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About Bassetlaw

Bassetlaw is located in North Nottinghamshire. It is strategically positioned between South Yorkshire (to the west) and Lincolnshire (to the north and east).

Bassetlaw is a District of wide contrasts with a mixture of town centres, urban residential areas, growing and changing settlements and rural villages. In 2018, 67% of the population were living in the three largest towns of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. 15% of the population lived in the Large Rural Settlements, which are Blyth, Carlton in Lindrick, Langold, Misterton and Tuxford⁵. A further 18% live in the District's numerous Small Rural Settlements and in the rural area.



The District has excellent connectivity and is bisected north-south by the A1, a major arterial road, as well as the A57 (east/west) and the A60 (north/south). The A1 connects Bassetlaw directly to South Yorkshire and the A1M to the north and the East Midlands to the south, whilst the A57 provides good accessibility to the M1 (10 miles to the west), and the A60 to Nottingham, 30 miles or so

the south. Doncaster Robin Hood Airport is about 10 miles from the District. Retford rail station provides direct access to the East Coast Mainline and London within 2 hours, whilst Worksop, Retford and Shireoaks stations have good connections to the Sheffield-Lincoln railway line, with Worksop also having a direct rail link to Nottingham.

A good network of bus services from Worksop and Retford bus stations give access to the wider District as well as to nearby towns of Chesterfield, Gainsborough and Doncaster. But some of the rural parts of the District have less frequent coverage, reflected in 41% of households in the rural area owning at least one car⁸. The local cycle network in Worksop and Retford makes cycling between residential areas, work and leisure possible, whilst National Cycle Network routes 6 and 647 connect Worksop to Sheffield to the west, Nottingham to the south and Lincoln to the east. Coverage elsewhere is more limited; expanding the network, and improving connectivity between home, work, shops and services particularly for short journeys, and also for leisure by non-car modes of transport continues to be a priority.

The District's rich heritage includes sites as varied as the Last Ice Age caves and rock shelters at Creswell Crags, the buildings and landscapes of the ducal estates of Welbeck, Clumber and Worksop Manor and the 18th century industrial heritage found along the Chesterfield Canal. These sites are complemented by more recent heritage, such as the late 19th and early 20th century collieries. Designated heritage assets within the District include 33 Scheduled Monuments, 4 Registered Parks and Gardens, 33 Conservation Areas and over 1000 Listed Buildings (with the highest concentration being in Worksop, Cuckney, Blyth and Retford). The District also has an extensive network of recorded archaeological sites and findspots, well in excess of 3000. With such an extensive catalogue of heritage assets, it is not uncommon for some to be considered 'at risk'. The Council have also identified assets of local significance.

1. Introduction

- 1.1** This study forms a baseline assessment of local infrastructure provision to support the preparation of the Bassetlaw Local Plan and the type, level and timing of required infrastructure throughout the plan period.
- 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 study 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 2037, including that required to meet current shortfalls;
 - Provides the basis to support and inform any future development of a tariff based approach to securing developer contributions in future.
- 1.4** More detail on the overall development proposals for the District, and the contextual information that underpins these proposals, can be found in the emerging Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan and supporting documents¹.
- 1.5** A draft copy of the Infrastructure Study will be subject to an eight week public consultation period in November and December 2020. All infrastructure providers will be sent a copy of the document to check the content in relation to their service. The responses from the consultation

¹ View the DBLP at [Bassetlaw District Council Website](#)

period will then be taken into consideration and then contribute towards a revised version of this document that will be published at a later stage.

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 through various evidence base studies and through Part 2 of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 2.2** To ensure the study is robust, the methodology was developed using the following guidance documents:
- National Planning Policy Framework; and
 - Planning Practice Guidance.
- 2.3** In terms of consultation, early and continuous engagement with key partners and infrastructure providers and developers has been integral to the preparation of the Local Plan. It is recognised that joint ownership of the proposals set out in the emerging Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan, and the commitment of partners to their delivery, is crucial to the successful implementation of its proposed spatial strategy.
- 2.4** A combination of qualitative and quantitative research techniques have been undertaken, including consultation, analysis of statistical data and a review of existing and emerging plans and programmes.
- 2.5** The table below shows the service providers that were asked to provide information regarding their current and future land use and service requirements.

Table 2.1 List of Service Providers

Area of Infrastructure	Service Provision
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Nottinghamshire College • Academies • Nottinghamshire County Council
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassetlaw Primary Care Trust • Hospital Trust • NHS

Area of Infrastructure	Service Provision
Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassetlaw District Council • Barnsley Premier Leisure • Local clubs (through the Open Space & Sports Facilities Study) • Sport England
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 • Bassetlaw District Council • BCVS
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassetlaw District Council • Nottinghamshire County Council • Parish and Town Councils
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highways England • 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 • EDF • Internal Drainage Boards • National Grid • Nottinghamshire County Council • Seven Trent • Virgin Media
Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassetlaw District Council • Environment Agency • Internal drainage boards • Nottinghamshire County Council • Anglian Water • Severn Trent Water

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/Town 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
- Housing advice (rent/applications/advice)
- Environmental health

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. - These can be found in Worksop, Retford, Harworth, Langold, Misterton, Tuxford, Claborough and South Wheatley.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 5 mile radius of a help point.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<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"> - 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

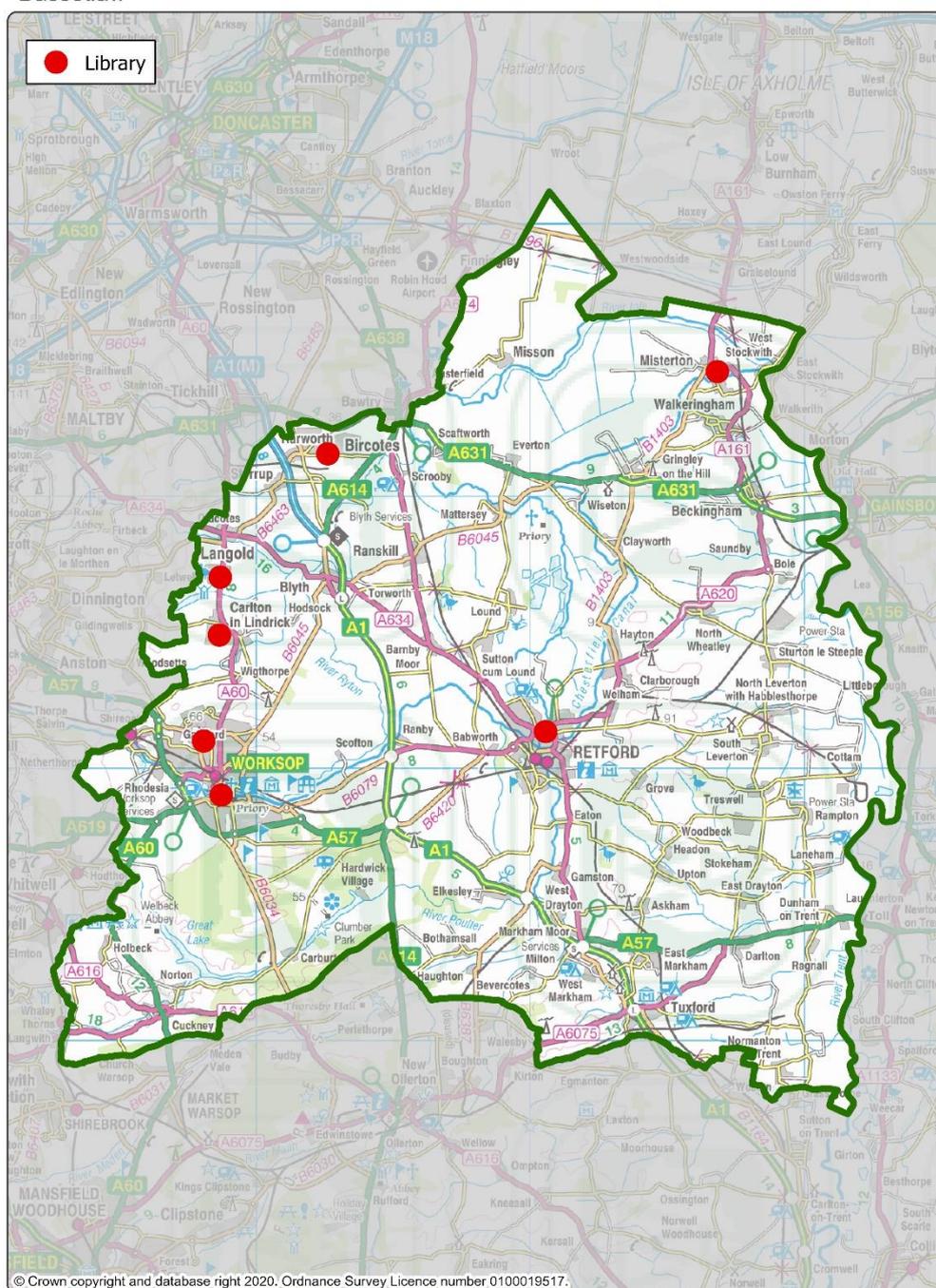
- 3.4** To confirm that the Help Point services are to remain a key function to communities across the District. In addition, in areas where there is significant levels of planned growth opportunities should be explored to further utilise these services.

LIBRARIES

Introduction

- 3.5** Libraries within the District are managed and run by the County Council. There are 7 libraries within the District: two in Worksop and one in each of the following settlements: Harworth and Bircotes, Carlton in Lindrick, Langold, Misterton and Retford (shown on the map below).

Bassetlaw



1:173,978

3.6 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 WIFI Internet and email) 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).

Infrastructure Delivery Plan - Part 1 2020

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

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are seven libraries within the District, two located in Worksop and the others in Carlton-in-Lindrick, Harworth Bircotes, Langold, Misterton and Retford. - The libraries have a range of services, from providing books for loan by children and adults, PCs with a range of software and a range of information services.

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In terms of floorspace, the libraries at Carlton, Langold and Worksop have a surplus capacity. Harworth and 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. - Worksop Library has recently been incorporated with other County Council's services and is now within a new building at the Balmoral site. - Tuxford Library closed in 2014.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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"> - Prevent further closures of Libraries in the District - Libraries that are currently under the recommended floor space threshold for their catchment population: Harworth and 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.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<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

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council
	- Developer contributions
Evidence	- 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

3.7 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 local communities during the preparation of the Local Plan.

CHILDREN'S CENTRES

Introduction

3.8 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.

3.9 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;
- 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.

through the designated centres or through co-operation with other organisations and businesses to lease rooms within buildings.

Summary

Lead Organisation	
Existing Provision	- There are 8 formal Children’s Centres in the District.
Known/Planned Provision	- None
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Ensure that there is adequate provision to meet the needs of children within the District. - Explore opportunities for an additional rural service to the South of the District.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Maintain existing services and support new and improved facilities where feasible.
Sources of Funding	- Nottinghamshire County Council - Developer Contributions
Evidence	- Discussions/meetings with service - Email communications - Documentation such as Children’s Centre attendee lists.

Next Steps

3.12 Consider if new housing growth within the District will have a knock on impact on the demand for children’s centres and the services they provide. It is expected that any new growth in Worksop and Retford would mean that the premises in those locations will likely need to be extended and the number of staff increased over the plan period. Opportunities should also be explored to provide new services in rural areas. Therefore, continuous dialogue will be maintained throughout the Local Plan process with Nottinghamshire County Council.

4. Education

EDUCATION SERVICES

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). This is updated periodically.
- 4.2** Nottinghamshire County Council has a statutory responsibility to ensure there is sufficient provision for school places to meet the needs of Nottinghamshire. ‘This responsibility includes managing the supply and demand of primary and secondary school places. The Department of Education allocates capital funding to enable local authorities to provide sufficient school places’.
- 4.3** All Secondary schools in Bassetlaw are Academies and are run independently from the County Council. There are also two privately run schools at South Leverton. There are no free schools, at present, in Bassetlaw.
- 4.4** The following information on primary school capacity is assessed by the number of current places and the projected growth and projected capacity.

Summarised capacity	Range of school places ⁽²⁾	Colour on map
Large deficiency (LD)	-50 and below	LD
Small deficiency (SD)	-10 to -50	SD
At capacity (AC)	-9 to 9	AC
Small surplus (SS)	10 to 50	SS
Large surplus (LS)	50 and above	LS

Forecasting Pupil Numbers

- 4.5** Projecting the demand for school places is critical if the County Council is to fulfil its statutory duty to secure a sufficiency of places. Nottinghamshire uses a Capita ONE module, in line with many other authorities, and it provides an efficient and well supported process.

4.6 Nottinghamshire County Council groups schools across the county into “planning area”, which have been created following an analysis of the movement of children across school catchment areas, moderated by local knowledge of natural and man-made geographical boundaries, such as rivers and trunk roads that restrict access to some schools. Using this approach will provide a more accurate reflection of the specific areas and schools within the county that are likely to become pressure points.

4.7 School catchment areas can be viewed through the following link:
[Nottinghamshire County Council Websites](#)

Forecasting methodology

4.8 The methodology employed by the County Council for forecasting pupil numbers is the same as that used by many other Local Authorities and is approved by the Department of Education on an annual basis. Population profile data is aggregated to postcode and age group, which enables the numbers of children in each cohort to be mapped against school catchment areas. In turn, this data is aggregated to the planning areas. This provides the number of young people living in each planning area organised by National Curriculum year cohort.

4.9 The statutory school census data for an individual school for each of the past 3 years is compared to the corresponding population profile data for the planning area in which the school is located. This results in a 3 year period percentage intake from the planning area. These 3 percentages are averaged; however, the average is weighted towards the more recent census year.

4.10 This percentage is then applied to the appropriate population profile data for the next 5 years to create a first admission and infant to junior projection for the following 5 years. There is always a degree of movement into and out of schools throughout the year and this is calculated to produce a “cohort flux”, losses or gains between one school year and the next. The average cohort flux for each year group over the past 3 years is calculated for the school and is applied then to each cohort projection to project numbers for the following year where there are any known housing developments; the pupil yield from these is recorded against the appropriate school(s).

- 4.11** This approach takes account of shifts in population and the expression of parental preferences to a degree. However, parental preference can fluctuate over short periods of time, as can inward and outward migration, and factors such as these pose significant challenges to providing highly accurate projections of pupil numbers.
- 4.12** At secondary level, the planning of school places will recognise the wider geographical area served by secondary schools, and the greater flexibility they have in accommodating changing numbers. For these schools, assessments of future pupil numbers will be based initially on the historic transfer data from the current linked primary schools and analysis of previous parental preference. Forecasts of pupil numbers for secondary schools are based on the historic transfer of pupils (usually the average of the last three years) from their linked primary schools. Individual school intakes are adjusted to recognise parental preference, admission numbers, the usual number of successful appeals and general in and out catchment movement trends.
- 4.13** The staying-on rates into post 16 education within school sixth forms (Years 12 and 13) are based on recent staying-on rates. Where the assessment of future pupil numbers confirms that a change is needed in the capacity of an existing school or a change of age range, the County Council will work closely with the school(s), governors, and the Regional Schools Commissioner and Education and Skills Funding Agency to ensure that there is clarity regarding the future pupil numbers, and that there are effective arrangements in place during any years of transition

PRIMARY EDUCATION

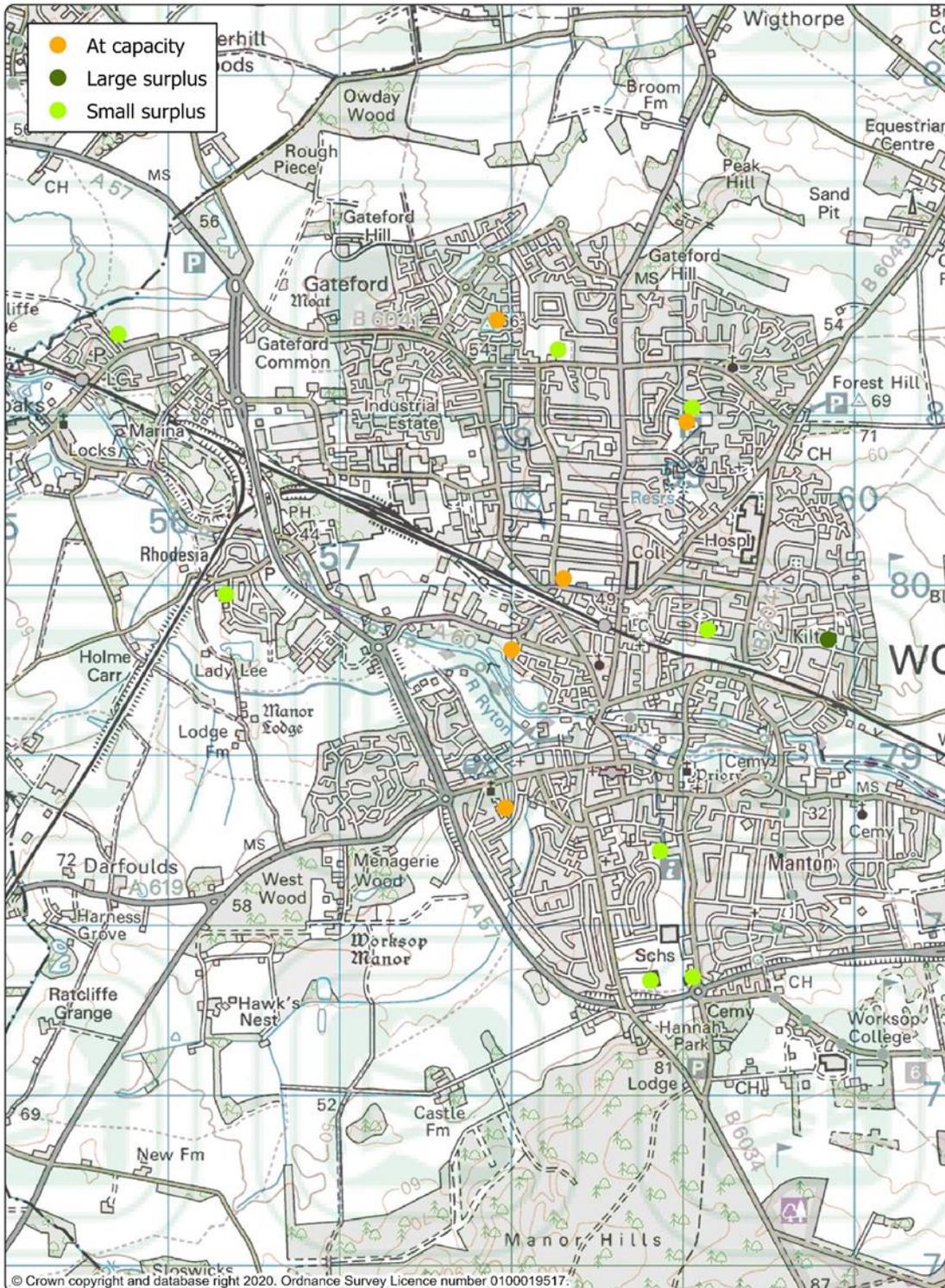
Introduction

Worksop

- 4.14** There are twelve primary schools in Worksop. Six schools, Holy Family, Sir Edmund Hillary, Sparken Hill, St John's and Worksop Priory have a large surplus of places.
- 4.15** There is one school with a small number of surplus places; Prospect Hill, although this is likely to increase to 'at capacity' moving forward. Five schools are currently at capacity, Gateford Park, Norbridge,

Porspect Hill and St Anne's. These are likely to remain at or above capacity in the future to 2033 and beyond.

Worksop



Settlement	Name of school	Current Capacity 2019/20	Projected Capacity by 2032/33
Worksop	Gateford Park Primary School	AC	AC
Worksop	Holy Family Catholic Primary School	SS	SS
Worksop	Norbridge Academy	AC	AC
Worksop	Prospect Hill Infant and Nursery School	AC	SS
Worksop	Prospect Hill Junior School	SS	AC
Worksop	Redlands Primary and Nursery School	AC	SS
Worksop	Sir Edmund Hillary Primary and Nursery School	SS	SS
Worksop	Sparken Hill Academy	SS	SS
Worksop	St Anne's CofE (Aided) Primary School	AC	AC
Worksop	St Augustine's School	LS	LS
Worksop	St John's CofE Academy	SS	SS
Worksop	Worksop Priory Church of England Primary Academy	SS	SS

Retford

4.16 There are seven schools in Retford. One school – Bracken Lane - is currently exceeding capacity and will likely to continue to do so through the plan period. Other schools, Ordsall Primary School and Thrumpton Lane are either at or beyond capacity and are likely to remain constrained moving forward.

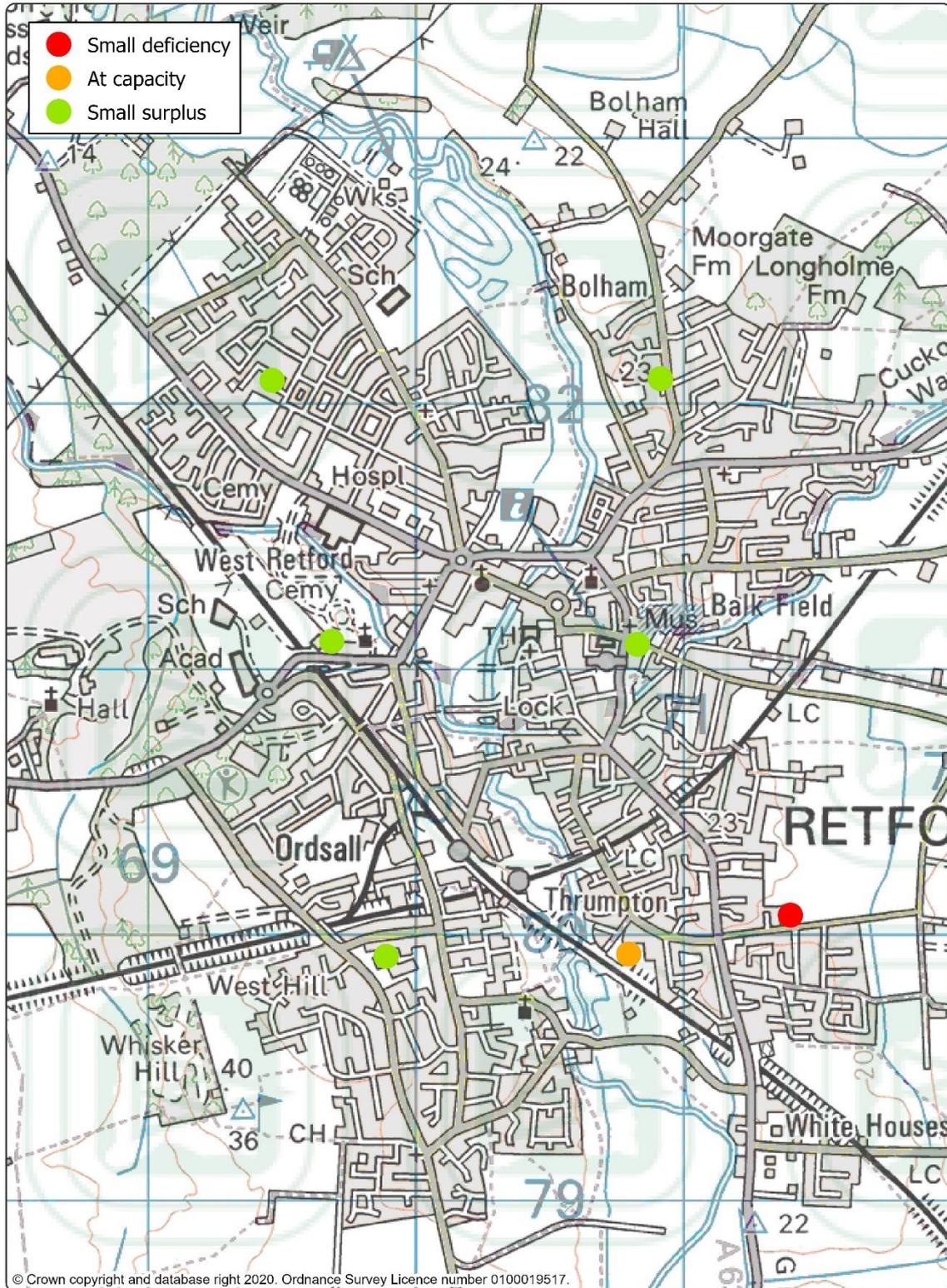
4.17 Based on current data there is a projected surplus of 263 primary places in the Retford Primary Planning Area, in the five year projection period 2019-2024. Given that 1181 dwellings would yield 248 pupils

(based on formula), there would be sufficient primary school provision in Retford to meet the needs of the proposed development in the Local Plan.

4.18 However, NCC is due to publish revised forecasts later this year which will show an increased projected surplus of 430 primary places in the Retford Planning Area, which would be enough to accommodate additional pupils from approximately 2000 dwellings, well in excess of the total post-five year housing commitments and the Retford Local Plan proposals. Therefore, there would be sufficient provision to accommodate the number of pupils generated by the first 500 dwelling phase of the Upper Morton Garden Village development, within Retford schools (105 pupils based on formula).

4.19 It is acknowledged that these schools are beyond the statutory walking distance and therefore NCC would need to provide school transport for these pupils; NCC would wish to seek contributions from the development to support this cost. In the longer term, a new primary school would need to be delivered onsite to accommodate the subsequent phases of the GV development. NCC requests that an area of three hectares is safeguarded for this purpose and this should be monitored and updated at the five year Plan Review.

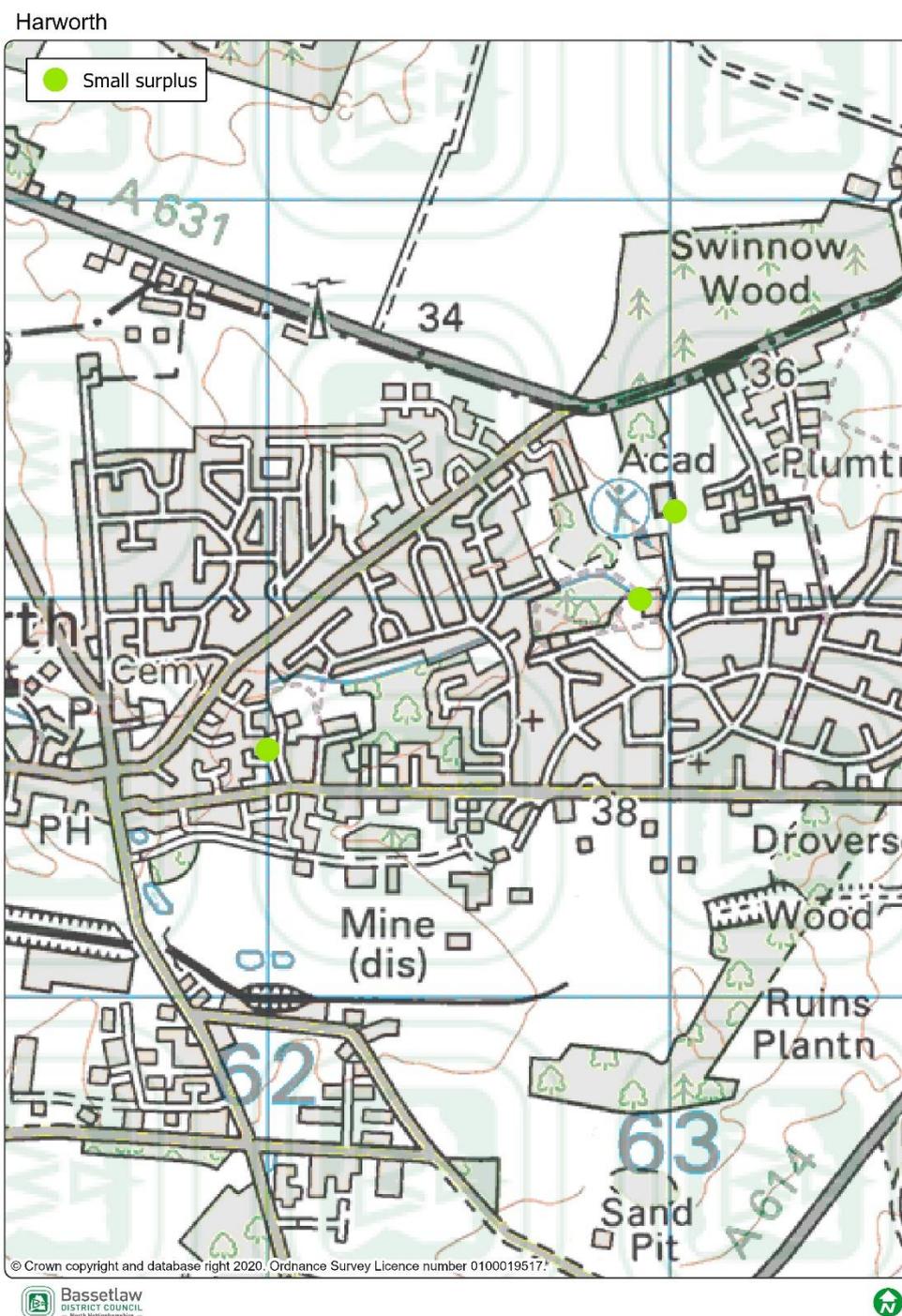
Retford



Settlement	Name of school	Current Capacity 2019/20	Projected Capacity by 2032/33
Retford	Bracken Lane Primary Academy	SD	SD
Retford	Carr Hill Primary and Nursery School	SS	SS
Retford	Hallcroft Infant and Nursery School	SS	SS
Retford	Ordsall Primary School	SS	SD
Retford	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	SS	LS
Retford	St Swithun's Church of England Primary Academy	SS	SS
Retford	Thrumpton Primary Academy	AC	LD

Harworth and Bircotes

4.20 There are three primary schools within Harworth Bircotes. There are currently surplus of places within all the schools as of 2019. This surplus is projected to decrease to an 'at capacity' by 2033 in St Patrick's Catholic Primary School and Harworth CofE Academy. After 2020 academic year, it is projected that Serlby Park will fall into a deficit of places.



