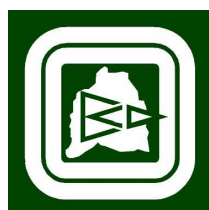


# Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework

## ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT



## ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT



**BASSETLAW**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

December 2010



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**1.1** This is the sixth 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 2009 to 31st September 2010. Additionally, it will monitor a set of output indicators over the period 1st April 2009 to the 31st March 2010.

### **This Annual Monitoring Report is separated into three sections**

- Monitoring the progress of the Local Development Framework;
- Contextual indicators that monitor the social and environmental background of the District;
- Output indicators (core and local) that monitor the success of existing policies; and
- To monitor policies set out within the emerging Core Strategy to establish whether these can be monitored before formal adoption of the development plan.

### **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 assess 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 Documents 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 policies within the emerging Core Strategy that 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. These are also important national policies that also influence the District.

### **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.

Core Output Indicator	Description	Page Number
Core BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace	21
Core BD3	Employment land available by type on allocated sites	21
Core BD4	Amount of completed retail and leisure development	22
Core H1	Plan period housing targets	22
Core H2(a)	Net additional dwellings in previous years	26
Core H2(b)	Net additional dwellings for the 2009/2010 year	26
Core H2(c)	Net dwellings - in future years	23
Core H2(d)	Managing delivery target	23
Core H3	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	25
Core H4	Net additional pitches (gypsy and travellers)	26
Core H5	Gross affordable housing completions	29
Core E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	35
Core E2	Changes in Biodiversity importance	37
Core E3	Renewable energy production	39
Core M1	Production of land won aggregates	35
Core M2	Production of secondary and rec	35
Core W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities	35

**Table 2.1 Core Output Indicators**

Local Output Indicator	Description	Page Number
Local LH6	Number of houses built outside Development Boundaries	30
Local LBD1	Land committed for employment/economic purposes per settlement	22
Local LBD2	Total new convenience goods floorspace and location	31

Local Output Indicator	Description	Page Number
Local LBD3	Total new comparison goods floorspace and location	32
Local LBD4	Number of new non-retail uses along primary shopping frontages	32
Local LBD5	Number of vacant retail units	31
Local LBD6	Retail developments outside retail boundaries	32
Local LSF1	Total gains/losses of service and facilities	33
Local LI1	Number of Conversions with necessary justification as a percentage of total	30
Local LDC1	Number of major housing developments achieving their potential against national and local design standards	30
Local LE1	Number of designated and non designated heritage assets at risk	39
Local LE2	Number of Conservation Areas and Appraisals by location	40
Local LE3	Total gains in identified Green Infrastructure Sites, Biodiversity Sites, Open Spaces and Sports Facilities	37
Local LE4	Total losses of identified Green Infrastructure Sites, Biodiversity Sites, Open Spaces and Sports Facilities	37
Local LW1	Percentage of developments in identified locations with a Drainage Water Assessment	36
Local LG1	Percentage of applications granted against Coal Authority advice	36
Local L12	Number of Tree Preservation Orders Served/Removed	42

**Table 2.2 Local Output Indicators**

Contextual Indicator	Description	Page Number
Context 1a	General Population	13
Context 1b	Age and Gender Structure	13
Context 1c	Ethnic Origin and Religion	14

Contextual Indicator	Description	Page Number
Context 1d	Travel and lifestyle	14
Context 1e	Health and Welbeing	15
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**Table 2.3 Contextual Indicators**



## Intended Purpose

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.

Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Planning Regulation 48 and Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) Regulation 17 all require that Local Authorities undertake the key monitoring tasks as set out in table ?

1. Review actual progress in terms of Local Development Documents 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).

- 4.1** 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 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.
- 4.2** As mentioned in the previous section, DCLG has published guidance on Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) outlining a set of Core Output Indicators that Local Planning Authorities are required to monitor (Appendix 1). However, the Government recognise 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.
- 4.3** The Bassetlaw Local Plan was originally placed on deposit in April 1995 and was subject to a Public 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 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.
- 4.4** A key aspect of the LDF is its inherent need to be sustainable. To achieve this, 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 that ability of future generations. 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 sustainable objectives must also be monitored. However, no DPDs are currently adopted so this cannot be undertaken in this years 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.
- 4.5** The AMR will monitor policy impacts using three distinct types of indicators, which are described in detail in Table below.

### **Descriptions of the types of indicators used in the Annual Monitoring Report**

1. Contextual Indicators - the purpose of these indicators is to provide a baseline of information of social, economic and environmental circumstances in Bassetlaw.
2. Core Output Indicators - these indicators measure quantifiable physical activities, which are directly related to , and are consequence of the implementation of planning policies. The DCLGs 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practise Guide', sets out the requirements of the Core Output Indicators and Local Planning Authorities have a duty to constantly collect and monitor information relating to them.
3. Local Output Indicators - Local Output Indicators are specific to the local area and should address the outputs of policies not covered by the Local Developments Frameworks Core Output Indicators.

## The Local Development Scheme

**5.1** 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.

## Local Development Scheme Update

**5.2** Consultation on the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD Issues and Options Paper took place between 14 September and 23 October 2009, after which time development of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Preferred Options Paper began. It was expected that consultation on this next stage would commence in April 2010. However, the intended consultation period on this paper conflicted with the run up to the General and Local Elections on 6 May 2010. Consultation on the Preferred Options was delayed, therefore, until 10 May 2010.

**5.3** Following this unavoidable delay, Bassetlaw District Council now aims to release the Publication Draft of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD in November 2010, moving towards the final Submission of this DPD to the Planning Inspectorate in February 2011.

**5.4** In line with the LDS, the Council has consulted upon its Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and undertaken the first public consultation on its Core Strategy.

- 6.1** Since the revision of the Local Development Scheme in August 2009, Bassetlaw District Council has progressed through various stages of their Local Development Framework.

**Issues and Options Consultation (September-October 2009)**

- 6.2** The first stage of public consultation on the Core Strategy, known as the 'issues and options' commenced during September 2009 for a six-week period. The Council received over 1600 comments regarding the document and attended a number of public events and meetings as part of the consultation process.

**Preferred Options Consultation (May-July 2010)**

- 6.3** The second stage of consultation, known as the 'preferred options' commenced during May 2010 for a six-week period. After the success of the previous stage of consultation, the Council received over 800 comments for the preferred options consultation. In addition, a number of public events, workshops and meetings were held as part of the consultation process.

**Publication Stage - Consultation commenced November 2010**

- 6.4** The next stage of public consultation, known as the 'publication draft' is due to commence in early November 2010 for a six-week period. This stage of consultation is prior to the formal submission to a government inspector, which is scheduled for early 2011.

## Demographic structure

### *Contextual Indicator (context 1a) General Population*

**7.1** 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*

**7.2** 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).

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%

**Table 7.1 Age Structure in Bassetlaw (2001 Census)**

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

**7.3** 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.

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%
Chinese	0.18%	0.49%	0.89%

**Table 7.2 Ethnic Origin (2001 Census)**

- 7.4** 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.

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%

**Table 7.3 Religion in Bassetlaw (2001 Census)**

**Contextual Indicator- (context 1d) Travel and lifestyle**

- 7.5** 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.

