

Bassetlaw Authority Monitoring Report (1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022)



Bassetlaw
DISTRICT COUNCIL
— North Nottinghamshire —

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What is the Authority Monitoring Report and what its role?

This is the seventeenth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Bassetlaw District Council, covering the period between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022. The AMR is important as it allows the Council to understand the effectiveness of adopted Core Strategy policies. Additionally, it is essential to understand the annual levels of residential, retail and employment development across the District to inform both the relative supply and future trajectory of development within Bassetlaw, which can shape future planning policy approaches.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012¹ establishes the parameters of AMR reports, with additional guidance provided in the 2019 Planning Practice Guidance update², which states:

“Local planning authorities must publish information at least annually that shows progress with local plan preparation, reports any activity relating to the Duty to Cooperate (DTC), any information collected which relates to indicators in the plan, and any policies which are not being implemented. Local planning authorities can also use the Authority Monitoring Report to provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force, and monitor the provision of housing for older and disabled people. It can help inform if there is a need to undertake a partial or full update of the local plan, when carrying out a review at least every 5 years from the adoption date”.

The AMR measures various indicators to assess the performance and trends of the individual planning policies set out in the adopted 2011 Core Strategy and Development Management DPD (the ‘Core Strategy’) which establish the criteria against which all planning applications within the District will be considered. The AMR also provides a general portrait of the economic, social and environmental factors in the District. The Core Strategy policies will enable the delivery of the spatial objectives and long-term vision for the District.

Why Monitor?

Monitoring – alongside subsequent research – is important to establish what is happening within the District, and what is likely to happen in the future. Through good monitoring, it is important to compare employment, housing and retail trends against existing policies and create targets to determine whether action is required.

Monitoring helps to address the following questions:

- Are Core Strategy policies achieving their objectives, and are they delivering sustainable development?
- Have these policies created unintentional concerns concerning employment, housing and retail within the District?
- Are the expectations and objectives behind the Core Strategy policies still relevant?
- Are the policy targets being achieved and if not, why?

¹ Regulation 34 - The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

² PPG (2019) – ‘What is the role of the Authority Monitoring Report?’ Paragraph 073 Reference ID: 61-073-20190315

The AMR is separated into four sections:

- Section 1: Monitoring the progress of the Local Development Scheme.
- Section 2: The effectiveness of the Core Strategy Policies
- Section 3: The effectiveness of the Development Management Policies
- Section 4: Additional Monitoring Information

In accordance with the 2019 - 2022 Local Development Scheme on the Council's website, the Bassetlaw Local Plan is due to be adopted in 2023. Upon adoption, the indicators within the AMR will no longer focus on the Core Strategy and will be updated to reflect those identified in the Policy Monitoring Framework of the Local Plan.

Executive Summary

Key Points:

- Total CIL income for 2021/22 was £4,694,411.75.
- From 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022, 766 (net) new homes were completed in Bassetlaw.
- 21 Neighbourhood Development Plans have been adopted by the 31st March 2022.
- At 1st April 2022, Bassetlaw District Council has a deliverable housing supply of 3,189 dwellings over the next 5 years (to 31st March 2025). This equates to 12.7 years supply.
- The number of vacant retail units has decreased by two units in the identified town centres. This figure remains high and follows the nationwide trends of decreasing footfall on the high street and the continued impacts of COVID-19.
- There are 20 designated SSSI sites in the area of Bassetlaw.

The key points above highlight some of the headlines figures associated with the 2021/22 AMR. The indicators included in the AMR are all linked to Sustainability Appraisal objectives to measure the performance of the Council's adopted planning policies and to assess the wider effects on the District. Full results for each indicator are reported upon in numerical order throughout the AMR.

2019 – 2022 Local Development Scheme progress

This section of the AMR monitors the progress of the emerging national and local planning policy over the period between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022. The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a planning policy document that outlines the three-year schedule of producing the Bassetlaw Local Plan and other supplementary planning documents and guidance. This is in response to Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, which require progress on the preparation of documents specified in the LDS to be recorded in the AMR.

The Council's Cabinet formally approved an update to the Local Development Scheme in January 2022. This reflected the slight change in approach taken to the Local Plan in that an Addendum was

considered necessary to ensure the Local Plan was robust, positively prepared and justified. Consequential timetabling changes were made to reflect the additional, but necessary consultation stage. The Plan preparation is considered to align with the LDS.

In June 2021 the Council consulted upon a Regulation 18 Development Plan Document for Worksop Central. This document is being prepared to deliver the growth and regeneration strategy for Worksop town centre and its environs. Work is expected to continue following adoption of the Local Plan.

The effectiveness of the Core Strategy Policies

Between the 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022, housing development was monitored through the indicators outlined below. For further information on housing permissions in this monitoring period, please refer to the interactive maps on the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website.

Indicator H1: Total Housing Completions

This indicator sets out the total housing completions in Bassetlaw from 2011/2012 through to the current monitoring period of 2021/2022.

- Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council – Monitoring and Research
- This indicator measures the effectiveness of housing planning policy regarding housing shortfall within the District

Net	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Completions	303	226	249	241	338	462	551	434	694	775	766

Table 1: Net Housing Completions in Bassetlaw between 2011/2012 and 2021/2022

Table 1 above sets out the total housing completions in the District from 2011/2012 to the current monitoring year (2021/2022). The total housing completions for this monitoring period is 766 dwellings.

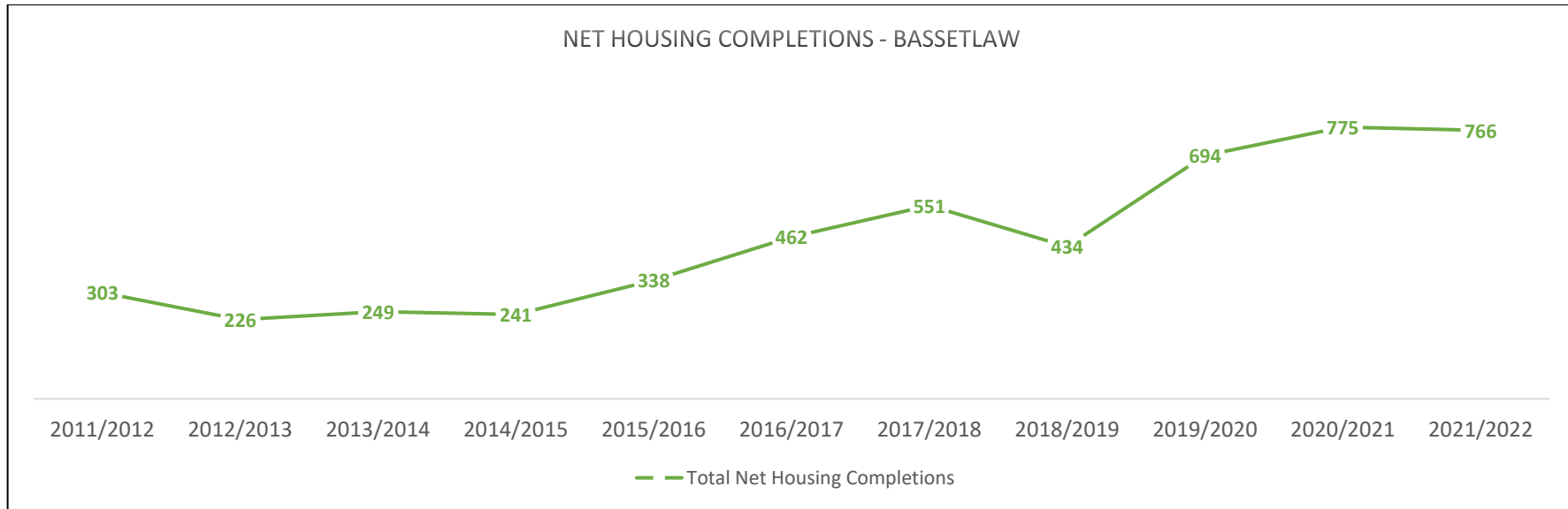


Figure 1: Total Net Housing Completions in Bassetlaw between 2011/2012 and 2021/2022

The net housing completions figure for 2021/2022 is 766, which is a very slight decrease of 1.16% on the previous year (2020/2021) figures, nevertheless it significantly exceeds the minimum standard method yearly housing need of 288 dwellings provided by the Government. Due to the Core Strategy being adopted in 2011 – and over 5 years old – and a lack of site allocations, the Council has seen a significant increase in planning permissions being granted, which has led to an increase in housing delivery.