School	Current Capacity 2019/20	Projected capacity 2032/33
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	SS	AC
Harworth CofE Academy	SS	AC
Serlby Park	SS	SD

Large Rural Settlements

Carlton in Lindrick and Langold

4.21 There are two primary schools in Carlton in Lindrick Kingston Park Primary School and Ramsden Primary School. Currently Kingston Primary School has a large surplus and Ramsden Primary is at capacity. Kingston will continue to have surplus places over the plan period whereas Ramsden will run into a deficit by mid plan period.

4.22 Langold has two schools. Dyscarr Community School will continue to run a surplus over the plan period whereas St May St Martin is in a large deficit but will move into a surplus through the plan period.

School	Current Capacity 2019/20	Projected capacity 2032/33
Kingston Park Academy	LS	LS
Langold Dyscarr Community School	SS	SS
Ramsden Primary School	AC	SD
The Primary School of St Mary and St Martin	LD	SS

Misterton

4.23 The only primary school in Misterton (as shown below) has a small of surplus places in 2019 and will continue to have a small surplus over the plan period.

School	Current Capacity 2019/20	Projected capacity 2032/33
Misterton Primary and Nursery School	SS	SS

Tuxford

4.24 4.11 The Tuxford Primary School is currently at capacity in 2019/20, but will then go into a large deficit by 2033.

School	Current Capacity 2019/20	Projected capacity 2032/33
Tuxford Primary Academy	AC	SD

Small Rural Settlements

4.25 4.12 For all small rural settlements, there is only one primary school per village and, therefore, a summary of the capacity of these schools is summarised in the table below.

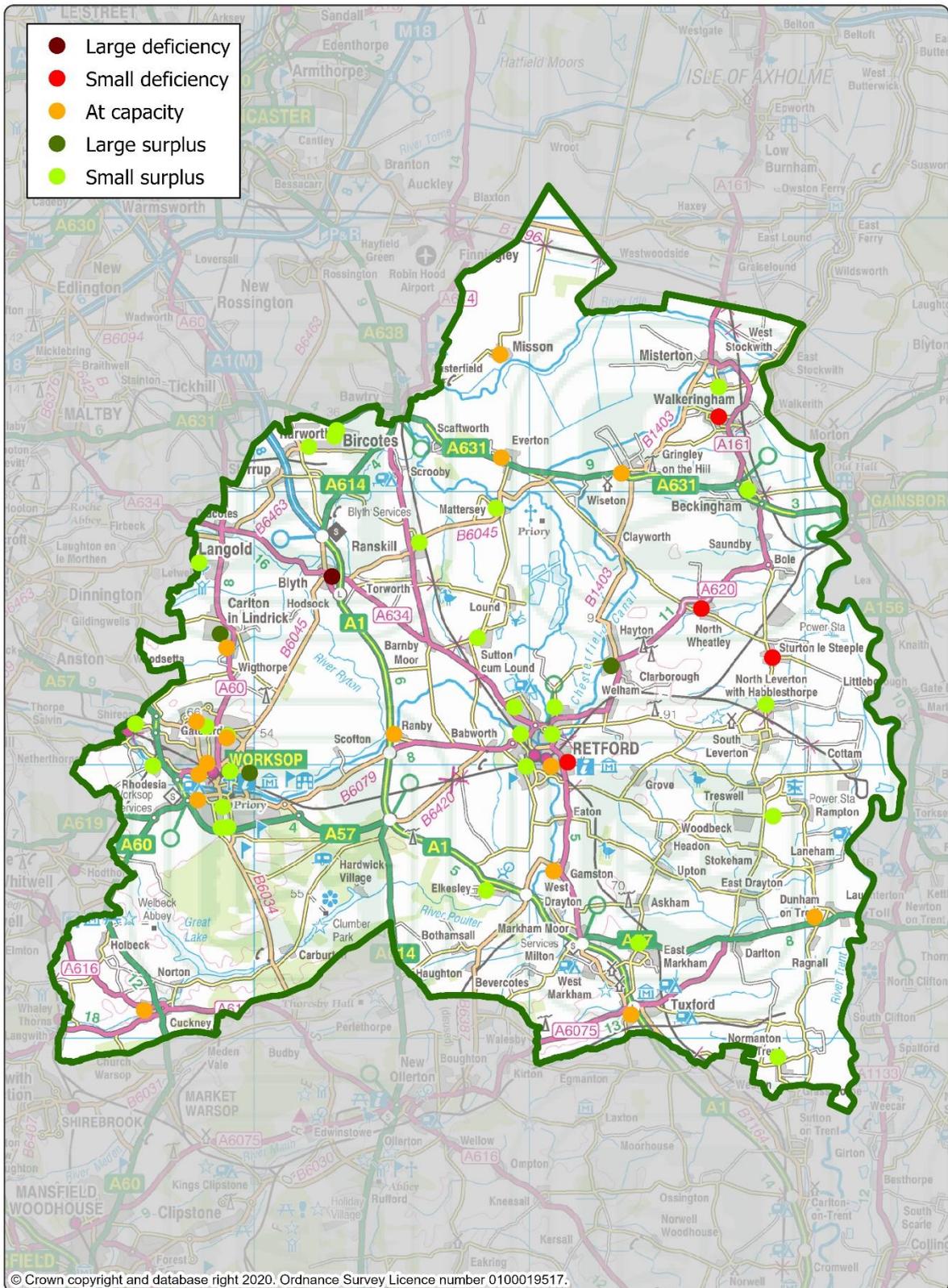
4.26 The map below identifies primary school capacity levels in Rural Bassetlaw as of 2019-2020.

Settlement	Name of school	Current Capacity 2019/20	Projected Capacity by 2032/33
Beckingham	Beckingham Primary School	SS	SD
Clarborough	The Primary School of St Mary and St Martin	LS	LS
Cuckney	Cuckney Church of England Primary School	AC	AC
Dunham	Dunham Church of England Primary School	AC	AC
East Markham	East Markham Primary School	SS	SD
Elkesley	Elkesley Primary and Nursery School	SS	SD
Everton	Everton Primary School	AC	AC
Gamston	Gamston Church of England Primary School	AC	LD

Infrastructure Delivery Plan - Part 1 2020

Settlement	Name of school	Current Capacity 2019/20	Projected Capacity by 2032/33
Gringley	St. Peter's Church of England Primary School	SD	SD
Sutton cum Lound	Sutton-cum-Lound Church of England Primary School	SS	SS
Mattersey	Mattersey Primary School	SS	AC
Misson	Misson Primary School	AC	SS
North Leverton	North Leverton Church of England Primary School	SS	LS
Normanton	St Mathews	SS	SS
Rampton	Rampton Primary School	SS	SS
Ranby	Ranby CofE Primary School	AC	AC
Ranskill	Ranskill Primary School	SS	AC
Rhodesia	Haggonfields Primary and Nursery School	SS	SD
Shireoaks	St Luke's Church of England Primary School	SS	SD
Sturton-le-Steeple	Sturton-le-Steeple Church of England Primary School	AC	SS
Walkeringham	Walkeringham Primary School	SD	SD
Wheatley (North and South)	North Wheatley Church of England Primary School	SD	SD

Bassetlaw



Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- Mixed spread of capacity across the District with constrained areas remaining in Retford and the rural areas.
Known/Planned Provision	- It is likely that new developments such as the Bassetlaw Garden Village will require a new school to support its population.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- To continue to plan for additional school provision and associated services over the plan period.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Seek to understand the current and future capacity issues in more detail through Duty to Cooperate and explore where future improvements to provision are required.
Sources of Funding	- Department for Education, CIL and S106.
Evidence	- Duty to Cooperate between BDC and NCC

Next Steps

4.27 As the Local Plan progresses to its more detailed stage, continued dialogue will be needed to make sure that any planned growth in areas can support existing schools. It is likely that in areas where there are school capacity issues (or future projected capacity issues) contributions will be sought from new development towards their improvement.

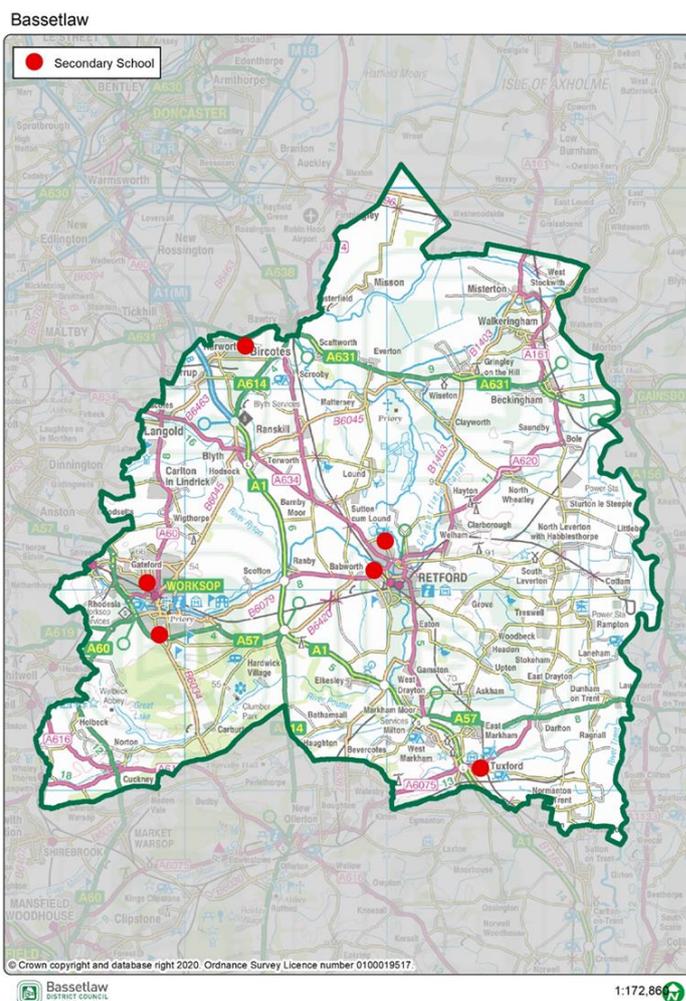
SECONDARY EDUACTION

Introduction

4.28 There are six secondary schools in Bassetlaw. All are academies. The six schools are; Outwood Academy (Portland), Outwood Academy (Valley), Serlby Park Academy, Retford Oaks Academy, The Elizabethan Academy and Tuxford Academy.

School	Current Capacity 2018/19	Projected capacity 2032/33
Tuxford Academy	AC	AC
Outwood Academy (Portland)	SS	SS
Outwood Academy (Valley)	AC	AC
Serlby Park Academy	AC	AC
Retford Oaks Academy	SS	SS
Elizabethan Academy	AC	SS

4.29 The Council is still in discussions with Secondary Education providers with regards to capacity of secondary education establishments across the District. This will be updated early 2021 to reflect any updated information on projected capacity for each school.



Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- Mixed spread of capacity across the District.
Known/Planned Provision	- It is likely that new developments such as the Bassetlaw Garden Village will require a new school to support its population.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- To continue to plan for additional school provision and associated services over the plan period.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Seek to understand the current and future capacity issues in more detail through Duty to Cooperate and explore where future improvements to provision are required.
Sources of Funding	- Department for Education, CIL and S106
Evidence	- Duty to Cooperate between BDC, NCC and Academies.

Next Steps

4.30 As the Local Plan progresses to its more detailed stage, continued dialogue will be needed to make sure that any planned growth in areas can support existing schools. It is likely that in areas where there are school capacity issues (or future projected capacity issues) contributions will be sought from new development towards their improvement.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Introduction

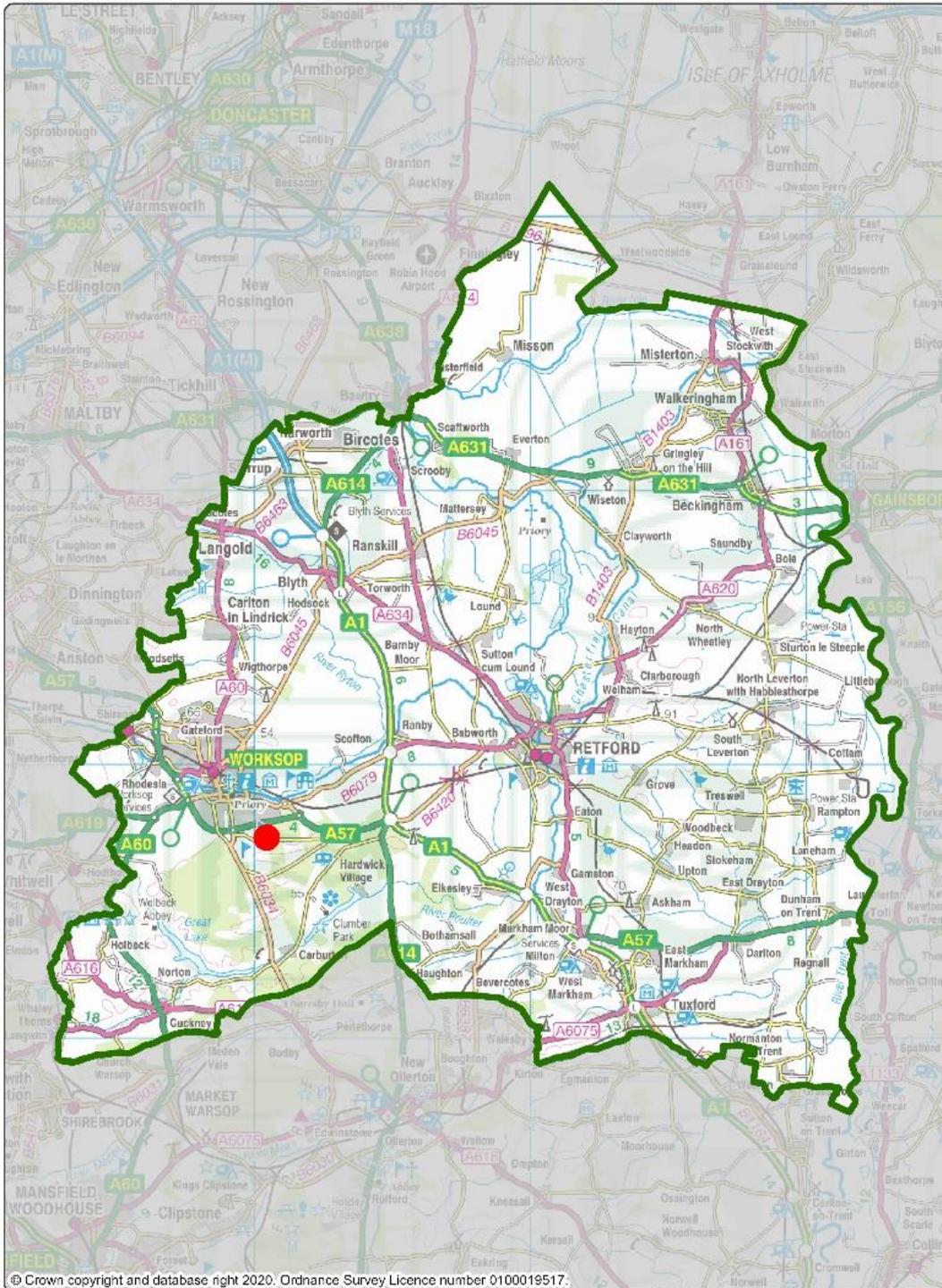
4.31 North Nottinghamshire College is the leading further education provider and trainer in the North Nottinghamshire area and beyond, with 1,300 full time and over 9,650 part time students. The college employs around 540 staff.

4.32 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 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:

- There is a learning centre at Wilkinsons Head Office at Manton Wood, Worksop.
- The College are setting up a remote site at Serlby Park School through funding from the Bassetlaw Local Strategic Partnership.
- 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.
- 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.
- North Nottinghamshire College has capital budgets for improvements and extensions direct from government.

Higher Education



Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- One College Learning Centre in Worksop

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Known/Planned Provision	- None
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Help encourage a step-change in the local economy and the availability of jobs and access to higher education.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Support the provision of local jobs and improved skills via new employment opportunities on proposed allocations such as High Marnham and the Bassetlaw Garden Village
Sources of Funding	- Department for Education, Higher Education Partnerships, Sponsorship and S106.
Evidence	- Duty to Cooperate

Next Steps

4.33 Cross border infrastructure considerations for education

4.34 Given the location of Tuxford and Worksop, there are various cross border movements of pupils from Lincolnshire and adjoining authorities.

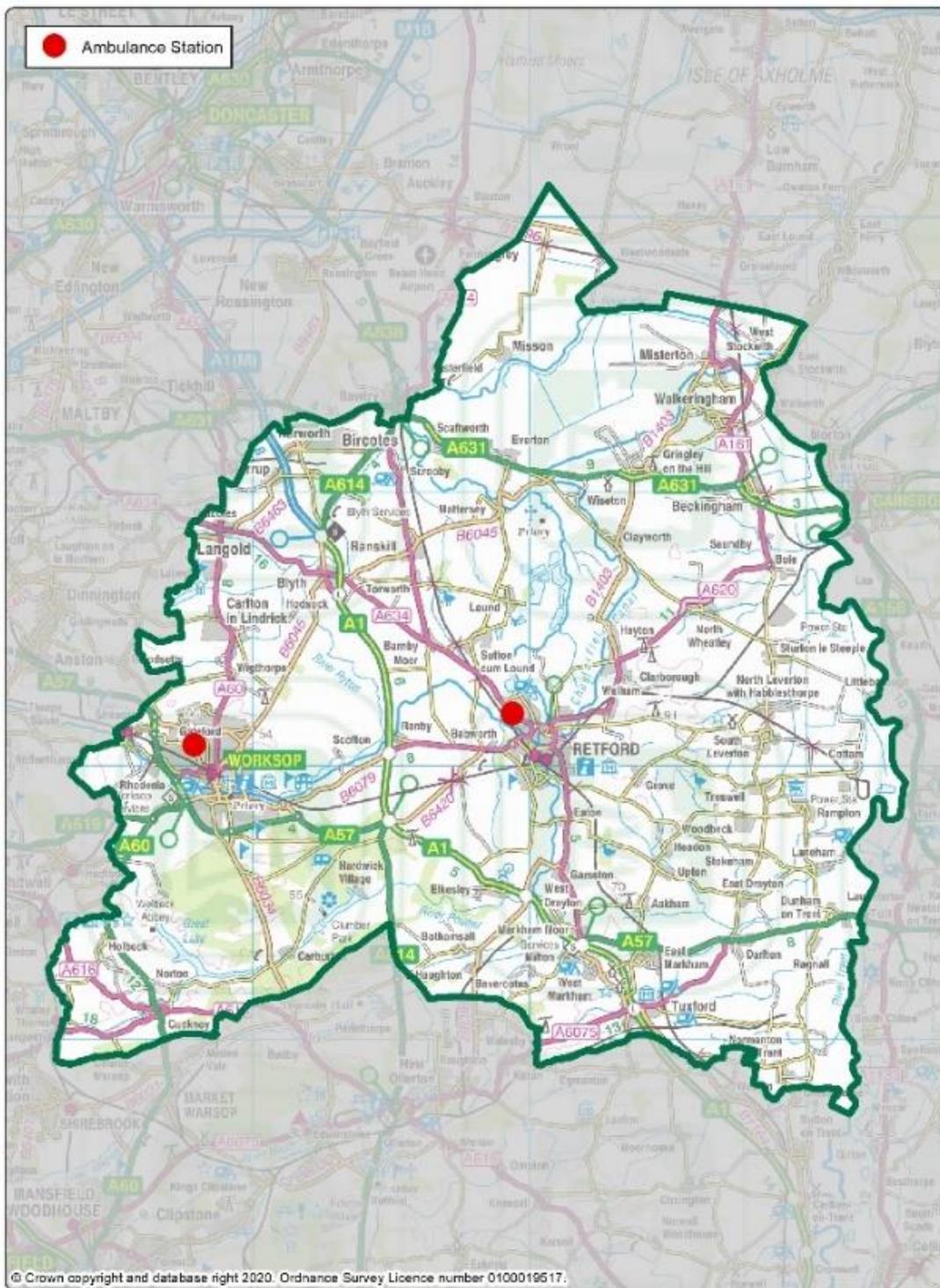
5. Blue Light Emergency Services

AMBULANCE

Introduction

- 5.1** East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) provides emergency and unscheduled care and patient transport services to a population of 5 million people in an area covering approximately 6,425 square miles. EMAS employs over 3,500 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 also 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 are regularly monitored. 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 subject to further change on the future.
- 5.4** Currently, the response times within Bassetlaw are around average with the mean response time being around 8 minutes. Within rural Bassetlaw, the response times are slightly longer at 9.5 minutes.

Bassetlaw



1:172,860

Summary

Lead Organisation	East Midlands Ambulance Service
Existing Provision	- There are two ambulance stations within Bassetlaw (in Retford and Worksop) and

Lead Organisation	East Midlands Ambulance Service
	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"> - 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 the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued discussion with the service on how best to ensure that new growth is considered within and 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

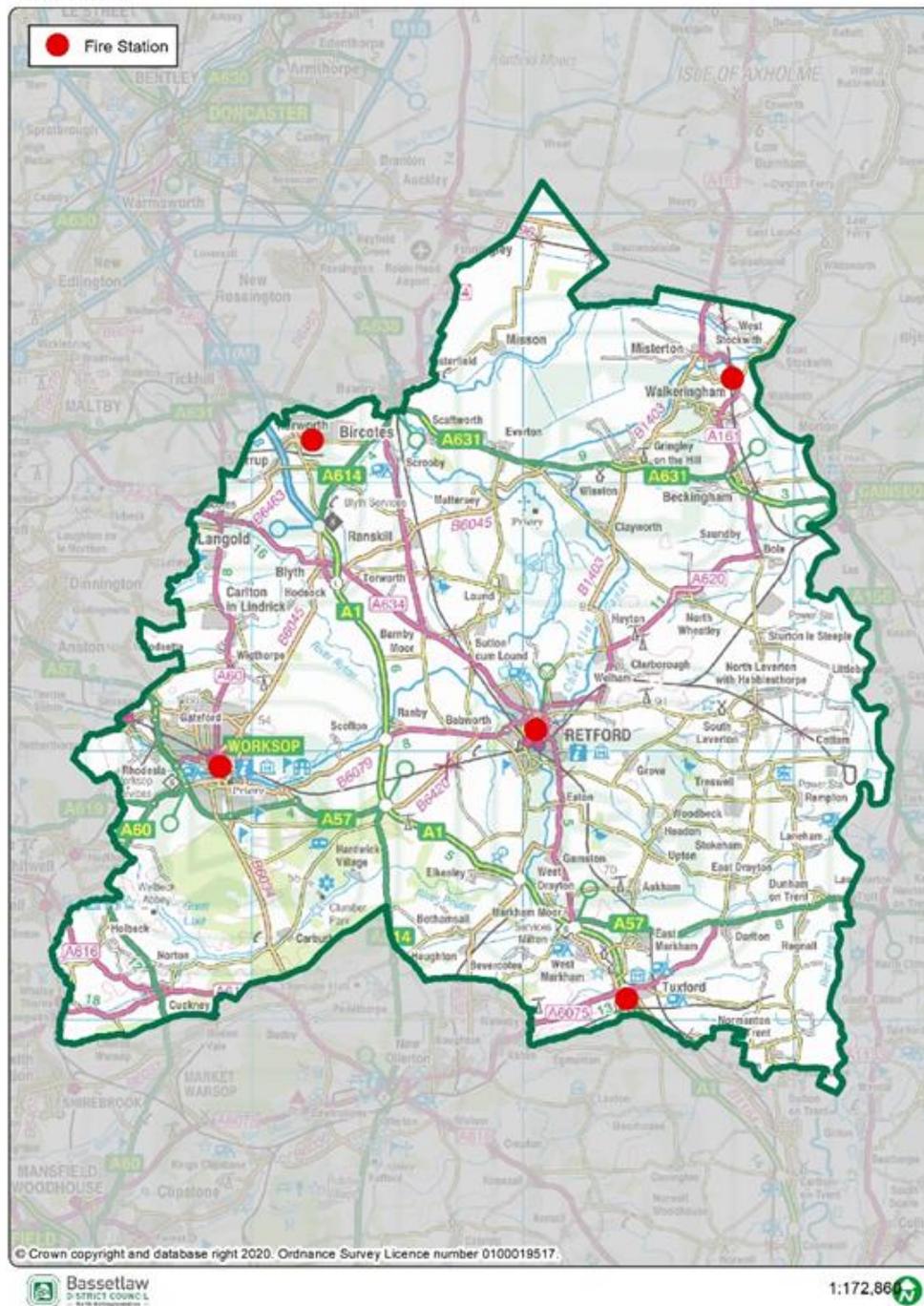
5.5 As of April 2017, EMAS are undertaking an Estate Strategy Review. This will review what improvements are required to existing ambulance stations or whether re-location of these buildings are more cost-effective. The ambulance service are aware of the areas of proposed growth within Bassetlaw and this is going to be taken into consideration when determining what and where future coverage of the service will be provided across the County.

FIRE

Introduction

- 5.6 Within Bassetlaw, there are two whole time fire stations (at Worksop and Retford) and retained stations at Harworth, Misterton and Tuxford.
- 5.7 The majority of calls for primary incidents 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.

Bassetlaw



Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire Fire Service
Existing Provision	- There are 5 Fire Stations in Bassetlaw.
Known/Planned Provision	- None.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Ensure that there is enough provision to support the current and future population.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Ensure that new growth areas will be covered by service. - No known problems as of yet.
Sources of Funding	- NCC
Evidence	- Discussions/meetings with service - Published documents by the service - Email communications

Next steps

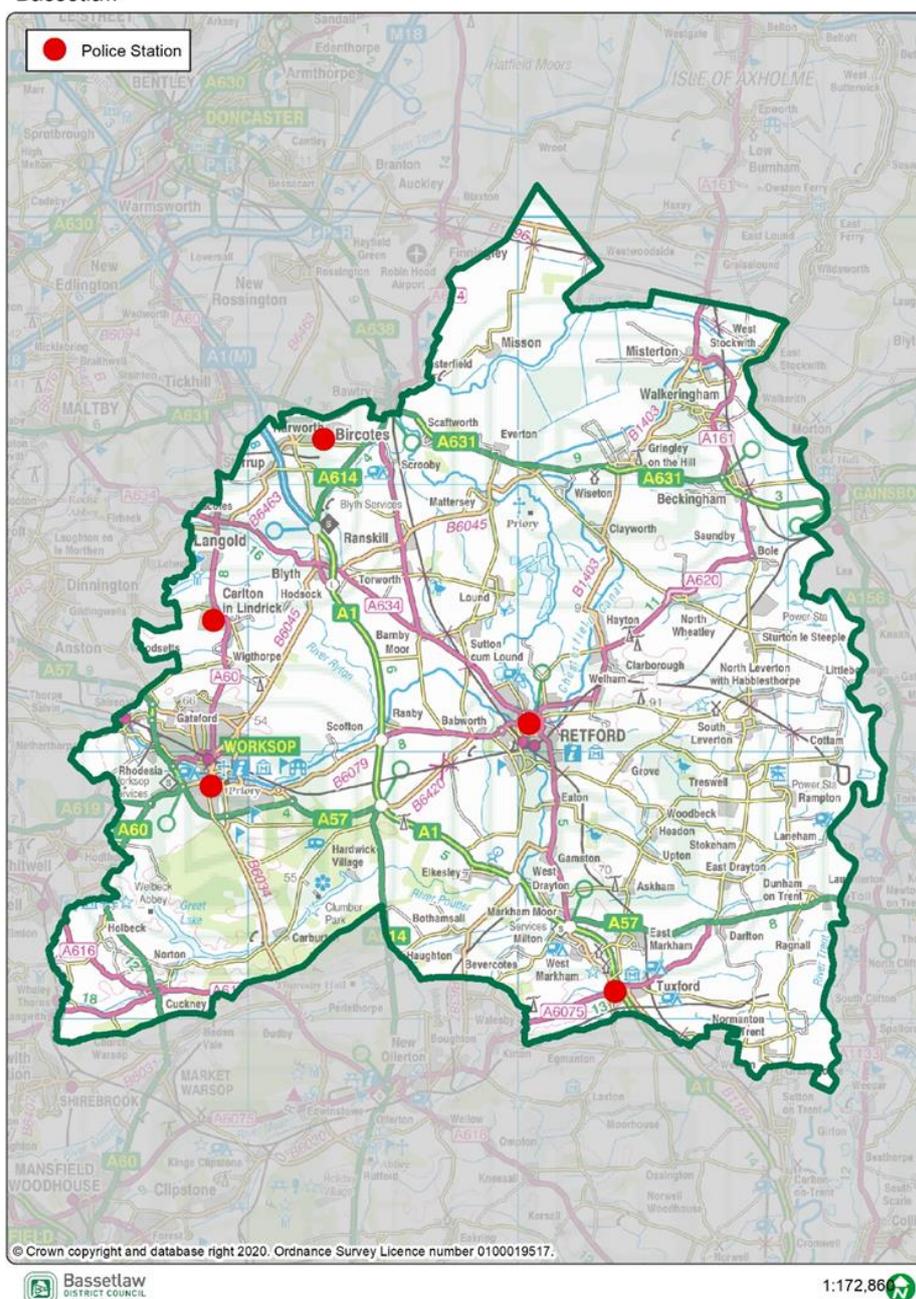
5.8 Through previous discussions, it has agreed that the growth that is planned through the Local Plan should not have a significant impact on the existing fire cover provision. However, the capital budgets for the service are under review through the Public Spending Review and Bassetlaw DC will work 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

5.9 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 which has recently relocated into the Queen's Buildings, with other stations located in Retford (East Bassetlaw headquarters) and Harworth Bircotes. There are contact points in Misterton and Tuxford.