Lifestyle	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Work from Home	9.27%	9.04%	9.16%
Light Rail	0.04%	0.07%	3.16%
Train	0.89%	0.98%	4.23%
Bus/Coach	3.01%	6.98%	7.51%
Motorcycle	1.08%	1.04%	1.11%
Car/Van	62.99%	60.38%	54.92%
Passenger in Car	7.83%	6.95%	6.11%
Taxi	0.24%	0.41%	0.52%
Bicycle	3.49%	3.27%	2.83%

Lifestyle	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
By Foot	10.86%	10.49%	9.90%
Other	0.47%	0.39%	0.46%

**Table 7.4 Lifestyle-methods of travelling to work (2001 Census)****Contextual Indicator- (context 1e) Health and Well-being**

- 7.6** 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.
- 7.7** 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.

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

**Table 7.5 Life Expectancy (2001 census)**



## Housing and the Built Environment

### Contextual Indicator- (Context 2a) 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
September 2009	£125,955
March 2010	£125,674

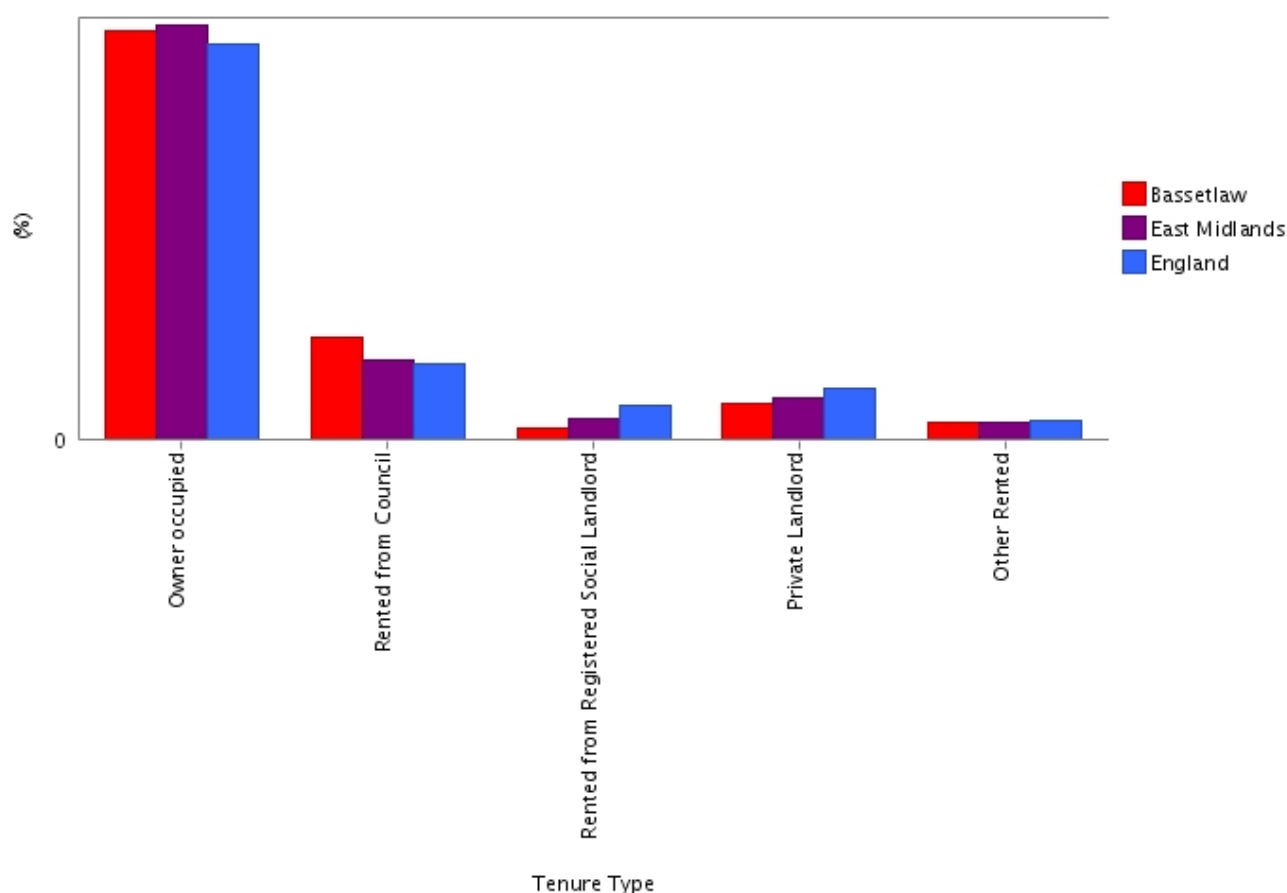
**Table 7.6 Average House Prices**

**7.8** 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. Since early 2009, house prices within Bassetlaw have now stabilised as the national economy has emerged from recession.

### Contextual Indicator- (context 2b) 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%

**Table 7.7 Housing Tenure**



**Graph to show Housing Tenure structure**

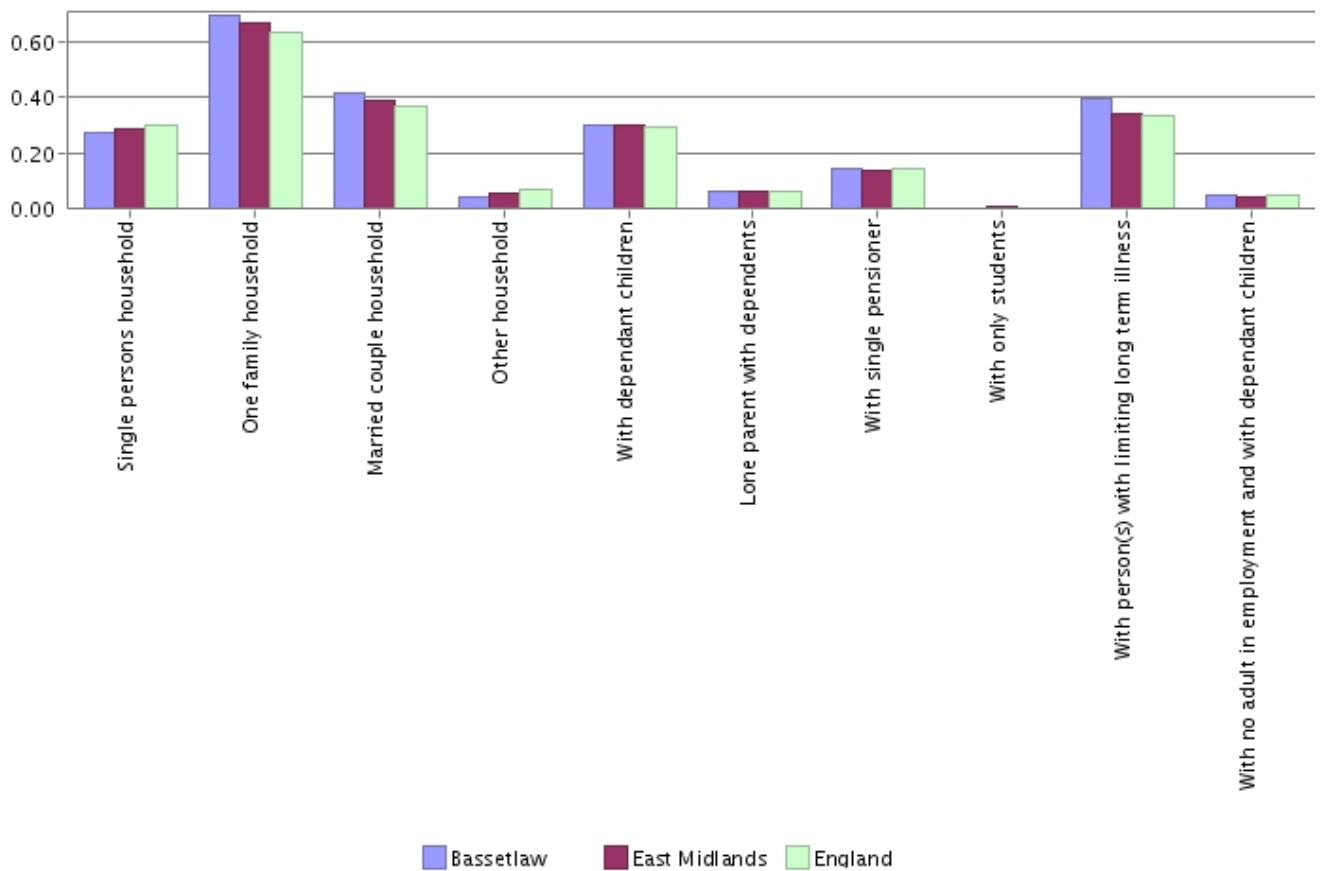
**7.9** The majority of housing within Bassetlaw is owner-occupied (71%), which is slightly above the average for England (68%). However, the District as a whole has a higher than average percentage (18%) of council rented dwellings compared to the national average (13%).

