

Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework

INFRASTRUCTURE STUDY FOR THE CORE STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES



INFRASTRUCTURE STUDY FOR THE CORE STRATEGY
AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES



BASSETLAW
DISTRICT COUNCIL
NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Infrastructure Study is part of the evidence base informing the preparation of spatial policy in the Local Development Framework (LDF) for Bassetlaw. This study aims to identify if and where there are deficits in infrastructure provision within Bassetlaw and ascertain what additional infrastructure is needed to support new levels of growth as identified in the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD. It is intended that this document will change and evolve as the LDF progresses and specific development sites are identified through the site allocation process.

1.2 For the purpose of this report 'infrastructure' includes the following:

- Transport (public transport services/facilities and the road/rail network);
- Education provision;
- Emergency services;
- Social Services;
- Health provision;
- Leisure and environment;
- Community facilities;
- Provision of utilities and waste.

1.3 This report considers:

- How the existing infrastructure can accommodate the proposed levels of growth;
- Any geographical variations in the existing provision of infrastructure;
- The additional infrastructure required to accommodate the projected growth in Bassetlaw to 2026, including that required to meet current shortfalls;
- Indicative costs and an outline of potential external funding sources to meet any shortfalls; and
- Provides the basis to support and inform any future development of a tariff based approach to securing developer contributions in future.

1.4 *Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning* advises that the Core Strategy should be supported by evidence of the physical, social and green infrastructure needed to enable the amount of development proposed for the area. This evidence addresses who will provide the infrastructure and when it will be provided. The Core Strategy should draw on, and influence, any strategies and investment plans of the local authority and other organisations.

1.5 The infrastructure planning process should identify, as far as possible:

- Infrastructure needs and costs;
- Phasing of development;
- Funding sources⁽¹⁾; and
- Responsibilities for delivery.

1.6 More detail on the overall development proposals for the District, and the contextual information that underpins these proposals, can be found in the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD.

1.7 A draft copy of the Infrastructure Study was subject to a six week public consultation period in November and December 2010. All infrastructure providers were sent a copy of the document to check the content in relation to their service. The responses from the consultation period have been taken into consideration and have influenced this version of the Infrastructure Study.

1 Although many funding streams are currently under review in light of recent Government announcements in the Spending Review October 2010.

2 Methodology and Approach

- 2.1** The overall approach of this study has been to identify existing infrastructure and assess its ability to accommodate additional development. Where there is insufficient capacity (i.e. it is exceeded by requirements for additional growth), an assessment of what additional infrastructure will be required has been undertaken.
- 2.2** To ensure the study is robust, the methodology was developed using the following guidance documents from Government and the Planning Advisory Service:
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (June 2008);
 - Infrastructure Delivery – Spatial Plans in Practice: Supporting the Reform of Local Planning (June 2008);
 - Implementing your Local Development Framework: the Integration of Infrastructure and Development in Plan-Making (April 2008).
- 2.3** In terms of consultation, early and continuous engagement with key partners and infrastructure providers and developers has been integral to this study. It is recognised that joint ownership of the proposals set out in the Core Strategy, and the commitment of partners to their delivery, is crucial to the successful implementation of the LDF.
- 2.4** In order to ensure that this infrastructure capacity assessment is robust, a combination of qualitative and quantitative research techniques were undertaken, including consultation, analysis of statistical data and a review of existing and emerging plans and programmes.
- 2.5** In terms of consultation, a combination of workshops, one-to-one meetings and telephone interviews were carried out to secure the commitment of key partners to this strategy. This approach to consultation, with its emphasis on partnership working, has ensured a more accurate understanding and assessment of current and future need for infrastructure within the District. This has been an iterative approach and has evolved from the original growth proposed in the final Issues and Options document through to the final growth identified in the Publication Core Strategy and Development Management Policies.
- 2.6** It has also been necessary to consider whether the need for additional infrastructure can be minimised by locating development close to existing facilities that have the capacity to absorb additional development. These infrastructure advantages will need to be considered alongside other planning considerations such as regeneration and economic development, sustainable development and the environment, when progressing to the site allocations work.
- 2.7** The stages used to progress this Study are summarised below:
- Identify potential sources of land supply to accommodate the growth (housing and employment);
 - Establish the current infrastructure position and identify any shortfalls (taking into account planned improvements and increases to existing provision);

- Assess the infrastructure requirements with potential broad locations of growth identified;
- Estimate the costs of meeting the shortfall in provision in both the short and long term and
- Provide conclusions on infrastructure deficit and how this should be addressed in the site allocation process.

2.8 The table below shows the service providers that were asked to provide information regarding their current and future land use and service requirements.

Area of Infrastructure	Service Provision
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Nottinghamshire College • Nottinghamshire County Council
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassetlaw Primary Care Trust • Hospital Trust
Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassetlaw District Council • Barnsley Premier Leisure • Local clubs (through the Open Space & Sports Facilities Study)
Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Midlands Ambulance Service • Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service • Nottinghamshire Police
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nottinghamshire County Council • A1 Housing
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassetlaw District Council • Nottinghamshire County Council
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highways Agency • Network Rail/Bus operators • Nottinghamshire County Council
Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglian Water • Bassetlaw District Council • British Telecom • Environment Agency • E. On • Internal Drainage Boards • National Grid • Nottinghamshire County Council • Seven Trent • Virgin Media

Area of Infrastructure	Service Provision
Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bassetlaw District Council• Environment Agency• Internal drainage boards• Nottinghamshire County Council

Table 2.1 List of Service Providers

3 Community Infrastructure

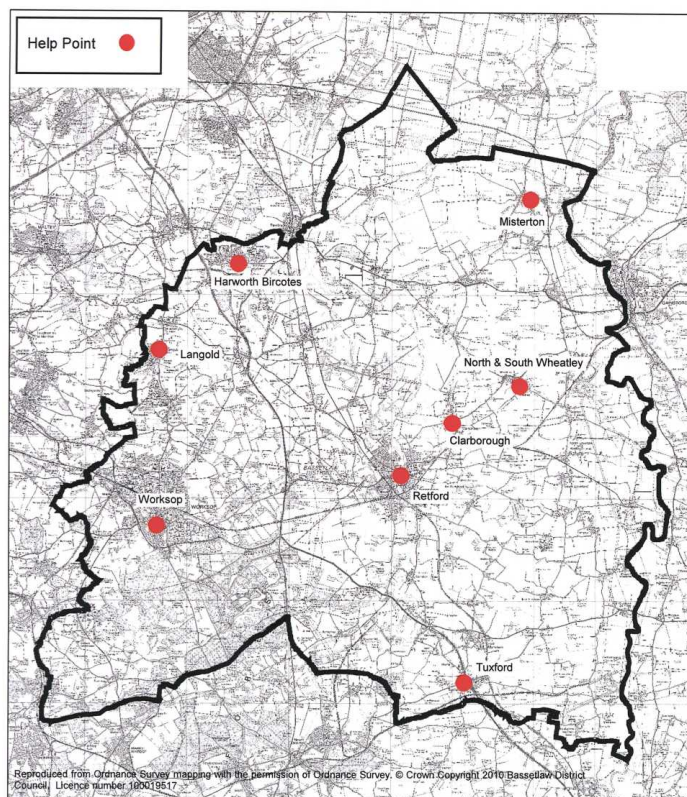
HELP POINTS

Introduction

3.1 Members of the public can access services through one-stop shops in Worksop and Retford and a network of rural 'help points' via a range of well-publicised telephone numbers and through the Council's website (see map below). Additionally, there is a help point (during term time) at Normanton on Trent primary school. Help Points involves working with community groups, Parish Councils, Nottinghamshire Rural Community Council and Bassetlaw Citizens Advice Bureau.

3.2 The services available in Help Points include:

- Benefits and council tax/business rates
- Planning and building control
- Education and welfare rights
- A1 Housing advice (rent/applications/advice)
- Environmental health



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council GIS Team

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council (in partnership with other organisations)
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 8 help points located within the district. There have been three other help points in Clarborough, East Markham and Elkesley (but these are currently not operational).
Known/Planned Provision (and Funding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had planned for help points to be located in Misson and Ranskill so that all residents are within a 3 mile radius of a help point. Future uncertain, due to proposed cuts in Council's spending.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council's aspiration was to ensure that all residents are within a 3 mile radius of a help point.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New growth in rural areas may help to deliver/better sustain help points.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertain until Council's budgets have been set in line with the Spending Review October 2010. Normally funded primarily by Bassetlaw District Council, with partnership working with local organisations where possible.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with service Email communications

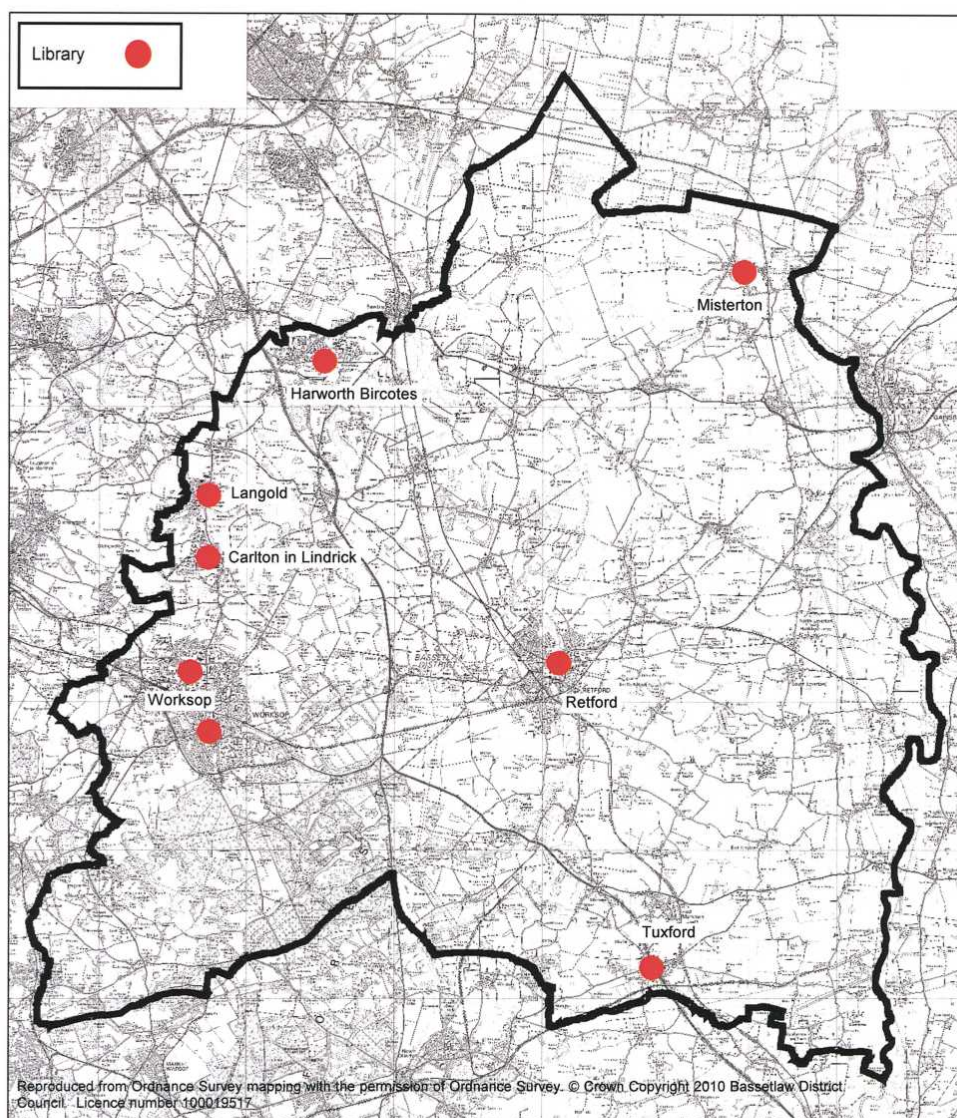
Next steps

- 3.3** The growth planned for the district does not have any direct impact on the provision of help points. However, through ongoing discussions, the new housing growth may present new opportunities for providing help points (especially in the rural areas). Involvement of the relevant department will be sought through the site allocation process.

LIBRARIES

Introduction

- 3.4** Libraries within the District are managed and run by the County Council. There are eight libraries within the district: two in Worksop and one in each of the following settlements: Harworth Bircotes, Carlton in Lindrick, Langold, Misterton, Retford, Tuxford (shown on the map below).



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council GIS Team

3.5 The libraries within the District provide books for loan to children and adults (fiction, non-fiction and large print), PCs with a range of software (including free Internet and email), CDRoms and a range of information services. There are other facilities that are offered at the libraries from books in other languages, to meeting rooms, to scanners and photocopiers (for more detail, see table below).

	Bircotes	Carlton in Lindrick	Langold	Misterton	Retford	Tuxford	Worksop	Worksop-Balmoral
Books in other languages					X		X	
Coffee bar/vending machine	X	X			X			
County Council papers					X		X	
Disabled access	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
DVD	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Exhibition area	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Fax	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Induction loops	X				X		X	
Local studies centre					X		X	
Meeting rooms					X		X	
Music compact discs		X			X		X	
Newspaper/magazines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Parents collection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Photocopier		X	X	X	X		X	
Public payphone								
Public toilets					X			
Scanner	X				X		X	
Talking books	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Telephone directories					X		X	
Videos					X			

Table 3.1

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are eight libraries within the District, two located in Worksop and the others in Carlton-in-Lindrick, Harworth Bircotes, Langold, Misterton, Retford and Tuxford. • The libraries have a range of services, from providing books for loan by children and adults, PCs with a range of software, CDRoms and a range of information services. • In terms of floorspace, the libraries at Carlton, Langold and Worksop have a surplus capacity. Harworth Bircotes, Misterton and Retford libraries are under the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) guidance threshold. • Langold have a surplus of books, whereas Carlton and Worksop are under the MLA recommended levels. • Harworth Bircotes library was refurbished in 2005/6, Carlton's building was refurbished in 2008, Worksop Library has recently been incorporated with other County Council's services and is now within a new building.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Langold library is due for refurbishment in 2013/1014 subject to budget review. • County Council are looking to improve/relocate the libraries within Misterton and Retford, but there are no firm plans yet.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries that are currently under the recommended floor space threshold for their catchment population: Harworth Bircotes, Misterton and Retford. • Libraries that have are over the recommended floor space threshold: Carlton in Lindrick, Langold and Worksop. • Libraries that would require contributions towards stock levels: Harworth Bircotes, Carlton in Lindrick and Worksop. • Libraries with adequate stock levels (based on existing floor space): Langold, Misterton and Retford.

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the library service is aware of the planned growth within the District and are included within future discussions of allocations/planning applications to secure Contributions where possible and influence County Council's allocation of capital funds.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependent upon the County Council's budget, when details of the Public Spending Review are digested. • Developer contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email communications • National Library Standards for stock capacity • Museum, Libraries and Archives Council sets out recommended standard charges based on floor space of libraries.

Next steps

- 3.6** The growth planned for the District has a direct impact on the capacity of libraries and the stock levels. It is expected that contributions will be needed once exact locations of growth are known and the County Council's budgets are set. Discussions will be ongoing with the County Council and will be a consideration in the site allocations work.

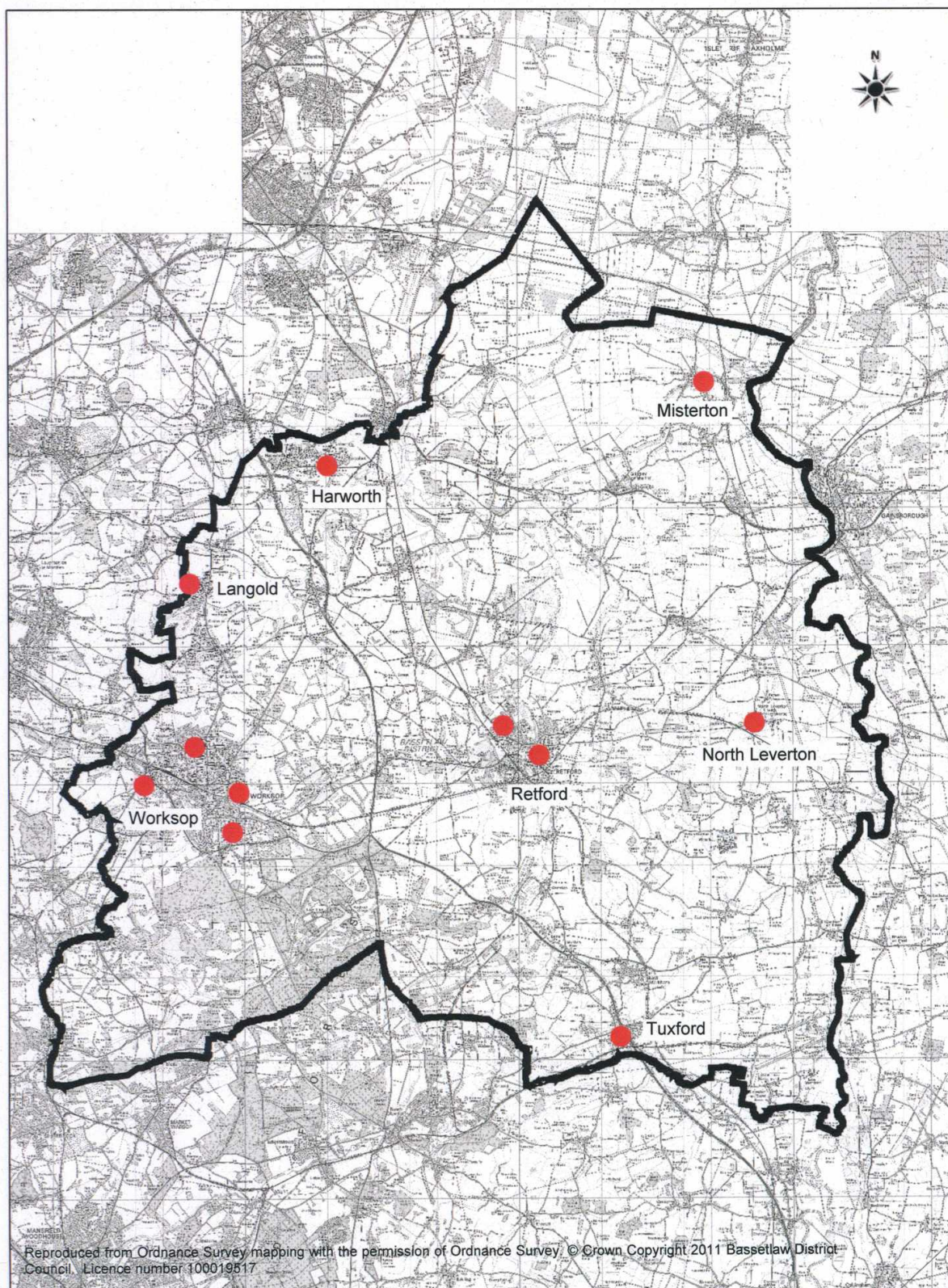
SURE START CHILDREN'S CENTRES

Introduction

- 3.7** Sure Start Children's Centres are designed to offer children under five years of age, and their families, access to integrated early childhood services "when and where they need them". Many are accommodated in their own premises; others share premises or are based on several sites, with the defining feature being their unique way of getting public agencies to work together rather than a bricks and mortar presence.
- 3.8** The definition of a Children's Centre in the Childcare Act 2006, as amended by the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009, is "a place, or a group of places,
1. which is managed by or on behalf of, or under arrangements made with, an English local authority, with a view to securing that early childhood services in their area are made available in an integrated manner;
 2. through which each of the early childhood services is made available; and
 3. at which activities for young children are provided, whether by way of early years provision or otherwise."
- 3.9** The Department has set out the range of services which all Children's Centres must provide (known as the 'core offer'):
- Information and advice to parents on a range of subjects including looking after babies and young children, the availability of local services such as childcare;
 - Drop-in sessions and activities for parents, carers and children;
 - Outreach and family support services, including visits to all families within two months of a child's birth;
 - Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009, section 198 Sure Start Children's Centres Child and family health services, including access to specialist services for those who need them;
 - Links with Jobcentre Plus for training and employment advice; and
 - Support for local childminders and a childminding network.

3.10 The map below shows the locations of the Sure Start Centres.

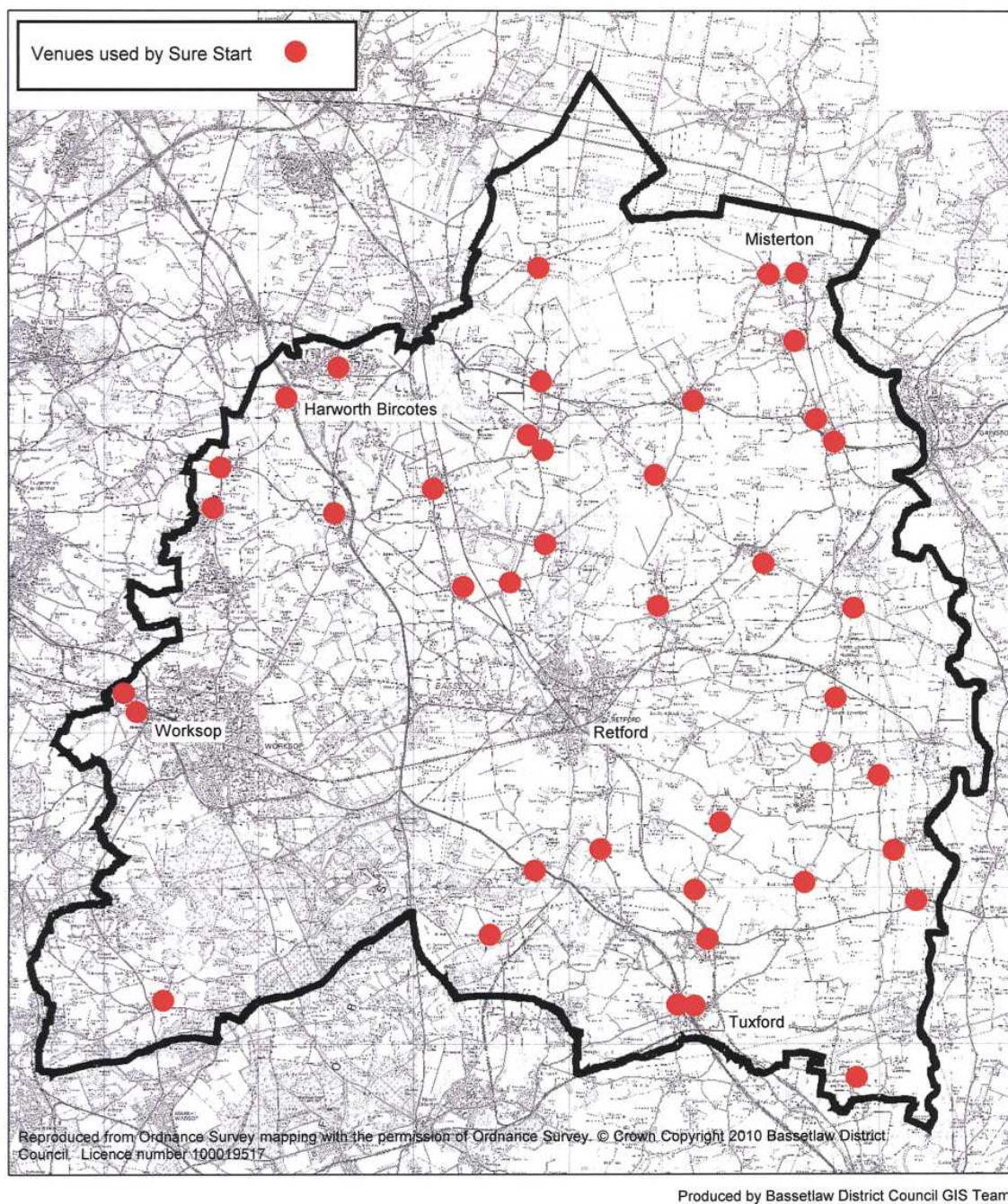
Bassetlaw District Council - Sure Start Centres



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council

Picture 3.1

- 3.11** The Sure Start service also uses other buildings throughout the district to deliver its services to the communities. The map below shows the other location sure start operate from. This shows that Bassetlaw is well served by Sure Start centres either through the designated centres or through co-operation with other organisations and businesses to lease rooms within buildings.



Picture 3.2 Sure Start Venues

Summary

Lead Organisation	
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are nine formal Sure Start centres in the district There are further locations where Sure Start Centres operate from in order to run classes and events.
Known/Planned Provision (and Funding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is adequate provision to meet the needs of children within the District.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If additional housing is allocated in the Gateford area of Worksop or in Langold there would be capacity issues, as these areas are already operating at over capacity. This would involve extensions to existing sure start buildings and the need for additional Family support workers and Care, Play & Learning workers. Ensure Sure Start centres are aware and involved in the Site Allocations DPD.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nottinghamshire County Council Developer Contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with service Email communications Documentation such as Sure Start attendee lists.

Next steps

- 3.12** New housing growth within the district will have a knock on impact on the demand for Sure Start centres and the services they provide. It is expected that any new growth in Gateford and Langold would mean that the premises in those locations would need to be extended and the number of staff increased. This should be taken into consideration when allocating sites as part of the LDF process. Once more details are known about growth in rural areas, new or improved locations may be required. Therefore continuous dialogue will be maintained throughout the site process.

4 Education

NURSERY/PRIMARY SCHOOL PROVISION

Introduction

- 4.1** Information has been provided by the County Education department. The information is based on the current situation in primary schools (and County-run nursery schools). The Department for Education recommends that a school should have at least a 5% surplus and this is taken into consideration when assessing the available places within a school. Where a school has been included within the study, an indication of the capacity of the school has been given. A summary of how this is represented on the maps is shown below:

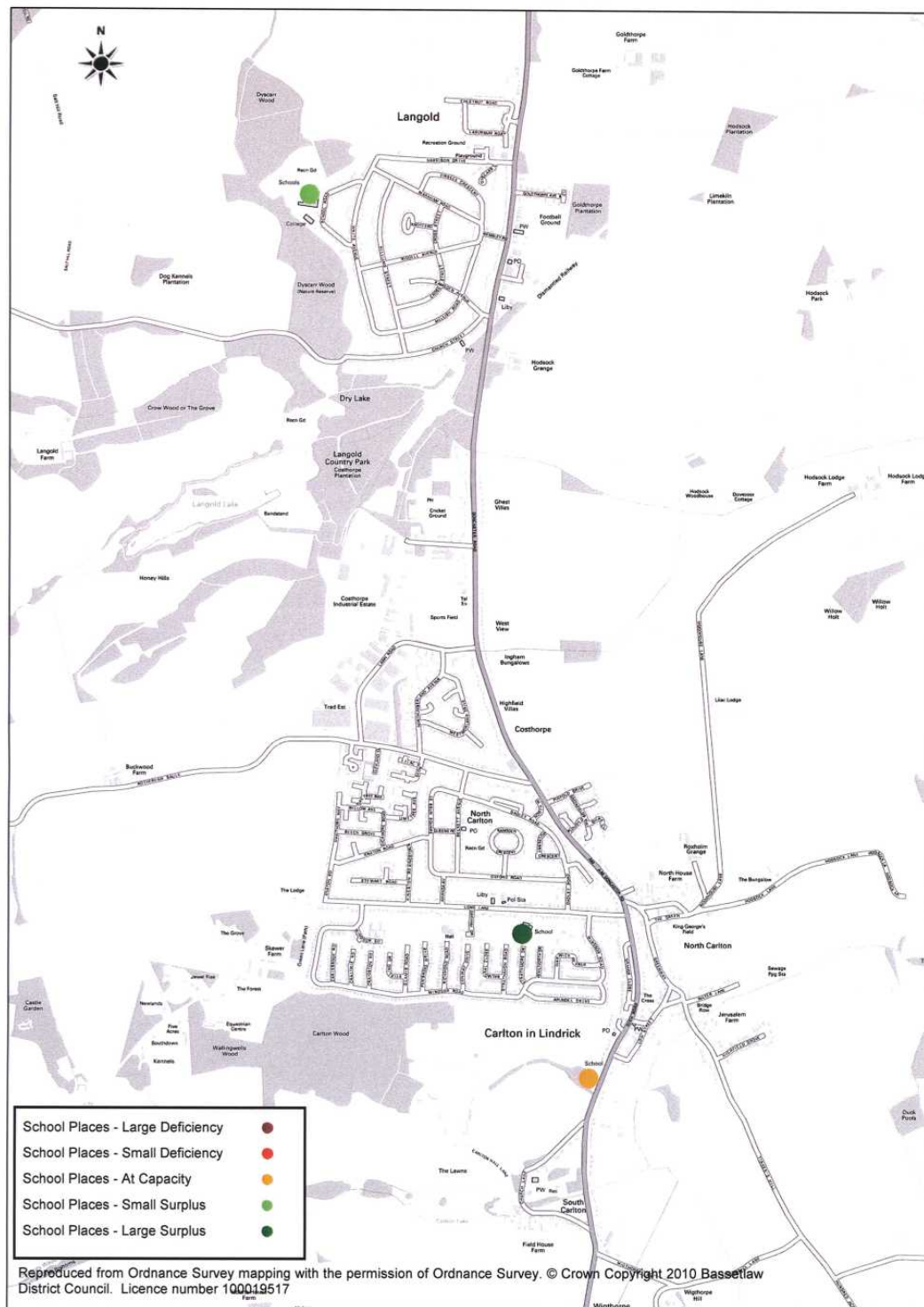
Summarised capacity	Range of school places ⁽²⁾	Colour on map
Large deficiency	-50 and below	
Small deficiency	-10 to -50	
At capacity	-10 to 20	
Small surplus	20 to 50	
Large surplus	50 and above	

Table 4.1 Key to Maps showing Existing Capacity

2 Above the 5% recommended surplus advised by the Department for Education)

Carlton in Lindrick and Langold

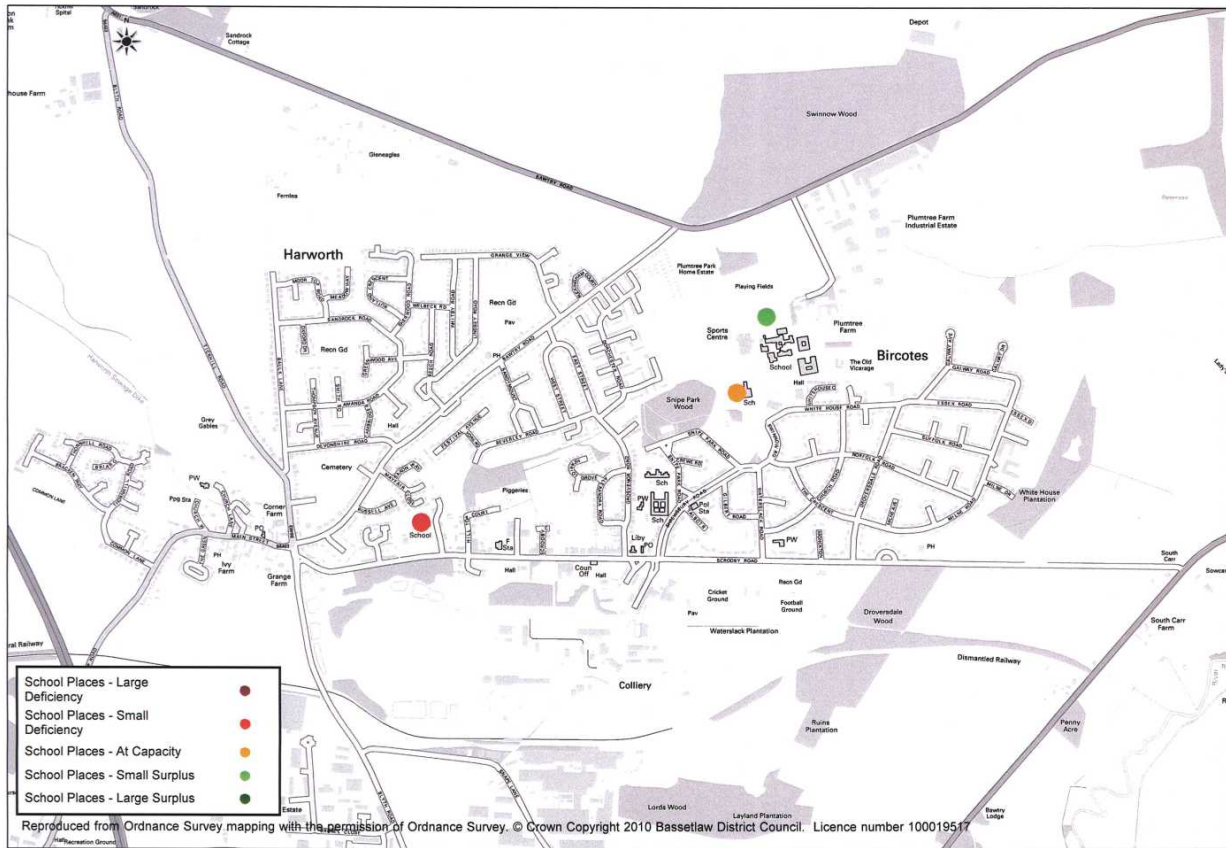
- 4.2** There are two primary schools in Carlton in Lindrick Kingston Park Primary School and Ramsden Primary School and one in Langold. Currently Kingston Primary School has a large surplus, Dyscarr Primary has a small surplus of places and Ramsden Primary is at capacity.



