

Bassetlaw Authority Monitoring Report

1st April 2022 – 31st March 2023



Bassetlaw
DISTRICT COUNCIL
— North Nottinghamshire —

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What is the Authority Monitoring Report and what its role?

This is the eighteenth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Bassetlaw District Council, covering the period between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023. 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 2022-2025 Local Development Scheme on the Council's website, the Bassetlaw Local Plan is expected 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 2022/23 was £3,949,675.45
- From 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, 1046 (net) new homes were completed in Bassetlaw.
- 22 Neighbourhood Development Plans have been adopted by the 31st March 2022.
- At 1st April 2023, Bassetlaw District Council has a deliverable housing supply of 3,926 dwellings over the next 5 years (to 31st March 2025). This equates to 13.5 years supply.

The key points above highlight some of the headlines figures associated with the 2022/23 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.

2022 – 2025 Local Development Scheme progress

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 planning 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 the Local Development Scheme in May 2022. The LDS captures the new Local Plan timetable resulting from a necessary change to the Local Plan spatial strategy because one of the two landowners of the Bassetlaw Garden Village unexpectedly withdrew their land from the Local Plan in March 2022.

Plan preparation is considered to align with the LDS in that a Local Plan Second Addendum consultation took place in May 2022, the Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in July 2022 and the Examination Public Hearings took place between December 2022 and January 2023. Plan adoption is anticipated to be by the end of 2023.

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. The LDS states that further work on the DPD is expected to take place following adoption of the Local Plan.

The effectiveness of the Core Strategy policies

Between the 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023, 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 2022/2023.

- **Data Source: Bassetlaw District Council**
- **This indicator measures the effectiveness of housing planning policy regarding housing shortfall within the District**

Period	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Net Completions	303	226	249	241	338	462	551	434	694	775	766	1046

Table 1: Net Housing Completions in Bassetlaw between 2011/12 and 2022/23

Table 1 above sets out the total housing completions in the District from 2011/2012 to the current monitoring year (2022/2023). The net total housing completions for this monitoring period is 1046 dwellings. This is an increase of 36.55% on the previous year (2021/2022) figures, and significantly exceeds the minimum standard method yearly housing need of 293 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 in the last few monitoring periods.

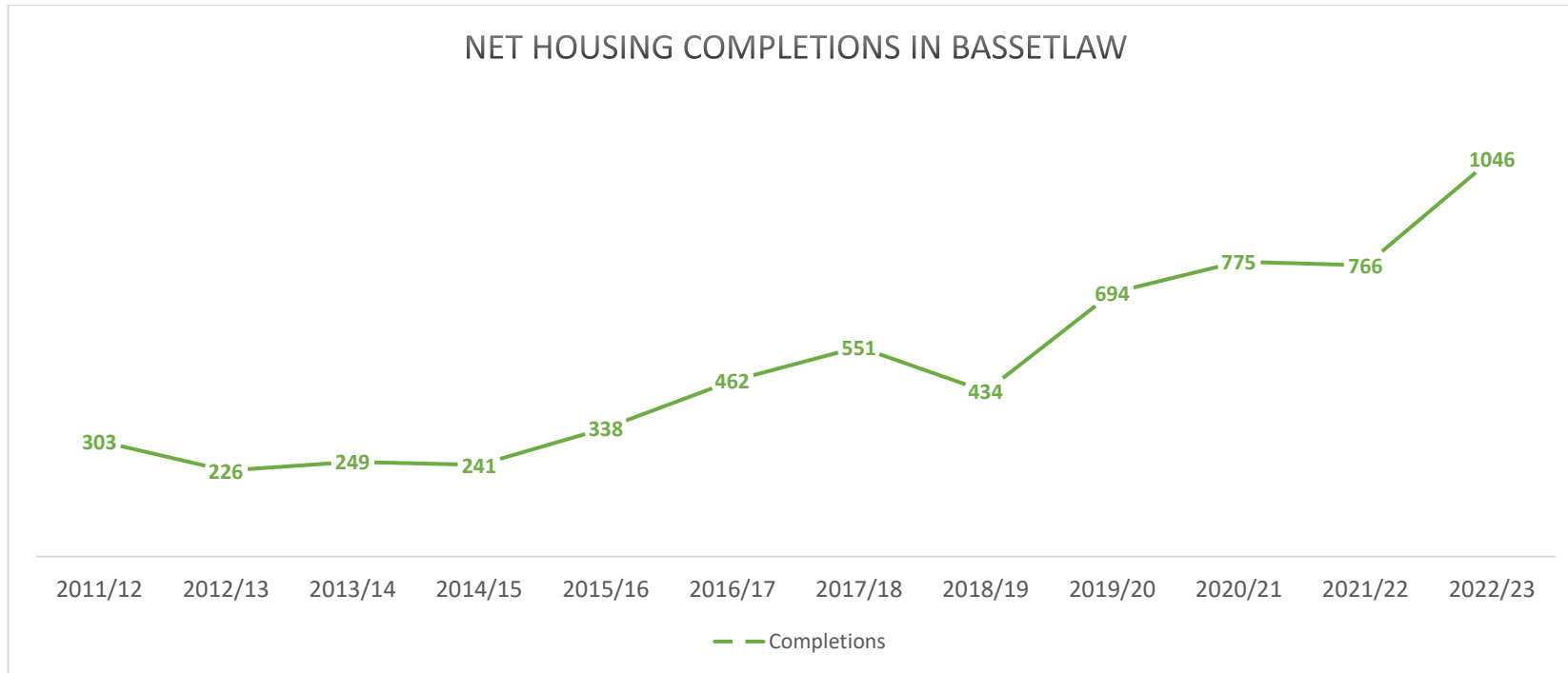


Figure 1: Net Housing Completions in Bassetlaw

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 2022/2023.**
- **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.**

