

Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT



ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT



BASSETLAW
DISTRICT COUNCIL
NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

December 2009

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Bassetlaw District Council Annual Monitoring Report

1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009

Introduction

This is the fifth Annual Monitoring Report prepared by Bassetlaw District Council. This report has taken into consideration the guidance provided by DCLG 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (2005) and the Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators-update (2008). This report will monitor the progress of the Local Development Framework and the contextual indicators over the period 1st October 2008 to 31st September 2009. Additionally, it will monitor a set of output indicators over the period 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009.

This Annual Monitoring Report is separated into three distinct sections:

- Monitoring of the progress of the Local Development Framework;
- Contextual indicators that monitor the social and environmental background of the district and;
- 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:

1. To review actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme;
2. To assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
3. To identify failing policies, and to set out the steps to be taken to address this (including amendment or replacement as required); and
4. To identify where policies have not yet been implemented, and to set out the steps needed 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 also important regional and national policies that also influence the District.

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The Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Scheme was revised and approved during summer 2009 by the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM).

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 baseline information on social, economic and environmental circumstances in Bassetlaw.
- Core Output Indicators – which measure quantifiable physical activities, directly related to, are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. These are set by the Government as mandatory indicators and are detailed in Appendix A.
- Local Output Indicators – which are indicators specific to Bassetlaw 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 2008/2009 and 2009/2010:

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**Continue through to 2009/2010**

To complete a comprehensive set of background documents to ensure the provision of a robust evidence base for the Bassetlaw Local Development Framework and complete and consult on the Core Strategy.

Proposed Action 2**Continue through to 2009/2010**

To ensure that over a five year period an average on 350 dwellings are provided each year as advised by the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

Executive Summary

Proposed Action 3

Continue through to 2009/2010

To extend the housing trajectory to cover the life of the Regional Spatial Strategy plan period, through the use of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

Proposed Action 4

Continue through to 2009/2010

To maintain the current levels of new dwellings built 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

Continue through to 2009/2010

To secure increase in the percentages of affordable dwellings in all relevant future planning applications in line with the targets set out in the new guidance agreed by Cabinet (8 January 2008).

Proposed Action 6

Continue through to 2009/2010

To continue to negotiate at least 10% of the total site area for open space provision in line with the targets set out in Local Plan Policy 5/8.

Proposed Action 7

Continue through to 2009/2010

To ensure the majority of housing developments are located within the identified settlement envelopes.

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Proposed Action 8**Continue through to 2009/2010**

Ensure the Local Development Framework considers how planning policy can encourage renewable energy.

Proposed Action 9**Continue through to 2009/2010**

To complete two Conservation Area appraisals in the next financial year.

1 Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 This is the fifth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Bassetlaw District Council. It covers the period between 1st April 2008 and 31st March 2009, although progress on the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and contextual indicators are monitored up to 31st September 2009 (this provides the most up-to-date data near to the publication date). The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires the District Council to prepare an AMR, which will help the Council to understand the wider social, environmental and economic issues affecting the District. The following questions are 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. It reports on the core output indicators-(updated in 2008) and the additional local indicators that were set out in last year's report. This year, new actions and indicators 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 this year as the LDF policies are not yet in place.

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.

Role of the Annual Monitoring Report 2

2 Role of the Annual Monitoring Report

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 2.1:

Table 2.1 Key monitoring tasks to be addressed in the Annual Monitoring Report

1. Review actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme;
2. Assess the degree to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
3. Identify the extent to which policies are being implemented successfully and to set out what steps should be taken to address (including amendment or replacement as required); and
4. Where policies have not yet been implemented any failings explain why and set out the steps that should be taken to address this (including amendment or replacement as required).

- 2.3** In addition to the key tasks set out in Table 2.1, guidance is provided by, the 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 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 Matters to be addressed in the Annual Monitoring Report

- 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 and 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 and 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 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;

2 Role of the Annual Monitoring Report

- 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 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: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

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.

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 sustainable Community Strategy. In addition, further context is established by the East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) (2006-2026) adopted in March 2009, 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 need to be committed in order to achieve all the goals set out in the guidance. The Council recognises the scope for additional information in subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports, which is addressed within Section 10.
- 3.3 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS) was adopted in March 2009 it currently provides guidance for all planning authorities within the East Midlands region.
- 3.4 The Bassetlaw Local Plan was originally placed on deposit in April 1995 and was subject to a Public Local Enquiry in 1998. Subsequent to the Enquiry, 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.
- 3.5 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 meet 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.
- 3.6 The AMR will monitor policy impacts using three distinct types of indicators, which are described in detail in Table below:

3 Policy Context

Table 3.1 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

The Local Development Scheme's Implementation 4

4 The Local Development Scheme's Implementation

4.1 The current approved Local Development Scheme (LDS) was agreed by the Secretary of State in June 2009 and approved by Bassetlaw District Council in August 2009. 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 documents; and
- to set out a timetable for monitoring and review of the LDF.

Picture 4.1

Local Development Scheme timetable

	Year 2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Quarter 3rd		4th		1st		2nd		3rd		4th		1st		2nd	
	Month	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
Core Strategy & Development Management DPD																
Site Allocations DPD																
Harworth Area Action Plan																
Workshop Area Action Plan																

Key

Bold text denotes a Key Milestone

Consultation on SA Scoping Report																
Consultation period																
Publish Submission Draft																
Submit DPD for Examination																
Pre-Hearing meeting period																
Hearing and Reporting Period																
Receipt of Final Inspector's Report																
Adoption																

The Local Development Scheme's Implementation

4.2 The Council, following agreement from the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM), approved a new Local Development Scheme (LDS) in August 2009. The main purpose of a Local Development Scheme (LDS), as described in national Planning Policy Statement 12: *Local Spatial Planning*, is to:

- Provide a brief description of all the development plan documents that will form the District's Local Development Framework and of the content and geographic area to which they will relate;
- Explain how the different DPDs and SPDs relate to each other and particularly to the Core Strategy and other higher level plans, including the East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy);
- Set out the timetable for producing DPDs, giving the timings for the achievement of the following milestones:
- - Consulting statutory bodies on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal;
 - Publication of the DPD;
 - Submission of the DPD;
 - Adoption of the DPD.

4 The Local Development Scheme's Implementation

- 4.3** In line with the new LDS, the Council has consulted upon its Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and undertaken the first public consultation on its Core Strategy.
- 4.4** Over this monitoring period work has been undertaken to develop a robust evidence base for the LDF. The LDF evidence/background documents that have been completed or revised over this monitoring period are:
- Affordable Housing Viability Study
 - Bassetlaw Employment Land Capacity Study
 - Bassetlaw Retail Study
 - Environmental Sites Assessment
 - Future Development Scoping Study for Harworth/Bircotes
 - Landscape Character Assessment
 - Open Space, Play Pitch and Built Sports Facilities Assessments
 - Services and Facilities Study
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)
 - Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)
 - Water Cycle Study (Scoping Stage)

Further studies currently underway

- 4.5** We are currently working on a Renewable Energy Scoping Study, a Green Infrastructure Study and a Transport Assessment, which will be used to inform further stages of the Local Development Framework process.

Core Strategy 'Issues and Options' Consultation

- 4.6** The development of an Issues and Options consultation document was formulated during this years monitoring period. Due to the completion of a number of evidence base, background documents it was agreed that there was enough information available to proceed with the first stages of public consultation in the LDF process. The consultation document went live on the 14th September 2009 and lasted for six weeks and ended on the 23rd October 2009. Over 1400 individual comments were received during the consultation period. A representation of all comments received has been recorded within a Consultation Response Document.

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** 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.
- 5.3** 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.
- 5.4** The current adopted Development Plan for Bassetlaw District Council is the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) that was fully adopted in March 2009. 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, the 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.

6 Contextual Indicators

6 Contextual Indicators

Demographic structure

Contextual Indicator (context 1a) General Population

6.1 The District of Bassetlaw, located in North Nottinghamshire, covers an area of approximately 64,000 hectares. Bassetlaw's population is estimated at 112,020 (population estimates, Office for National Statistics 2008). This is an increase in the population of 4,400 people from the 2001 census population figures of 107,701.

Contextual Indicator- (context 1b) Age and Gender Structure

6.2 The table below shows the main age structure of Bassetlaw's population. This generally is in line with both regional and national figures with a slightly lower than average percentage in the 18-24 age range (6.8% Bassetlaw, 8.3% East Midlands and 8.4% England) and a higher than average percentage in the 45-64 population age range (26.1%, 24.5% and 23.7% retrospectively).

Table 6.1 Age Structure in Bassetlaw (2001 Census)

Age Structure	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Under 16	19.9%	20.1%	20.2%
16-17	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
18-24	6.8%	8.3%	8.4%
25-44	28.3%	28.5%	29.3%
45-64	26.1%	24.6%	23.8%
65+	16.2%	16.1%	15.9%

Contextual Indicator- (context 1c) Ethnic Origin and Religion

6.3 Statistic's identify that Bassetlaw has a slowly increasing multicultural society, which is the case both regionally and nationally. The table below however, suggests that Bassetlaw has a higher than average proportion of white people (98.55%) 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 6.2 Ethnic Origin (2001 Census)

Ethnic Origin	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
White	98.55%	93.48%	90.92%
Mixed	0.50%	1.04%	1.31%
Asian	0.48%	4.05%	4.57%
Black	0.30%	0.95%	2.30%

Contextual Indicators 6

Ethnic Origin	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Chinese	0.18%	0.49%	0.89%

- 6.4** 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 than average proportion of other faiths compared to both the East Midlands and England respectively. The percentage of population who stated they had no religious belief is lower than both the regional and national averages.