Indicator H2: Housing Completions per Settlement

- Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council – Monitoring and Research
- This indicator sets out the total housing completions in Bassetlaw per settlement between 2011/2012 and 2021/2022.
- Since the introduction of the 2011 Core Strategy, the indicator used to measure housing completions per settlement is the settlements classification outlined in Policy CS1: Settlement Hierarchy.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Worksop	41	16	27	62	54	92	185	171	189	171	189	1197
Retford	142	128	117	78	128	146	134	108	100	136	89	1306
Harworth & Bircotes	0	4	3	10	58	125	174	88	176	82	111	821
Total	183	148	147	150	240	363	493	367	465	389	389	1486

Table 2: Net Housing Completions in the three Main Towns between 2010/2011 and 2021/2022

Since 2011/2012, Retford has had the largest number of housing completions overall – as Table 2 highlights. Due to the impact of the Global Financial Recession and its impact on national housebuilding, changes to national planning policy and guidance, the abolition of the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy and the subsequent Council decision to withdraw the Sites Allocations and Development Policies Document (SADPD) in December 2013, Worksop and Harworth & Bircotes experienced slower housing growth in the first five years of the plan period. However, as a result of the Council lacking a 5 year housing supply and a significant number of planning permissions being granted as a result, housing completions in Worksop and Harworth & Bircotes have increased significantly, with Worksop maintaining a consistently higher annual delivery level for the last 5 years, exceeding housing completions in Retford and Harworth & Bircotes.

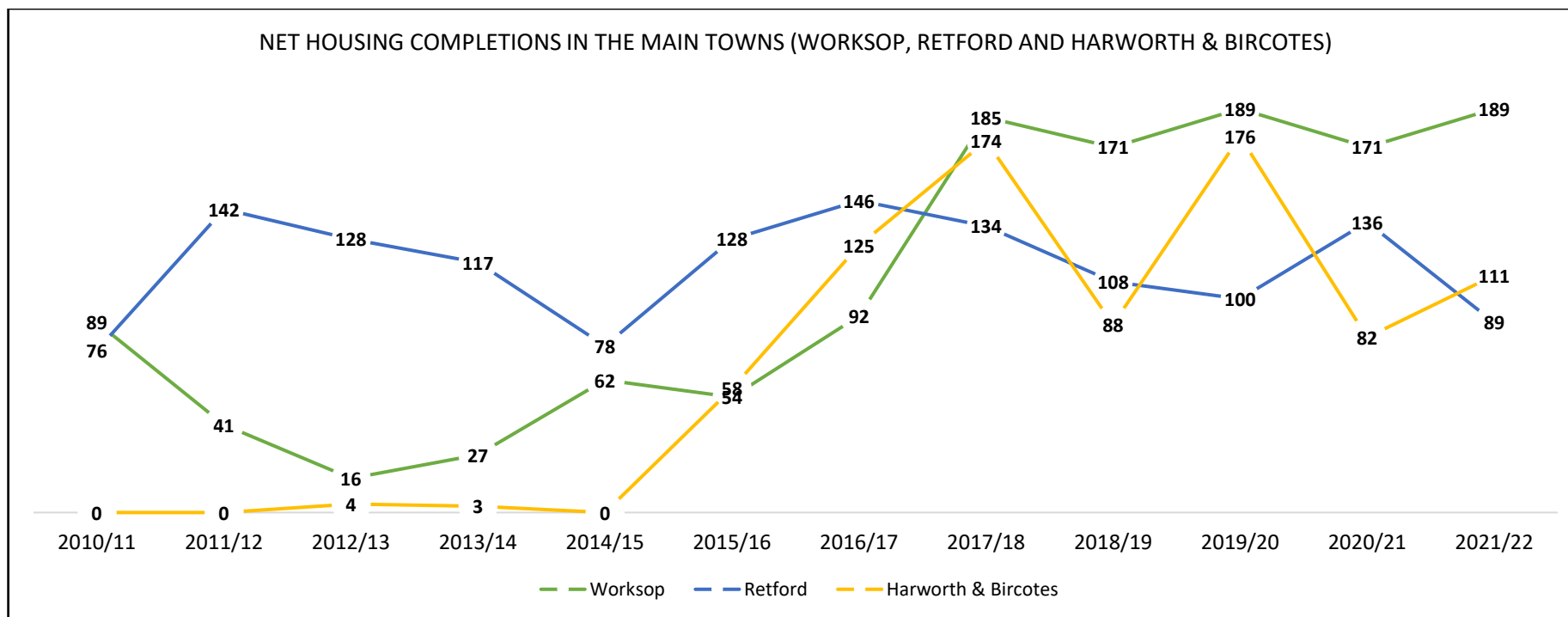


Figure 2: Net Housing Completions in the three Main Towns between 2010/2011 and 2021/2022

Figure 2 demonstrates that Worksop has seen a slight increase in housing completions over the monitoring period, with 10.3% more housing completions. During the monitoring period, Harworth & Bircotes have experienced a more significant increase in housing completions due to the phased regeneration of Harworth Colliery, with 35.37% increase in net housing completions. Contrastingly, housing completion numbers for Retford have decreased 34.56% between the 2020/2021 monitoring period and the 2021/2022 period.

Net Local Service Centres: Carlton, Langold, Tuxford and Misterton

Table 3 highlights the net housing completions in the Local Service Centres between 2010/2011 and 2021/2022. Reflecting the position in the main towns, housing numbers were initially low. In line with national policy the Council therefore took a positive approach to appropriate housing in the rural area, including through supporting Neighbourhood Plans. Since the 2020/2021 monitoring period, figures for housing completions have risen, with an increase of 186%, even though national housebuilding was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This is in part due to Carlton, Langold and Misterton having seen Neighbourhood Plan site allocations start to deliver in that timeframe, and specifically at Carlton, the majority of the Hawfinch Place neighbourhood plan allocation (151 homes) delivered in that time

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Carlton-in-Lindrick	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	4	22	42	47	123
Langold/Hodsock	1	0	29	31	31	8	1	0	14	0	3	119
Misterton	7	4	7	4	15	12	2	0	2	2	0	62
Tuxford	8	2	2	2	1	10	6	5	3	3	84	131
Total	16	7	39	40	47	32	9	9	41	47	134	435

Table 3: Net Housing Completions in Local Service Centres between 2010/2011 and 2021/22