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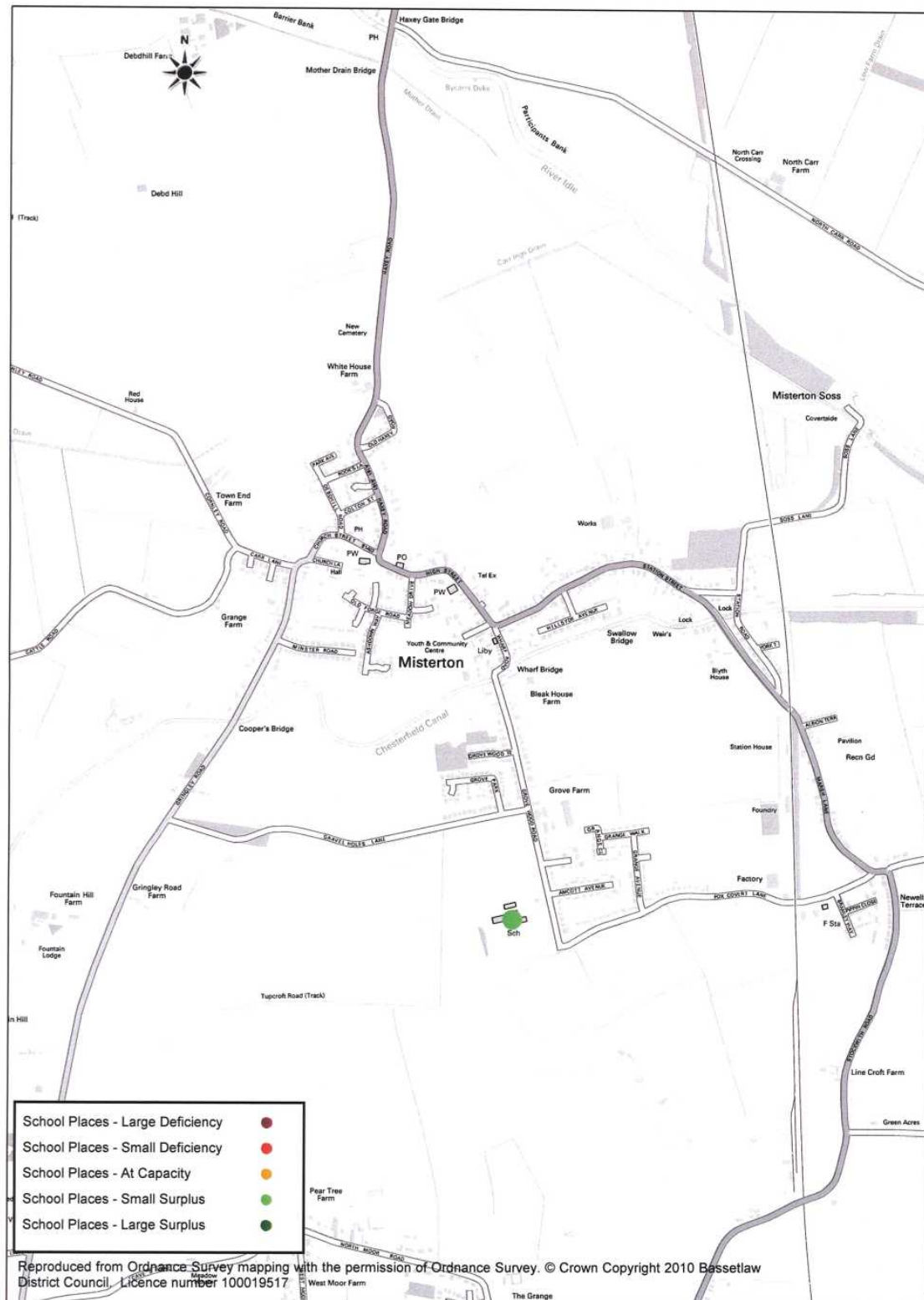
Harworth Bircotes

- 4.3** There are three primary schools within Harworth Bircotes. Only Serlby Park Primary School currently has a large surplus of places. This surplus is projected to decrease to a small surplus by 2015/16. All Saints Church of England Primary School has a small surplus projected to decrease to a small deficit by 2015/16. St Patrick's Catholic Primary School is currently at capacity and is projected to remain so by 2015/16.



Misterton

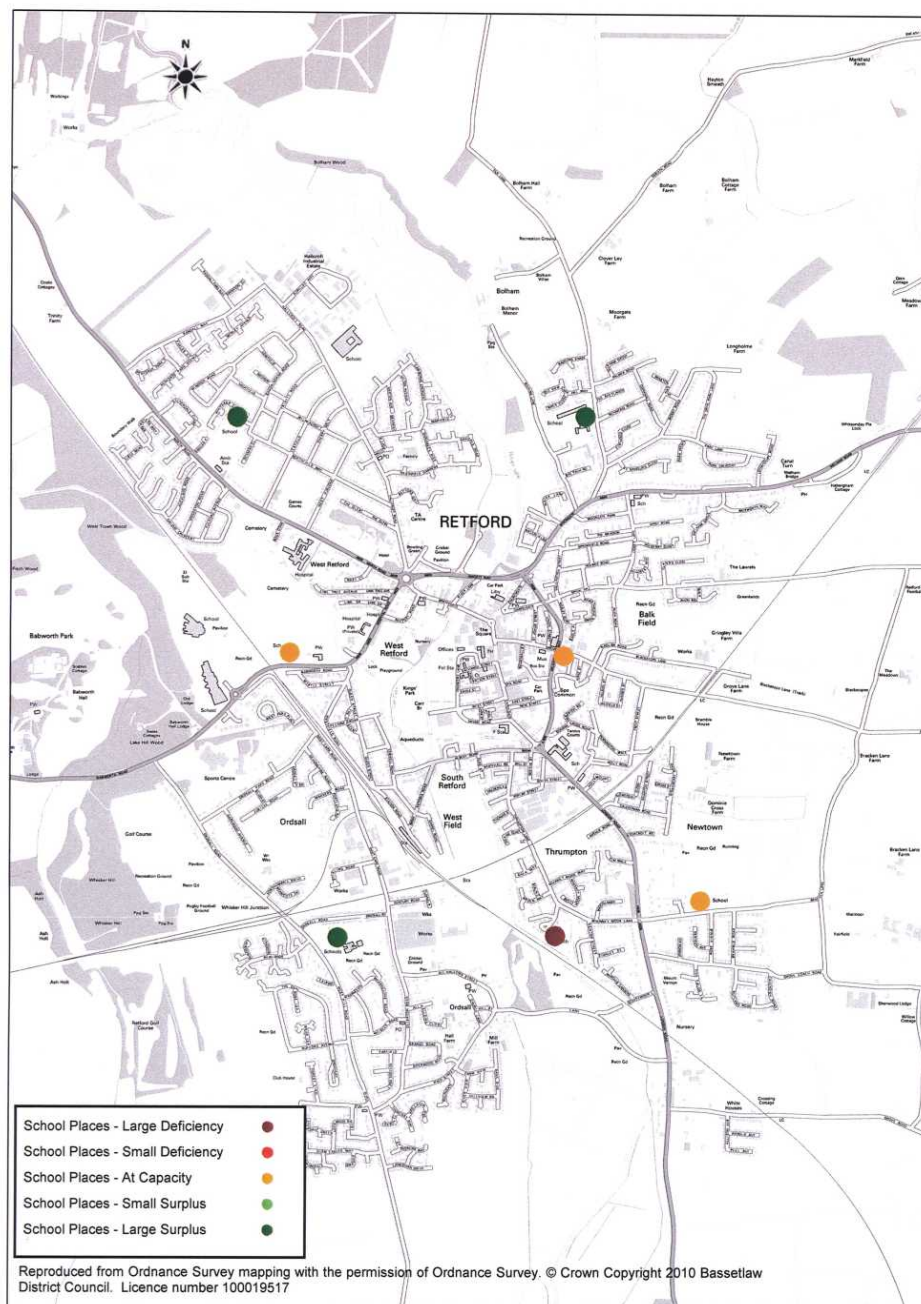
4.4 The only primary school in Misterton (as shown below) has a number of surplus places.



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Retford

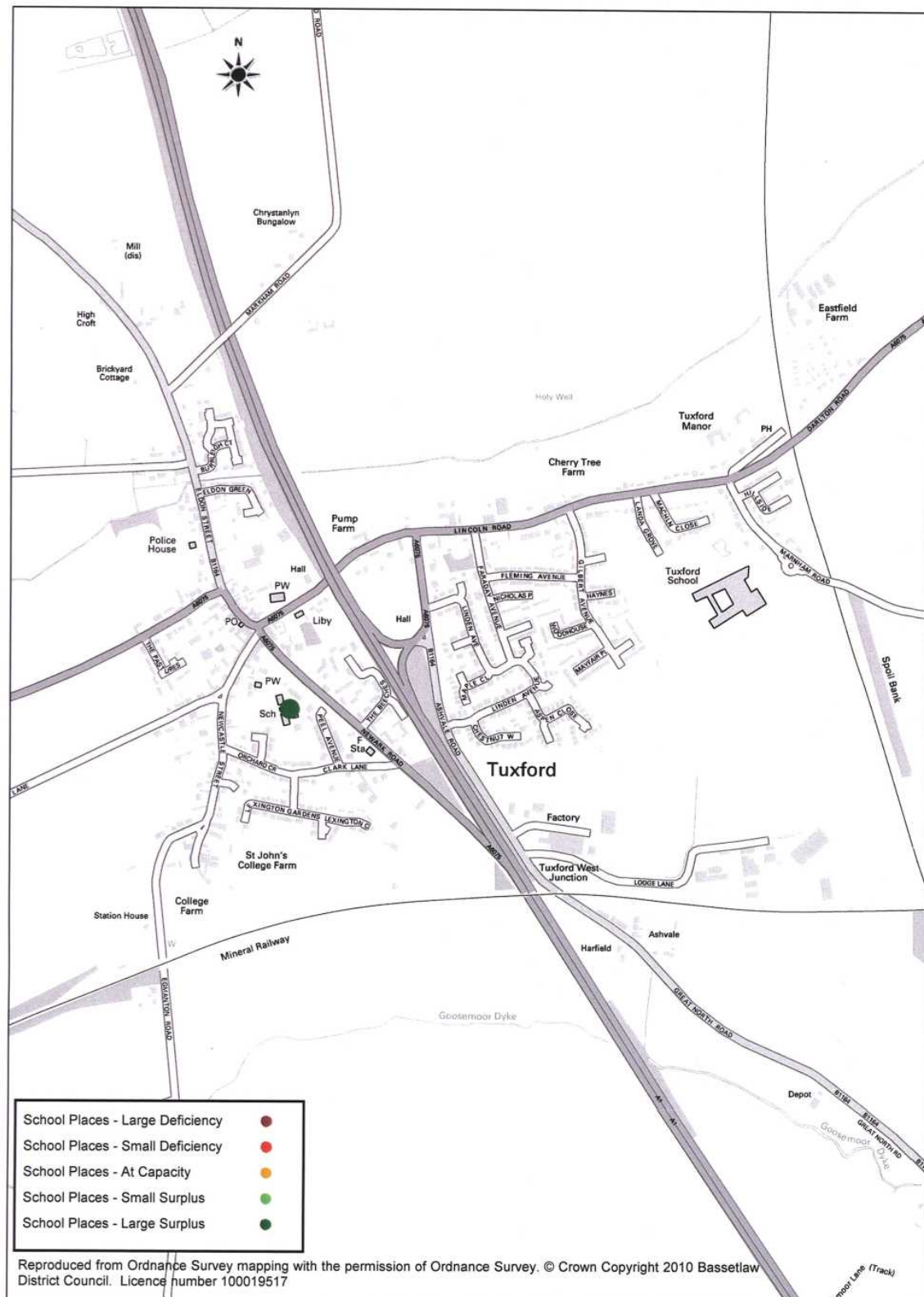
- 4.5** There are seven primary schools within Retford. Carr Hill has a large surplus, Hallcroft Infants has a small surplus and Thrumpton Primary School has a large deficiency. Ordsall Primary School is currently at capacity and a significant deficit of places is projected by 2015/16. Overall there will be a significant deficit of places in South Retford by 2015/16. The rest of the primary schools in Retford (Bracken Lane Primary School, St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, St Swithun's Church of England Primary School) are just over/under capacity by a few places. Future projections for the schools which are at or near capacity in Retford show that this position will either remain the case or there is an increasing deficit of places.



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Tuxford

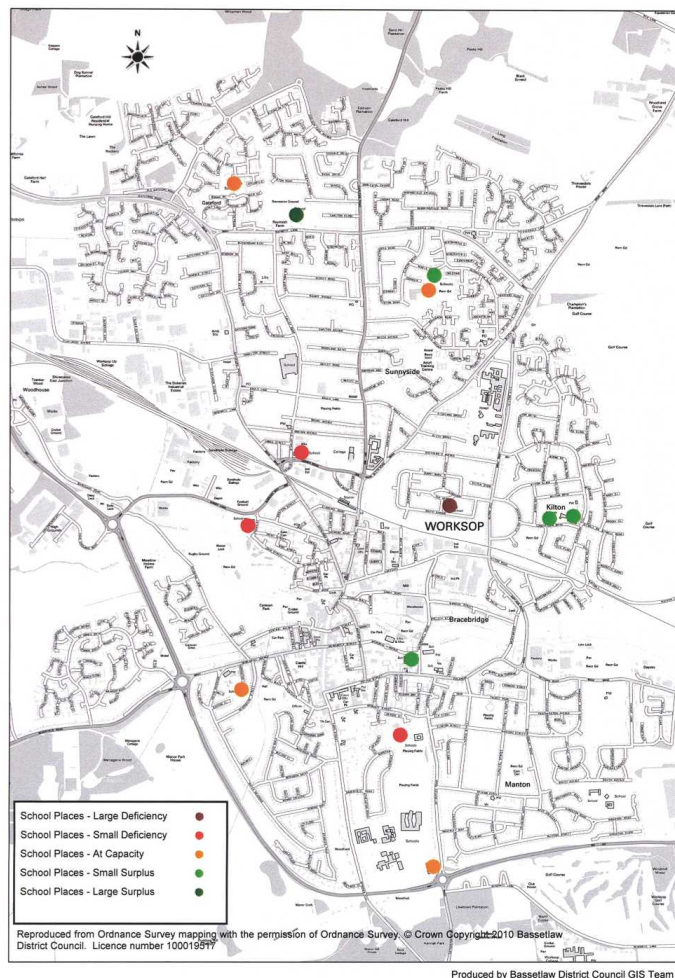
- 4.6** The Tuxford Primary School has a large surplus of school places, but does serve a wide catchment area.



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council GIS Team

Worksop

- 4.7** There are thirteen primary schools in Worksop. Three schools, St John's Church of England Primary School, Ryton Park Primary School, and St Augustines Junior currently have a large surplus of places, but numbers are projected to increase steadily at St John's and by 2015/16 there will be a large deficit of places. Ryton Park will relocate to a new building in September 2011 when it is likely that numbers will begin to increase.
- 4.8** There are 3 schools with a small number of surplus places. These schools are: Prospect Hill Junior, St Augustine's Infant and Nursery School and Gateford Park Primary School. Whilst some surplus places will remain at St Augustines Infant School, Prospect Hill will have a deficit of places by 2015/16. Three schools are currently at capacity, Holy Family RC Primary School and Norbridge Primary School and Redlands with a projected increasing deficit of places at Redlands by 2015/16. The remaining schools, St Anne's Church of England Primary School, Priory Church of England Primary and Nursery School, Prospect Hill Infant and Nursery School and Sir Edmund Hillary Primary and Nursery School all have a small deficit of places.



All other growth areas

4.9 For all the other growth areas, there is only one primary school per village and, therefore, a summary of the capacity of these schools is summarised in the table below.

Settlement	Name of school	Summarised capacity
Beckingham	Beckingham Primary School	
Blyth	Clarborough Primary School	
Clarborough	The Primary School of St Mary and St Martin	
Cuckney	Cuckney Church of England Primary School	
Dunham	Dunham Church of England Primary School	
East Markham	East Markham Primary School	
Elkesley	Elkesley Primary and Nursery School	
Everton	Everton Primary School	
Gamston	Gamston Church of England Primary School	
Gringley	St. Peter's Church of England Primary School	
Lound	Sutton-cum-Lound Church of England Primary School	
Mattersey	Mattersey Primary School	
Misson	Misson Primary School	
North Leverton	North Leverton Church of England Primary School	
Rampton	Rampton Primary School	
Ranskill	Ranskill Primary School	
Rhodesia	Haggonfields Primary and Nursery School	
Shireoaks	St Luke's Church of England Primary School	
Sturton-le-Steeple	Sturton-le-Steeple Church of England Primary School	
Walkeringham	Walkeringham Primary School	
Wheatley (North and South)	North Wheatley Church of England Primary School	

Table 4.2 Summary of the capacity of primary schools in the other growth areas

Current planning permissions

4.10 Bassetlaw District Council, advised by the County Council, has rarely asked for s106 contributions towards funding new school places, but the impact on the current planning permissions has also been considered as part of this process. Proposed build rates for these planning applications⁽³⁾ have been factored into the pupil projections to understand what the capacity of each school would be without any allocations in place. This will be a starting point when determining what contribution will be required for each potential housing allocation but, as the build rates will be annually updated, this information will also need to be refreshed when deciding site allocations (nearer the time)

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 13 primary schools within Worksop, 7 schools within Retford, 3 in Harworth Bircotes, 3 in Carlton in Lindrick and 2 in Tuxford. There is a primary school in each of the following settlements: Beckingham, Blyth, Clarborough, Cuckney, Dunham, East Markham, Elkesley, Everton, Gamston, Gringley, Lound, Mattersey, Misson, Misterton, North Leverton, Rampton, Ranskill, Rhodesia, Shireoaks, Sturton-le-Steeple, Walkeringham and Wheatley.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement school, for Ryton Park Primary School Extending and refurbishing Walkeringham Primary School. Ordsall Infant and Junior School has been reorganised to better suit current curriculum delivery. Internal and external refurbishing Langold Primary School
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential cuts in the County Council's budgets may impact on future improvements and planned refurbishment to existing schools. NCC are in the process of ensuring that any surplus capacity within schools is reduced in line with government requirements, such as allowing classes to be used for alternative uses. It is expected that existing planning permissions where no section 106 contribution have been made towards required extra places will cause some additional schools to be further over-subscribed: Thrumpton Lane and St Swithuns Primary Schools in Retford and Redlands Primary School in Worksop.

3 Identified as part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment June 2010

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that new areas of housing have adequate access to primary (and nursery) school provision. This will be very dependent upon exact locations and timing of new housing allocations. • Future growth may need to make section 106 contributions towards increasing the capacity at schools where it is identified there are no surplus places.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital allocation from central government to the county council (expected to be limited) • Developer contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions/meeting with the County Education department • Email communications

Next steps

- 4.11** From initial discussions on the proposed levels of growth, while the County Council has no significant concerns about the potential impact of growth, it is likely that there will need to be increased provision within existing schools to accommodate the proposed levels of population increase. Depending upon the scale of development within the localities, this may mean that new schools are required. There are some sites that are not included within the pupil projections as the site does not have planning permission or is not allocated in the previous Local Plan. Discussions with County have highlighted these sites and they will be considered when looking at future capacity.
- 4.12** However, in order to understand what new/increased provision would be required in the growth areas, the County Education team will require further information to supplement the pupil projections. Additional information will be exchanged through the site allocation process in order to understand the capacity of the primary schools affected by growth and will include:
- Exact location of growth (to understand the primary school catchment areas); and
 - When the development will commence and how many houses will be build annually.
- 4.13** For example, the Gateford Park Primary School is near capacity now, but if there are no new houses allocated within this catchment area, then the school should not be affected. However, if a site within this catchment area was proposed for allocation, then it may be that land for a new school or an extension (if possible) is required. This is dependent upon when the site is coming forward, how many new pupils this will create and whether an extension is more cost-effective than providing a new building in anew location.
- 4.14** Through the allocation of new housing sites in the site allocation process, further more detailed discussions will be held with the county to ensure that there are sufficient school places to accommodate the new population growth. Any new provision will be funded through county council capital budgets and s106 contributions, although this is largely dependent upon the available budgets that the County have available.

SECONDARY SCHOOL PROVISION

Introduction

4.15 There are six secondary schools within Bassetlaw and a further special educational needs school. Of these, Tuxford Comprehensive has achieved the best Ofsted reports and attainment levels in recent years.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two secondary schools in Worksop - Portland and Valley There are two Secondary School in Retford (Elizabethan and Retford Oaks) and a Special Educational Needs School for 3-19 year olds Serlby Park School is a business and enterprise learning centre for learners aged 3 to 18 in Harworth Bircotes. Tuxford Comprehensive School is the secondary school that covers the Tuxford vicinity
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The schools in Retford, Tuxford and Worksop have recently been re-built through the Private Finance Initiative.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils in Nottinghamshire have the right to state a preferred school and, therefore, the schools with the better attainment levels (i.e. Tuxford) are over subscribed. Many children in Retford and the northeast of the district have gone to Lincolnshire grammar schools and, therefore, left the Retford schools under subscribed. Serlby Park School had been identified for funding in later rounds of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme. This programme has now been scrapped and there is uncertainty at this point whether any funding will be available to tackle issues at the school in the near future. In Worksop, projections indicate that Portland School is likely to have some future surplus capacity but numbers at Valley School are increasing and this school will be at capacity by 2019/20.

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The secondary schools in Retford have a large surplus of places, which should accommodate the future levels of housing growth comfortably. Tuxford Comprehensive is at capacity now, but this includes a lot of non-residents. Therefore additional pupils created by the growth levels in Tuxford may result in displaces future pupils from outside of Tuxford to either Worksop or Retford schools. The growth proposed in Worksop may result in some capacity issues but this should be able to be addressed through section 106 agreements. There are capacity problems identified at Harworth Bircotes and there are ongoing discussions over the future improvement and extension of this school.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital allocation from central government to the county council (expected to be limited) Developer contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meeting with the County Education department Email communications

Next steps

4.16 From initial discussions on the proposed levels of growth, while the County Council has no significant concerns about the potential impact of growth, it is likely that there will need to be increased provision within existing schools (notably in Harworth and South Retford) to accommodate the proposed population increase. There are some sites that are not included within the pupil projections as the site does not have planning permission or is not allocated in the previous Local Plan. Discussions with county have highlighted these sites and will be considered when looking at future capacity.

4.17 However, in order to understand what new/increased provision would be required in the growth areas, the County Education team will require further information to supplement the pupil projections. Additional information will be exchanged through the site allocation process in order to understand the capacity of the secondary schools affected by growth and will include:

- Exact location of growth (to understand the secondary school catchment areas); and
- When the development will commence and how many houses will be build annually.

4.18 Through the allocation of new housing sites in the site allocation process, further more detailed discussions will be held with the county to ensure that there are sufficient school places to accommodate the new population growth. The County Council is likely to rely

heavily on developer contributions for any any new provision which is required. It is also likely that the growth proposals will lead to a natural redistribution of places (e.g. growth in Tuxford is likely to mean fewer places available to potential pupils from closer to Retford, which will lead to take up of the surplus places in the town's two secondary schools).

FURTHER EDUCATION

4.19 North Nottinghamshire College is the leading further education provider and trainer in the North Nottinghamshire area and beyond, with 1,300 full time and over 8,000 part time students. The college employs around 500 staff and has gained Centre of Vocational Excellence status in:

- Fluid Power,
- Food technology and Logistics; and
- Aviation⁽⁴⁾.

4.20 In recent years, the College has invested millions of pounds on facilities and resources, expanding and modernising the College to meet customers demands. These investments have included:

- The National Fluid Power Centre, which is the UK's leading centre for training and education for fluid power and motion control engineering;
- The New Food Technology Centre gives students the opportunity of learning in an up-to-date, realistic working environment, with state of the art facilities;
- The Employment Skills Centre houses a one stop vocational training and guidance facility, specially designed to provide local people with the job 'readiness' skills essential in the modern work place;
- Hair and Beauty Salons have been totally refurbished with modern equipment in line with today's salons;
- Workshops fitted with the latest plumbing and plastering equipment have been houses at Shireoaks Triangle Industrial estate to provide students with the relevant skills and experience relied upon in the work place;
- A purpose built Rural Learning Centre at Idle Valley in Retford providing a base for conservation and countryside education working jointly with the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust;
- The local Post 16 Centre in Retford and Worksop. North Nottinghamshire College is in partnership with the local schools to help provide high quality education for A-levels and vocational courses at these centres; and
- The College is the lead and accountable body for Sure Start in West Bassetlaw and plays a key role in providing the learning opportunities to support this initiative.

4.21 The College works very closely with large local employers to aid with the in-house training of staff. For example, the College have a learning centre at the Wilkinsons Head Office to provide training opportunities for existing staff. Furthermore, the College endeavours to work with new businesses to the area as has been the case with the Laing O'Rourke development near Worksop. The College has been working closely with this company to create opportunities for local people to secure jobs through specialised training courses in line with the company's requirements.

4 Information provide on the North Nottinghamshire College web pages.

Summary

Lead Organisation	North Nottinghamshire College
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main campus is based in Worksop with a split site either side of Carlton Road. There is a learning centre at Wilkinsons Head Office at Manton Wood, Worksop.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The College are setting up a remote site at Serlby Park School through funding from the Bassetlaw Local Strategic Partnership.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of some students to other nearby colleges and post-16 centres. Maintaining bus services to more remote areas of Bassetlaw, allowing access to the college from these areas.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure college expands to have enough capacity for proposed population increases Initiate early discussions with future employers new to the area through the allocation of employment sites.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Nottinghamshire College has capital budgets for improvements and extensions direct from government.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with North Nottinghamshire College Email communications Information from web site

Next steps

- 4.22** North Nottinghamshire College are looking to undertake a pilot project with Serlby Park School (funded by Bassetlaw's Local Strategic Partnership) to set up a training course aimed at students that would not normally access the courses at the Worksop campus. This is a trial and, if successful, it may be possible to set this up permanently.
- 4.23** The College is also looking into how the existing buildings and sites can be improved in the future to increase the capacity and further improve the facilities they have. There are no firm plans and this will require further dialogue between the Council's Planning and Estates Departments and the College. This will also involve further discussions about the growth (both housing and employment) that will be occurring within the District.
- 4.24** From initial discussions, it is expected that the College will be able to accommodate the new students generated by the new housing developments in the area. Consideration should be given to the existing bus service that the College provides to the rural areas when looking at which rural service centres should see growth. Furthermore, the College

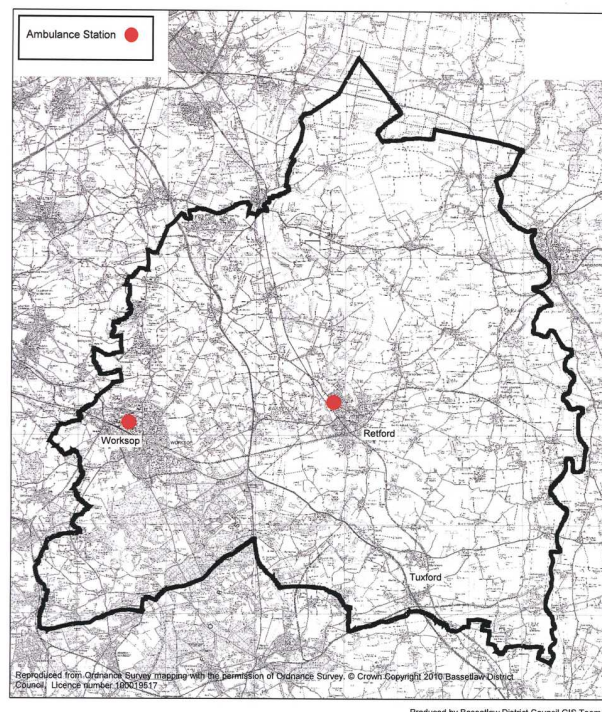
would be keen to work with any new businesses to the area, to try and deliver training courses for prospective/future staff, as they are currently doing with Wilkinsons and Laing O'Rourke development.