Table 6.3 Religion in Bassetlaw (2001 Census)

Religion	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Christian	81.53%	71.99%	71.74%
Buddhist	0.09%	0.18%	0.28%
Hindu	0.13%	1.60%	1.11%
Jewish	0.05%	0.10%	0.52%
Muslim	0.33%	1.68%	3.10%
Sikh	0.07%	0.80%	0.67%
Other Religion	0.21%	0.24%	0.29%
No Religion	9.99%	15.94%	14.59%
Religion not stated	7.61%	7.48%	7.69%

Contextual Indicator- (context 1d) Travel and lifestyle

- 6.5** Bassetlaw is predominantly a rural district, served by the market town of Retford and the large centre of Worksop. Over 57% of the District's population lives within these two towns. Due to the predominately rural nature of the area the majority of journeys are made by car, which is higher than both the regional and national averages. The percentage of journeys made by foot, by bicycle and public transport within Bassetlaw is also higher than both the regional and national average. The least used form of transport in Bassetlaw is Light Rail.

Table 6.4 Lifestyle-methods of travelling to work (2001 Census)

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%

6 Contextual Indicators

Lifestyle	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Passenger in Car	7.83%	6.95%	6.11%
Taxi	0.24%	0.41%	0.52%
Bicycle	3.49%	3.27%	2.83%
By Foot	10.86%	10.49%	9.90%
Other	0.47%	0.39%	0.46%

Contextual Indicator- (context 1e) Health and Well-being

- 6.6** The health and well being of the local population is an important factor in influencing 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 the regional and national averages as seen in the table below.
- 6.7** There are personal factors such as alcohol abuse, smoking, diet and physical activity that can either enhance or damage the health and well being of the local population. There can also be a significant number of wider influences on health including, local services, access to food, working hours and conditions of the local environment, which can all have a detrimental effect on society.

Table 6.5 Life Expectancy (2001 census)

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

Contextual Indicators 6

Housing and the Built Environment**Contextual Indicator- (Context 2a) Average House Prices****Table 6.6 Average House Prices**

Month/Year	Average Price
December 2007	£143,737
February 2008	£142,112
April 2008	£139,446
June 2008	£136,918
August 2008	£134,084
October 2008	£130,230
December 2008	£127,389
February 2009	£125,557

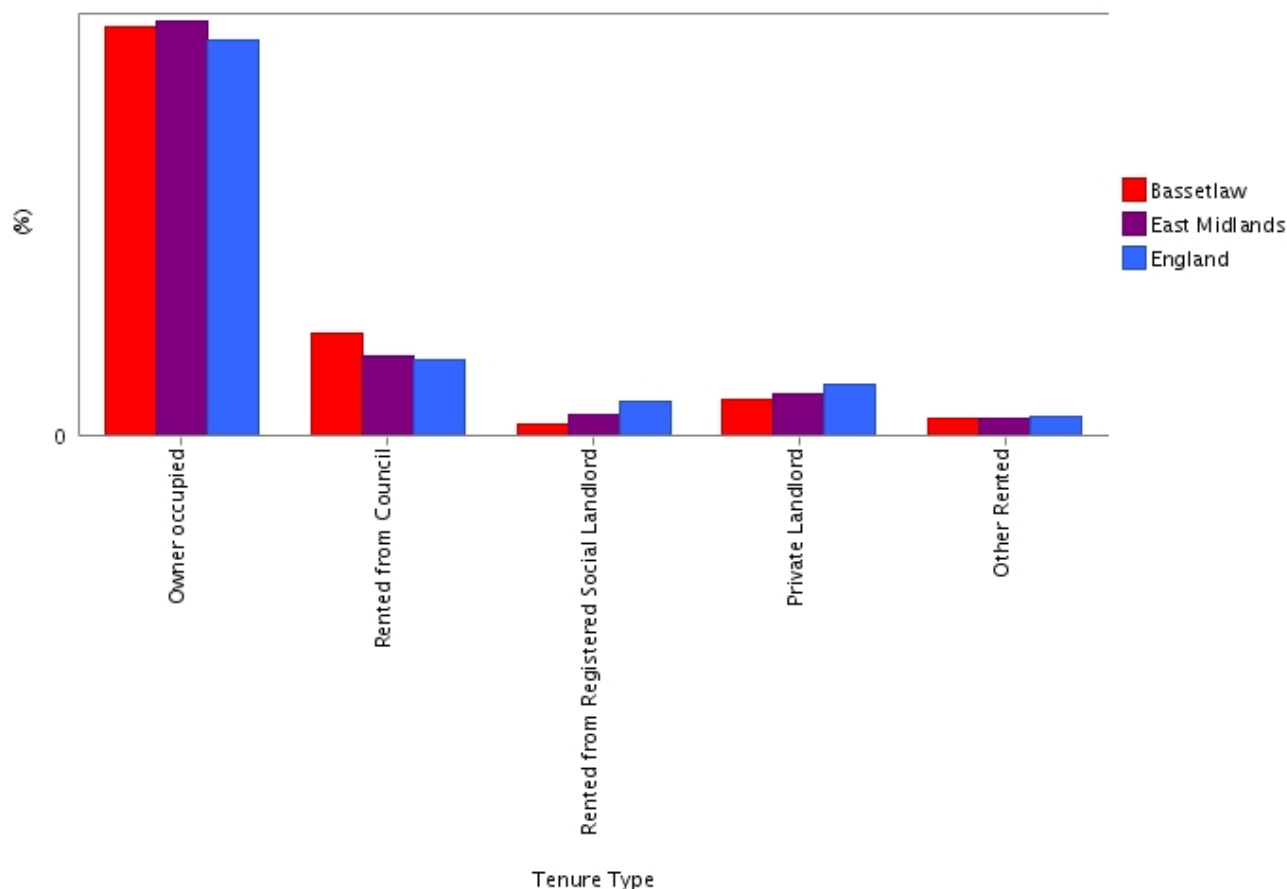
6.8 The graph above identifies that house prices within Bassetlaw have generally increased since 2001. Although, during 2008 and 2009, there has been a national economic slowdown that has ultimately affected house price growth. The period between December 2008 and February 2009 saw house prices within Bassetlaw generally decline from the highs of £143,000 in 2007 to £125,557 in February 2009. It is likely that prices fell further during the period from 31st March 2009 to December 2009.

Contextual Indicator- (context 2b) Housing Tenure**Table 6.7 Housing Tenure**

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

6 Contextual Indicators

Graph to show Housing Tenure structure



6.9 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 has a higher than average percentage (18%) of council rented dwellings compared to the national average (13%).

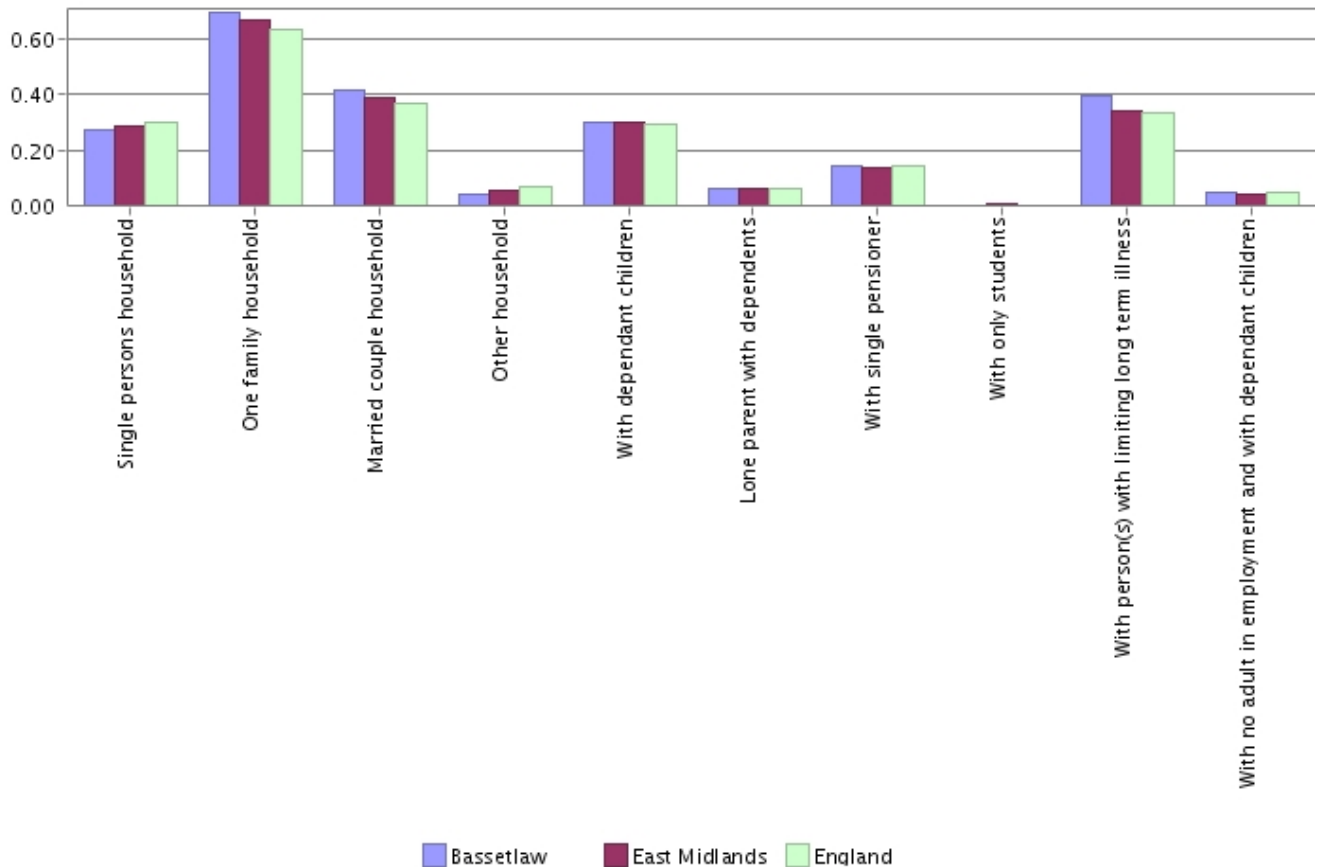
Contextual Indicator- (context 2c) Housing Type