#### **Contextual Indicator- (context 2c) Housing Type**

**7.10** 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.

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%

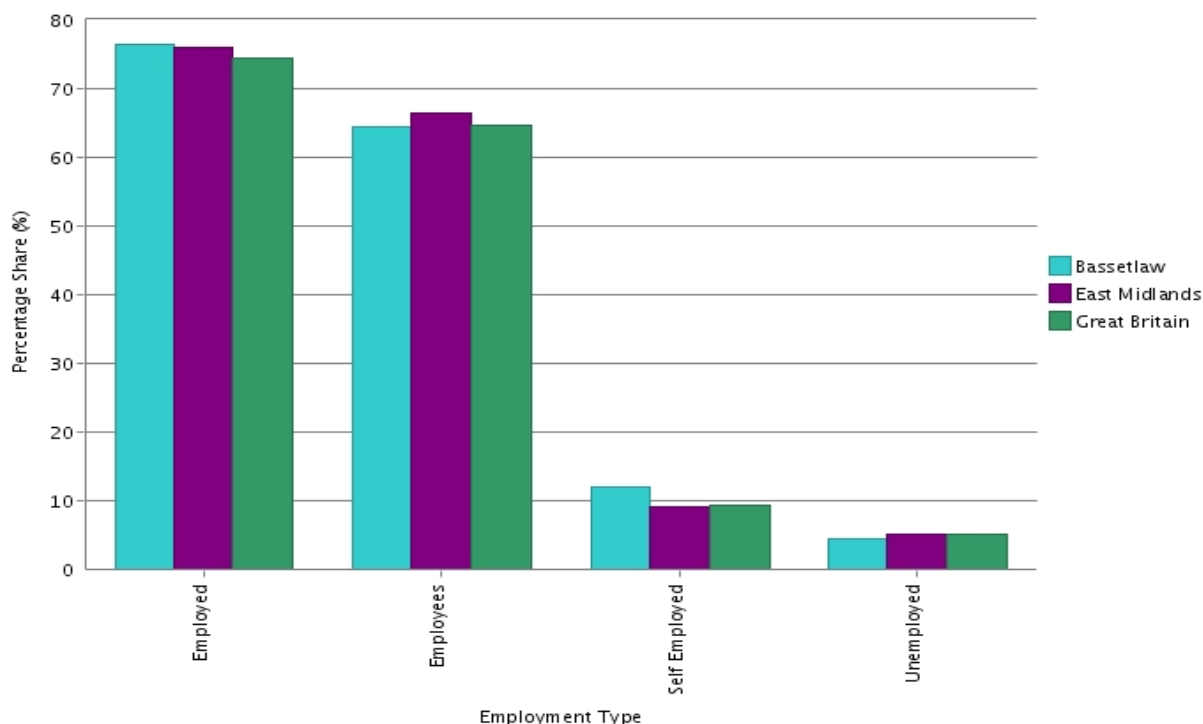
**Table 7.8 Housing Type**

**Contextual Indicator- (context 2d) Housing Composition****Figure 7.1 Household Composition**

**7.11** 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%).

## Economy

### Contextual Indicator- (Context 3a) Economy and Society



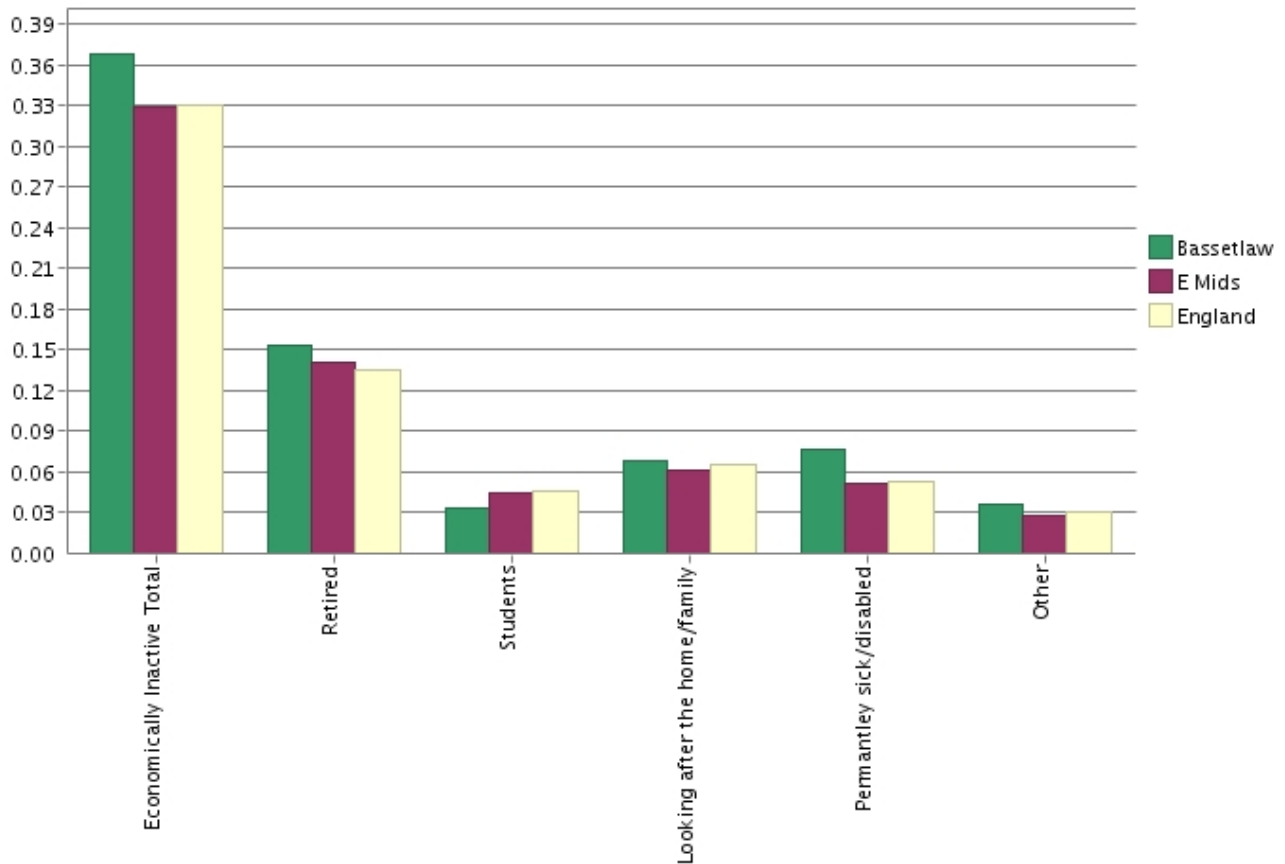
### Economic Activity of Bassetlaw, East Midlands and Great Britain