As a result of a high level of completions in 2022/23, Worksop has the largest number of housing completions overall – as Table 2 highlights. However, this was not always the case – in the first six years of the plan Retford maintained a consistent delivery record that exceeded Worksop and Harworth & Bircotes. 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 the Council lacked a 5 year housing supply. A significant number of planning permissions were granted as a consequence. Since that time, housing completions in Worksop and Harworth & Bircotes have increased significantly, in the last monitoring period Worksop delivered double the completions of Retford in 2022/23 and significantly exceeded those in Harworth & Bircotes as well.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
Worksop	41	16	27	62	54	92	185	171	189	171	189	325	1522
Retford	142	128	117	78	128	146	134	108	100	136	89	160	1466
Harworth & Bircotes	0	4	3	10	58	125	174	88	176	82	111	171	1022
Total	183	148	147	150	240	363	493	367	465	389	389	656	4010

Table 2: Net Housing Completions in the three Main Towns

Figure 2 demonstrates that Worksop has seen a significant increase in housing completions over the monitoring period, with 325 housing completions, partly due 100 completions at Gateford Park but also as a result of a number of brownfield sites delivering in and around the town centre. Housing delivery at Harworth & Bircotes has also increased as a result of ongoing phased delivery at Harworth Colliery and also because of ongoing completions at several edge of town greenfield sites. In Retford, the start of several edge of town sites including the first phase of Trinity Farm led to housing numbers in the town almost doubling in the last monitoring period.

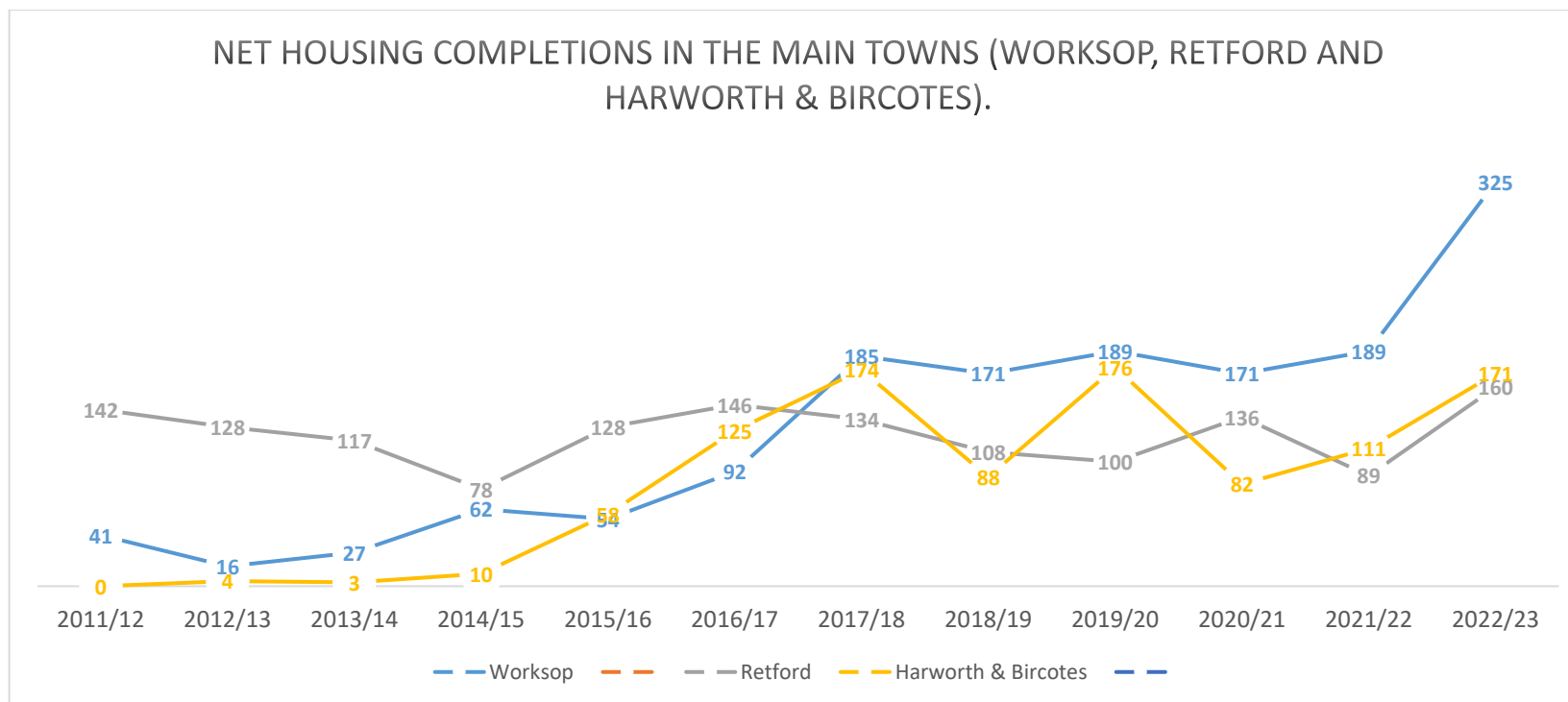


Figure 2: Net Housing Completions in the Main Towns (Worksop, Retford and Harworth & Bircotes)

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

Table 3 highlights the net housing completions in Local Service Centres between 2011/2012 and 2022/2023. 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. In the 2022/23 monitoring period, figures for housing completions have risen overall. This is in part due to Carlton and Langold having seen Neighbourhood Plan site allocations start to deliver in that timeframe; at Carlton, the majority of the Hawfinch Place neighbourhood plan allocation has delivered in that time, Firbeck Colliery is well underway and at Langold; Land east of Doncaster Road made notable progress.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
Carlton-in-Lindrick	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	4	22	42	47	99	221
Langold/Hodsock	1	0	29	31	31	8	1	0	14	0	3	28	146
Misterton	7	4	7	4	15	12	2	0	2	2	0	1	56
Tuxford	8	2	2	2	1	10	6	5	3	3	84	16	142
Total	16	7	39	40	47	32	9	9	41	47	134	144	565