6.10 The highest percentage of housing type within 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 respectively.

Table 6.8 Housing Type

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 and apartment	6.7%	9.8%	19.6%
Vacant	3.8%	3.3%	3.1%

Contextual Indicators 6

Contextual Indicator- (context 2d) Housing Composition**Figure 6.1 Household Composition**

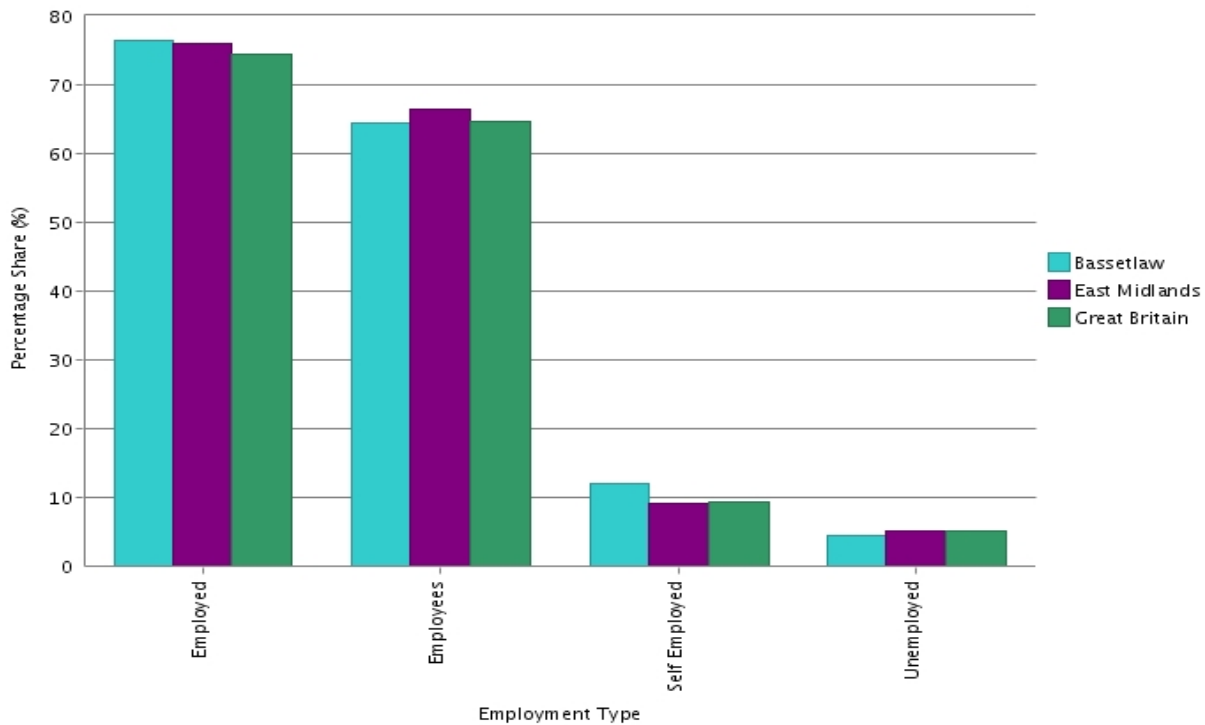
6.11 The household composition of Bassetlaw is broadly comparable with the East Midlands and England. The notable differences are a greater percentage (69%) of one family households compared to England (63%), and also the percentage of person(s) with a limiting long-term illness in Bassetlaw (39%) compared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

6 Contextual Indicators

Economy

Contextual Indicator- (Context 3a) Economy and Society

Economic Activity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and Great Britain



6.12 Bassetlaw has a higher proportion of employed people than that of both the East Midlands and Great Britain, with 76.4% in employment. The level of self-employed people within Bassetlaw is significantly higher than the national average. Unemployment (4.4%) is also lower than both the regional and national averages.

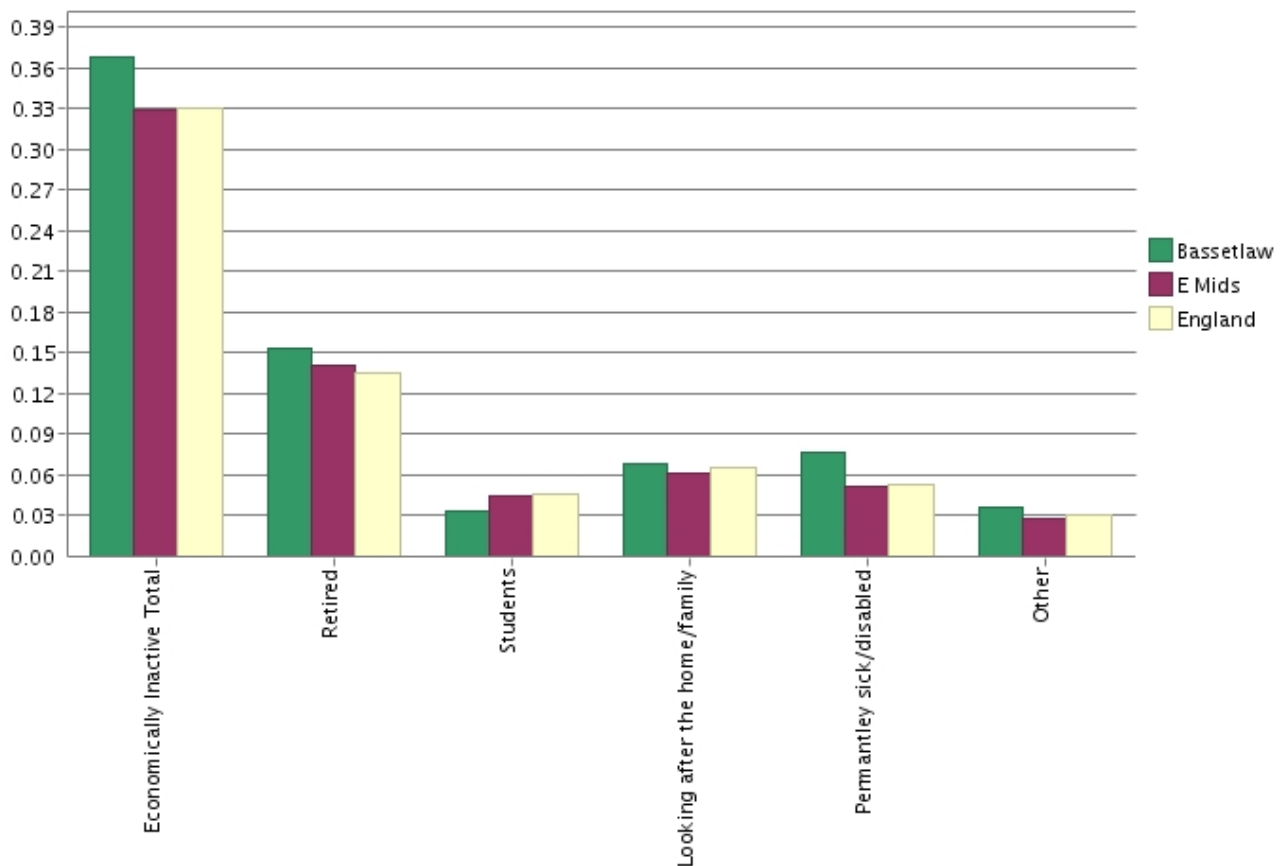
Contextual Indicator- (context 3b) Economically Inactive

Table 6.9 Economically Inactive

Economically Inactive	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Economically Inactive Total	36.6	32.9	33.1
Retired	15.3	14.1	13.5
Students	3.3	4.4	4.6
Looking After The Home/Family	6.8	6.2	6.5
Permanently Sick/disabled	7.6	5.2	5.3
Other	3.6	2.8	3.1

Contextual Indicators 6

Figure 6.2 % Population Economically Inactive



6.13 Apart from the student population, Bassetlaw has a slightly higher figure of economically active people in comparison to both the regional and national figures. The most notable difference is that Bassetlaw has a 2.3% higher of permanently sick or disabled person(s) compared to that of the regional and national figures.

6.14 Please note: during 2008/2009 the economic climate has significantly worsened with unemployment rising across the country. In Bassetlaw unemployment has only slightly increased, but house reposessions have risen and economic investment has fallen considerably over the past 18 months.

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

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 Bassetlaw District. This year's study monitors planning permissions and completions over the period 1st April 2008 to the 31st March 2009.

Core Output Indicators (for all business and employment development)

Table 7.1 Business and employment development

Employment and Business Core Output Indicator	Employment Type			Total
		Brownfield	Greenfield	
BD1 Total amount of additional employment floorspace	B1	0	0	7079.00
	B2	2399	0	
	B1/B2	0	0	
	B8	4680	0	
	B1/B2/B8	0	0	
BD2 Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land by type	B1	0	N/A	40593.08
	B2	2399		
	B1/B2	0		
	B8	0		
	B1/B2/B8	4680		
BD3 Employment land available by type on allocated sites	B1	0	10.00	95.77 Ha
	B2	0	0	
	B1/B2	0	0	
	B8	0	0	
	B1/B2/B8	48.83	40.22	

7.2 Table 7.1 shows the employment land take-up on allocated employment sites that were completed in the period 1st April 2008 to the 31st March 2009. Table 7.2 also shows the amount of allocated employment land still available in the District.

Local Output Indicator (LBD1) 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.