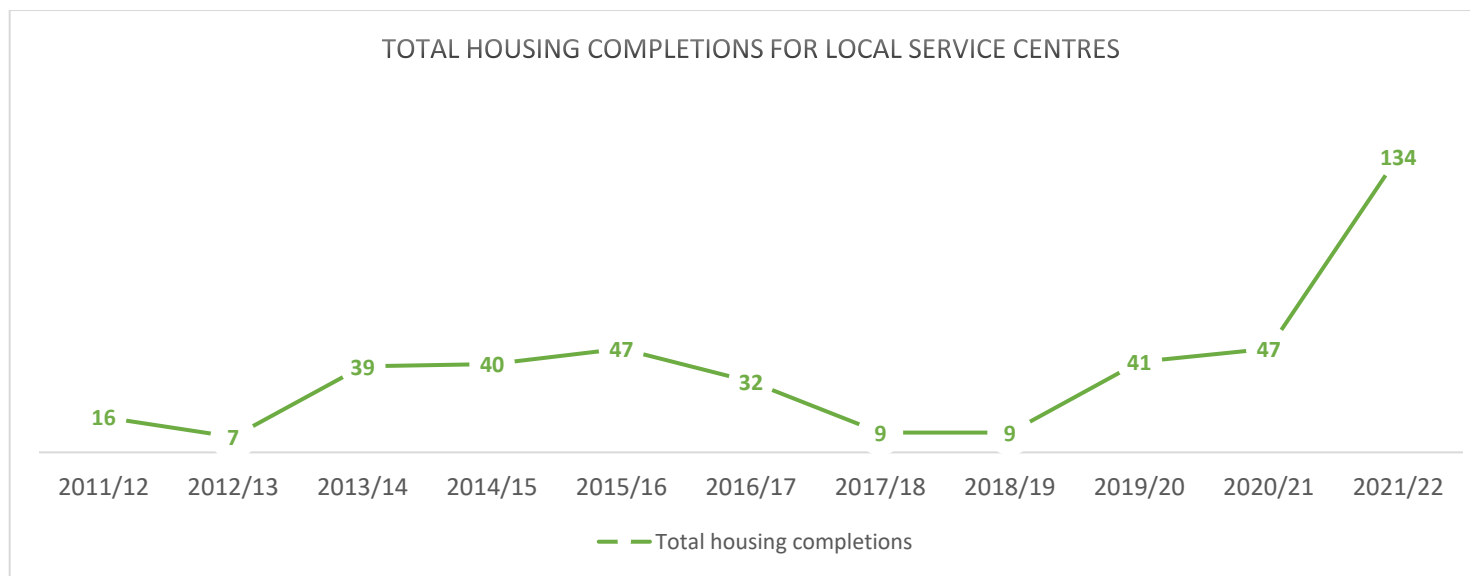


Figure 3: Net Housing Completions in the Local Service Centres between 2010/2011 and 2021/2022

Rural Service Centres

Settlements outlined in Policy CS8: ‘Rural Service Centres’ feature in Table 4 below. The highest number of completions for the 2021/2022 monitoring period in Rural Service Centres were in Beckingham, Blyth and East Markham, which together account for 61.36% of the total housing completions. There were eight Rural Service Centres – Dunham on Trent, Elkesley, Everton, Gringley on the Hill, Mattersey, Misson, Nether Langwith and Walkeringham – which experienced no completions in 2021/2022 compared to four in the previous monitoring period. However, in the case of Dunham on Trent and Misson, this is not unexpected as both predominately lie within high-risk flood zones.

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Beckingham	10	12	4	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	44	21	100
Blyth	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	5	8	1	16	39

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Clarborough/ Welham	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	2	1	12
Cuckney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Dunham on Trent	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
East Markham	5	1	0	4	3	1	3	10	9	5	20	44	105
Elkesley	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10
Everton	0	4	8	3	1	0	6	6	3	27	3	0	61
Gamston	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	12
Gringley on the Hill	0	20	8	9	13	26	4	0	1	0	1	0	82
Mattersey	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	2	2	0	13
Misson	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
Nether Langwith	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6
North Leverton	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	3	0	1	2	9	38
North /South Wheatley	4	3	1	1	3	0	4	0	0	3	4	2	25
Rampton/ Woodbeck	1	4	0	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	3	9	29
Ranskill	17	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	13	2	4	10	57
Sturton le Steeple	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	7	22
Sutton cum Lound	0	3	3	7	0	0	0	2	1	14	2	3	35
Walkeringham	8	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	6	1	6	0	28

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
Total	52	75	43	35	28	38	35	30	49	73	102	132	684

Table 4: Net Housing Completions in the Rural Service Centres between 2010/2011 and 2021/2022

Figure 4 shows the trend for housing completions for the Rural Service Centres since 2011/2012. Housing growth in Rural Service Centres varies by settlement and the availability of sites, but overall saw slower growth between 2013/2014 and 2017/2018. From 2018/2019 onwards, housing completions within Rural Service Centres began to rise, which is largely due to number of planning permissions approved in previous years to manage the lack of a 5 year housing supply. Since the 2017/2018 monitoring period, housing completions within the Rural Service Centres have increased annually, with a 29.41% increase between 2020/2021 and the current monitoring period. This is largely due to the increase in neighbourhood plans made with site allocations in that period and that Neighbourhood Plans have better aligned with the emerging policy position in the new Draft Local Plan to support appropriate sustainable housing growth in rural Bassetlaw.

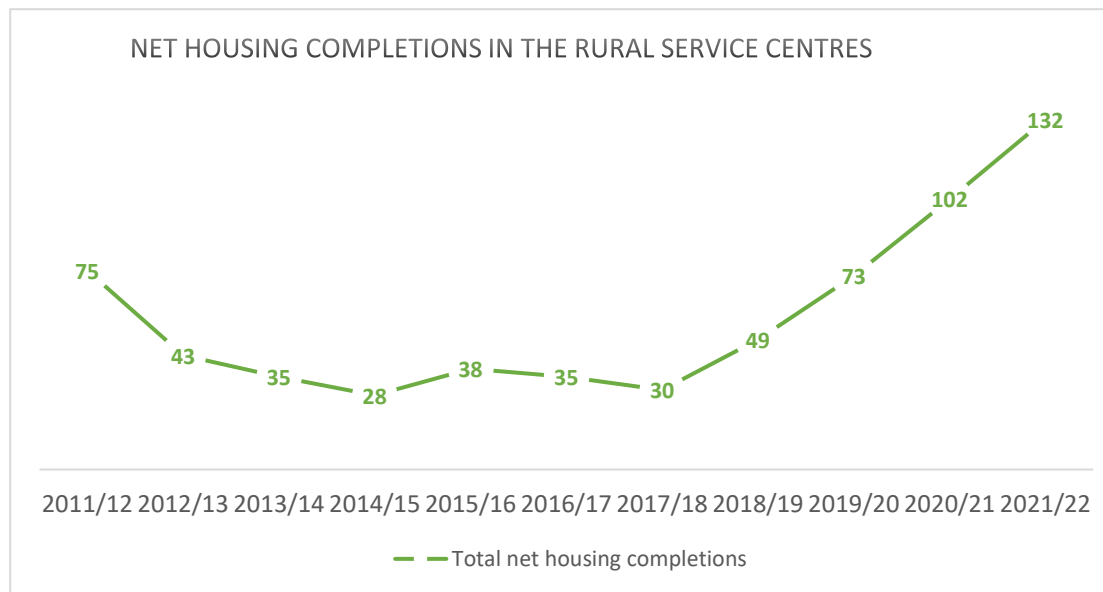


Figure 4: Net housing completions in the Rural Service Centres between 2011/2012 and 2021/2022

Indicator H3: Housing Trajectory and Five-Year Housing need Supply

- Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council – Monitoring and Research
- This indicator shows a projected rate of delivery of housing in Bassetlaw based on the Council’s objectively assessed housing need and delivery rates over recent years.

Period	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Completions	303	226	249	241	338	462	551	434	694	775	766

Table 5: Bassetlaw housing completions 2011/12 and 2021/22

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) state that ‘where strategic policies are more than 5 years old or have been reviewed and found in need of updating, local housing need should be calculated using the Standard Method instead of the housing requirement. As the 2011 Bassetlaw Core Strategy is more than five years old, the Council must measure its housing land supply against the area’s local housing need using the Standard Method. In addition, in calculating the housing requirement figure, the guidance notes that the current year should be “used as the starting point from which to calculate growth over that period”. The minimum need calculated using the Standard Method in the 2019/2020 statement was 297 dwellings per annum (DPA), which used 2019 as the base date. The 2020/2021 minimum need was 288 DPA, as 2020 was used as the base date; therefore, the calculated figure for 2021/2022 using 2021 as the base date is 281 DPA.

Housing Requirement (1 April 2021 – 31 March 2026)	ANNUAL (dwellings)	5 YEARS TOTAL
Basic Housing Target	281	1,405
Shortfall	N/A	N/A
5% (NPPF buffer)	14.05	72.25
Total Five Year Housing Target	295	1477

Table 6: Five year local housing need target: 2021 – 2026

Table 6 sets out the five-year housing need target for Bassetlaw from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026. The housing need target is set at 281 dpa over the five-year period plus a 5% buffer, which equates to 295 dpa or 1477 dwellings over the five-year period.

