001/R	41	4	9.7
Ranskill	39/06/00004	50	7	14.0
Retford	01/05/00198	26	3	11.5
Retford	01/06/00014	38	4	10.5
Worksop	02/05/00684	54	6	11.1
Worksop	02/05/00637	33	5	15.1
Total	8	365	51	
Average				13.9%

- 7.23 The table above shows planning permissions granted for large housing developments over the last financial year with an element affordable housing being negotiated. The averaged percentage of affordable housing provision was only 13.9% of the total number of houses. This is slightly lower when comparing it against the 15.05% achieved last year.

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 and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Local Output Indicator (L2a) Housing Development Built on Previously Developed Land

- 7.24 PPS3 – Housing, encourages 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 percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land is shown in table 32.

Table 32: BV106 indicator

Information for BV106 indicator for 2006/2007	Percentage of new built dwellings on previously developed land
Bassetlaw District Council Target annual average percentage	40
Annual percentage achieved 2006/2007	56.50

Source: Bassetlaw Best Value Performance Plan

7.25 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. However, in the last financial year, Bassetlaw has managed to achieve 56.50%, which exceeds the Council's own target of 40%.

7.26 When comparing this to previous years, it is clear that there has been a marked improvement in the percentage of new dwellings that have been built on previously developed land within the last financial year compared with the previous two years.

Graph 16: Comparison of BV106 indicator from previous years

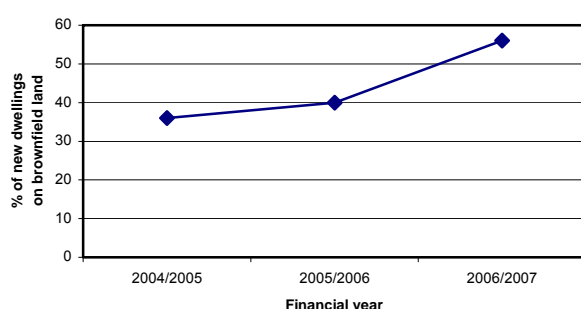


Table 33: Comparison of BV106 indicator from previous years

Financial year	Annual average percentage of new built dwellings on previously developed land
2004/2005	36
2005/2006	40
2006/2007	57

Source: Bassetlaw Best Value Performance Plan

Proposed action 4: To maintain the current levels of building new dwellings on previously developed land in order to meet the policy guidance contained within Planning Policy Statement 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

7.27 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

7.28 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, the previous two years housing information will act as a starting point to enable future trend based analysis.

Table 34: Developments granted planning permission inside and outside the settlements identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options

	Completed Dwellings	Dwellings Under Construction	Outstanding development with planning permission	Total	Total Percentage
Outside Preferred Options' settlements	50	65	395	510	31.2
Inside Preferred Options' settlements	281	170	675	1126	68.8
Total	331	235	1070	1636	100

7.29 Table 34 above shows development inside and outside the settlements identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options it shows 31.2 % of dwellings were granted planning permission outside the settlements identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options.

Graph 17: Comparison of developments with valid planning permission inside and outside the settlements identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options

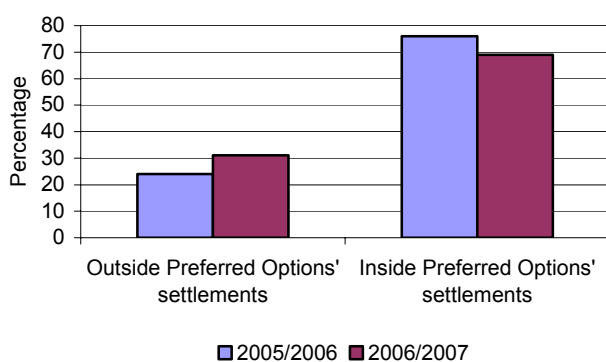


Table 35: Comparison of developments with valid planning permission inside and outside the settlements identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options

	Total percentage of all developments	
	2005/2006	2006/2007
Outside Preferred Options' settlements	24	31
Inside Preferred Options' settlements	76	69

Source: AMR 2006 and 2007

7.30 When compared with the previous year's monitoring (1st April 2005 to the 31st March 2006) 24% of dwellings were granted planning permission outside the settlements identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options. There has been an increase of 7.2% of dwellings being granted planning permission outside the settlements as future development centres identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options, and therefore the following action is proposed:

Proposed action 5: To promote more sustainable patterns of growth within the district by limiting the amount of residential development outside the top six settlements as identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options document.