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Table 7.2 Amount of Employment Land

Types of employment land	In Hectares
Centres of Employment	2.36
Allocated Employment Land	86.84
Protected Employment Land	0.00
Total	88.77

- 7.4** The East Midlands Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review (NSR ELR) examines the opportunities and trends for future employment growth across the Sub-Region. It provides a justifiable recommendation for the amount of employment land each Local Authority (LA) should seek to allocate. As part of assessing how much employment land each LA will need, the study includes a critical review of the current employment land provision for each district making recommendations for the protection or loss of current employment land.
- 7.5** The NSR ELR recommends that Bassetlaw allocates at least 79.5 to 92.5 hectares of employment land over the period 2006 to 2026 (to be in line with the plan period of the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy). However, it is important to note that this level of future employment land provision does not take into account future losses of existing employment land above and beyond those recommended in this study. These future losses (due to constant changes in open market demands) will need to be compensated through additional allocations above the targets in this study.

Employment Land Capacity Study 2009

- 7.6** Bassetlaw's Employment Land Capacity Study completed in October 2009, was developed to assist the Local Development Framework process in determining new employment sites and locations for future growth with regards to their suitability and sustainability. Bassetlaw District Council will use this information during the options stages and site allocations documents to determine future employment sites.

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Housing Development

Core Output Indicator (H1-2d): Housing trajectory

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

Table 7.3 Housing Completions 1995-2009

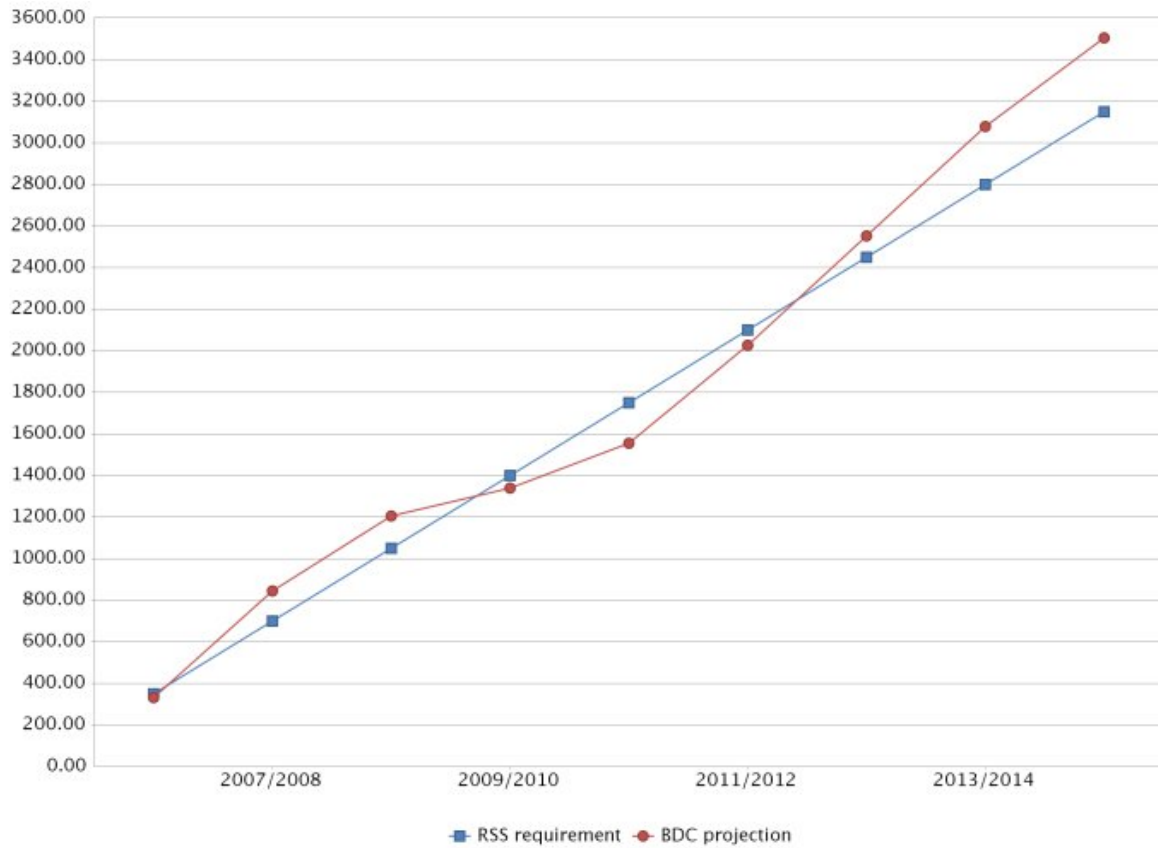
Financial Year	District Total
1994-5	298
1995-6	390
1996-7	379
1997-8	346
1998-9	412
1999-2000	513
2000-1	515
2001-2	304
2002-3	354
2003-4	326
2004-5	350
2005-6	461
2006-7	331
2007-8	514
2008-9	359
Total	5,338

7.8 Table 7.3 shows that for the period 1 April 2008 to the 31 March 2009, 359 dwellings have been built Bassetlaw. In total 2015 dwellings have been built in the last 5 years.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Figure 7.1 RSS requirement



7.9 The annual housing provision set out in the East Midlands Regional Plan to cover the period 2006-2026, requires 350 dwellings to be built per year (shown by the red line). The blue line on figure 7.1 shows the previous completions from 2001-2008/9 (3,550 dwellings.) The graph below also predicts the completion rates for the next five year period.

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Figure 7.2

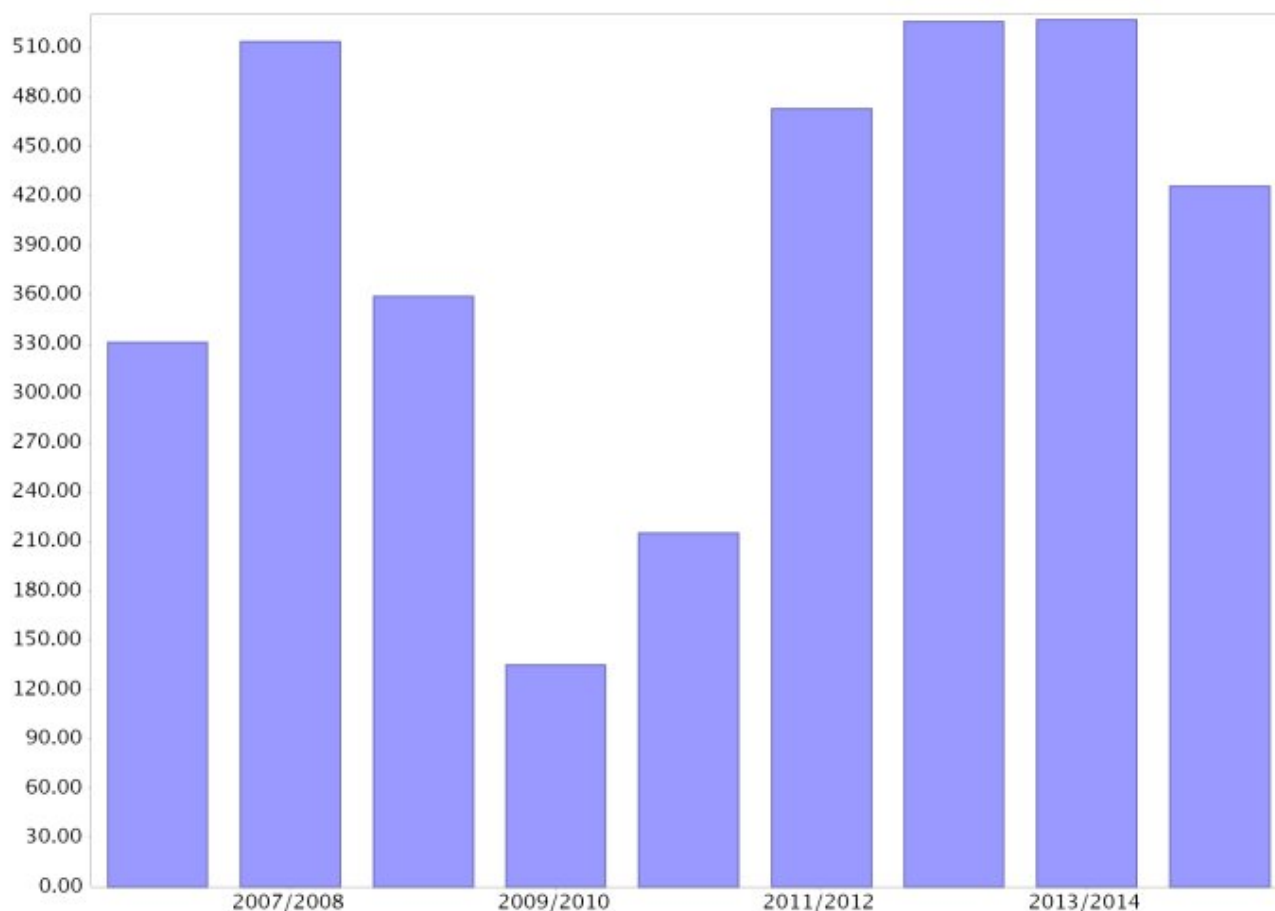


Table 7.4 Five-Year Housing Trajectory Figures

Year	Projected Housing Figures
2010/11	215
2011/12	473
2012/13	526
2013/14	527
2014/15	426

7.10 Figure 7.2 shows the past completions from 2006/2007 through to the financial year 2008/2009. The figure for 2009/2010 (135 dwellings) is based partly on known completions 1st April 2008 to 31st July 2009 and on projected completions for the rest of the year. The following five years are also based on projected completions informed by the council's draft Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (Shown in Table 7.4).

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Figure 7.3



7.11 Figure 7.3 show the RSS annual requirement of 350 dwellings per year (shown by the blue line). The actual requirement to meet the RSS target is shown by the red line, which is shown to be on target for the first 6 years of the plan period and then reduces after 2010/2011 mainly due to the high completion rate in 2006/2007.