5 Emergency Services

AMBULANCE

Introduction

- 5.1** East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) provides emergency and unscheduled care and patient transport services to a population of 4.6 million people in an area covering approximately 6,425 square miles. EMAS employs over 3,000 staff at more than 70 locations, including three control centres at Nottingham, Lincoln and Northampton.
- 5.2** Currently there are two ambulance stations within Bassetlaw, one in Worksop and the other in Retford. There are also stations at Newark and at Ollerton that serve the Bassetlaw area. Furthermore, staff are now based at selected locations across the District in order to ensure that they meet response times. Therefore, stations are now used for training purposes, at the beginning and end of shifts and for any storage of equipment necessary.
- 5.3** New 'call connect' standards for measuring response times came into force on 1st April 2008. Call times are now measured from the first telephone ring rather than, as previously, the point at which key details were obtained from the caller. However, the targets are under review and may be removed in the future.



Summary

Lead Organisation	East Midlands Ambulance Service
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two ambulance stations within Bassetlaw (in Retford and Worksop) and further stations at Newark and Ollerton that serve the Bassetlaw area.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PCT is currently undertaking an Estate Strategy Review and therefore any planned improvements to the existing buildings are on hold. The Ambulance Service is commissioned to provide the current service through the commissioners at PCT level and any increase in ambulance cover will be designated in this manner.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility that Bassetlaw General Hospital will cease to have its acute services Targets (although these may not exist in the future) could be affected if Bassetlaw becomes a minor injuries unit, as ambulances will be travelling out of the area to other departments.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued discussion with the service on how best to ensure that new growth is considered within any review of the service. No known problems identified at this stage
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependent on PCT Commissioning funds, but this is subject to changes in Key Performance Indicators.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with service Published documents by the service Email communications

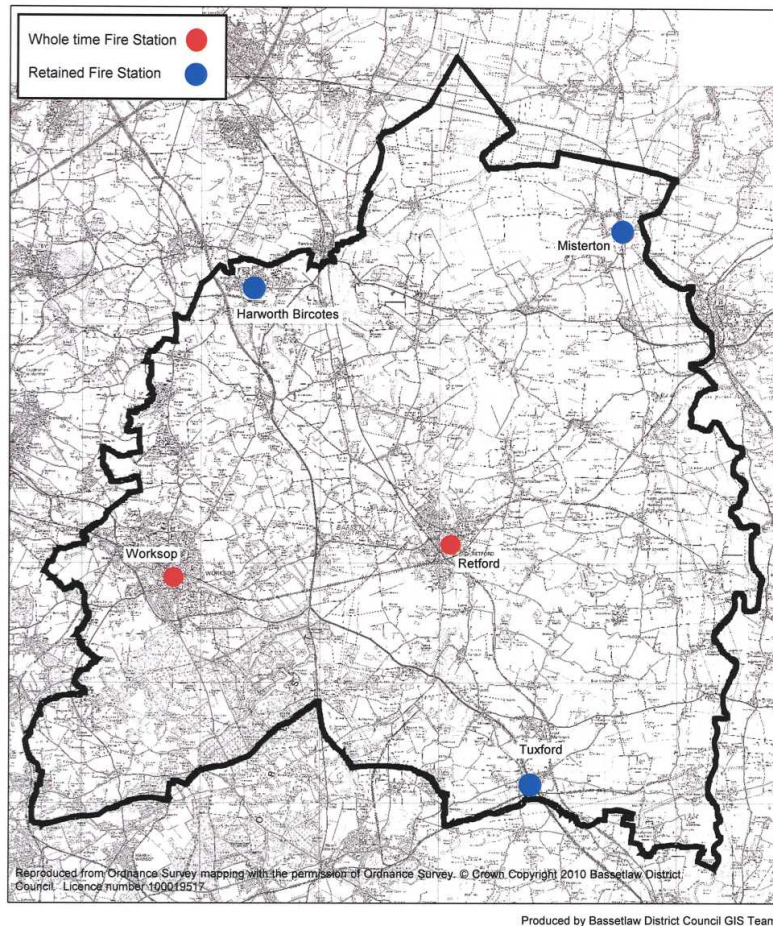
Next steps

- 5.4** As of April 2010, EMAS are undertaking an Estate Strategy Review. This will review what improvements are required to existing ambulance stations or whether re-location of these buildings are more cost-effective. The ambulance service are aware of the areas of proposed growth within Bassetlaw and this is going to be taken into consideration when determining what and where future coverage of the service will be provided across the County.
- 5.5** As part of the site allocation process, consideration will be given to the new ambulance to be fully operational (required 24 hours a day, 7 days a week), require 10 full time staff. For a fully operational car, this would require 3 full time members of staff. For future consideration is the time taken to train drivers and staff to the required levels, before they can be operational.

FIRE

Introduction

- 5.6** There are twenty five fire stations (12 whole time and 13 retained) within the county. Within Bassetlaw, there are two whole time fire stations (at Worksop and Retford) and retained stations at Harworth, Misterton and Tuxford⁽⁵⁾. This is currently being reviewed. It is expected that the stations will remain, but the crewing arrangement will alter.
- 5.7** The majority of calls for primary incidents⁽⁶⁾ within the District is from road traffic accidents and house fires. Road traffic accidents are the cause of the highest percentage of fatalities within the District.



5 These are not manned 24 hours, but have fire fighters on call and able to respond within 4 minutes.

6 This includes damage to houses and commercial property, as opposed to secondary incidents which are open areas, fields of grass etc

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire Fire Service
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two whole time fire stations (at Worksop and Retford) and retained stations at Harworth, Misterton and Tuxford. The crewing arrangements are currently being reviewed. Standard for attendance is 90% of all calls within 10 minutes as an average across the County.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of August 2010, the Service is undertaking a Fire Cover Review including personnel, equipment and buildings/facilities. Improvements had been earmarked for Retford and Worksop stations. However, until the review is complete, all work and improvements to buildings is on hold.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking at the locations of the existing fire station and the road networks that serve them to ensure that they are in the best locations to meet the demand. Looking to revisit the Service's existing cover arrangements and the re-categorisation of attendance times in light of the likely budget cuts. The Fire and Rescue Service in Nottinghamshire currently has targets to reach 90% of calls within 10 minutes of the initial phone call. This is comfortably being met within Bassetlaw.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that new growth areas will be covered by service. No known problems as of yet.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waiting on announcements on capital budgets for the service.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with service Published documents by the service Email communications

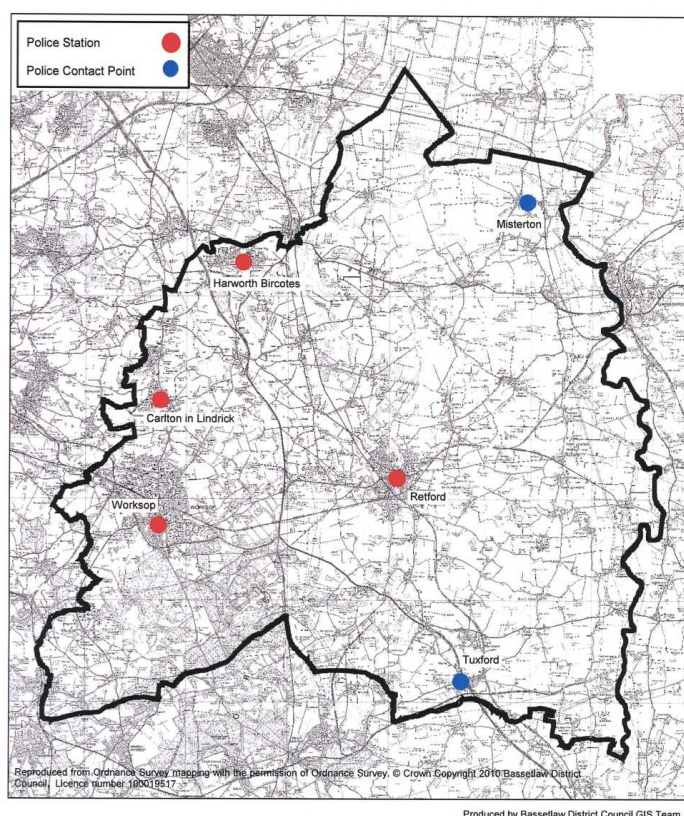
Next steps

- 5.8** Currently ,the Fire and Rescue Service are undertaking a Fire Cover review. This will examine all aspects of the service including personnel, equipment and buildings/facilities. Until the review has been completed, all work and improvements planned for existing buildings are on hold.
- 5.9** Through previous discussions, it has agreed that the growth that is planned through the Core Strategy should not have a significant impact on the existing fire cover provision. However, the capital budgets for the service are under review through the Public Spending Review and Bassetlaw DC will work closely with the service to look at future provision of their service once there is more certainty over their budgets. Further details of locations and timing of new houses and employment will be required.

POLICE

Introduction

- 5.10** There are two policing areas within Bassetlaw - West and East. West Bassetlaw policing area covers Worksop, Carlton, Langold and Blyth, and East Bassetlaw covers the rest of the district. The divisional headquarters are based in Worksop, with other stations located in Retford (East Bassetlaw headquarters) and Harworth Bircotes. There are contact points⁽⁷⁾ in Misterton and Tuxford (see map below).
- 5.11** There have been recent changes to the deployment of officers in the county. In January 2010, it was announced that 40 officers from within the county were going to be re-deployed to the north of the county to cover the Bassetlaw area.



7 These are designated areas where police officers attend and offer support on a limited basis.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire Police Service
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two policing areas within Bassetlaw: east and west. • The divisional headquarters are located in Worksop, with other stations located in Retford and Harworth. • There are contact points based in Misterton and Tuxford.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Condition Service identified the relocation of Retford station as a priority and work is underway to find an appropriate location.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service is undergoing review, but this will be subject to the expected budget cuts. • Have been looking at finding new premises in Retford.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new growth areas will be covered by service and that the contact points in the District will be able to cope with the new growth. • No known problems as of yet.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting on announcements on capital budgets for the service.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions/meetings with service • Published documents by the service • Email communications

Next steps

5.12 The Condition Survey identified that Retford station should be prioritised for improvement (or relocation) and there was money in the service's capital programme for this to come forward over the next three to four years. Work was underway to identify potential sites for this relocation. Bassetlaw DC are involved in these discussions and will aid with the identification of any suitable locations. However, this proposal is now subject to review in light of the forthcoming budget cuts.

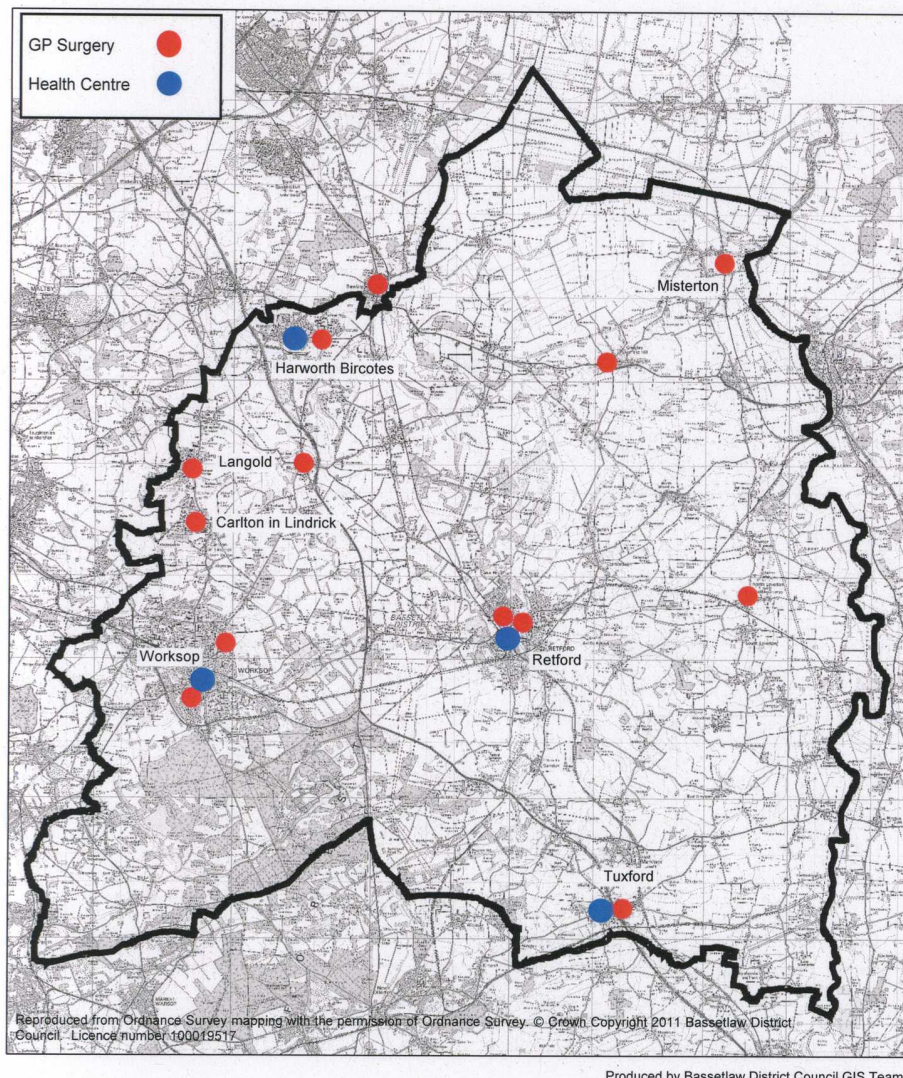
- 5.13** Through discussions with Nottinghamshire Police Service, the Service is now aware of the future growth that the Council are planning. Ongoing discussions will be needed in order to ensure that growth does not affect the capacity of the service.

6 Health

HEALTH CENTRES AND HOSPITALS

Health Centres Introduction

- 6.1** There are 12 General Practitioner practices within the District, as shown on the map below. The General Practitioner premises in Harworth/Bircotes and three of the four surgeries in Retford (located on the Retford Hospital site) have been relocated into purpose built Primary Care Centres. These are LIFT (Local Improvement Finance Trust) Buildings, providing modern health care facilities.



Picture 6.1 Locations of GP Surgeries and Health Centres

Health Centres summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw PCT
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 GP practices GP at Harworth Bircotes and three of the four surgeries located at the Retford Hospital site are LIFT (Local Improvement Finance Trust) buildings
Known/Planned Provision (and Funding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans being reviewed in light of the Spending Review The PCT in its current guise will not remain for the duration of the plan period
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCT must give careful consideration to the proposed growth areas regarding improvements, extensions or new provision of health centres and GP surgeries BDC and PCT to maintain dialogue during Site Allocations process to ensure PCT budgets reflect levels of growth and allocations ensure future residents' access to healthcare facilities
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that existing services can cope with new housing growth Future increases/improvements of provision should be linked to areas of greatest need
Sources of Funding	
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with service Email communications

Next Steps

- 6.2** The PCT are currently reviewing their plans and programmes of work in light of the recent Spending Review and uncertainty over their future budgets. For any improvements, extensions or new provision of health centres and GP surgeries, careful considerations should be given to the proposed growth areas. Therefore, it is recognised that in order to ensure that future residents will have adequate access to health care facilities, ongoing discussions will be had with the PCT to influence their budgets through the site allocations process.

Hospitals Introduction

- 6.3** Bassetlaw Hospital, in Worksop, is one of the key hospitals in the Doncaster and Bassetlaw Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. The Hospital has 248 beds and in the year 2009/2010 treated approximately 135,000 out-patients, 27,789 in-patients and dealt with 44,000 emergencies in the A&E Department. Services available at Retford Community Hospital include an out patients department, physiotherapy, speech therapy, chiropody, audiology, child health, community occupational health, community nursing/equipment loans, continence service, dental, Genito-Urinary medicine, intermediate care and medical imaging. There are, however, no in-patient services at Retford.
- 6.4** Following the Government's Spending Review there is significant uncertainty in budgets for the area. A Clinical Services Review, led by NHS Bassetlaw and NHS Doncaster, is being undertaken although no conclusions have been drawn yet on implications for future service provision. When such details are made clear, ongoing discussion between the NHS Bassetlaw, the PCT and Bassetlaw District Council will ensure the situation is effectively monitored and changes are appropriately addressed.

Hospitals summary

Lead Organisation	PCT/NHS Bassetlaw
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw Hospital, Worksop: 248 beds, in 2009/2010 treated 27,789 in-patients, along with 44,000 emergencies in the A&E Department and 135,000 out-patients Retford Community Hospital: Outpatient department, physiotherapy, speech therapy, chiropody, audiology, child health, community occupational health, community nursing/equipment loans, continence service, dental, Genito-Urinary medicine, intermediate care and medical imaging, but no in-patient services.
Known/Planned Provision (and Funding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fixed plans to increase provision due to Spending Review affecting budgets
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of the effects of the Spending Review on healthcare will be key, although the details of this are not known at this time
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that existing services can cope with new housing growth Future increases/improvements of provision should be linked to areas of greatest need
Sources of Funding	
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with service Email communications

Next steps

- 6.5** It is acknowledged that it is necessary to ensure that existing services can cope with the proposed levels of new housing growth and that any future increase/improve in provision is linked to areas of most need.
- 6.6** Although it is anticipated that the proposed growth within Bassetlaw should not cause any additional strain on the existing hospital resources, future hospital capacity will largely depend upon the changes that are occurring with government spending. Once there is a better idea of how the Spending Review will affect healthcare services more detailed discussions will be had with regard to the future housing and employment growth.

PHARMACY

Pharmacies Introduction

- 6.7** There are currently 20 pharmacy contractors providing services in Bassetlaw, including four 100-hour pharmacies (pharmacies that are open for at least 100 hours per week) and one internet-based pharmacy. The pharmacies are located in Worksop, Carlton in Lindrick, Langold, Harworth, Retford and Tuxford, meaning they are well distributed and generally accessible for the local population, including in the wider rural settlements. In addition, there is a Hospital Pharmacy based at Bassetlaw Hospital in Worksop, a pharmacy service provided to the population of HMP Ranby and four local GP practices, which are 'Dispensing Doctors'. The Bassetlaw Primary Care Out of Hours Service also provides access to medicines for patients.
- 6.8** Those pharmacies providing extended opening hours (in particular the 100-hour pharmacies) provide valuable access to services for patients during these extended opening hours. This includes patients who may have accessed the local GP-led health centre, GP practices who provide extended opening hours and the Bassetlaw Primary Care Out of Hours Service, as well as patients who require access to over-the-counter medicines and advice.

Pharmacies Summary

Lead Organisation	PCT/NHS Bassetlaw
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 pharmacy contractors in Bassetlaw • 4x 100-hour pharmacies • 1x web-based pharmacy • A hospital pharmacy at Bassetlaw Hospital • A pharmacy provides for the needs of Ranby Prison • 4 of the GP surgeries are 'Dispensing Doctors'
Known/Planned Provision (and Funding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHS Bassetlaw are undertaking a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) in order to comply with new regulations, which will be published on 1 February 2011
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the PNA is published the PCT is required to use this document as the basis for commissioning decisions relating to pharmaceutical services
Key Issues for Core Strategy	
Sources of Funding	
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions/meetings with service • Email communications

Next Steps

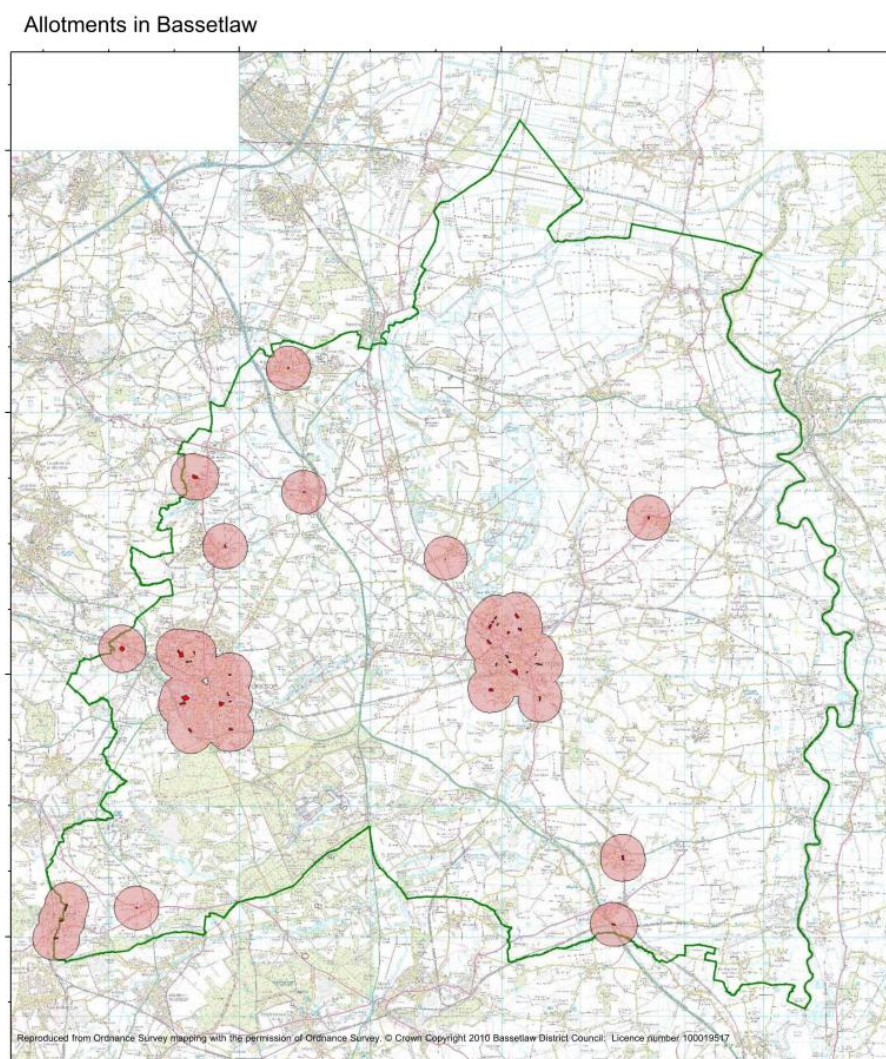
- 6.9** NHS Bassetlaw are undertaking a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) in order to comply with new regulations, which will be published on 1st February 2011. Once published, the PCT is required to use the PNA as the basis for future commissioning decisions relating to pharmaceutical services and for determining market entry to NHS pharmaceutical services provision.

7 Leisure/Environment

ALLOTMENTS

Introduction

- 7.1** Bassetlaw has 42 sites that are classified as allotments, equating to just under 40 hectares. The following map shows the allotment distribution within Bassetlaw (with a 10 minute drive catchment area shown).



7.2 The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) suggests a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households (i.e. 20 allotments per 2,000 people based on 2 people per house) or 1 allotment per 200 people. This equates to 0.125ha per 1,000 population based on an average plot size of 250 metres squared.

Analysis Area	Number	Size (Ha)	Ha per 1000 Population
Harworth	1	0.21	0.03
Retford	18	14.42	0.67
Rural	10	7.55	0.22
Tuxford	1	0.59	0.14
Worksop	12	16.48	0.38
Bassetlaw	42	39.28	0.35

Table 7.1 Distribution of allotment sites by analysis area

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 42 allotments in Bassetlaw equating to just over 40 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No planned provision or improvements known.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a combined waiting list for 70 allotments within the District, in spite of there being vacant plots. Demand for additional space is required in Beckingham, Elkesley, Misterton and Retford. The issue in Worksop is more to do with the need to address the under used and vacant plots than providing a new site.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to protect allotments against new development. Any new developments should address the need for additional allotment space.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New provision could be secured through the transfer of land as part of the allocation process.

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Space Study 2009• Discussions with Parks and Gardens Department

Next steps

7.3 The mechanism for calculating need for allotments⁽⁸⁾ will be used as part of the site allocations work to determine what need there is within a settlement. This will allow for a comprehensive look at allotments, once specific sites and number of properties are known. However, current calculations show that there is a need for around 70 allotment pitches. The areas in most need of new provision are:

- Beckingham
- Elkesley
- Misterton
- Retford
- Worksop

7.4 Through the process of allocating specific sites for housing, consideration and ongoing dialogue with Parks and Gardens team will help develop plans for new and/or increased provision of allotments.

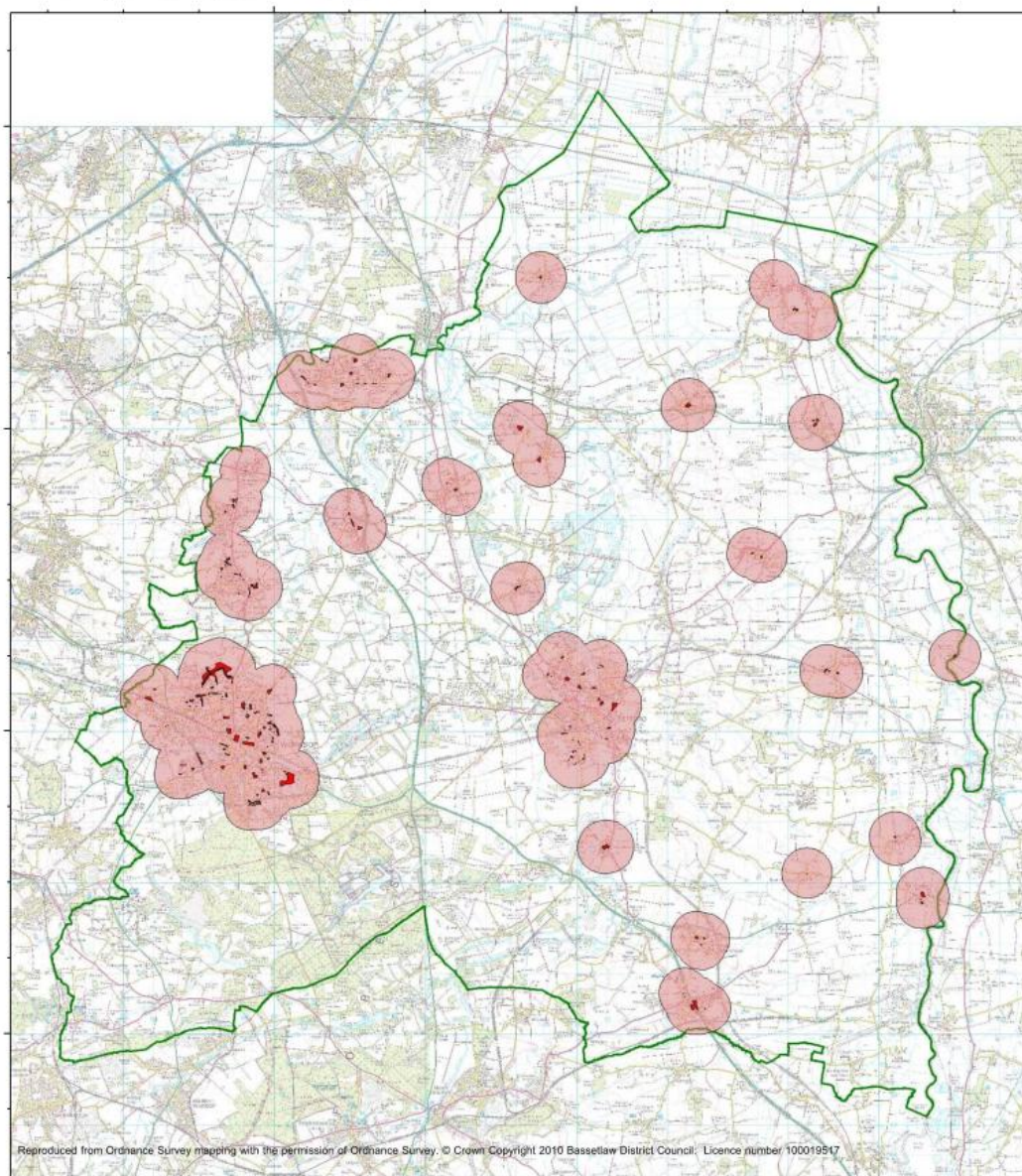
8 As detailed in the Open Space Study 2009

AMENITY SPACE

Introduction

- 7.5** There are 135 amenity greenspace sites, totalling almost 112 hectares, across Bassetlaw. The map below shows the distribution of the amenity greenspaces within Bassetlaw (along with the catchment area equating to a 10 minute walk).

Amenity Green Space in Bassetlaw



7.6 The table below shows the number of amenity greenspaces in each analysis areas along with the number of hectares.

Analysis area	Amenity Greenspace	
	Number	Size (ha)
Harworth	8	4.23
Retford	20	9.61
Rural	40	20.42
Tuxford	10	6.50
Worksop	57	71.17
Bassetlaw	135	111.95

Table 7.2 Distribution of amenity greenspaces by analysis area

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 135 amenity greenspaces in Bassetlaw equating to 112 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No planned additional greenspace
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the population in Bassetlaw is likely to increase the demand for amenity greenspace is also set to increase. The Open Space Study (2009) sets out targets for each settlement detailing how much amenity greenspace is required per 1000 people. New developments need to take account of this need.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to protect existing amenity greenspace against new development. Any new developments should address the need for addition amenity greenspace.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New provision could be secured through planning applications.