Table 3: Net Housing Completions in the Local Service Centres

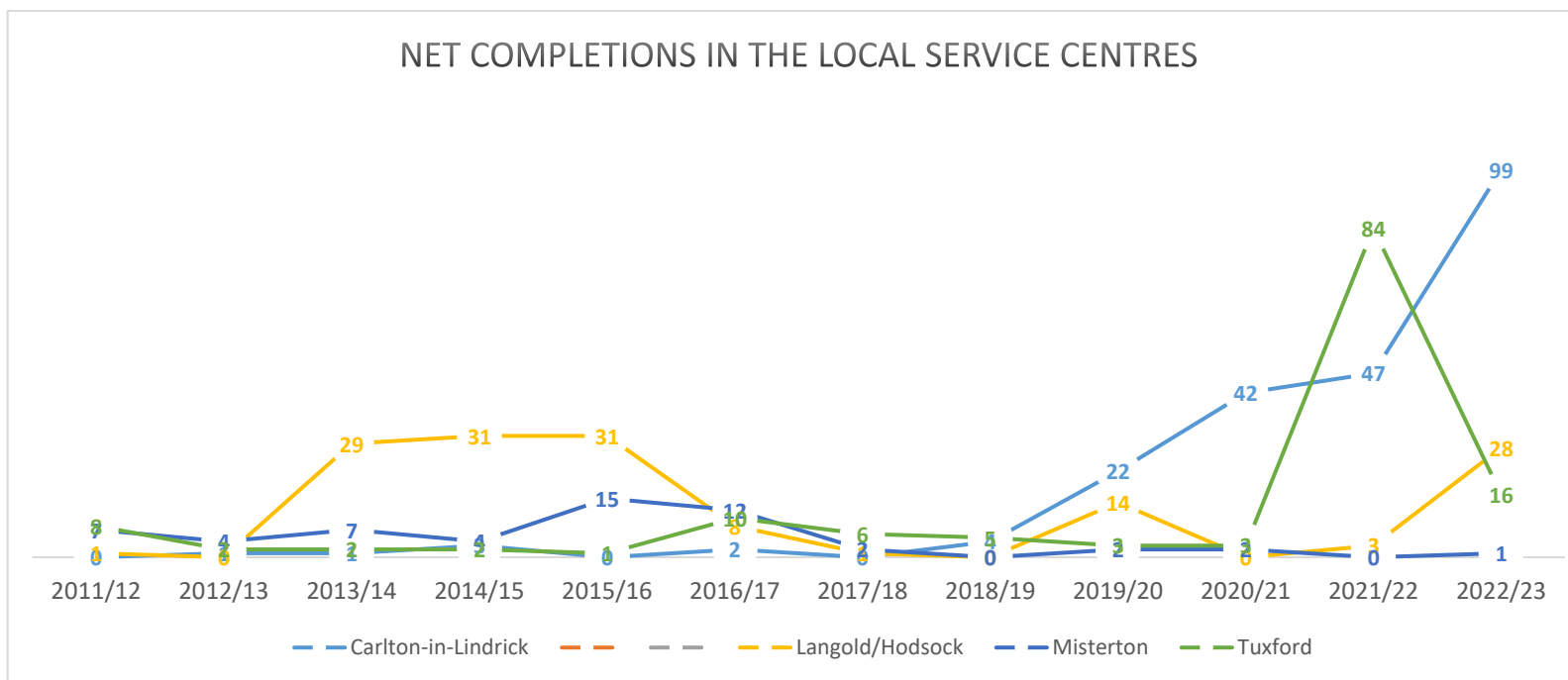


Figure 3: Net Housing Completions in the Local Service Centres

Rural Service Centres

Settlements outlined in Policy CS8: 'Rural Service Centres' feature in Table 4 below. The highest number of completions for the 2022/2023 monitoring period in Rural Service Centres were in Beckingham, East Markham, Mattersey, North Leverton, Ranskill and Sutton which together account for 84% of the total housing completions. There were nine Rural Service Centres settlements – Clarborough/Welham, Cuckney, Dunham on Trent, Elkesley, Everton, Gamston, Gringley on the Hill, Nether Langwith and Rampton & Woodbeck – which experienced no completions in 2022/23 with Dunham on Trent, Elkesley, Everton, Gringley on the Hill and Nether Langwith not experiencing any housing completions for the second year in a row. However, in the case of Dunham on Trent this is not unexpected as it predominately lies within a high-risk flood zone.

Settlement	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
Beckingham	10	12	4	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	44	21	18	118
Blyth	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	5	8	1	16	3	42
Clarborough/ Welham	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	2	1	0	12
Cuckney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Dunham on Trent	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
East Markham	5	1	0	4	3	1	3	10	9	5	20	44	11	116
Elkesley	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10
Everton	0	4	8	3	1	0	6	6	3	27	3	0	0	61
Gamston	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	12
Gringley on the Hill	0	20	8	9	13	26	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	82
Mattersey	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	2	2	0	19	32
Misson	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
Nether Langwith	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6

Settlement	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
North Leverton	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	3	0	1	2	9	11	49
North /South Wheatley	4	3	1	1	3	0	4	0	0	3	4	2	7	32
Rampton/ Woodbeck	1	4	0	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	3	9	0	29
Ranskill	17	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	13	2	4	10	13	70
Sturton le Steeple	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	7	3	25
Sutton cum Lound	0	3	3	7	0	0	0	2	1	14	2	3	14	49
Walkeringham	8	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	6	1	6	0	2	30
Total	52	75	43	35	28	38	35	30	49	73	102	132	102	794

Table 4: Net Completions in Rural Service Centres

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. Although the 2022/23 monitoring period saw a slight decrease in completions of around 25.64% this is largely due Neighbourhood Plans now being better aligned with the policy position in the emerging Local Plan to support appropriate sustainable housing growth in rural Bassetlaw.