**7.12** 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

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

**Table 7.9 Economically Inactive**



**Figure 7.2 % Population Economically Inactive**

**7.13** 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.

## 8.1 Economic Development

### Economic Development

**8.1** In previous AMRs, the Council undertakes an Employment Land Survey to monitor employment land and business land take-up on allocated employment sites in Bassetlaw. However, in relation to the development of the Local Development Framework, the AMR will now monitor all employment development and committed development, on allocated and non allocated sites across the District.

#### Core Output Indicators BD1 (for a business and employment development)

Employment and Business Core Output Indicator	LA Reference	Employment Type	Floorspace	Hectares
Harworth Bircotes	E8	E8	2800	0.28
Markham Moor	E29	E8	5800	0.58
Retford	E12	B2	6600	0.60
Retford	E13	B2	71,000	7.1
Total	-	-	77,600	8.56

**Table 8.1 All Employment Take-up 2009/2010 on Allocated and Centre of Employment Sites**

**8.2** Table 8.1 shows the employment take-up during the 2009/2010 monitoring period was 8.56 Ha across the District on Allocated Employment Sites and Centres of Employment.

#### Local Output Indicator LBD3 Employment Land Availability by Local Plan Designation

Types of Employment Land	In Hectares
Centres of Employment Land	2.36
Allocated Employment Land	85.72
Protected Employment Land	0.00
Total	88.08

**Table 8.2 Amount of Employment Land on Allocated Sites**

**Local Output Indicator LBD2: Land developed for economic purposes on non allocated sites/per settlement**

Due to this not being previously monitored, this will begin monitoring during 2010/2011 monitoring year. However, the table below states the committed employment land within various settlements below.

**Local Output Indicator LBD1: Land Committed for Employment/Economic Purposes Per Settlement**

Settlement	Site Area
Worksop	0.32
Retford	1.58
Harworth	13.55
Tuxford	0.02
Bevercotes	45.5
TOTAL	60.97

**Table 8.3 Committed Employment permissions in Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Local Service Centres**

- 8.3** The employment land target, developed through the Council's Employment Land Capacity Study, identifies that Bassetlaw should allocate 142 hectares of employment land between 2010 and 2026 (Local Development Framework period). However, taking into account existing employment land commitments that are likely to come forward in the future, the employment land target has been reduced to 97 hectares of additional land. For further information on this, please see Bassetlaw District Council's Core Strategy document.

## 8.2 Housing and Affordable Housing

### Housing Development

#### Core Output Indicator H2 (a-b): Total net Annual Housing Completions

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

Financial Year	Completions Total
1994-5	298
1995-6	390
1996-7	379
1997-8	346
1998-9	412
1999-0	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
2009-10	160