Local Output Indicator (L2c) Integrated Transport Contributions received through section 106 agreements

Table 36: Integrated Transport Contributions received through section 106 agreements

Location	Application Number	Contribution	Dwellings
Hodsock	62/06/0001/R	£13,920	41
Retford	01/05/00350	£15,900	20
Total		£29,820	61
Contribution Per dwelling		£488	

- 7.31 The table above shows that 2 planning applications were granted in the last financial year giving a total of £488 per dwelling for Integrated Transport Contributions. This year's figure will act as a starting point to enable future trend based analysis.

Local Output Indicator (L2d) Contributions in lieu of open space received through section 106 agreements

Table 37: Contributions in lieu of open space received through section 106 agreements

Location	Application Number	Contribution	Dwellings
Hodsock	62/06/0001/R	£40,000	41
Retford	01/06/0014	£77,000	38
Worksop	02/06/00084	£8,000	21
Total		£125,000	100
Contribution Per dwelling		£125	

- 7.32 The table above shows that 3 planning application were granted in the last financial year giving a total of £125 per dwelling instead of open space being provided on site. This year's figure will act as a starting point to enable future trend based analysis.

Local Output Indicator (L2e) Contributions in lieu of affordable housing received through section 106 agreements

- 7.33 In this year's monitoring period no money was received in lieu of affordable housing. The actual number of units secured through section 106 agreements is shown in Core Output Indicator C2d.

Local Output Indicator (L2f) Percentage of Allocated housing sites developed.

Table 38: Percentage of allocated Housing sites developed

	Total (ha)	Percentage
Allocated Housing Sites without planning permission	20.82	10.3%
Allocated housing sites built and with valid planning permission	182.25	89.7%
Total	203.07	100%

- 7.34 The table above shows 203.07 ha of allocated housing land as identified in the Local Plan of which 10% is remaining without any valid planning permission.

Local Output Indicator (L2g) Tenure of affordable housing with valid planning permission

7.35 The table below shows the breakdown of the tenure of the affordable units that have either been built, is under construction or have valid planning permission but have yet to be built.

Table 39: Tenure of affordable housing

Application Number	Completed			Under construction			Not started		
	Low cost	Shared ownership	RSLs	Low cost	Shared ownership	RSLs	Low cost	Shared ownership	RSLs
23/06/00048/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
61/04/00053	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
61/06/00070/R	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4
61/07/00003/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
62/06/00001/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
39/06/00004	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
01/03/00118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
01/05/00198	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
01/06/00014	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
01/04/00031	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
02/04/00067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02/05/00128/R	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
02/05/218/R	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3
02/05/00684	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
02/05/00637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	23	9	21	0	3	6	3	19	38
	53			9			60		

Source: Housing Land Availability Statement 2007

7.36 Table 39 shows 53 affordable dwellings were completed, of which 43% were low cost and 40% were transferred to a registered social landlord (RSL). In addition, another 9 dwellings were under construction, which a third are going to be transferred to a RSL. There are another 60 affordable dwellings that have valid planning permission, but have yet to be built. 63% of these units will be transferred to a RSL.

Section 7. 3 Transport

Core Indicator (C3a) Non Residential Development Complying with car Parking Standards

- 7.37 Currently, Bassetlaw District Council does not monitor the information for C3a outlined in Table 40 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 AMRs.

Table 40: Transport Core Output C3a

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2006– 31 st March 2007
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 Developments with access to Public Services

Table 41: Percentage of New Residential Development Within 30 Minutes Public Transport Time

Service	% Within 30 minutes	
	2006	2007
Primary School	100%	100%
Secondary School	97%	85%
Retail Centre	100%	100%
Work Destination	100%	100%
GP Surgery	100%	100%
Hospital	100%	79%

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council's Public Transport Strategy Team

- 7.38 The table above shows all new residential development within the District that is within 30 minutes public transport time. A threshold of 0.4ha or 10 dwellings has been applied to the new residential development for 2006/2007. When compared with last year's monitoring the new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport to secondary schools and hospital were lower in 2006 than 2007.

Section 7.4 Local Services

Core Output Indicators (for all local services section)

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

Table 42: Local Services Core Output Indicators

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2006 – 31 st March 2007
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) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development

- 7.39 Bassetlaw District Council has two main retail centres Worksop and Retford. No leisure developments and office development (excluding B1 uses as this is included in the business and employment section) have been completed in this year's monitoring period. However 14,522 m² of retail development has been completed within the district. The table below shows the retail and leisure applications in the district and their current status as of 31st March 2007.