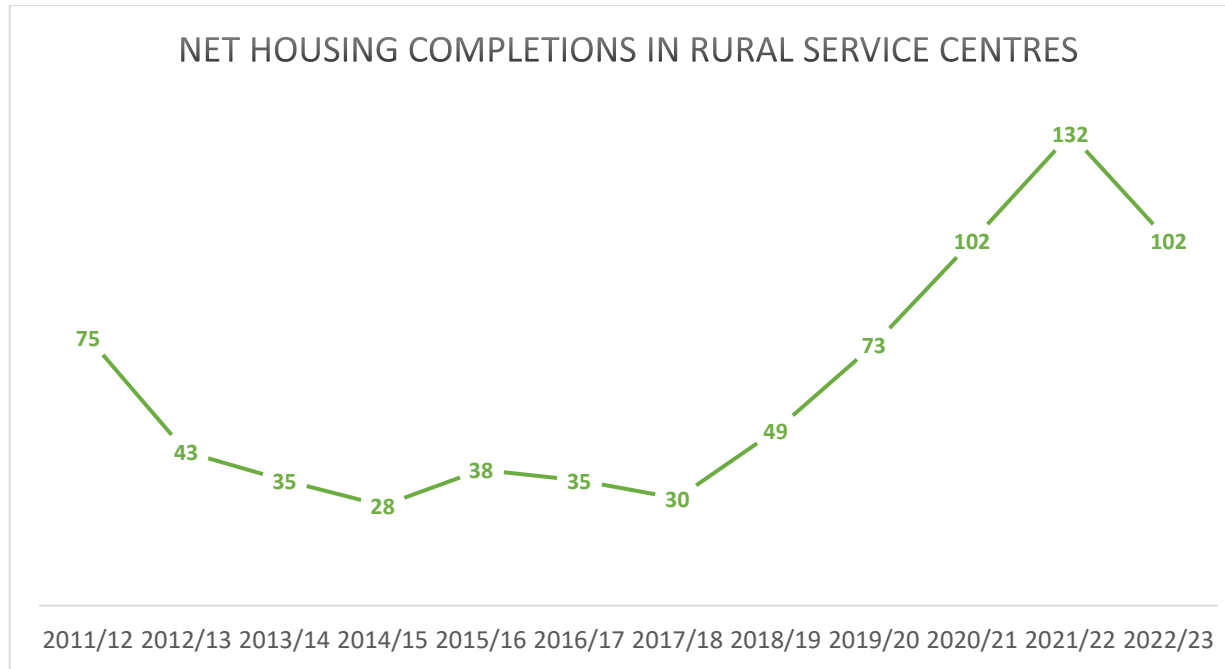


Figure 4: Net Housing Completions in Rural Service Centres

Indicator H3: Housing Trajectory and Five-Year Housing 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	2022/23
Net Completions	303	226	249	241	338	462	551	434	694	775	766	1046

Table 5: Net Housing Completions in Bassetlaw

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 requirement³. 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 2020/2021 statement was 288 dwellings per annum (DPA), which used 2020 as the base date. The 2021/2022 minimum need was 281 DPA, as 2021 was used as the base date; therefore, the calculated figure for 2022/2023 using 2022 as the base date is 279 DPA.

Housing Requirement (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2027)	ANNUAL (dwellings)	5 YEARS TOTAL
Basic Housing Target	279	1,395
Shortfall	N/A	N/A
5% (NPPF buffer)	13.95	69.75
Total Five Year Housing Target	293	1465

Table 6: Bassetlaw Housing Requirement between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2027

Table 6 sets out the five-year housing need target for Bassetlaw from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2027. The housing need target is set at 279 DPA over the five-year period plus a 5% buffer, which equates to 293 DPA or 1465 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 2023, the Council can demonstrate a housing land supply of 13.5 years.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>

Current Available Housing Supply	
Housing Land Supply 01 April 2023 (dwellings)	3,962
Housing Land Supply (in Years)	13.5 years
Surplus (dwellings)	2497

Table 7: Current available housing land supply as of 31st March 2023

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. 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:

Year	Basis for Housing Requirement	Housing Requirement	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	288	775
2021/22	Minimum annual housing requirement calculated using the standard method	281	766
2022/23	Minimum annual housing requirement calculated using the standard method	279	1046
TOTAL		1732	4266

Table 8: Bassetlaw Housing Delivery Test 2017 to 2023

Affordable Housing Completions

In total, there have been 129 affordable housing completions over the monitoring period 2022/2023, spread across 12 sites. This is a decrease on the previous monitoring period of 48 units. Table 9 details the number of affordable housing by site for the monitoring period 2022/2023. Of the 129 completed, the majority were located at two sites in Worksop: Ryton Park (30) and the Former Police Station (22), and also at Trinity Farm, Retford (21) and Firbeck Colliery, Carlton (19).

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

Permission Reference	Address	Settlement	Number of affordable houses
18/01411/RES	Manor Farm, Brecks Lane	Mattersey	6
17/00271/RES	North East of St Lukes School	Shireoaks	7
20/01477/RES	North Road (Avant) (Trinity Farm)	Retford	21
20/00109/RES	Lot 3 Gateford Park (Barratt)	Worksop	5
18/00648/RES	Woodend Farm	Shireoaks	1

Permission Reference	Address	Settlement	Number of affordable houses
21/00995/COU	Former Police Station	Worksop	22
18/01445/RES	West of Tiln Lane (Linden Homes)	Retford	6
19/01137/RES	Firbeck Colliery	Carlton-in-Lindrick	19
20/00497/RES	Gate Cottage and Land Lound Low Road	Sutton-Cum-Lound	1
16/00854/RES	Former Poultry Factory, Mark Lane	East Markham	6
19/01280/FUL	Common Lane	Harworth	4
20/01363/COU	Ryton Park	Worksop	30
Total amount of affordable housing completions:			129

Table 9: Affordable housing completions in Bassetlaw 2022-23

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.