Bassetlaw



Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire Police Service
Existing Provision	- There are 5 Police Stations in Bassetlaw.
Known/Planned Provision	- None.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Ensure that there is enough provision to support the current and future population.

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire Police Service
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<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"> - Central Government, Nottinghamshire Police, NCC (community safety)
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions/meetings with service - Published documents by the service - Email communications

Next Steps

5.10 To support the Police through involving them in the design of new development and the development of planning policies to make sure that future development in the District provides a safe and inclusive environment.

6. Health

HEALTH CENTRES AND HOSPITALS

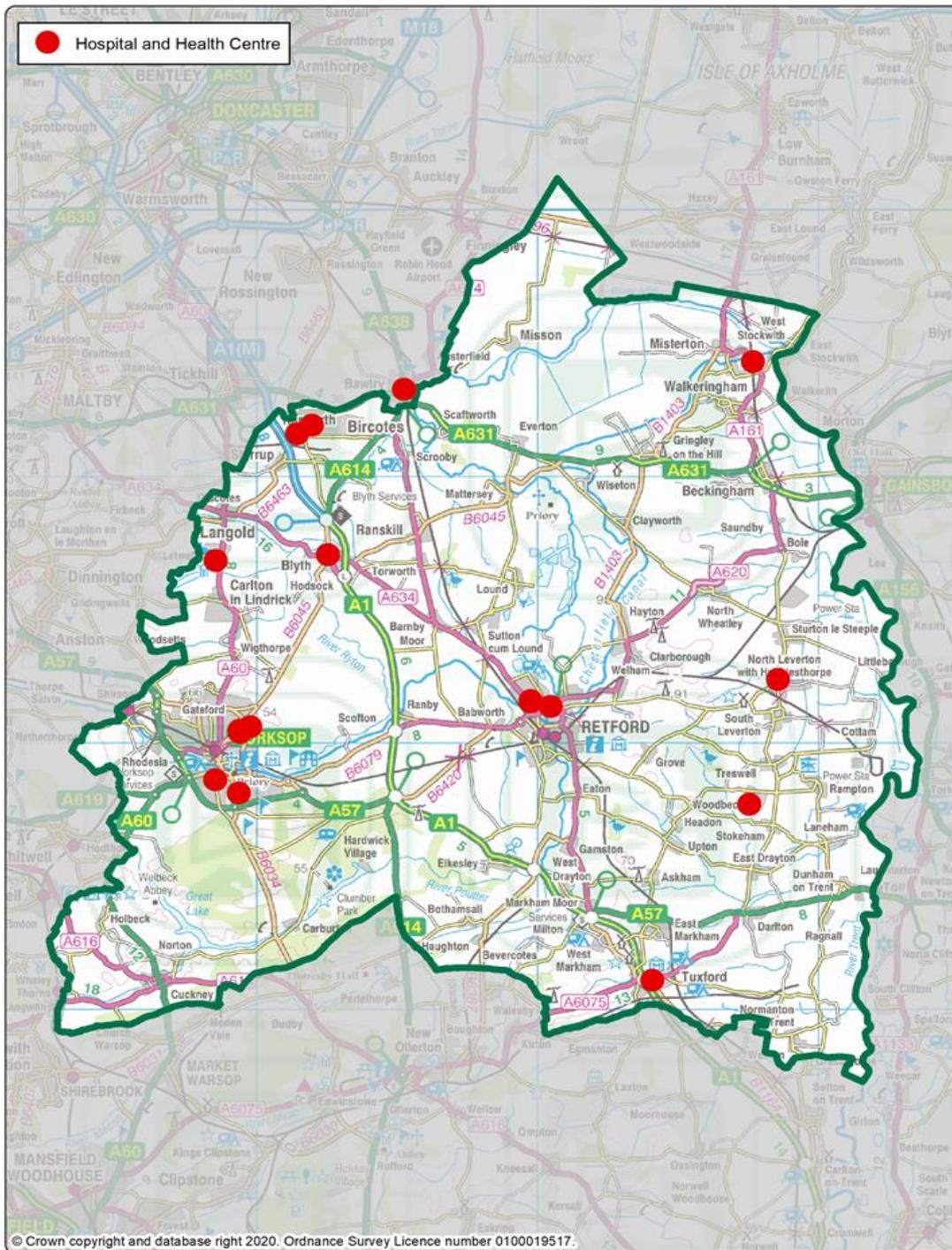
Doctors, Health Centres and Pharmacy Introduction

- 6.1** Bassetlaw Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is a member organisation consisting of health practices across Bassetlaw. The CCG is committed to working with its partners and patients and the public to improve the commissioning of services within available resources to deliver the greatest benefit for the people of Bassetlaw in terms of health outcomes and value for money for the tax payer.
- 6.2** In April 2013 the CCG became a Statutory NHS body and took on full responsibility for the commissioning of health services for the people of Bassetlaw. Capacity of health faculties vary greatly from place to place.
- 6.3** According to the Bassetlaw Clinical Commissioning Group, There are 15 General Practitioner practices and care centres within the District. The General Practitioner premises in Harworth/Bircotes and three of the four surgeries in Retford (some of which are located on the Retford Hospital site) have been relocated into purpose built Primary Care Centres which offer a greater range of local services. These centres also provide space to accommodate a greater number of patients.

Settlement	Practice
Blyth Surgery	The Archway High Street Blyth
Carlton Village Surgery	Village Surgery Long Lane Carlton-in-Lindrick
Crown House Surgery	Retford Primary Care Centre
Kingfisher Family Practice	Retford Primary Care Centre
Langold	Lakeside Surgery
Larwood Health Partnership, Worksop	55 Larwood
Newgate Medical Group	Newgate Street, Worksop
North Leverton Surgery	Sturton Road, North Leverton
Oakleaf Surgery, Harworth	Harworth Primary Care Centre
Riverside/Gringley Surgery	Leys Lane, Gringley
Riverside - Harworth Medical Centre	Harworth Primary Care Centre
Riverside Health Centre	Riverside Walk, Retford
Riverside/Misterton	Marsh Lane, Misterton
Tuxford Medical Practice	Faraday Avenue, Tuxford
Westwood, Worksop	Pelham Street, Worksop

6.4 Some of these facilities offer an in-built pharmacy where as other have one located within walking distance. There are 22 pharmacies in Bassetlaw, include those that are within other retailers such as Boots and supermarkets.

Bassetlaw



Settlement	Practice
Retford	Dental 22
Worksop	Kaye Rafferty & Associates
Langold	Langold Dental Surgery
Retford	P B Robinson
Harworth	PB Robinson & Associates
Worksop	Robinson & Associates
Worksop	The Dental House
Retford	The Dental Surgery

Hospitals

- 6.6** Bassetlaw Hospital, in Worksop, is one of the key hospitals in the Doncaster and Bassetlaw Hospitals NHS. The Hospital has 170 beds and in the year 2018/2019 treated approximately 145,000 out-patients, 41,000 in-patients and dealt with 50,000 emergencies in the A&E Department.
- 6.7** Services at Bassetlaw Hospital include: A+E facility, children’s services, occupational health, mental health, screening services, maternity, radiography, scanning services, sexual health, dermatology, ultrasound, neonatal and pathology.
- 6.8** The hospital is one of the organisations teaching hospitals with extensive training programmes. Over 20% are trained on-site.
- 6.9** Services available at Retford Community Hospital include an out patients department, physiotherapy, speech therapy, chiropody, audiology, child health, community occupational health, community nursing, Genito-Urinary medicine, intermediate care and medical imaging. There are, however, no in-patient services at Retford.
- 6.10** 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.
- 6.11** 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 on need and any increases to Government NHS spending.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw CCG, NHS, Private
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bassetlaw has 15 GP and health centres, 11 dentists, 22 pharmacies and 2 hospitals.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local NHS and CCG prepare an investment programme which identifies what investment is made and in which location. - Further investment in teaching and training on-site is being undertaken - No known plans for new facilities in the District.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making sure there is enough capacity for health facilities to accommodate a growing population. - Improve accessibility to health facilities within rural Bassetlaw.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the implications on health capacity from projected growth. - Identifying where capacity improvements are needed within the District to support additional growth.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NHS
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duty to Cooperate

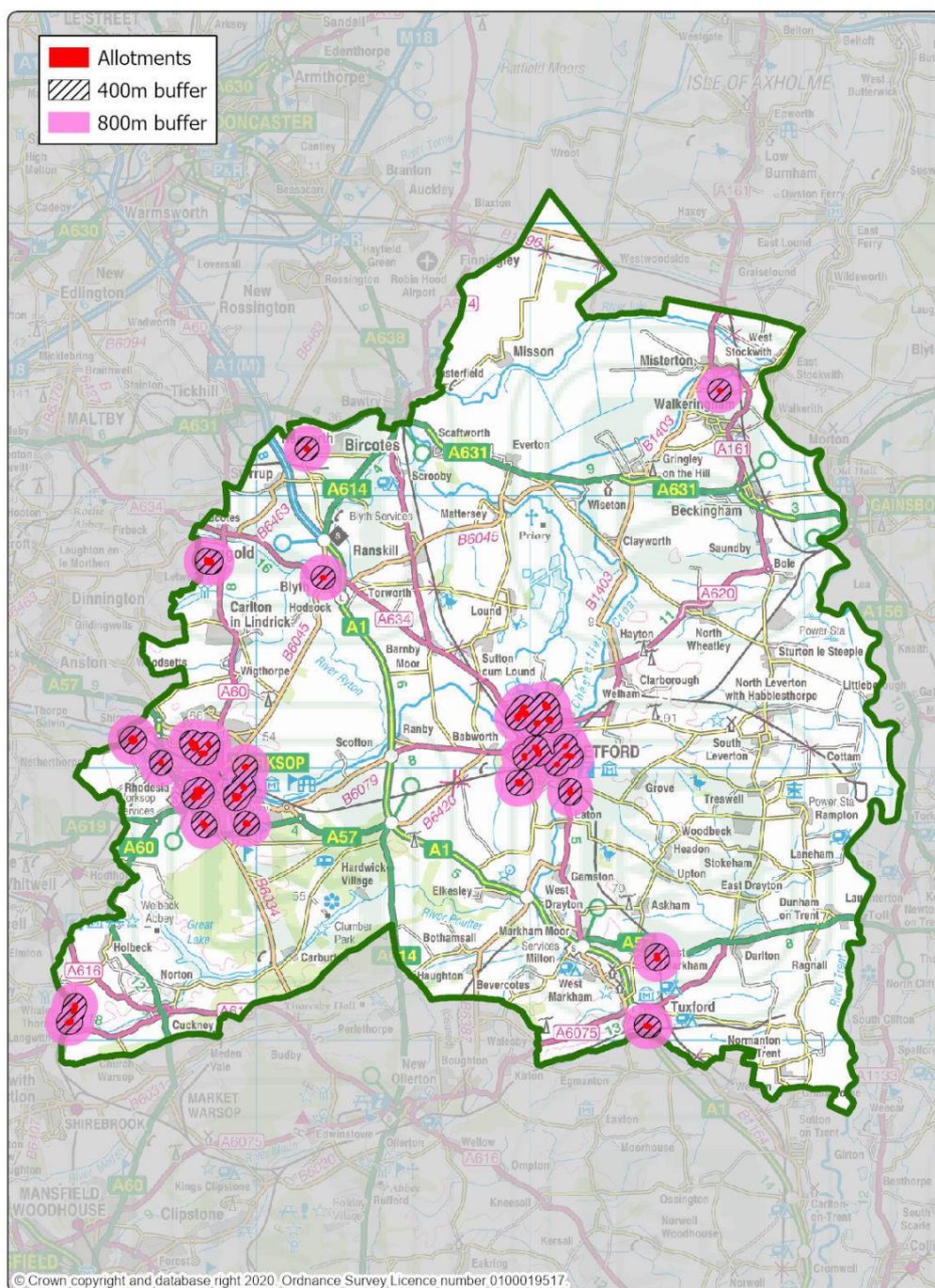
Next Steps

6.12 The Council will continue to work closely with local health providers to consider the impact to capacity from planned growth within the Bassetlaw Local Plan and seek to mitigate this through developer contributions.

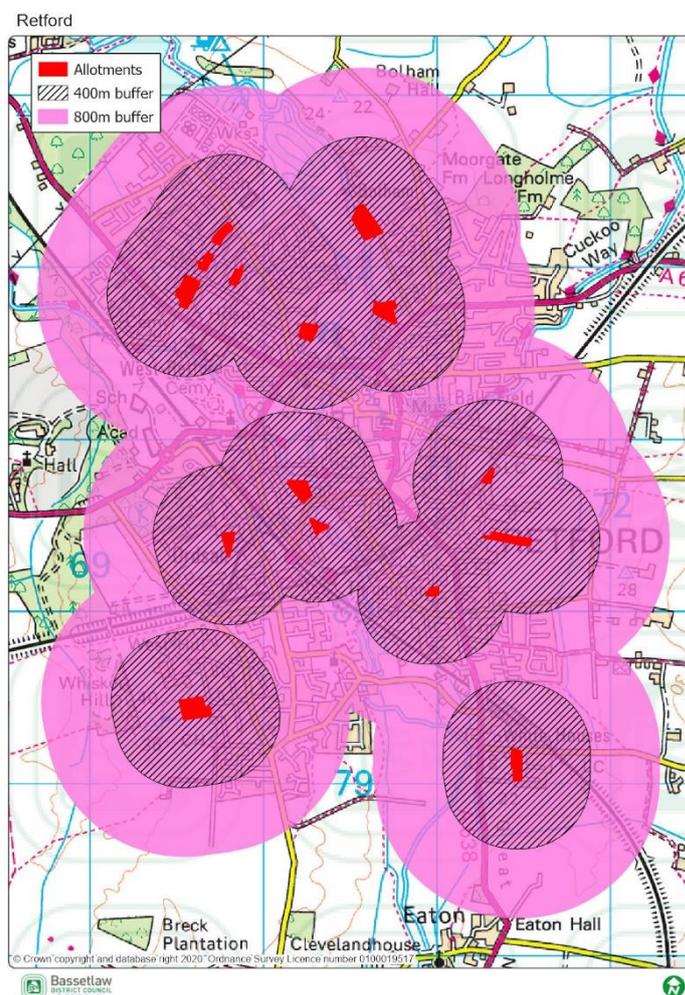
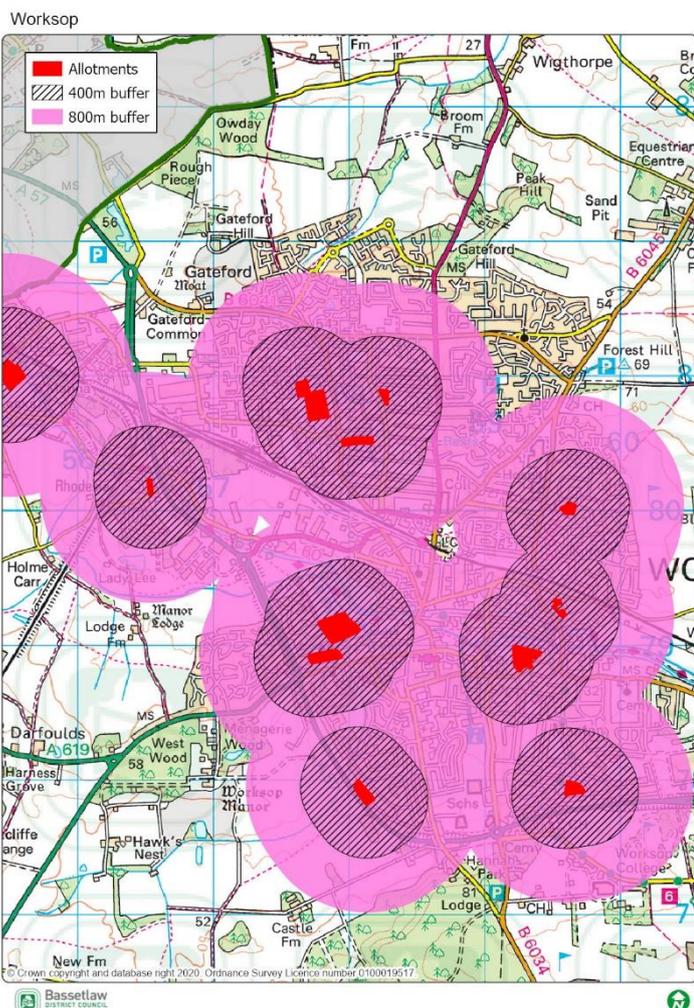
7. Leisure/Environment ALLOTMENTS

Introduction

7.1 Bassetlaw has 36 sites that are classified as allotments, equating to just under 33.16 hectares. The following map shows the allotment distribution within Bassetlaw along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from the allotment sites.



7.2 The following maps show the allotment provision in Worksop and Retford along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from the allotment sites.



7.3 The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) suggests a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households (20 per 2,000 people based on two people per house or one per 100 people). This equates to 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population based on an average plot-size of 250 square metres (0.025 hectares per plot).

7.4 Bassetlaw based on its current population (116,839²) meets the NSALG standard. Using this suggested standard, the minimum amount of allotment provision for Bassetlaw is 29.08 hectares. Existing provision of 33.16 hectares therefore exceeds this guideline.

² 2018 Census

Table 7.1 Distribution of allotment sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Number	Size (Ha)	Ha per 1000 Population
Worksop	11	16.17	0.35
Retford	16	10.33	0.44
Harworth and Bircotes	1	0.22	0.03
Blyth	1	0.24	0.11
Carlton in Lindrick	-	-	-
Langold/Hodsock	1	2.27	0.87
Misterton	1	0.10	0.04
Tuxford	1	0.60	0.13
Rural	4	3.23	0.15
Total	36	33.16	0.28

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- There are 36 allotments in Bassetlaw equating to 33.16 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	- Current and future provision standards are listed in the 2020 Open Space Assessment Update ³ .
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a combined waiting list for 138 allotments within the District, in spite of there being vacant plots. - Provision remains constant across the District but it is unevenly distributed. - The majority of provision (75%) is shared between Worksop and Retford as a result of historical associations with land and industry. - Demand for additional space could be required as there are no Council owned allotments at Carlton in Lindrick. Misterton also has a limited provision.

³ Link to 2020 Open Space Assessment Update: [Bassetlaw District Council Website](#)

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any new developments should address the need for additional allotment space.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developer contributions from any new development. - New provision could be secured through the transfer of land as part of the allocation process.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open Space Assessment Update 2020 - Discussions with BDC Parks and Gardens Department

Next steps

7.5 The mechanism for calculating need for allotments 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, the current waiting list for allotments includes approximately 138 people. This indicates that there is a need for further provision of allotment pitches.

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

amenity greenspaces within Bassetlaw along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from the allotment sites.

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

Table 7.2 Distribution of amenity greenspaces by analysis area

Analysis Area	Amenity Greenspace	
	Number	Size (ha)
Worksop	46	75.21
Retford	15	11.26
Harworth and Bircotes	7	7.13
Blyth	2	1.45
Carlton in Lindrick	7	8.44
Langold/Hodsock	2	0.83
Misterton	2	0.83
Tuxford	1	2.01
Rural	22	14.10
Total	104	119.43

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- There are 104 amenity green spaces in Bassetlaw equating to 119.43 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	- Current and future provision standards are listed in the 2020 Open Space Assessment Update ⁴ .
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 Assessment Update (2020) 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.

⁴ Link to 2020 Open Space Assessment:

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<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.
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open Space Assessment Update 2020

Next steps

7.9 The Open Space Assessment Update 2020 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.

7.10 All sites assessed as poor quality within the study should be increased to at least average quality. Future amenity greenspace should aspire to become multifunctional and be able to provide a multitude of typology uses. Such as an amenity greenspace that also serves as semi/natural habitat for potential wildlife.

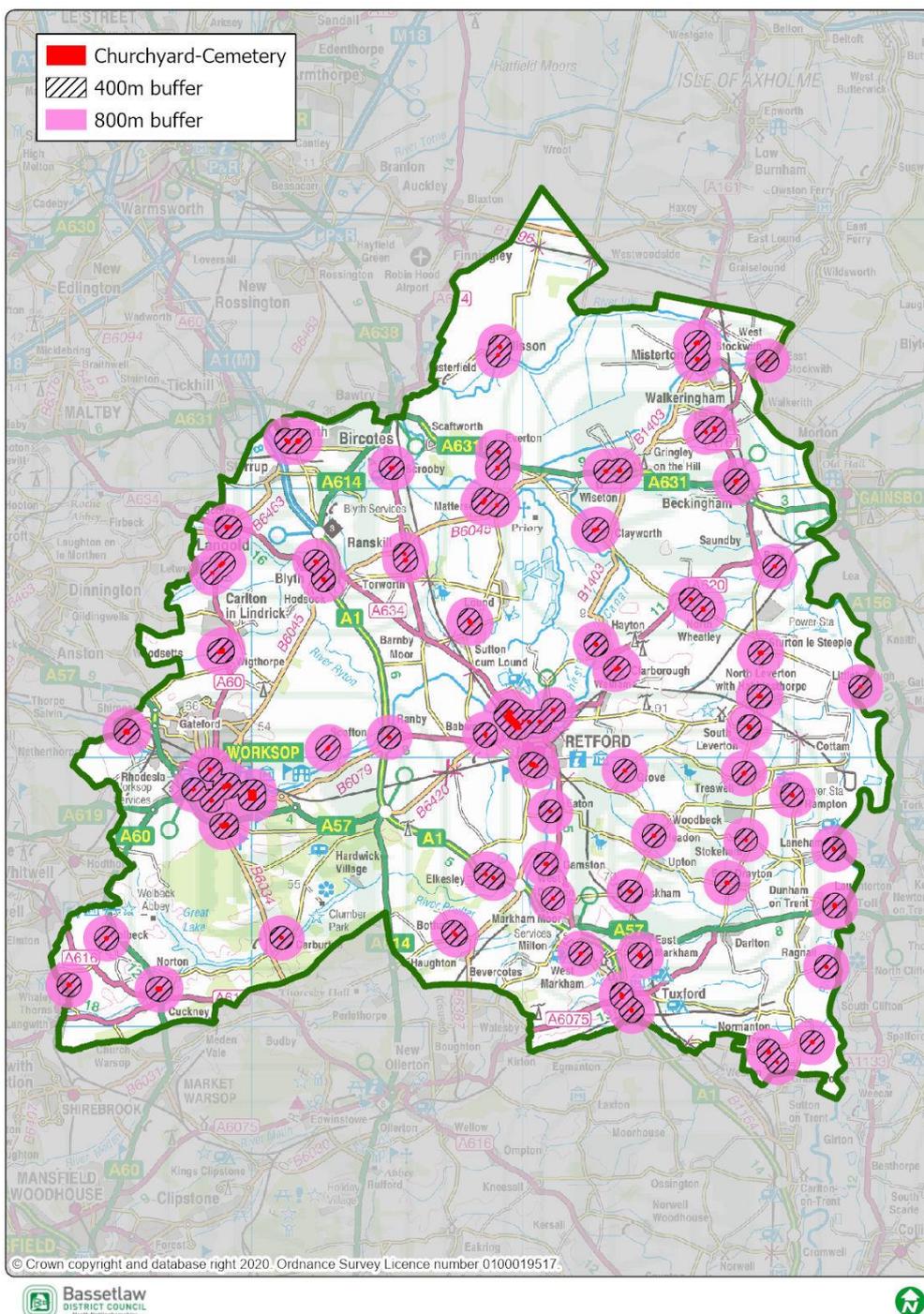
7.11 Work to create more functional and visually attractive amenity greenspaces through, for example, provision of seating and/or landscaping.

7.12 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.

CHURCHYARDS AND CEMETERIES

Introduction

7.13 There are 84 sites classified as cemeteries/churchyards, equating to over 56 hectares of provision in Bassetlaw. The following map shows the distribution of the cemeteries/churchyards within Bassetlaw District along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from the churchyards/ cemetery sites.



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

Table 7.3 Distribution of Cemeteries

Analysis Area	Number	Size (ha)	Ha per 1000 Population
Worksop	7	12.38	0.27

Analysis Area	Number	Size (ha)	Ha per 1000 Population
Retford	7	15.71	0.66
Harworth and Bircotes	2	1.79	0.22
Blyth	2	0.94	0.42
Carlton in Lindrick	1	1.13	0.20
Langold/Holdsock	2	0.96	0.36
Misterton	2	1.45	0.58
Tuxford	2	1.14	0.25
Rural	59	20.50	0.95
Total	84	56	0.48

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- There are 84 churchyards and cemeteries in Bassetlaw equating to just over 56 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	- None
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- There are no standards or targets for churchyards or cemeteries it is driven by the capacity requirements.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- May need consideration if additional provision for the five Large Rural Service centres is needed. - Exploration into extending the Hannah Park cemetery site in Worksop.
Sources of Funding	- Parish Council funding streams. - Section 106 contributions (land and/or money)/ - Developer contributions
Evidence	- Open Space Assessment 2020

Next Steps

7.15 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.

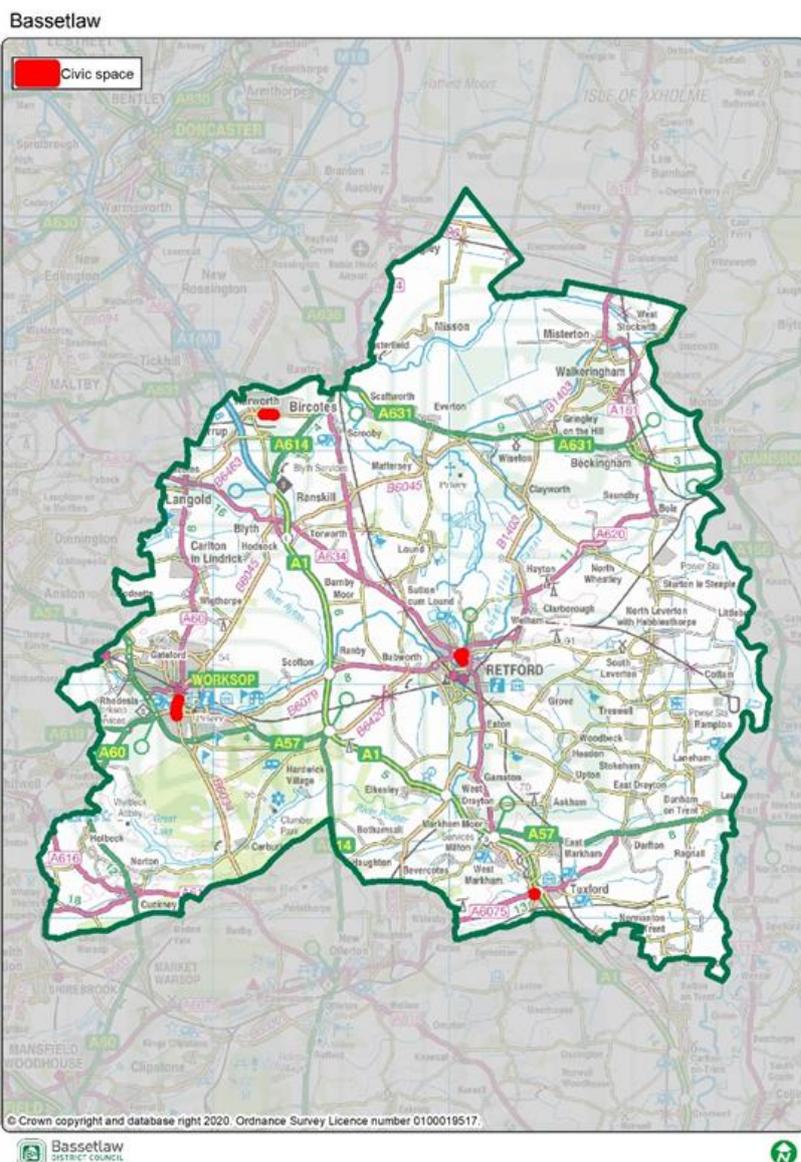
7.16 Currently, Bassetlaw District Council are in talks of purchasing the area at the back of the current cemetery up at Hannah Park, Worksop. This would create an extension to the existing cemetery site. During talks with the Parks and Garden's team, a further need for cemetery space was indicated. This is because currently, cemetery capacity will reach its limit in Worksop at Hannah Park by 2030; which is only 10 years away. The supply in Retford is more substantial and should last a minimum of 30 years plus.

CIVIC SPACES

Introduction

7.17 The typology of civic space includes civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians, providing a setting for civic buildings, public gatherings and community events. There are 8 civic spaces sites covering just over 3 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, Harworth and Bircotes and Tuxford.

7.18 In 2018, Harworth and Bircotes's civic space had some public investment, which has now been improved and is used regularly for community events.