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

PLAN PERIOD

7.12 Figure 7.1 builds upon the information shown in figure 7.2. Projected completions in years 2015/2016 onwards are based on sites that have been considered as are/may be suitable and may be available for development (developable sites). These sites will have to be allocated through the LDF process or granted planning permission, before they can be considered as deliverable sites and therefore they are included straight after the five year supply. This is why there is a huge peak in the projected completions 2015/2016 and 2016/2017. The numbers of projected completions decrease from this point, due to the phasing on the sites, and that the majority of the dwellings can be built within a two year time frame.

7.13 Once a decision has been made about these sites (such as granting planning permission or allocated for housing as part of the planning permission), their position within the trajectory will be adjusted. This will be done in later reviews of the document.

7.14 Figure 7.3 shows the Regional Spatial Strategy's annual requirement of 350dpa (shown by the red line with circles). The actual annual requirement to meet the Regional Spatial Strategy targets is shown by the blue line with squares. The annual requirement peaks in 2010/2011, due to a decrease in projected completions in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. The annual requirement decrease after 2010/2011 due to the increasing number of projected completions.

7.15 For further information on the housing trajectories please refer to the Bassetlaw District Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

Core Output Indicator (H3): Number of New Build and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land

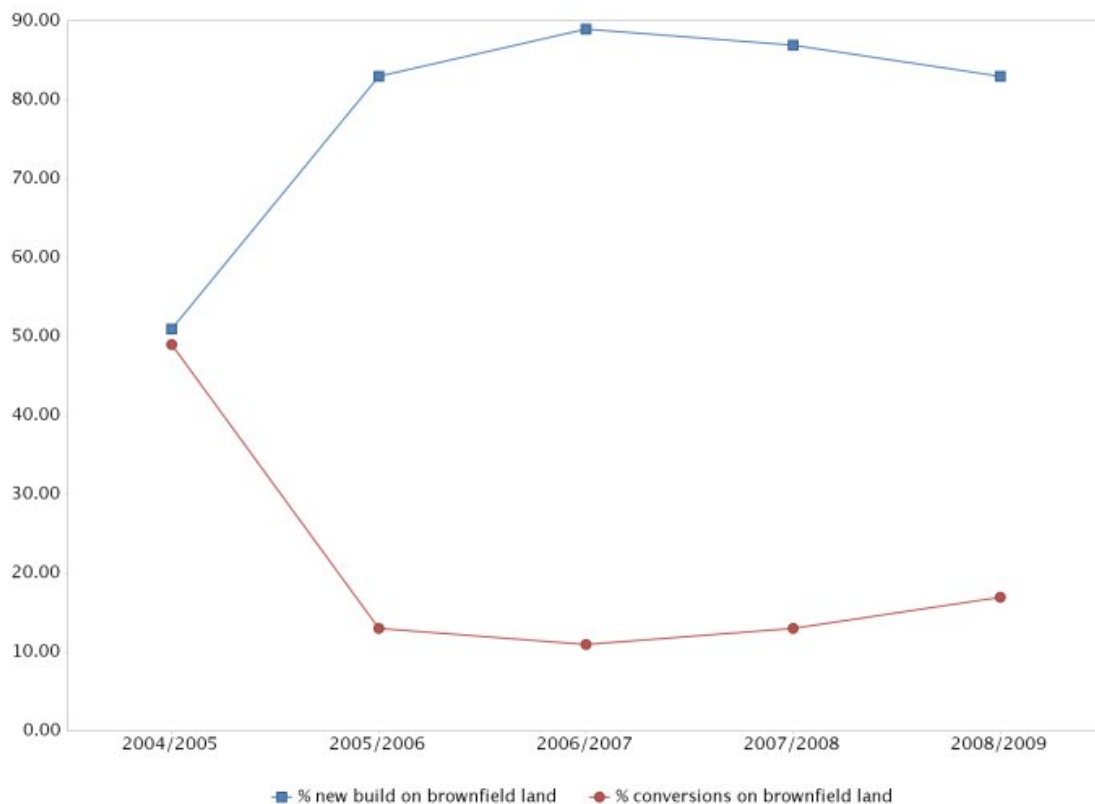
Table 7.5 Total Permissions granted on brownfield land

	Number	Percentage
Total permissions granted on previously developed land	240	100
Newly Built	210	87
Converted Buildings	30	13

7.16 Table 7.4 shows the percentage of new build dwellings and converted buildings on previously developed land. This shows that only 13% of house provision on previously developed land involved the conversion of existing buildings. The percentage of new build and conversions on brownfield land is shown in the graph below.

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Figure 7.4

**Local Output Indicator (LH1): Housing completions built on previously developed land**

7.17 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 7.5.

Table 7.6 BV106 indicator

Information for BV106 indicator 2008/2009	Percentage of newly built dwellings on previously developed land
Bassetlaw District Council Target annual average percentage	60%
Annual percentage achieved	83.74%

7.18 Bassetlaw has set a target of 60% of all new housing developments to be built on previously developed land. However, in the last financial year, Bassetlaw has managed to achieve 83.74 %, which exceeds the Council's and the government's target of 60%.

7.19 The BV106 is no longer a Council target, however this will continue to be monitored through the annual monitoring report. A new target for development on brownfield land will be set next year through the Core Strategy.

7.20 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 three years.

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

7.21 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.

Core Output Indicator (H4) Net additional pitches (Gypsy and traveller)

7.22 There have been no new permanent gypsy and traveller pitches provided in this financial year. The RSS suggests an additional 43 gypsy and traveller pitches should be provided during the period 2001 to 2026. Bassetlaw, therefore, needs to deliver an additional 43 gypsy and traveller pitches by 2026.

Core Output Indicator (H5) Gross affordable housing completions

7.23 Until the 8 January 2008 Policy 5/6 in the Bassetlaw Local Plan (shown in the text box below) required an element of affordable housing provision 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%.

7.24 In January 2008 Cabinet agreed a report concerning the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, which contained a recommendation to revise the Council's affordable housing target to provide a minimum of 30% social rented properties on sites over 15 dwellings (See text box below for further information).

- The approach will apply to all housing sites above 15 dwellings in accordance with paragraph 29 of PPS3 (Housing).
- The Council will expect a minimum of 30% social rented properties to be provided on all relevant sites in accordance with the findings of the Housing Market Assessment, or any study that may supersede it, unless they can provide clear evidence of mitigating circumstances which make this inappropriate.
- The revised requirement will apply to all sites that come forward for preliminary consideration from 1 February 2008 unless it can be shown that decisions affecting development options have been made based on recent advice from the Council which involved a lower percentage.

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

- The affordable housing should reflect the mix of open market housing on the remainder of the site.
- Residential development proposals on applicable sites will only be registered where they provide a minimum of 30% affordable housing, or where a statement setting out the mitigating circumstances which mean that less than 30% is appropriate has been agreed with the Council.

Table 7.7 Affordable housing completions and commitments 1st March 2004 - 31st March 2009

Status	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Completed	8	15	53	62	7
Under construction	N/A	6	9	13	11
Remaining	15	73	60	66	106

7.25 There have been 7 affordable dwellings built in the last financial year with another 11 under construction and a further 106 with valid planning permission, but which have yet to be built. In comparison, 62 affordable dwellings were completed in 2007/2008 and 53 completed in 2006/2007. The breakdown of these figures is given in Local Output Indicator Lf2.

Table 7.8 Planning Applications granted 2008/2009 with elements of affordable housing

Settlement	Application Number	Total dwellings	Total number of affordable dwellings	Percentage of affordable dwellings
Retford	01/07/00236	60	15	20
Retford	01/08/00107	93	14	13
Misterton	33/07/00033	78	12	13

7.26 The table above shows planning permissions granted for large housing developments over the last financial year with an element of affordable housing being negotiated. The average percentage of affordable housing provision was only 15% of the total number of houses.

Core Output Indicator (H6) Housing Quality -Building for Life standards

7.27 The Council was unable to monitor this information due to the limited time available.

Local Output Indicator (LH2) Completions in all settlements 2002-2009

7.28 The table below shows all housing completions from 2002-2009 by settlement.

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Table 7.9 Housing completions 2002-2009

Settlement	Completions 2008/2009	Completions 2007/2008	Completions 2007/2006	Completions 2006/2005	Completions 2005/2004	Completions 2004/2003	Completions 2003/2002
Askham	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Babworth/Ranby	0	5	0	1	2	0	8
Barnby Moor	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
Beckingham	2	2	1	0	2	2	1
Bole	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Clarborough/Welham	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
Clayworth	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cottam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Darlton	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dunham	1	0	0	0	0	2	
East Drayton	1	2	1	4	5	1	1
East Markham	0	2	1	3	1	9	4
Eaton	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Elkesley	0	0	1	0	1	4	1
Everton	4	3	0	4	1	0	2
Fledborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gamston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gringley on the Hill	0	1	0	8	6	1	6
Grove	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Settlement	Completions 2008/2009	Completions 2007/2008	Completions 2007/2006	Completions 2006/2005	Completions 2005/2004	Completions 2004/2003	Completions 2003/2002
Haughton	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Hayton	1	0	0	1	2	0	1
Headon Cum Upton	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Laneham & Church Laneham	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Lound	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Marnham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mattersey	3	2	0	0	0	3	9
Misson/ Newington	4	2	5	3	0	6	9
Misterton	4	27	25		16	4	26
Normanton On Trent	4	0	0	4	7	2	0
North Leverton with Habbleshorpe	7	15	26	52	20	26	2
North Wheatley	0	4	1	2	2	5	1
Ragnall	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rampton/Woodbeck	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ranby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranskill	9	13	2	1	15	0	5
Rockley	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Retford	177	144	102	78	108	13	51
Saundby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Settlement	Completions 2008/2009	Completions 2007/2008	Completions 2007/2006	Completions 2006/2005	Completions 2005/2004	Completions 2004/2003	Completions 2003/2002
Scaftworth	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Scrooby	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Shireoaks	25	79	0	4	10	1	0
South Leverton	0	0	0	2	3	0	4
South Wheatley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stokeham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sturton Le Steeple	0	4	0	0	1	0	5
Sutton Cum Lound	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Tonworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treswell	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
Tuxford	3	2	0	13	8	18	14
Walkeringham	7	3	0	22	1	0	1
Welham	0	0	0	0	5	3	0
West Burton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Drayton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Markham	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
West Stockwith	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Wiseton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bevercotes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Settlement	Completions 2008/2009	Completions 2007/2008	Completions 2007/2006	Completions 2006/2005	Completions 2005/2004	Completions 2004/2003	Completions 2003/2002
Bothamsall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blyth	3	4	0	3	7	1	3
Carburton	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Carlton in Lindrick	21	1	0	4	-2	2	0
Cuckney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harworth/Bircotes	10	74	36	27	12	4	0
Hodsock/Langold	8	6	0	1	0	0	0
Holbeck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nether Langwith	1	1	1	1	0	2	0
Norton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Styrrup with Oldcotes	0	0	0	2	2	3	0
Rhodesia	0	2	0	0	0	3	3
Wallingwells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welbeck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worksop	95	106	120	199	96	205	181
Total	395	514	331	461	350	326	354

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

7.29 Table 7.9 shows that the majority of residential development has been concentrated in Worksop and Retford. During the period 2002-2009 1,002 dwellings have been built in Worksop and 673 dwellings have been built in Retford.