Planning Reference:	Settlement	Location	Number of net dwellings
21/01715/FUL	Babworth/Ranby	Blyth Road	1
21/00930/RES	Beckingham	South of Station Road	58
22/01019/RES	Beckingham	Adjacent Southfields, Station Road	15
22/00557/RES	Blyth	Hillcrest, Bawtry Road	5
22/00524/FUL	Clarborough/Welham	Adjacent Drive End, Little Gringley Lane, Welham	1
22/01620/OUT	Dunham-on-Trent	Land adjoining the Mount	1
21/00717/FUL	East Drayton	South east of The Blue Bell Inn	6

Planning Reference:	Settlement	Location	Number of net dwellings
21/00826/FUL	Everton	Plot 2 Stonegate Farm	1
21/00919/FUL	Everton	Plot 5 Stonegate Farm	1
21/01068/FUL	Everton	Plot 7 Stonegate Farm	1
22/01224/RES	Everton	Plot 3 Stonegate Farm	1
22/00839/FUL	Everton	Pasture Fam, Pasture Lane	1
21/01603/RES	Harworth & Bircotes	Phase 2 South of Tickhill Road	1
21/01730/RES	Hodsock and Langold	Land north & west of (A60 - S81 8HS), Chestnut Road	296
22/00443/FUL	Laneham	North Beck Farm, Laneham Road	1
21/01861/OUT	Lound	Adjacent Hilltop, 121 Chestnut Road	1
22/00526/FUL	Mattersey	North of 4, Thorpe Road	4
22/00071/OUT	Milton	1 Harehill Croft	1
22/00168/FUL	Milton	4 Harehill Croft	1
22/00567/FUL	Mattersey	North of 4 Thorpe Road	1
22/00704/FUL	Misson	The Saltings, Highwood Farm, Bracken Hill Lane	1
22/00567/FUL	Misterton	Former Langholme Cottages, Tindle Bank Road	1
22/00786/RES	Misterton	West of The Old Barn	4
22/00651/FUL	Normanton-on-Trent	Plot 1 Adjacent Holly Crest, Brootts Road	1
22/00696/FUL	Normanton-on-Trent	Land adjacent The Cottage, Mill Lane	1
22/00869/FUL	North Wheatley	East of Eastfield (Plot 5), Eastfield	1
21/01303/FUL	Ragnall	Adjacent Briar Lea, Main Street	4
21/01666/RES	Ranskill	Land west of (DN22 8NJ), Great North Road	27

Planning Reference:	Settlement	Location	Number of net dwellings
21/00554/RES	Retford	North of Bracken Lane	71
22/01327/OUT	Scrooby	North of Sheepcote House, Great North Road	1
22/01123/OUT	Sturton-Le-Steeple	Land off Station Road	3
22/01124/OUT	Sturton-Le-Steeple	Land off Cross Street	1
22/01125/OUT	Sturton-Le-Steeple	East of Woodcote, Freemans Lane	1
22/00729/FUL	Styrrup/Oldcotes	Opposite Harworth Avenue, Harworth Road	1
22/01468/FUL	Sutton-Cum-Lound	46 Town Street	4
21/01030/FUL	Treswell	Barns at Manor Farm, Town Street	2
22/01045/FUL	Treswell	Forwood Farm	2
22/00643/FUL	Tuxford	Outbuilding at Lodge Farm, Marnham Road	1
22/01294/RES	Tuxford	Adjacent Mount View, Markham Road	5
21/01588/RES	Walkeringham	Land at Beckingham Road	25
22/00191/FUL	Wiseton	Wiseton Stables, Main Road	2
22/00223/FUL	Wiseton	Stable Block, Wiseton Stables	2
21/01414/RES	Worksop	Land South of Gateford Road	110
Total houses permitted outside Development Boundaries:			669

Table 10: Housing planning permissions granted outside of development boundaries in Bassetlaw between 2022 and 2023

A total of 669 dwellings were permitted outside of development boundaries over the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023. These are spread across the District and include renewed applications and reserved matters for approved outline permissions. The Council updates a housing 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 E(g) 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 2022 to the 31st March 2023 are monitored through the indicators listed below.

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. 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)
				B2	B8	E (g)	
22/00227/FUL	Harworth & Bircotes	Vae UK Limited, Snape Lane	First Floor Extension over Existing Offices			320	0.032
22/00295/FUL	Harworth & Bircotes	Plot A4 Lords Wood Road	Erect Commercial Units for General Industry/Storage and Distribution/Offices (B2/B8/E(g) Use Class)	3728			0.3728
22/00408/FUL	Worksop	Land at Albion House, Albion Close	Proposed Commercial Unit for Light Industrial, Storage, Distribution and Office Use.	366			0.036
22/00703/FUL	Carlton-in-Lindrick	Hollings Ltd, Unit 1 Red Lane	Erect Detached Single Storey Office and Welfare Facilities Building			65.2	0.0065
22/00734/RES	Worksop	DHL (Phase 2), Land off A57 Bypass, Manton	Approval for Appearance, Landscaping and Layout and Scale for the Erection of Phase 2 of DHL Manton Wood, comprising employment and distribution floorspace	TBD	TBD	TBD	4.2679

Application Reference	Settlement	Address	Proposal		Class (sqm)		Total Site Area (ha)
				B2	B8	E (g)	
		Wood	(Class B2 and B8) with Ancillary Office Space (Class E(g))				
22/00737/COU	Worksop	3 and 3A Richmond Road	Change of Use from Two Ground Floor Flats to Office and Stores			84	0.0084
22/00787/RES	Harworth & Bircotes	Phase 2B (Unit 4) Mulberry Logistics Park, Blyth Road	Reserved Matters Applications for Phase 2B of 19/00866/VOC for the Approval of Appearance, Landscaping for the erection of a 40,506 sqm unit (Unit 4) for B2 uses alongside 2,322 sqm of ancillary office space.	40,506		2,322	4.2828
22/00785/RES and 19/00866/VOC	Harworth & Bircotes	Phase 2A (Unit 3) Mulberry Logistics Park, Blyth Road	Reserved Matters Applications for Phase 2A of Outline Permission 19/00866/VOC for the Approval of Appearance, Landscaping for the erection of a 67,354 sqm unit (Unit 4) for B2 uses alongside 3,252 sqm of ancillary office space.	67,354		3,252	7.06
22/01394/FUL	Gamston	Land at Retford Gamston Airport	Erect New Single Storey Office Building			5000	0.5
22/01441/FUL	Worksop	Schutz UK Ltd, Claylands Avenue	Demolition of an Unused Office Building and Replace with Additional Storage Area for Products, Under Cover Vehicle Loading Area and Storage for Engineering Spare Parts		1600	-720	0.08
22/01651/COU	Harworth & Bircotes	The Bungalow, Scrooby Road	Conversion of an Existing Bungalow to a Single Storey Office			157	0.0157
21/01756/FUL	Misson	Land at Rocket Site, Springs Road	Construction of a Modern Single Storey Warehouse of Steel Framed Construction		2,958		0.2958
21/01826/FUL	Lound	TBS Cladding Solutions Ltd, Daneshill Road	Erect New Warehouse for B2 and B8 Use	TBD	TBD	TBD	0.09