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Study 2009

Next steps

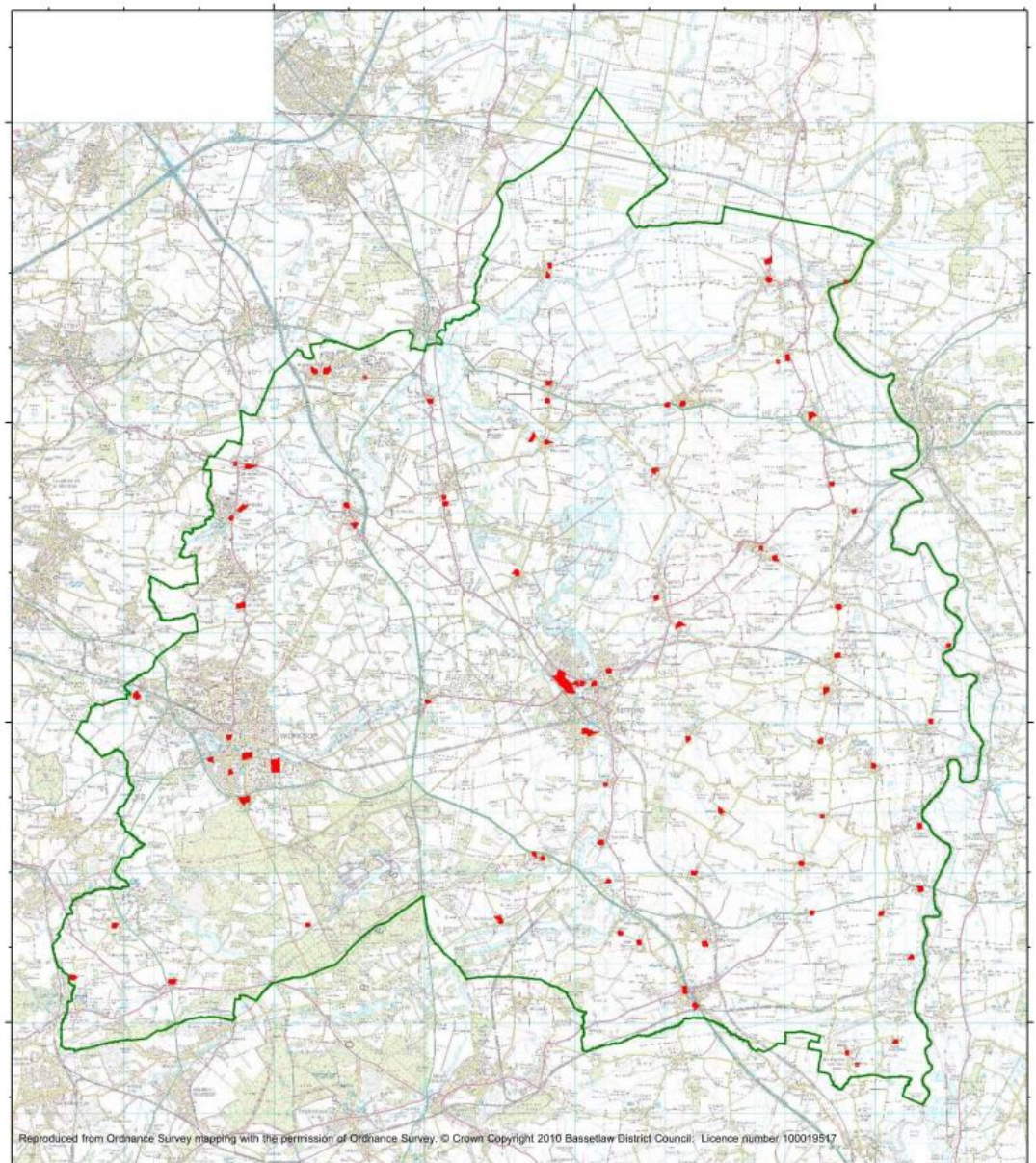
- 7.7** The Open Space Study has set aspirations for amenity greenspace to be retained and provided as part of the future development of sites. The key findings from this study will be taken into consideration when looking at where housing sites should be allocated and what could be provided on site to improve quality. New provision in Elkesley is a priority.
- 7.8** All sites assessed as poor quality within the study should be increased to at least average quality. As a priority, invest in sites above two hectares in size:
- Memorial Hall, Tuxford
 - South Parade, Worksop
- 7.9** Work to create more functional and visually attractive amenity greenspaces through, for example, provision of seating and/or landscaping.
- 7.10** Ensure that new housing developments provide sufficient allowances for amenity greenspaces, where appropriate. Develop, promote and encourage the play opportunities offered by sites, where appropriate.

CEMETERIES

Introduction

- 7.11** There are 89 sites classified as cemeteries, equating to almost 57 hectares of provision in Bassetlaw. The following map shows the distribution of the cemeteries within Bassetlaw District.

Cemeteries in Bassetlaw



The table below shows the number of cemeteries in each area along with their size.

Analysis area	Number	Size (ha)
Harworth	3	1.86
Retford	7	15.77
Rural	60	22.62
Tuxford	12	4.17
Worksop	7	12.36
Bassetlaw	89	56.78

Table 7.3 Distribution of Cemeteries

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 89 churchyards and cemeteries in Bassetlaw equating to just over 57 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for additional burial space at Langold, for which the land could be secured through section 106 agreement.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no standards or targets for churchyards or cemeteries it is driven by the capacity requirements.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May need consideration when looking at which rural service centres should see growth in the future.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parish Council funding streams. Section 106 contributions (land and/or money)
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Study 2009

Next steps

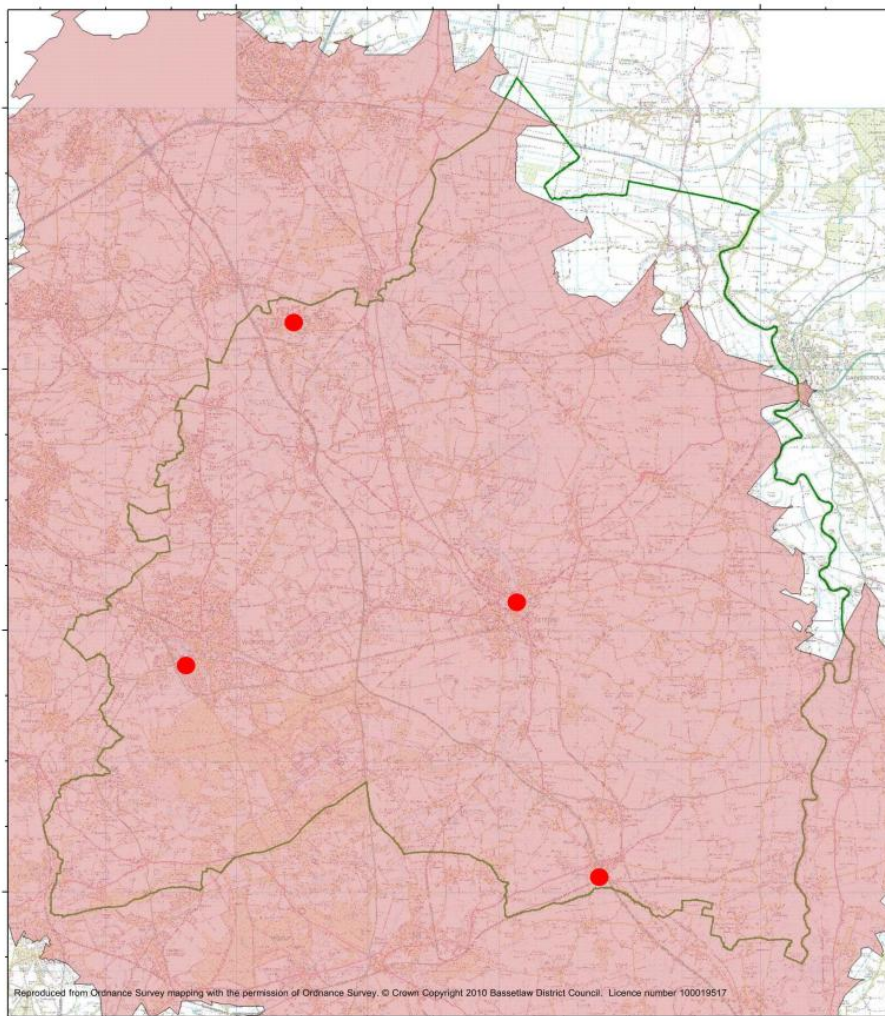
- 7.12** The aspiration for cemeteries is to ensure that provision remains accessible and is promoted as a recreation resource. However, new provision should be driven by the need for burial space rather than setting local standards for new provision, but this may need to be considered through the site allocation process.

CIVIC SPACES

Introduction

7.13 The typology of civic space, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide, includes civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians, providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events. There are eight civic spaces sites covering just over three hectares of provision in Bassetlaw. The mapping of the civic spaces (see map below) shows that these are located within the main settlements of Worksop, Retford, Tuxford and Harworth.

Civic Spaces in Bassetlaw



7.14 The table below shows the number of civic spaces along with their area (there are no civic spaces in the rural areas).

Analysis Area	Number	Size (ha)
Harworth	1	0.88
Retford	3	1.04
Tuxford	1	0.05
Worksop	3	1.19
Bassetlaw	8	3.17

Table 7.4 Distribution of Civic Spaces in Bassetlaw

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are eight civic spaces in Bassetlaw equating to over 3 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to rebuild the community building at Tuxford, though only partly funded. The Market Square in Retford is currently receiving restoration work to include new paving, electrics and street furniture. There are plans to regenerate the existing market square in Worksop, as the market is to be relocated, presenting the opportunity to revitalise this civic space.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to protect and enhance these civic spaces. There are no local standards set as part of the Open Space Study.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to protect civic spaces against new development.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to Retford Market Square has been funded by Bassetlaw District Council and the European Regional Development Fund. Bassetlaw District Council capital budgets. Nottinghamshire County Council capital budgets.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Study 2009

Next steps

- 7.15** No long term standards have been set of Civic Spaces and this was not identified as a priority for the Council to pursue.

COMMUNITY HALLS

Introduction

7.16 There are 88 Village halls and community centres in Bassetlaw. Village halls and community centres are important to residential neighbourhoods and rural areas as they create a focal point for community activities. These types of facilities are not primarily for use as sports facilities, although many are utilised for activities such as badminton, table tennis, martial arts and keep fit classes.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Parish councils
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 88 Village Halls in Bassetlaw. Improvements to town hall recently completed at Harworth Bircotes.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New community centre at Gringley on the Hill to be delivered as part of a planning application New community centre at Ranskill to be delivered through parish council support. Rebuilding community centre at Tuxford partly funded from insurance from fire of previous building. Parish council seeking additional funding.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to community centres for all areas of Bassetlaw, especially in the rural areas.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the site allocations work, it will be investigated whether a community hall/facility would be required in each of the areas/villages that will see new housing allocations through local consultation.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private funding Developer contributions National Lottery (secured through Parish Councils and/or LSP).

Lead Organisation	Parish councils
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Space Study 2009

Next steps

- 7.17** There have been no standards set for community halls, as a lot of communities use other facilities than designated community halls. Therefore, as part of the site allocations work, further investigation will be required to ascertain if an increase in provision of community halls/facilities would be required in each of the areas/villages that will see new housing allocations.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

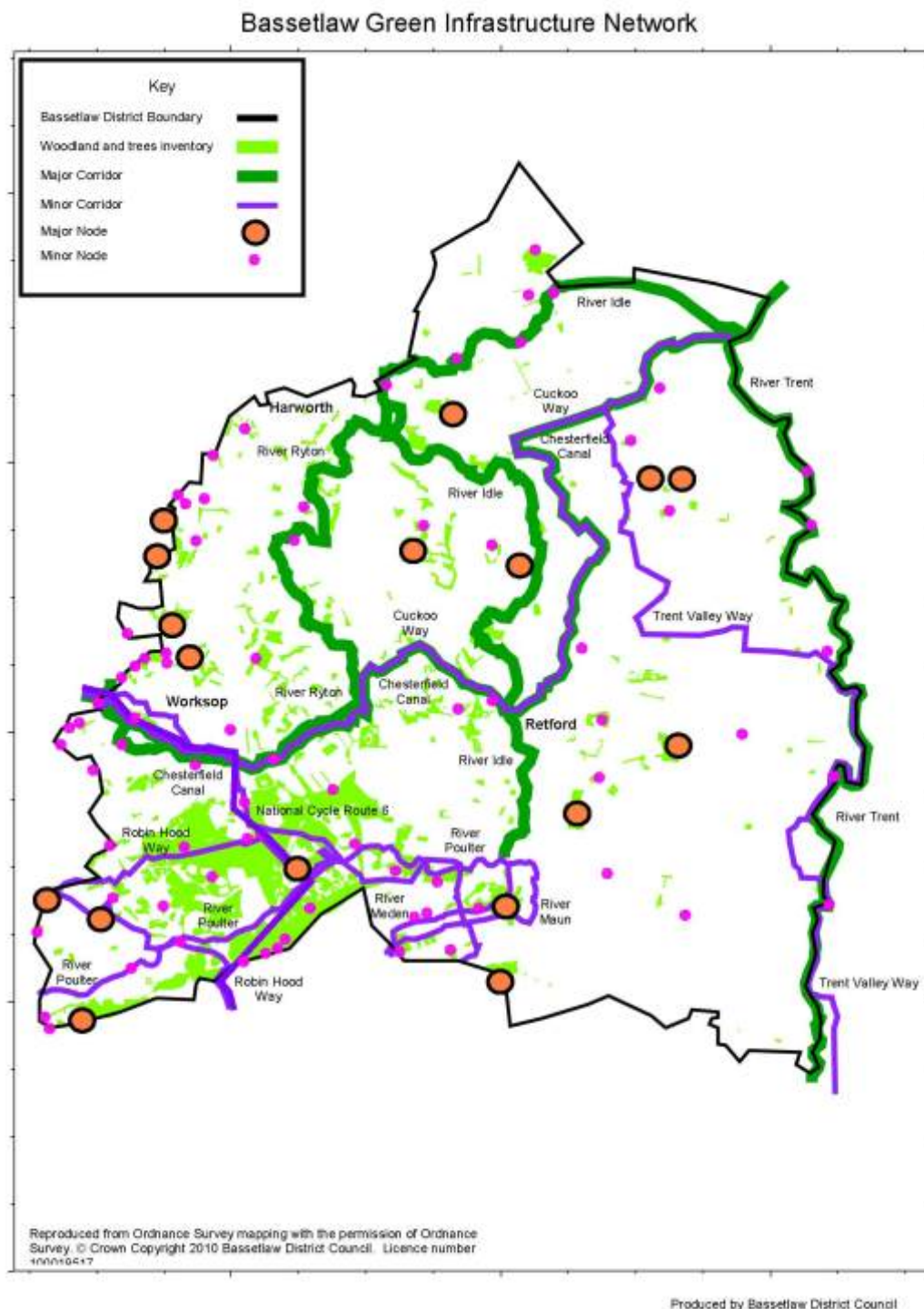
Introduction

7.18 Green infrastructure comprises networks of multi-functional open space. These networks comprise two components: nodes and corridors. Nodes are features (or in some cases clusters of features) of value that may be important habitat complexes, characteristic landscape features, public parks or often a combination of these and other uses. Corridors are the linkages that connect the nodes into coherent, landscape scale frameworks that deliver significantly greater value than the nodes in isolation. They are the means for wildlife to move between nodes, providing different habitat functions whilst also enabling people to move between population centres and nodes. Examples include watercourses and bridleways.

7.19 At the District scale in Bassetlaw it was determined to include the following features as candidates for consideration as green infrastructure assets:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Biological SINCs (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) or Local Wildlife Sites
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Watercourses
- Waterways
- Water Bodies
- Biomass Installations
- Country Parks
- Registered Common Land
- Forestry Commission Land
- Ancient Woodland
- Tourist Features
- Golf Courses
- Rights of Way
- National Cycle Routes

7.20 The map below shows the green infrastructure network within Bassetlaw.



Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw has an extensive existing strategic green infrastructure network. The highest concentration of green infrastructure nodes is along the District's river corridors.
Known/Planned Provision	<p>Key existing green infrastructure related projects in the District include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the work of the Trent Vale Landscape Partnership along the Trent corridor; the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust's development of the Idle Valley; the RSPB's development of the Beckingham Marshes; the proposed Sherwood Forest Regional Park supported by East Midlands; development of the Canch public park in Worksop
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should be connected to the existing green infrastructure network and seek opportunities to create new or enhance existing features.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notable deficits exist in the Tuxford area and at Harworth Bircotes.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of the funding for existing projects has come through Lottery funds.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Infrastructure Study 2010.

Next steps

7.21 Future applications and consideration for land to be allocated for housing in the future, should take the following green infrastructure opportunities into consideration. This has been broken down into the main areas of housing growth. More detail will be required for the rural service centres.

Growth area	Green infrastructure opportunities
Carlton in Lindrick and Langold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancements of existing minor nodes or sites which haven't qualified as green infrastructure assets to bring them up to standard – particularly on land associated with the former colliery Improve connectivity between existing nodes through public rights of way creation or enhancement New development in and around these settlements should create or enhance access to existing nodes
Harworth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment highlights landscape creation opportunities that do not exist in other parts of Bassetlaw Potential for enhancement of existing features and opportunities to utilise other under-used features, particularly disused railway lines to the south Connection to the wider green infrastructure network – particularly with the abundance of nodes running down the western edge of the District and also to the River Ryton and Idle corridors to the south and east Links into Doncaster to the north
Misterton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility along the Chesterfield Canal should be improved to encourage recreational use, along with improvements to the overall public rights of way network in the area Enhance sites which haven't qualified as green infrastructure assets to bring them up to standard
Retford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility improvements along both the River Idle and Chesterfield Canal has potential to enhance recreation potential of the urban fringe and promote non-car-based modes of transport with off-road routes through the town

Growth area	Green infrastructure opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat enhancement opportunities exist in the Idle floodplain to the north of the town centre • Improvements to the public rights of way network in both the Idle Valley and to the east of the town could see Retford become a significant hub/destination
Tuxford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Node creation in conjunction with new development in the village • Enhance multifunctionality of existing greenspaces in the area to boost their value • Promote biodiversity improvements on agricultural land • Public rights of way improvements
Worksop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved linkages between the town and Clumber Park could draw more visitors in to the town centre • Enhancing the Chesterfield Canal corridor through the town can make Worksop a more appealing destination • Improve off-road connections to Rhodesia and Shireoaks • Enhancements of existing minor nodes or sites which haven't qualified as green infrastructure assets to bring them up to standard

HEALTH AND FITNESS PROVISION

Introduction

7.22 There are 11 health and fitness centres⁽⁹⁾, providing a total of 383 fitness stations in Bassetlaw (as shown in the table below). The private fitness sector in Bassetlaw is now well established, reflected by the fact that 75% of sites are operated by the commercial sector (split 50% membership and 50% 'pay and play').

7.23 Provision at Bannatynes Health Club, Worksop significantly contributes to the availability of health and fitness provision in Bassetlaw. The largest local authority site is Worksop Leisure Centre, providing 35 stations.

Settlement	Name
Harworth/Bircotes	Bircotes Leisure Centre
Retford	Club Energy
	Goodbodys Fitness Centre
	Retford Leisure Centre
	Shapes Health & Fitness (Ladies Only)
Styrrup	Styrrup Hall Golf & Country Club
Worksop	Apple One Fitness Centre
	Bannatynes Health Club
	North Notts Community Arena
	Worksop Cricket and Sports Club
	Worksop Leisure Centre

Table 7.5 Health and Fitness Centres in Bassetlaw

9 As identified in the Open Space Study 2009

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council/ Nottinghamshire County Council/ Private Facilities
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 11 health and fitness sites with 383 fitness stations in Bassetlaw. The majority of the fitness sites are provided by the private sector.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase provision at Harworth Bircotes leisure centre, although the timescales are uncertain at this time.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an anticipated demand in 2019 for an additional 624 stations. Need for additional health and fitness provision in Harworth as the Bircotes leisure centre is already at its capacity.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine whether sites or provision of health and fitness centres can be delivered in the new growth areas.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Bassetlaw District Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space study 2009

Next steps

7.24 Bassetlaw currently has 383 fitness stations. Anticipated demand in 2019 equates to the need for 642 stations. Although a sizeable proportion of provision is made through the private sector, there is potential for additional provision to be made at BDC sites to help rectify the current and future shortfall of stations.

PARKS AND GARDENS

Introduction

7.25 The typology of parks and gardens, as set out in PPG17: A Companion Guide, covers urban parks, country parks and formal gardens (including designed landscapes), which provide ‘accessible high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.’

7.26 Five sites are classified as publicly accessible parks and gardens totalling almost 71 hectares. They are classified in the following ways to reflect their different characteristics:

- Local park - sites of 2 ha or less; smaller areas that attract almost all users from a particular area, normally located on the edge of housing estates and serving the immediate population.
- District park - sites between 2 and 20 ha; areas that attract a significant proportion of users from particular parts of the local area, designed principally for passive recreation, serving the recreational needs of the local population.
- Borough park - sites of principal significance to the local and wider community and urban landscape, with specialised areas. Attracting a diverse and large number of visitors from a wide area.

Analysis area	Local Park		District Park		Borough Park		Total Provision	
	Number	Size (ha)	Number	Size (ha)	Number	Size (ha)	Number	Size (ha)
Harworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retford	-	-	1	11.95	-	-	1	11.95
Rural	1	0.07	-	-	1	54.27	2	54.35
Tuxford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worksop	1	0.19	1	4.43	-	-	2	4.62
Bassetlaw	2	0.26	2	16.39	1	54.27	5	70.93

Table 7.6 Distribution of parks and gardens sites by analysis area

7.27 In addition to the above, there are a number of registered parks within Bassetlaw e.g. Clumber Park, Welbeck Abbey, Babworth Hall and Shireoaks Hall, which are not included within the Parks and gardens audit due to the fact that access to them is restricted.

7.28 The Open Space study suggests that the majority of users would drive or use public transport to access parks and gardens. Of these, the majority would travel up to 30 minutes. Therefore, the study recommends that all residents in Bassetlaw are to be within 20 minute drive time of high quality Parks and Gardens provision.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are five parks and gardens in Bassetlaw totalling 71 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment and refurbishment of the Canch funded partly by BDC and Heritage Lottery Fund
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to protect these parks and gardens against future development detrimentally impacting on the parks and gardens.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To seek improvements or increase provision to existing sites through the allocation process and/or planning applications
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developer contributions Bassetlaw District Council's capital budgets
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space study 2009

Next steps

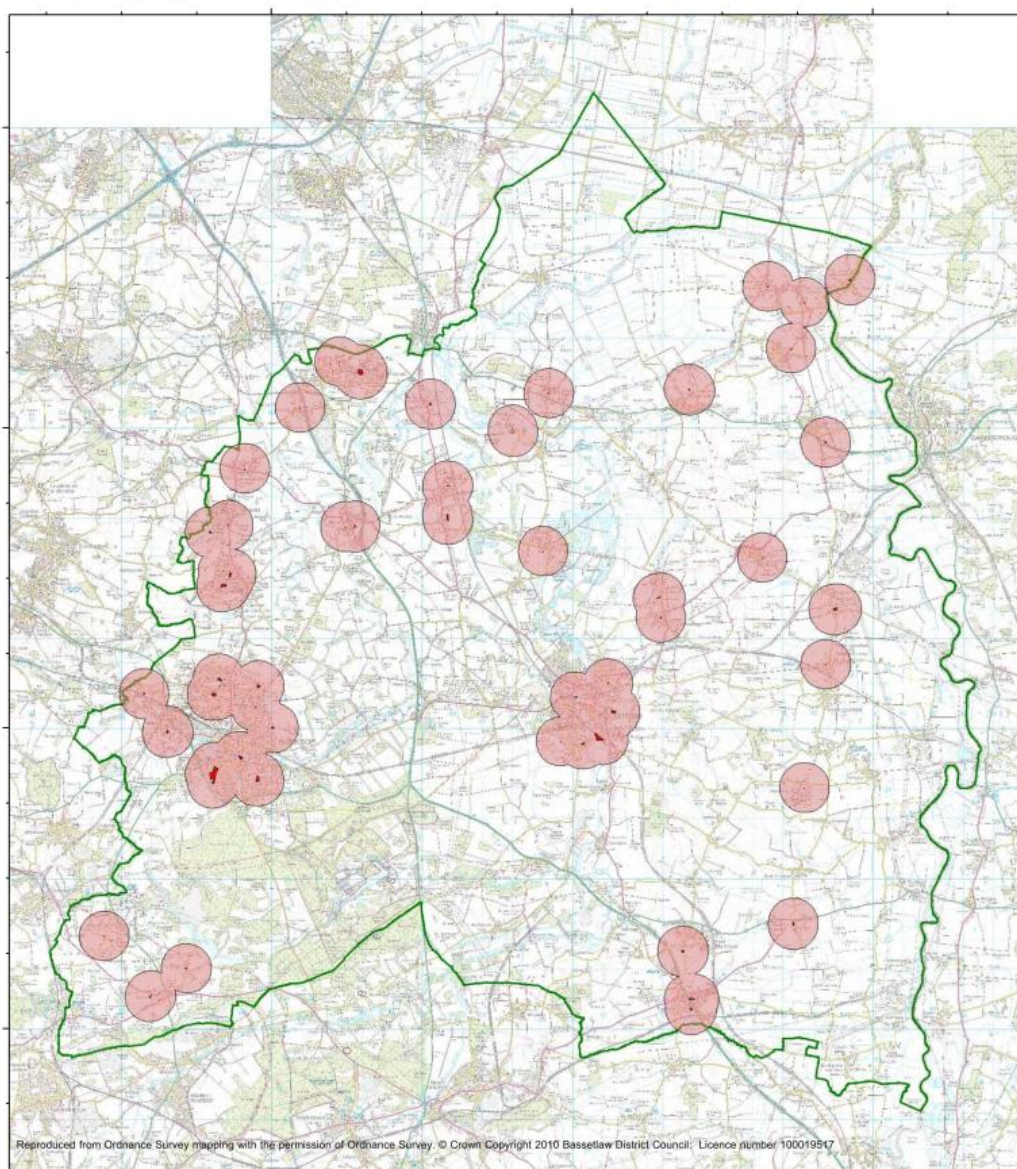
- 7.29** There is provision of at least one park and garden in each of the major settlements (Worksop and Retford) across the District. Although provision is limited within the rural analysis areas, this is to be expected as there are no settlements with significant populations to generate such a need for this type of provision. However, plans to promote Harworth as a third town within the district could lead to this to become a key deficiency that would need addressing in future allocation work.
- 7.30** Bassetlaw currently (2008/2009) has one Green Flag status site, Kings Park in Retford. Other sites that could be considered in the future include the Canch and Langold Country Park. This could be achieved through developer contributions and/or Bassetlaw District Council's Capital Budgets.

PLAYGROUNDS

Introduction

7.31 There are 55 sites in Bassetlaw that are classified as play provision for children and young people, totalling just under 28 hectares. The map below shows children's play areas within a 10 minute walk radius shown. From this map, it is clear that there are gaps in provision in areas of Harworth, Retford and Worksop.

Childrens play areas in Bassetlaw



7.32 The table below shows the distribution of play areas in Bassetlaw by analysis area. This, along with the mapping, illustrates a higher level of provision in the rural area.

Analysis Areas	Number	Size (ha)
Harworth	2	2.31
Retford	6	4.54
Rural	32	7.03
Tuxford	4	1.21
Worksop	11	12.85
Bassetlaw	55	27.95

Table 7.7 Current Provision of Play Areas in Bassetlaw

7.33 The consultation carried out in the Open Space study suggests that the majority of users would walk to access play areas. Of these, the majority would travel 5-10 minutes. The study recommends that all residents are to be within a 10 minute walk time of high-quality play provision. On this basis, significant gaps in provision are identified on the outskirts of the major settlements. These gaps also reflect the gaps identified during the consultation in Harworth Bircotes, Worksop East and the Gateford area of Worksop.

7.34 The table below shows the target standard for each of the analysis areas within the District.

Analysis Area	Current Provision	Current Population	Current Provision (per 1000 people)	Target Standard (ha per 1000 people)
Harworth	2.32	7,701	0.30	0.31
Retford	4.54	21,626	0.21	0.21
Rural	7.03	34,218	0.21	0.21
Tuxford	1.22	4,231	0.29	0.29
Worksop	12.85	43,875	0.29	0.29

Table 7.8 Current Provision and ha Need per 1000 Population

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 55 play areas in Bassetlaw equating to just over 40 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	<p>Funding from Play Builder has been agreed for the following schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elkesley Playground Project £5,000 Blacksmith's Playing Field, North Leverton £5,000 Rayners Field Play Area, East Markham Phase 1: BMX Track £10,000 Cuckney Recreation Area Renewal £10,000 Sturton le Steeple Play Park £4,950 Clayworth Memorial Hall Play Park £3,500 Dunham on Trent £5,000 Torworth Playfield Refurbishment £4,367 Clark Lane, Tuxford £2,183
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Open Space Study (2009) gives local standards and sets out the amount of play provision that should be provided on new housing developments. Need to protect existing and future play provision against new development.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any new developments should address the need for addition play space, especially in Harworth Bircotes, East and North Worksop.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play Builder Funding Developer contributions

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space Study 2009 • Discussions with LSP

Next steps

- 7.35** There has traditionally been a gap in the provision of play areas for U14 – U18. However, these gaps have been filled through provision of Multi Use Games Areas and skateparks. However, young people expressed a desire to have increased provision of BMX track facilities and skate ramps across Bassetlaw as part of the consultation on the open space study 2009.
- 7.36** The Open Space Study suggests that the majority of users would walk to access play areas. Of these, the majority would travel 5-10 minutes. The study recommends that all residents are to be within 10 minute walk time of high quality provision. On this basis, significant gaps in provision are identified on the outskirts of the major settlements. These include Harworth and Bircotes, Worksop East and the Gateford area of Worksop. Locating new playgrounds would be dependent upon suitable existing sites set aside for open space or through new provision as part of a planning permission or allocation process (secured through developer contributions).

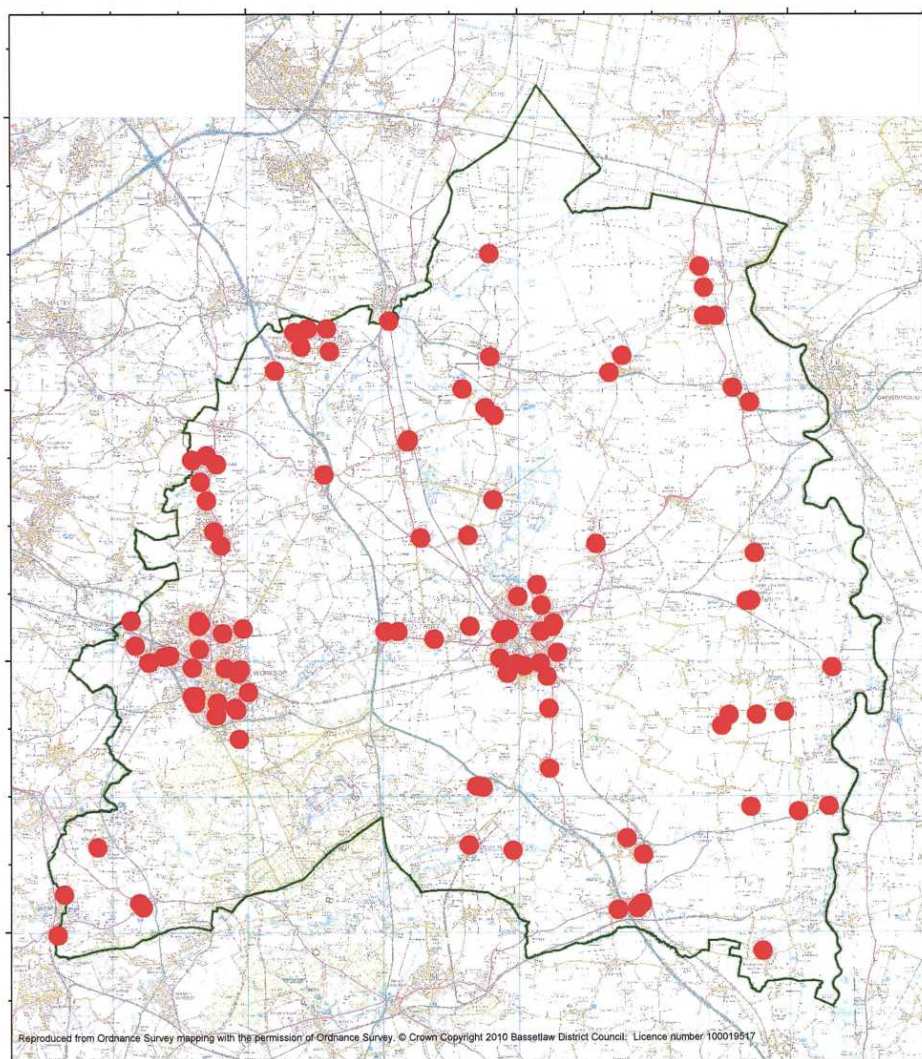
SPORTS GROUNDS

Introduction

Football

7.37 There are seven full sized, sand based, synthetic turf pitches, suitable to play football on in Bassetlaw. The map below shows the location of all football pitches in the District.