Table 43: Retail, Leisure and Office Gains

Location	Application Number	Increase in Floor Space (m ²)	Use Class	Status
Retford	01/05/00406	1576	A1	Completed
Retford	01/06/00230	165	A1	Not Started
Worksop	02/08/00050	3273	A1	Completed
Worksop	02/05/00705	9500	A3/A4/C1	Completed
Worksop	02/03/0064	6677	A1	Not Started
Worksop	02/03/0065	5681	D2	Not Started
Worksop	02/06/00239	170	A1	Completed
Worksop	02/06/00308	5568	A1	Under Construction

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

- 7.40 Table 44 shows the retail and leisure applications completed in the last financial year within an identified town centre boundary as identified in the Bassetlaw Local Plan. The only application that applies is a shop of 1576 m² in Retford town centre.

Table 44: Retail, Leisure and Office Gains

Location	Application Number	Increase in Floor Space (m ²)	Use Class	Status
Retford	01/05/00406	1576	A1	Completed

Local Output Indicator (L4a) Amount of loss A-Class land uses to housing

- 7.41 The table below show that only one A-Class land use has been lost to housing in this monitoring period (bakery lost in East Markham). However, 15 planning application have been granted that could potential cause a greater loss of A-Class uses.

Table 45: Amount of loss A-Class land uses to housing

Settlement	Application Number	Loss of A-Class to Housing	To	Status
East Markham	16/04/35	Bakery/Shop	Dwelling with Garage	Completed
Blyth	57/05/49	Hair Dressers	Dwelling	Not Started
Dunham on Trent	14/05/3	Post Office	Dwellings	Not Started
Dunham on Trent	14/06/13	Shop	Dwelling	Not Started
Misterton	33/06/37	Shop	Dwellings	Not Started
Retford	01/02/234	Shop	Dwellings	Not Started
Retford	01/03/41	Shop	Dwelling	Not Started
South Leverton	43/04/5	Public House	Dwelling	Not Started
Walkeringham	51/05/27	Public House	Dwellings	Not Started
West Markham	54/03/6	Shop	Dwelling	Not Started
Worksop	02/01/276	Shop	Residential	Not Started
Worksop	02/02/212	Shop	Dwelling	Not Started
Worksop	02/05/228	Shop	Residential	Not Started
Worksop	02/06/612/R	Hotel	Flats	Not Started
Retford	01/03/235	A1 + A3	Residential	Not Started
Tuxford	50/02/45	Existing Shops	Dwellings	Not Started

Green/open spaces

Core Output Indicator (C4c) Amount of Eligible Open Space Managed to Green Flag Award Standards

- 7.42 The amount of eligible green spaces should be monitored in the Annual Monitoring Report (C4c shown in Table 42). 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.

Local Output Indicator (L4b) Open Space Provided with Large Planning Applications

- 7.43 Policy 5/8 in the Local Plan (shown in the text box below) requires that an element of open space provision should be made in applications of over 15 dwellings. This policy sets a target for 10% of the total area should be laid out as public open space.

Policy 5/8

Any new residential development which in total contains or is likely to contain 15 or more dwellings will be granted planning permission only if:

- 10% of the site is laid out as open space available to residents generally for recreation or amenity use; and
- the area is kept permanently available as open space

- 7.44 Table 46 shows there were 3 planning applications granted in the previous financial year that required an open space provision. From this it can be seen an average of 15% was achieved which is 5% over what is required under current planning policies.

Table 46: Open Space provided with large planning applications

Location	Application Number	Contribution
Gringley on the Hill	23/06/0046	10%
Retford	01/05/00198	10%
Worksop	02/05/00637	25%
Average % achieved		15%

Proposed action 6: To continue to negotiate at least 10% of the total site area for open space provision inline with the targets set out in Local Plan Policy 5/8. This percentage should certainly be no lower than the 10% required by the policy.

Section 7. 5 Minerals and Waste

Core Output Indicators (for the Minerals and Waste section)

7.45 The Core Output Indicators for this Minerals and Waste section are shown in Table 47.

Table 47: Minerals and Waste Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2006 – 31 st March 2007
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

7.46 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 AMR.