**Table 8.4 Housing completions 1995-2010**

#### Core Output Indicator H2 (c-d): Net Dwellings in Future Years



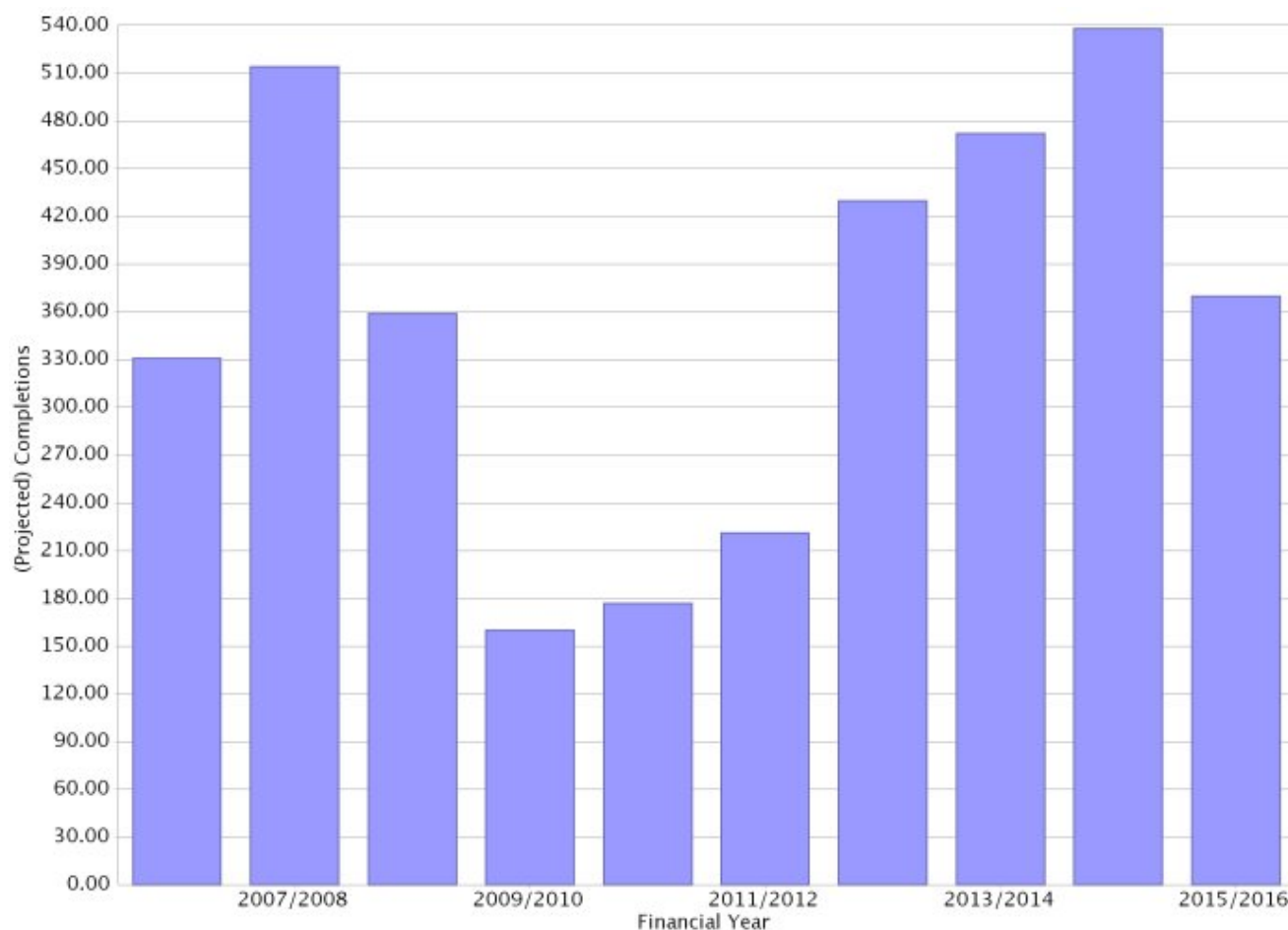
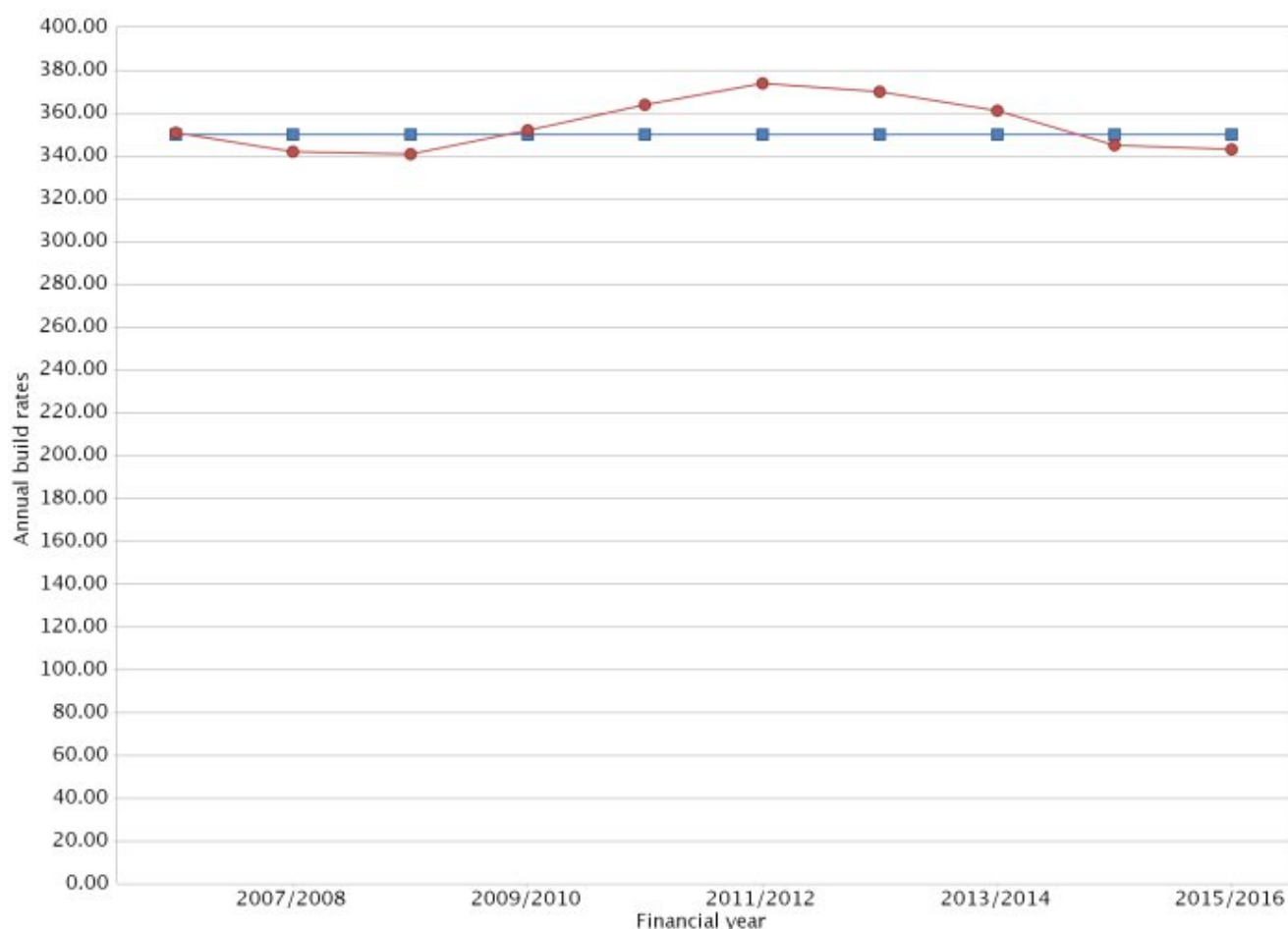


Figure 8.1 chart1

Year	Projected Housing Figures
2006/7	331
2007/8	514
2008/9	359
2009/10	160
2010/11	177
2011/12	221
2012/13	430
2013/14	472
2014/15	538
2015/16	370

Table 8.5 Five-Year Housing Trajectory Figures

**8.4** Figure 8.1 shows the past completions from 2006/2007 through to the financial year 2015/2016 (160 dwellings) is based partly on known completions from the 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010 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 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.



**Figure 8.2 chart2**

Year	Average Annual Build	Adjusted Annual Build
2006/7	350	351
2007/8	350	342
2008/9	350	341
2009/10	350	352
2010/11	350	364
2011/12	350	374
2012/13	350	370
2013/14	350	361

Year	Average Annual Build	Adjusted Annual Build
2014/15	350	345
2015/16	350	342

**Table 8.6 Projected Completions**

Figure 8.2 shows 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.

## PLAN PERIOD

- 8.5** Figure 8.1 builds on the information shown in figure 8.2 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.
- 8.6** 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.
- 8.7** Figure 8.2 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.
- 8.8** For further information on the housing trajectories please refer to the Bassetlaw District Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

## Core Output Indicator H3: New and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land

	Number	Percentage
Total permissions granted on previously Developed Land	102	100%
Newly Built	84	82%
Converted Buildings	18	17%

**Table 8.7 Total permissions granted on Brownfield Land**

- 8.9** Table 8.6 shows the percentage of new build dwellings and converted buildings on previously developed land. This shows that only 17% Of house provision on previously developed land involved the conversions of existing buildings.
- 8.10** 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 8.6.

Information for BV106 Indicator 2009/2010	Percentage of newly built dwellings on previously developed land
Bassetlaw District Council Target annual average percentage	60%
Annual percentage achieved	82%

**Table 8.8 BV106 Indicator**

- 8.11** 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 82 %, which exceeds the Council's and the government's target of 60%.
- 8.12** 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.
- 8.13** 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.
- 8.14** 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: Number of permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites**

There have been no new permanent gypsy and traveller pitches provided in this financial year. The RSS suggests an additional gypsy and traveller pitches should be provided during the period 2001 to 2026. Since then, there has been 5 pitches provided and Bassetlaw now needs to deliver an additional 38 gypsy and traveller pitches by 2026.