Table 7 below identifies that, inclusive of a 5% buffer (as per the latest HDT), and based on the Standard Method calculation for local housing need, on the 1st April 2021, the Council can demonstrate a housing land supply of 12.7 years.

Current Available Housing Supply	
Housing Land Supply 01 April 2021 (dwellings)	3,755
Housing Land Supply (in Years)	12.7 Years
Surplus (dwellings)	+2,280

Table 7: Current available housing land supply as of 31st March 2022

Five-year housing land supply

Various factors contributed towards the Council's under delivery of housing in the earlier years of the Core Strategy, including the lack of a SADPD. However, the revised Local Housing Need figure, in conjunction with the NPPF's requirement for the Council to apply a 5% buffer, makes for a significant contrast in the housing figures compared to previous years. Housing supply has also increased significantly due to the number of major and small site planning consents granted in recent years, and the Council's positive approach to neighbourhood planning.

Paragraph 56 of the NPPF states that housing policies should not be considered up-to-date when a full five-year supply of deliverable housing sites cannot be demonstrated. Currently, Bassetlaw does have a five-year housing land supply and more information relating to this is set out in the Council's Five Year Housing Supply Statement, which is available on the Council's website.

Housing Delivery Test

Councils must undertake a Housing Delivery Test on an annual basis. This is requirement of the NPPF and PPG. Below identifies the implications if Councils do not meet their annual Housing Delivery Test figures.

- If Housing Delivery falls below 95% over the previous three years, Councils should adopt an Action Plan to indicate how they will address this.
- If Housing Delivery falls below 85%, they must apply a 20% buffer to their Housing Requirement.
- If Housing delivery falls below 75%, the Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development applies (paragraph 11 of the NPPF).

National Planning Practice Guidance identifies that, when local development plans are over five years old, unless the strategic policies have been reviewed and found not to require updating, the figure used will be the minimum annual local housing need figure using the Standard Method. As, the Bassetlaw Core Strategy was adopted in 2011, the housing requirement in the Core Strategy (350 dpa) is used for undertaking the Housing Delivery Test.

In addition, the ‘transitional arrangements’ set out in Paragraph 21 of the Housing Delivery Test, indicate that in identifying the correct housing requirement figure for the calculation for the financial years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, the minimum annual local housing need figure is replaced by household projections in all aspects of the Housing Delivery Test measurement. Following 2017-18, subsequent years housing requirement should be the minimum figure using the Standard Method assessment. As such, the following has been applied for each year:

- For year 2017-18, an annual average of 2014-based household projections years 2017 to 2027, and
- For year 2018-19, the minimum housing requirement calculated using the Standard Method.
- For year 2019-20, the minimum housing requirement calculated using the Standard Method.
- For year 2020-21, the minimum housing requirement calculated using the Standard Method.

Year	Basis for Housing Requirement	Housing Requirement	Bassetlaw Housing completions (net)
2017/18	2014-based Household Projections years 2017 to 2027 averaged (52444-49637)/10	281	551
2018/19	Minimum annual housing requirement calculated using the standard method	306	434
2019/20	Minimum annual housing requirement calculated using the standard method	297	694
2020/21	Minimum annual housing requirement calculated using the standard method	295	775
2021/22	Minimum annual housing requirement calculated using the standard method	295	766
TOTAL		1,474	3,220

Table 8: Bassetlaw Housing Delivery Test 2017 to 2022

Affordable Housing Completions: 2021/2022

In total, there have been 177 affordable housing completions over the monitoring period 2021/2022, spread across eleven sites. This is an increase on last year's completions by just over 100 units. Table 9 details the number of affordable housing completions for the monitoring period 2021/2022. Of the 177 completed, the majority of affordable housing completions were located at three sites: Ashvale Road, Tuxford (86), Former Knitwear Factory, Worksop (38) and the Former Poultry factory, East Markham (24) at East Markham.

Consistent with a previous monitoring report, monitoring affordable housing commitments is no longer considered feasible due to availability of data.

Permission Reference	Address	Settlement	No of affordable Houses	No. of Beds	House Type
16/01777/FUL	Kenilworth Nurseries, London Road	Retford	8	2/3	Terraced/Detached
18/00862/RES	Thievesdale House, Blyth Road	Worksop	7	2/3	Terraced/Detached
18/01148/FUL	Doncaster Road, Costhorpe	Carlton-in-Lindrick	7	2/3	Terraced/Semi-detached
19/01642/FUL	Chestnut Grove, Shireoaks Common	Shireoaks	2	2	Semi-detached
17/00271/RES	North east of St Lukes School	Shireoaks	11	2	Terraced
20/00183/FUL	Former Knitwear Factory, Retford Road	Worksop	38	2/3/4	Semi-detached/Terraced
19/01165/RES	Ashvale Road	Tuxford	86	2/3	Bungalow/Semi-detached
20/00497/RES	Gate Cottage and Land Lound Low Road	Sutton-Cum-Lound	1	2	Semi-detached
18/00362/RES	Land north of Station Road	Beckingham	2	2	Terraced
16/00854/RES	Former Poultry Factory, Mark Lane	East Markham	24	2/3/4	Detached/terraced/semi-detached
18/01445/RES	West of Tiln Lane (Linden Homes)	Retford	1	2	Semi-detached
		Total:	177		

Table 9: Affordable housing completions in Bassetlaw 2021 – 2022

Indicator H4: Number of houses permitted outside development boundaries

- Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council Monitoring and Research.
- This indicator highlights the number of dwellings permitted outside the development boundary in order to ascertain the effectiveness of the 2011 Core Strategy in preventing permissions outside of site boundaries.

Policy CS1: Settlement Hierarchy identifies the Council’s strategy to where housing growth should be delivered within the District, with development heavily concentrated within the three Main Towns, Local Service Centres and Rural Service Centres; therefore, any housing planning applications that are approved, and are not located within these development boundaries, are listed in the table below.

Reference	Settlement	Site	Number of dwellings (net)
21/01546/RES	Babworth/Ranby	Land North Of Brindley House, Blyth Road	3
20/01325/RES	Beckingham	North east of Dunelm, Church Street	18
21/00183/RES	Beckingham	Land Between Walkeringham Road & Vicarage Lane	30
20/01327/FUL	Blyth	Rear of Calella, 61 Retford Road	5
20/01707/FUL	Blyth	Woodlea 55, Bawtry Road	10
21/00148/FUL	Blyth	Plot 1, Bawtry Road	1
21/00149/FUL	Blyth	Plot 2, Bawtry Road	1
21/00154/FUL	Blyth	Plot 4, Bawtry Road	1
21/00151/FUL	Blyth	Plot 5, Bawtry Road	1
21/00150/FUL	Blyth	Plot 6, Bawtry Road	1
21/00155/FUL	Blyth	Plot 8, Bawtry Road	1
21/00741/FUL	Blyth	Plot 3, Bawtry Road	1
21/00742/FUL	Blyth	Plot 7, Bawtry Road	3
21/01593/RES	Blyth	Holme Lea and land, Bawtry Road	3
21/00682/FUL	Bothamsall	The Courtyard, Lound Hall	5
20/01205/FUL	Carlton in Lindrick	North House Farm(cartshed & plot 4), The Green	2