Local Output Indicator (LH3) Contributions secured through section 106 agreements

Table 7.10 Contributions secured through section 106 agreements

Location	Application Number	Full or Outline	Integrated Transport Contribution	Employment Contribution	Community facilities
Retford	01/08/00107	Reserved Matters	20,000	£800,000	£400,000
Retford	01/08/00182	Full		£100,000	

7.30 The table above shows in this year's monitoring period £20,000 was received for integrated transport contributions, £800,000 for Employment and £400,000 towards community facilities. The actual number of affordable units secured through section 106 agreements is shown in Core Output Indicator H4.

7.31 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 to 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:

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

7.32 Table 7.10 shows there was no planning applications granted in the previous financial year that gave 10% on site open space provision.

7.33 To continue to negotiate at least 10% of the total site area for open space provision in line with the targets set out in Local Plan Policy 5/8.

Local Output Indicator (LH4) Tenure of affordable housing with valid planning permission

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

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Table 7.11

Application Number	Completions			Under construction			Remaining		
	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
61/05/00045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
61/06/00070/R	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0
61/07/00038/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
62/07/00001/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
01/01/00137	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01/03/00118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
02/05/00637	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
01/07/00304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	13
33/07/00033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
01/08/00107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
01/7/00236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total	0	4	3	0	5	6	0	27	79
	7			11			106		

7.35 Table 7.12 shows 7 affordable dwellings were completed, of which 4 were shared ownership and 3 were transferred to Register Social Landlords (RSL). In addition, another 11 affordable dwellings under construction of which 5 are shared ownership and 6 will be transferred to RSL. There are another 106 affordable dwellings that have valid planning permission, but have yet to be built.

Local Output Indicator (LH5) Completions of houses by number of bedrooms

7.36 Table 7.13 shows the number of houses built by the number of bedrooms.

Table 7.12 Completions of houses by number of bedroom

Bedroom	Number completed
1 bedroom	76
2 bedroom	80
3 bedroom	87
4 or more bedrooms	116
Total	359

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Local Output Indicator (LH6) Number of dwellings built outside settlement envelopes

7.37 Table 7.14 shows the number of dwellings built outside settlement envelopes. In total 9 houses were built outside the settlement envelopes in 2008/2009.

Table 7.13 Number of dwellings built outside settlement envelope

Settlement	Number of dwellings built outside the settlement envelope 1st April 2008 - 31st March 2009
Beckingham	1
Clayworth	1
Dunham on Trent	1
Mattersey	2
Everton	4
Mattersey	2

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Local Services- Retail Development**Core Output Indicator (For local services)**

7.38 The table below shows the core output indicator for local services.

Table 7.14 Local services output indicator

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2008 - 31st March 2009
BD4 a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.
BD4 b	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centre

Core Output Indicators (BD4a) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development

7.39 Bassetlaw District Council has two main retail centres, Worksop and Retford. No leisure developments or office developments (excluding B1 uses as this is included in the business and employment section) have been completed in this year's monitoring period. However, 885.7 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 2009.

Table 7.15 Retail, Leisure and Office gains

Location	Application Number	Increase in floor space (m ²)	Use Class	Status
Retford	01/06/00230	165	A1	Not Started
Worksop	02/03/0064	6677	A1	Not Started
Worksop	02/03/0065	5681	D2	Not Started
Worksop	02/06/00245	885.7	A1	Completed
Worksop	02/07/00500	2931	A1	Not Started

Core Output Indicators (BD4b) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (in town centres)

7.40 Table 7.16 shows the retail and leisure applications in the last financial year within an identified town centre boundary as identified in the Bassetlaw Local Plan. There are only three retail applications not started within the town centre envelope, one in Worksop and two in Retford.

Table 7.16 Retail, Leisure and office gains in the town centre

Location	Application Number	Increase in Floor Space (m ²)	Use Class	Status
Worksop	02/07/00386	1246	A1	Not Started
Retford	01/07/00323	192.5	A1	Completed
Retford	01/06/00230	193	A1	Not Started

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Local Output Indicator (LBD2) permission granted for the loss or gain of community facilities

7.41 Table 7.17 shows the number of community facilities lost to housing in this monitoring period. There have been ten applications granted in this monitoring period that have resulted in the loss of community facilities to housing developments.

Table 7.17 Community facilities lost to housing

Settlement	Application Number	Type of facilities lost	Lost to
Retford	01/07/00346	Shop	Housing

Table 7.18 Rural Loss of Services and Facilities

Settlement	Use Class	Service or Facility
East Markham	A1	Convenience Store
East Markham	A1	Post Office
Tuxford	D2	Village Hall
Hayton	A4	Public House
Styrrup/Oldcotes	A4	Public House

7.42 There were no gains in the number of rural services and facilities during this monitoring period.

Table 7.19 New or Improved provisions of Open Space

Settlement	Type of Open Space	Status 2008/2009
Tuxford	Play Area	Completed
Ranskill	Play Area Improved	Completed
Worksop (Raymouth Lane)	Play Area	Completed
Worksop (Retford Road)	Sports Field	U/C

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Minerals and Waste***Core Output Indicator (for Minerals and Waste)***

7.43 The Core Output Indicator for the Minerals and Waste section are shown below in table 7.19.

Table 7.20 Minerals and Waste Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2008-31st March 2009
M1	Production of primary land won aggregates
M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates
W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type
W2	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and percentage each management type

7.44 Information on the above Core Output Indicators are monitored by Nottinghamshire County Council as the relevant Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for this area. They are therefore, not relevant to the Bassetlaw AMR.

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Core Output Indicators (for Flood Protection and Water Quality)

7.45 The Core Output Indicator for this section is shown in the Table below.

Table 7.21 Flood protection and water quality Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2008 - 31st March 2009
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

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

7.47 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 on board the advice provided by the Environment Agency relating to flooding, water quality and other relevant matters.

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Biodiversity***Core Output Indicator (E2) Areas of Important Biodiversity***

7.48 The Core Output Indicator for this section is shown in table 7.21.

Table 7.22 Biodiversity Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2008- 31st March 2009
E2	To show the losses or additions to biodiversity habitats

7.49 The following table shows that in the last year there has been an increase of 98.116ha designated as areas of local wildlife.

Table 7.23 Area of Local Wildlife Sites

Year	Area of Local Wildlife sites (SINCS) ha
2006	3612.25
2007	3634.25
2008	4080.122
2009	4177.994
Difference	98.116

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Renewable Energy

Core Output Indicator (E3) Renewable energy generation

7.50 The Core Output Indicator for renewable energy is outlined in the tables below.

Table 7.24 Renewable energy Core Output Indicator

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2008 - 31st March 2009
E3	Renewable energy capacity installed by type

7.51 The above indicator refers to commercial undertakings that export to the national grid and does not take account of small-scale development, such as that relating to individual dwellings.

Table 7.25

Location	Application Number	Description	Status
Cuckney	60/06/00010	Hydroelectric Scheme	Completed
Sutton Cum Lound	47/06/00025	Biomass/Biofuel Plant	Not Started
Low Marnham	30/07/00013	Bio filter bed housings	Not Started
Worksop	02/07/00528	Erect Wind Turbine	Completed
East Drayton	15/08/00009	Erect Wind Turbine	Completed
East Drayton	15/08/00017	Erect Wind Turbine	Completed
South Leverton	43/08/00018	Erect Wind Turbine	Not Started
Harworth	61/08/00040	Erect two wind Turbines	Completed
Tuxford	50/08/00026	Erect Wind Turbine	Completed

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

Built Heritage***Local Output Indicators (LE1) Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments at risk***

7.52 As table 7.25 shows, there are 79 listed buildings, structures and monuments at risk as identified on both English Heritage and Nottinghamshire County Heritage Buildings at Risk registers. This figure is 7.4% of all listed structures in the District, and is no change from last year.

Table 7.26 Number, by type of Listed Buildings within Bassetlaw

Grade of Building	Total Number of Listed Buildings and monuments	Total Listed Buildings and Monuments at Risk
Grade I	42	5
Grade II*	52	5
Grade II	977	69
Total	1071	79

7.53 Buildings at risk (BaR) are always a concern for the District Council. New uses and investment ensures that historic buildings will remain a 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:

- 26-28 Grove Street, Retford has been made secure. A planning application to redevelop the building is soon to be submitted to the Council following detailed pre-application discussions with the site owner.
- 24 Moorgate, Retford has been secured with scaffolding. Discussions are on going to redevelop the site.
- Worksop Manor Lodge has a temporary roof in place. Initial discussions have been held with a new owner to take repair of the building forward.
- Due to a fire during August 2008, St Alban's Church on London Road, Retford has been made secure and discussions are underway for possible repairs.
- The Council has funded a condition survey and structural drawings of Drakeholes Lodges. Discussions are ongoing with the owner to carry out urgent works to the roofs.
- North Leverton Windmill (Grade II*) was added the national BaR by English Heritage, and the owners have formed a charitable trust. The Council has provided grant assistance towards window repairs and further assistance maybe provided to help essential repairs to the sails and cap.