Section 7. 6 Flood Protection and Water Quality

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

7.47 The Core Output Indicator for this section is shown in Table 48.

Table 48: Flood Protection and Water Quality Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2006– 31 st March 2007
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

7.48 No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice provided by the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

7.49 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

Core Output Indicators (C8) Areas of important biodiversity

7.50 The Core Output Indicator for this section is shown in Table 49.

Table 49: Biodiversity Core Output Indicators

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2006 – 31 st March 2007
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

7.51 The following table shows that in the last year there has been an increase of 22ha designated as areas of local wildlife. As this is the first year this data has been available no comparisons can be made.

Table 50: Area of Local Wildlife Sites

Year	Area of Local Wildlife Sites (SINCS) (ha)
2006	3612.25
2007	3634.25
Difference	22.00 gain

Section 7.8 Renewable Energy

7.52 The Core Output Indicators for Renewable Energy are outlined in Table 50.

Core Output Indicators (C9) Renewable Energy

Table 51: Renewable Energy Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1 st April 2006 – 31 st March 2007
C9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type.

Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

7.53 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 2006 to 31st March 2007 the following two planning permissions were granted approval for such developments.

Table 52: Application Granted Planning Permission for Renewable Energy

Location	Application Number	Description	Status
Cuckney	60/06/00010	Hydroelectric Scheme	Not Started
Sutton cum Lound	47/06/00025	Biomass/Biofuel Plant	Not Started

Section 7.9 Built Heritage

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

- 7.54 As table 53 shows there are 79 Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments at risk in Bassetlaw, which is only 7.4% of the total. The percentage of Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments at risk has increased from last year, as there were grade I and grade II* buildings that were regarded by English Heritage as now at risk.

Table 53: 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 Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments at Risk
Grade I	41	4	1	5
Grade II*	49	4	1	5
Grade II	977	31	38	69
Total	1067	39	40	79

Source: Council records and Listed Building Online website

- 7.55 Since the 2006 AMR, the following properties are no longer regarded as being at risk:

- 13 High Street (grade II), Misterton;
- Pigeoncote, Everton Sluice Lane (grade II), Everton;
- Pigeoncote at Manor Farm (grade II), Harwell.

- 7.56 The following has been regarded as being at risk since the last AMR:

- Worksop Manor Lodge (grade I), Mansfield Road, Worksop
- 37 Moorgate (grade II), Retford and
- 39-41 Moorgate (grade II), Retford.

- 7.57 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. The following actions have been taken since the last AMR:

- Urgent Works have been prepared for 24 Moorgate, Retford- this went to tender in October 2007;
- The previous owners of 26-28 Grove Street have been pressured into selling, and positive discussions have taken place to ensure that the Listed Building is renovated and brought back into use.

Local Output Indicator (L10b) Number of Conservation areas

- 7.58 Since the last AMR, a new conservation area was designated called Retford South. There are now 19 conservation areas in the district. There are no Article 4 Directives in the district. Due to resource restrictions, no management proposals have been prepared since the last AMR, although Conservation Area reviews have begun. The target of 6 Conservation Area appraisals has been carried over to the next monitoring period.

- 7.59 Since the last AMR, the Townscape Heritage Initiative has been completed and agreed with the Heritage Lottery Fund. Several key buildings, Listed and non-Listed within Retford Conservation Area have been renovated and brought back into use.

Local Output Indicator (L10c) Number of new houses built in Conservation Areas or within the Grounds of Listed Buildings

- 7.60 The table below shows that there were 50 dwellings built within Conservation Areas and 5 within the grounds of a Listed Building. This information will act as a starting point to enable future trend based analysis.

Table 54: Dwellings built in Conservation Areas or in the Grounds of Listed Buildings

Number of Dwellings Built	Total
In Conservation Areas	48
In the Grounds of Listed Buildings	5

Local Output Indicator (L10D) Number of Listed Buildings and their curtilage structures demolished.

- 7.61 In the previous financial year there have been no Listed Buildings or their curtilage structures demolished as part of the planning process.

Section 7.10 Local Development Orders and Simplified Planning Zones

Local Output Indicators (L11a) Local Development Orders and Simplified Planning Zones

- 7.62 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 7.11 Environment

Local Output Indicator (L12a and L12b) Number of Tree Preservation Orders Served/Removed

- 7.63 The table below shows the number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) served between the 1st April 2006 – 31st March 2007 and the number of tree with Preservation Orders that were felled in the last monitoring period.