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

Table 7.4 Distribution of Civic Spaces in Bassetlaw

Analysis Area	Number	Size (ha)	Ha per 1000 Population
Worksop	3	1.08	1.08
Retford	3	1.05	1.05
Harworth and Bircotes	1	0.88	0.88
Blyth	-	-	-
Carlton in Lindrick	-	-	-
Langold/Hodsock	-	-	-

Analysis Area	Number	Size (ha)	Ha per 1000 Population
Misterton	-	-	-
Tuxford	1	0.05	0.05
Rural	-	-	-
Total	8	3.06	0.03

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 8 civic spaces in Bassetlaw equating to over 3 hectares.
Know/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans to form a community forum to allocate the central Retford Neighbourhood Plan. - There are plans to regenerate Worksop Town centre and the High Street through the development of a Town Centre Masterplan and the Worksop Central DPD.
Key Issues for the 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 Assessment Update 2020.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to regenerate Worksop Central via the Worksop Town Centre DPD and Masterplan. - Potential to regenerate Retford Town Centre through the Retford Neighbourhood Plan. - Need to allocate sites in the Worksop Central DPD, that will facilitate the regeneration of the town centre
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bassetlaw District Council capital budgets. - Nottinghamshire County Council capital budgets. - Central Government grant funding

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open Space Assessment Update 2020 - Worksop Central DPD - Retford Town Centre Neighbourhood Plan - Harworth and Bircotes Neighbourhood Plan

Next steps

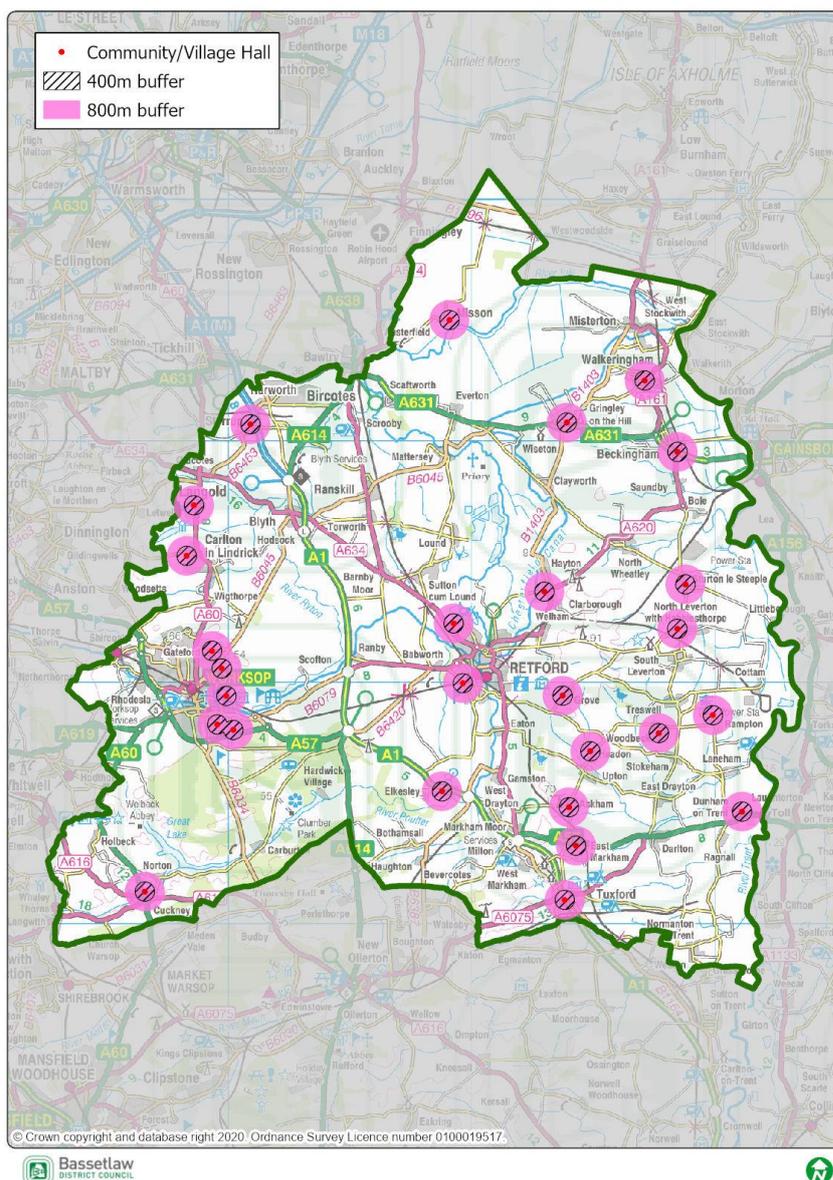
7.20 No long-term standards have been set of Civic Spaces, however Bassetlaw Council is producing a Masterplan for the Town Centre Area in Worksop. Furthermore, Retford Neighbourhood Plan Forum also has plans to improve the facilities in Retford Town Centre.

COMMUNITY HALLS

Introduction

7.21 7.16 There are 43 community centres and 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.

7.22 The map below demonstrates the provision of all community halls and village halls in Bassetlaw along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from the community halls sites.



Summary

Lead Organisation	Parish Councils
Existing Provision	- There are 43 Village Halls in Bassetlaw.
Known/Planned Provision	- None
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Provide access to community centres for all areas of Bassetlaw, especially in the rural areas.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- To protect Community Hall provision
Sources of Funding	- Private funding

Lead Organisation	Parish Councils
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developer contributions - National Lottery Fund (secured through Parish Councils and Bassetlaw District Council).
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bassetlaw Rural Settlement Study 2020 - Made Neighbourhood Plans

Next steps

7.23 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.

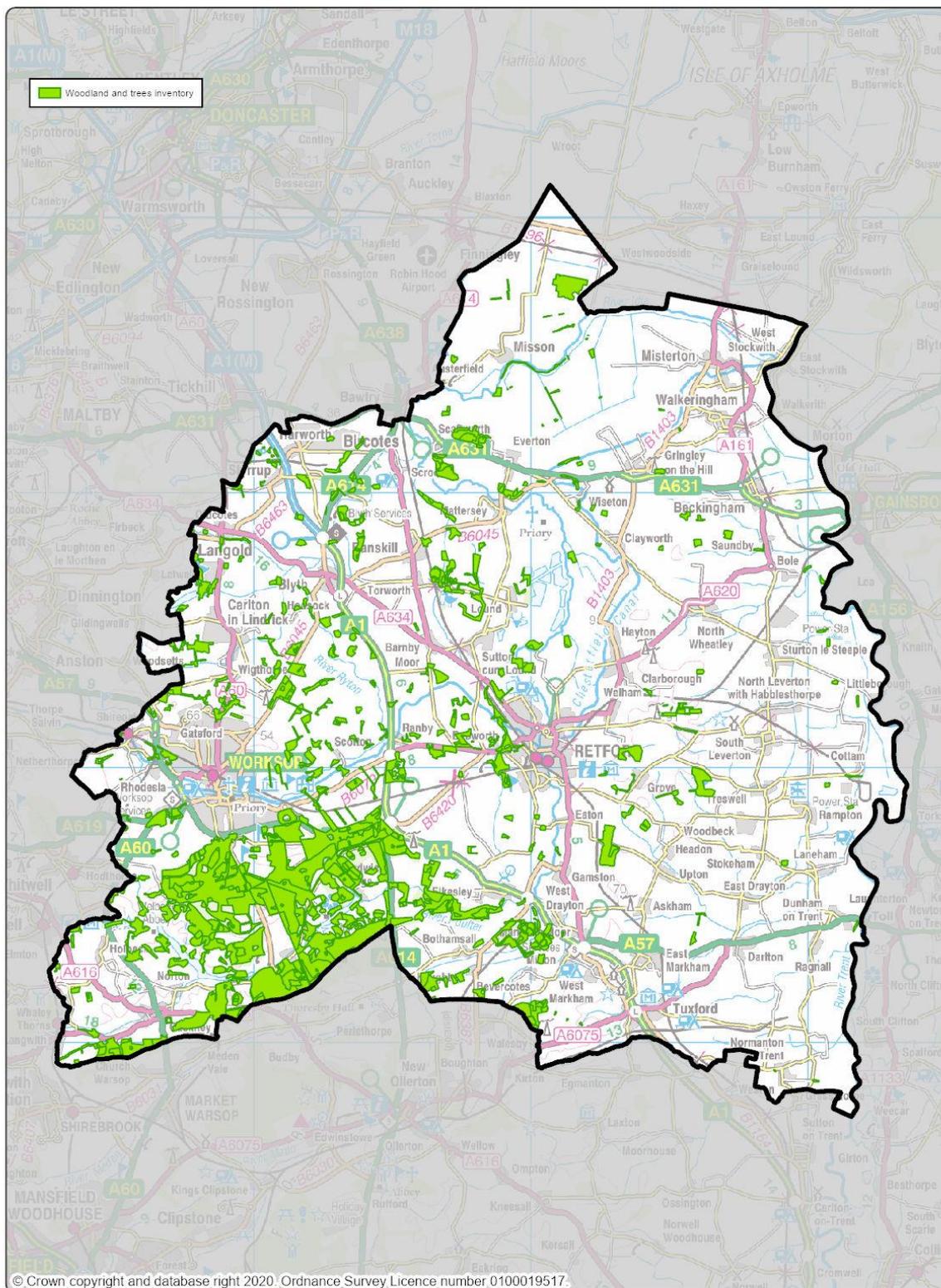
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND WOODLAND COVER

Introduction

7.24 The Council recognises the quality of life benefits trees can bring through its commitment to tree planting as part of the Sherwood Forest Reforestation Project, helping to reinstate the extent of this significant woodland in the District.

7.25 The map below shows the extent of existing woodland cover in the District.

Green Infrastructure



7.26 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

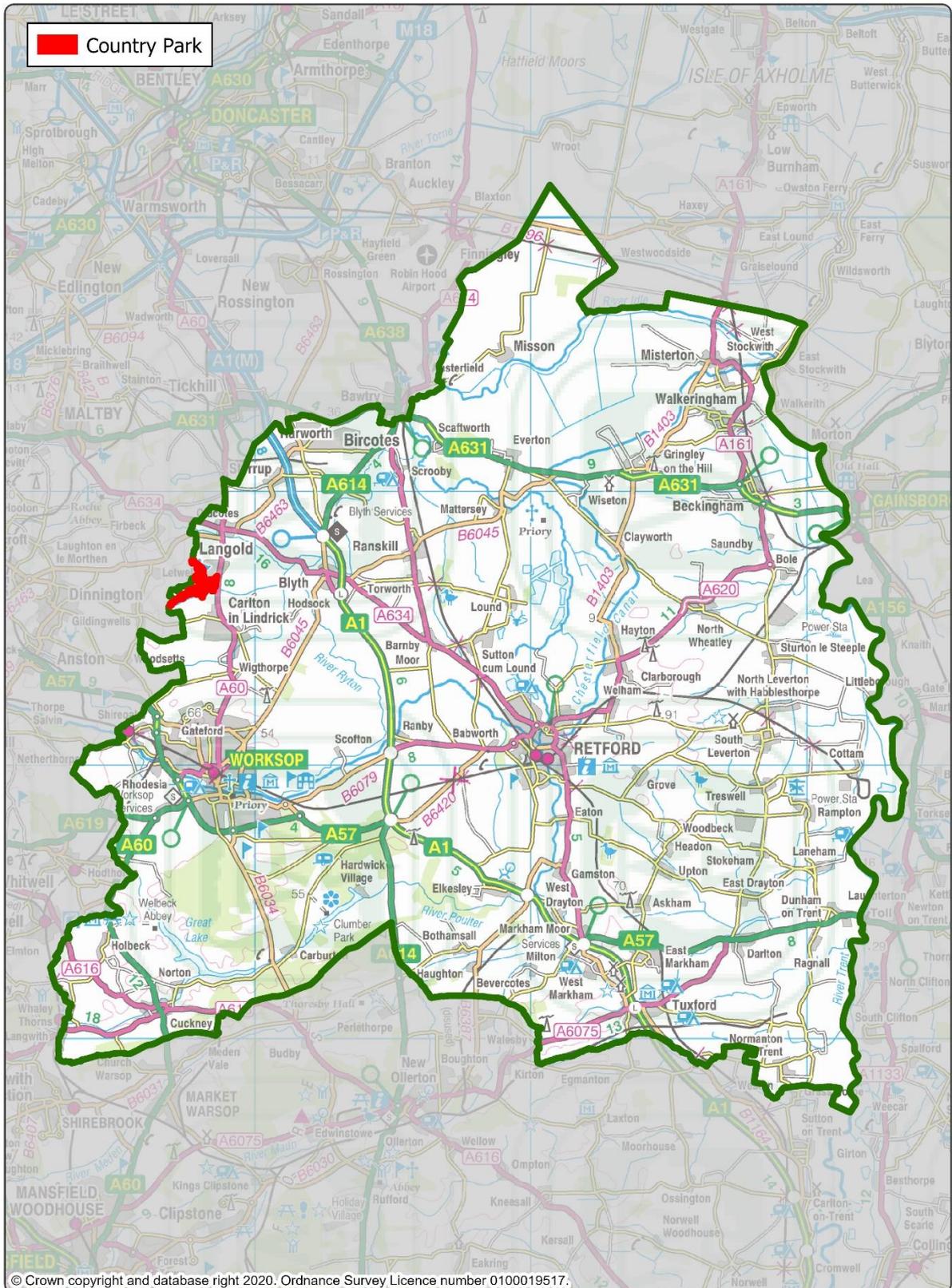
important habitat complexes, characteristic landscape features, public parks or often a combination of these and other uses. Corridors are the linkages that connect the nodes into coherent, landscape scale frameworks that deliver significantly greater value than the nodes in isolation. They are the means 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.

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

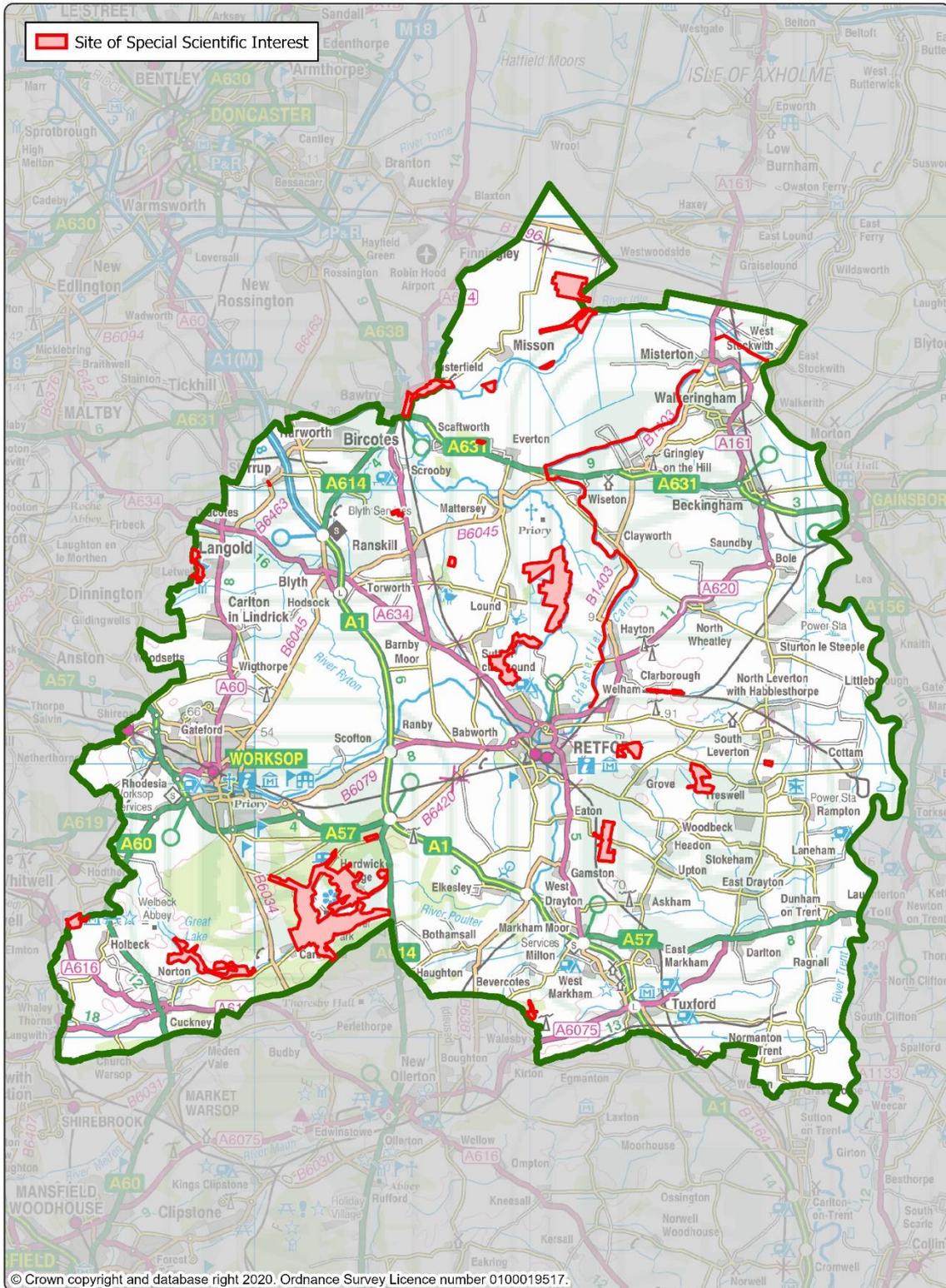
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Biological SINCs (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) or Local Wildlife Sites
- Scheduled Monuments
- Watercourses
- Waterways
- Water Bodies
- Biomass Installations
- Country Parks
- Registered Common Land
- Forestry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

7.28 The maps below shows the Green and Blue Infrastructure network within Bassetlaw.

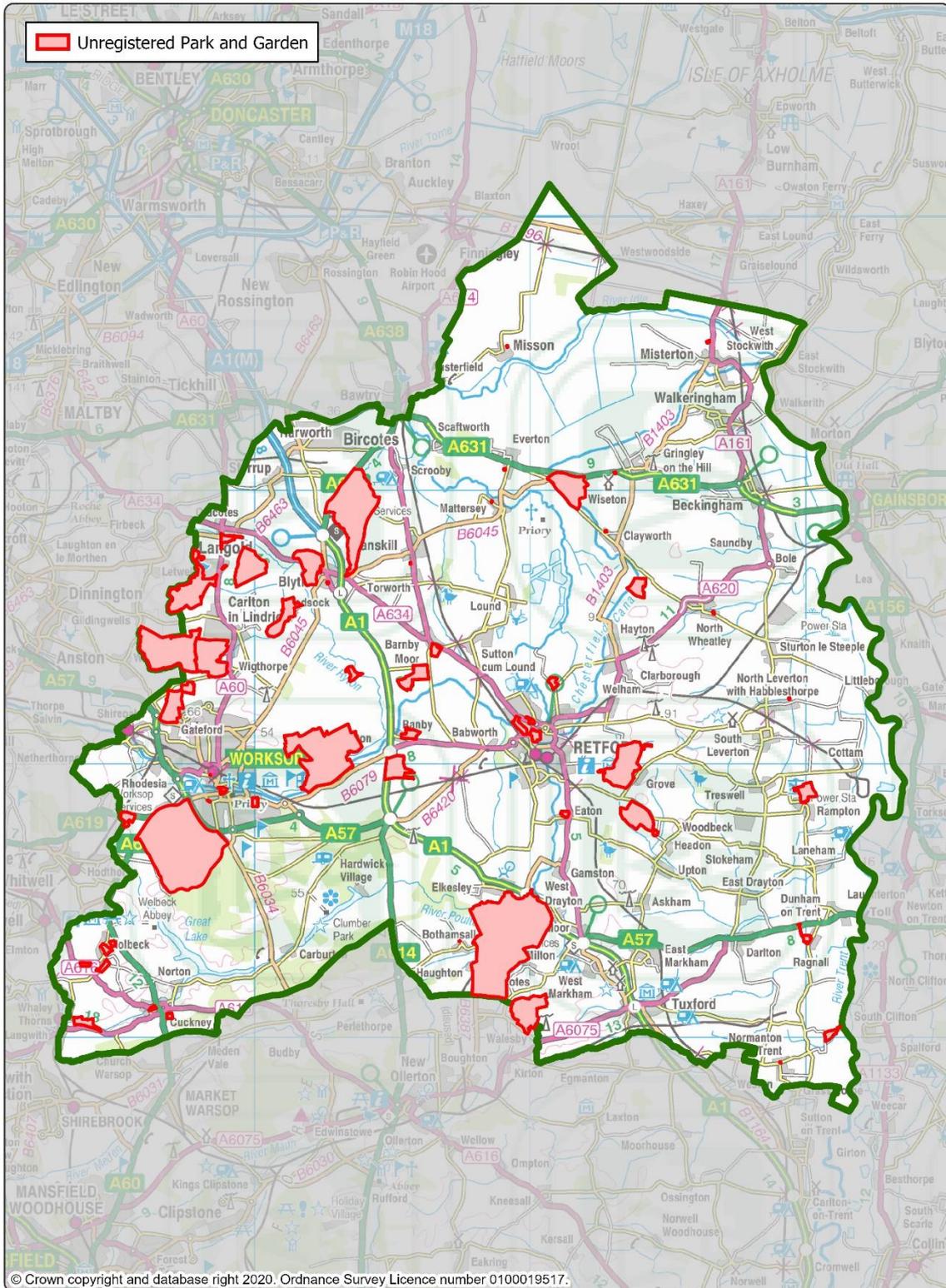
Bassetlaw



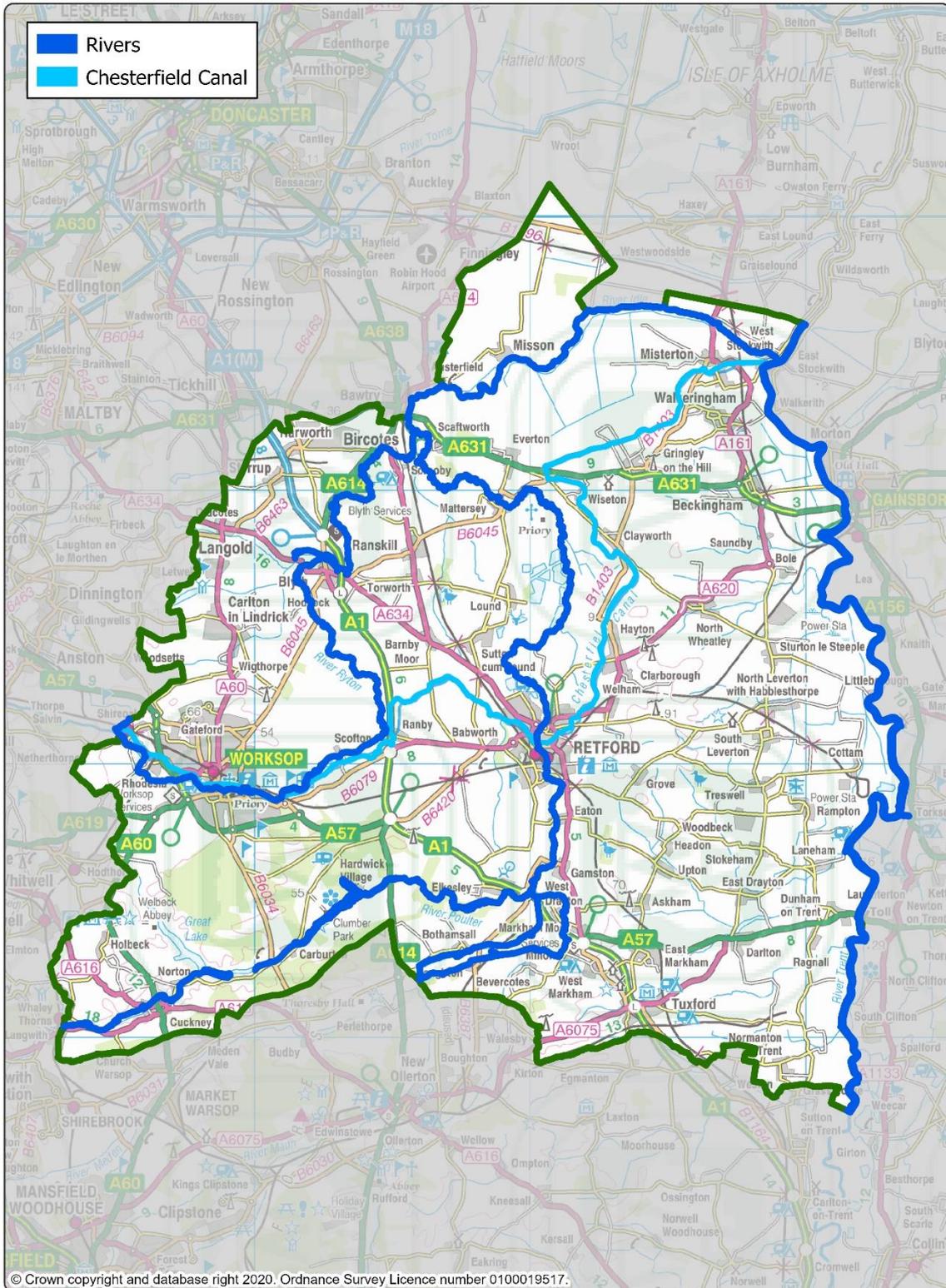
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Bassetlaw



Bassetlaw



Summary

Lead Organisation	Parish Councils
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key existing green infrastructure related projects in the District include: - Sherwood Reforestation Project
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 features.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notable deficiencies exist in - Increase the coverage of woodland through the creation of new community woodlands through development and the Sherwood Reforestation project
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developer contributions - Sport England - Nottinghamshire County Council - Woodland Trust - Wildlife Trust - Natural England
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duty to cooperate with relevant stakeholders. - Bassetlaw Open Space Assessment 2020.

Next steps

7.29 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.

HEALTH AND FITNESS PROVISION

Introduction

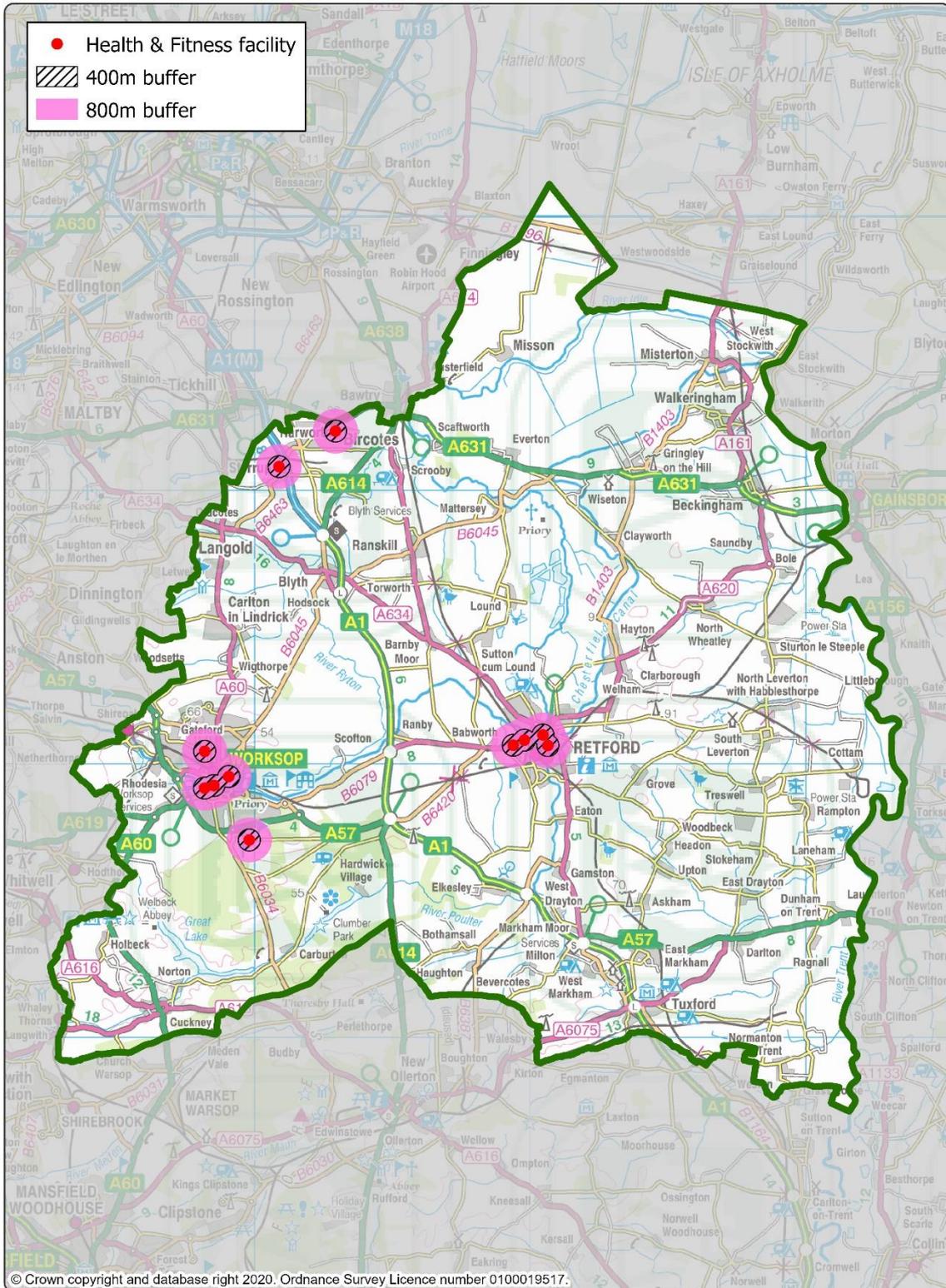
7.30 Section is under review as at the time of the published IDP Pt 1, data is missing. There are 11 health and fitness centres, providing a total of 383 fitness stations in Bassetlaw (as shown in the table below). The private fitness sector in Bassetlaw is now well established, reflected by the fact that 75% of sites are operated by the commercial sector (split 50% membership and 50% 'pay and play').

7.31 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.

7.32 The following map shows the distribution of the cemeteries/churchyards within Bassetlaw District along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from health and fitness provision sites.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan - Part 1 2020

Bassetlaw



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

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"> - Awaiting update through the Council's Built Facilities Study 2021
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awaiting update through the Council's Built Facilities Study 2021
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<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 - Sport England

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council/ Nottinghamshire County Council/ Private Facilities
Evidence	- Bassetlaw Built Sports Facilities Study 2021 ⁵

Next Steps

7.33 Bassetlaw currently has 383 fitness 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. This section will be updated as the Bassetlaw Built Facilities Study is concluded in early 2021.