7 Core and Local Output Indicators

Local Output Indicator (LE2) Number of Conservation Areas

7.54 Since the last AMR, Old Gateford Conservation Area has been designated, taking the number of Conservation Areas up to 20. Old Gateford and Retford South Conservation Area Appraisals have been adopted by the Council. It is envisaged that two further Appraisals will be prepared in the next 12 month period.

Local Output Indicator (LE3) Number of new houses built in Conservation Areas or within the Grounds of Listed Buildings

7.55 The table below shows that 15 dwelling was built within Conservation Areas and 25 dwellings were built within the grounds of a Listed Building.

Table 7.27 Number of dwellings built in the grounds of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Settlement	Number of dwellings in Conservation Area	Number of dwellings in the grounds of Listed Buildings
Mattersey	0	2
North Leverton	0	2
Retford	15	17
South Leverton	0	1
Styrrup	0	1
Worksop	0	2

Local Output Indicator (LE4) Number of Conservation Areas at Risk (English Heritage)

Table 7.28

Settlement	Number of Conservation Areas at Risk
Tuxford	1
Worksop	1

Grant Scheme - Bridge Street Worksop

7.56 During 2009 a grant scheme aimed at providing contributions to maintain and improve historic buildings was created. It is hoped that the grant scheme would encourage the regeneration and improvements to the historic fabric of Bridge Street. Currently, the grant scheme is still running, and an update of figures and buildings that benefited will be published within the next Annual Monitoring Report 2010.

Core and Local Output Indicators 7

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

7.57 The table below shows the number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) served between 1st April 2008– 31st March 2009 and the number of trees with Preservation Orders that were felled in the last monitoring period.

Table 7.29 Tree Preservation Orders served/removed

Year	Number of Tree Preservation Orders	Number of Tree Preservation Orders	Number of Trees affected
2008/2009	Served	6	89
2008/2009	Removed	9	26
2007/2008	Served	6	84
2007/2008	Removed	7	7
2006/2007	Served	7	111
2006/2007	Removed	6	22

7.58 The table above shows that there was a smaller number of tree preservation orders created during this year, however, more trees were protected than 2007/2008.

8 Future Local Output Indicators

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.

For the housing development section, the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:

- Affordable house types (e.g. detached, semi-detached, bungalows).
- Number of bedrooms per affordable house.
- Percentage of vacant properties (affordable and private dwellings).

For the development control section, the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:

- Percentage of appeals allowed against the authority's decision
- Percentage of appeals submitted against the number of determined applications
- Number of officers recommendations over turned by planning committee

For the local services section (including open space and retail), the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:

- area (in hectares) of greenfield land lost to new development (housing, retail, business, leisure and other)
- Number of new/ improved play areas and playing fields provided within the District (to inform the open space study)

For the Environment section the following Local Output Indicators are suggested:

- number of trees felled within Conservation Areas

Summary of Key Findings from the Monitoring Process 9

9 Summary of Key Findings from the Monitoring Process

9.1 The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes for the East Midlands Regional Plan were published in July 2008 (in the latter part of this years monitoring period: October 2008 to September 2009).

Contextual indicators:

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

- 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%.
- 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%.
- House Prices have fallen through 2008/2009 in Bassetlaw due to the global economic recession.

Core and local output indicators:

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

- Approximately 39 ha of employment land was developed for business and employment purposes. This leaves approximately 99 ha of allocated and protected employment land available for future development, of which 62 ha of available land is in East Bassetlaw and 37 ha in West Bassetlaw.
- 359 dwellings were built in the last financial year.

9 Summary of Key Findings from the Monitoring Process

- 13% of all housing developments on previously developed land involved the conversion of an existing building(s).
- 13% of all houses in large planning applications were affordable, which is 12% lower than the target figure in Local Plan policy 5/6. However, a new policy for an higher affordable housing target was put in place early this year all though no planning application has been granted planning permission on this higher figure within this financial year.
- 83.74% 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.
- £20,000 was secured towards Integrated Transport Contribution through section 106 agreements granted in the last financial year.
- £400,000 was secured for community facilities through section 106 agreements granted in the last financial year.
- £800,000 was towards new employment facilities through section 106 agreements in the last financial year.
- There were 7 affordable dwellings completed in the last financial year, of which, 3 were transferred to a registered social landlord (RSL) and 4 were shared ownership. In addition, another 11 affordable dwellings were under construction, with a third are going to be transferred to a RSL. There are another 106 affordable dwellings that have valid planning permission, but have yet to be built. 79 of these units will be transferred to a RSL.
- 1 application was granted in this monitoring period that will lead to the loss of community facilities to housing.
- Only 79 of the Listed Buildings, Structures and Monuments are at risk in Bassetlaw, this percentage has slightly increased from last year.
- 15 dwellings have been built within Conservation Areas and 25 within the grounds of a Listed Building within this financial year.
- 6 Tree Preservation Orders have been served resulting in 89 trees being protected during the last financial year.

10 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 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 – A Development Plan Document setting out the objectives to underpin the more detailed policies and proposals of the Local Development Framework.

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 (in line 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.

10 Glossary

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

11 Contact Us

For further advice on any issues relating to the Annual Monitoring Report please contact:

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A Core Output Indicators Definitions

Appendix A: Core Output Indicators Definitions

BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type

Purpose	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross and net).
Definition	<p>Gross employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, plus any gains through change of use and conversions.</p> <p>Net additional employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, minus demolitions, plus any gains or losses through change of use and conversions.</p> <p>Floorspace is completed when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process.</p> <p>Floorspace should be measured in 'gross internal' square metres (m2). 'Gross internal' floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, mezzanines, services accommodation e.g. toilets but excludes internal walls.</p> <p>Employment floorspace type is defined by Use Class Orders B1 (a), B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8.</p>

BD2: Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type

Purpose	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL).
Definition	<p>The definition for employment floorspace (gross) and type is provided in indicator BD1.</p> <p>This indicator should only count that employment floorspace of the total gross identified in BD1, which is on PDL.</p> <p>The amount of employment floorspace on PDL should also be expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Previously-developed land is defined in Annex B of PPS3 (November 2006).</p> <p><i>'Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure'.</i></p> <p>The definition includes defence buildings, but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings. • Land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal for landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures. • Land in built-up areas such as parks, recreation grounds and allotments, which, although it may feature paths, pavilions and other buildings, has not been previously developed.

Core Output Indicators Definitions A

BD2: Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type

- Land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings).

BD3: Employment land available – by type

Purpose	To show the amount and type of employment land available.
Definition	<p>Land available should include (i) sites allocated for employment uses in Development Plan Documents, and</p> <p>(ii) sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment uses, but not included in (i).</p> <p>This should include sites which may be under construction but are not yet completed or available for use in the reporting year.</p> <p>Land should be measured as hectares.</p> <p>Employment land and uses are defined as Use Class Order B1 (a), B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8.</p>

BD4: Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’

Purpose	To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.
Definition	<p>Completed floorspace for town centre uses should be shown within (i) town centre areas as defined by LPAs through their Development Plan Documents (these should be set out on their proposals map) and (ii) within the local authority area.</p> <p>The definition for gross internal floorspace (gross and net) is provided in indicator BD1.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, town centre uses are defined as Use Class Orders A1, A2, B1a, and D2.</p> <p>B1a development entered in part (ii) of this question should match that entered in BD1.</p> <p>Where development is for UCO A1 the amount (m2) of net tradable floorspace of the total gross internal floorspace should be provided. Trading floorspace is defined as sales space which customers have access to (excluding areas such as storage) and should be initially captured through the standard planning application form.</p>

A Core Output Indicators Definitions

H1: Plan period and housing targets

Purpose	To show the planned housing period and provision.
Definition	<p>This should identify the source of the housing target used in the housing trajectory and the total amount of housing planned to be delivered over the period.</p> <p>Where there is more than one plan applying across the housing trajectory, details should also be provided as H1(b) (see accompanying template).</p> <p>Paragraph 5 of PINS guidance on Demonstrating a 5 Year Supply of Deliverable Sites provides details on identifying the appropriate plan and housing provision figures.</p>

H2(a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years

Purpose	To show recent levels of housing delivery.
Definition	<p>See H2(b) definition.</p> <p>Figures should be provided annually for the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant plan period, whichever is the longer.</p>

H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year

Purpose	To show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year
Definition	<p>The following definitions reflect consistently with those used in Communities and Local Government Housing Flows Reconciliation Return and joint return with Communities and Local Government on net additional dwellings (for some regions).</p> <p>‘Net additional dwellings’ are calculated as new build completions, minus demolitions, plus any gains or losses through change of use and conversions.</p> <p>A dwelling is completed when it is available for use. A dwelling is defined (in line with the 2001 Census definition) as a self-contained unit of accommodation. Self-containment is where all the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet) in a household’s accommodation are behind a single door which only that household can use. Non-self contained household spaces at the same address should be counted together as a single dwelling. Therefore a dwelling can consist of one self-contained household space or two or more non-self-contained household spaces at the same address.</p> <p>Ancillary dwellings (e.g. such as former ‘granny annexes’) should be included provided they are self-contained, pay separate council tax from the main residence, do not share access with the main residence (e.g. a shared hallway) and there is no conditional restrictions on occupancy.</p>

Core Output Indicators Definitions A

H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year

Communal establishments are not counted in overall housing supply i.e. establishments providing managed residential accommodation. These cover university and college student accommodation (including self-contained flats clustered into units with 4 to 6 bedrooms), hospital staff accommodation, hostels/homes, hotels/holiday complexes, defence establishments (not married quarters) and prisons.