Application Reference	Settlement	Address	Proposal		Class (sqm)		Total Site Area (ha)
				B2	B8	E (g)	
22/00166/VOC and 20/00126/FUL	Worksop	Albion Mills, Eastgate	Variation of Condition 2 on PA 20/00126/FUL to Amend Approved Plans to Reduce the Size of the Proposed Warehouse and Retain the Existing Warehouse		2,322		0.2322
22/01003/FUL	Rampton	Aquatic Control Engineering Limited, Retford Road	Extension of Combined Warehouse and Workshop Building	TBD	TBD	TBD	0.364
23/00101/FUL	Harworth & Bircotes	JHM Butt & Co Ltd, Brunel Close	Proposed Warehouse Extension		162		0.0162
21/01791/FUL	Harworth & Bircotes	SPR Trailers, Brunel Close	Temporary Change of Use from Pallet Storage to Trailer Repair (B2) and Erect Temporary Commercial Vehicle Repair Workshop Building for a Period of 36 months.	-185	185		0.0185
22/01673/COU	Holbeck	The Stone Shed, Worksop Road	Change of Use from Storage (B8) to a Rum Distillery (B2)	1492	-1492		0.1492
22/00732/COU	Retford	The Cattle Market, West Carr Road	Proposed Change of Use of Existing Worksop and Building as MOT Bay	3500			0.35
22/01691/VOC	South Wheatley	Land to the East and South of Corner Farm, Sturton Road	Variation of Conditions 2, 15 and 18 on P/A 18/00029/FUL- to Allow for Class E (Commercial, Business and Service) Use			16.5	0.0016.5
			Total:	116,761	5,735	10,496.7	18.17

Table 11: Bassetlaw Class B2, B8 and E(g) commitments – 2022/2023

Table 11 shows that the total amount of employment land where progress was made, either through new planning permissions or through reserved matters was 18.17ha across the B and E (g) classes. This is an increase on the previous year, which is primarily due to the reserved matters for development at the Mulberry Logistics Park at Harworth for B2 (general industrial) use. There was also an increase in Class E space, compared to the previous monitoring period, which is partly due to development at Gamston Airport, as it converts to becoming a research and development hub.

Indicator E1a: Total Land Developed for Economic Purposes between 2011/2012 and 2022/2023

- **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.**

Total Land Developed (ha)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018 /19	2019/20	2020/21*	2021/22*	2022/23	TOTAL (ha)
E(g) (i)	0.61	1.87	7.17	3.91	2.11	1.0	1.82	3.21	1.61	-	-	-0.26	23.05
B2	3.37	3.69	2.47	3.61	20.53	9.83	9.56	24.01	0.14	-	-	2.05	79.26
B8	2.17	3.87	1.11	1.15	2.26	28.1	18.63	28.95	27.6	-	-	12.26	126.1
Total:	6.15	9.43	10.75	8.67	24.9	38.93	30.01	56.17	29.35	-	-	14.05	228.41

Table 12: Bassetlaw E(g), B2, B8 Use Class Completions 2022/2023

***Monitoring paused due to Covid pandemic**

Table 12 highlights that the total economic land developed was 14.05ha, mostly due to the completion of Unit 1 and Unit 2 for B8 use at Mulberry Logistics Park in Harworth and Unit 2 at Symmetry Park in Blyth. In contrast, there was a slight decline in Class E offices, which seems to be following the national trend post pandemic.

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.**

Settlement	Application Reference	Location	Description	Floor space (m2)
Worksop	22/00979/FUL	30 Carlton Road	Change of Use of Former Public House Nightclub from Sui Generis to Class E	410.7
			Total	410.7 0.04 (ha)

Table 13: New retail floor space (commitments)

A total of 0.04ha was granted planning permission for retail purposes in Bassetlaw in the 2022/2023 monitoring period.

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

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	2022/23
Worksop	12	14	6	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Retford	6	7	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harworth	7	8	12	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	2
Langold	5	6	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total:	30	35	33	14	1	4	0	2	3	0	4