Reference	Settlement	Site	Number of dwellings (net)
21/01059/PDN	Carlton in Lindrick	Adjacent To The Cottage Wigthorpe House Lane	1
21/01684/FUL	Carlton in Lindrick	Broom Farm Carlton Road	2
21/00659/FUL	Clarborough	Plumtree Cottage, Big Lane	1
21/01018/FUL	Dunham on Trent	St Oswalds Church, Main Street	1
21/00120/OUT	East Drayton	Land at Church Lane	7
22/00006/FUL	East Drayton	The Paddock, Long Lane	1
21/00127/RES	East Markham	Adjacent Highfield House, High Street	3
20/01711/FUL	Everton	Land and Hall Farm Gainsborough Road	5
21/00318/RES	Laneham	Land fronting Eagle House, Main Street	1
21/00531/PDN	Laneham	North Beck Farm, Laneham Road	1
21/00817/COU	Laneham	Former Chapel, Main Street	1
21/01641/FUL	Laneham	Top Farm, Rampton Road	2
21/01763/RES	Mattersey Thorpe	Garden to Manor Farmhouse, Breck Lane	1
20/01160/FUL	Misterton	Mill House Stockwith Road	2
21/00281/FUL	North Wheatley	Wheatley Wood Farm Wood Lane	2
21/00357/RES	Retford	Land west of (DN22 6TU) Longholme Road	60
21/00775/FUL	South Leverton	Land at Priory Farm Retford Road	5
21/00516/FUL	Torworth	Barn 4 Manor Farm Great North Road	1
21/00535/FUL	Tuxford	North East of Farleys Farm Ollerton Road	1
20/00810/FUL	Worksop	The Cow House Broad Lane	1
21/01110/OUT	Worksop	The Croft Chesterfield Road	4

Reference	Settlement	Site	Number of dwellings (net)
			TOTAL: 189

Table 10: Housing planning permissions granted outside of development boundaries in Bassetlaw between 2021 and 2022

A total of 189 dwellings were permitted outside of development boundaries over the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022. These are spread across the District and include renewed applications. The Council updates a monitoring system for rural areas monthly. These monitoring tables are available to view on the Council's website.

The approach taken by the Council is consistent with the NPPF in supporting appropriate development in sustainable locations and in the Core Strategy (Policy CS1) and is also as a consequence of managing the five year supply in the early part of the plan period. Under this approach, development proposals on sites that are adjoining the development boundaries of higher tier settlements and Rural Service Centres should be regarded as sustainable locations, unless other circumstances (i.e. infrastructure capacity) indicate otherwise.

Economic Development

Indicator E11: Total Land Developed for Economic Purposes

- This indicator focuses on land permitted within use classes B1 offices, B2 general industry and B8 storage or distribution.
- This indicator monitors progress of economic development against the employment targets set out in the Core Strategy Policies.

Progress of economic development against the employment targets set out in the Core Strategy Policies over the period 1st April 2021 to the 31st March 2022 are monitored through the indicators listed below.

Use Class Changes

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. These classes were updated through legislation, which came into force in September 2020. The amendments included:

- Class A is revoked from 1st September 2020.
- Class A 1/2/3 are effectively replaced with the new Class E (a,b,c).
- A4/5 uses are not covered by the new Class E and become defined as ‘Sui Generis’.
- B1 Business is revoked from 1st September 2020. It is effectively replaced with the new Class E (g). Uses B2 and B8 remain valid.
- Class C is not affected by the 1st September 2020 changes.
- Class D is revoked from 1st September 2020.
- D1 is separated and replaced by the new Classes E (e-f) and F1.
- D2 is separated and replaced by the new Classes E (d) and F2 (c-d) as well as several new defined ‘Sui Generis’ uses.

As a result of these changes, the former B1 Use Class commitments from 2020 onwards will be reported under the new Class E (g) class.

Application Reference	Settlement	Address	Proposal		Class (sqm)		Total Site Area (ha)
				E (g)	B2	B8	
20/01661/FUL	Blyth	Plot B2, Lords Wood Road, Harworth	Erect Commercial Units With Associated Car Parking and Service Yard		1672		0.17
20/01684/FUL	Blyth	Unit C2, Bryans Close, Harworth	Creation of Product Demonstration Area in Existing Transdek UK yard			276	0.03
21/00014/FUL	Tuxford	Lodge Lane Industrial Estate	Construction of Two Infill Units for Class B8 (Storage) Use			551	0.06
21/00052/FUL	Retford	Unit 16, Aurillac Way	Demolition of Existing Industrial Unit and Erection of New Industrial Unit		546		0.05
21/00756/FUL	Harworth & Bircotes	Land North of Faraday Close	Erection of Four Industrial Buildings to be Sub-Divided into Ten Smaller Units		2771		0.28
21/00867/RES	Carlton-in-Lindrick	Land North Of Thievesdale Lane And West of Blyth Road (Industrial	Approval of Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale to Erect Commercial Units	12101	14904		2.70

		Phase), Blyth Road, Worksop					
21/01368/FUL	Holbeck	Farm Buildings at Welbeck Abbey	Proposed Refurbishment, Part Demolition, Construction of New Extension and Mezzanine Floor, Change of Use of Existing Farm Workshop to Light Industrial Use by Bakery	575			0.06
20/01597/FUL	Misterton	Haxey Quays, Haxey Road, Misterton,	Replacement of Existing Site Reception Offices and Toilet/Shower Block with Larger Facilities	151			0.15
20/01518/FUL	Gamston	Retford Gamston Airport, Ollerton Road	Change Of Use Of Hangars 6-11 For A New Safety & Assurance Centre For Connected & Automated Mobility Solutions Including Vehicle Testing Facility, Workshop And Vehicle Storage, Continued Use Of The Existing Tower Building As B1 Office Space	4924		-4821	0.43
21/00931/FUL	Blyth	Blyth Road, Harworth	Erect Two Industrial Units for Manufacture and Retail Purposes		328.40		0.03
21/01326/FUL	Retford	Aurillac Way	Erect Extension to Existing Industrial Unit		487.50		0.05
21/00968/FUL	Nether Langwith	Langwith House, Queens Walk	Erect Portal Framed Storage Barn			242	0.02
21/01092/FUL	Tuxford	Bluebell Yard, Ollerton Road	New Single Storey Extension to MOT Bays to Providing Vehicle and Additional Tyre Storage			25	0.01
21/01112/FUL	Worksop	21-23 Hill Street, Worksop	Removal of Concrete Prefabricated Structure to Rear and Replace with Metal Clad Structure to House New MOT Bay			18.1	0.01
21/00952/FUL	Rhodesia	Land South of High Grounds Industrial Estate	Proposed Carbon Capture Plant and Research and Development Facility	677.1	1569.4		0.22

			Total:	18,428.1	22,278.30	-3708.9	4.27
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Table 11: Bassetlaw’s E (g), B2, B8 Use Class Commitments 2021/2022

Table 11 shows that the total amount of land granted planning permission was 4.27 ha in the monitoring period across the B and E (g) classes. The approval of wholly new employment sites have seen a major reduction due to the high level of employment land with planning permission available to the market in the District currently and the availability of existing employment sites within the built up areas and in the rural area to accommodate business growth/expansion.

Indicator E1a: Total Land Developed for Economic Purposes between 2011/2012 and 2021/2022

- **Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council Monitoring and Research**
- **This indicator is a summary of the amount of land completed for employment/economic purposes since 2011/2012.**

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and national government guidance to restrict travel unless necessary, the employment land site visits to review commencements and completions were postponed in 2021-22. As a result, the total completions table has not been updated for this monitoring period, but as restrictions ease moving forward, completions monitoring will recommence.

Retail

Indicator TC1 and TC2: Land Developed/Granted Planning Permission for Retail Purposes

- **Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council Monitoring and Research**
- **These indicators monitor new floor space for convenience a comparison goods (commitments).**
- **This indicator relates to use class A1 (retail); however due to Use Classes changes it is now Class E.**

Application Reference	Settlement	Location	Description	Floor space (m ²)
21/00772/FUL	Tuxford	Maloney Country Butcher And Baker, Ashvale Industrial Estate	Siting of a Single Storey Portable Smartpod	32
21/00446/FUL	Worksop	Former Vesuvius Works, Sandy Way	Erect Building For Use as Builders' Merchant (Sui Generis) For The Display, Sale and Storage Of Building Timber And Plumbing Supplies, Plant And Tool Hire	1308
21/01821/FUL	Worksop	Asda Stores Limited, Vesuvius Way	Erect Retail Pod Within Existing Car Park	17
			Total floor space:	1357

Table 12: New retail floor space (commitments)

Table 12 shows a total of 0.14ha or 1357sqm of floorspace was granted planning permission for retail purposes in Bassetlaw in the 2021/2022 monitoring period. The settlement with the highest number of permissions granted was Worksop, focussed at Vesuvius Way.