Football pitches in Bassetlaw



7.38 These pitches are generally provided on school sites, managed by Active Leisure Management. These are located at the locations shown in the table below:

Settlement	Location of football pitch
Retford	Elizabethan Secondary School
	Retford Oaks Secondary School
	St Giles Special Education Needs School ⁽¹⁰⁾
Tuxford	Tuxford Secondary School
Worksop	Portland Secondary School
	Worksop College
	Valley Secondary School (Worksop Leisure Centre)

Table 7.9 Locations of football pitches within Bassetlaw

7.39 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch and Indoor Assessment recorded that there are currently 174 football teams in Bassetlaw. There are four mini leagues, seven junior leagues and twelve senior leagues that have teams that play in Bassetlaw.

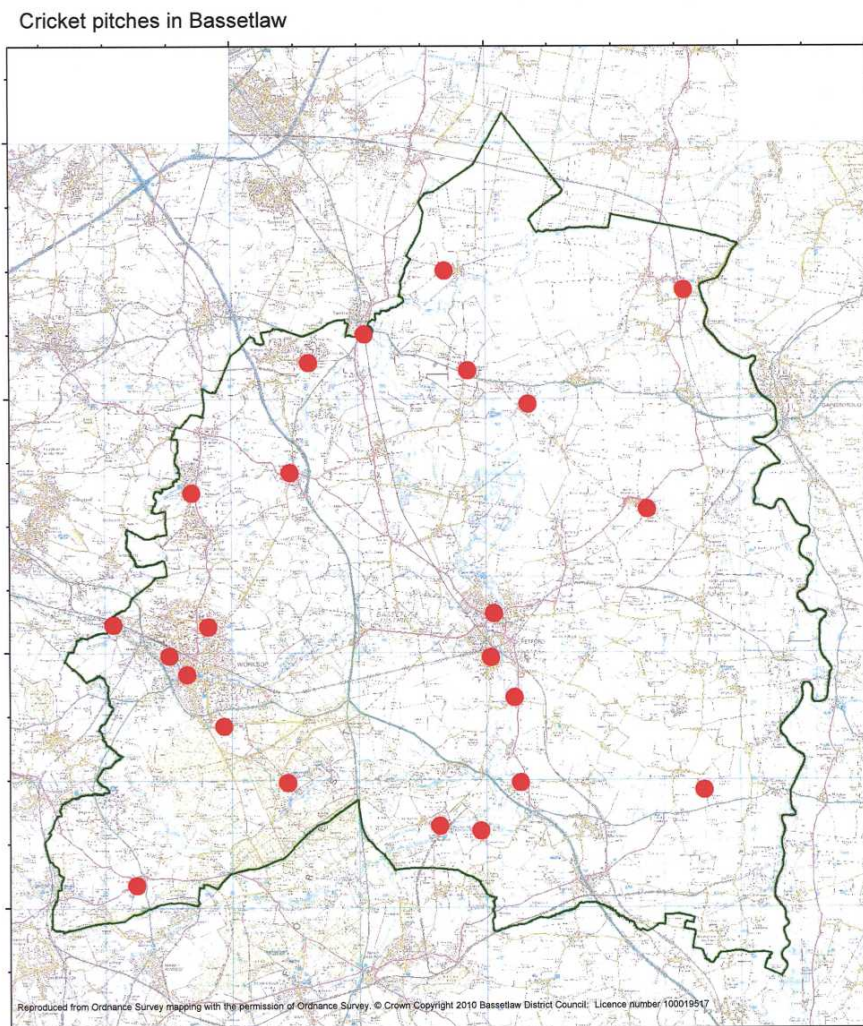
Analysis area	No. of available pitches			No. of teams				
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls	Mini-soccer
Harworth	5	1	-	4	-	8	-	2
Retford	9	6	5	12	3	21	2	11
Rural	16	6	2	17	-	27	-	17
Tuxford	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
Worksop	23	9	2	23	1	16	6	11
BASSETLAW	54	24	9	57	4	74	8	41

Table 7.10 Summary of pitches available for community use and teams by analysis area

10 Not available for community use

Cricket

7.40 The Bassetlaw and District Junior Cricket League (BJCL) is the main provider of opportunities for junior cricket in the area. There are around eight leagues providing opportunities for senior cricket in Bassetlaw including Bassetlaw and District Cricket League (BDCL) and the Mansfield and District Sunday Cricket League. BDCL has eight divisions and has a progressive structure through to the Nottinghamshire Premiere Cricket League, more details of which follow. The map below shows the distribution of the cricket pitches throughout Bassetlaw.



7.41 There are 19 cricket clubs in Bassetlaw, which are made up from 49 senior cricket teams and 37 junior cricket teams (for breakdown of these pitches, see table below).

Analysis Area	Number of Senior Pitches	Senior Mens Teams	Junior Boys Teams
Harworth	1	2	4
Retford	2	6	1
Rural	11	32	28
Tuxford	1	2	-
Worksop	4	7	4
Bassetlaw	19	49	37

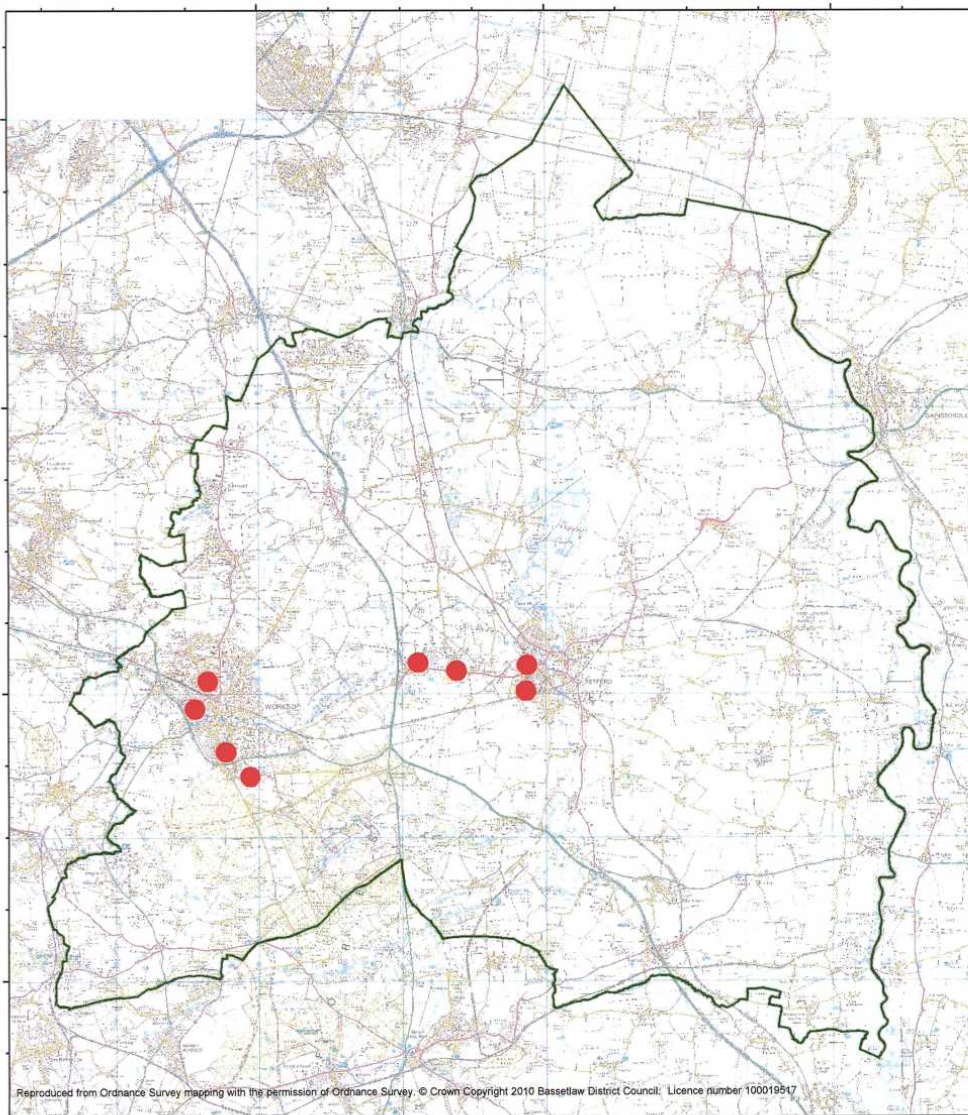
Table 7.11 Pitches Available for Community use and Teams by Analysis Area

7.42 The Play Pitch Model analysis of cricket pitches shows a small deficiency in provision of cricket pitches in the District, particularly in the rural area of Bassetlaw. This is further exacerbated when taking into account latent demand expressed for two pitches. Therefore, current provision should be protected and clubs should be supported to provide new provision as demand dictates.

Rugby

7.43 The Nottingham Rugby Football Union (NRFU) administers rugby union across Bassetlaw. The map below shows the distribution of cricket pitches in Bassetlaw.

Rugby pitches in Bassetlaw



7.44 Two clubs play on rugby pitches provided at privately owned sports clubs, in the larger conurbations within Bassetlaw: Worksop RFC and Retford RFC.

Analysis Area	Number of Senior Pitches Available	Number of Mens Senior Teams	Number of Junior Boys Teams	Number of Mini Teams
Harworth	-	-	-	-
Retford	4	2	3	3
Rural	-	-	-	-
Tuxford	-	-	-	-
Worksop	8	2	-	-
Bassetlaw	12	4	3	3

Table 7.12 Rugby Pitches Available for Community use and Teams

7.45 There are also a number of rugby pitches located on secondary school sites in Bassetlaw, however, these are only used for curricular and extra curricular school sport. Portland School, and its feeder primary schools, host rugby festivals at Worksop RFC.

7.46 The Play Pitch study shows a surplus of senior pitches in Bassetlaw, but a deficit of junior and mini rugby pitches. The deficit of junior and mini pitches can, in theory, be addressed through the surplus of senior pitches, as the majority of juniors will be playing on senior sized pitches.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 football pitches of which 54 are senior pitches, 24 junior pitches and 9 mini pitches. 19 cricket pitches. Cuckney Cricket Club (CCC) has recently invested significant resources into improving the quality of its pitches and ancillary facilities and is the main indoor training centre for Bassetlaw. 12 senior rugby pitches
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Retford RFC has plans to build a new clubhouse and develop the existing rugby pitches, following planning consent and final negotiations with the land owner. Funding is uncertain.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bassetlaw 2009 Play Pitch Assessment identifies the following deficiencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.5 senior football Pitches 10.5 Junior Football Pitches 3.5 mini Football Pitches The study suggests rugby and cricket are operating at capacity. The study also recommends the protection of all sports pitches through the Core Strategy.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider the current demand for pitches and also future demand based on the prospered population growth in settlements.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developer contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw Play Pitch and Built Facilities Study 2009

Next steps

Football

7.47 A summary of current surpluses and deficiencies in football pitches⁽¹¹⁾ is shown in the table below. Overall, the Play Pitch Study shows there is a surplus of senior pitches in Bassetlaw, but a shortfall in provision of junior and mini football pitches. The deficiency of junior and mini pitches can be addressed through the surplus of senior pitches, as the majority of juniors can play on a senior sized pitches. The surplus of senior pitches may also go someway towards meeting the demand/deficit of mini pitches. Consideration of this should be taken into account in the site allocation process to address the deficiencies in football pitches in the growth settlements.

Analysis Area	Senior Pitches	Junior Pitches	Mini Pitches
Harworth	3.5	-3.0	-1.0
Retford	4.5	-3.0	-0.5
Rural	8.5	-5.0	-4.5
Tuxford	0.5	1.0	0
Worksop	13.0	3.0	-3.0
Bassetlaw	30.0	-7.0	-9.0

Table 7.13 Summary of the Under and Over Supply of Football Pitches

Cricket

7.48 A summary of current surpluses and deficiencies in cricket pitches⁽¹²⁾ is shown in the table below. Overall, the Play Pitch Model analysis of cricket pitches shows a small deficiency in provision of cricket pitches in the District, particularly in the rural areas of Bassetlaw. This is further exacerbated when taking into account latent demand expressed for two pitches. Therefore, current provision should be protected and clubs should be supported to provide new provision as demand dictates. Consideration of this should be taken into account in the site allocation process to address the deficiencies in cricket pitches in the growth settlements.

11 As identified in the Play Pitch and Built Facilities Study 2009 calculated using Sport England's Play Pitch Model

12 As identified in the Play Pitch and Built Facilities Study 2009 calculated using the Sport England's Play Pitch Model

Analysis Area	Cricket Pitches
Harworth	-0.7
Retford	0
Rural	-2.3
Tuxford	0.5
Worksop	1.5
Bassetlaw	-1.0

Table 7.14 Deficiencies and Surpluses in Cricket Pitches

Rugby

7.49 A summary of current surpluses and deficiencies in rugby pitches⁽¹³⁾ is shown in the table below. Overall, the Play Pitch study shows a surplus of senior pitches in Bassetlaw, but a deficit of junior and mini rugby pitches. The deficit of junior and mini pitches can be addressed through the surplus of senior pitches, as the majority of juniors will be playing on senior sized pitches. The surplus of senior pitches may also go somewhat towards meeting demand/deficit of mini pitches. Taking this into account, the demand/deficit for pitches is likely to be offset by the surplus of senior pitches. Furthermore, the study recommends that Bassetlaw District Council should seek to protect current provision and support clubs in upgrading provision to support future likely increases in junior/women's rugby. Consideration of these issues should be taken into account in the site allocation process to address the deficiencies in rugby pitches in the growth settlements.

Analysis Area	Senior Pitches	Junior Pitches	Mini Pitches
Harworth	0	0	0
Retford	3.0	-1.5	-1.5
Rural	0	0	0
Tuxford	0	0	0
Worksop	7.0	0	0
Bassetlaw	10.0	-1.5	-1.5

Table 7.15 Deficiencies and Surpluses in Rugby Pitches

13 As identified in the Play Pitch and Built Facilities Study 2009 calculated using the Sport England's Play Pitch Model

SWIMMING POOLS

Introduction

7.50 There are currently six sites providing swimming pool provision in Bassetlaw. Of these, three are full sized 25 metre pools (Worksop Leisure Centre, Retford Leisure Centre and Worksop College). One pool has a degree of restricted access due to the fact that it operates on a membership basis only (Bannatynes Health Club, Worksop). Two pools are provided on education sites (Worksop College and Misterton Primary School) and the remaining three (Harworth Bircotes, Retford and Worksop Leisure Centre) are available for public swimming.

Settlement	Place
Harworth/Bircotes	Bircotes Leisure Centre
Misterton	Misterton Primary School pool
Retford	Retford Leisure Centre
Worksop	Bannatynes Health Club
	Worksop College
	Worksop Leisure Centre

Table 7.16 Swimming Pools in Bassetlaw

Summary

Lead Organisation	Barnsley Premier Leisure Company, Bassetlaw District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are six sites in Bassetlaw that provide swimming facilities, three of which are available to the public.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known plan to increase or improve the provision in the district.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2009 Play Pitch and Built Sports Facility Study identified a need for an additional swimming pool in the future.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be considered when assessing future allocations.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private funding Bassetlaw District Council/Barnsley Premier Leisure company

Lead Organisation	Barnsley Premier Leisure Company, Bassetlaw District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bassetlaw Play Pitch and Built Sports Facility 2009

Next steps

7.51 Identification (through analysis of Active Places Power) that 140% of demand for a particular type of facility is satisfied indicates that all needs in an area are met (this takes into account the quality of provision and the extent to which school facilities may be available). On this basis, Bassetlaw is currently under-provided in terms of swimming pools.

	Current	Future (2026)
Capacity	5,382	5,382
Demand	6,134	7,1581
Balance	-752.22	-1,776
% Bassetlaw demand met	87.74	75.1
% England demand met	173.56	-
% East Midlands Region demand met	179.45	-

Table 7.17 Active Places Power analysis of demand for swimming pools

7.52 Long term future consideration should be given to additional provision if it is not possible to secure greater levels of community access to school/private based facilities. Development of initiatives linked to GP referral schemes at private sites could be considered.

SPORTS HALL

Introduction

7.53 Eight sites in Bassetlaw provide a minimum of four badminton courts on one site (as recommended by Sport England). The majority are located on education sites and have varying degrees of access. All sites are identified as being either adequate or good quality. The loss of a sports hall at Worksop Leisure Centre is seen to have created demand for new provision to service the area. North Notts Community Arena provides the largest site, with a six badminton court hall available for a wide range of activities.

7.54 An important consideration in examining the provision of sports halls in Bassetlaw is access. This is particularly significant because the majority of sports halls are on school sites. This suggests that, whilst there is a good range of sports hall provision in the District, access could be restricted at a number of sites. However, it is recognised that arms length management of secondary school sites generally allows good levels of community use.

Settlement	Sports Hall
Harworth/Bircotes	Bircotes Leisure Centre
Tuxford	Tuxford Comprehensive
Retford	Retford Oaks High School
	The Elizabethan High School
Worksop	North Notts Community Arena
	Portland School
	Worksop College
	Valley School

Table 7.18 Sports Halls in Bassetlaw

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are eight sports halls in the District of which the majority are located on education sites.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known plans or funding
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When compared with the national average of sports halls Bassetlaw is under provided for.

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be considered when assessing future allocations.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developer Contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw Play Pitch and Built Facilities Study 2009

Next steps

7.55 The Sport England's Active Places power capacity analysis (or supply and demand analysis) has been used to identify any shortfalls in the quantity of indoor sports facilities within Bassetlaw. This analysis used the current capacity of provision across the District and potential demand (based on population and participation trends), to assess whether the current capacity of facilities is being met by current demand. This then gives a clear indication of shortfalls. In addition, population and participation increases to the demand were added to calculate if the current supply would meet future demands.

	Current	Future (2026)
Capacity	5,403	5,403
Demand	4,904	5,7231
Balance	499	320
% Bassetlaw demand met	110.17%	94.4%
% England demand met	131.97%	-
% East Midlands Region demand met	137.49%	-

Table 7.19 Active Places Power analysis of demand for sports halls

7.56 Sport England suggest that all Council's should be striving for 140% of demand to be met. This shows that Bassetlaw is currently under-provided in terms of sports halls. Even taking into account the new sports hall provision at secondary schools, in comparison to the national average, Bassetlaw is under-provided for. When predicated population growth and participation projections are taken into consideration this situation is further exacerbated. When looking at possible site allocations, consideration should be given to these known deficits in the provision of sports halls within the District.

8 Social Services

OLDER PEOPLE'S SERVICES

Introduction

- 8.1** Bassetlaw District Council's housing stock of houses, flats and bungalows is managed by an Arms Length Management Organisation, A1 Housing (Bassetlaw Ltd). The number of Council-owned older person properties within Bassetlaw is shown in the table below.
- 8.2** 8.2 There are different types of older people accommodation provided across Bassetlaw. Sheltered housing (mainly flats and bungalows) enable older people to live independently with the support of wardens/scheme managers, if required, and access to help and support 24 hours/7 days a week via a community alarm system. The Council provides Extra Care housing in Worksop and Harworth, which enables older people with care needs to maintain independent living in their own homes. In the private sector there are 20+ residential care homes providing a higher level of care for people no longer able to sustain independent living.
- 8.3** In addition to Bassetlaw District Council, sheltered housing and other housing designed specifically for older people is provided by Registered Providers (Housing Associations) together with the private sector.
- 8.4** 8.3 There are 2910 Council-owned properties in Bassetlaw designated for older people. From initial discussions with the Council's strategic housing team and A1 Housing, there is a shortage of older people two bed bungalows in Retford and Worksop but an over provision of one bed bungalows in Harworth.

Settlement	Bedsit properties	1 bed properties	2 bed properties	3 bed bungalow
Beckingham			24	
Blyth		11	12	
Bothamsall			6	
Carlton in Lindrick/Costhorpe	7	132	80	4
Clarborough			14	
Clayworth		4		
Cuckney		10	4	
Dunham on Trent			6	
East Markham		4	24	
Elkesley		4	16	
Everton		8	6	

Settlement	Bedsit properties	1 bed properties	2 bed properties	3 bed bungalow
Gamston			6	
Gringley on the Hill		8	6	
Harworth		198	113	1
Headon/Grove		2		
Laneham		4		
Langold	1	58	16	1
Lound		6	1	
Mattersey		4	28	
Misson		1	9	
Misterton	17	32	11	
Nether Langwith		8		
Normanton on trent		6		
North Leverton		4	19	
North Wheatley		5		
Oldcotes			4	
Rampton			18	
Ranby		4	2	
Ranskill		16	16	
Retford		248	363	2
Rhodesia		5	6	
Scrooby		4		
Shireoaks		6	6	
Sturton le Steeple		2	8	
Styrrup			2	
Sutton		6	6	
Torworth			6	
Tuxford		15	83	

Settlement	Bedsit properties	1 bed properties	2 bed properties	3 bed bungalow
West Stockwith		7		
Walkeringham		9	12	
Worksop	101	382	641	5
Total	126	1200	1571	13

Table 8.1 Elderly Persons Properties in Bassetlaw

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council in conjunction with A1 Housing
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council currently provides 2910 older persons properties and there are also some private retirement housing, housing association housing for people aged 50+ and residential care homes within the district.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An extension to Westwood, Netherton Road, Worksop is planned. <p>New Extra Care spaces are planned for Worksop and Retford.</p>
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With an ageing population there will be a need for additional older persons properties. <p>Refurbishment is needed at properties at Misterton and at West Moorland house, Mill Road.</p>
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Strategy will need to encourage life time standards for homes to ensure older peoples provision can be met in the future and people can live in their own home for longer.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nottinghamshire County Council Bassetlaw District Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with Housing Department and A1 Housing Published documents Email communications

Next steps

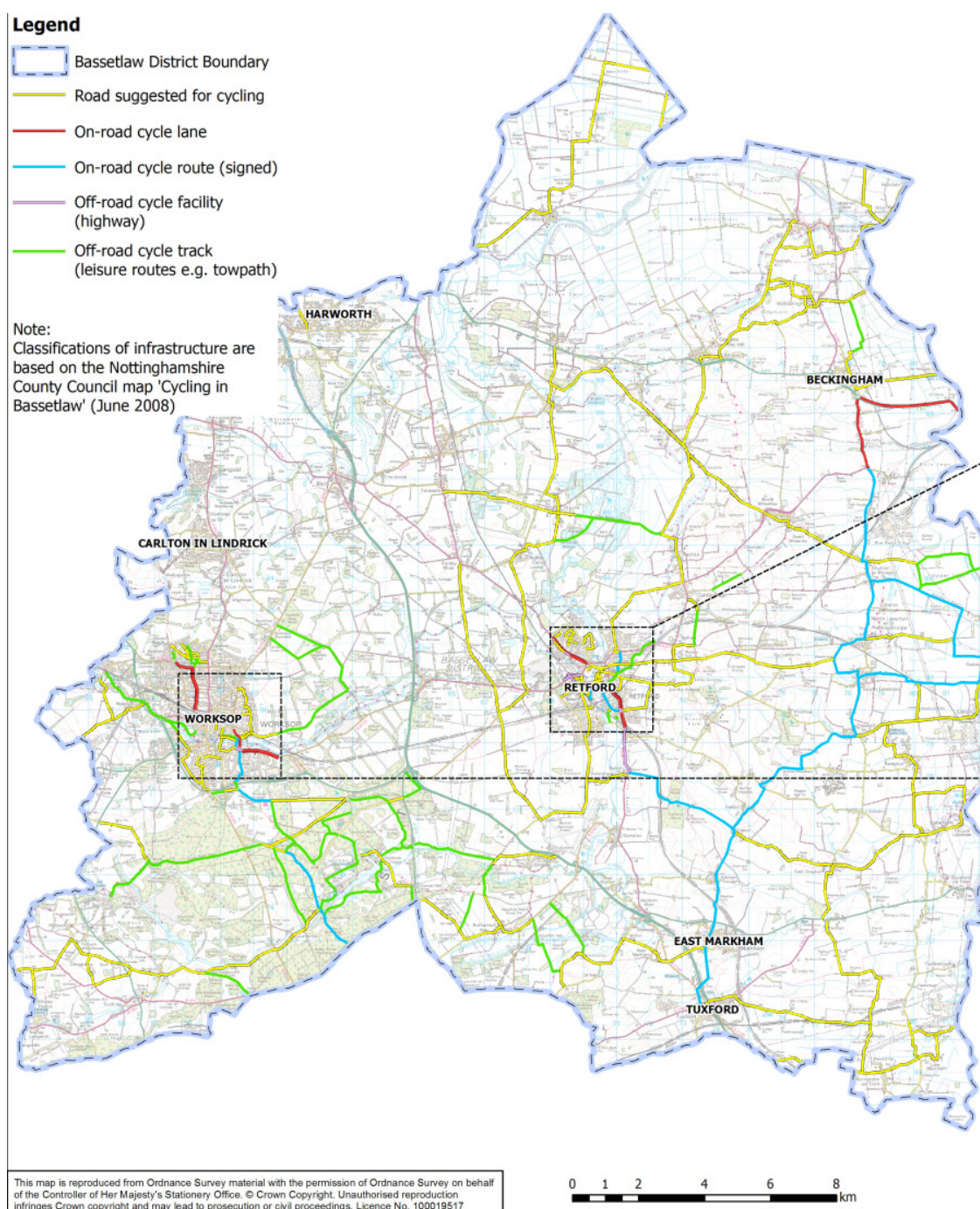
- 8.5** The Housing team is currently undertaken 'A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash'. The work has been commissioned to address the following:
- Understand future need and demand for housing and services for older people, through undertaking quantitative surveys, supported by qualitative face to face work with older people;
 - Inform related studies of specialist accommodation including sheltered housing and the role of Extra Care/Residential Care;
 - Reconnect housing, health and care, including specialist housing, for example sheltered and extra care housing
- 8.6** The final document is expected in January 2011 and will be considered through the site allocation work in order to help address any identified needs (where possible).

9 Transport

CYCLING AND WALKING

Introduction

- 9.1** The focus of cycling provision is around Worksop and Retford. The town centres and their environs have fairly comprehensive networks of dedicated cycling infrastructure, pedestrianised streets and quiet roads suitable for cycling. The map below shows existing cycling infrastructure within the district⁽¹⁴⁾ with detailed maps of Worksop and Retford are on the following page.









14 As identified in the District-wide Transport Assessment 2010

Retford

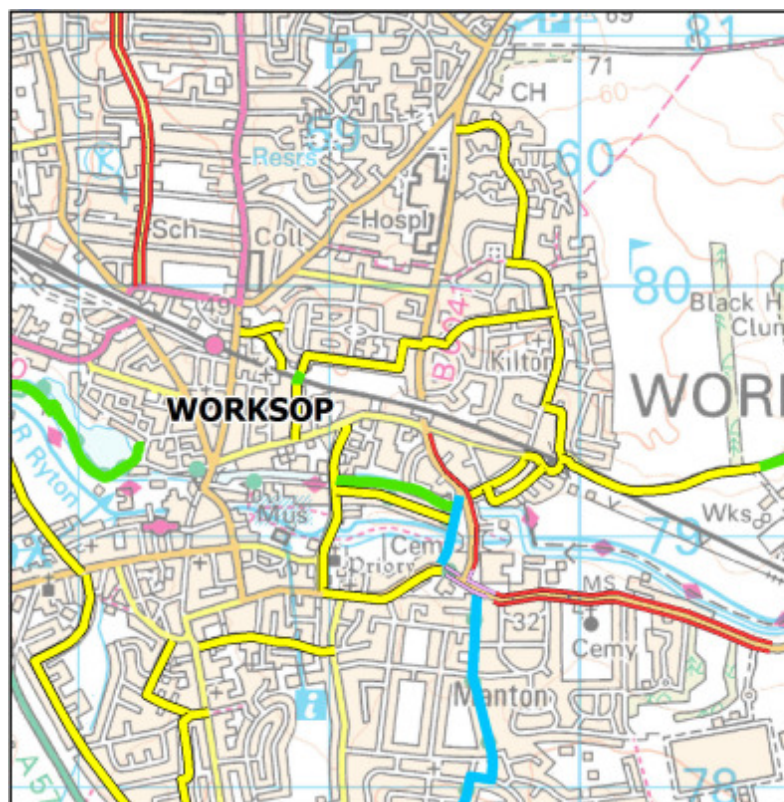


Legend







-  Bassetlaw District Boundary
-  Road suggested for cycling
-  On-road cycle lane
-  On-road cycle route (signed)
-  Off-road cycle facility (highway)
-  Off-road cycle track (leisure routes e.g. towpath)

Note:
Classifications of infrastructure are based on the Nottinghamshire County Council map 'Cycling in Bassetlaw' (June 2008)

Worksop



Legend





-  Bassetlaw District Boundary
-  Road suggested for cycling
-  On-road cycle lane
-  On-road cycle route (signed)
-  Off-road cycle facility (highway)
-  Off-road cycle track (leisure routes e.g. towpath)

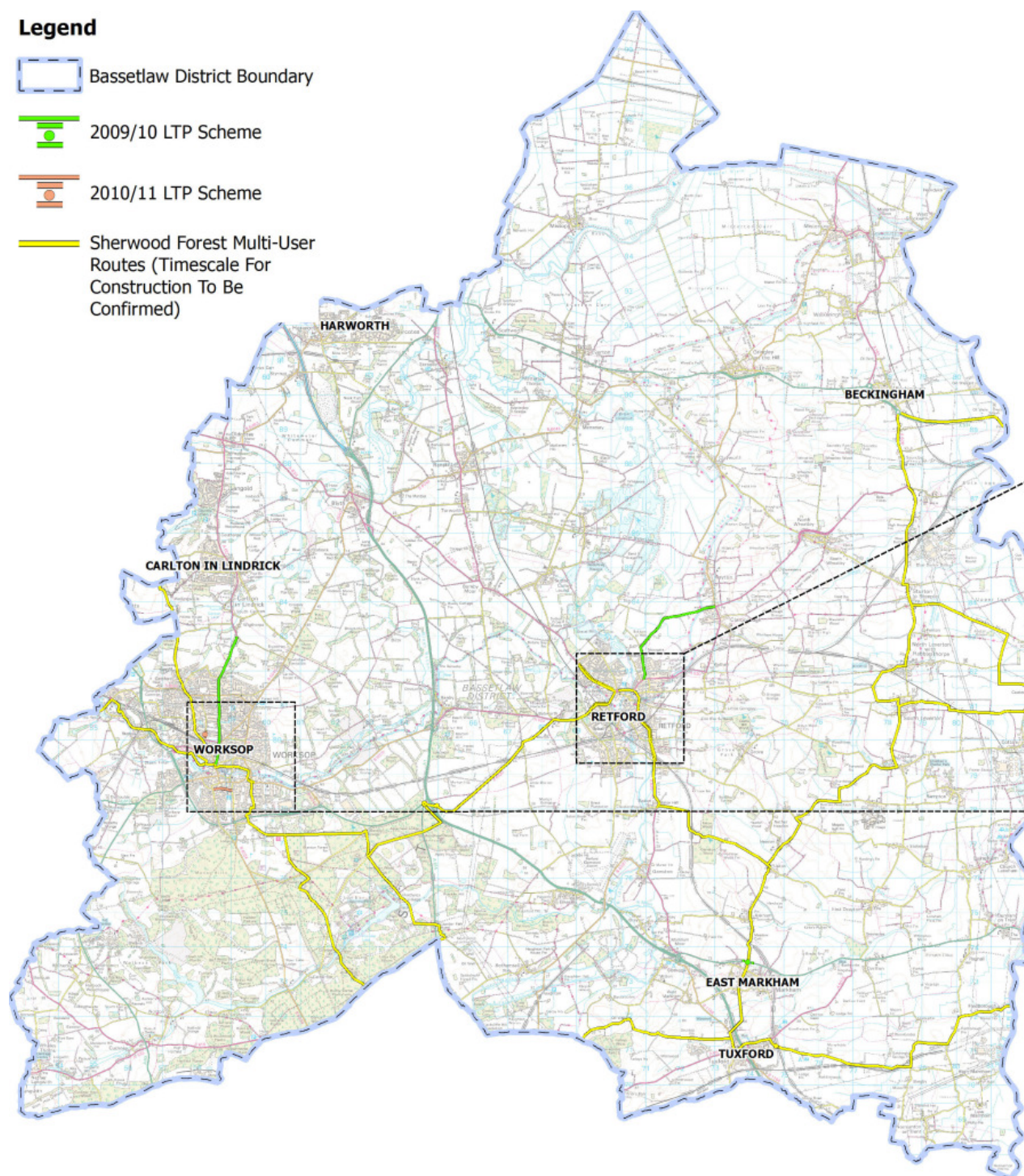
Note:
Classifications of infrastructure are based on the Nottinghamshire County Council map 'Cycling in Bassetlaw' (June 2008)

Committed developments

9.2 The map below shows the programme of committed cycling and walking schemes for 2009-10 and possible schemes that are likely to be developed in the short term from April 2010 onwards⁽¹⁵⁾. Detailed maps of Worksop and Retford are on the following page.