#### **Core Output Indicator H2 (Housing completions per settlement)**

Settlement	Completions 2009/2010	Completions 2008/2009	Completions 2008/2007	Completions 2007/2006	Completions 2006/2005	Completions 2005/2004	Completions 2004/2003	Completions 2003/2002
Askham	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Babworth/Ranby	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	8
Barnby Moor	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	3
Beckingham	4	1	2	1	0	2	2	1
Bevercotes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blyth	1	2	4	0	3	7	1	3
Bole	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Bothamsall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carlton in Lindrick	4	21	1	0	4	-2	2	0
Clarborough/Welham	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
Clayworth	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
Cottam	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cuckney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darlton	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dunham	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
East Drayton	0	0	2	1	4	5	1	1
East Markham	0	0	2	1	3	1	9	4
Eaton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Elkesley	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1

Settlement	Completions 2009/2010	Completions 2008/2009	Completions 2008/2007	Completions 2007/2006	Completions 2006/2005	Completions 2005/2004	Completions 2004/2003	Completions 2003/2002
Everton	5	4	3	0	4	1	0	2
Fledborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gamston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gringley on the Hill	0	0	1	0	8	6	1	6
Grove	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Harworth Bircotes	8	10	74	36	27	12	4	0
Haughton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hayton	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1
Headon cum Upton	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hodsock/Langold	0	8	6	0	1	0	0	0
Holbeck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laneham & Church Laneham	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Lound	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Marnham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mattersey	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	9
Misson/Newington	2	3	2	5	3	0	6	9
Misterton	13	3	27	25	0	16	4	26
Nether Langwith	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0
Norton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Settlement	Completions 2009/2010	Completions 2008/2009	Completions 2008/2007	Completions 2007/2006	Completions 2006/2005	Completions 2005/2004	Completions 2004/2003	Completions 2003/2002
Normanton on trent	2	4	0	0	4	7	2	0
North Leverton	3	7	15	26	52	20	26	2
North Wheatley	5	0	4	1	2	2	5	1
Oldcotes	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0
Ragnall	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rampton/Woodbeck	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ranby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranskill	4	9	13	2	1	15	0	5
Rhodesia	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	3
Rockley	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Retford	40	149	144	102	78	108	13	51
Saundby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scaftworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scrooby	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Shireoaks	8	25	79	0	4	10	1	0
South Leverton	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	4
South Wheatley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Styrrup (same as Oldcotes)	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0
Stokeham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Settlement	Completions 2009/2010	Completions 2008/2009	Completions 2008/2007	Completions 2007/2006	Completions 2006/2005	Completions 2005/2004	Completions 2004/2003	Completions 2003/2002
Sturton le Steeple	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton cum Lound	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Tonworth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treswell	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
Tuxford	4	2	2	0	13	8	18	14
Wallingwells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wakeringham	1	7	3	0	22	1	0	1
Welham	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0
Welbeck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Burton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Drayton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Markham	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
West Stockwith	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Wieston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workshop	36	95	106	120	199	96	205	181
TOTAL	160	359	514	331	461	350	326	354

### Housing Completions per Settlement



### Core Output Indicator H5: Affordable Housing Completions

Table 8.8 Shows the breakdown of affordable housing completions that have either been built, are under construction or have valid planning permission but have yet to be built.

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Completed	8	15	53	62	7	6
Under Construction	N/A	6	9	13	11	5
Remaining	15	73	60	66	106	106

**Table 8.9 Affordable Housing Completions 2004-2010**

**8.15** There have been 6 affordable dwellings built in the last financial year with another 5 under construction and a further 160 with valid planning permission, but which have yet to be built. In comparison, 7 affordable dwellings were completed in 2007/2008 and 62 completed in 2006/2007. The breakdown of these figures is given in table 8.8 above.

Settlement	Application Number	Total Dwellings	Total Number of Affordable Housing	Percentage of Affordable Dwellings (%)
Retford	01/07/00236	60	15	20
Retford	01/08/000107	93	14	13
Misterton	33/07/00033	78	12	13

**Table 8.10 Planning applications granted 2009/2010 with elements of affordable housing**

**8.16** The table above shows planning permissions granted for large housing developments over the last financial year with an element of affordable housing being negotiated.

### Local Output Indicator LH3: Contributions secured through section 106 agreements during 2009/2010

Settlement	Application Number	Full/Outline	Integrated Transport Contributions	Employment Contributions	Community Facilities Contributions
Retford	01/08/00182	Full	£15,637	£100,000	-

**Table 8.11 Contributions secured through section 106 agreements**

**8.17** The table above shows in this year's monitoring period, £100,000 for Employment and £15,637 towards Integrated Transport. The actual number of affordable units secured through section 106 agreements is shown in Core Output Indicator H4.

**Local Output Indicator LH6: Number of houses built outside development boundaries**

Settlement	Number of houses built outside development boundaries 1st April 2009 - March 2010
Dunham on Trent	4
Darlington	2
Cottam	1
Headon	1
Total	8

**Table 8.12 Number of houses built outside development boundaries**

**8.18** Table 8.11 shows that only 8 dwellings were built outside designated settlement boundaries during this years monitoring period.

**Local Output Indicator LI1: Number of residential conversions with necessary justification as a percentage of total.**

Due to this being a new Local Output Indicator that have been developed in accordance with the LDF, this cannot be monitored during this monitoring year.

**Local Output Indicator LDC1: Number of major housing developments achieving their potential against national and local design standards**

Due to this being a new Local Output Indicator that have been developed in accordance with the LDF, this cannot be monitored during this monitoring year.

### 8.3 Retail, Town and Local Centre Uses

#### Core Output Indicator (BD1-BD4)(For all Business Development and Employment Development)

**8.19** Town Centre uses were not specifically monitored within previous AMRs. However, in accordance with the development of the Local Development Framework, town centre uses will now be annual monitored within this document as part of Core Output Indicator's BD1-BD4.

#### Local Output Indicator LBD5: Number of Vacant Retail Units

Settlement	Vacant Units in town/village centres 2010
Worksop	43
Retford	12
Harworth Bircotes	1
Carlton/Langold	4
Tuxford	2
Misterton	1
Total	63

**Table 8.13 Number of Vacant Units**

**8.20** Table 8.12 demonstrates that the number of vacant retail units within the larger settlements is 63 in the 2009/2010 monitoring period.

#### Local Output Indicator LBD2: Total new convenience goods floorspace and location

Settlement	Unit(s)	Loss (Sq M)	Gain (Sq M)
Worksop	39-41 Bridge Street	287	-
Worksop	11 Priory Centre	125	-
Worksop	33 Bridge Street	374	-
Worksop	Unit 3(a) Raymouth Lane Retail Park	-	526
Langold	Cooperative Store Doncaster Road	889	-
Total		1675	526

**Table 8.14 Total new/lost Convenience Floorspace 2010**

**8.21** Table 8.13 shows that the majority of the convenience losses and gains were in Worksop, with only a slight loss in Langold. The total amount of convenience floorspace lost was 1675 Sq Metres, while 526 Sq Metres were gained during this years monitoring period.

Settlement	Application Number	Floorspace (Sq M)	Use	Status
Retford	01/06/00230	165	A1	Completed
Retford	01/07/00323	553.12	A1	Not Started
Retford	01/08/00312	830	A1	Not Started
Worksop	02/03/00064	6677	A1	Not Started
Worksop	02/03/00065	588.7	D1	Completed
Worksop	02/06/00245	885.7	A1	Completed
Worksop	02/07/00500	2931	A1	Not Started
Worksop	02/07/00386	1059	A1	Not Started

**Table 8.15 Retail Commitments**

**Local Output Indicator LBD3: Total new comparison goods floorspace and location**

Settlement	Unit(s)	Loss (Sq M)	Gain (Sq M)
Retford	Previous Woolworths Store	-	Reoccupied 1116
Worksop	Unit B3 Memorial Avenue	-	Reoccupied 5566
Total			No Overall gain

**Table 8.16 Total new/lost Comparison Floorspace 2010**

**8.22** Table 8.15 shows that there were no losses of comparison floorspace and that the gains in comparison floorspace were reoccupations of vacant and previous comparison floorspace in this years monitoring period.