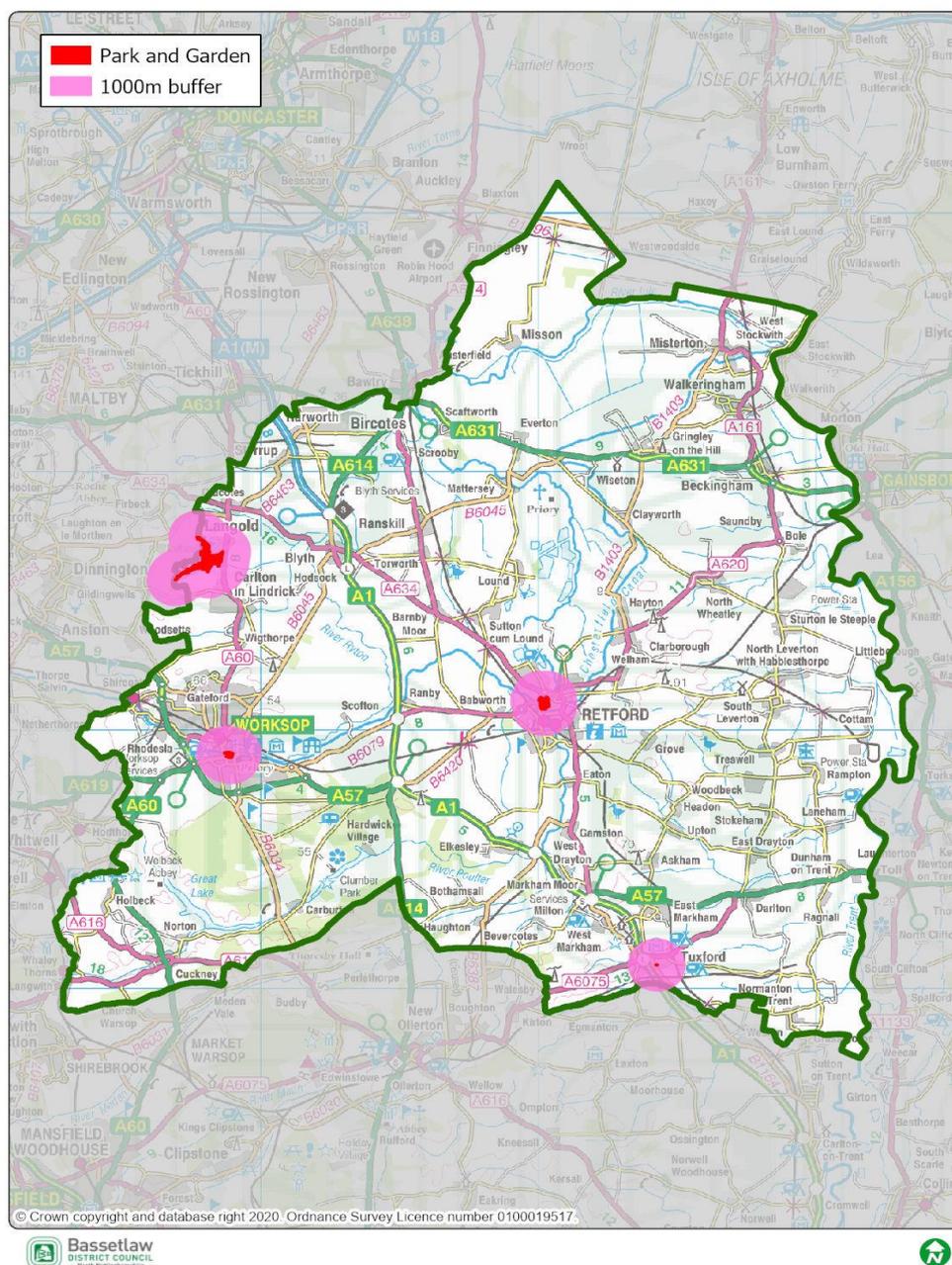
PARKS AND GARDENS

Introduction

7.34 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.’

7.35 The map below demonstrates the provision of all parks and gardens in Bassetlaw along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from the parks and gardens sites.

⁵ Bassetlaw Built Sports Facilities Study 2021:



7.36 4 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 5 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 5 and 55 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.

Table 7.6 Distribution of parks and gardens sites by analysis area

Analysis Area	Local Park		District Park		Borough Park		Total Provision	
	Number	Size (ha)	Number	Size (ha)	Number	Size (ha)	Number	Size (ha)
Worksop	1	4.45	-	-	-	-	1	4.45
Retford	-	-	1	11.95	-	-	1	11.95
Harworth and Bircotes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blyth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlton in Lindrick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langold/Hodsock	-	-	1	54.27	-	-	1	54.27
Misterton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuxford	-	-	-	-	1	0.05	1	0.05
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							4	70.73

7.37 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. (Mention the Harworth and Bircotes application that will include a type of park). This could be achieved through developer contributions and/or Bassetlaw District Council's Capital Budgets.

7.38 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.

7.39 The KKP’s Open Space Study 2018 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	- There are four parks and gardens in Bassetlaw totalling just under 71 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	- New provision will be provided within the relevant site allocations in the Local Plan.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- There is a need to protect these parks and gardens against future development detrimentally impacting on them.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- To seek improvements or increase provision to existing sites through the allocation process and/or planning applications
Sources of Funding	- Developer contributions - Bassetlaw District Council's capital budgets
Evidence	- Open Space Assessment Update 2020 ⁶

Next steps

7.40 Bassetlaw currently has a Green Flag winning award Status Park: Kings Park in Retford. This is due to funding by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The Canch in Worksop also received funding for refurbishment by BDC, which is reflected in the park’s high quality rating in the Open Space Assessment Update 2020. Langold Country Park has also received funding which has provided 2 new children’s play area.

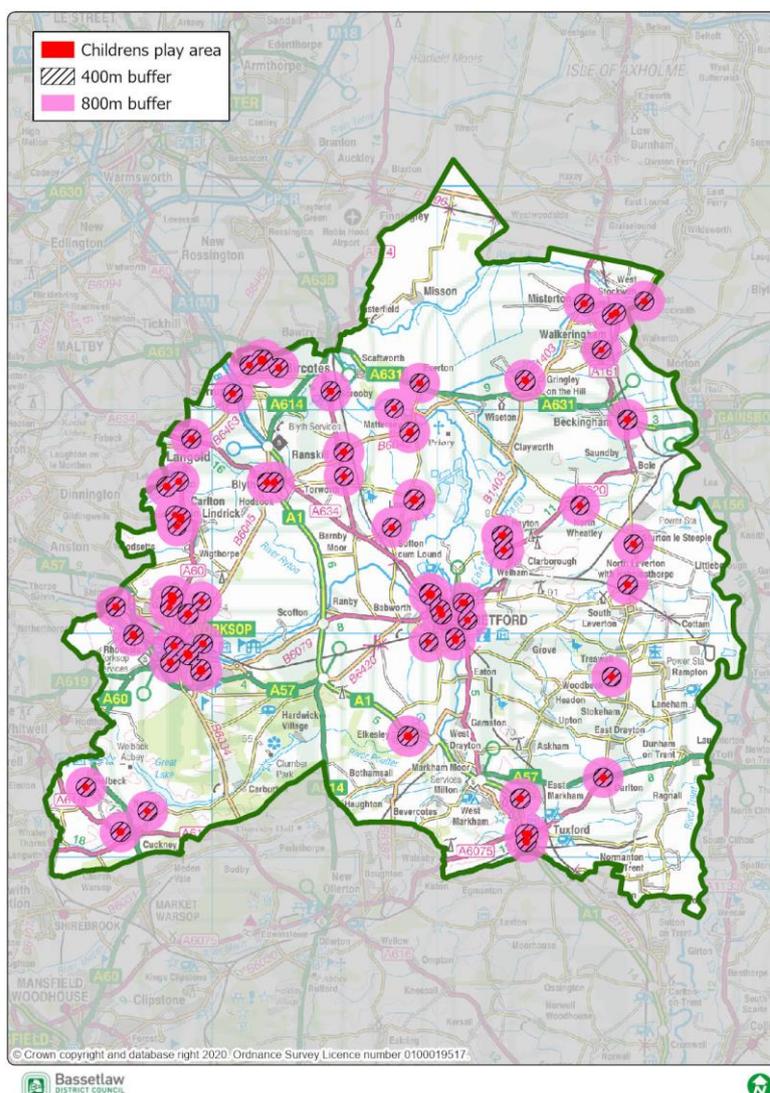
CHILDREN’S PLAY AREAS

Introduction

7.41 There are 64 sites in Bassetlaw that are classified as play provision for children and young people, totalling just under 17 hectares. The map

⁶ Open Space Assessment 2020:

below demonstrates the provision of all Children Play Areas (CPAs) in Bassetlaw along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from the CPA sites.



7.42 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 Worksop and Retford.

Table 7.7 Current Provision of Play Areas in Bassetlaw

Analysis Area	Children's Play Area	
	Number	Size (ha)
Worksop	14	4.90
Retford	8	2.28
Harworth and Bircotes	3	1.23

Analysis Area	Children's Play Area	
	Number	Size (ha)
Blyth	2	0.22
Carlton in Lindrick	3	0.86
Langold/Hodsock	2	0.45
Misterton	3	0.44
Tuxford	3	0.91
Rural	26	5.63
Total	64	16.93

7.43 The consultation carried out in KKP's Open Space Study (2018) 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.

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

Table 7.8 Current Provision and ha Need per 1000 Population

Analysis Area	Current Provision (ha)	Current Population	Current Provision (ha per 1000 people)	Target Standard (ha per 1000 people)
Worksop	4.67	46012	0.1	0.14
Retford	2.3	23566	0.1	0.14
Harworth and Bircotes	1.23	8303	0.15	0.15
Blyth	0.22	2256	0.1	0.14
Carlton in Lindrick	0.86	5618	0.15	0.15
Langold/Hodsock	0.5	2640	0.19	0.19
Misterton	0.44	2479	0.18	0.18
Tuxford	0.91	4481	0.2	0.2
Rural	5.63	21484	0.26	0.26

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- There are 64 play areas in Bassetlaw equating to just under 17 hectares.
Known/Planned Provision	- The Open Space Assessment Update 2020 sets standards, which will be applied to future plan development, which will then lead to new and improved provision across the District.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Open Space Assessment Update 2020 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 any loss
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Any new developments should address the need for additional play space, especially in Worksop, Retford and the proposed Garden Village.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developer Contributions - Bassetlaw District Council - National Lottery Fund
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open Space Assessment Update 2020 - Discussions with Parish Councils

Next steps

7.45 The Open Space Assessment Update 2020 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 Worksop East, the Manton area in Worksop, Ordsall in Retford and Retford North East. 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).

7.46 The emerging Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan has various larger allocation sites that are also expected to deliver additional open space in Bassetlaw.

SPORTS GROUNDS

Introduction

Football

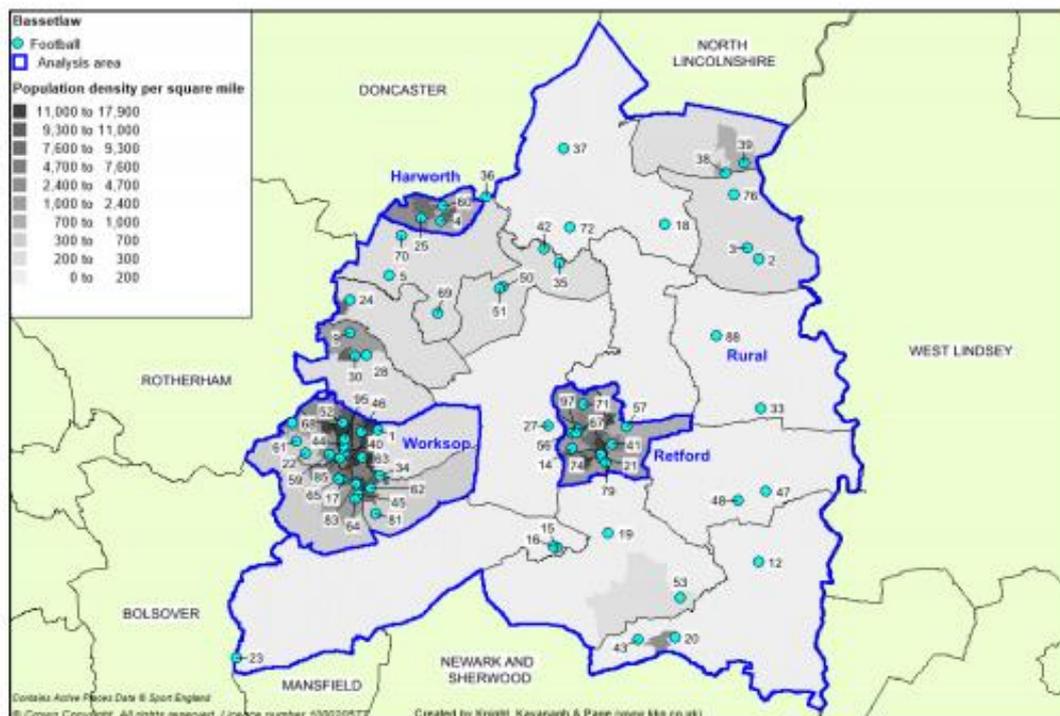
7.47 13 pitches are maintained by Bassetlaw in addition to all other District pitches. The map below shows the location of all football pitches in the District.

7.48 The audit conducted by KKP in the Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019⁷ identifies 122 grass football pitches, across 66 sites in Bassetlaw. There are 100 pitches across 47 sites identified as being available for community use on some level, whilst 22 pitches across 19 sites are unavailable for community use. The map below shows all 66 football pitches within the District.

7.49 There are two lapsed playing field sites which previously accommodated football pitch provision; Bevercotes Sports Ground and Bothamsall Cricket Pitch. Both sites have lapsed due to reduced levels of demand and un-regular maintenance.

⁷ Read more at: [Bassetlaw District Council Website](#)

Infrastructure Delivery Plan - Part 1 2020



7.50 Sites managed by Bassetlaw District Council are generally provided on school sites. Some of these are jointly managed with other organisations. All Bassetlaw District Council managed sites and sites with joint management are shown in the table below.

Analysis area	Location of football pitch
Worksop	Outwood Academy Portland
	Worksop College
	27 Acre Field
	Farr Park
	Shrewsbury Road Recreation Ground
	Raymoth Lane Playing Field
	Outwood Academy Valley
Retford	The Elizabethan Academy
	Goosemoor Recreation Ground
	Retford Oaks Academy

Analysis area	Location of football pitch
Rural	Harrison Drive Recreation Ground
	Costhorpe Sports Field
	Old School Ground (Mattersey FC)
Total	13

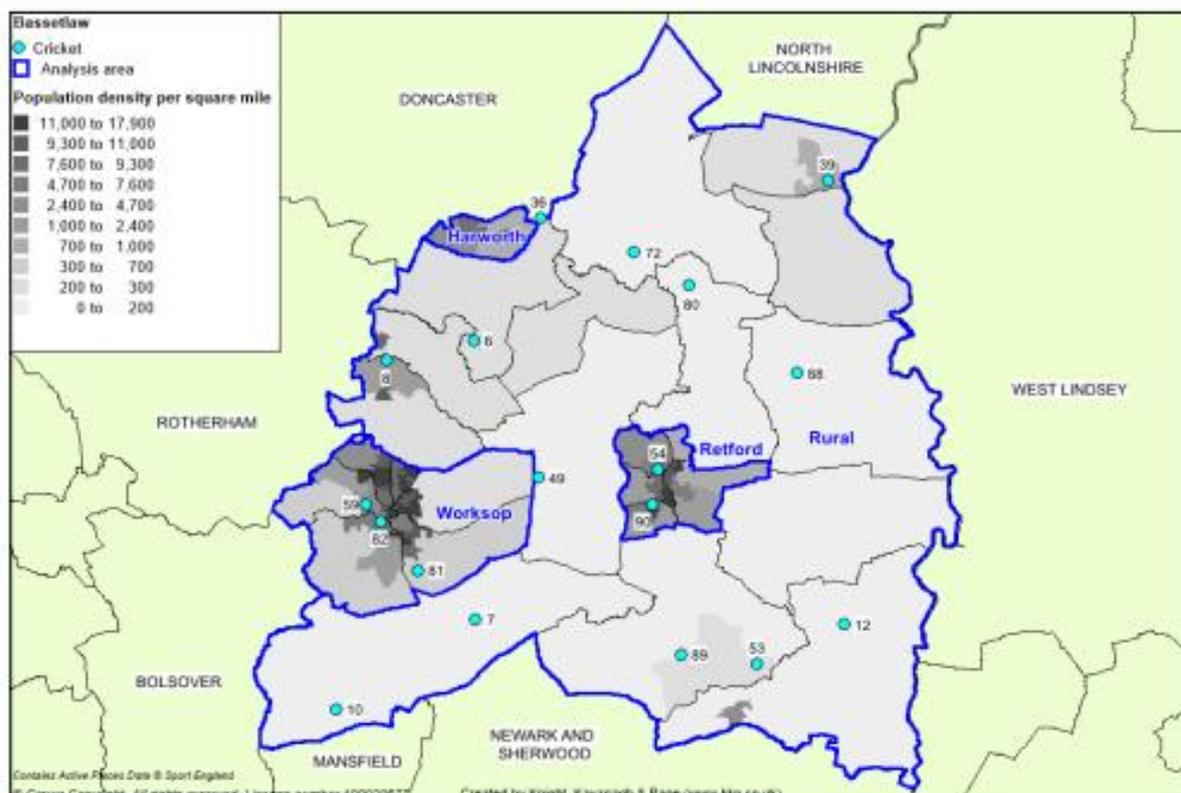
7.51 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019 recorded that there are currently 147 football teams in Bassetlaw. This is made up of 33 men's, 3 women's, 55 youth boys', 8 youth girls' and 48 mini soccer teams. The table shows the number of teams below.

Analysis Area	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total
Worksop	4	2	4	3	2	15
Retford	10	11	4	4	6	35
Harworth and Bircotes	9	11	7	9	8	44
Rural	13	17	7	7	9	53
Total	36	41	22	23	25	147

7.52 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019 analysis identified that there is current spare capacity across all pitch types in Bassetlaw, apart from on mini 5v5 pitches, which are at capacity. After factoring in future demand, shortfalls become evident on youth 11v11 and mini 5v5 pitch types with youth 9v9 pitches being at capacity.

Cricket

7.53 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 8 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.



7.54 There are 16 cricket clubs in Bassetlaw, which are made up from 37 senior cricket teams and 24 junior cricket teams. This includes imported demand of one senior men’s team from Killamarsh Junior CC, detailed later in the section. There are no women’s hardball cricket teams.

Analysis Area	Squares available for community use
Worksop	6
Retford	2
Harworth and Bircotes	-
Rural	16
Total	24

7.55 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019 analysis identified three clubs with aspirations to increase their number of team. Furthermore, the report also identified that there is sufficient supply of cricket provision to cater for current demand across Bassetlaw; however, there is a shortfall of capacity both at present and in the anticipated future in the Retford Area. When accounting for anticipated future demand there

is a minimal overall shortfall. Current provision should be protected and clubs should be supported to provide new provision as demand dictates.

Rugby

Rugby League

7.56 The Rugby Football League (RFL) is the governing body for rugby league in Britain and Ireland. It administers the England national rugby league team, the Challenge Cup, Super League and the championships which form the professional and semi-professional structure of the game in the UK. The RFL also administers the amateur and junior game across the country in association with the British Amateur Rugby League Association (BARLA).

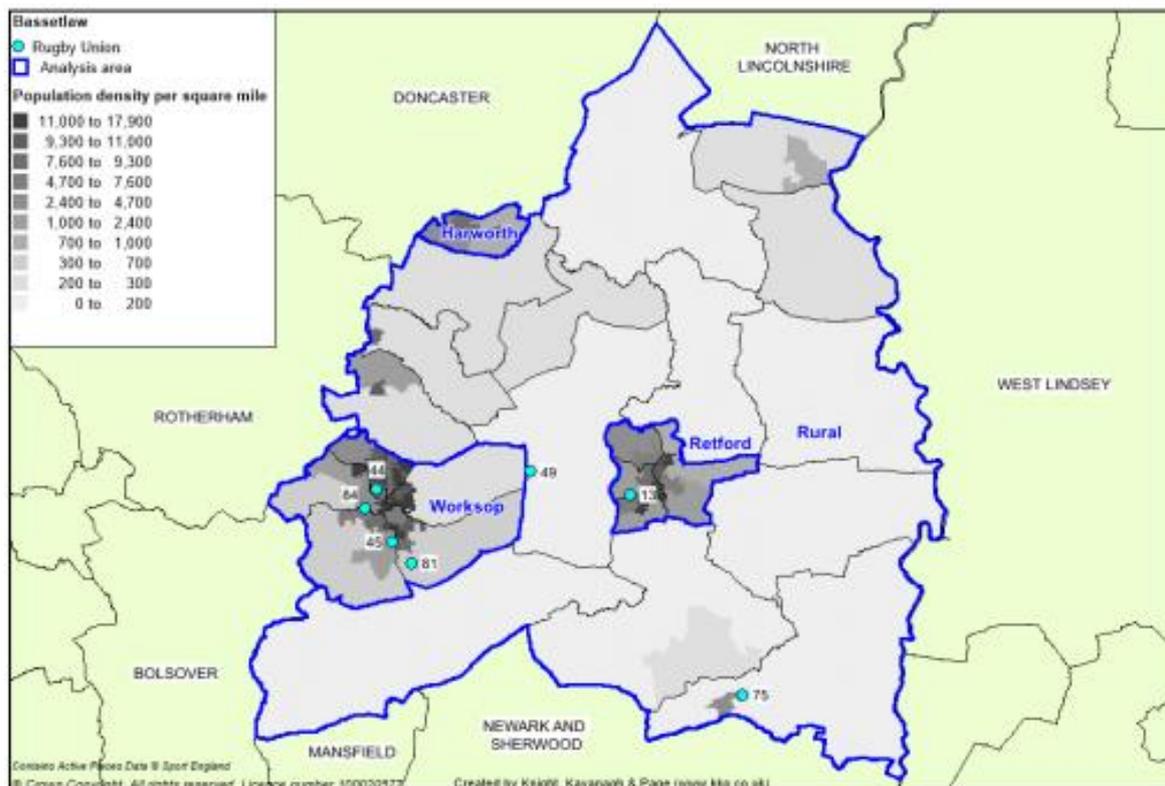
7.57 Bassetlaw Bulldogs RLFC is the only rugby league club based in Bassetlaw. The club has a total of 3 teams.

7.58 There is one senior and one mini rugby league pitch, both located at Rayners Field in the Rural Area. The senior pitch is overmarked with an adult football pitch which is used throughout the winter.

7.59 Current supply of rugby league pitches in Bassetlaw is sufficient to accommodate both current and anticipated future demand.

Rugby Union

7.60 The Nottingham Rugby Football Union (NRFU) administers rugby union across Bassetlaw. There are two rugby union clubs based in Bassetlaw; East Retford RUFC and Worksop RUFC. The map below shows the distribution of cricket pitches in Bassetlaw.



7.61 In total, there are 25 rugby union pitches in Bassetlaw across 7 sites, all of which, are available for community use. Worksop College is a key provider of rugby union provision and has 11 pitches (seven senior and four junior) which makes it the largest site for the sport within Bassetlaw. The College’s feeder school, Ranby House Preparatory, is the sole location of all mini pitches within the District.

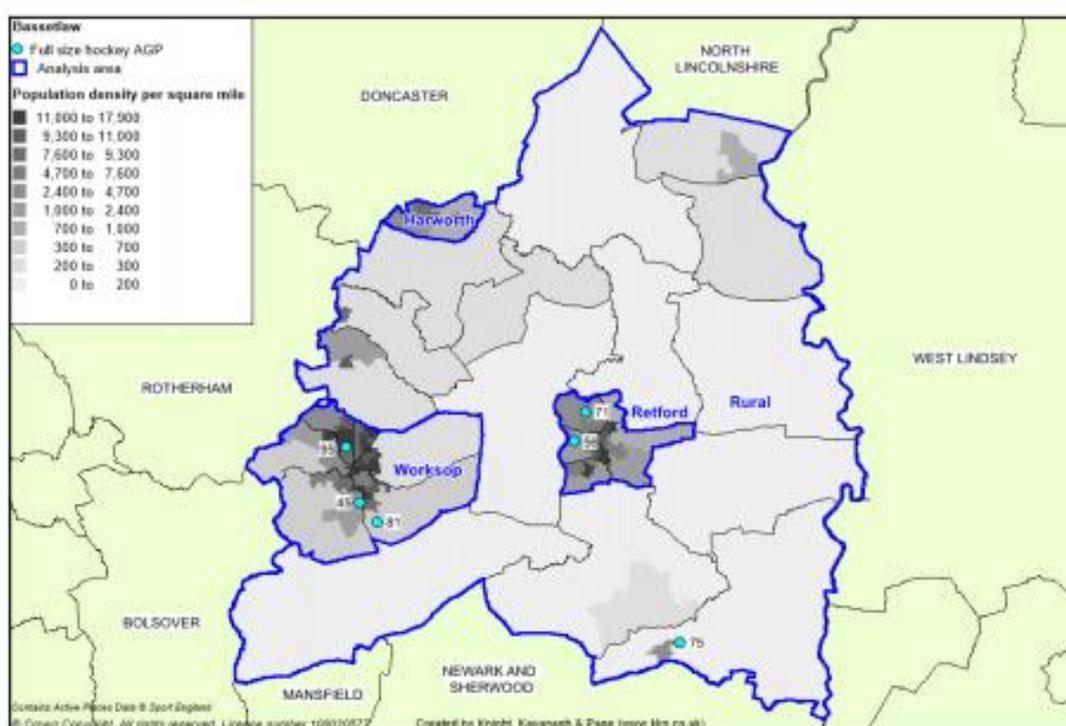
Analysis Area	Squares available for community use
Worksop	16
Retford	3
Harworth and Bircotes	-
Rural	6
Total	25

7.62 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019 has found that the current supply of rugby union provision is insufficient to accommodate current demand. Furthermore, future increases in demand (for both matches and training) exacerbate this shortfall meaning that current supply cannot sufficiently service anticipated future demand. Pitches at both club sites are rated as poor quality as well.

Hockey

7.63 Hockey in England is governed by England Hockey (EH) and is administered locally by the Nottinghamshire Hockey Association. There are two hockey clubs based in Bassetlaw; Worksop HC and Worksop Ladies HC.

7.64 Competitive league hockey matches and training can only be played on sand filled, sand dressed or water based artificial grass pitches (AGPs). There are 10 hockey suitable AGPs in Bassetlaw; 7 of which are full size and the 3 which are smaller size. See these on the map below.



7.65 The hockey suitable AGPs at Worksop College are owned and managed internally by the College, whereas other pitches are managed for community lettings by Barnsley Premier Leisure (BPL). See the location of AGPs in the table below.

Analysis area	Location of AGPs
Worksop	Outwood Academy Portland
	Worksop College (2 pitches)
	St John’s Church of England Academy (small size)
	Outwood Academy Valley

Analysis area	Location of AGPs
Retford	The Elizabethan Academy
	Retford Oaks Academy
Harworth and Bircotes	Serlby Park Academy (small size)
Rural	Tuxford Academy
	Langold Dyscarr Community School (small size)
Total	10

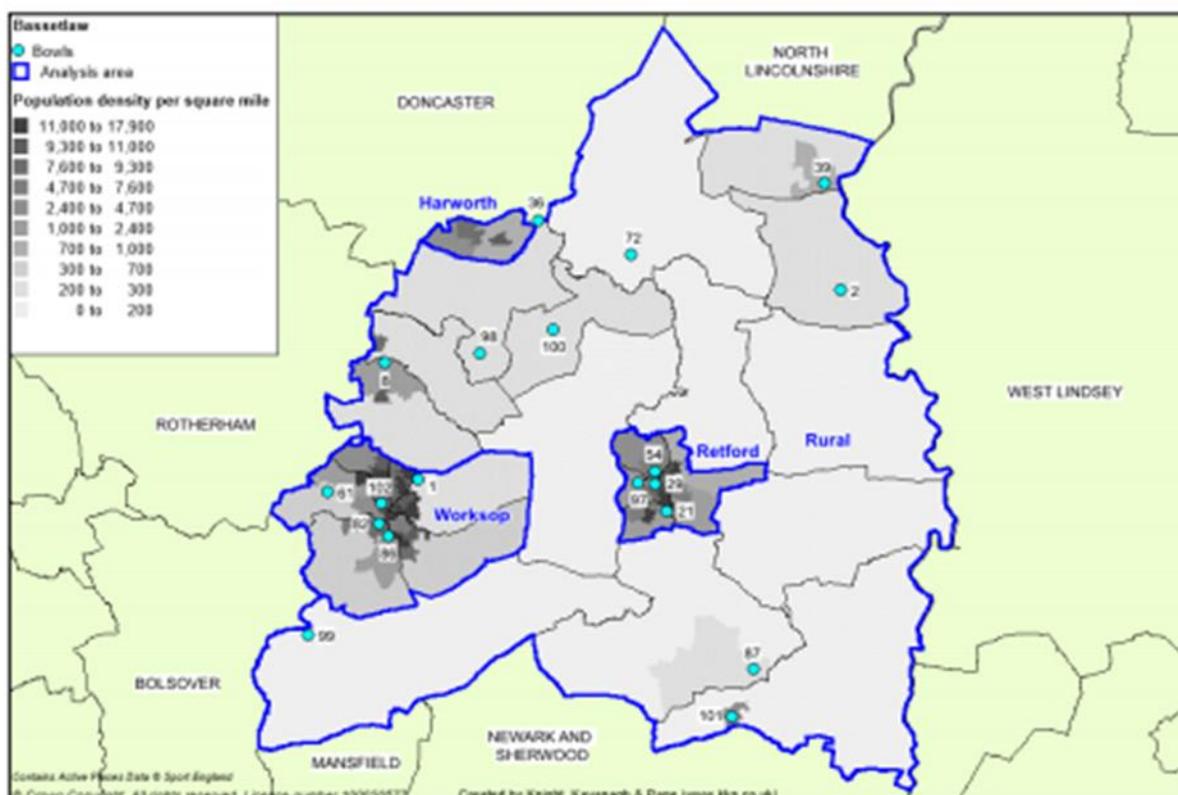
7.66 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019 has found that there is a need to retain three hockey suitable AGPs in Bassetlaw to accommodate current demand (Worksop College x two AGPs and Outwood Academy Valley x one AGP). This will also provide capacity for potential future growth opportunities (at Outwood Academy Valley). All remaining full size hockey suitable pitches, whether full size or smaller size, offer potential for surface conversion to 3G to reduce 3G shortfalls without impacting on current or future ability to cater for community hockey demand.