Legend

-  Bassetlaw District Boundary
-  2009/10 LTP Scheme
-  2010/11 LTP Scheme
-  Sherwood Forest Multi-User Routes (Timescale For Construction To Be Confirmed)







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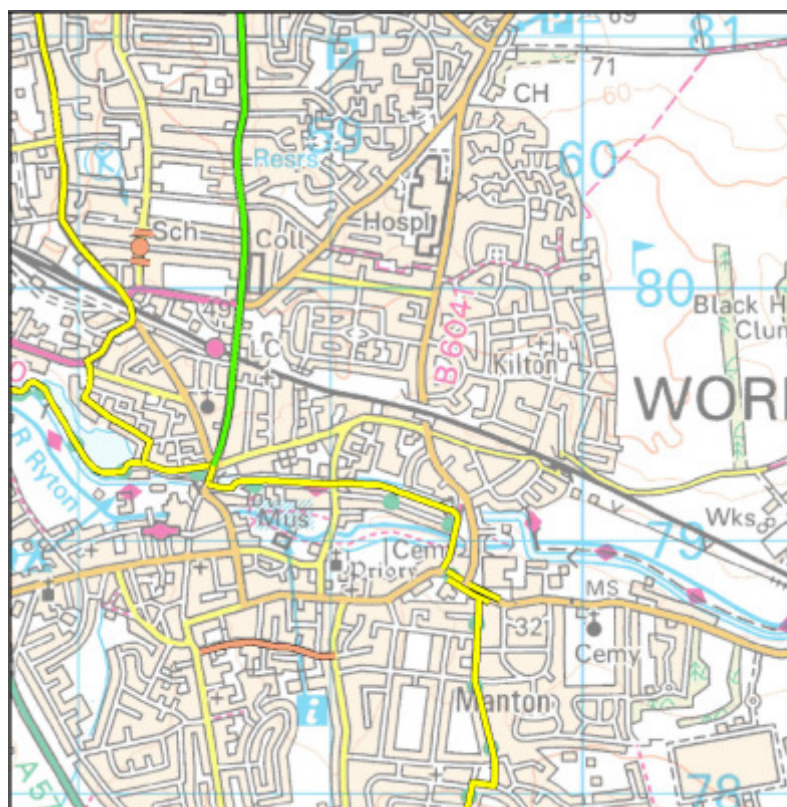
Retford



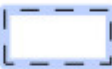



Legend

-  Bassetlaw District Boundary
-  2009/10 LTP Scheme
-  2010/11 LTP Scheme
-  Sherwood Forest Multi-User Routes (Timescale For Construction To Be Confirmed)

Worksop



Legend

-  Bassetlaw District Boundary
-  2009/10 LTP Scheme
-  2010/11 LTP Scheme
-  Sherwood Forest Multi-User Routes (Timescale For Construction To Be Confirmed)

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus of cycling provision is around Worksop and Retford. • The town centres and their environs have fairly comprehensive networks of dedicated cycling infrastructure, pedestrianised streets and quiet roads suitable for cycling. • Good cycling connection in the east of the district towards Gainsborough
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Council and British Waterways are also carrying out improvements to the canal towpath from Shireoaks to Worksop in 2010/11. • East Retford bridleway number 46 is being resurfaced to improve connection to three other bridleways in its vicinity. • Newgate Road, Worksop – footway widening to allow shared use for pedestrians and cyclists; • Anston Avenue, Worksop – new dropped crossing and build out; • Netherton Road, Worksop – zebra crossing; • Cycle parking (North Nottinghamshire wide); • Cycle direction signing (North Nottinghamshire wide); • New dropped crossings programme and dropped crossing upgrades at existing junctions (North Nottinghamshire wide).; • Rights of Way upgrades and signing improvements programme (North Nottinghamshire wide) • Carlton Road to Gateford Road cycle route, Worksop • A57 East Markham- new toucan crossing and route signing scheme
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of north south connection for cycling in Worksop

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and increase leisure based cycling and walking connections in the rural parts of the district. Tom improve connections in the north west towards the Doncaster and South Yorkshire travel to work areas.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider the provision of new cycling and walking connections through the site allocation process. To secure section 106 funding to improvements to existing or provision of new walking and cycling based connections.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lottery funding Private leisure companies Developer contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District-wide Transport Assessment 2010 Discussions/meetings with Nottinghamshire County Council transport team Email communications

Next steps

- 9.3** The forecast increase in use of all sustainable transport modes based on existing modal splits is relatively modest. An increase of 276 two-way cycle trips and 826 walking trips when spread across the whole district and throughout the morning peak hour would result in very low increases in any specific location. As a result it is anticipated that, on the whole, existing pedestrian and cycle networks will have sufficient capacity to accommodate forecast increases.
- 9.4** Generally the District's main settlements, Worksop and Retford, as well as the eastern edge of Bassetlaw towards Gainsborough, are well catered for in terms of cycling infrastructure. Missing strategic links have been identified through a baseline inspection of existing facilities in the Transport Assessment and these should be considered when looking at new developments in order to extend these links and/or contribute to their instalment financially.
- 9.5** In Worksop there is a lack of north-south connections for cycling. The A60 Turner Road/Blyth Road/Babbage Way represents a barrier to connecting the two distinct areas of cycling infrastructure. Both available options are problematic:

- Under the Network Rail bridge on Gateford Road - this is a narrow carriageway and would either require a change in the flow of traffic or the rail bridge widening, both of which are likely to be prohibitively expensive.
- Carlton Road over the level crossing - there is insufficient width within the highway corridor to provide on-road cycle lanes or convert the footways to shared use on this route.

9.6 Outside of the two main settlements in the District, there are understandably far fewer cycle facilities due to the rural nature of the District. Contributions to this infrastructure may be required from developers of future sites in affected areas. A combination of factors such as journey distance, physical constraints (i.e. available carriageway space widths), perceived safety, the potential for interchange with buses and the need to retain the conservation value of rural roads all combine to create barriers to encouraging cycling and walking in more rural locations. In terms of value for money for a local highway authority, the provision of wide-spread cycling and walking infrastructure between different rural locations is generally not feasible, simply due to there being far fewer potential users of such routes. Therefore, it is concluded that in general the comprehensive existing network of more leisure-based cycling and walking provision, such as bridleways, cycle tracks and canal towpaths are appropriate for the rural areas of the district.

9.7 Areas where it is considered that there may be opportunities to supplement existing infrastructure to encourage more journeys to work on foot and cycle are where settlements in Bassetlaw are situated within reasonable commuting distances of larger neighbouring conurbations. The obvious example is the north west of the district, which is adjacent to Doncaster and the South Yorkshire travel to work area. To achieve such improvements would require close cross-boundary working with partner organisations.

9.8 At current prices⁽¹⁶⁾, indicative construction costs for developing new cycling and walking facilities are in the region of:

- New footway/cycleway – £150,000 to £300,000 per km particularly dependant upon the number and complexity of side road junctions
- New on carriageway cycle lane – £25,000 to £50,000 per km depending upon number of junctions/ signalised junctions, existing highway layout, on street parking constraints etc
- Rural/ off carriageway route – £50,000 to £100,000 per km primarily dependant upon surfacing material required
- Controlled crossing (toucan) in urban area – £60,000 per site (likely to be higher if on higher speed road or requires Pegasus arrangement to cater for equestrian use also)
- New pair of dropped (uncontrolled) crossings – £2,500 per site.

9.9 All figures quoted are broad estimates and do not consider utilities diversion costs, drainage, particular site topography, temporary traffic management or design fees. Signing and lining costs may also vary greatly upon the surrounding site conditions and junctions.

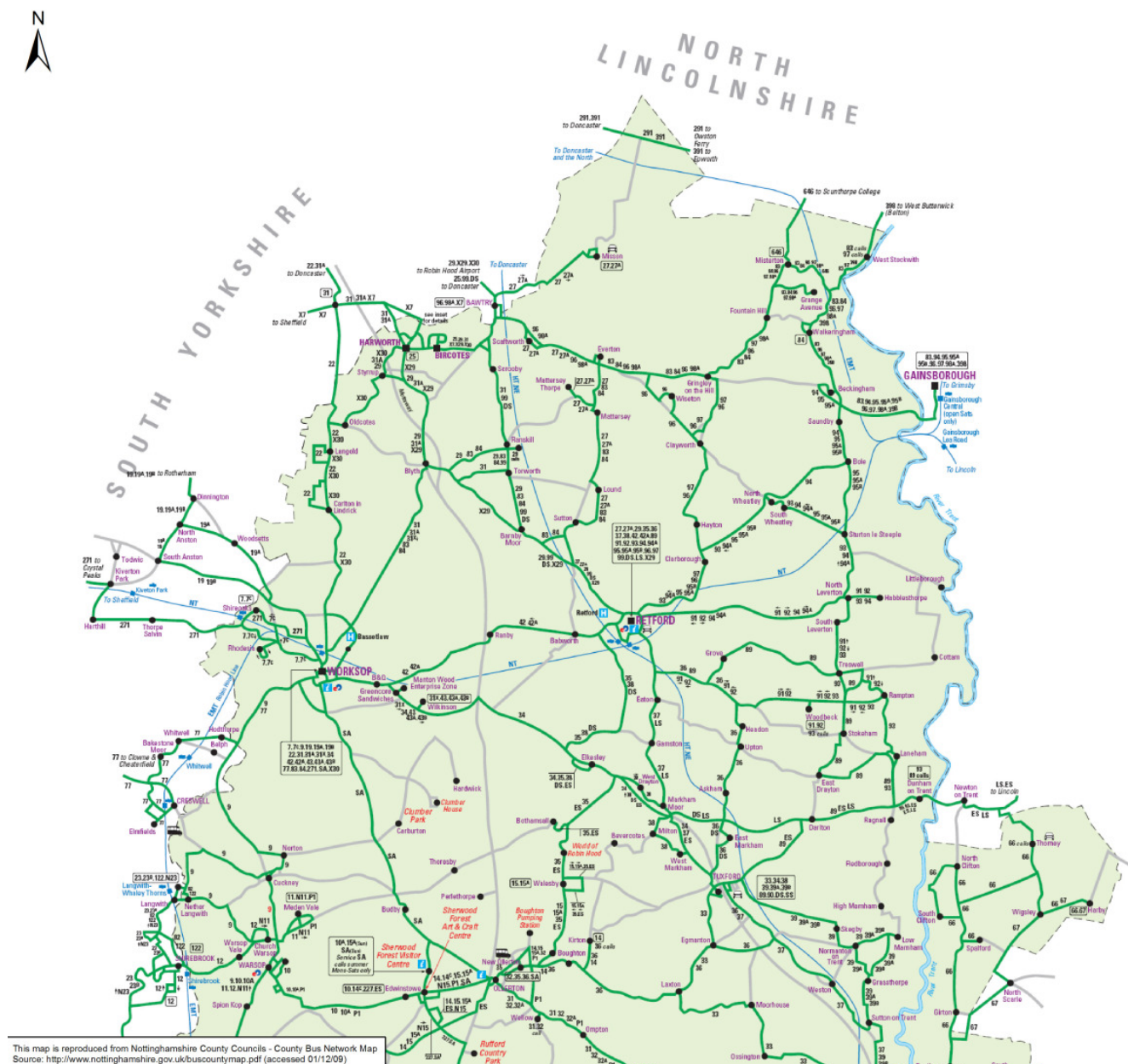
16 Cost estimates based upon figures included in Sustrans Connect 2 Greenway Design Guide, Chapter 17. For more information, please refer to the district wide Transport Assessment.

Costs for off highway routes will also alter depending upon the material preferred and future maintenance arrangements and costs should be considered as part of this estimate if the route is not be maintained by the Highway Authority.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Introduction

9.10 Bus services within the District fall into two distinct groups, commercial and financially supported. Commercial services are fully funded by the operator through fares revenue without any form of subsidy from the District or Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC). The bus operators provide the majority of urban bus services and those between the major settlements in the north of the District on a commercial basis along with the links to key centres located outside of the District in Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire. In the northern rural area a significant part of the bus network is financially supported by NCC. It is a statutory requirement that all concessionary bus journeys taken by older and disabled people are funded by NCC. There is an excellent working partnership between the largest commercial operator, Stagecoach East Midlands and NCC, which ensures that the Local Transport Plan (LTP) funding is directed to the most appropriate area. The map below shows the routes taken by bus services through the District



9.11 Operators within Bassetlaw include:

- Stagecoach East Midlands (the largest commercial bus operator within the District)
- Marshall's Coaches based in Sutton-on-Trent operate commercial and tendered services
- Veolia (formerly Dunn-Line) based in Nottingham and Tuxford provide mainly tendered services on behalf of NCC
- Kettlewell's of Retford
- Wilfreda Beehive from Adwick-le-Street near Doncaster
- Isle Coaches of Owston Ferry are smaller operators

Worksop

9.12 During weekday daytimes, Worksop enjoys a comprehensive town service network with frequent local services and a respectable inter-urban network with services to Rotherham, Doncaster, Chesterfield and (by connection) to Nottingham.

9.13 Currently, there is a bus depot at Hardy Street. Although this is conveniently located for the town centre, it is really only a collection of on-street bus stops and shelters, as opposed to a purpose-built bus station. Improvements were carried out in 2002 to alter the layout of the stops on Hardy Street. As part of the County Council policy to upgrade, rebuild or redesign the county's bus stations, a working party is looking at proposals for a new facility in Worksop. Options to provide a new bus station in the town are still being progressed in discussion with Bassetlaw District Council and the main bus operator.

Retford

9.14 During weekday daytimes, Retford has a relatively good bus network. There are inter-urban services to Worksop, Newark, Ollerton, Doncaster and Gainsborough and a small local town network provides frequent services to the main housing areas of the town. However, the rural daytime network, evening town network and Sunday services currently require approaching £2m annual financial subsidy from the County Council.

9.15 The bus station at Retford has been recently rebuilt through investment made by Nottinghamshire County Council and the District Council. The station is manned throughout core operating hours and have disabled and family facilities. Bassetlaw Primary Care Trust made a financial investment in the local Retford town services through the Bus Quality Partnership to improve the links to the North Road PCT and Bassetlaw District Hospital, and ensure the buses operating the routes are of a low floor design making them buggy friendly and wheelchair accessible.

Rest of Bassetlaw

9.16 The majority of bus services operating within Bassetlaw originate or terminate in either Retford or Worksop. However, there are strong socio-economic links outside of the District and this naturally results in other bus services providing links to key centres located outside of the District in Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council and Bus Operators
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worksop enjoys a comprehensive town service network with frequent local services and a respectable inter-urban network with services to Rotherham, Doncaster, Chesterfield and (by connection) to Nottingham. Retford has a relatively good bus network. There are inter-urban services to Worksop, Newark, Ollerton, Doncaster and Gainsborough and a small local town network provides frequent services to the main housing areas of the town. The majority of bus services operating within Bassetlaw originate or terminate in either Retford or Worksop. However, there are strong socio-economic links outside of the district and this naturally results in other bus services providing links to key centres located outside of the district- in Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New provision of a bus station in Worksop (although funding and timescales are uncertain)
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a bus station in Worksop
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can proposed new growth help fund new provision of new bus station? Accommodate new areas of housing and employment by re-routing or deviating existing bus routes in Harworth, Retford and Worksop. Some funding may be required to ensure that new housing sites in Tuxford and the rural service centres have adequate access to bus routes, but this is dependent upon the scale of the housing sites.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nottinghamshire County Council Developer contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District-wide Transport Assessment 2010

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council and Bus Operators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions/meetings with Nottinghamshire County Council transport team • Email communications

Next steps

- 9.17** From the Transport Assessment and proposed growth levels, it is assumed that there will be a maximum of some 247 new bus trips forecast with approximately 40% (107) originating in Worksop Wards (total of Worksop wards). Assuming a notional bus occupancy of 50 persons per bus would equate to approximately five additional buses in the AM peak hour to accommodate the total anticipated demand across the District, with two buses required to meet the additional demands in Worksop during the AM peak hour. The next highest generator of bus trips is Harworth with a maximum of 48 trips in the AM peak period. This equates to approximately one additional bus.
- 9.18** Developers may have to fund new/improved bus services in order to meet the additional travel demands generated by new developments. Given the scale of the forecast increase in demand for bus travel this should be easily accommodated through a combination of using any spare capacity on existing services, providing additional buses to increase capacity on existing service routes, or through the provision of new bespoke services.
- 9.19** Increases across the remaining rural areas of the district are relatively small with less than a single bus load estimated from any one location during the AM peak hour. As a result these should be easily accommodated on the existing bus network, with suitable developer-funded capacity enhancements where necessary.

Indicative costs

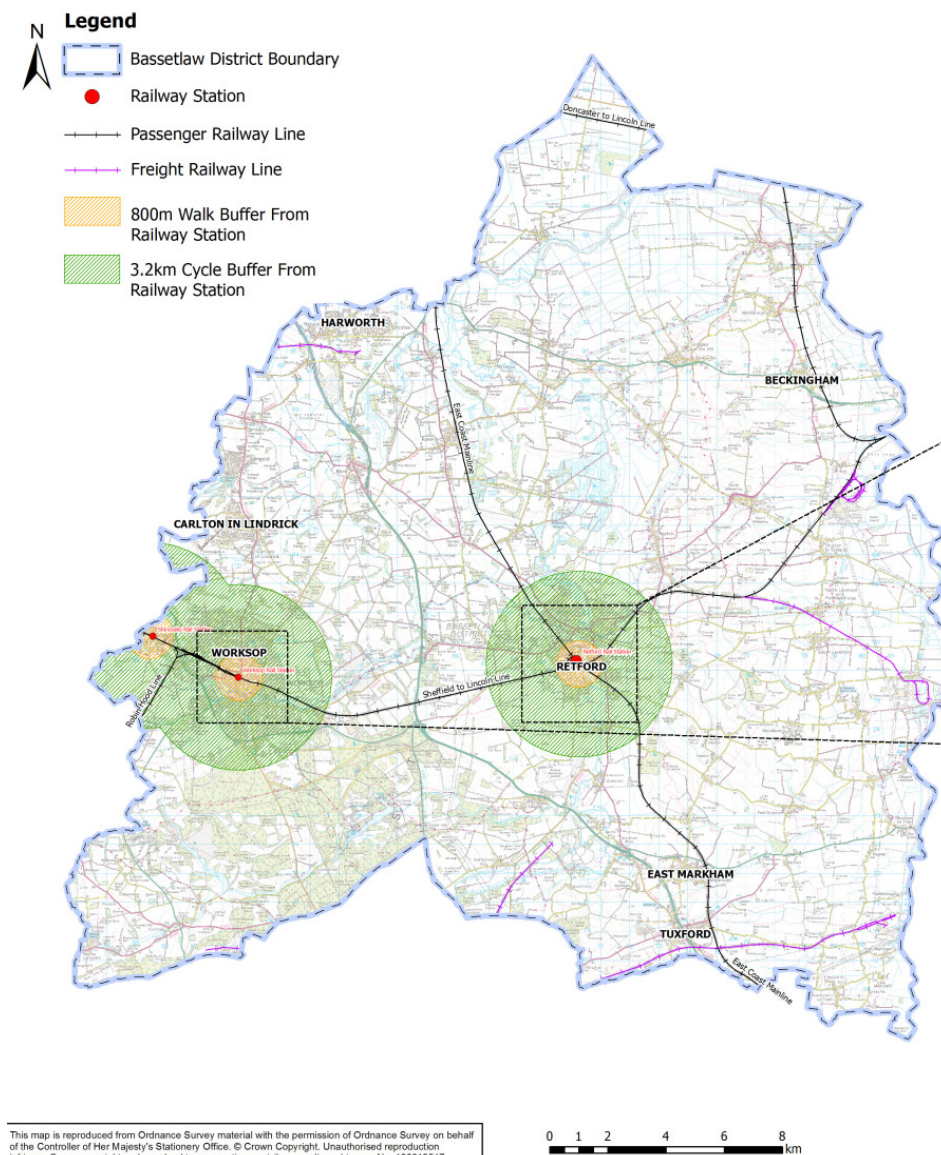
- 9.20** The cost of providing additional resources will be site specific and will be dependent upon the details of the bus contract specifications, numbers of vehicles required, routes, service frequencies and any new/improved infrastructure required. However, as a general 'rule of thumb', a new bus service with a single vehicle costs in the order of £400 per day to operate, or approximately £120,000 per vehicle per annum for a seven-day service. Generally speaking, improvements are funded to a specified level for specific time periods and are not, therefore, "open-ended" (usually secured via a Section 106 Agreement). A worthwhile option to pursue is the implementation of improvements funded by "seed corn" money (kick-start money) where the commercial operator or local authority will take over the risk attached to providing improvements to bus services after a designated period of time.

RAIL

Introduction

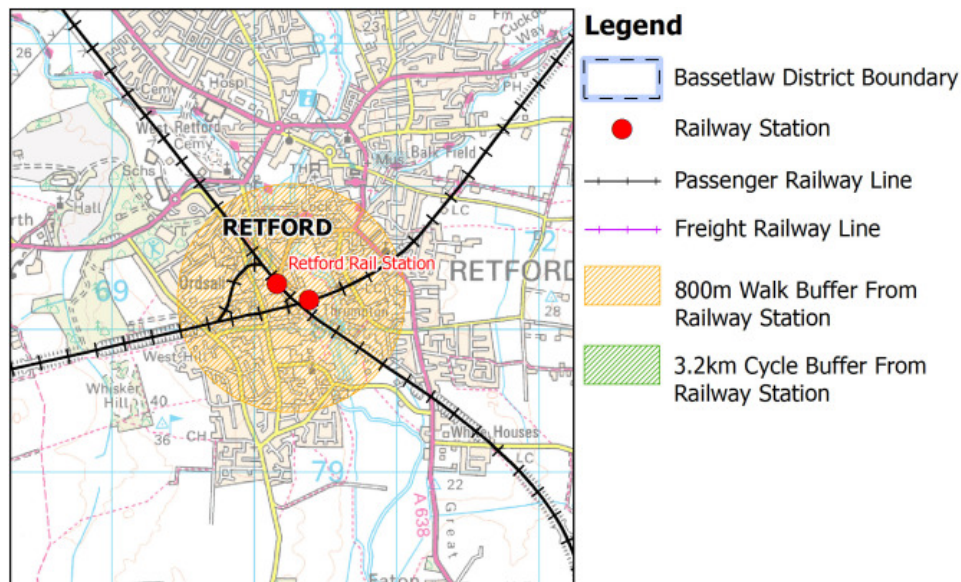
Train routes

9.21 The East Coast Main Line is the high-speed link between London, Yorkshire, the North East and Edinburgh. It also handles cross-country, commuter and local passenger services, and carries heavy tonnages of freight traffic, particularly over the northern sections. The Robin Hood Line is the railway line which runs from Nottingham to Worksop. At Nottingham there are frequent onward connections to London, Birmingham, Derby, Leicester, Manchester North and other centres. Northern Rail run a mix of commuter routes, rural routes and some longer distance services. They operate a service from Meadowhall (Sheffield) to Lincoln running via Woodhouse, Shireoaks, Worksop, Retford and Gainsborough. The routes are shown on the map below:

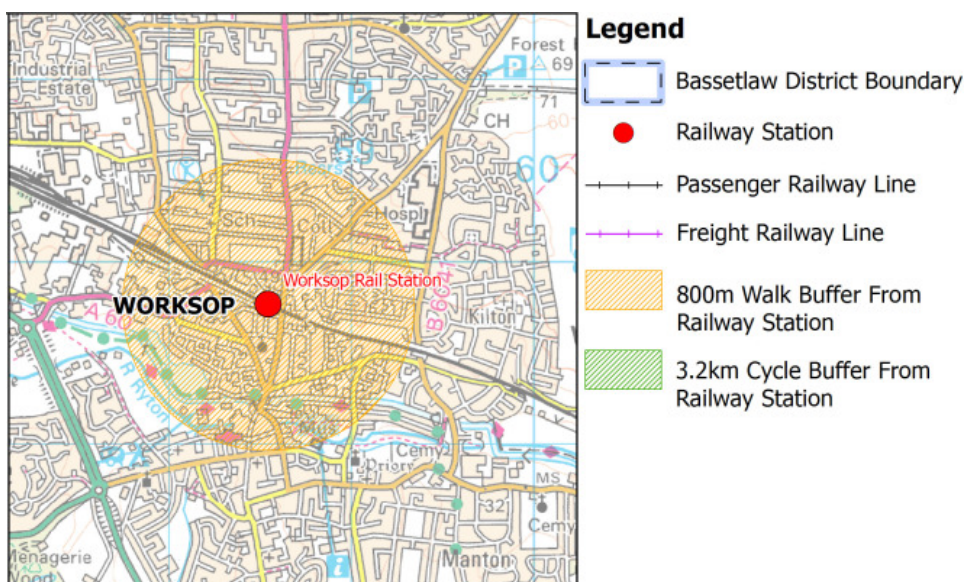


Train stations

- 9.22** For a town of its size, Retford has an usually large rail station. Retford station is managed by East Coast and has parking space for 79 cars. There are four platforms, two serving the southbound and northbound East Coast Main Line and the others serving the local providers.



- 9.23** Worksop railway station is an intermediate stop on the regional service from Lincoln to Sheffield, operated by Northern Rail, and the northern terminus of East Midlands Trains' Robin Hood Line. Worksop station is managed by Northern Rail and has parking spaces for 100 cars.