Table 55: Tree Preservation Orders Served/Removed

Number of Tree Preservation Orders	Number of Tree Preservation Orders	Number of Trees affected
Served	7	111
Removed	6	22

- 7.64 The table above shows 7 TPOs were served resulting in 111 trees being protected during the last financial year. However, 6 TPOs were removed which resulted in 22 trees being felled.

Section 8: Future Local Output Indicators

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 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) number of dwellings built outside settlement envelopes
 - vii) number of Barn conversions
- 8.3 For the local services section (including open space and retail), the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:
- i) loss of community facilities
 - ii) gain of communities facilities
 - iii) area (in hectares) of greenfield land lost to new development (housing, retail, business, leisure and other)
 - iv) new retail developments (floorspace) location (in town centres, edge of town centres, out of town centre, in settlements/allocations or out of settlement)
 - v) new office developments (floorspace) location (in town centres, edge of town centres, out of town centre, in settlements/allocations or out of settlement)
 - vi) new leisure developments (floorspace) location (in town centres, edge of town centres, out of town centre, in settlements/allocations or out of settlement)
- 8.4 For the Biodiversity section the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:
- i) number of dwellings granted permission in SSSI
- 8.5 For the Renewable Energy section the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:
- ii) number of applications with renewable energy (in housing, business, retail, leisure and other land uses)
- 8.6 For the Built Heritage section the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:
- i) area (in hectares) covered by Conservation Areas
- 8.7 For the Environment section the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:
- i) number of trees felled within Conservation Areas
 - ii) number of dwellings granted

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

Local Development Scheme:

- 9.1 Due to the delays suffered though this year and the previous monitoring year, a revised Local Development Scheme was prepared and submitted to the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) in March 2007. However, GOEM did not agree the revised timetable and subsequently placed a holding objection until particular issues are resolved.
- 9.2 The East Midlands Regional Plan Examination in Public (EiP) was published in November 2007 but its recommendations are yet to be confirmed. This EiP has given the first formal indication of the possible changes to the Regional Plan, which will enable us to start working towards developing a Local development Framework that will comply with the future adopted Regional Plan.

Proposed action 1: To revise the timetabling of the Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme to reflect the findings/recommendations of the East Midlands Regional Plan Examination in Public.

Contextual indicators:

- 9.3 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 2007, with a slight drop 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:

- 9.4 The monitoring of the core and local output indicators has provided the following key findings.
- Approximately 29ha of employment land was developed for business and employment purposes. This leaves approximately 109ha of allocated and protected employment land available for future development, of which 62ha of available land is in East Bassetlaw and 47ha in West Bassetlaw.

- 331 dwellings were built in the last financial year with an additional 1305 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.
- 11% of all housing developments on previously developed land involved the conversion of an existing building(s).
- 24% of all housing developments built during the last financial year were built at below a density of 30 dwellings per hectare, which showed an 19% decrease from the figures reported in the 2006 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 Statement 3.

- 14% of all houses in large planning applications were affordable, which is 11% 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 and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

- 57% of all new housing developments were built on previously developed land. This exceeds the target set by the Council as part of the Best Value Performance Plan. The following action is proposed:

Proposed action 4: To maintain the current levels of building new dwellings on previously developed land in order to meet the policy guidance contained within Planning Policy Statement 3 and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands.

- 31% of all housing developments with valid planning permission were located outside the settlements identified as future development centres in the Core Strategy Preferred Option. This is a 7% increase and therefore the following action is proposed:

Proposed action 5: To promote more sustainable patterns of growth within the district by limiting the amount of residential development outside the top six settlements as identified in the Core Strategy Preferred Options document.

- £29,820 was secured towards integrated Transport Contribution through section 106 agreements granted in the last financial year. This equates to £488 per dwelling.
- £125,000 was secured instead of Open Space provision through section 106 agreements granted in the last financial year. This equates to £125 per dwelling.
- There is a total of 203ha allocated housing land as identified in the Local Plan of which 10% is remaining without any valid planning permission as of 31st March 2007.
- There were 53 affordable dwellings were completed in the last financial year, of which 43% were low cost and 40% were transferred to a registered social landlord (RSL). In addition, another 9 affordable dwellings were under construction, which a third are going to be transferred to a RSL. There are another 60 affordable dwellings that have

valid planning permission, but have yet to be built. 63% of these units will be transferred to a RSL.