Bowling Greens

7.67 The majority of bowling greens in Bassetlaw are flat greens and Bowls England (BE) is the governing body responsible for ensuring effective governance of the sport across the Country. However, there are also some crown greens with the British Crown Green Bowling Association (BCGBA) responsible for the national governance. There are 16 clubs using bowling greens in Bassetlaw.

Analysis Area	Bowling greens available for community use
Worksop	10
Retford	4
Harworth and Bircotes	-
Rural	8
Total	22

7.68 In total there are 22 bowling greens in Bassetlaw. This is made up of 4 crown greens across 4 sites and 18 flat greens across 16 sites, with 2 double green sites located at Worksop Cricket and Sports Club and Newgate Street. See these on the map below.

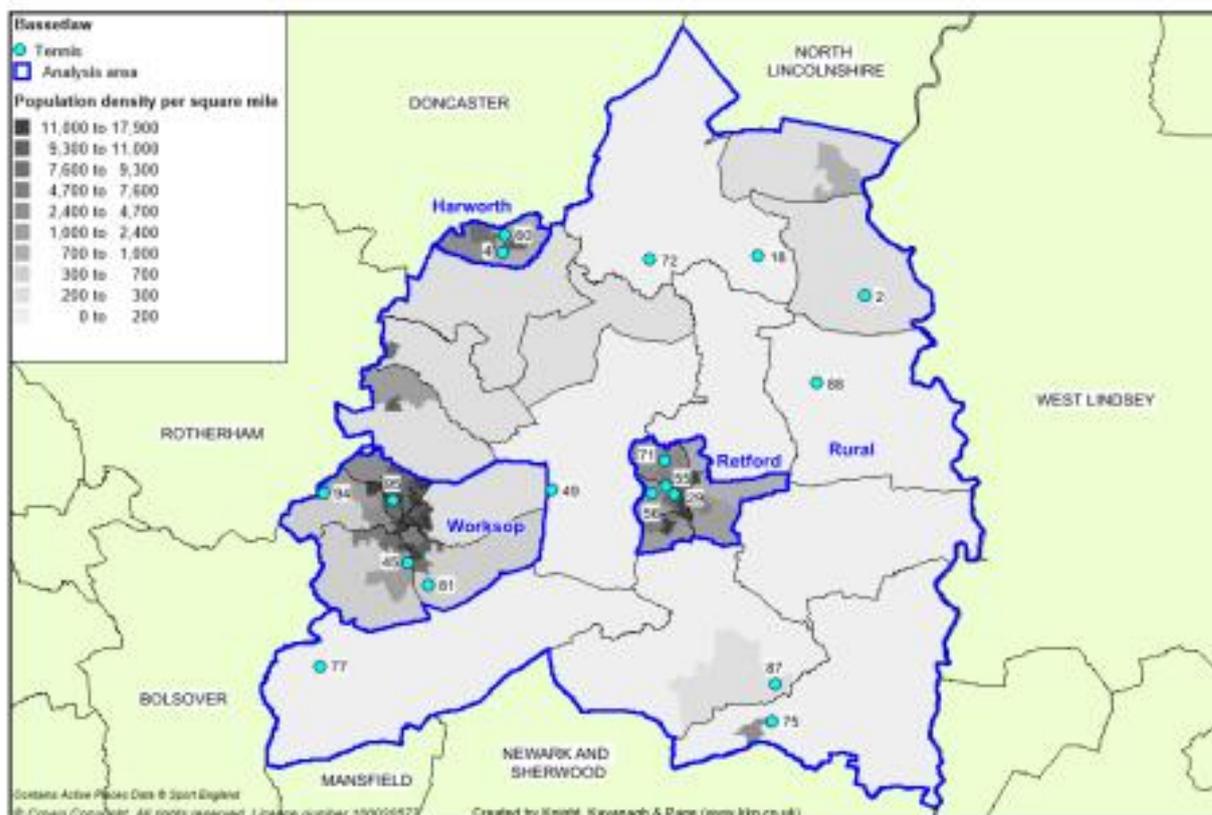


7.69 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019 has found that current supply of bowling greens is sufficient to accommodate both current and anticipated future demand.

Tennis Courts

7.70 The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis. It also supports the delivery of the sport locally across Bassetlaw. The LTA is currently delivering it's 2015 – 2018 British Tennis Strategic Plan which has a participation focus, seeking to build partnerships in the community, deliver great service to clubs and grow participation among children and young people.

7.71 There are three tennis clubs based in Bassetlaw; Retford TC, Welbeck TC and Wheatley TC. See all provision of tennis court sites in Bassetlaw on the map below.



7.72 There is a total of 66 tennis courts identified in Bassetlaw located across 18 sites including sports clubs, commercial and schools. Of these, 64 courts (97%) are considered to be available for community use across 17 sites.

7.73 The only site which is not classified as available for community use is Shireoaks Cricket Ground as it was privately purchased circa 2010. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the private owner of the site is in dialogue with the Council to re-establish community access for sport onsite. However, as it has limited/no community use, it is not counted in the table below.

Analysis Area	Courts available for community use
Worksop	21
Retford	14
Harworth and Bircotes	5
Rural	24
Total	64

7.74 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019 has found that there is sufficient club court supply in Bassetlaw to accommodate

current and aspirational future demand. However, there is a need to increase the capacity of the courts at South Wheatley Village Hall to facilitate future growth aspirations which could be achieved through the installation of floodlights.

Athletics

- 7.75** Athletics is administered across the United Kingdom by UK Athletics (UKA). Locally, the sport is currently governed through England Athletics (EA) and many of the functions to support clubs locally is delivered through the Club Support Manager (CSM) network.
- 7.76** There are 12 CSMs, each responsible for a large geographical area that contains around 100 clubs. The CSM for Bassetlaw covers the regions of North Yorkshire, Humber and Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire
- 7.77** There are two prominent EA affiliated athletics clubs in Bassetlaw which are Worksop Harriers & AC and Retford AC. In addition, there is Bassetlaw Athletics Sports Club, which is not affiliated to EA and operates a satellite club linked to Doncaster AC
- 7.78** There is one dedicated athletics facility within Bassetlaw which is located at Oaklands Playing Fields in the Retford. In addition, there is a two-lane grass track at Manton Sports Club in Worksop. However, there is a limited availability to this grass track.
- 7.79** Worksop Harriers and AC currently has a total of 185 members. The Club accesses the grass track at Manton Colliery Athletic Club. They also utilise provision at Worksop College throughout the summer and North Notts Community Arena for winter training.
- 7.80** Retford AC has a total of 163 members. The Club reports that they have actively decided to not to increase levels of participation as it does not have enough coaching capacity. As a result, it has a waiting list of approximately 12 juniors and reports. The Club uses the facilities at Oaklands Playing Fields, however, would prefer to access a synthetic facility. Similar to Worksop Harriers & AC, the Club has to export its competitive demand outside of Bassetlaw to access suitable provision.
- 7.81** Bassetlaw Athletics Sports Club is a satellite club of Doncaster AC which has 24 members. The Club access indoor provision at The Elizabethan Academy for strength and conditioning and uses the track at Doncaster Athletics Club when required.

7.82 The Bassetlaw Play Pitch Strategy Assessment Report 2019 has found that the current supply of athletics track provision at Oaklands Playing Fields is considered sufficient to cater for track and field athletics demand in Bassetlaw. However, there is a case for the improvement of quality of provision in order to increase the capacity available for Worksop Harriers & AC.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Barnsley Premier Leisure and private companies
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 122 grass football pitches, across 66 sites. There are 100 pitches across 47 sites identified as being available for community use on some level. - 24 cricket pitches (squares) are available for community use. - 25 rugby union pitches in Bassetlaw across 7 sites. - 22 bowling greens - There is a total of 66 tennis courts in Bassetlaw, of which only 64 courts are available for community use. - There are 3 athletics clubs operating within Bassetlaw.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities are being explored for additional community facilities and sports grounds at the Local Plan's various proposed allocation sites.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awaiting update through the Council's Built Facilities Study 2021.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awaiting update through the Council's Built Facilities Study 2021.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nottingham County Council - Bassetlaw District Council

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Barnsley Premier Leisure and private companies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private funding - Barnsley Premier Leisure company - Sport England
Evidence	- Bassetlaw Playing Pitch Strategy 2019 ⁸

Next Steps

7.83 Any decision on future provision and the location of said provision will be informed by the emerging Bassetlaw Built Facilities Study early 2021.

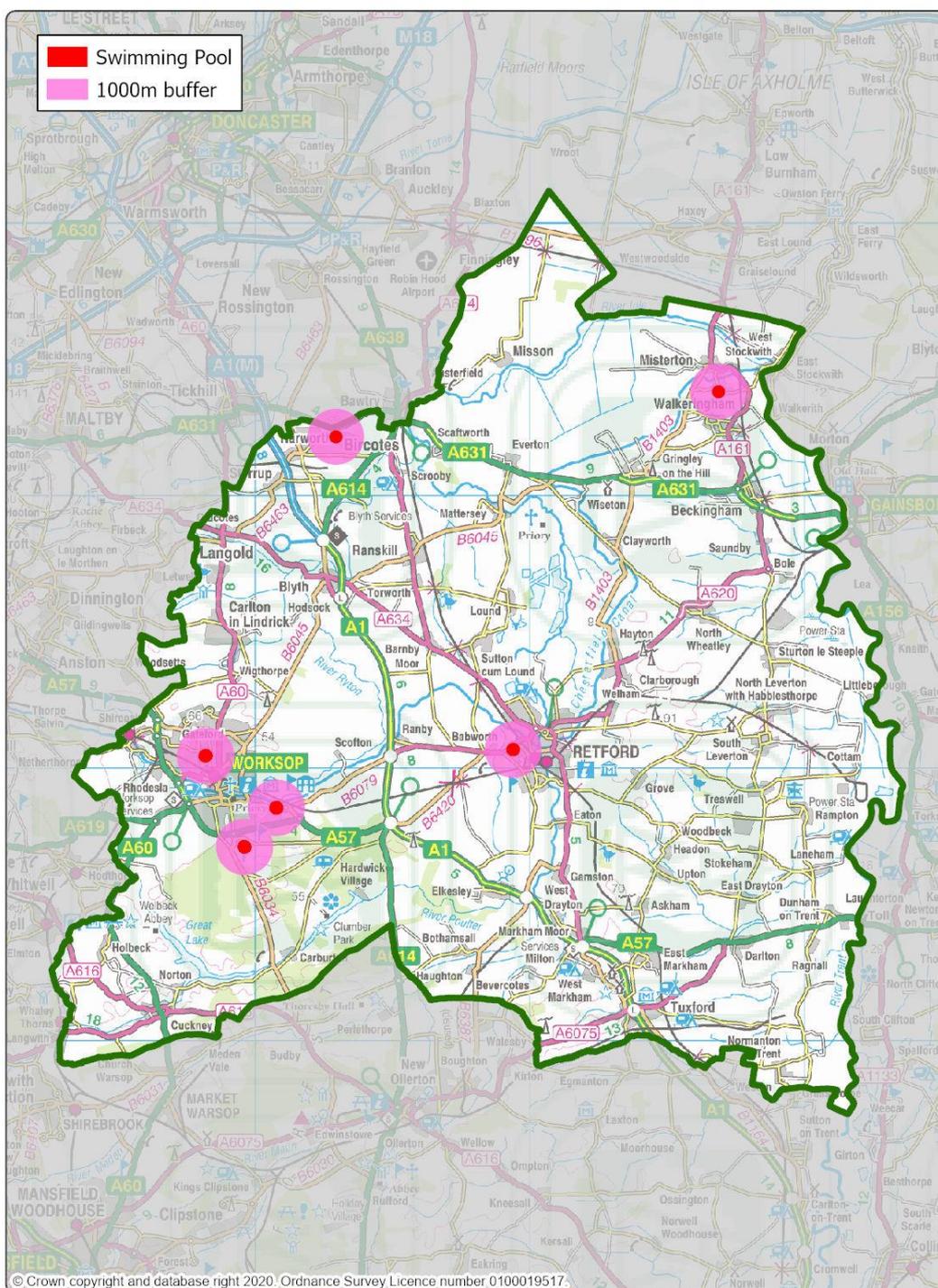
SWIMMING POOLS

Introduction

7.84 There are currently 6 sites providing swimming pool provision in Bassetlaw. Three of the swimming pool sites in Bassetlaw are public leisure centre swimming pools sites and are available for public swimming (Worksop Leisure Centre, Retford Leisure Centre and Bircotes Leisure Centre). Both the Worksop Leisure Centre site and the Retford Leisure Centre site includes two pools; a full sized 25 metre pool as well as a teaching/learner pool which is 13 metres. Bircotes Leisure centre is a single pool site; it has a slightly smaller sized pool of 20 metres.

7.85 There are two education pool sites, Misterton Primary School and Worksop College. There is one commercial swimming pool site, Bannatynes Health Club (Worksop). This pool however, has a degree of restricted access due to the fact that it operates on a membership basis only.

⁸ Please find the Play Pitch Strategy 2019: [Bassetlaw District Council website](#)



7.86

The map below demonstrates the provision of all swimming pool provision in Bassetlaw along with a 5-minute walk (400m) and a 10 minute (800m) walk from the swimming pool sites.

Table 7.16 Swimming Pools in Bassetlaw

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

Summary

Lead Organisation	Barnsley Premier Leisure Company, Bassetlaw District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 6 sites in Bassetlaw that provide swimming facilities, all of which are available to the public. However, some have a charge, whilst others do not. - Some swimming pools also have a limited accessibility for the public.
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities are being explored for an additional pool site in Worksop Town Centre.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awaiting update through the Council’s Built Facilities Study 2021
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awaiting update through the Council’s Built Facilities Study 2021
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private funding - Bassetlaw District Council - Barnsley Premier Leisure company - Sport England
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bassetlaw Built Sports Facilities Study 2021⁹

Next steps

7.87 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

⁹ Bassetlaw Built Sports Facilities Study 2020:

extent to which school facilities may be available). On this basis, Bassetlaw is currently under-provided in terms of swimming pools.

- 7.88** 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

- 7.89** There is 1 local authority public leisure centre sports hall site, Bircotes Leisure Centre (opened in 1976 and modernised in 2008): The North Notts Community Arena is the former Bassetlaw Leisure Centre (opened in 1983), it has a 4-badminton court main hall of 33m x 19m..The Centre is operated by North Notts Community Leisure Limited, a not for profit organisation with charitable status.

- 7.90** There are 6 sports hall sites which are owned by educational institutions, schools and colleges, these sites represent 75% of the total sports hall supply in the District. The largest education sports hall is Outwood Academy Portland (opened in 2008) which has a 5-badminotn court main hall. This size of main hall can accommodate multi sports use at the same time as well.

- 7.91** There are three at Outwood Academy (Valley) (opened in 2008), The Elizabethan Academy (opened in 2007 and modernised in 2015) and Tuxford Academy (opened in 2007) which all have a main hall of 4 - badminton courts and a separate activity hall at the Outwood Academy, activity hall at The Elizabethan Academy, and at Tuxford Academy. The other two education sites Retford Oaks Academy (opened in 2007) and Worksop College (opened in 1996) are single sports hall sites, with a main hall at Retford Oaks Academy and at Worksop College. The size of a 4-badminton court sports hall does vary. However, all of the education sports hall sites, apart from Retford Oaks Academy have larger sports halls.

- 7.92** 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

Table 7.18 Sports Halls in Bassetlaw

Settlement	Sports Hall
Worksop	Worksop College
	North Notts Community Arena
	Outwood Academy (Valley)
	Outwood Academy Portland
Retford	Retford Oaks Academy
	The Elizabethan Academy
Harworth and Bircotes	Bircotes Leisure Centre
Tuxford	Tuxford Academy

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council/Worksop Collage/ School Academies and Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- There are 8 sports halls in the District of which the majority are located on education sites.
Known/Planned Provision	- Awaiting update through the Council's Built Facilities Study 2021
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Awaiting update through the Council's Built Facilities Study 2021
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Awaiting update through the Council's Built Facilities Study 2021
Sources of Funding	- Developer Contributions - Sport England - Bassetlaw District Council - Nottingham County Council - Private funding from academies
Evidence	- Bassetlaw Built Sports Facilities Study 2021

Next Steps

7.94 Any decision on future provision and the location of said provision will be informed by the emerging Bassetlaw Built Facilities Study which is due in early 2021.

8. Social Services

OLDER PEOPLE'S SERVICES

- 8.1** Bassetlaw District Council's housing stock of houses, flats and bungalows used to be managed by a separate Management Organisation, A1 Housing (Bassetlaw Ltd). However, the management responsibilities now reside with Bassetlaw District Council since 2017. The number of Council-owned older person properties within Bassetlaw is shown in the table below.
- 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.
- 8.3** The Council also provides Extra Care housing in Worksop and Harworth and Bircotes, which enables older people with care needs to maintain independent living in their own homes. Recently examples of Extra Care housing includes two grant schemes in collaboration with Nottingham County Council, at Priory Court, Worksop and Hawkins Close, Harworth and Bircotes. Priory Court includes 53 units and Hawkins Close includes 24 units. In the private sector, there are 16 residential care homes providing a higher level of care for people no longer able to sustain independent living.
- 8.4** 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.
- 8.5** There are 2725 Council-owned properties in Bassetlaw designated for older people.

Table 8.1 Elderly Persons Properties in Bassetlaw

Parish	Letting Area	Senior Citizen Bungalow	Senior Citizen Flat	Total
Beckingham	Beckingham	24	-	24
Blyth	Blyth	22	-	22
Bothamsall	Bothamsall	6	-	6
Carlton in Lindrick	Carlton – Non Wimpey Est.	149	-	149

Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Baseline Assessment November 2020

Parish	Letting Area	Senior Citizen Bungalow	Senior Citizen Flat	Total
Carlton in Lindrick	Costhorpe	71	-	71
Clarborough	Clarborough	14	-	14
Clayworth	Clayworth	4	-	4
Cuckney	Cuckney	14	-	14
Dunham on Trent	Dunham	6	-	6
East Markham	East Markham	28	-	28
Elkesley	Elkesley	20	-	20
Everton	Everton	14	-	14
Gamston/West Drayton	Gamston	6	-	6
Gringley on the Hill	Gringley on the Hill	14	-	14
Harworth & Bircotes	Harworth/Bircotes Brick	269	-	269
Harworth & Bircotes	Westmorland/Cumberland	6	39	45
Headon/Grove	Headon	2	-	2
Laneham	Laneham	4	-	4
Langold	Langold	75	-	75
Lound	Lound	4	1	5
Mattersey	Mattersey	-	1	1
Mattersey	Mattersey Thorpe	28	-	28
Misson	Misson	9	-	9
Misterton	Misterton	31	13	44
Nether Langwith	Nether Langwith	8	-	8
Normanton on Trent	Normanton on Trent	4	-	4
North Leverton	North Leverton	23	-	23
North Wheatley	Wheatley	4	-	4
Oldoctes	Oldcotes	4	-	4
Rampton	Rampton	18	-	18
Ranby	Ranby	6	-	6
Ranskill	Ranskill	32	-	32
Retford	Central Retford/Armstrong	10	-	10
Retford	Central Retford/Grove St	-	21	21
Retford	Hallcroft	182	-	182
Retford	London Road	27	7	34

Infrastructure Delivery Plan - Part 1 2020

Parish	Letting Area	Senior Citizen Bungalow	Senior Citizen Flat	Total
Retford	North Road	10	35	45
Retford	Ordsall	184	10	194
Retford	Spital Hill/St Saviours	18	10	28
Retford	Thrumpton/Whinney Moor Ln	8	2	10
Retford	Water & Bolham Lane	23	6	29
Rhodesia	Rhodesia	11	-	11
Scrooby	Scrooby	4	-	4
Shireoaks	Shireoaks	12	-	12
Sturton Le Steeple	Sturton Le Steeple	10	-	10
Styrrup	Styrrup	2	-	2
Sutton	Sutton	4	-	4
Torworth	Torworth	6	-	6
Tuxford	Tuxford	74	12	86
Walkeringham	Walkeringham	15		15
West Stockwith	West Stockwith	6	1	7
Worksop	Bracebridge/High Hoe Rd	146	-	146
Worksop	Garside Street	49	-	49
Worksop	Kilton/Rayton Spur	70	3	73
Worksop	Kingston Road & Close	65		65
Worksop	Larwood	134	38	172
Worksop	Lowtown	-	53	53
Worksop	Old Manton	68	-	68
Worksop	Priory Estate & Vicars Wk	72	-	72
Worksop	Prospect	29	3	32
Worksop	Sandhill St & Godfreys Ct	3	6	9
Worksop	Sandy Lane	41	4	45
Worksop	St Johns Court	-	5	5
Worksop	Sunnybank	20	-	20
Worksop	Thievesdale	94	-	94
Worksop	Valley Rd & Gateford Rd	117	2	119
Worksop	Westgate	10	-	10
	Total:	2443	272	2715

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- The Council currently provides 2715 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	- Additional facilities will be sought through proposed development allocations in the Local Plan
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- With an ageing population there will be a need for additional older person's properties.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- The Bassetlaw Plan will need to encourage lifetime standards for homes to ensure older people's provision can be met in the future and people can live in their own home for longer.
Sources of Funding	- Nottinghamshire County Council - Bassetlaw District Council - Developer Contributions - Housing Associations
Evidence	- Housing Needs Assessment - Bassetlaw Housing Services - Neighbourhood Plans

Next Steps

8.6 Due to an ageing population, the provision of accommodation for older people will be explored further through the development of masterplans for the large proposed site allocations in the Local Plan. This will determine what provision is needed and in what parts of the District. In addition, more localised accommodation need is being explored through the development of Neighbourhood Plans within more Rural communities.

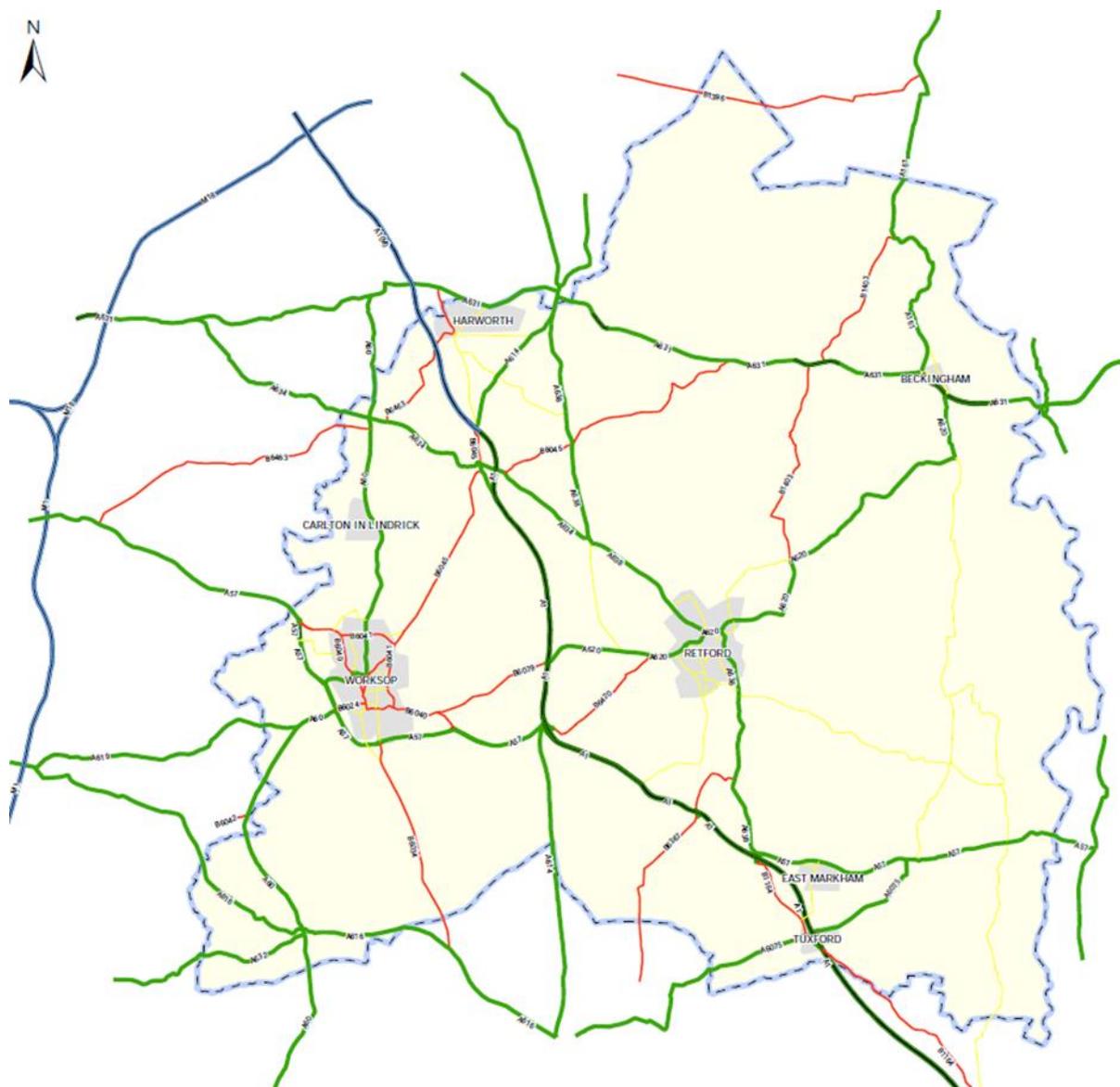
9. Transport ROAD CAPACITY

Introduction

9.1 Bassetlaw District has an extensive road network, including some national routes such as the A1 and A57. Road connectivity is considered good, particularly within the west of the District and from the two major towns of Worksop and Retford. Roads are less accessible towards the east of the District and the travelling time access the national road network is longer than those areas further west.

Legend

-  Bassetlaw District Boundary
-  Main Urban Areas
- Highway Classifications**
-  Motorway
-  A Road
-  A Road - Dual Carriageway
-  B Road
-  Minor Roads



9.2 Known Key issues on the Road Network since 2010/11:

- Tuxford - The B1164 Eldon Street/A6075 Ollerton Road simple priority junction was identified as having limited traffic capacity and being likely to require traffic capacity improvements if local plan development increased flows through the junction.
- Carlton-in-Lindrick – pedestrian/cyclist connections to Worksop were identified as being poor and requiring improvement as part of any future development in the area.
- Blyth - The A614/Blyth Road junction was identified as needing improvement to accommodate any additional traffic due to new development as were the two mini roundabouts on Blyth Road at its junctions with Scrooby Road and Main Street/Bawtry Road and the A614/Scrooby Road junction to the east of Harworth.
- Harworth - The priority roundabouts linking the A1 slip roads to the A614 and B6045 at the A1/A614/B6045 Blyth junction were identified as experiencing peak period congestion and requiring improvement to be able to accommodate additional traffic flows.
- Worksop - The A60 into Worksop from the west was identified as a 'bottleneck' with peak period congestion. Four of the A57 roundabouts at Worksop are also identified as accident problem sites.
- Retford - Most journeys through Retford go via the A620/A638 roundabout. During peak times, queues often develop along Hospital Road and Amcott Way. In addition to queues at this junction, queues often extend the full length of Arlington Way.

9.3 Since the 2010 study was produced Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council made successful funding bid applications to the D2N2 and Sheffield City Region LEPs for highway improvement schemes to be delivered at the following junctions:

- A57/A60/Newcastle Ave/St Anne's Drive roundabout junction in Worksop. This improvement was completed in Autumn 2018 and involved signalisation of the roundabout and associated localised widening on entry arms and the circulatory carriageway. This improvement addressed the 'bottleneck' on the A60 entry to

Workshop from the west identified by Nottinghamshire County Council in the 2010 Transport Study.

- A614/Blyth Road junction in Blyth. An improvement scheme was identified to provide signal control at this junction. This has been installed and became operational in May 2017.
- B6463 Blyth Road/Scrooby Road/Main Street/Bawtry Road double mini-roundabout junction in Harworth. An improvement scheme has suggested the introduction of traffic signal control although a feasible and deliverable scheme remains to be identified.
- A614/Scrooby Road priority junction in Harworth. Traffic signal control was originally identified as a potential improvement scheme although subsequent detailed design has suggested that this would not be achievable from a design and economic perspective. A 'Ghost-Island' right turn scheme is now proposed instead, which has yet to be implemented.
- A57 entry into new employment site opposite Wilkinson's HQ. Became operational in 2019.
- Significant Highway England investment in the A1 Elkesley bridge scheme between Elkesley village and Jockey Lane (Gamston).