Non permanent (or 'temporary') dwellings are included if they are the occupant's main residence and council tax is payable on them as a main residence. These include caravans, mobile homes, converted railway carriages

and houseboats. Permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches should also be counted if they are, or likely to become, the occupants' main residence and council tax is, or will be, liable on the pitch as a main residence.

H2(c): Net additional dwellings – in future years

Purpose	To show likely future levels of housing delivery
Definition	<p>This aspect of the trajectory should illustrate the level of net additional housing expected to come forward over at least a 15 year period or up to the end of the plan period, whichever is the longer.</p> <p>The first year of the forward looking 15 year period is known as the current monitoring year. This year will be half way through before the AMR is submitted. The expected number of dwellings likely to be completed in this</p> <p>year should be identified and should take into account any net additional dwellings that have already been recorded.</p> <p>The 5 year period starting after the current monitoring year should set out the net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year over the period, from ready to develop sites identified as part of the plan's approach to</p> <p>housing.</p> <p>This information should be accompanied by the (i) area (in hectares) and (ii) the annualised plan target applying to each of the five years. Part of this information is needed to calculate National Indicator 159 and will be used to</p> <p>calculate the element of Housing Planning Delivery Grant relating to the 5 year supply of deliverable sites.</p> <p>The remaining period of the 15 year trajectory should identify the net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year, from developable sites and (where appropriate) broad locations identified as part of the plan's</p> <p>approach to housing</p>

A Core Output Indicators Definitions

H2(d): Managed delivery target

Purpose	To show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous years performance
Definition	<p>The net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year over the remaining plan period to meet the overall housing requirement set out in the relevant development plan document (see definition for indicator H1). This should take into account the previous delivery of net additional dwellings since the start of the plan period (identified in indicator H2),</p> <p>The managed line should not be presented as an annualised average but as a meaningful reflection of how housing is expected to come forward over the remaining plan period taking into account the identification and provision of deliverable sites and any other influences on housing delivery including</p> <p>market trends.</p> <p>Where the minimum 15 years of the forward trajectory includes years beyond the end of the current plan period the managed line should continue to then reflect meeting that plans relevant planned provision having regard to the same factors.</p>

H3: New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land

Purpose	Rationale To show the number of gross new dwellings being built upon previously developed land (PDL).
Definition	<p>This indicator should report only those gross completions (new build dwellings plus gains from change of use and conversions) on PDL as a total of all gross completions.</p> <p>See BD2 for previously developed land definition.</p> <p>The amount of total housing on PDL should also be expressed as a percentage.</p>

Table A.1

H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

Purpose	To show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered.
Definition	<p>A pitch is the area of land demarked for the use as accommodation by a single Gypsy and Traveller household, sometimes including extended families which may require space, within one pitch, to provide for more than one caravan.</p> <p>Transit and permanent pitches should be identified separately.</p> <p>Only authorised pitches should be counted.</p>

Core Output Indicators Definitions A

H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

Pitches are considered completed when they are available for use.

Please note that permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches are also counted as part of the overall net additional dwellings (see indicator H2 (b) definition) if they are, or likely to become, the occupant's main residence and council tax is, or will be, liable on the pitch as a main residence.

H5: Gross affordable housing completions

Rationale To show affordable housing delivery.

Definition Total supply of social rent housing and intermediate housing. As set out in PPS3 (Planning Policy Statement 3), "The Government defines affordable housing as including social-rented and intermediate housing". Note this can

include permanent pitches on Gypsy and Traveller sites owned and managed by local authorities or registered social landlords. PPS3 specifies further:

Social-rented housing – Rented housing owned by local authorities and registered social landlords for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime, set out in the 'Guide to Social Rent

Reforms' published in March 2001. Also rented housing owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or funded with grant from the Housing

Corporation, as provided for in the Housing Act 2004.

Intermediate housing – Housing at prices or rents above those of social-rent but below market prices or rents. This can include shared equity products (for example Home Buy) and intermediate rent (i.e. rents above social-rented level but below market rents).

Affordable housing is measured in gross terms i.e. the number of dwellings completed, through new build, acquisitions and conversions. This does not take account of losses through sales of affordable housing and demolitions.

H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments

Purpose To show the level of quality in new housing development.

Definition The number and proportion of total new build completions on housing sites reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria.

A housing site should only be included where it involves at least 10 new dwellings that have been completed (available for use). This should include phases of large developments where they meet the same requirements and are to be counted within the same reporting year as net additional completions.

A Core Output Indicators Definitions

E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

Purpose	on flooding and water quality grounds
Definition	<p>To show numbers of developments which are potentially located where (i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and, (ii) adversely affect water quality.</p> <p>Definition Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk and water quality grounds. This should only include unresolved objections from the Environment Agency.</p>

E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance

Purpose	To show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat.
Definition	<p>Areas of biodiversity importance should be recognised in the Development Plan (RSS and DPD) for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.</p> <p>This should include Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Importance for nature Conservation and other local sites. A list of common terms for 'local sites' can be seen in Annex A of the guidance referenced below.</p>

E3: Renewable energy generation

Rationale	To show the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type.
Definition	<p>PPS22 Renewable Energy expects regional spatial strategies to include a target for energy capacity in the region and for this target to be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region.</p> <p>Installed capacity should be reported for (a) renewable energy developments / installations granted planning permission and (b) completed renewable energy developments / installations.</p> <p>Installed capacity is the amount of generation the renewable energy development / installation is capable of producing: See http://www.restats.org.uk/methodologies.htm</p> <p>Only on-shore renewable energy developments / installations should be reported. This does not include any developments / installations permitted by a general development order.</p> <p>Installed capacity should be reported in megawatts (conversion factor provided below) and reported in line with the current BERR classifications listed below.</p> <p>Electricity generation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wind: onshore

Core Output Indicators Definitions A

E3: Renewable energy generation

- solar photovoltaics
- hydro
- the following categories of biomass:
- landfill gas
- sewage sludge digestion
- municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion
- co-fi ring of biomass with fossil fuels
- animal biomass
- plant biomass

E3: Renewable energy generation

Information
Links

This indicator could be bundled with other national indicators to help provide wider information relating to climate change including:

NI 185 CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations

NI 186 Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area

NI 188 Planning to Adapt to climate change

M1: Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority

Purpose

To show the amount of land won aggregate being produced.

Definition

Figures should be provided in tonnes

Aggregates should be broken into categories of crushed rock and sand and gravel as a basic measure.

M2: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority

Purpose

To show the amount of (i) secondary and (ii) recycled aggregates being produced in addition to primary won sources in M1.

Definition

Figures should be provided in tonnes

Recycled aggregate is construction, demolition and excavation waste recycled for use as aggregate.

A Core Output Indicators Definitions

W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

Purpose	To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable.
Definition	<p>Capacity and operational throughput can be measured as cubic metres or tonnes or litres, reflecting the particular requirements of different types of management facilities (e.g. capacity at landfill sites is measured in cubic metres whilst operational throughput of energy from waste plants is measured in tonnes). Different units of measure should be clearly highlighted in the reporting of this data.</p> <p>Management types are defined on page 31 of Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to PPS10. These are consistent with those management types defined in the Standard Planning Application Form.</p> <p>New facilities are those which have planning permission and are operable within the reporting year.</p>

W2: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority

Purpose	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type.
Definition	<p>Management type should use the categories that are consistent with those currently used by DEFRA in their collection of waste data (see below).</p> <p>Total amounts of waste should be measured in tonnes.</p>

Appendix B: Use Classes Order

Table B.1

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	Office other than Class A2, Research and Development laboratories, Studios and light industry
B2 – General Industry	Other than those classified in B1
B8 – Storage or Distribution	Wholesales warehouse, Distribution Centres and Repositories
C1 – Hotels	Hotels, Boarding houses and Guest houses
C2 – Residential Institutions	Hospitals, Nursing homes, Residential education and Training centres - gernrally where 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

C Settlements in Bassetlaw

Appendix C: Settlements in Bassetlaw

Table C.1 Settlements in the East and West Bassetlaw

Settlements in Bassetlaw
Askham
Babworth
Barnby Moor
Beckingham
Bevercotes
Blyth
Bole
Bothamsall
Carburton
Clarborough
Carlton in Lindrick

Settlements in Bassetlaw C

Settlements in Bassetlaw
Cottam
Clayworth
Cuckney
Darlton
Dunham
East Drayton
East Markham
Eaton
Elkesley
Everton
Fledborough
Gamston

C Settlements in Bassetlaw

Settlements in Bassetlaw
Gringley on the Hill
Grove
Haughton
Harworth/Bircotes
Hayton
Headon Cum Upton
Hodsock/Langold
Holbeck
Laneham and Church Laneham
Lound
Marnham
Mattersey

Settlements in Bassetlaw C

Settlements in Bassetlaw
Misson
Misterton
Nether Langwith
Normanton On Trent
Norton
North Leverton with Habbleshthorpe
North Wheatley
Ragnall
Rampton/Woodbeck
Ranby
Ranskill
Retford

C Settlements in Bassetlaw

Settlements in Bassetlaw	
	Rhodesia
	Saundby
	Scaftworth
	Scrooby
	Shireoaks
	South Leverton
	South Wheatley
	Stokeham
	Sturton Le Steeple
	Styrrup with Oldcotes
	Sutton Cum Lound
	Torworth

Settlements in Bassetlaw C

Settlements in Bassetlaw
Treswell
Tuxford
Walkeringham
Welham
West Burton
West Drayton
West Markham
West Stockwith
Wiseton
Worksop