- 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, and GP surgery. However, only 85% of these developments can reach secondary schools within this time and only 79% to a hospital.
- 14,522 m² of retail floorspace was completed in the last financial year of this 1576 m² was in Retford town centre.
- There has been one bakery lost to housing development in East Markham in the last financial year.
- On average 15% of the total site area in major housing developments granted planning permission in the last financial year was designated as public open space. This is 5% over the policy requirements of the Local Plan.

Proposed action 6: To continue to negotiate at least 10% of the total site area for open space provision inline with the targets set out in Local Plan Policy 5/8. This percentage should certainly be no lower than the 10% required by the policy.

- 22ha of Local Wildlife sites were designated within the last financial year.
- Only 7.4% of the Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments are at risk in Bassetlaw, this percentage has slightly increased from last year.
- A new Conservation Area was designated in December 2006 called Retford South. There are now 19 Conservation Areas in the District.
- 48 dwellings have been built within Conservation Areas and 5 with the grounds of a Listed Building.
- 7 Tree Preservation Orders have been served resulting in 111 trees being protected during the last financial year.

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 Spatial Strategies (RSS) – 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.

Regional Plan (East Midlands Regional Plan) – This will replace RSS8. Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and will form part of the Development Plan.

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/EC 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
C4a Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	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). 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%. 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.
C4b Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	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 map.
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 plans 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 no '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	Retford
Bothamsall	Retford South
Clayworth	Scrooby
East Drayton	Shireoaks
East Markham	South Carlton
Everton	Tuxford
Gamston	West Stockwith
Gringley-On-The-Hill	Wiseton/Drakeholes
Lound	Worksop
North Carlton	

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, Clarborough	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
Clarborough 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

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Bassetlaw continued...		
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 Yeastified 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	Blyth
Babworth	Carburton
Barnby Moor	Carlton in Lindrick
Beckingham	Cuckney
Bevercotes	Harworth/Bircotes
Bole	Hodsock/Langold
Bothamsall	Holbeck
Clarborough	Nether Langwith
Cottam Clayworth	Norton
Darlton	Styrrup with Oldcotes
Dunham	Rhodesia
East Drayton	Wallingwells
East Markham	Welbeck
Eaton	Worksop
Elkesley	
Everton	
Fledborough	
Gamston	
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 Hablesthorpe	
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

GP Surgery

Location	Dwellings within 30 Minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination	Travel time
Queen Street/ Newcastle Avenue	42	585	789	S80 1HP	4.81
Southfield Rise	10	709	802	DN22 0AB	5.09
Southgore Lane	16	786	819	DN22 0AB	6.64
Bawtry Road,	35	624	923	DN11 8JN	6.89
Retford Road	20	594	788	S80 1HP	7.13
Fox Covert Lane	18	778	938	DN10 4DL	7.71
Beehive Street and Wright Wilson Street	21	707	806	DN22 6AA	7.74
Heathfield Gardens/Woodbeck Rise	26	704	819	DN22 6NX	11.07
Whinney Moor Lane	37	709	802	DN22 6AA	11.08
Raymoth Lane	12	584	811	S81 0HH	11.41
Manton Villas	15	585	789	S80 1HP	12.86
Thrumpton Lane/ Whinney Moor Lane	14	708	799	DN22 6AA	13.61
Raymoth Lane	20	578	813	S81 0HH	13.96
Total	286			% within 30 mins	100%

Primary Schools

Location	Dwellings within 30 Minutes	Eastings	Northings	Primary School	Travel time
Thrumpton Lane/ Whinney Moor Lane	14	708	799	East Retford Thrumpt	1.73
Raymoth Lane	20	578	813	Gateford Park Primar	2.34
Whinney Moor Lane	37	709	802	East Retford Thrumpt	3.62
Southfield Rise	10	709	802	North Leverton CE Pr	3.79
Southgore Lane	16	786	819	North Leverton CE Pr	5.01
Raymoth Lane	12	584	811	Worksop St John's CE	5.36
Manton Villas	15	585	789	Worksop New Manton P	5.57
Queen Street/ Newcastle Avenue	42	585	789	Worksop Ryton Park P	6.01
Beehive Street and Wright Wilson Street	21	707	806	East Retford St Swit	6.74
Retford Road	20	594	788	Worksop Ryton Park P	7.13
Bawtry Road,	35	624	923	Bircotes North Borde	7.89
Heathfield Gardens/Woodbeck Rise	26	704	819	East Retford Carr Hi	9.81
Fox Covert Lane	18	778	938	Misterton Primary	10.96
Total	286			% within 30 mins	100%