- 9.24** The third station in Bassetlaw is at Shireoaks, 2km east of Worksop. This is located on the Lincoln to Sheffield line.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Network Rail and rail companies
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District is served by three passenger routes: The East Midlands Mainline which runs north-south down the centre of the District served through Retford train station; the Robin Hood line which terminates at Worksop and the Northern Rail Sheffield to Lincoln line which runs in a broadly easterly direction passing through Worksop and Retford stations. There are three train stations in the District: Shireoaks, Retford, and Worksop
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Relief East Coast Main Line proposals include a level crossing closure programme; gauge enhancements; overhead line equipment enhancement and capacity relief plans to strengthen or upgrade the ECML and alternative routes. The scheme is being funded by Network Rail and other contributions and are expected to be implemented over the period from 2009-2014. The estimated cost is £248m. Nottingham Hub include a potential additional platform, improved waiting area/retail facilities and enhanced station and interchange facilities. The Office of the Rail Regulator (ORR) has approved a £14m funding package for improvements to the station with the aim of allowing for bi-directional running in order to increase the overall station capacity. Additional funding from the Regional Allocation process of £50m. However, this has been delayed (due to start 2013) due to work on the A46 and A453 highway improvement schemes. Robin Hood line. There are two small scale interventions that are planned in the short term to provide some performance improvements. The interventions are in two phases. The first, is designed to save 2 minutes and was introduced in November 2009. Design work on the second phase to save a further 3 minutes is currently ongoing. Lincoln to Sheffield- line speeds which could raise train speeds considerably and one estimate suggests that 20 minutes could be saved on a journey from Lincoln to Sheffield. This project has yet to be fully costed and the benefits quantified. Work is ongoing.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retford is one of 150 stations that may benefit from a proposed station enhancement scheme and could include: security measures, to improve access, to enhance the overall presentation of the station and to improve information provision and other facilities.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth planned should not cause undue pressure on the rail network.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various government funding streams Rail companies

Lead Organisation	Network Rail and rail companies
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District-wide Transport Assessment 2010

Next steps

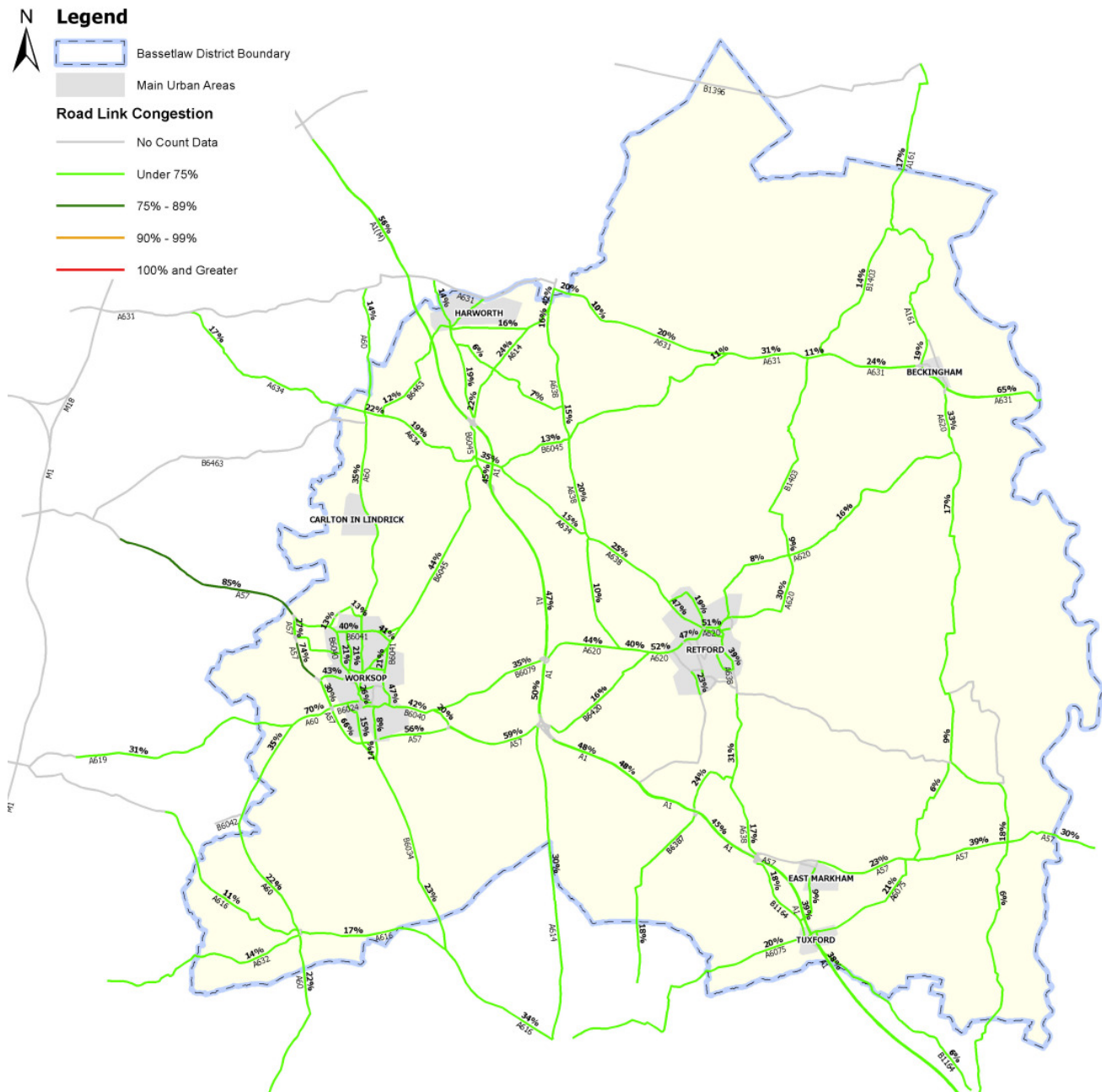
- 9.25** The maximum additional demand for rail is 50 trips in the AM peak with 21 trips originating within Worksop. Assuming that the total demand is split equally between Retford station (served by the East Coast Mainline and providing a link to London) and Worksop station (served by the Robin Hood Line and providing a link to Nottingham) this would equate to an additional demand of approximately 25 trips through each station.
- 9.26** Considering that this demand will be spread over a one hour period (at least two trains per hour at Worksop and one train per hour at Retford) the additional demand per train is likely to be small. For example at Worksop assuming the trips are split over two trains gives an additional 13 persons per train, which if split between say five carriages would be approximately three persons per carriage. While at Retford 25 trips on a single train of five carriages would be approximately five persons per carriage. This level of anticipated increased demand for rail travel should be accommodated on existing services and would be insufficient to itself justify any improvements to rail infrastructure or services.
- 9.27** The demand forecasts for rail as a result of growth within the district are very low based on existing modal splits (50 person trips) and would not, on its own justify any additional investment in rail infrastructure⁽¹⁷⁾.
- 9.28** From the findings of the district wide Transport Assessment, it is expected that the growth planned would not cause undue pressure on the existing rail network. However, ongoing discussions will be had with the appropriate companies throughout the site allocation process.

17 For more information please refer to the District wide Transport Assessment, Table 27 and 28.

ROAD CAPACITY

Introduction

9.29 Traffic flow data has been obtained from Nottinghamshire County Council and the Highways Agency for all 'A' and 'B' classification roads and this has been analysed and 'factored' to a common 2009 base year in the District Wide Transport Assessment⁽¹⁸⁾. This is shown on the map.



18 For more information, refer to section 2.3.

9.30 Existing conditions are summarised in the table below:

Road	Standard	Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) (2-way) Flow Range			HGV
		<20,000	20,000 to 40,000	40,000 to 60,000	
A1(M)	Dual carriageway			49,800	12,050
A1 (T)	Dual carriageway			44,400	10,770
A57	Single carriageway		21,900		2,630
A60	Single carriageway		20,400		880
A161	Single carriageway	4,300			270
A614	Single carriageway	10,400			1,170
A616	Single carriageway	9,900			500
A619	Single carriageway	10,600			1,170
A620	Single carriageway	13,600			1,100
A631	Single carriageway	14,900			1,000
A632	Single carriageway	3,100			140
A634	Single carriageway	4,800			480
A638	Single carriageway	9,300			770
A6075	Single carriageway	4,700			490

Table 9.1 Summary of Conditions for Existing 'A' Road Network

9.31 As can be seen by the table above, the road with the highest volume of traffic is the A1, which is as would be expected because it forms part of the strategic road network and, therefore, tends to carry longer-distance through traffic.

9.32 The A1 Trunk Road is a north-south regional route of strategic importance connecting the two sections of the A1(M) at Peterborough in the south and Blyth in the north. Most of this length of the A1 is of a satisfactory standard but there were localised problems at six roundabouts. The Highways Agency, therefore, undertook improvements as part of their Major Scheme Programme to replace the existing roundabouts with grade-separated junctions in order to reduce congestion, queueing and delays and to improve road safety. This has recently been completed.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Highway Agency and Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The A1(M) is the only trunk road in the district. Other main roads include: A1, A57, A60, A161, A614, A616, A619, A620, A631, A632, A634, A638 and A6075
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HA improvement scheme for the A1 at Elkesley to improve road safety and access to the village. The scheme will incorporate a new grade separated junction onto the A1 to serve the village with links to Jockey Lane and a realigned Coalpit Lane. ⁽¹⁹⁾ A1/B6387 Twyford Bridge Junction. Draft statutory Orders for the Elkesley Junctions scheme were published in October 2009 and the consultation period on the draft Orders is currently ongoing, with a deadline for representations by 22 January 2010. Subsequent scheme progression will be subject to completion of the statutory processes and to confirmation of funding, but the HA hopes to start work on site over the winter 2010/2011 for completion in 2012. The scheme is being funded by the HA, with partial funding of the realignment of Coalpit Lane by Nottinghamshire County Council.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the known accident spots, such as the A1 at Elkesley.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that new housing and economic developments do not cause capacity issues on the immediate network and to consider the impact on the wider network. New developments will have to contribute towards the improvements to the strategic highway network.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Transport Plan funding Highways Agency funding

19 Further details on the proposed improvement can be found in the district wide Transport Assessment, Appendix E.

Lead Organisation	Highway Agency and Nottinghamshire County Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="475 304 1123 342">• District-wide Transport Assessment 2010<li data-bbox="475 376 1471 454">• Discussions/meetings with Nottinghamshire County Council transport team and the Highways Agency

Next steps

9.33 The District-wide Transport Assessment has identified future improvements that should be undertaken, chiefly around Worksop, to accommodate the proposed levels of growth in the District (see table below). The timing of these schemes would be largely dependent upon which sites are allocated and when they will be brought forward. It is anticipated that the schemes would be funded by the developer(s) and the exact contributions for each allocation will be further investigated through the site allocation process.

Improvement	Indicative total costs (£m)	Priority	Likely funding sources	Comments
A60/A619 roundabout	3	1	Developer	Improvements to existing roundabout
A60/A57/B6024 roundabout	3	1	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
A57/A60 Sandy Lane roundabout	1.5	1	Developer	Improvements to existing roundabout
A57/Claylands Avenue roundabout	1.5	1	Developer	Improvements to existing roundabout
A57/B6041 Gateford Road roundabout	3	1	Developer	Improvements to existing roundabout
A1/A614/B6045 Blyth junction, Harworth	4.5	1	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
A614/Blyth Road junction, Harworth	1.5	2	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
A620/A638 Roundabout, Retford	3	2	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
Blyth Road/Scrooby Road/Main Street/Bawtry Road, Harworth	1.5	3	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
A614/Scrooby Road, Harworth	0.75	3	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
B1164/A6075 Junction, Tuxford	0.75	3	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout

Table 9.2 Proposed strategic highways improvements

10 Utilities

ELECTRICITY

Introduction

10.1 In response to the Core Strategy Issues and Options paper the National Grid indicated that the following high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines/underground cables form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales lie within Bassetlaw District Council's administrative area:

- XE line – 275kV route from High Marnham substation in Bassetlaw passing through Bassetlaw to Ravensfield in Doncaster
- ZDA line – 400kV route from West Burton substation in Bassetlaw passing through Bassetlaw to Cottam substation in Bassetlaw to Staythorpe substation in Newark & Sherwood
- 4TM line – 400kV route from West Burton substation in Bassetlaw to Keadby substation in North Lincolnshire, passing through Bassetlaw
- 4ZM line – 400kV route from West Burton substation in Bassetlaw to Walpole substation in King's Lynn and West Norfolk
- 4VE line – 400kV route from West Burton substation in Bassetlaw to High Marnham substation in Bassetlaw, passing through Bassetlaw
- 4VK line – 400kV route from Cottam substation in Basset law, passing through Bassetlaw to Eaton Socon substation in Huntingdonshire

10.2 The following substations are also located within the administrative area of Bassetlaw District Council:

- West Burton Substation - 400kV
- Cottam Substation - 400kV
- High Marnham Substation - 400kV & 275kV

Summary

Lead Organisation	National Grid
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three electricity substations within the Bassetlaw area: West Burton Substation - 400kV Cottam Substation - 400kV High Marnham Substation - 400kV & 275kV • No gas transmission assets in the District • Large parts of the District are not on the gas grid and rely on alternative sources of fuel, such as electricity.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As network planning budgets are heavily regulated and constrained by Ofgem, projects to reinforce the network are undertaken on a 'reactive' basis.

Lead Organisation	National Grid
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only constraint on future growth is the timescales involved in reinforcement. The cumulative effect of a large number of additional loads may overload upstream, resulting in delays in provision.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timescales are key – capacity allocation is delivered on a first come first served basis
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correspondence from National Grid in response to Core Strategy Issues and Options consultation. Discussion/meeting with the service

Next steps

- 10.3** Discussions with E-on gave an indication that additional housing and employment growth across Bassetlaw up to 2026 should not be an issue, although it would be useful to know whether the homes would be heated by gas, oil or electricity.
- 10.4** There could potentially be issues with new housing in villages with linking them up to the existing transformers. If 50-60 new houses are built in some of the villages this may require provision of new substations which would cost about £100,000. While heat pumps and boreholes are very efficient they are also expensive and can cause problems when connecting properties to the network. Other problems have been experienced in Worksop, where heat pumps have caused disturbance to existing properties, while issues arise when crossing over railway lines and major roads due to the cost implications.
- 10.5** E-on identified the need for infrastructure for new developments to be part of the Planning Application Process. They indicated that developers could hire contractors to install electrical cabling and then pay E-on a fee to connect to the network. This means that any future problems with the electricity supply are not E-on's responsibility. Rather, the original contractor would be responsible for the maintenance. This is becoming very common due to it being cheaper for the developer.
- 10.6** E-on can only refuse connection of new houses to the network on the grounds of safety. Costs for connecting new houses to the network is not taken into consideration through developer contributions and the developer has to pay Eon directly to connect to the network. When a new planning application for a large development is submitted to the District Council, E-on expressed their desire to be consulted/made aware of the

development in order to raise any potential issues with the network connection of the new development. However, this would only be necessary when a cable runs through the site.

GAS

Introduction

- 10.7** National Grid owns and operates the high pressure gas transmission system in England, Scotland and Wales that consists of approximately 4,300 miles of pipelines and 26 compressor stations connecting to eight distribution networks. National Grid has a duty to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical transmission system for the conveyance of gas and respond to requests for new gas supplies in certain circumstances.
- 10.8** New gas transmission infrastructure developments (pipelines and associated installations) are periodically required to meet increases in demand and changes in patterns of supply. Developments to our network are as a result of specific connection requests (e.g. power stations) and requests for additional capacity on our network from gas shippers. Generally network developments to provide supplies to the local gas distribution network are as a result of overall demand growth in a region rather than site specific developments.
- 10.9** Although the National Grid has no gas transmission assets located within the administrative area of Bassetlaw District Council, they own and operate the local gas distribution network in the Bassetlaw area.

Next steps

- 10.10** Infrastructure budgets are heavily regulated and constrained by OFGEM, which means that projects to reinforce the network are undertaken on a 'reactive' basis, as and when new loads connect to the network.
- 10.11** The only constraint on future growth is the timescales involved in reinforcement. Generally, at the local level, this should not be a problem. However, the cumulative effect of a large number of additional loads may overload upstream, while capacity allocation being delivered on a first come first served basis can cause delays in 'gas on dates'.
- 10.12** No further information has been provided by National Grid with regard to future capacity or needs. The Council will, however, seek to further engage with National Grid at a later stage and will therefore update this study as and when additional data is made available to us.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Introduction

10.13 BT Openreach (the incumbent regulated Open Access telecommunication network provider) and a Cable TV operator (Virgin Media) operate telecommunication services across the District and local to the highlighted development areas.

10.14 BT is currently investing £1.5 billion across the UK on VDSL (Very High Speed Digital Subscriber Line >20Mbps) in order to provide “superfast broadband”. This investment includes a programme of Fibre Network installation from telephone exchanges to above ground cabinets (typically green cabinets found on street corners) and predictions estimate that 40% of the country will have Fibre To The Cabinet (FTTC) by 2012.

Summary of contact

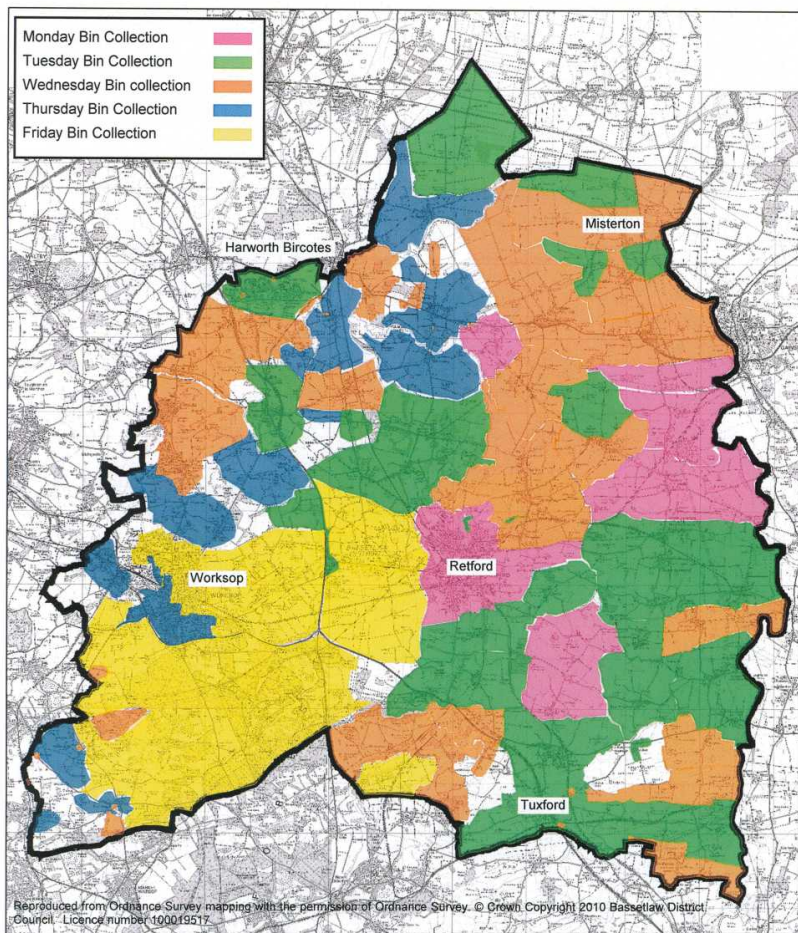
10.15 Although attempts have been made to contact BT to discuss the proposed levels of growth within the district, no further information has been provided with regard to future capacity or needs. The Council will, however, seek to further engage with BT at a later stage and will therefore update this study as and when additional data is made available to us.

11 Waste

COLLECTION DISPOSAL

Introduction

- 11.1** Currently the District Council is responsible for collecting householder waste. The Council operates a 'two bin' system, where there are two 'wheelie bins': one for household waste (green bin) and the other for recycling waste (blue bin). The bins are collected on an alternative fortnightly basis, on a specific day depending on the collection route (see map below).
- 11.2** The Council are currently undertaking a review of the waste collection routes and the capacity of the existing fleet of vehicles. Discussions have taken place with the consultants appointed by Bassetlaw District Council to assess the current and future needs for waste disposal in the District.



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council GIS Team

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The waste collection is currently being reviewed and ongoing discussions are taking place with the waste collection team.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the existing waste collection unit cope with the additional need from new housing and employment growth.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for ongoing discussions throughout the site allocations document to ensure new housing/employment sites can be served by the existing waste collection .
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw District Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions with the Waste Collection Team

Next steps

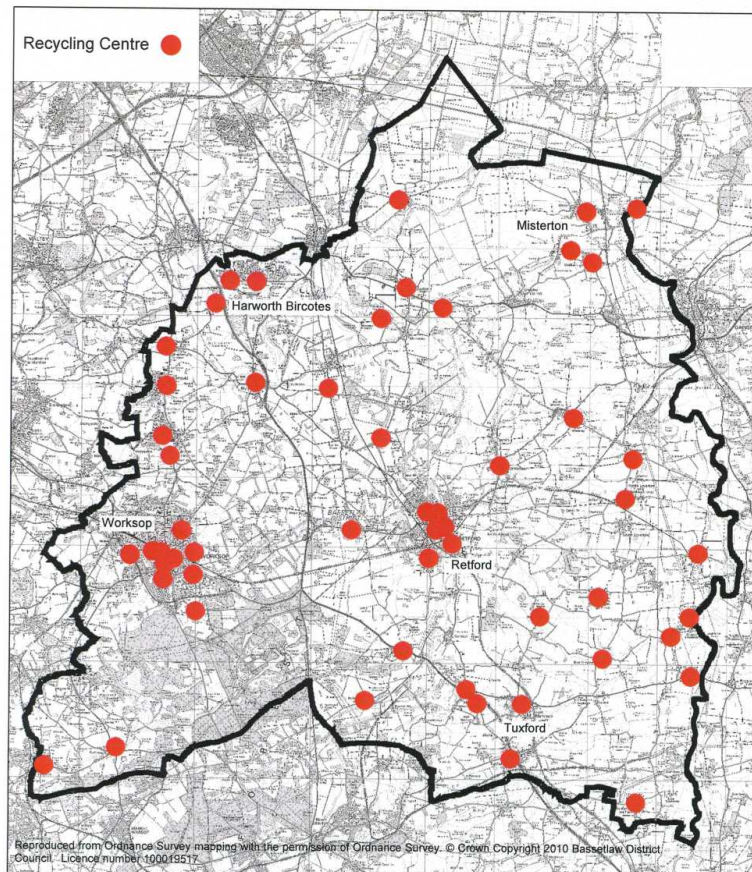
- 11.3** The review of the waste collection is yet to be finished and there are ongoing discussions between the Planning Policy team and the Waste Disposal team about how future growth can be factored into the review. This will ensure that new housing developments will be adequately served by the existing service collection that the District Council operates as future growth areas will be identified through the site allocation process.

RECYCLING FACILITIES

Introduction

11.4 Bassetlaw District Council run an alternate week kerbside collection of dry recyclables. This means that one week the green wheelie bins containing residual waste will be collected and then the following week the blue wheelie bins containing the dry recyclable materials are collected. There are approximately 70 site with recycling banks around the District that residents can take glass and other textiles to for recycling. These are shown in the map below.

11.5 The County Council is responsible for the disposal of the recyclable material.



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council GIS Team

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently the Council removes the recycling waste from 48,000 households every two weeks.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No planned new or improved provision.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing recycling facilities are at their capacity levels and new provision would be required for new housing and employment growth.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for ongoing discussions throughout the site allocations process to look at the need for additional recycling banks - either funding their provision or land for new provision.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw District Council Developer contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with the Recycling team

Next steps

- 11.6** There are no national or local standards for recycling banks. Therefore, discussions between the Planning Policy Team and the Recycling Team will continue throughout the site allocations process. This will ensure that new housing developments will be adequately served by the existing recycling collection that the District Council operates and that there is sufficient land for new provision.

12 Water

12.1 There are three main watercourse in Bassetlaw, as shown on the map below.



12.2 This section summarises the key findings from the water cycle study in terms of the proposed development on the water cycle for each of the possible growth settlements. For details of part of the water cycle, please see the individual sections.

Growth settlement	Wastewater		Water resource	Water quality and environment
	Volumetric and process capacity	Network capacity		
Beckingham	G	O	G	G
Blyth	O	G	G	G
Carlton	O	O	G	G
Clarborough Hayton	G	O	G	G
Elkesley	G	G	G	G
Harworth Bircotes	O	O	G	O
Langold	O	G	G	G
Misson	G	G	G	G
Misterton	G	G	G	G
Nether Langwith	G	G	G	G
North Leverton	G	G	G	G
North Wheatley	O	O	G	O
Rampton	O	O	G	O
Retford	O	O	G	O
Tuxford	G	G	G	G
Worksop	O	G	G	O

Table 12.1 Water Cycle Development Issue Summary For more details please refer to the Water Cycle Study Summary and Recommendation section

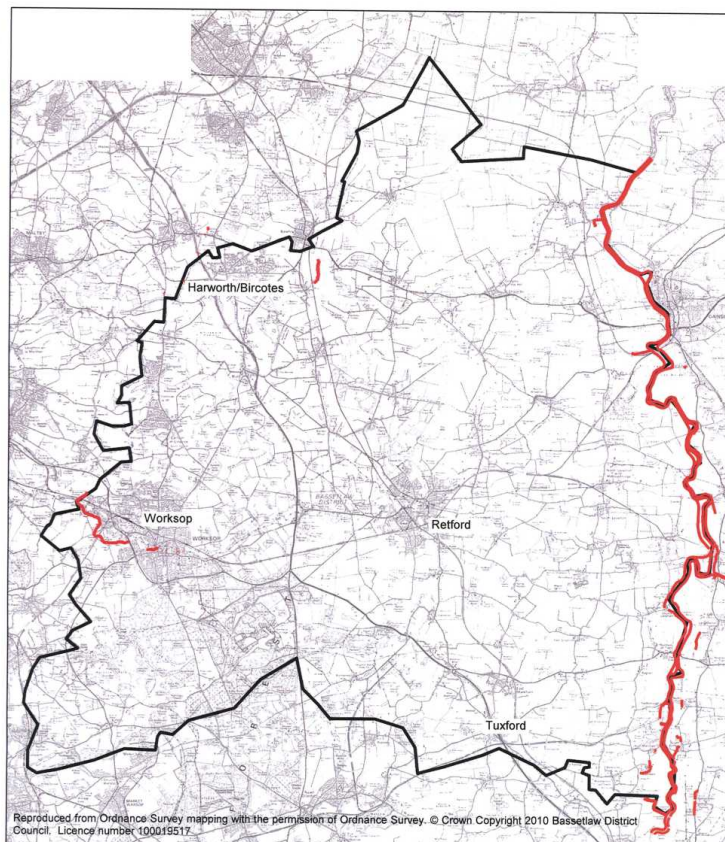
Key

G	Spare capacity, minimum investment required, minimal issues
O	Strategic scale mitigation or water cycle infrastructure will be required
R	Major investment required/major limitations.

FLOOD DEFENCE

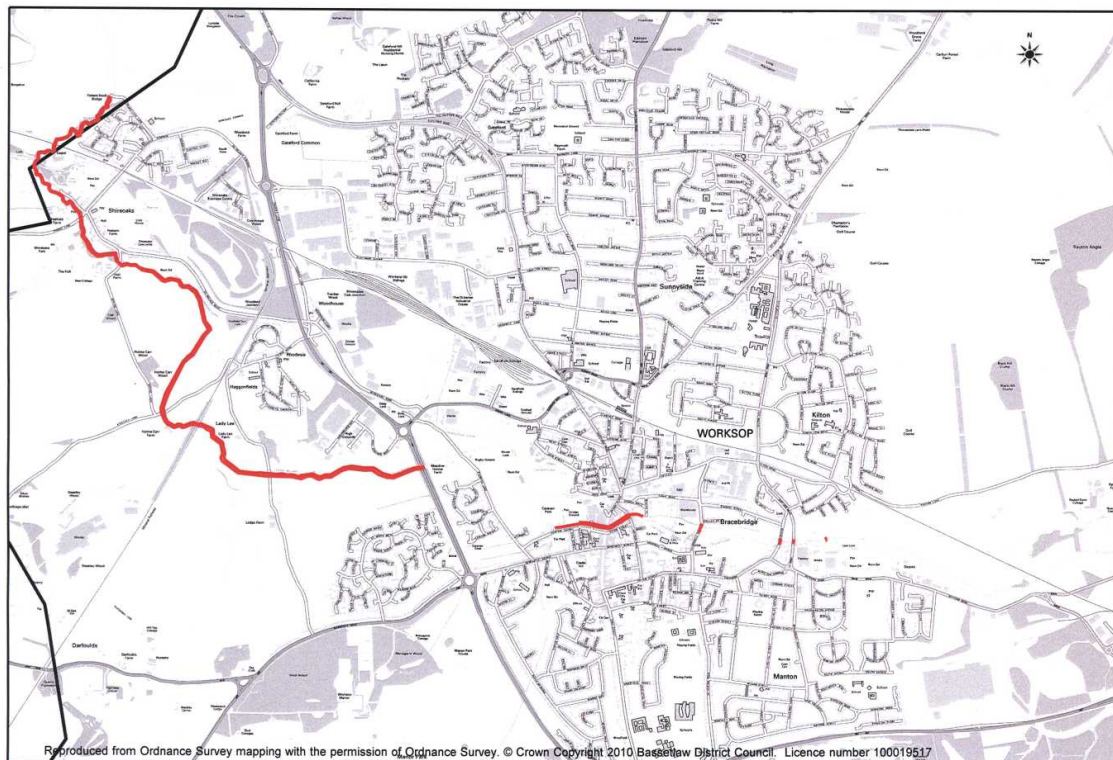
Introduction

- 12.3** The Council has undertaken a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and a separate Water Cycle Study to look at flooding and the impact of the proposed growth on the water cycle.
- 12.4** Provision of flood defences reduces the extent of floodplains by confining flood water within closer boundaries to watercourses. Traditionally this has taken the form of physical barriers to retain the water, however in recognition of this as an unsustainable approach; a more recent push is being adopted for provision of 'soft defences' such as mudplains and seeking flood protection only as a last resort rather than a necessity.
- 12.5** As shown on the map below, the majority of the Trent has formal defences and internal drainage board pumps, which offer significant protection to the Trentside villages from flooding. The River Idle in Retford has very few formal defences and relies largely on functional floodplains to take excess water. However, the defences downstream of Retford provide a more significant benefit.



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council GIS Team

- 12.6** In Worksop, the River Ryton flows generally west to east with few maintained formal defences, which have minimal effect on prevention of flooding within the town. This is shown on the map below:



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council GIS Team

Summary

Lead Organisation	Environment Agency
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are flood defences along the River Trent and in Worksop along the River Ryton.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to the flood defences at The Canch, along the River Ryton in Worksop (funded by the Environment Agency)
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw suffered from severe flooding in summer 2007
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should consider flood risk
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Agency
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Water Cycle Study 2010

Next steps

- 12.7** It is not anticipated that there will be a need for any new provision to the strategic flood defence system in Bassetlaw to accommodate the growth that is proposed for the District. There may be small scale improvements to allow a specific site to come forward, or to address localised issues, but it would be down to the developer to pay for this (where issues are not already being addressed).

WASTE WATER

Introduction

12.8 There are 24 wastewater treatment works located within and serving the Bassetlaw study area under the responsibility of Severn Trent. As some of these works have the potential to be impacted by development, a review of the wastewater network was undertaken in the Water Cycle Study.

Wastewater treatment works	Receiving watercourse	Development Areas Draining to Works
Askham/Headon	Trib. of River Trent	
Clumber Park	River Poulter	
Cottam	Trib. of River Trent	
East Markham	Trib. of River Trent	Tuxford
Elkesley	River Poulter	Elkesley
Gamston	River Idle	
Gringley-on-the-Hill	Trib. of River Trent	
Grove	Trib. of River Trent	
Harworth	River Torne (via Harworth Bk)	Harworth Bircotes
Hodsock	Trib. of River Ryton	Blyth, Carlton, Langold
Lound	River Idle	
Low Marnham	Trib. of River Trent	
Markham Clinton	Trib. of River Maun	
Mattersey Thorpe	River Idle	
Misson	River Idle	Misson
Nether Langwith	River Poulter	Nether Langwith
North Wheatley	Trib. of River Trent	North Wheatley
Norton	River Poulter	
Rampton	Trib. of River Trent	Rampton
Ranskill	Trib. of River Idle	
Retford	River Idle	Clarborough, Hayton, Retford
Walkeringham	River Trent	Beckingham, Misterton
West Burton	River Trent	North Leverton
Worksop (Manton)	River Ryton	Worksop

Table 12.2 Wastewater Treatment Works within Bassetlaw

Volumetric consent capacity

12.9 Currently, three of the assessed waste water treatment works (North Wheatley, Rampton and Worksop) are already exceeding their volumetric consents and, therefore, have no capacity to treat further flows from new development in the area unless they apply for, and are granted, an increase to their flow consent by the Environment Agency. Additionally, upgrades to the respective works may be required to treat the additional flow; this would need to be confirmed by Severn Trent. Hodsock, is close to its Dry Weather Flow consent limit (7% capacity) and it is, therefore, possible that the works may require a new flow consent to treat any additional wastewater⁽²¹⁾. Improvements would be needed at Harworth wastewater treatment plant to accommodate the full extent of the growth planned, as there is only capacity for around a further 150 houses (over the existing planning permissions).