9.4 In 2018, Bassetlaw District Council produced a Transport Assessment (part1) to support the development of the Local Plan. This provided an update on road capacity issues from the 2010 assessment and has identified the following Possible transport infrastructure improvements have been identified priorities for improvement through the Plan period:

- A new east-west distributor road and public transport corridor from the A60 to the B6045 at HS1: Peaks Hill Farm, as identified on the Policies Map;
- Improvements to, and the re-alignment of part of the B6420 Mansfield Road to meet distributor road standard adjoining the Bassetlaw Garden Village;
- improvements to the roundabout at A60 Mansfield Road / A619;
- improvements to the roundabout at A57/ A60 Sandy Lane / High Grounds Road;
- improvements to the roundabout at A57 / Claylands Ave / Shireoaks Common;
- improvements to the roundabout at A57 / B6034 Netherton Road;
- improvements to the roundabout at A57 / B6040 Retford Road;

- improvements to the roundabout at A614 Blyth Road / A57 / A1(T) (Apleyhead);
- capacity and flow improvements to the A57 between the A614/A57 roundabout and the A60/A57 roundabout, Worksop as identified by a Highway Improvement Plan;
- improvements to B6041 High Hoe Road / Kilton Road mini-roundabouts
- improvements to the A57 crossroad junction at Dunham on Trent/ Ragnall
- Contributions to improvements the North Road/Babworth Road roundabout;
- Contributions to improvements to Goosemoor London Road mini roundabout;
- Contributions to improvements to Ordsall/Babworth mini roundabout;
- Traffic calming in Ordsall and Eaton;

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council and Highways England
Existing Provision	- Updated transport assessment work has identified that some parts of the road network will become constrained or more constrained as a result of additional planned development.
Known/Planned Provision	- Ongoing improvements to roads in Worksop Town Centre and Junctions in Retford and Harworth.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Ensure there is a safe and free flowing road network.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Secure delivery of required improvements through proposed development allocations
Sources of Funding	- Department for Transport, Homes England, LEP, NCC, CIL and S106.
Evidence	- Bassetlaw Transport Assessments - Duty to Cooperate, NCC, Highways England and Developers.

Next Steps

9.5 The emerging Bassetlaw Local Plan will provide the necessary policy and context to assist with the delivery of the necessary road improvements. This will be identified through additional transport for

through proposed site allocations and through the development of masterplans. In addition, the Council will work with relevant stakeholders to secure additional funding outside the Local Plan process where required to deliver a larger scheme.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

BUS SERVICES

Introduction

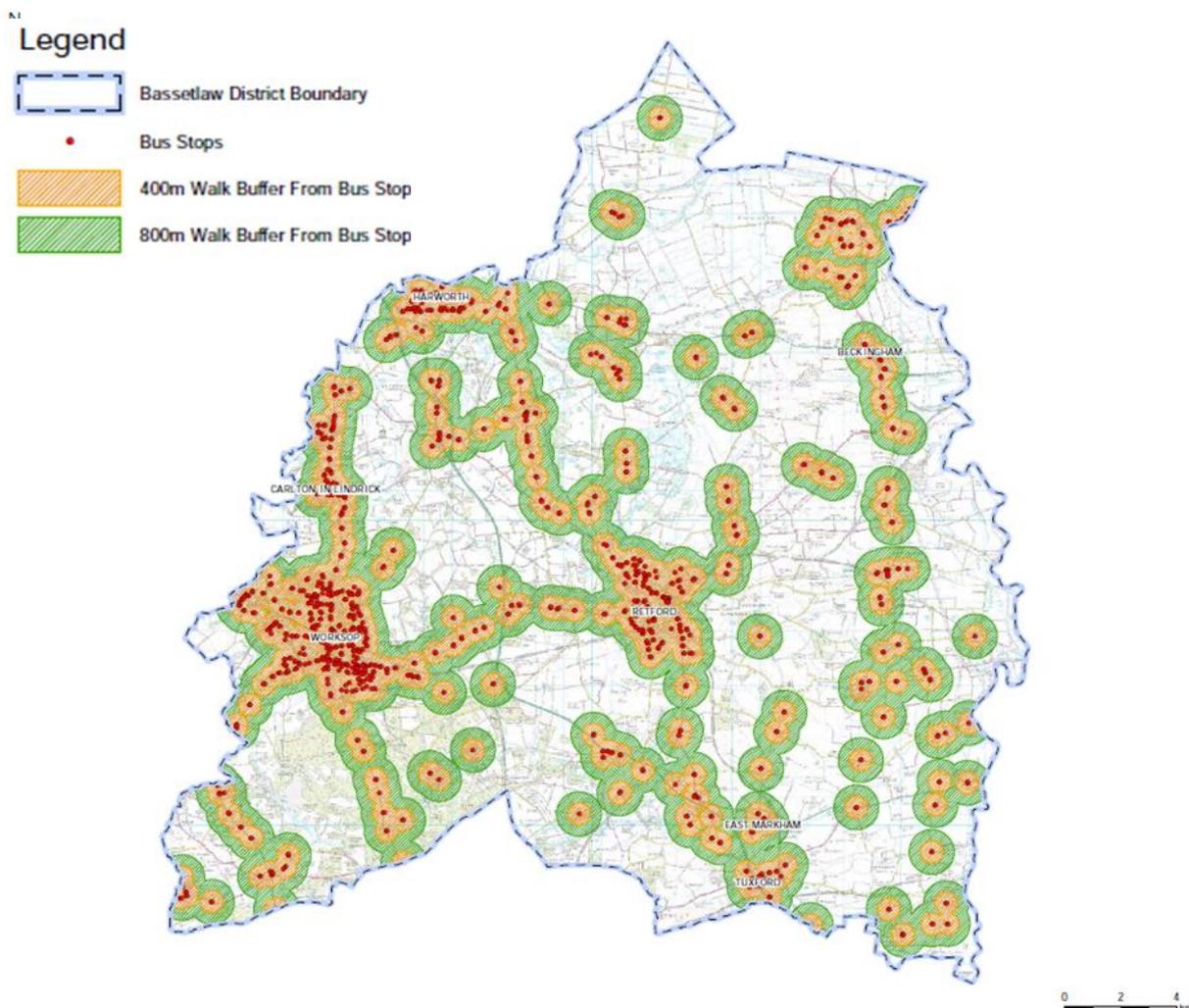
- 9.6** An analysis of the provision of the Bassetlaw bus network shows two distinct profiles of service. The first relates to the inter-urban bus routes which provide links out of the market towns towards the larger retail centres of Nottingham, Doncaster and Rotherham. These services are characterised by relatively strong patronage and sound financial viability.
- 9.7** High levels of patronage from the villages and settlements along these core routes are also evident. Strong flows are also observed from these areas on routes towards the market towns during peak periods for employment and education purposes.
- 9.8** This contrasts with a weakness in the performance of the town services in Worksop and Retford where commercial patronage is reducing due to factors including economic trends and traffic management policies.
- 9.9** There is a perceived decline in the retail options available in market towns in Bassetlaw, which, along with economic challenges, the rise of online shopping, and the continued growth in car ownership appears to be reducing the demand for bus travel to these centres. At the same time, rise in traffic congestion slows down bus speeds and increases bus journey times, which in turn, contributes to further reduction in bus patronage. At the same time, congestion increases operating costs as operators need to use more staff and vehicle resources to deal with the effects of delays.
- 9.10** Notwithstanding these issues, land-use changes in Bassetlaw are providing opportunities for increased bus patronage in the area. For example, the continued concentration of large distribution and warehouse industries within Bassetlaw offers opportunities to improve the economic outlook for the market towns.
- 9.11** A partnership developed between Stagecoach East Midlands and NCC has reviewed the local bus network across East Bassetlaw using the

Strategic Passenger Transport Framework against a background of budgetary pressures. A revised bus network based on this approach was introduced in April 2015, which was designed to increase commercial patronage by offering stronger inter-urban links and to reduce the level of financial support from NCC. As a result, the financial contribution towards the East Bassetlaw service group decreased by £80k pa.

- 9.12** Bus services within the district fall into two distinct groups, commercial and financially supported. Commercial bus services are fully funded by the operator through fares revenue without any form of subsidy from the district or Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC).
- 9.13** The bus operators provide most 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.
- 9.14** 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 in Nottinghamshire 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.
- 9.15** The commercial network mainly comprises daytime bus services running Mondays to Saturdays between 0700-1900 hrs. The County Council supports a significant level of rural daytime services and evening and Sunday operations where they are deemed necessary.
- 9.16** There are constraints on revenue funding available to support bus services, given that funding for this competes for a limited budget with other commitments. Nottinghamshire County Council has developed a Performance Management Tool for prioritising the relative value of Council contracts, using a range of accessibility criteria.
- 9.17** Although commercial bus services account for 85% of the Nottinghamshire bus network, this percentage can be significantly lower for service areas where the demand is low. For example, in East Bassetlaw, commercial services represent only 10% – 20% of the market, thus leaving significant gaps in the network. Places like this,

that have less commercial bus services, rely on County Council supported services and funding for more public transport coverage.

9.18 The heat map below shows the bus service provision available within Bassetlaw.



Bus Operators in Bassetlaw

Bus operator	Base(s)	Services Provided
Stagecoach East Midlands	Worksop Chesterfield	Commercial Network Provision
Stagecoach Lincolnshire	Gainsborough	Commercial Network Provision
Marshalls	Sutton on Trent	Local Services Links to Nottingham Home to School services
Travel Wright	Newark	Home to School Services
Kettlewells	Retford	School Services

Bus operator	Base(s)	Services Provided
		Leisure Services
GEM Travel	Rampton	Commercial Network Provision
Wilfreda Beehive	Doncaster	Commercial Network Provision School services Coach tours

TRAIN SERVICES

Introduction

9.19 The district is served by three passenger routes:

- The East Coast Mainline which runs north-south down the centre of the district via Retford Station;
- The Robin Hood line which runs from Nottingham to Worksop, and
- The Northern Rail Sheffield to Lincoln line which runs broadly east to west passing through both Worksop and Retford Stations.

9.20 The East Coast Main Line (ECML) 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 route forms a key artery on the eastern side of the country and parallels the A1 Trunk Road.

9.21 The line's current principal operator is LNER East Coast whose services include regular trains from King's Cross to Leeds and Edinburgh. Regular services operate in both directions throughout the day, every day of the week, with the quickest journeys between Retford and London taking approximately an hour and a half.

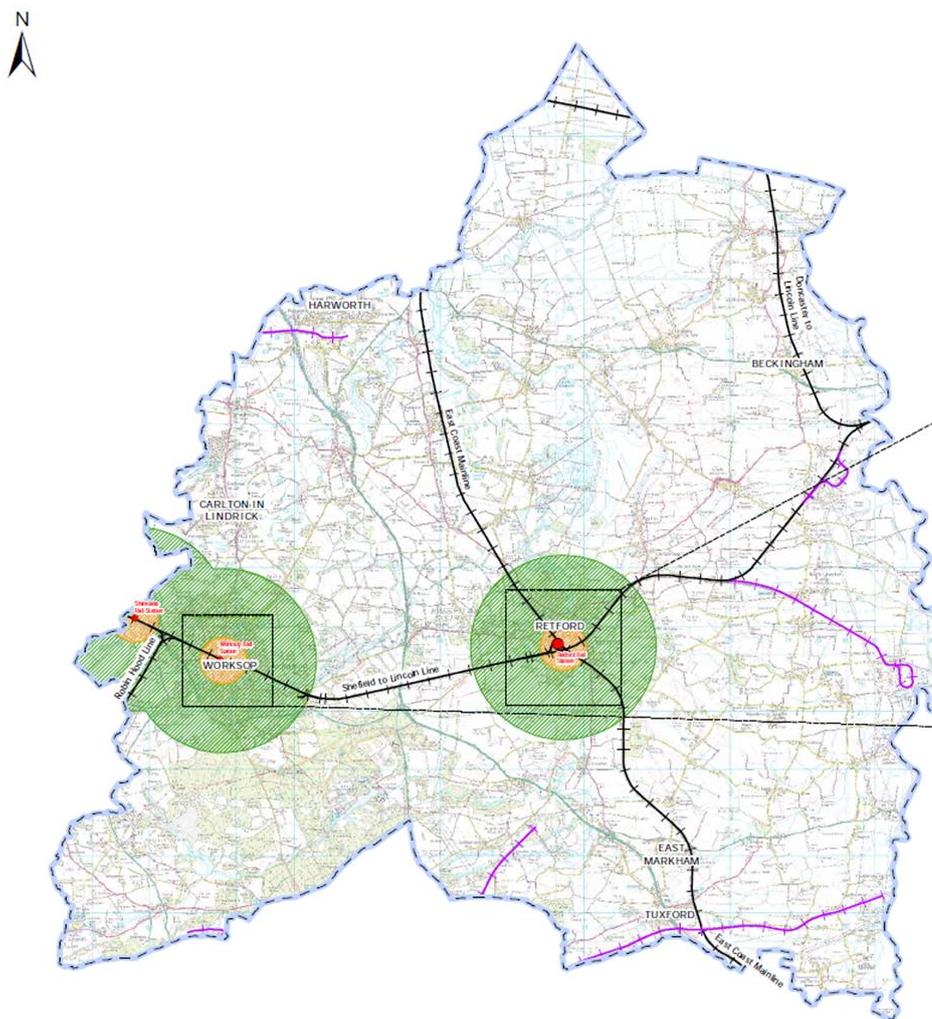
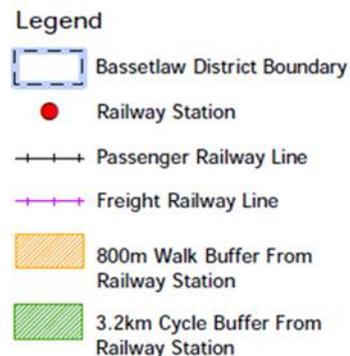
9.22 The Sheffield to Lincoln line runs east from Meadowhall shopping centre in Sheffield via Shireoaks, Worksop, Retford, Gainsborough Lea Road to Lincoln, with services operated by Northern (the trading name of Arriva Rail North). Regular services operate in both directions throughout the day Monday to Saturday, with a reduced afternoon only service on Sundays. The service takes approximately one hour between Retford and Meadowhall.

9.23 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, Norwich and other centres. Passenger services are operated by East Midlands Trains. Regular services operate in both directions throughout the day Monday to Saturday, with a reduced afternoon only service on Sundays.

9.24 The service takes approximately sixty-five minutes between Worksop and Nottingham. In addition to being an important commuter service the Robin Hood Line also offers access to several visitor attractions in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

9.25 The heat map below shows the train service provision available within Bassetlaw.



Summary

Lead Organisation	Northern Rail, East Midlands Railway and LNER
Existing Provision	- Bassetlaw has 3 Train Stations in Worksop, Retford and Shireoaks
Known/Planned Provision	- New Train Station as part of the Bassetlaw Garden Village
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Support the delivery of a new Train Station at the Bassetlaw Garden Village - Support improvements to existing stations in Worksop, Retford and Shireoaks. - Closure of level-crossings at Morton
Sources of Funding	- Department for Transport, NCC, LEP and S106
Evidence	- Bassetlaw Rail Study Technical notes 1 and 2 - Duty to cooperate with Network Rail and Train operators.

Next Steps

9.26 Further work is necessary to explore the detailed feasibility related to the potential for a new Train Station and associated infrastructure at the proposed Bassetlaw Garden Village. This will include viability testing and will be undertaken alongside the development of a masterplan for the Garden Village site.

CYCLING AND WALKING

Introduction

9.27 The opportunity for Bassetlaw District to enjoy the national resurgence in cycling, with paths and infrastructure also available for use by walkers and mobility scooter riders, remains largely unfulfilled. This is despite the area’s relatively flat topography, together with the compact areas of its main towns and comparatively short distances between them, which form a positive encouragement to more active travel.

9.28 The principal obstacle is the lack of adequate cycling infrastructure and dedicated routes. Many people are deterred from making the modal shift from motorised travel, even for short distances, by the perceived

risks of using busy roads. This can be overcome only by the incremental development of new cycle infrastructure, both complementing existing provision and extending elsewhere to form a cohesive network.

- 9.29** Therefore, it is important to understand and identify existing cycling facilities and provide an initial list of suggested improvements to deliver a network which will link main towns with each other and with neighbouring counties; and within towns between residential, educational and employment sites. Potential tourist routes, such as a 'Pilgrim Fathers' trail, are also mentioned.
- 9.30** Successful delivery of these changes will depend on the creation and maintenance of an excellent working relationship between Members and Officers of Bassetlaw District Council and those of Nottinghamshire County Council - the highways authority for the area. Other partnership relationships, such as with Sustrans, the national charity making it easier for people to walk and cycle, should be explored.
- 9.31** Key to progress will be taking advantage of planning and development opportunities to acquire additional infrastructure either by construction as part of a development or by requiring a financial contribution or both. A new policy to ensure that Travel Plans for new developments are consistently implemented is also required.
- 9.32** A brighter future, with a wider choice of travel modes available to all the District's population and visitors, awaits. Delivery of this Plan will enable the District to present a model showing how it can be achieved, acting as a 'beacon' to other authorities across the country.

Change since the Core Strategy

National

- 9.33** Following the Infrastructure Act 2015, the Government published its Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy in April 2017. Funding is to be provided to highway authorities signing up to partnership working under the Cycling and Walking Delivery Plan. Guidance has also been published for authorities wishing to produce a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan.
- 9.34** A core principle of the National Planning Policy Framework is to "actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of

public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.”

County (Highway Authority)

9.35 In 2015, Nottinghamshire County Council [NCC] produced an evidence-based draft Cycling Strategy, including a ‘cycling vision’ for the County, contributing to the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026. Following consultation, this emerged as the Nottinghamshire Cycling Strategy Delivery Plan 2016.

9.36 Key aspects of this Delivery Plan are raising awareness of and making a commitment to cycling throughout the authority, together with the development and provision of a quality, well-connected cycle network. The Plan goes on to specify how this network will be funded and maintained.

9.37 It is envisaged that this network will provide linkages between towns and with neighbouring counties; and within towns between residential, educational and employment sites. Delivery will include cooperative working with other organisations, such as Sustrans, to standards specified in an updated Cycling Design Guide. Where appropriate, the reallocation of road space will be considered.

9.38 It is a cornerstone of NCC’s strategy (section 8.2) that they will “work with developers to deliver adequate provision for cyclists in new employment and housing development, both on and off-site, with links to the urban and leisure cycle networks.”

District

9.39 Supporting its Core Strategy 2011, Bassetlaw District Council [BDC] has a portfolio of Supplementary Planning Documents; that relating to walking and cycling being Policy DM13 – sustainable transport.

9.40 Current Intervention Strategies for the District’s main towns will also need to be amended when next revised in order to harmonise with the provisions of the Local Plan – this could include future Masterplans for particular areas/sites.

9.41 Routes promoting tourism into the District and enhancing the visitor economy should be coordinated within the Council’s Regeneration priorities.

9.42 On-going liaison with partner organisations, such as Sustrans and Cycling UK, should be established and maintained to draw on their expertise and achieve 'buy-in'. Liaison with cyclists at local level, e.g. by a regular Cycle Forum, and bike user groups (BUGs), should also be engendered and maintained.

9.43 Information provision should be undertaken, e.g. by making printed and/or on-line maps available, press releases, etc. Where appropriate, sponsorship and/or licensing to partner organisations might be considered. Periodic data review, including relevant output indicators, should be carried out in conjunction with NCC.

Existing Situation

9.44 A) National Cycle Network (Sustrans)

There are two NCN signed on/off-road routes in the Bassetlaw area:

- Route 6 (London – Cumbria) runs through Shireoaks, Worksop and Clumber Park
- Route 647 connects Route 6 at Clumber Park, via Bothamsall, Bevercotes, East Markham and Tuxford to Route 64 (Market Harborough – Newark – Lincoln) at Harby

9.45 B) National Byway

This signed route on minor roads was designated at the Millennium, planned to form a circuit of England with a connection into Scotland. In the Midlands, it runs from the Humber Bridge to Oundle. In Bassetlaw, it connects Tuxford to Gainsborough via South Leverton and Beckingham, with a link to Retford from Upton.

9.46 C) Shared-Use Paths (alongside rural roads)

- (Gainsborough – Beckingham – Bole Corner (National Byway)
- (Bawtry – Scaftworth
- Apleyhead junction; over A1
- Markham Moor; over A1
- Trent Wharf – Trent Port: Beckingham FP10; Saundby FP1A

9.47 D) Worksop

Shared-use paths and/or on-road cycle lanes at:

- Sparken Hill (east side): Alderson Road – Castle Farm Lane

- Retford Road (B6040) (both sides): Bracebridge – Manton, continuing on north side to Wilkinsons (A57)
- High Hoe Road (east side)
- Chesterfield Canal towpath: Kilton Road – Bracebridge (NCN route 6)
- Valley Road (both sides): Raymoth Lane –Baulk Lane
- Raymoth Lane (B6041): Gateford Road – Valley Road
- Gateford: various cycle paths

9.48 E) Retford

Shared-use paths and/or on-road cycle lanes at:

- North Road (A638): Randall Way – Hallcroft roundabout
- Babworth Road (A620) railway bridge
- West Carr Road: Babworth Road – Ordsall Park Road (east side)
- Alma Road – Lidget Lane
- Chesterfield Canal towpath: Carolgate – Welham Road
- London Road (A638): South Street – Grove Road (both sides); Grove Road – Eaton (west side)

9.49 F) Popular Routes on Minor Roads

To be identified with signage:

- Retford to Fledborough (for NCN route 647 east) via Eaton, Upton, East Drayton, and Darlton
- (Retford to Bothamsall (for NCN route 647 west) via Ollerton Road, Brick Yard Road, Jockey Lane, bridge over A1 at Elkesley, Coalpit Lane, Cross Lane, Bothamsall BW2 and Redhill Lane
- Scrooby Top via Serlby to Harworth

9.50 G) Public Rights of Way

Although cycling is legally permitted on Bridleways [BW], Restricted Byways [RB] and Byways Open to All Traffic [BOAT], few of these are in good enough condition. Of those that are, the following are useful:

- Worksop BW14: Old Gateford Road – Mountford Road (continuation to Owday Wood is poor)
- Worksop BW34: Blyth Road – Kilton Hill
- Worksop BW80: Baulk Lane: Valley Road – Carlton Road
- Babworth BW14 – parallel to A1 south of Apleyhead (A1/A57/A614) junction
- East Retford BW34: Whinney Moor Lane – Goosemoor Lane
- East Retford RB75: Pelham Road

- Rampton BOAT13: Rampton – River Trent (last 500m near Torksey is poor)

Potential Improvement Projects/areas

9.51 It is evident from the list of existing cycling infrastructure that the District is very far from having the comprehensive network of cycling routes anticipated in the Nottinghamshire Cycling Strategy Delivery Plan 2016 and necessary to realistically promote cycling as a viable alternative to vehicular travel. The additional cycling routes required to achieve that aim are shown below. Although these may be identified in the Bassetlaw Plan (currently in preparation), delivery will take many years, probably extending into the term of the succeeding Plan(s).

9.52 Strategic Routes: Together with the existing NCN routes (see section 2A above), these will create a basic grid linking main towns and surrounding areas:

- Worksop – Langold – Harworth: might comprise a shared-use path alongside Carlton Road (A60) north from Keswick Road, via Carlton in Lindrick and Langold to Oldcotes; then via Main Street, Blyth Road and B6463 to Styrrup and Harworth.
- Worksop – Retford: might follow NCN route 6 to Windmill Hill, then continue east on Old Coach Road to Manton Lodge; and/or via Retford Road (B6040), SU path on north side of A57 to Roebuck Way (Wilkinsons depot), and new SU path along south side of A57 to Manton Lodge. Then Clumber Park perimeter cycle trail to Lime Tree Avenue, old Mansfield Road to A1, Babworth BW14 to Apleyhead junction, Babworth BOAT7B to Mansfield Road, Babworth BW7A to Little Morton, Old London Road, Babworth FP6A and East Retford FP9 to Ordsall Road. Then Ordsall Road and Ordsall Park Road to West Carr Road; this section may be replaced by a new SU path from Northumbria Drive to Manvers Road should development take place at the Sandhills. Then railway (foot)bridge, Pelham Road, the Carrs, West Street, Chancery Lane.

9.53 Retford town centre – see below:

- Retford – Gainsborough: Churchgate, Moorgate (A620), Tiln Lane, Smeath Road, Smeath Lane to Clarborough, then Main Street, Hayton, Common Lane and Clayworth Common (B1403) to Clayworth. Toft Dyke Lane, Clayworth BW7, Beckingham FP12, and Wood Lane to A631 at Beckingham. Then High Street, Station Road, Old Trent Road,

Beckingham FP10 and Saundby FP1A (both signed as cycle paths) to Trent Port, Gainsborough.

9.54 This route is under consideration by Sustrans as prospective NCN route 649.

- Bawtry – Retford – Tuxford: to follow the old Great North Road (A638 and B1164), passing through Scrooby, Ranskill, Torworth, and Barnby Moor. Then (south of Retford) Eaton, Gamston and Markham Moor. Would incorporate the existing SU path between Retford and Eaton. Elsewhere, on-road cycle lanes (both sides) might be marked out where possible, but some diversions through villages where carriageway narrows would probably be necessary.
- Bawtry – Everton – Gainsborough: SU path alongside Gainsborough Road (A631) to Scaftworth. Then existing footway improved to SU standard along north side of A631 to Everton; cross to south side of Bawtry Road (A631) at existing refuge west of High Street/Mattersey Road junction; then existing footway improved to SU standard along south side of A631 to Old Gainsborough Road and Drakeholes; then via Wiseton and Clayworth to join route 02.

9.55 Local/linking routes

- Retford town centre: preferably Bridgegate to Chancery Lane, via Bridgegate Centre car park and new cycle path along the eastern boundary of Kings Park to the Sir Stuart Goodwin Hall.
- Woodsetts (NCN route 674) - Worksop: via Wallingwells, Owday Wood, 'Gateford North' development, Old Gateford Road, Raymoth Lane, Valley Road, and possibly Stanley Street, Turner Road, old Turner Road, Worksop railway station, 'Opus North' development (Worksop FP87), Albion Close, Eastgate to NCN route 6
- Harworth and Bircotes: 'Green Wheel' walking and cycling routes
- Misterton, Stockwith Road (A161): parallel SU path between Linecroft Lane and Fox Covert Lane
- Beckingham, Low Street/Southfield Lane: improve existing footway on east side and Beckingham FP17 to SU path between Station Road (east) and A631 [to link National Byway and 'NCN route 649']
- Bole Corner (A620): improve SU path and link to course of old road to Bole and to Sturton Road

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- Misson – Everton: River Lane, Misson FP5, new bridge over River Idle, new path along Barrier Bank, Everton FP7A, Everton BWs 7 & 8, Everton Sluice Lane
- Everton - Mattersey: improve decrepit Everton FP28 between Eel Pool Road and Church Lane for SU path or bridleway
- Bawtry Road (A614): improve footway to SU path between Scrooby Road and Gibbet Hill Lane
- Sutton-cum-Lound to Sutton cross-roads (A638): SU path on east side [linking to route 03]
- Retford, Babworth Road (A620): improve existing footway on north side to SU path between Retford Oaks Academy and Babworth
- Retford, Randall Way: designate wide footway on south side as SU path between North Road and Hallcroft Road
- Retford, Bolham Lane - Camborne Crescent: improve existing footpath (East Retford FP20/42) to SU path
- Retford, Welham Road (A620): improve existing footway on north side to SU path between Longholme Road and Chesterfield Canal (Welham Bridge)
- Retford, Spa Common: connect Kirke Street to Chesterfield Canal towpath with SU path
- Retford, Five Fields Lane: improve existing footpath (East Retford FP36) to SU path – in connection with Kenilworth Nurseries housing development
- Retford, Grove Road: improve existing footway on north side to SU path between London Road and Allison Avenue
- Darlton, Broad Gate (A57): improve existing footway on south side to SU path between Darlton Road and Woodcoates Road
- Create 'Pilgrim Fathers' circular route based on Retford linking principal historical sites, including Babworth, Scrooby, and Sturton-le-Steeple, plus possibly Austerfield (via Bawtry) and Gainsborough

9.56 Cross-border links: In addition to Local/linking route 12 above, links across the District boundary would need to be agreed at the following locations with the respective authority:

- Doncaster: from Misson via Misson BW2, Austerfield FP4, Austerfield BW3 and High Common Lane to Great North Road (A638) SU path near Mount Pleasant, serving airport and golf course developments
- Bawtry (Doncaster): approaches from the south (A638) [route 03] and the east (A631) [route 04]
- Tickhill (Doncaster): from Harworth, probably via Common Lane/Harworth Bircotes BW1, Low Common/Tickhill FP21 and Water Lane/Tickhill FP33 (or diversions thereof)
- Creswell (Bolsover DC): from B6034 via Worksop RB42, Worksop BW39, Welbeck BW3, Holbeck BW12, Hodthorpe & Belph B15
- Torksey (West Lindsey DC): from Cottam via Marsh Lane/Cottam BW2 & Treswell BW18 and Treswell Marsh Road/Treswell BW6; from Rampton via Torksey Ferry Road/Rampton BOAT13; then both along River Trent floodbank/Rampton FP7 and Torksey viaduct (Sustrans)
- Gainsborough (West Lindsey DC): from Trent Port over Gainsborough Bridge (A631)

Summary

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council/Sustrans
Existing Provision	- See supporting text
Known/Planned Provision	- See supporting text
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of available routes - Poor connectivity between routes - Lack of external funding - Lack of existing policy to support potential improvements and connectivity between development locations

Lead Organisation	Nottinghamshire County Council/Sustrans
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure there is supportive planning policies to encourage cycling as a positive mode of active travel and alternative transport to the car. - Ensure that new developments, where possible, can contribute to or create improved cycling infrastructure across the District. - Particular focus on new development locations and how they connect to the existing network – and make improvements where possible. - Developer contributions towards cycling infrastructure.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustrans, developer contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions/meetings with developers and stakeholders - Retford Walking and Cycling Audit (due late 2020) - Published documents by providers - Email communications

Next Steps

9.57 Construction of new and improved infrastructure will be dependent on the availability of funding, so may tend to be patchy and potentially uncoordinated. Some initial monies may be provided via NCC from the Government’s emergency active travel fund (second tranche) of which £2,293K has been allocated to Nottinghamshire. Beyond that, it may be appropriate to carry out a local consultation process to determine a scheme priority list.