**Local Output Indicator LBD4: Number of new and non retail units in Primary Shopping Frontages.**

Primary Shopping Areas	Retail Units	Non Retail Units
Bridge Street, Worksop	124	36
Carolgate Retford	63	19
Total	187	55

**Table 8.17 Retail uses in primary Shopping Areas**

**8.23** Table 8.16 shows that there are 187 retail units and only 55 non retail units within the Primary Shopping Frontages of Retford and Worksop.

**Local Output Indicator LBD6: Retail Developments outside retail boundaries**

There has been no convenience or comparison retail planning permissions granted outside retail boundaries during this monitoring period.

## 8.4 Local Services and Facilities Development

### Local Output Indicator LBD2 (Community Infrastructure)

Settlement	What Service or Facility has been lost	Number of losses	Year of loss
Dunham	Shop/Convenience Store	1	2007
East Markham	Post Office	1	2007
Retford	Secondary School	3	2007
Retford	Shop Convenience Store	3	2007
Worksop	Public House	2	2007
Retford	Shop Convenience Store	4	2008
Retford	Public Houses	2	2008
Worksop	Community Centre	1	2008
Worksop	Shop Convenience Store	4	2008
East Markham	Shop Convenience Store	1	2009
Gringley on the Hill	Shop Convenience Store	1	2007
Hayton	Public House	1	2008
Laneham	Public House	1	2007
Laneham	Shop Convenience Store	1	2007
Mattersey	Public House	1	2007
Misterton	Shop Convenience Store	1	2008
Ranskill	Village Hall	1	2008
Styrrup	Public House	1	2008
Treswell	Shop Convenience Store	1	2007
Tuxford	Village Hall	1	2008
Walkeringham	Public House	1	2008
Worksop	Public House	1	2008
Askham	Public House	1	2010
Tuxford	Public House	1	2010

Settlement	What Service or Facility has been lost	Number of losses	Year of loss
Langold	Public House	1	2010
Gamston	Private School	1	2010
Harowrth Bircotes	Bank	1	2010
Langold	Shop Convenience Store	1	2010
Retford	Shop C\convenience Store	1	2010
Worksop	Public House	3	2010
Worksop	Primary School	1	2010
Worksop	Shop Convenience Store	4	2010
Retford	Public House	1	2010

**Table 8.18 Services and Facilities losses**

**8.24** Table 8.15 highlights an increasing trend of local services and facilities declining. Particularly in rural areas of Bassetlaw. This follows a national trend of rural services and facilities decline. To achieve a sustainable environment in Bassetlaw, local services need to be supported further to help reduce the number of closures that are occurring within the District (See Core Strategy for policy details).

Settlement	Service Type	Number of gains	Year
Harworth	Doctor's/ Health Centre	1	2007
Retford	Secondary School	1	2007
Retford	Bus Station	1	2007
Harworth	Shop Convenience Store	1	2008
Retford	Shop Convenience Store	1	2008
Worksop	Shop Convenience Store	1	2008
Worksop	Pharmacy	1	2009
Harworth	Shop Convenience Store	1	2009
East Markham	Shop Convenience Store	1	2010
Treswell	Village Hall	1	2010
Tuxford	Nursery/ Children's Centre	1	2010

Settlement	Service Type	Number of gains	Year
Harworth	Shop Convenience Store	1	2010
Retford	Pharmacy	1	2010
Retford	Community Centre	1	2010
Retford	Shop Convenience Store	1	2010
Worksop	Library	1	2010
Worksop	Post Office	1	2010
Worksop	Children's Centre	1	2010
Worksop	Pharmacy	1	2010

**Table 8.19 Services and facilities gains**

**8.25** Table 8.16 above, shows the levels of gains in services and facilities across Bassetlaw since 2007. It demonstrates that the majority of the gains in service and facility provisions are located in both Retford and Worksop.

## 8.5 Minerals and Waste

### Core Output Indicator M1-W1 (for Minerals and Waste)

The Core Output Indicator for the Minerals and Waste section are shown below in table 8.19.

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2009-31st March 2010
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

**Table 8.20 Minerals and Waste Core Output Indicator**

**8.26** 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.



## 8.6 Flood Protection and Water Quality

### Core Output Indicators E1 (for Flood Protection and Water Quality)

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2009-31st March 2010
E1	Number of planning permission granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

**Table 8.21 Flood protection and water quality Core Output Indicator**

**8.27** No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice provided by the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality in the 2009/2010 monitoring period.

**8.28** 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 resulting from development. Therefore, the Council takes on board the advice provided by the Environment Agency relating to flooding water quality and and other relevant matters.

### Local Output Indicator W1: Percentage of developments in identified locations with a Surface Water Drainage Assessment.

Local Output Indicator	1st April 2009 - 31st March 2010
W1	Percentage of developments in identified locations with a Surface Water Drainage Assessment

**Table 8.22 Surface Water Drainage Assessment**

**8.29** Due to this not being current policy, monitoring of Surface Water Drainage Assessments will commence once the Council's Core Strategy is adopted in 2011.

## 8.7 Ground Conditions and Land Stability

### Local Output Indicator LG1 (Ground Conditions and Land Stability)

The Local Output Indicator for ground conditions and land stability has been included as a new Local Indicator as part of the monitoring framework for the Local Development Framework.

Local Output Indicator	1st April 2009 until the 31st March 2010
LG1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Coal Authority on ground conditions and land stability

**Table 8.23 Ground Conditions and Land Stability**

**8.30** No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice by the Coal Authority on ground conditions and land stability in the 2009/2010 monitoring period.

**8.31** The Council is aware of the importance of environmental matters across the District's when permitting new development. Therefore, the Council takes on board the advice provided by the Coal Authority relating to ground conditions, contamination and land stability and other relevant matters.

## 8.8 Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity, Open Spaces and Sports Facilities

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

**8.32** The Core Output Indicator for this section is shown in the table below.

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2009-31st March 2010
E2	To show the losses or additions to biodiversity habitats

**Table 8.24 Biodiversity Core Output Indicator**

**8.33** The following table shows that in the last year there has been a decrease of 71.2 Ha of designated wildlife sites.

Year	Area of Local Wildlife Sites (SINCs) Ha
2006	3612.25
2007	3634.25
2008	4080.122
2009	4177.994
2010	4106.00
Difference	-71.2

**Table 8.25 Area Local Wildlife Sites**

### Local Output Indicator LE4/LE5: Total gains and losses in identified Green Infrastructure, Open Spaces and Sports Facilities

Local Output Indicator	1st April 2009 - 31st March 2010
LE5	Total gains and losses in identified Green Infrastructure, Open Spaces and Sports Facilities

**Table 8.26 Open Space Local Output Indicator**

Location	Type of Space	Size (Ha)
Clumber Park	Sports Facility (Cricket Pitch)	0.14
Worksop Retford Road	Sports Facility (Sports Pitch)	0.45
Retford Gala Way/Thrumpton Lane	Amenity Green Space	0.06
Retford Swans Quay/Thrumpton Lane	Amenity Green Space	0.09
Total		0.74

**Table 8.27 Total gains in Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Sports Facilities**

Location	Type of Space	Size (Ha)
Worksop St David's Close	Play Facility	0.03

**Table 8.28 Total Losses of Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Sports Facilities**

**8.34** Both tables 8.26 and 8.27 identify that there has been a gain of 0.74 Ha of open space, sports facilities and green infrastructure and a loss of 0.03 Ha within this monitoring period.