Secondary Schools

Location	Dwellings within 30 Minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination	Travel time
Bawtry Road,	35	624	923	Bircotes & Harworth	10.1
Queen Street/ Newcastle Avenue	42	585	789	Worksop Portland	10.25
Beehive Street and Wright Wilson Street	21	707	806	Retford Elizabethan	11.45
Retford Road	20	594	788	Worksop Portland	12.19
Raymoth Lane	12	584	811	Worksop Valley	12.86
Raymoth Lane	20	518	513	Worksop Valley	13.54
Heathfield Gardens/Woodbeck Rise	26	704	819	Retford Elizabethan	14
Manton Villas	15	585	789	Worksop Portland	17.86
Thrumpton Lane/ Whinney Moor Lane	14	708	799	Retford Oaks High Sc	17.88
Whinney Moor Lane	37	709	802	Retford Oaks High Sc	17.92
Southfield Rise	10	704	820	Retford Elizabethan	30.7
Southgore Lane	16	786	819	Retford Elizabethan	32.06
Fox Covert Lane	18	778	938	Bircotes & Harworth	37.96
Total	286			% within 30 mins	85%

Major Work Destination

Location	Dwellings within 30 Minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination	Travel time
Thrumpton Lane/ Whinney Moor Lane	14	708	799	E01028022	3.49
Whinney Moor Lane	37	709	802	E01028022	3.49
Queen Street/ Newcastle Avenue	42	585	789	E01028062	5.24
Manton Villas	15	585	789	E01028064	5.98
Retford Road	20	594	788	E01028068	6
Heathfield Gardens/Woodbeck Rise	26	704	819	E01028013	6.65
Beehive Street and Wright Wilson Street	21	707	806	E01028022	7
Raymoth Lane	12	584	811	E01028054	8.92
Raymoth Lane	20	518	813	E01028046	13.54
Bawtry Road,	35	624	923	E01028027	15.2
Fox Covert Lane	18	778	938	E01026384	16.31
Southfield Rise	10	784	820	E01028011	20.7
Southgore Lane	16	786	819	E01028011	22.07
Total	286			% within 30 mins	100%

Hospital

Location	Dwellings within 30 Minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination	Travel time
Raymoth Lane	12	584	811	Bassetlaw District General	11.41
Beehive Street and Wright Wilson Street	21	707	806	Retford Hospital	11.45
Heathfield Gardens/Woodbeck Rise	26	704	819	Retford Hospital	11.53
Queen Street/ Newcastle Avenue	42	585	789	Bassetlaw District General	12.92
Retford Road	20	594	788	Bassetlaw District General	13.64
Raymoth Lane	20	518	813	Bassetlaw District General	13.96
Manton Villas	15	585	789	Bassetlaw District General	16.86
Whinney Moor Lane	37	709	802	Retford Hospital	18.35
Thrumpton Lane/ Whinney Moor Lane	14	708	799	Retford Hospital	19.4
Fox Covert Lane	18	778	938	Gainsborough Hospital	26.31
Southfield Rise	10	784	802	Retford Hospital	30.7
Southgore Lane	16	786	819	Retford Hospital	32.06
Bawtry Road,	35	624	923	Bassetlaw District General	36.89
Total	286			% within 30 mins	79%

Retail Destination

Location	Dwellings within 30 Minutes	Eastings	Northings	Destination	Travel time
Queen Street/ Newcastle Avenue	42	585	789	Worksop	3.73
Beehive Street and Wright Wilson Street	21	707	806	Retford	5.98
Whinney Moor Lane	37	709	802	Retford	8.08
Retford Road	20	594	788	Worksop	10.13
Thrumpton Lane/ Whinney Moor Lane	14	708	799	Retford	10.61
Heathfield Gardens/Woodbeck Rise	26	704	819	Retford	15.81
Fox Covert Lane	18	778	938	Gainsborough	16.31
Manton Villas	15	585	789	Worksop	17.73
Raymoth Lane	12	584	811	Worksop	20.05
Southfield Rise	10	784	820	Retford	20.7
Southgore Lane	16	786	819	Retford	22.07
Bawtry Road,	35	624	923	Bawtry	23.25
Raymoth Lane	20	518	813	Worksop	23.54
Total	286			% within 30 mins	100%