9.58 All applications for planning permission for new developments will need to be assessed, in conjunction with NCC Highways (as statutory consultee), against not only requirements for walking and cycling provision within the development site but also how the development can contribute to the projects identified in this Plan. This may be either by direct construction as part of the development or by the application of condition(s) requiring financial contribution(s) or both.

9.59 BDC will need to apply a clear process for obtaining developer funding for off-site cycle network improvement; for example, compiling a

prioritised cycling infrastructure list for delivery via such funding (similar to CIL for highways). Currently, cycling provision appears to be the lowest priority in this respect, which must change if progress is to be achieved.

- 9.60** Every ‘windfall’ opportunity, e.g. national infrastructure schemes, highway improvements, Network Rail level crossing removal proposals, etc. must be pursued to contribute to and harmonise with the delivery of this Plan’s projects. Parking on cycle lanes and paths must be discouraged or prohibited.
- 9.61** The implementation of Travel Plans for new developments must be improved in conjunction with NCC. These are currently largely ineffective, owing mainly to the County/District division of responsibilities. The process needs review and replacement by a clear, consistent and effective policy which cannot be ignored by developers and premises occupants. Also, the potential role of partner organisations in facilitating local on-going delivery and support should be considered, to increase take-up.

10. Utilities

ELECTRICITY

Introduction

10.1 The National Grid indicates 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.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure there is sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed growth in the Local Plan.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that there is enough electricity capacity to supply the new proposed growth in the Local Plan. - To support the re-development of High Marnham Power station as a low carbon energy producing site.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Grid investment - Developer Contributions
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondence from National Grid in response to Draft Local Plan consultation - Discussion/meeting with the service providers

Next Steps

10.3 To work with service orders through the preparation of masterplans for the large strategic allocations, as identified in the Bassetlaw Local Plan.

GAS

Introduction

10.4 Gas information here 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.

10.5 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.

10.6 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.

Summary

Lead Organisation	National Grid
Existing Provision	- No gas transmission assets in the District
Known/Planned Provision	- As network planning budgets are heavily regulated and constrained by OFGEM, projects to reinforce the network are undertaken on a 'reactive' basis.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Improve availability of gas connections through the District.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Ensure that there is enough gas capacity to supply the new proposed growth in the Local Plan.
Sources of Funding	- National Grid investment - Developer Contributions
Evidence	- Correspondence from National Grid in response to Draft Local Plan consultation - Discussion/meeting with the service providers

Next Steps

- 10.7** 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.
- 10.8** 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'.
- 10.9** 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

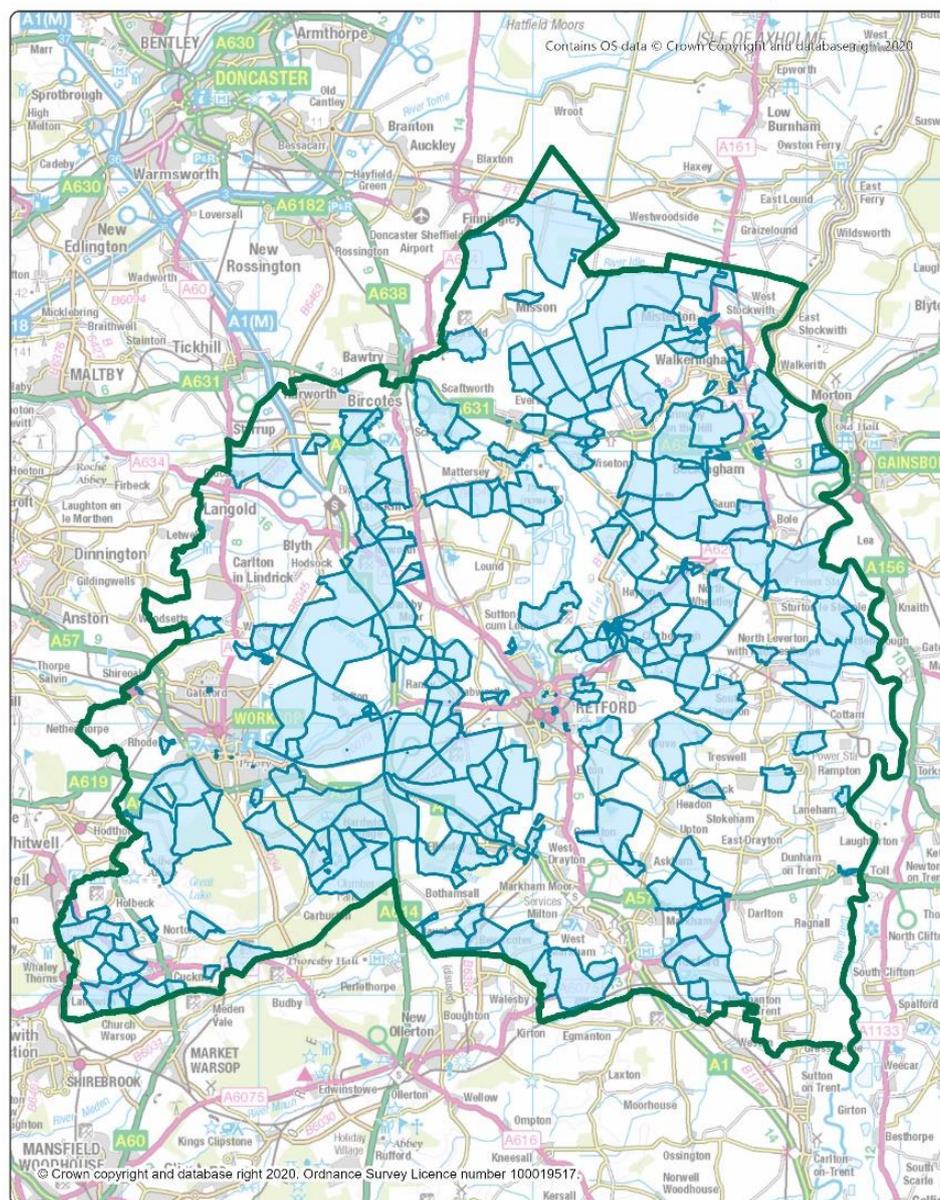
- 10.10** BT Openreach (the incumbent regulated Open Access telecommunication network provider) and a Cable TV operator (Virgin Media) operate telecommunication services across the District and local to the highlighted development areas.
- 10.11** Superfast broadband is currently available to 96% of the District. Nottinghamshire County Council has committed to the Better Broadband for Nottinghamshire programme, which over the coming years will continue to roll out full fibre broadband across the District to provide a more reliable network for our communities.
- 10.12** BT Openreach has been rolling out its investment programme in various phases called the Better Broadband for Nottinghamshire (BBfN) scheme since 2014. The programme aims to invest into existing telecommunications infrastructure to boost fibre broadband provision in the Nottinghamshire area.
- 10.13** Since 2014, around £30 million has been invested in Nottinghamshire's digital infrastructure. Phase three of BBfN will see a further £2.7m investment, including £1.3 million from Nottinghamshire County Council, the government's BDUK broadband delivery programme and £1.4 million from Openreach. This will mean that more than 2,500 homes and businesses in the Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood Districts are

expected to benefit from the improvements in the third phase of the BBfN, started back in 2018.

10.14 Figure 10.1 Postcodes with no access to super-fast broadband

Bassetlaw District Council

Postcodes with no access to super-fast broadband



1:172,659

Summary

Lead Organisation	BT Openreach and Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- Superfast broadband is currently available to 96% of the District

Lead Organisation	BT Openreach and Bassetlaw District Council
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2018 a £30 million boost to improve broadband services across Nottinghamshire, including Bassetlaw. This is a partnership between NCC and Openreach.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve availability of superfast broadband throughout the District.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that areas that don't have super-fast broadband will be connected in the future.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nottingham County Council funding - Private Investment - D2N2 LEP
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondence from BT Openreach in response to Draft Local Plan consultation - Discussion/meeting with the service providers

Next Steps

10.15 Bassetlaw District Council will work closely with Nottingham County Council and BT Openreach to engage with broadband providers to ensure that full fibre, or the fastest, most up to date technology, is installed to the premises/homes as part of the build process. This brings significant reputational and wider economic benefits of ensuring that residents/occupiers are able to access superfast broadband on occupation.

10.16 Furthermore, upgrades to existing and new communications infrastructure, including ultrafast broadband and mobile communication will be supported, including masts, buildings and other related structures, to harness the opportunities arising from new high-quality communications

Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council
Existing Provision	- Currently the Council removes domestic waste from 51,097 households every two weeks.
Known/Planned Provision	- Proposed expansion of green bin service.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Whether the existing waste collection unit cope with the additional need from new housing and employment growth.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- 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	- Bassetlaw District Council
Evidence	- Discussions with the Waste Collection Team

Next Steps

11.2 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 AND REFUSE FACILITIES

Introduction

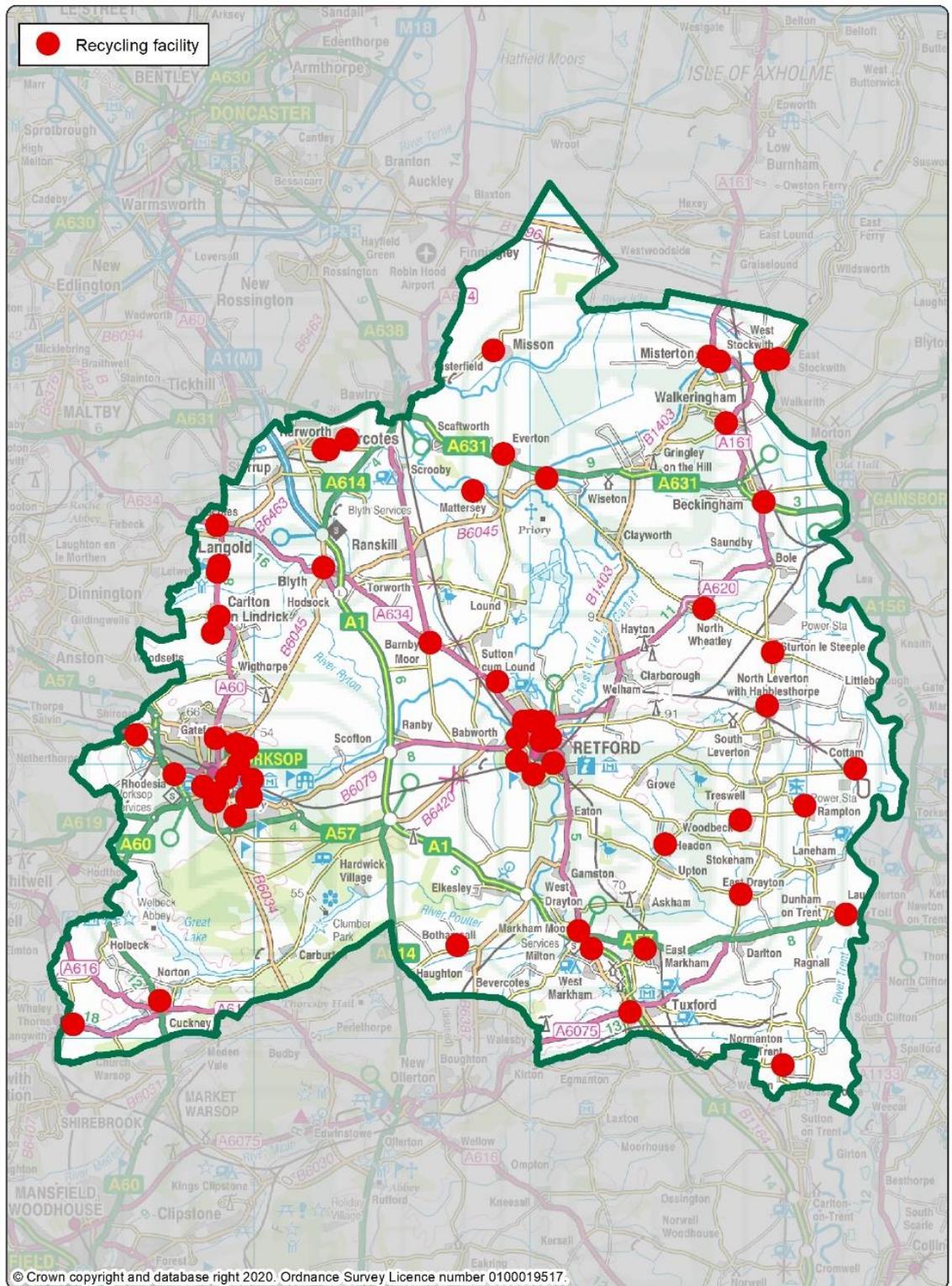
11.3 Bassetlaw District Council run alternative kerbside collection of dry recyclables and refuse waste. This means that household refuse and mixed dry recyclables are collected on an alternate weekly collection basis with refuse (Green Bin) one week and recycling (Blue Bin) the following week. Items that's can be recycled in the Blue Bin include paper, cardboard, plastic and metal packing. There are 66 sites with recycling banks around the District, where residents can take glass and other textiles to for recycling as well. These are shown in the map below.

11.4 There is a low cost bulky waste collection service which has grown over recent years to collect around 3500 items a year, and a trade waste service for which over 500 businesses are registered.

11.5 A Garden Waste Collection Service (brown bin) has also been introduced. Meaning that residents can now dispose of grass cuttings, hedge trimmings, leaves, small branches and twigs, dead plants and weeds, should they chose to subscribe to the service. In the first year of the service, just under 6500 households subscribed.

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

Bassetlaw



Summary

Lead Organisation	Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council
Existing Provision	- Currently the Council removes the recycling and refuse waste from 51,000 households every two weeks.
Known/Planned Provision	- No planned new or improved provision.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Existing recycling facilities are at their capacity levels and new provision would be required for new housing and employment growth.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- 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	- Bassetlaw District Council - Developer contributions
Evidence	- Discussions/meetings with the Recycling team

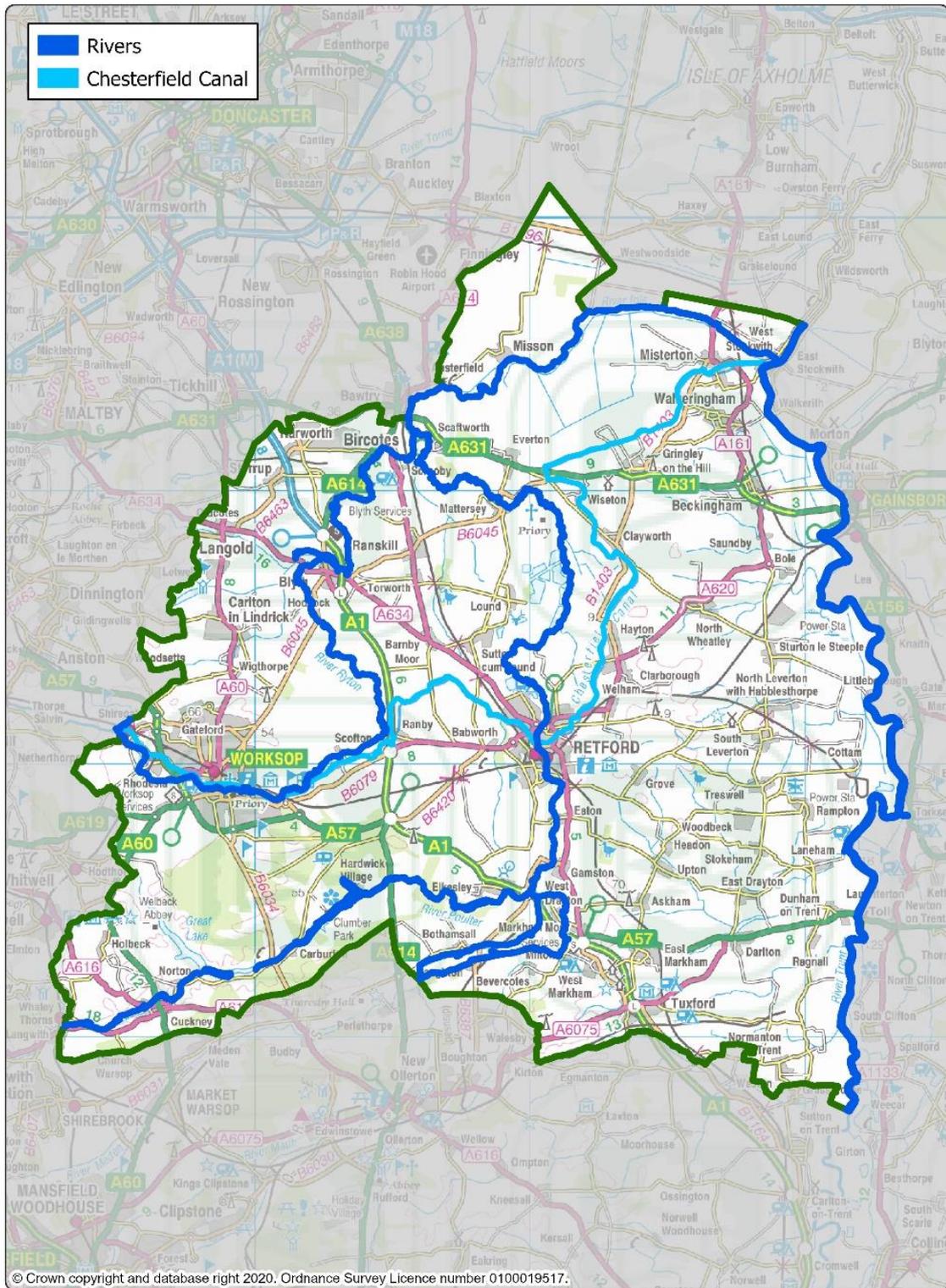
Next Steps

11.7 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

11.8 There are three main watercourse in Bassetlaw, as shown on the map below. There are other smaller watercourses across the District.

Bassetlaw



FLOOD DEFENCE
Introduction

11.9 Parts of Bassetlaw are prone to flooding. A combination of fluvial and surface water flooding leads to impacts in certain places. It is important for the Local Plan to assess impacts of flooding when considering new development.

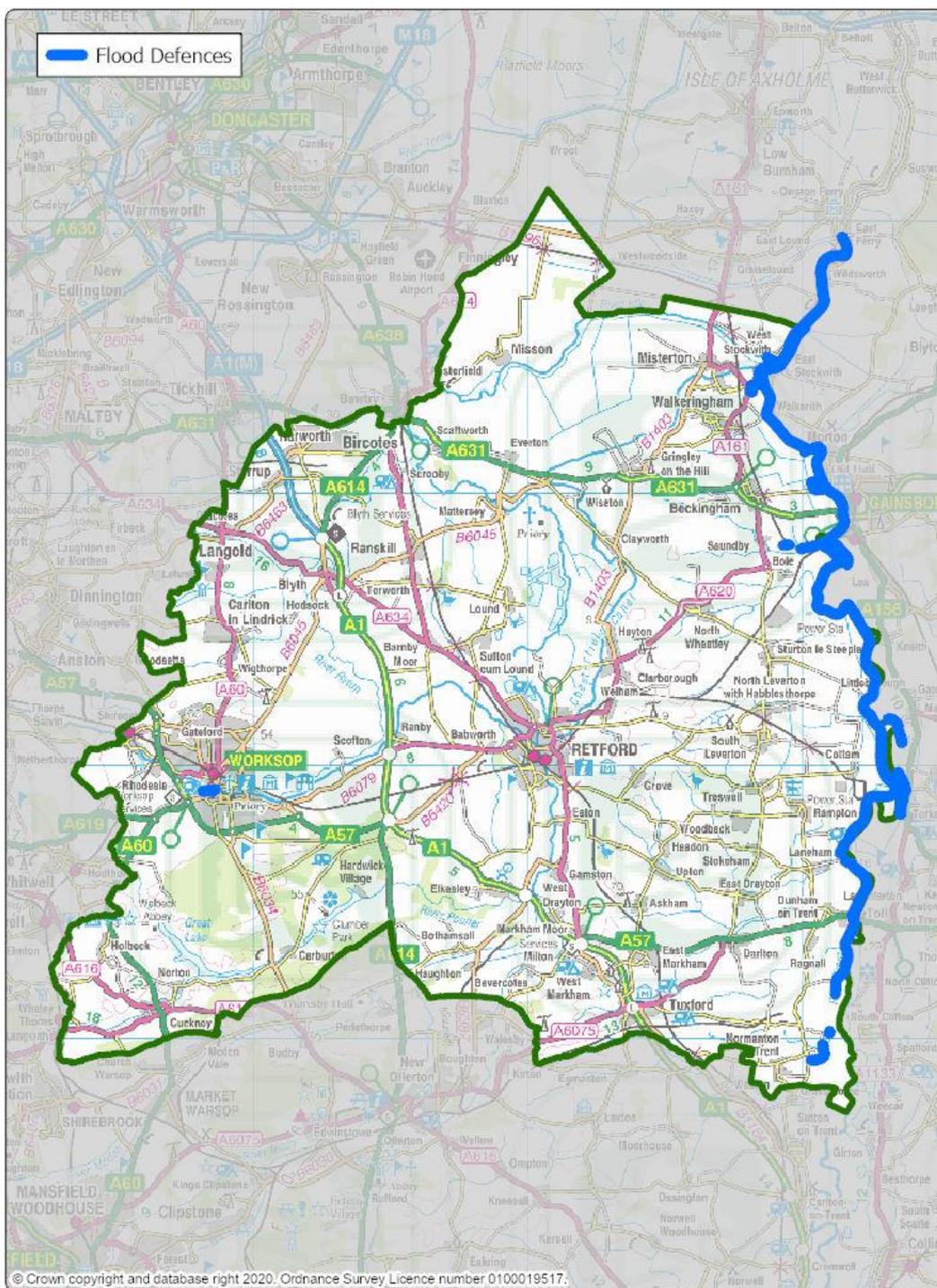
11.10 Provision of flood defences reduces the extent of floodplains by confining flood water within closer boundaries to watercourses. Traditionally this has taken the form of physical barriers to retain the water, however in recognition of this as an unsustainable approach; a more recent push is being adopted for provision of 'soft defences' such as mud plains and seeking flood protection only as a last resort rather than a necessity.

11.11 As shown on the map, 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.

11.12 The Council has undertaken a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) following the substantial flooding in Bassetlaw in 2019 with updates in 2020. This work undertakes a screening exercise of all proposed development allocations and assess their potential for flood risk and increasing flood risks elsewhere. In areas where development is necessary, the study will provide appropriate flood mitigation requirements that will be necessary to avoid any future flooding impacts if the site is to be developed.

11.13 In 2019 Worksop and other parts of the District suffered from severe flooding and additional improvements are being investigated to Worksop Town Centre. This will involve exploring areas to increase water storage capacity during period of heavy rainfall.

11.14 The maps demonstrate the existing water courses in Bassetlaw and those that have flood defences.



Summary

Lead Organisation	Environment Agency
Existing Provision	- There are flood defences along the River Trent and in Worksop along the River Ryton.

Lead Organisation	Environment Agency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over £1m was spent on improvement flood defences in Walkeringham after the village suffered from severe flooding
Known/Planned Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements are being planned for Worksop Town Centre in terms of improving flow and increasing storage capacity
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bassetlaw suffered from severe flooding in 2019; - Seek further improvements to drainage and flood defences across the District.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions with relevant authorities have agreed that the existing 2010 Water Cycle Study is sufficient. - New development should consider flood risk issues, including fluvial risk and risk from surface water flooding. - Development sites should avoid areas in the highest risk of flooding unless issues can be appropriately mitigated.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment Agency - Nottinghamshire County Council - Central Government
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 and Level 2. - Water Cycle Study 2010 - Duty to cooperate with relevant stakeholders.

Next Steps

11.15 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

11.16 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.

11.17 Table below shows the Wastewater Treatment Works within Bassetlaw.

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	Laneham
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 and Bircotes	River Torne (via Harworth Bk)	Harworth and Bircotes
Hodsock	Trib. of River Trent	Blyth, Carlton in Lindrick, 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	

Wastewater Treatment Works	Receiving watercourse	Development Areas Draining to Works
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

Volumetric Consent Capacity

11.18 Currently, four of the assessed waste water treatment works (North Harworth, Rampton, Retford 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. Improvements would be needed at Worksop and Retford wastewater treatment plants to accommodate the full extent of the growth planned.

Wastewater Process Capacity

11.19 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.

11.20 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.

Summary

Lead Organisation	Water Companies
Existing Provision	- There are 24 waste water treatment works located within and serving the Bassetlaw study area under the responsibility of Severn Trent Water.
Known/Planned Provision	- No known new provision or improvements to existing wastewater system.
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	- Make sure there is sufficient wastewater capacity for all residents and businesses over the plan period.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	- Make sure there is sufficient capacity to accommodate new development. - Seek to secure contributions from planned development where appropriate.
Sources of Funding	- Severn Trent Water - Developer Contributions
Evidence	- Discussions/meetings with Severn Trent, Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Boards. - Water Cycle Study 2010 - Duty to cooperate

Next Steps

11.21 Further discussions are needed with Severn Trent regards to capacity in Worksop and Retford and the potential new infrastructure needed to support the proposed strategic sites. This work will be ongoing throughout the preparation of the Local Plan and the development of masterplans for the sites.

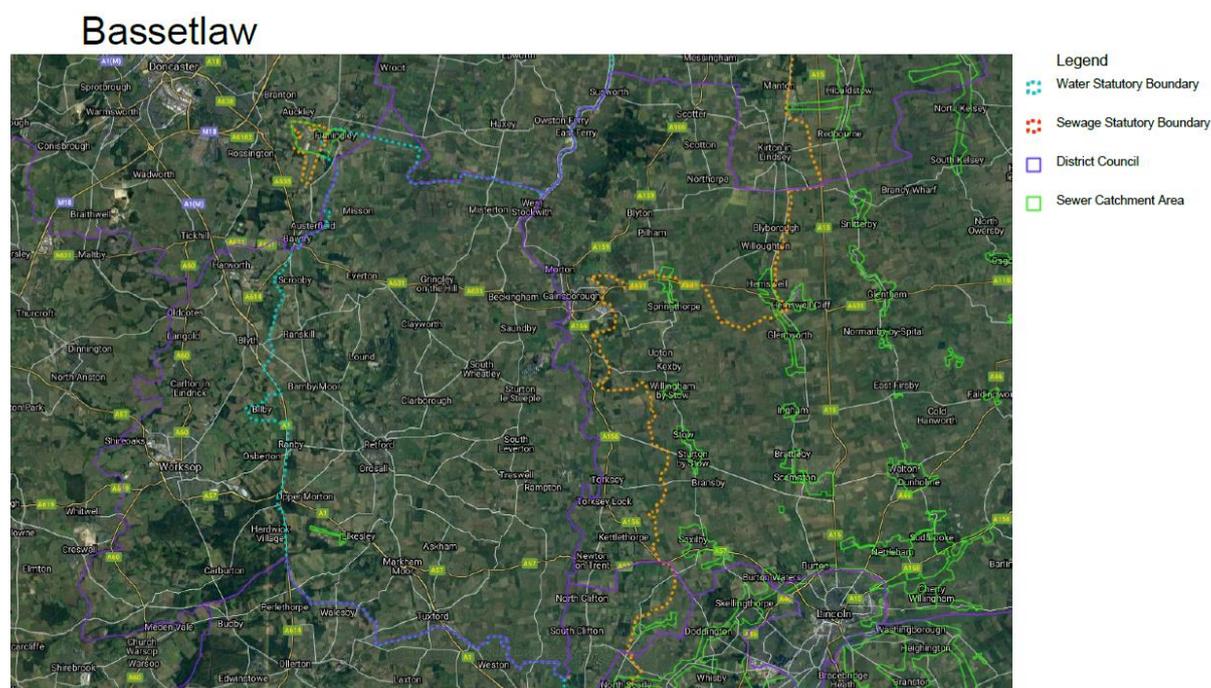
WATER SUPPLY

Introduction

11.22 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.

11.23 The Map below show the area covered by Anglian Water and that and Severn Trent Water.



Water Efficiency

11.24 Severn Trent Water 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 44% for the whole area covered by Severn Trent and 60% for Anglian Water Services. These compare with a United Kingdom Water Company average of 41%. The current levels of leakage as reported by the two companies are 21% for Severn Trent and 19% for Anglian Water Services, as a proportion of their distribution input figure (based in 2018-19). These targets compare with an industry average of 25% provided by OFWAT.

Water Supply Network and Pumping Stations

11.25 Severn Trent Water 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"> - None
Key Issues for Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure there is sufficient water capacity across the District. - Reduce the level of leaks.
Key Issues for the Bassetlaw Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure there is sufficient capacity and infrastructure to accommodate planned growth across the District.
Sources of Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Severn Trent Water/Anglian Water
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions/meetings with Severn Trent Water, Anglian Water, Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Boards. - Water Cycle Study 2010 - Duty to Cooperate

Next Steps

11.26 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 proposed growth through discussions with the Council and commenting on proposed sites.

11.27 Further discussions are underway with water providers to make sure there is sufficient capacity and infrastructure in areas of proposed growth. Where there are issues, the Council will work closely with the water providers and developers to ease issues through financial contributions from development where appropriate.

13. Conclusions 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 2037 is achievable through the improvement of infrastructure where required through policy.
- 13.2** The proposed site allocations will be required to implement or contribute towards improving infrastructure through a series of identified mitigation requirements.
- 13.3** These requirements will come through the Local Plan evidence base and through discussions with infrastructure providers.
- 13.4** 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 more detailed masterplans for the proposed strategic development sites, 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.
- 13.5** This document will be periodically updated once new or updated information has been received by the Council. It will also be subject to consultation with relevant infrastructure providers to make sure the information is up-to-date and factually correct.