Table 14: New non-retail uses along primary shopping frontages per year

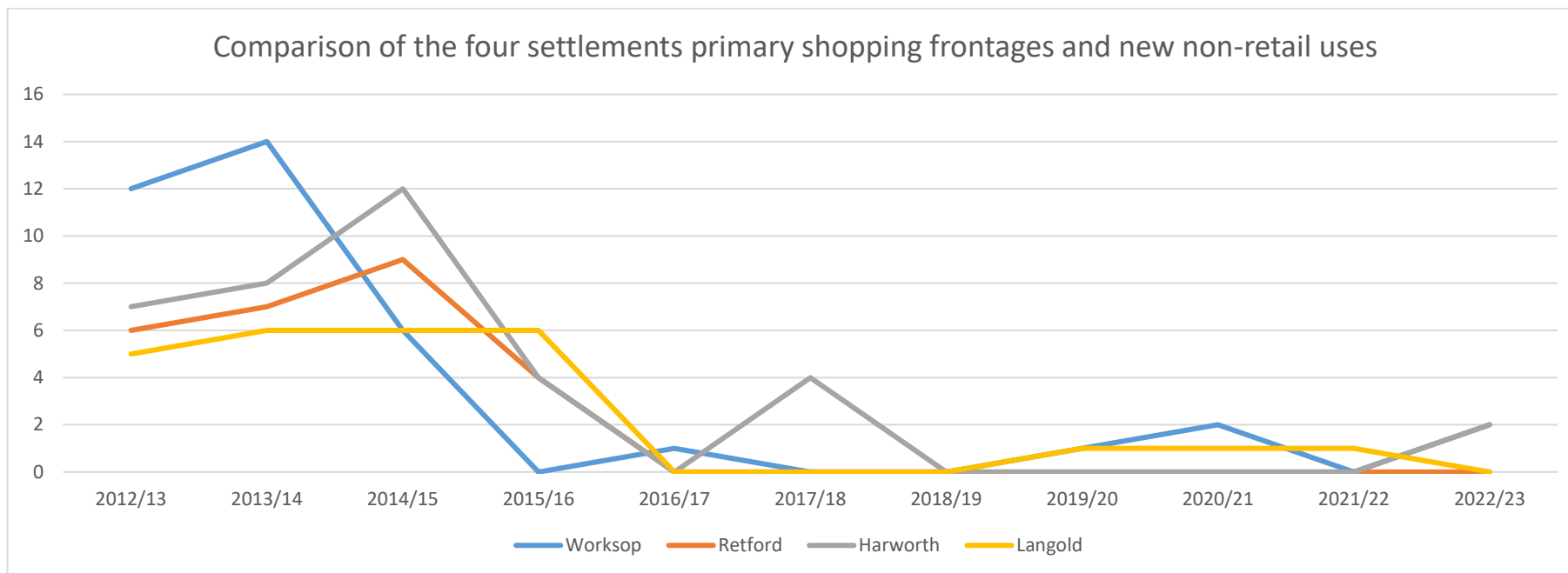


Figure 6: Comparison of the four settlements primary shopping frontages and new non-retail uses

The AMR is important in comparing the year-on-year changes in the main retail areas of these centres. It helps ensure that the primary shopping areas 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.

The Council aligns its priorities with the NPPF to create a flexible and sustainable approach to its town centres. The data shows that Worksop and Harworth both saw 2 units change to non-E (a) use. In Worksop, the two new non-retail uses were a cafe and a Taxi office and in Harworth, two takeaways opened. All now fall under Sui Generis.

It should be noted that the figures above reflect the changes in non-retail units over the monitoring period and does not mean that there was no other non-retail uses in primary shopping frontages.

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 2022 and 31st March 2023**

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Worksop	39	39	34	51	40	44	38	46	65	64	56	56
Retford	17	30	14	22	21	19	19	23	29	28	27	33
Harworth	5	7	3	7	4	6	1	4	9	9	9	8
Langold	2	7	3	7	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Tuxford	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	65	89	56	89	69	69	58	75	104	102	93	100

Table 15: 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 15 shows the total vacant retail units for the five town and local centres over the last eleven years. In 2022/23 in Tuxford, the vacancy rate has increased as a result of two vacant units on Eldon Street. In contrast, Harworth has seen a decline in vacant units by one unit, while the Langold vacancy rate has remained consistent with the same unit vacant since 2019/2020. Worksop's vacancy rate remains consistent although the location of vacant units has changed, with some previously vacant units being brought back into use. The largest increase in vacant units is seen Retford, where 6 additional units are now vacant primarily due to the closure of three banks, in line with the national picture.

Since the previous AMR, work has continued on town centre regeneration documents for Retford and Harworth & Bircotes. The Retford Town Centre neighbourhood plan is reaching consultation stage whilst the Harworth & Bircotes Town Centre Masterplan is due to have a second consultation. 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. Further work on Worksop Town Centre is scheduled to follow the Local Plan adoption.

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. In the 2022/2023 monitoring period, there was no retail development granted outside of 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 2022/2023 monitoring period.

Indicator DM6: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- **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)
22/01363/COU	Worksop	47 Potter Street	Factory (B2)	7 Assisted Dwellings	-1205.88
22/01249/COU	Ranskill	The Old Maltings, Blyth Road	B2	3 dwellings	-372
				Total:	-1577.88m²

Table 16: Employment land lost for non-economic uses: 2022-2023

Table 16 identifies that there was a total of 1577m² of employment land lost during the monitoring period, all to residential uses.

Indicator DM11: Developer Contributions and Infrastructure Provision

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

Infrastructure required to make a planning application acceptable in planning terms are known as developer contributions and secured through a Section 106 legal Agreement.

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 1 September 2013.

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 their 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/Local Portion.

The CIL is also intended to be used to help provide the strategic infrastructure to support the delivery of the Local Plan and the strategic portion (the non Neighbourhood Portion) will be spent on strategic infrastructure identified by the Infrastructure Funding Statement. CIL is not intended to be wholly deliver strategic infrastructure projects. CIL and developer contributions are complementary and designed to operate together.

Together with planning conditions all mechanisms will continue to be used to deliver strategic/local infrastructure necessary to support new development.

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 2023.

Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy			
Income – 2022/23	%	£	Further Information
Total CIL issued in demand notices from new developments		1,990,963.17	
Total value of CIL income collected		3,949,675.45	Does not include invoices issued but not yet paid.
Total CIL carried over from 2021/2022 monitoring period		9,738,722.02	
Total CIL income towards local community projects (neighbourhood portion)		691,675.25	
Total income collected from Bassetlaw's CIL receipts will be directed towards Strategic Projects		3,166,321.90	
Total CIL balance as at 31st March 2023		12,905,043.91	Overall figure of CIL monies that have been collected, allocated to a project, but not yet spent.
Total CIL funds paid to cover administration costs	5	91,678.34	Local Authorities can retain up to 5% funds in accordance with CIL Regulations as amended 2010.
Expenditure- 2022/2023			
Total amount of CIL expenditure		1,809,883.49	
Total Strategic Monies spent		-	
Total Local Monies spent		-	

Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy			
Total CIL Admin Monies spent		197,483.77	
Total Drawn Down by Parish/Town Councils		153,063.90	

Table 17: Bassetlaw Community Infrastructure Levy Expenditure breakdown 2022/2023

Neighbourhood Plans

Under the terms of the 2011 Localism Act, communities can now choose to produce a neighbourhood plan, which will contain local 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 22 Neighbourhood 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)	Review adopted/made 8 September 2022
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 (Review in progress)
Misterton	Adopted/made 5 September 2019 (Review in progress)
Rampton and Woodbeck	Adopted/made 6 May 2021
Ranskill	Adopted/made 23 February 2023