Indicator TC3: Number of new Non-Retail uses along Primary Shopping Frontages

- **Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council Monitoring and Research**

Primary shopping areas are the main retail areas in each of the town centres. These serve the day-to-day convenience, comparison and service needs of their populations as well as those of nearby settlements.

Evidence shows that for a Primary Shopping Area to operate successfully, it is necessary for shops (in Class E (a)) to group together in order to enable shoppers to make comparisons. Primary Shopping Areas are particularly sensitive to breaks in the E (a) frontage; the clustering of non-E(a) uses, such as takeaways, particularly units of a large scale or lengthy unit frontage, can reduce the attractiveness of a Primary Shopping Area and can create 'dead frontages', which can have a knock-on effect on footfall and expenditure. The Bassetlaw Retail and Leisure Study 2017 strengthened the Primary Shopping Areas by accepting the changing nature of more peripheral retail units and redefining their boundaries.

As part of the AMR, the number of new non-retail uses along the Primary Shopping frontages are recorded for the 3 Main Towns and the Local Service Centre of Langold. Previously this would have included non-A1 Class Uses, however since the amendments to the Use Class system in September 2020, it is now defined as non-E(a) uses, with E (a) being defined as 'for the display or retail sales of goods, other than hot food, principally to visiting members of the public.' To enable a comparison to be made with previous years, the figures in the table below identify changes made to units to non-A1 and non-E (a) uses over this monitoring period.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Worksop	12	14	6	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Retford	6	7	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harworth	7	8	12	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Langold	5	6	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total:	30	35	33	14	1	4	0	2	3	0

Table 13: New non-retail uses along primary shopping frontages per year

The Council aligns its priorities with the NPPF to create a flexible and sustainable approach to its town centres. Table 13 shows that there were no additional non E uses over the monitoring period.

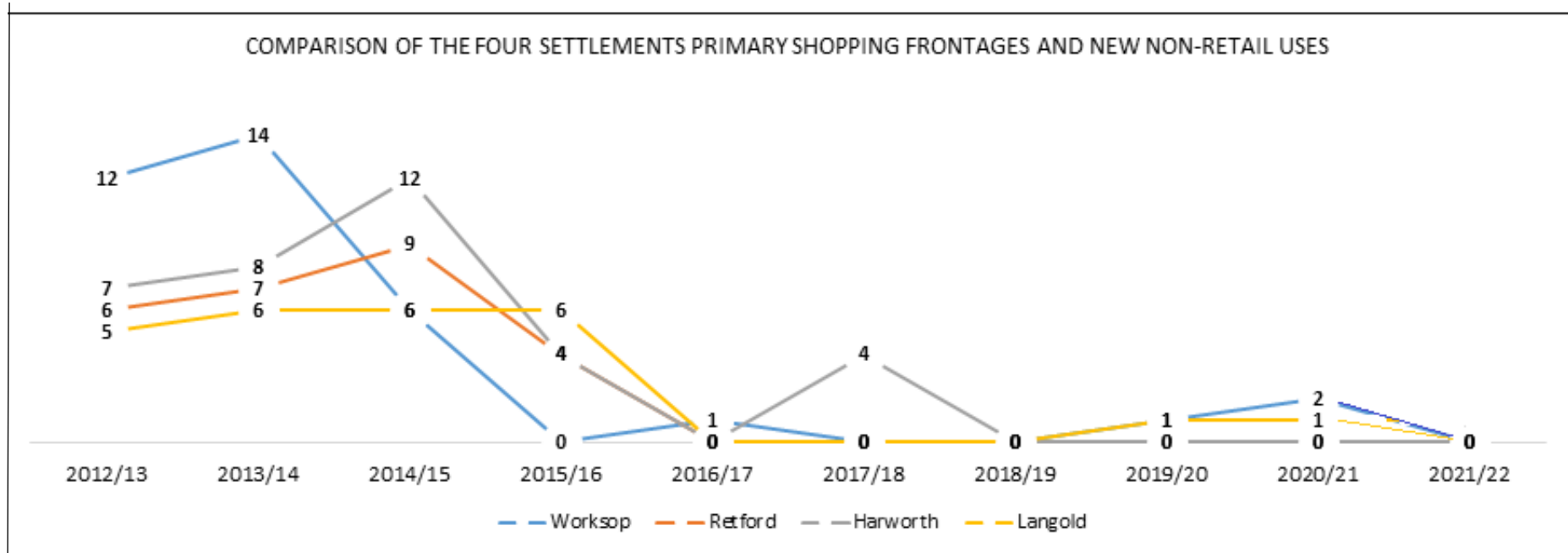


Figure 6: Comparison of the four settlements primary shopping frontages and new non-retail uses

It should be noted that the figures above reflect the changes in non-retail units over the monitoring period, and do not mean that there was no non-retail uses on high streets such as Harworth, Worksop and Retford but instead there has not been an increase in new non-retail units.

The AMR is important in comparing the year-on-year changes in the main retail areas of these centres. It helps ensure that the centres are not diluted by too much non-retail take up. It also helps indicate where clusters of non E (a) units are developing to inform future reviews of the boundaries of the primary shopping area as part of the emerging Local Plan.

Indicator TC4: Number of Vacant Retail Units within identified Town Centres

- **Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council Monitoring and Research**
- **The number of vacant retail units within the identified town centres and local centre boundaries across the District as of 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022.**

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Worksop	39	39	34	51	40	44	38	46	65	64	56
Retford	17	30	14	22	21	19	19	23	29	28	27
Harworth	5	7	3	7	4	6	1	4	9	9	9
Langold	2	7	3	7	4	0	0	1	1	1	1
Tuxford	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	65	89	56	89	69	69	58	75	104	102	93

Table 14: Number of vacant retail units within the identified town centres and local centres boundaries

It is important that vacancies are proportionate to the size of each centre, as a small increase in a smaller centre may be more noticeable than in a larger centre. It is also important that the type of vacancies are understood; are these long-term vacancies of the same unit, are certain size units more likely to remain vacant rather than others. The emerging Local Plan provides an opportunity to better understand these issues and should consider whether the town centre boundaries remain fit for purpose, and what opportunities regeneration of town centres can bring to promoting positive use in the future.

Table 14 shows the total vacant retail units for the five town and local centres over the last ten years. In Tuxford, the vacancy rate has remained as zero, and in Langold the rate has remained the same with one vacant unit. The location of this unit is the same as was recorded for the 2020/2021 AMR. Retford and Harworth have also seen little to no change in the number of vacant units, whilst Worksop has seen a reduction of 7 vacant units since 2020/21 which may challenge perceptions relating to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic upon town centres. In the previous AMR, it was identified that there was an intention to monitor vacancy rates on bi-annual rather than annual basis in order to further assess these changes. However, due to the changing local restrictions concerning the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided that bi-annual monitoring would not provide a definitive answer to whether units were permanently closed or if they had been impacted by the local restrictions and temporary closures. Following the lifting of restrictions the Council has decided to resume annual monitoring, as it would seem that little change is evidenced anecdotally on a bi-annual basis.

Since the previous AMR, work has begun on town centre regeneration documents for Worksop, Retford and Harworth & Bircotes. The council adopted the Worksop Town Centre Masterplan in March 2021. A Regulation 18 Development Plan Document for Worksop Central to coordinate the growth and regeneration of Worksop town centre and its environs was consulted upon in June 2021. The Council designated the Retford Town Centre Neighbourhood Area on 4th March 2021, alongside the designation of Retford Town Neighbourhood Planning Group as the associated Neighbourhood Forum for the area. The Neighbourhood Area has been designated as a business area, in recognition of the business interest in the project, with the boundary formally modified by the Council on 21 September 2021. Work to develop a Retford Town Centre Neighbourhood Plan is now underway.