**8.35** In addition to the above, within this monitoring period Bassetlaw District Council made monies available for providing an increase or upgrading play facilities within rural areas of the District. Although there have been no completions within this year's monitoring period, a list of the settlements that received money and the amount provided has been made available below.

Settlement	Amount of Funding (£)
Elkesley	5,000
North Leverton	5,000
East Markham	10,000
Cuckney	10,000
Sturton le Steeple	4,950

Settlement	Amount of Funding (£)
Clayworth	3,500
Dunham	5,000
Torworth	4,367
Tuxford	2,183
Total	50,000

**Table 8.29 Funding made available for rural communities in Bassetlaw for additional play facilities**

## 8.9 Transport and Infrastructure

### **Monitoring Indicators to be developed through the Local Transport Plan**

- 8.36** Monitoring indicators for Transport and Infrastructure will be developed through the Local Transport Plan that is currently in progression. Once these indicators have been developed, these will then be included within the Annual Monitoring Report as Local Output Indicators.
- 8.37** In addition, contributions secured through section 106 agreements for Community Infrastructure Levy is not current policy and is proposed through the Council's Core Strategy. Once the Core Strategy has been adopted monitoring the impacts of these will then only be included within the Annual Monitoring Report.

## 8.10 Renewable Energy

### Core Output Indicator E3 (Renewable Energy Generation)

**8.38** The Core Output Indicator for Renewable Energy is outlined below

Core Output Indicator	1st April 2009-31st March 2010
E3	Renewable Energy capacity installed by type

**Table 8.30 Renewable Energy Core Output Indicator**

Location	Application Number	Description	Amount of Renewable energy production (MW)	Status
Cuckney	60/06/00010	Hydroelectric Scheme	-	Completed
Sutton cum Lound	47/06/00025	Biomass/Biofuel Plant	-	Remaining
Low Marnham	30/07/00013	Bio filter bed housings	-	Remaining
South Leverton	43/08/00018	Erect Wind Turbine	-	Remaining
Worksop	02/07/00528	Erect Wind Turbine	12W	Completed
East Drayton	15/08/00017	Erect Wind Turbine	-	Completed
East Drayton	15/08/00018	Erect Wind Turbine	8W	Completed
Harworth	61/08/00040	Erect 2 Wind Turbines	-	Completed
Tuxford	50/08/00026	Erect Wind Turbine	-	Completed
Retford	01/10/00006	Erect Wind Turbine	15W	Completed

**Table 8.31 Renewable Energy Commitments**

## 8.11 Historic Environment and Built Heritage

### Local Output Indicator LE1 (Designated and non designated heritage assets at risk)

The table below shows the number of Listed Buildings and Monuments and Listed Buildings and Monuments at risk. Table 8.33 shows, there are 71 Listed Buildings, structures and Monuments at risk as identified from both English Heritage and Nottinghamshire County Heritage buildings at Risk Registers.

Grading of building	Total number of Listed Buildings and monuments	Total number of designated Heritage Assets at Risk	Total Number of Non Designated Heritage Assesses at Risk
Grade I	42	5	-
Grade II*	52	7	-
Grade II	977	59	-
Total	1071	71	-

**Table 8.32 Number, by type of Listed Buildings in Bassetlaw**

**8.39** Heritage assets at risk are a concern for the District Council. New uses and investment ensures that historic buildings and spaces 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 since the previous AMR.

### Local Output Indicator LE2 (Number of Conservation Areas, Conservation Areas at Risk, appraisals and management plans)

As identified in table 8.19, there were 9 new Conservation Areas designated in this years AMR period taking the total number of Conservation Areas to 29. In addition, there were 2 Conservation areas at risk and 4 Conservation Area Appraisals within this years monitoring period.

Settlement	Designation Date (Year)	Conservation Area at Risk	Completed Conservation Area Appraisal
Bevercotes	2010	-	-
Blyth	1968	-	-
Bothamsall	1971	-	-
Carlton in Lindrick	Revised 2010	-	1



Settlement	Designation Date (Year)	Conservation Area at Risk	Completed Conservation Area Appraisal
Clayworth	1983	-	-
Cuckney	2010	-	-
East Drayton	1975	-	-
East Markham	1982	-	-
Everton	Revised 2010	-	-
Gamston	1986	-	-
Gringley on the Hill	Revised 2010	-	-
Holbeck	2010	-	-
Lound	1973	-	-
Mattersey	2010	-	-
Nether Langwith	2010	-	-
Norton	2010	-	-
Oldcotes	2010	-	-
Old Gateford (Worksop)	2009	-	1
Retford	1973	-	-
Retford South	2006 (extended 2009)	-	1
Saundby	2010	-	-
Scaftworth	2010	-	-
Scrooby	1973	-	-
Shireoaks	1975 (extended 1986)	-	-
Tuxford	Revised 2010	1	-
West Stockwith	1988	-	-
Wheatley	Revised 2010	-	-
Wiseton & Drakeholes	2010	-	-

Settlement	Designation Date (Year)	Conservation Area at Risk	Completed Conservation Area Appraisal
Worksop	Revised 2010	1	1

**Table 8.33 Number of Conservation Areas and Conservation Areas at Risk**

## 8.12 Environment

### Local Output Indicator L12a and L12b (Number of Tree Preservation Orders)

The table below shows the number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) served between 1st April 2009 - 31st March 2010 and the number of Tree Preservation Orders that were felled in the last monitoring period.

Year	Number of Tree Preservation Orders	Number of Tree Preservation Orders	Number of Trees affected
2009/2010	Served	11	56
2009/2010	Removed	5	14
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	9	47

**Table 8.34 Tree Preservation Orders served/removed**

**8.40** The table above shows that there were a larger number of tree preservation orders created during this year and more trees were protected than in 2008/2009.

**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.

**East Midlands Regional Plan** (Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands) is the new Spatial Strategy framework 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.

**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.

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

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Queen's Buildings  
Potter Street  
Worksop  
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S80 2AH0  
Tel: 01909 535150

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Urdu	اگر آپ کو ہمارے ساتھ بات کرنے میں یا ہماری فراہم کردہ کسی دستاویز کو سمجھنے میں مدد کی ضرورت ہو تو ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے لینگویج لائن کے ایک انٹرپرائز (مترجم) یا ترجمہ کرنے والے کا اہتمام کر سکتے ہیں۔ 01909 535151 پر رابطہ کر کے اپنی زبان اور اپنا ٹیلیفون نمبر بتائیں۔
Punjabi	ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਇੱਕ ਲੈਂਗਵੇਜ਼ ਲਾਈਨ ਇੰਟਰਪ੍ਰੈਟਰ (ਦੁਬਾਸ਼ੀਏ) ਜਾਂ ਟ੍ਰਾਂਸਲੇਟਰ (ਅਨੁਵਾਦਕ) ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ - 01909 535151 - ਉੱਪਰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ ਦੱਸੋ।
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