Wastewater process capacity

12.10 Process capacity refers to the amount of flow that can be treated to the required quality standards as set under the discharge consent. Severn Trent have undertaken an assessment based on the proposed dwelling and employment growth to identify those works that are likely to require process upgrades to treat the additional wastewater generated by the proposed growth.⁽²²⁾

12.11 While a wastewater treatment works may not have sufficient spare capacity to accept the levels of development being proposed in its catchment area this does not necessarily mean that development cannot take place. Under Section 94 of the Water Industry Act 1991 sewerage undertakers have an obligation to provide additional treatment capacity as and when required. Where necessary Severn Trent will discuss any discharge consent implications with the Environment Agency. It is assumed that Severn Trent would seek the funding required to upgrade the processes in the works (if necessary) to treat the additional flow to the standard required under the existing licence.

Quality consents

12.12 The current quality consents for the twelve wastewater treatment works principally serving Bassetlaw have been explored in the Water Cycle Study. The proposed growth in Bassetlaw is likely to require a tightening of consents to ensure that 'good ecological status' is achieved and there is no deterioration in water quality downstream of the works as a result of increased effluent discharges.

12.13 A high-level modelling exercise was undertaken to provide indicative future quality consents for those wastewater treatment works identified as exceeding their current flow consent under future growth conditions (namely, Harworth, North Wheatley, Rampton and Worksop-Manton). Additionally, Retford wastewater treatment works, which is expected to treat and discharge wastewater from significant growth was assessed against Water Framework Directive requirements⁽²³⁾.

21 For more details, please refer to the Water Cycle Outline Study, section 6.4.2.

22 For the full assessment, please refer to the Water Cycle Outline Study, section 6.4.3 and Appendix C.

23 For more details, please refer to the Water Cycle Outline Study, section 6.4.4.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Water companies
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 24 waste water treatment works located within and serving the Bassetlaw study area under the responsibility of Severn Trent
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known new provision or improvements to existing wastewater system
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified capacity issues with waste water treatment works at North Wheatley, Rampton, Worksop Potential process capacity issues which may have implications on Severn Trent's discharge consents Amendments to the quality consents may be required to accommodate the levels of growth.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed Water Cycle Study may be required to understand the detailed implications of specific growth proposals on the wastewater network especially possible upgrades to the system if building upstream in Harworth Bircotes, Retford and Worksop. Locating new growth down stream may have less impact on the wastewater network. Capacity at waste treatment works in Cuckney, Harworth (capacity for over 620 dwellings), North Wheatley, Rampton and Worksop will need increasing (and in Gamston if over 20 dwellings). The work should take 2-3 years and will be funded by the water company.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severn Trent
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with Severn Trent, Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Boards. Water Cycle Study 2010

Next steps

12.14 The assessment may need to be revisited in a Detailed Water Cycle Study, once the locations of the proposed housing and employment figures have been finalised, to fully understand the implications on the wastewater system including volumetric consent capacity, Wastewater process capacity and quality consents. The results from the detailed modelling exercise will need to be discussed with Severn Trent and the Environment Agency to determine whether wastewater from future proposed growth in Bassetlaw can be adequately treated and discharged at the existing works without causing deterioration in the downstream water environment. The costs and timings associated with any associated upgrades or treatment options will need to be assessed to help guide the decision of the exact locations and timings of future growth in Bassetlaw.

WATER SUPPLY

Introduction

12.15 There are several major groundwater supply abstractions within the District, with Source Protection Zones (SPZs) around these major Public Water Supply abstraction sources. The presence of SPZs means that there is the potential for discharges from development areas in the west of the District in particular to affect the underlying Major Aquifer.

12.16 In terms of water resources, the Idle and Torne Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) has indicated that parts of this catchment are already 'over-abstracted'. Future growth cannot, therefore, rely on new local water resources being developed and instead will have to rely on greater efficiency in water use from either existing local sources or regional resource schemes in neighbouring water supply zones.

Water efficiency

12.17 Severn Trent has one of the lowest metered consumption figures of any United Kingdom Water Company. In terms of the levels of meter penetration, this presently stands at 28% for the whole area covered by Severn Trent and 60% for Anglian Water Services. These compare with a United Kingdom Water Company average of 25%. The current levels of leakage as reported by the two companies are 26% for Severn Trent and 18% for Anglian Water Services, as a proportion of their distribution input figure (based in 2007-8). These targets compare with an industry average of 27% (OWFAT 2007/08)

Water Supply Network and Pumping Stations

12.18 Severn Trent and Anglian Water Services currently hold a large number of groundwater licences locally, many of which have large licensed volumes associated with them. The existence of an abstraction licence does not in itself guarantee that water will be available at the time it is required, for example at times of drought it may not be possible to abstract the full licence quantity. However, it is considered likely that there will be sufficient spare licence capacity available in order to meet these extra demands from the proposed increase in population.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Water companies
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 2 major aquifers underlying the district There are several major groundwater supply abstractions within the district.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known new provision or improvements to existing water supply

Lead Organisation	Water companies
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severn Trent and Anglian Water currently hold a large number of groundwater licenses locally, many of which have large licensed volumes associated with them.
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is considered likely that there will be sufficient spare licence capacity available to meet these extra demands,
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severn Trent/Anglian Water
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions/meetings with Severn Trent, Anglian Water, Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Boards. Water Cycle Study 2010

Next steps

12.19 There have been no significant issues with regards to the water supply needed to accommodate the proposed levels of growth. This is mainly down to the fact that Severn Trent and Anglian Water Services have factored in the growth proposed in the previous East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.

12.20 Both Severn Trent and Anglian Water Services currently hold a large number of groundwater licences locally and it is likely that there will be sufficient spare licence capacity available on these licences in order to meet these extra demands required up to 2026 within Bassetlaw. An initial assessment of where the main developments may obtain their extra water has been made as part of the Water Cycle Study. However, further work may be required to fully assess the constraints within the mains water supply network and at the water treatment works.

WATER QUALITY

Introduction

12.21 Bassetlaw's river systems are included in the Humber River Basin District as described in the Water Cycle Study. Several watercourses within the Humber River Basin District have a historical legacy of physical modification (a major issue under the Water Framework Directive) as a result of urbanisation and land drainage. As such, these waterbodies are recognised as being unable to achieve natural conditions. None of the watercourses within or bordering Bassetlaw (where assessed) are currently achieving good ecological status or potential. The elements most commonly preventing good status in all waterbodies by 2015 are phosphorus and invertebrates. It is expected that by 2015 this will still be the case with most waterbodies aiming to achieve 'good ecological status' or 'potential' by 2027. Ammonia and dissolved oxygen are generally classed as achieving 'high ecological status'.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Water companies
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassetlaw's river system are included in the Humber River Basin District. Water quality within Bassetlaw is of good quality and has complied with current water objectives over the latest EA reporting period.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known new provision or improvements.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six of the fourteen watercourses are Heavily Modified Water bodies or Artificial and are therefore required to reach 'good ecological potential' by 2015 or 2027 None of the watercourses are currently achieving 'good ecological status' or 'good ecological potential' under the Water Framework Directive, with phosphorus and invertebrates frequently being assessed as poor. However, ammonia and dissolved oxygen are classed as 'high' in the majority of watercourses and as such, under the Water Framework Directive should not deteriorate from this status under future conditions,
Key Issues for Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed water quality assessment will need to be undertaken as part of the Detailed WCS in conjunction with the wastewater treatment assessment to assess the impacts of proposed growth on downstream water quality, once the exact housing and employment levels and locations have been confirmed
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severn Trent/Anglian Water

Lead Organisation	Water companies
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussions/meetings with Severn Trent, Anglian Water Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Boards.• Water Cycle Study 2010

Next steps

12.22 In general, water quality within Bassetlaw is of good quality and has complied with current water objectives over the latest Environment Agency reporting periods. A detailed water quality assessment may need to be undertaken in conjunction with the wastewater treatment assessment to assess the impacts of proposed growth on downstream water quality, once the precise housing and employment locations have been confirmed.

13 Conclusion and Next Steps

- 13.1** The discussions and consultation with key service providers have made it clear, at a strategic level, that the growth proposed for Bassetlaw to 2026 is achievable without major interventions to the existing infrastructure. There are certainly no infrastructure works that have been flagged up as being insurmountable 'showstoppers'. It is evident, rather, that the majority of identified upgrades will be very much dependent upon the location, scale and relative timing of new developments. Thus, when preparing the Site Allocations DPD, service and infrastructure providers will again be engaged at an early stage to help inform decisions about the relative impacts of different sites and/or combinations of sites on local infrastructure.
- 13.2** Committed developments, plans and programmes of work have also been examined and details of the schemes are shown in Appendix A. In spite of these works, it has become apparent that there are necessary infrastructure works that can be identified at this stage and these are shown in Appendix B. Key among these are:
- Minor improvements to the A1 junction at Harworth;
 - Increased provision of school places at Serlby Park School (Harworth Bircotes) in terms of both primary and secondary places, along with additional primary school places across the District (dependent upon locations of new housing sites);
 - Increased capacity in wastewater treatment works in Harworth and Worksop (along with North Wheatley and Rampton if growth is to take place there);
 - Increased and improved open space and green infrastructure to meet demand created from new developments
- 13.3** Although infrastructure providers were asked to provide timescales for, and costings of, future works, the majority of service providers are currently uncertain over their future plans. This is due to recent Government announcements in the Spending Review (October 2010). Similarly, utilities providers were unwilling to commit to such information until there were more specific decisions about the location of new development sites. It is expected, therefore, that this study will have to be updated as soon as more information is available on the impact of these recent announcements. New information will be incorporated within the work that will support the Site Allocations document.

Appendix A: Committed infrastructure work

The table below shows the known committed infrastructure projects and programmes of work identified through discussions with providers and from documented evidence. Although some of these projects have been put on hold in the light of recent announcements from Government, it gives an indication of priorities for each service and infrastructure provider.

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
Amenity space	Memorial Hall, Tuxford	Rebuild community hall and improve associated public realm	Improve quality	Details to be agreed at a later stage	BDC and/or parish councils	BDC	Dependent upon the level undertaken	Delivery date unknown, as funding has not been fully secured yet (may have to rely on future s106 contributions)	Awaiting funding	
Amenity space	South Parade, Workop	Improve accessibility and security	Improve quality	Details to be agreed at a later stage	BDC	BDC	Dependent upon the level undertaken	Delivery date unknown, as funding has not been fully secured yet (may have to rely on future s106 contributions)	No funding available yet.	
Children's centre	Harworth and Bircotes (Serby Park)	Development of the Town Council building to accommodate children's centre services	Requirement to provide Children's Centre Services within the locality.	The additional accommodation will include creche, play area, office space, meetings room and storage space.	NCC CYPS and Property	NCC CYPS	£330,000	Commence on site April 2010	Children's Centre Capital funding	Out to tender and heads of terms being negotiated through NCC legal.
Childcare facility	Ranskill	Extension to the school accommodation	Requirement to create accommodation for the childcare provider due to expanding capacity of the school.	A dedicated childcare space to be created at the rear of the school adjoining an existing classroom.	NCC CYPS and Property	NCC CYPS	£479,000	Commence on site July 2010	Early years Quality and Access Capital Grant	Planning application currently being prepared and would require approval.
Children's Centre	Misterton	Development of the old school building to accommodate children's centre services.	Requirement to provide Children's Centre Service within the locality.	The accommodation will support the full core offer of Children's Centre service delivery.	NCC CYPS and Property	NCC CYPS	£350,000	Aiming to be on site by the end of March 2010.	Children's Centre Capital funding	Awaiting planning approval.
Civic Space	Retford Market Square	Improvements to the public realm	Improve the visual appearance and function of the space	Not known	BDC	BDC	£1.45 million	Commenced on site, due to be finished end of 2011/2012.	£950,000 from BDC and from European Regional Development Fund	No. scheme is currently underway.

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
Civic Space	Workshop Market Square	Improvements to the public realm	Improve the visual appearance	Not known	BDC	BDC	Unknown at this time	Dependent upon when market is relocated.	BDC	Market relocating and funding becoming available.
Community facilities	Workshop	New build	Relocation of the services to a one location including Library, Registration Service, Youth Centre, Community Learning Difficulty Team (CLDT) and Day Centre provision	New building to replace existing buildings and premises.	NCC	NCC	£8 million	Work is due to be completed by August/September	NCC	No, the building is currently under construction.
Community facilities/halls. Library service.	Tuxford	New build	New community facility including library facilities.	Area to be leased out to the library service.	Tuxford Parish Council	Tuxford Parish Council	£2 million	No fixed timescales.	?	?
Community hall	Gringley	New build	New community facility.	None	Private developers	Gringley Parish Council	Unavailable	Dependent upon planning permission being implemented.	Private developers through s106 agreement.	Planning permission being implemented.
Community hall	Ranskill	New build	New community facility.	None	Ranskill Parish Council	Ranskill Parish Council	Unavailable	Unknown	Parish Council securing funding.	Awaiting funding
Further Education College	Workshop	Redevelopment	Condition of existing building	TBC	North Notts College	North Notts College	Phased £25m	2011-2026	TBC	Funding and planning permission
Green infrastructure, Parks and Gardens, Flood defences	The Canch, Workshop	Redevelopment, repairs and renovation. Improve flood defences	Improve community facility.	None.	BDC, Environment Agency	BDC, Environment Agency	£882,000	Ongoing	£403,000 from BDC, £204,000 from Economic Regeneration Development Fund, £200,000 from Environment Agency, £75,000 from Addizione.	None, work is ongoing.
Library service	Langold	Internal refurbishment	Is in poor internal condition .	None.	NCC	NCC	£170,000	2013/2014	NCC	Depended upon timetable of refurbishment remains the same.
Fire and rescue service	Workshop fire station	Repairs and renovation	Maintenance of the building	No details known	Fire and rescue service	Fire and rescue service	On hold	Due to begin 2010 - currently on hold.		

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
Fire and rescue service	Retford fire station	Repairs and renovation	Maintenance of the building	No details known	Fire and rescue service	Fire and rescue service	On hold	Due to begin 2010 - currently on hold.		
Play Areas	Clayworth memorial hall	New provision	Increase provision	None	Clayworth Parish Council	Clayworth Parish Council	£3,500	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	Securing the land and planning permission
Play Areas	Cuckney recreational area	Refurbishment	Improve community facility	None	Cuckney Parish Council	Cuckney Parish Council	£10,000	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	Securing planning permission
Play Areas	Dunham on Trent	New provision	Increase provision	None	Dunham Parish Council	Dunham Parish Council	£5,000	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	Securing the land and planning permission
Play Areas	East Markham, Rayners Field	New provision	Increase provision	None	East Markham Parish Council	East Markham Parish Council	£10,000	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	Securing planning permission
Play Areas	Elkesley playground	New provision	Increase provision	None	Elkesley Parish Council	Elkesley Parish Council	£5,000	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	None
Play Areas	North Leverton, Blacksmith's playing field	Refurbishment	Improve community facility	None	North Leverton Parish Council	North Leverton Parish Council	£5,000	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	Securing the land and planning permission
Play Areas	Sturton le Steeple play park	Extension	Improve community facility	None	Sturton-le-Steeple Parish Council	Sturton-le-Steeple Parish Council	£4,950	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	None
Play Areas	Torworth playfield	Refurbishment	Improve community facility	None	Torworth Parish Council	Torworth Parish Council	£4,367	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	None
Play Areas	Tuxford, Clark Lane	New provision	Increase provision	None	Tuxford Town Council	BDC	£2,183	Money has to be spent by 31/03/2010	Play Builder	None
Police service	Retford police station	Relocation of existing facility	Building no longer serves its purpose.	Location close to the town centre	Police service	Police service	On hold	Work is underway to locate a new site		
Primary School	Workshop	Replacement school for Ryton Park	1. Manton Primary School closed and pupil re designated to Ryton Park currently operating in split site	New single site 525 primary school (with infrastructure) and site size for a 630 primary should this be required	NCC CYPS and Property	NCC CYPS and Property	£9.2m	Works on site planned to start May 2010 completion August 2011	DCSF Primary Capital Programme (direct grant funding) +	Planning submitted awaiting approval

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
			unsuitable accommodation. 2. Reduction of surplus places in Worksop. The provision of the new school reduces surpluses places in Worksop by 244	in future, with 0-3 Child Care facility to operated by private sector provider					Early Years Capital grant	
Primary School	Walkeringham	Extension and refurbishment	To enable school to deliver curriculum requirements	Provision of an extension to include school hall, Foundation Unit and ancillary areas. general refurbishment of rest of school building. Install new fire alarm system.	NCC CYPS and Property	NCC CYPS and Property	£1.043m + small contribution from school budget	On site April 2010 completion late summer early Autumn 2010	DCSF Primary Capital Programme (direct grant funding) +small contribution from school budget	None. Planning Permission granted
Primary School	Ordsall	Demolition of some existing accommodation and new extension	Ordsall Infant and Junior schools which had separate buildings on the same site were amalgamated to form a primary school	There is surplus capacity in the school and it will be possible to accommodate all pupils in the existing Foundation Unit and Junior School building with the addition of an early years unit and an additional classroom and resources space. The old infant building which is in poor condition will be demolished. Install new fire alarm system	NCC CYPS and Property	NCC CYPS and Property	£827,146	Commence on site May 2010. Completion September 2010	DCSF Primary Capital Programme (direct grant funding) + Early Years Capital grant and contribution from school budget	Planning submitted, awaiting approval
Primary School	Langold	Internal and external refurbishment	Need to upgrade parts of the infrastructure	Creation of external learning area, relocation of MUGA, works to Foundation play area. refurbishment of staff and pupil toilets, Offices, entrance area. Install new fire alarm system	NCC CYPS and Property	NCC CYPS and Property	£690,530	On site April 2010 completion summer 2010	DCSF Primary Capital Programme (direct grant funding) +small contribution from school budget	Planning submitted awaiting approval
Rail	East Coast Mainline	Improvement scheme	Strengthen and upgrade the rail line.	Level crossing closure programme, gauge enhancements, overhead line	Network Rail	Network Rail	£248m	Being implemented between 2009-2014	Network Rail and other contributions	None.

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
Rail	Nottingham Hub	Improvement scheme	Allow for bi-directional running in order to increase the overall station capacity.	Additional platform, improved waiting area/retail facilities and enhanced station and interchange facilities.	NCC/Network Rail	NCC/Network Rail	£50m from the Regional Allocation process and £14m from the Office of the Rail Regulator.	Due to start, but has been delayed until 2013.	Regional Allocation process and Office of the Rail Regulator	Scheme has been delayed due to work on the A46 and A453 highways improvement schemes.
Rail	Robin Hood Line	Reduce travel times	To save 5 minutes on travel times.	Two small scale interventions.	Network Rail	Network Rail	Work is underway.			
Rail	Lincoln to Sheffield	Increase train speeds	To save 20 minutes on travel times.	No details yet.	Network Rail	Network Rail	The project has yet to be fully costed and the benefits quantified., Work is ongoing.			Work is
Road capacity	Elkesley, A1 junction	Improvement scheme	Safety reasons	Scheme will incorporate new grade separated junction onto A1.	Highways Agency	Highways Agency	Scheme is currently on hold awaiting decision on the availability of funding.			
Road capacity	A1 Twyford Bridge junction	Improvement scheme	Allow development to take place.	Realignment of Coalpit Lane and improved access to A1.	Highways Agency or NCC	Highways Agency or NCC	Scheme is currently on hold awaiting decision on the availability of funding. Would depend on employment development taking place at Bevercotes colliery.			

Appendix B: Infrastructure required for future growth

In this section, a summary of the infrastructure required for future housing and employment growth is given. Although the exact locations of growth are unknown at this time, this table indicates what infrastructure could be required to serve the new residents. This information will be used as a starting point in the site allocations work and further, more detailed, discussions will take place. This will ensure that all new housing and employment growth will be adequately served by the infrastructure identified in this document. Further details of costings and timescales will be added to this table through work on the Site Allocations DPD. This table is not an exhaustive list and it is anticipated that there will be further infrastructure that will be required, but details of these are in known at this time (for example changes to the waste collection and public transport routes, increased provision of recycling centres).

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
Allotments	Beckingham	New provision	To increase the provision of allotments	Details to be agreed at a later stage	BDC and/or parish councils	BDC and/or parish councils	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in Beckingham.	BDC and/or S106 contributions	Site allocation work
Allotments	Elkesley	New provision	To increase the provision of allotments	Details to be agreed at a later stage	BDC and/or parish councils	BDC and/or parish councils	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in Elkesley.	BDC and/or S106 contributions	Site allocation work
Allotments	Misterton	New provision	To increase the provision of allotments	Details to be agreed at a later stage	BDC and/or parish councils	BDC and/or parish councils	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in Misterton.	BDC and/or S106 contributions	Site allocation work
Allotments	Retford	New provision	To increase the provision of allotments	Details to be agreed at a later stage	BDC and/or parish councils	BDC and/or parish councils	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Retford.	BDC and/or S106 contributions	Site allocation work
Allotments	Worksop	New provision	To increase the provision of allotments	Details to be agreed at a later stage	BDC and/or parish councils	BDC and/or parish councils	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Worksop.	BDC and/or S106 contributions	Site allocation work
Cemeteries	Langold	New provision	To meet the identified need	Could involve the enlargement of the existing site	Langold Parish Council	Langold Parish Council	Would depend on if extension or new site and scale of the increased provision.	As soon as land could become available.	S106 contributions and Parish Council funding.	Securing land through s106 and funds to do the necessary work.
Green infrastructure	Harworth Bircotes	Increased provision	To meet the identified need	No set details at this stage.	BDC	BDC, NCC or town council	Unknown	Unknown	Largely come from Lottery	Unknown

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
Green infrastructure	Tuxford	Increased provision	To meet the identified need	No set details at this stage.	BDC	BDC, NCC or parish council	Unknown	Unknown	Largely come from Lottery funding in the past.	Unknown
Health and fitness	Harworth Bircotes	Increased provision	To meet the identified shortfall	No set details at this stage.	BDC	Barnsley Premier Leisure	Would depend on scale of the increased provision.	As soon as funding is available.	Private/BDC	Securing funding and land.
Library	Harworth Bircotes	Increase in floor space	To achieve MLA recommended floorspace	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the work required	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Harworth Bircotes.	NCC and/or S106 contributions	Securing funding from wither NCC or private developers.
Library	Harworth Bircotes	Increase in stock levels	To achieve MLA recommended stock levels	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the additional stock required.	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Harworth Bircotes.	NCC and/or S106 contributions	Securing funding from wither NCC or private developers.
Library	Carlton in Lindrick	Increase in floor space	To achieve MLA recommended floorspace	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the work required	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in Carlton in Lindrick.	NCC and/or S106 contributions	Securing funding from wither NCC or private developers.
Library	Misterton	Increase in stock levels	To achieve MLA recommended stock levels	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the additional stock required.	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in Misterton.	NCC and/or S106 contributions	Securing funding from wither NCC or private developers.
Library	Retford	Increase in floor space	To achieve MLA recommended floorspace	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the work required	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in Retford.	NCC and/or S106 contributions	Securing funding from wither NCC or private developers.
Library	Retford	Increase in stock levels	To achieve MLA recommended stock levels	Details would be dependent upon growth levels and time scale.	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the additional stock required.	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in Retford.	NCC and/or S106 contributions	Securing funding from wither NCC or private developers.
Nursery/primary school	Harworth Bircotes	Increase in school places	To meet expected shortfall in school places.	Details would be dependent upon growth levels and time scale.	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon if new build or extension to existing buildings.	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Harworth Bircotes.	NCC and/or S106 contributions	New housing coming forward and if funding is available.

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
Nursery/primary school	Thrumpton Primary School, Retford	Increase in school places	To meet expected shortfall in school places.	Details would be dependent upon growth levels and time scale.	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the work required	Dependent upon if new housing growth will take place in the catchment area of this school. Funding should come from new development and/or NCC contribution if required.		
Nursery/primary school	Gateford Primary School, Retford	Increase in school places	To meet expected shortfall in school places.	Details would be dependent upon growth levels and time scale.	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the work required	Dependent upon if new housing growth will take place in the catchment area of this school. Funding should come from new development and/or NCC contribution if required.		
Nursery/primary school	Sir Edmund Hillary School, Retford	Increase in school places	To meet expected shortfall in school places.	Details would be dependent upon growth levels and time scale.	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon the work required	Dependent upon if new housing growth will take place in the catchment area of this school. Funding should come from new development and/or NCC contribution if required.		
Pharmacy	Harworth Bircotes	New provision	To increase the provision of pharmacies	Pharmacy to be opened for 100 hours each week.	PCT	PCT	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Required as soon as possible	PCT	Securing PCT funding.
Secondary schools	Harworth Bircotes	Increase in school places	To meet expected shortfall in school places	Details would be dependent upon growth levels and time scale.	NCC	NCC	Would be dependent upon if new build or extension to existing buildings.	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Harworth Bircotes.	NCC and/or S106 contributions	New housing coming forward and if funding is available.
Sure start centres	Gateford, Worksop	Extension to existing building.	To increase the capacity of the centre.	Details to be agreed at a later stage	NCC	Sure start centres	Approx £400,000	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place within the catchment area of Gateford.	NCC (with elements of S106 if possible)	If new housing sites are allocated within the Gateford area.
Sure start centres	Gateford, Worksop	Increase numbers of staff.	To increase the capacity of the centre.	Details to be agreed at a later stage	NCC	Sure start centres	Family Support Worker costs £27,896 Care, Play and Learning Worker costs £17,195	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place within the catchment area of Gateford.	NCC (with elements of S106 if possible)	If new housing sites are allocated within the Gateford area. Officer required would depend upon the needs identified by the new families in the area.
Sure start centres	Langold	Extension to existing building.	To increase the capacity of the centre.	Details to be agreed at a later stage	NCC	Sure start centres	Approx £300,000-£400,000	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place within the catchment of Langold.	NCC (with elements of S106 if possible)	If new housing sites are allocated in Langold

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
Sure start centres	Langold	Increase numbers of staff.	To increase the capacity of the centre.	Details to be agreed at a later stage	NCC	Sure start centres	Family Support Worker costs £27,896 Care, Play and Learning Worker costs £17,195	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in the catchment of Langold.	NCC (with elements of S106 if possible)	If new housing sites are allocated within the Gateford area. Officer required would depend upon the needs identified by the new families in the area.
Swimming pool	District	New provision	To meet the identified shortfall and future need	Details to be agreed at a later stage	Private/BDC	Private/BDC	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Outstanding need	Private/BDC	Securing funded and land with planning permission,
Waste water	Worksop	Wastewater treatment works	Increase volumetric consents in the wastewater treatment works	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	Severn Trent	Severn Trent	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Worksop.	Severn Trent	None
Waste water	Cuckney	Wastewater treatment works	Increase volumetric consents in the wastewater treatment works	Details would be dependent upon growth levels as would not be required for under 20 dwellings.	Severn Trent	Severn Trent	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Worksop.	Severn Trent	None
Waste water	Garnston	Wastewater treatment works	Increase volumetric consents in the wastewater treatment works	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	Severn Trent	Severn Trent	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Worksop.	Severn Trent	None
Waste water	Harworth	Wastewater treatment works	Increase volumetric consents in the wastewater treatment works	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	Severn Trent	Severn Trent	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Harworth Bircotes.	Severn Trent	None
Waste water	North Wheatley	Wastewater treatment works	Increase volumetric consents in the wastewater treatment works	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	Severn Trent	Severn Trent	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in North Wheatley.	Severn Trent	If new housing sites are allocated in North Wheatley and associated timescales
Waste water	Rampton	Wastewater treatment works	Increase volumetric consents in the wastewater treatment works	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	Severn Trent	Severn Trent	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon if/when growth takes place in Rampton.	Severn Trent	If new housing sites are allocated in Rampton and

Infrastructure type	Where?	What?	Why?	Specific requirements	Lead delivery organisation	Management organisation	Cost	When?	Sources of funding	Any dependencies
			wastewater treatment works							associated timescales
Waste water	Worksop	Wastewater treatment works	Increase volumetric consents in the wastewater treatment works	Details would be dependent upon growth levels	Severn Trent	Severn Trent	Dependent upon price of the land and set up costs	Dependent upon when growth will take place in Worksop.	Severn Trent	None

As part of the production of the Core Strategy, a district-wide Transport Assessment was undertaken, which looked at the potential highways implications of the proposed levels, and broad locations, of growth across the District. Possible highway infrastructure upgrades have been identified, together with indicative costs. These are summarised in the table below.

Improvement	Indicative total costs (£m)	Priority	Likely funding sources	Comments
A60/A619 roundabout	3	1	Developer	Improvements to existing roundabout
A60/A57/B6024 roundabout	3	1	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
A57/A60 Sandy Lane roundabout	1.5	1	Developer	Improvements to existing roundabout
A57/Claylands Avenue roundabout	1.5	1	Developer	Improvements to existing roundabout
A57/B6041 Gateford Road roundabout	3	1	Developer	Improvements to existing roundabout
A1/A614/B6045 Blyth junction, Harworth	4.5	1	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
A614/Blyth Road junction, Harworth	1.5	2	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
A620/A638 Roundabout, Retford	3	2	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
Blyth Road/Scrooby Road/Main Street/Bawtry Road, Harworth	1.5	3	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
A614/Scrooby Road, Harworth	0.75	3	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout
B1164/A6075 Junction, Tuxford	0.75	3	Developer	Signalisation of existing roundabout

Strategic transport improvements have been described in outline only at this stage and more detailed assessments will be required in order to identify definitive improvement proposals and delivery priorities. Scheme costs are also only identified in preliminary form and these are intended to give an approximate 'order of cost'. As a result, no reliance in terms of preferred scheme selection should be placed on the cost estimates.

This study has identified cumulative traffic impacts on the existing highway network as a result of future growth planned within the District. The strategic transport improvements that have been identified are aimed at addressing these cumulative impacts. Individual development sites may trigger the need for further transport infrastructure/service improvements depending on their nature, size and location.

Detailed Transport Assessments and Travel Plans will, therefore, be required in support of planning applications for each development site and these should identify specific site access arrangements, on-site transport infrastructure requirements and specific off-site transport measures/infrastructure in order to mitigate their respective transport impacts.

It is expected that individual developers will fund any measures or infrastructure improvements required to mitigate the direct transport impacts of their developments. In addition, developers will also be required to fund 'nil detriment' improvements at each of the strategic locations identified in this report (i.e. to restore the capacity of the highway network to what it would be without the proposed growth). Developers will be required to fully fund schemes of mitigation to address only the additional problems they create and are not required to resolve existing congestion problems.