Indicator TC5: Retail Development outside Settlement Boundaries

- **Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council Monitoring and Research**

Policy CS1: Settlement Hierarchy identifies the Council’s strategy to where retail growth should be delivered within the District, with development heavily concentrated within the three Main Towns, Local Service Centres and Rural Service Centres; therefore, any retail applications that are approved, and are not located within these development boundaries, are listed in the table below. In the 2021/2022 monitoring period, the only retail development approved outside the development boundary was located in Tuxford.

Application Reference	Settlement	Location	Description	Floor space (m ²)
21/00772/FUL	Tuxford	Maloney Country Butcher And Baker Ashvale Industrial Estate	Siting of a Single Storey Portable Smartpod	32
			Total:	32

Table 15: Planning permissions granted from Retail Development outside Settlement Boundaries

The effectiveness of the Development Management Policies

This section examines the effectiveness of the Core Strategy Development Management Policies to understand whether the policies have been effective within the District during the 2021/2022 monitoring period.

Indicator DM6: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people

- **Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council Monitoring and Research**
- **Number of permanent and transit pitches for Gypsies and Travellers.**

There were no additional sites granted within this monitoring period. The new Local Plan proposes intensification, extension and formalisation of existing sites to address identified needs in the future.

Indicator DM7: Amount of allocated, existing or vacant employment land lost to non-economic uses (hectares)

- **Data source: Bassetlaw District Council monitoring and research**
- **Where employment land has been lost to non-economic uses during this monitoring period**

Application Reference	Settlement	Location	Previous Use	Proposed Use	Land lost to non-economic use (m ²)
21/00209/COU	Shireoaks	39 and 39A Shireoaks Common	Shop	Dwelling	-36
21/01245/COU	Retford	Carolgate House, Carolgate	Dance Studio	Dwelling	-225.80
21/01725/COU	Sturton-Le-Steeple	Roses Farmhouse, Station Road, Sturton Le Steeple	Gym/B&B	Dwelling	-30
21/01266/COU	Everton	The Studio, High Street	Hair Studio	Dwelling	-1
				Total:	286.80m² 0.028ha

Table 16: Amount of allocated, existing or vacant employment land lost to non-economic uses (ha).

A total of 0.028ha of allocated, existing or vacant employment land was lost to non-economic uses during this monitoring period. All land was from Sui Generis to Residential dwellings.

Indicator DM11: Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Provision

- **Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council Development Team**
- **Contributions secured through the Community Infrastructure Levy.**

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge that local authorities in England and Wales can require of most types of new development in their area (based on £ per sqm), in order to pay for the infrastructure needed to support development. CIL charges will be based on the size, type and location of the development proposed. The Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule was approved on the 1st September 2013.

The CIL is intended to be used to help provide infrastructure to support the development of an area and the non Neighbourhood Portion will be spent on strategic infrastructure. Infrastructure required to make a planning application acceptable in planning terms are known as developer contributions and secured through a Section 106 legal Agreement. CIL and developer contributions are complementary and designed to operate together. Together with planning conditions they will continue to be used to deliver strategic/local infrastructure necessary to support new development.

Local communities across the District, which have a made Neighbourhood Plan will benefit from 25% of the levy derived from development within their area. The funding is passed to the Parish/Town Council to use for infrastructure necessary to help deliver the Neighbourhood Plan. Those communities without a Neighbourhood Plan will receive 15% of the levy derived from the development in their area. In these cases, the levy is passed to the Council to determine investment in local infrastructure. This is known as the Neighbourhood Portion.

The provision of affordable housing lies outside of the remit of CIL and is secured through Section 106 Agreements.

A Charging Authority is required under Regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 (as amended) to prepare a report for any financial year setting out the previous financial year's income and expenditure relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and also for Section 106 (S106) agreements. Further details will be found in the Bassetlaw Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021.

Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy – income - 2021/2022			
Details	%	£	Further Information
Total CIL issued in demand notices from new developments		£7,173,837.04	74 Demand Notices issued in 2021/2022
Total value of CIL income collected		£4,694,411.75	Does not include invoices issued but not yet paid.
Total CIL carried over from 2020/2021 monitoring period		£1,757,515.80	
Total CIL income towards local community projects (neighbourhood proportion)		£843,712.86	Neighbourhood proportion used to be called Local Monies.
Total income collected from Bassetlaw’s CIL receipts will be directed towards Strategic Projects		£3,643,219.59	
Total CIL balance as at 31st March 2022		£9,669,250.27	Overall figure of CIL monies that have been collected, allocated to a project, but not yet spent.
Total CIL funds retained annually to cover admin costs	5	£234,720.59	Local Authorities can retain up to 5% funds in accordance with CIL Regulations as amended 2010.

Table 17: Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy Income Breakdown 2021/2022

Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy – expenditure- 2021/2022			
Details	%	£	Further Information
Total amount of CIL expenditure		£253,301.04	This includes the neighbourhood proportion payments made directly to Parish/Town Councils in 2021/2022 but excludes the CIL admin monies.
Detailed CIL expenditure – CIL is drawn down through Cabinet delegated decision making to Head of Regeneration.			
Total Strategic Monies spent		£56,885.85	Retford – Heritage Infrastructure

Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy – expenditure- 2021/2022			
Total Local Monies spent		£75,800.00	BDC Capital Monies – King Park Splash
Total CIL Admin Monies spent		£74,793.46	Funding CIL Officer (0.6 FTE + F/T Agency)
Total Drawn Down by Parish/Town Councils		£120,615.19	Neighbourhood Proportion

Table 18: Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy Expenditure Breakdown 2021/2022

Neighbourhood Plans:

Under the terms of the 2011 Localism Act, communities can now choose to produce a neighbourhood plan, which will contain policies to help shape and deliver new development in their areas. Neighbourhood plans have to be produced in accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

There are now 21 Neighbourhood Development Plans that are in place. These are displayed in the table below along with their current status.

Neighbourhood Plan Area	Status
Blyth	Adopted / made 6 May 2021
Carlton in Lindrick	Adopted/made 21 February 2019
Clarborough and Welham	Adopted/made 2 February 2017
Cuckney, Norton, Holbeck and Welbeck (CNHW)	Adopted/made 9 March 2017 (Review in progress)
East Markham	Adopted/made 26 April 2018
Elkesley	Adopted/made 12 November 2015 (Review in progress)
Everton	Adopted / made 6 May 2021
Harworth & Bircotes	Adopted/made 3 December 2015
Headon, Upton, Grove and Stokeham (HUGS)	Adopted/made 6 September 2018
Hodsock and Langold	Adopted / made 6 May 2021
Lound	Adopted / made 24 February 2022
Mattersey & Mattersey Thorpe	Adopted/ made 5 September 2019 (with non-material amendment made December 2019)
Misson	Adopted/made 7 September 2017
Misterton	Adopted/made 5 September 2019 (Review in progress)

Rampton and Woodbeck	Adopted / made 6 May 2021
Shireoaks	Adopted/made 17 November 2016 (Review in progress)
Sturton, North Leverton and North & South Wheatley	Review adopted/made 11 November 2021
Sutton cum Lound	Review adopted / made 4 March 2021
Treswell and Cottam	Adopted/made 21 February 2019 (Review in progress)
Tuxford	Adopted/made 10 November 2016 (Review in progress)
Walkeringham	Adopted / made 6 May 2021

Table 19: Neighbourhood Plans in Bassetlaw.

Duty to Cooperate and Statements of Common Ground.

Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as inserted by section 110 of the Localism Act 2011, introduced a duty to cooperate in relation to the planning of sustainable development. The duty requires the Council to cooperate with other local planning authorities and other public bodies in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents specifically relating to strategic cross boundary matters.

In this regard, the Council, neighbouring authorities and other infrastructure partners are required to engage constructively, actively, and on an ongoing basis. The NPPF states that strategic policy-making authorities should collaborate to identify the relevant strategic matters, which they need to address in their plans. The Duty to Cooperate will help when producing Statements of Common Ground.

A Statement of Common Ground is a written record of the progress made by strategic policy-making authorities during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters. It documents where effective co-operation is happening throughout the plan-making process, and is a way of demonstrating at examination that plans are deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working across local authority boundaries. In the case of local planning authorities, it also forms part of the evidence required to demonstrate that they have complied with the Duty to Co-operate.