Neighbourhood Plan Area	Status
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 18: A summary of the Neighbourhood Plan areas 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 emerging Local Plan – Table 19 identifies the evidence produced through joint working. Therefore, the Council and partners have signed the following Statements of Common Ground in relation to the emerging Local Plan and also 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 2022 on the Housing Market Area;
- North Lincolnshire District Council Statement of Common Ground, June 2022.
- Sheffield City Region Combined Mayoral Authority, Statement of Common Ground, January 2019
- Mansfield DC and Bassetlaw DC Statement of Common Ground, May 2022 (supersedes December 2018)
- 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, November 2019
- NHS Bassetlaw Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and Bassetlaw DC Statement of Ground, January 2022
- Network Rail and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, February 2022
- Nottinghamshire County Council and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, October 2022 (supersedes January 2022)
- Natural England and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, February 2022
- Environment Agency and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022 (supersedes February 2022).
- Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and Bassetlaw District Council, June 2022
- Apleyhead and Bassetlaw District Council, May 2022
- Newark and Sherwood District Council Statement of Common Ground, June 2022
- Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee Statement of Common Ground, July 2022
- North Lincolnshire Council Statement of Common Ground, July 2022
- Bassetlaw A1 Corridor Logistics Assessment Property Market Area Authorities Statement of Common Ground, June 2022
- DHL (Former Bevercotes Colliery) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022
- Mulberry Developments (Snape Lane) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022
- Laing O'Rourke (CEMC) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, October 2022
- DHL (Manton Wood) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022
- National Highways and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022
- Hallam Land Management Ltd and IBA Planning Ltd (Peaks Hill Farm) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022
- Hallam Land Management Ltd (Hallam) (Shireoaks Common) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022
- The Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (Trinity Farm) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022
- Tritax Symmetry Properties (Blyth) Co. Limited (Symmetry Park) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, October 2022
- Howard Retford Ltd (Ordsall South) and Bassetlaw District Council Statement of Common Ground, November 2022

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
Strategic Housing Needs	<p>North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2017</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Supported Housing Strategy, Nottinghamshire County Council, 2019</p>	North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Area	HMA SOCG agreed and signed
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 A1 Corridor Logistics Update, April 2022</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 • Chesterfield Borough Council • Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council • Erewash District Council • Gedling Borough Council • Mansfield Borough Council • Melton Borough Council 	<p>SOCG agreed and signed with South Yorkshire MCA</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed with Doncaster MBC regarding Doncaster Local Plan.</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed with Doncaster MBC</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed with Rotherham MBC</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed regarding Apleyhead with the 20 property market area authorities.</p>

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Joint Transport Study: local highway network 2019</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026</p> <p>Bus Service Improvement Plan, 2021</p> <p>Bassetlaw Transport Assessment Update, May 2022</p> <p>Retford Transport Assessment, August 2021</p>	<p>Doncaster MBC and Bassetlaw DC</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council, National Highways</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council, Commercial operators, neighbouring authorities</p>	<p>SOCG agreed and signed with Doncaster MBC regarding Doncaster Local Plan</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed with Doncaster MBC regarding Bassetlaw Local Plan</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed with Nottinghamshire County Council</p> <p>SOCG agreed and signed with National Highways</p>

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
	<p>Retford Transport Assessment, July 2022</p> <p>Cottam Power Station – Summary, November 2020</p> <p>Cottam Power Station – Draft Preliminary Report, November 2020</p> <p>Bassetlaw Transport Study, January 2020</p> <p>Worksop Central DPD Transport Study (2021)</p> <p>Retford Transport Study December 2021 (ongoing)</p> <p>Retford Walking and Cycling Audit, June 2021.</p>		
Education Requirements	<p>Meetings with NCC Education and NCC (developer contributions) in 2020 on school provision</p> <p>Meeting with NCC planning policy and NCC (developer contributions) in 2021 on education provision</p>	Nottinghamshire County Council	SOCG agreed and signed with Nottinghamshire County Council
Flood Risk	<p>Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1 and Level 2 (August 2021).</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update, August 2022</p> <p>Worksop Central DPD Strategic Flood risk Screening Assessment, June 2021</p>	Environment Agency Nottinghamshire County Council Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), internal drainage boards	SOCG agreed and signed with EA SOCG agreed and signed with NCC, WMC and DEDB

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
	<p>Humber River Basin Management Plan, DEFRA 2015</p> <p>Several meetings with EA, LLFA, in 2020/21 about flood management.</p>		
Town Centre Regeneration	<p>Draft Worksoop Central DPD</p> <p>Worksoop Town Centre Masterplan</p>	<p>Environment Agency, Canal & River Trust, Chesterfield Canal Trust, NCC Highways, Stagecoach, Northern Rail, Homes England</p>	<p>SOCGs agreed and signed with EA, and NCC</p>
<p>Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green and Blue Infrastructure - Biodiversity 	<p>Draft Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping – Bassetlaw, Idle Valley</p> <p>Recreational Impact Assessments for Clumber Park SSSI, Bilhaugh and Birklands SAC and Sherwood Forest NNR Mitigation Strategies (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Notts Wildlife Trust, NCC</p> <p>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</p>	<p>SOCG signed and agreed with NCC</p> <p>SOCGs signed and agreed for with relevant authorities identified</p>
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>	<p>Sport England</p>	<p>SOCG not required</p>
Gypsy and Travellers needs	<p>Meeting held to discuss Bassetlaw GTAA with neighbouring authorities in October 2019</p>	<p>Bassetlaw DC, neighbouring authorities & Notts CC</p>	<p>Neighbouring Local Authority and HMA SOCGs signed</p> <p>SOCG signed and agreed for with Nottinghamshire CC</p>

Strategic Matter/Cross Border Issue	Joint Work	Organisations	SOCG Status
	Discussions ongoing with NCC in relation to an emergency stopping site		
Historic Environment	Bassetlaw Heritage Assessment 2021	Bassetlaw DC, Historic England, Lincolnshire County Council, Archaeology	Historic England SOCG and Lincs Archaeology not required
Site Allocations	Various discussions with neighbouring authorities/organisations, developer partners	All neighbouring authorities, Environment Agency, Nottinghamshire County Council, Natural England, Historic England, Network Rail, Highways England, Sport England	SOCG signed and agreed for Peaks Hill Farm, Ordsall South and Trinity Farm Site Allocations.

Table 19: Evidence of Joint Working with other organisations