The Council engages in formal meetings, and email correspondence with neighbouring authorities, County Councils, statutory bodies and development partners in relation to the Local Plan – Table 22 identifies the evidence produced through joint working. Therefore, the Council has signed the following Statements of Common Ground with specific authorities in response to their Local Plans:

- North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market (HMA); Bassetlaw DC, Bolsover DC, NE Derbyshire DC, Chesterfield DC, May 2018 on the Housing Market Area;
- North Lincolnshire District Council Statement of Common Ground, August 2020.
- Sheffield City Region MCA, NE Derbyshire DC, Bassetlaw DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield Borough Council, Derbyshire County Council and Highways England, October 2018 covering M1 J30 and Treble Bob Roundabout.
- Mansfield DC and Bassetlaw DC Statement of Common Ground, January 2020.
- Doncaster MBC Local Plan and Bassetlaw DC Statement of Common Ground, February 2020.
- Nottinghamshire County Council Minerals and Waste and Bassetlaw DC Statement of Common Ground, January 2020.

In addition, working closely with prescribed bodies, the Council has drafted several Statements of Common Ground. The draft Statements of Common Ground currently in progress include:

- Bassetlaw District Council and Mansfield District Council
- Bassetlaw District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council
- Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council
- Bassetlaw District Council and D2N2 LEP
- Bassetlaw District Council and North Derbyshire Housing Market Area authorities.
- Bassetlaw District Council and South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority.
- Bassetlaw District Council and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
- Bassetlaw District Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
- Bassetlaw District Council and National Highways
- Bassetlaw District Council and Natural England
- Bassetlaw District Council, Historic England and Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology
- Bassetlaw District Council and the Water Management Consortium covering Bassetlaw District
- Bassetlaw District Council and Environment Agency
- Bassetlaw District Council and Network Rail
- Bassetlaw District Council and North Lincolnshire Council
- Bassetlaw District Council and Joint Strategic Central Lincolnshire Local Planning Authority
- Bassetlaw District Council and Bassetlaw CCG
- Bassetlaw District Council, Severn Trent and Anglian Water
- Bassetlaw District Council and the 19 local authorities within the A1 Logistics Property Market Area.

Table 20: Evidence of Joint Working with other organisations

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
Strategic Housing Needs	North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2017	North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Area	HMA SOCG agreed and signed Draft HMA SOCG progressing

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
	Nottinghamshire Supported Housing Strategy, Nottinghamshire County Council, 2019		
Strategic Economic Growth Needs	<p>D2N2: Recovery and Growth Strategy (2020)</p> <p>Sheffield City Region Trade and Investment Plan, Sheffield City Region 2019</p> <p>Sheffield City Region Strategic Employment Land Appraisal, Lichfields, 2020</p> <p>Bassetlaw A1 Corridor Logistics Assessment, August 2021</p>	<p>Bassetlaw DC, D2N2 LEP and all authorities of Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire</p> <p>South Yorkshire MCA</p> <p>South Yorkshire MCA, constituent and non constituent authorities in City Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amber Valley District Council • Ashfield District Council • Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council • Bolsover District Council • Broxtowe District Council 	<p>Draft SOCG with D2N2 LEP progressing</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed with South Yorkshire MCA</p> <p>Draft SOCG with South Yorkshire MCA regarding Bassetlaw Local Plan progressing</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed with Doncaster MBC regarding Doncaster Local Plan.</p> <p>Draft SOCG with Doncaster MBC progressing</p> <p>Draft SOCG with Rotherham MBC progressing</p> <p>Draft SoCG regarding Apleyhead with the 20 property market area authorities progressing.</p>

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chesterfield Borough Council • Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council • Erewash District Council • Gedling Borough Council • Mansfield Borough Council • Melton Borough Council • Newark & Sherwood District Council • North East Derbyshire Council • North Kesteven District Council • Nottingham City Council • Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council • Rushcliffe District Council • Sheffield City Council • South Kesteven District Council • West Lindsey District Council 	
Transport and Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic road network • Local road network • Sustainable transport 	Joint Transport Study: local highway network 2019	Doncaster MBC and Bassetlaw DC	SOCG agreed and signed with Doncaster MBC regarding Doncaster Local Plan Draft SOCG with Doncaster MBC regarding Bassetlaw Local Plan progressing

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
	Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026	Nottinghamshire County Council, National Highways	Draft SOCG with Nottinghamshire County Council progressing
	Bus Service Improvement Plan, 2021	Nottinghamshire County Council, Commercial operators, neighbouring authorities	Draft SOCG with National Highways progressing
	Bassetlaw Transport Assessment Update, August 2021		
	Retford Transport Assessment, August 2021		
	Retford Transport Assessment, June 2021		
	Cottam Power Station – Summary, November 2020		
	Cottam Power Station – Draft Preliminary Report, November 2020		
	Bassetlaw Transport Study, January 2020		
	Worksop Central DPD Transport Study (2021)		
Retford Transport Study December 2021 (ongoing)			

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
	Retford Walking and Cycling Audit, June 2021.		
Education Requirements	Meetings with NCC Education and NCC (developer contributions) in 2020 on school provision Meeting with NCC planning policy and NCC (developer contributions) in 2021 on education provision	Nottinghamshire County Council	Draft SOCG with Nottinghamshire County Council progressing
Flood Risk	Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1 and Level 2 (August 2021). Workshop Central DPD Strategic Flood risk Screening Assessment, June 2021 Humber River Basin Management Plan, DEFRA 2015 Several meetings with EA, LLFA, in 2020/21 about flood management.	Environment Agency Nottinghamshire County Council Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), internal drainage boards	Draft SOCG with EA, progressing Draft SOCGs with NCC, WMC and DEDB, progressing Draft SOCG with Rotherham MBC progressing
Town Centre Regeneration	Draft Workshop Central DPD Workshop Town Centre Masterplan	Environment Agency, Canal & River Trust, Chesterfield Canal Trust, NCC Highways, Stagecoach, Northern Rail, Homes England	Draft SOCGs with EA, and Nottinghamshire County Council progressing
Natural Environment	Draft Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping – Bassetlaw, Idle Valley	Notts Wildlife Trust, NCC	Nottinghamshire CC SOCG progressing

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green and Blue Infrastructure - Biodiversity 	Recreational Impact Assessments for Clumber Park SSSI, Bilhaugh and Birklands SAC and Sherwood Forest NNR Mitigation Strategies (Ongoing)	Bassetlaw DC, Newark & Sherwood DC, Natural England, Notts CC, Bolsover District Council, Mansfield District Council, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Ashfield District Council and Gedling Borough Council	SOCGs progressing with relevant authorities identified
Sport and Recreation	<p>Bassetlaw Built Facilities Study 2021</p> <p>Open Space Assessment Update, November 2020</p> <p>Bassetlaw Playing Pitch Strategy – Strategy and Action Plan, June 2019</p> <p>Bassetlaw Playing Pitch Strategy – Assessment Report, January 2019</p>	Sport England	SOCG not required
Gypsy and Travellers needs	<p>Meeting held to discuss Bassetlaw GTAA with neighbouring authorities in October 2019</p> <p>Discussions ongoing with NCC in relation to an emergency stopping site</p>	Bassetlaw DC, neighbouring authorities & Notts CC	<p>Neighbouring Local Authority and HMA SOCGs progressing</p> <p>Draft SOCG with Nottinghamshire CC progressing</p>
Historic Environment	Bassetlaw Heritage Assessment 2021	Bassetlaw DC, Historic England, Lincolnshire County Council, Archaeology	Historic England SOCG and Lincs Archaeology progressing
Site Allocations	Various discussions with neighbouring	All neighbouring authorities, Environment Agency, Nottinghamshire County Council,	SOCG progressing with partners identified

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
	authorities/organisations, developer partners	Natural England, Historic England, Network Rail, Highways England, Sport England	Developer partner SOCGs progressing