

Sustainability Appraisal – Scoping Report

Lound Neighbourhood Plan
2019 - 2035

DECEMBER 2019 (V4)

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has been produced in order to comply with European directive 2001/42/EC concerning Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which was implemented under The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. All land-use plans likely to have effects upon the environment are required to undergo this SEA process. National Planning Policy Guidance also states that “there is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal as set out in section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, a qualifying body must demonstrate how its plan or order will contribute to achieving sustainable development. A sustainability appraisal may be a useful approach for doing this...”¹
- 1.2 A full Sustainability Appraisal may not be carried out for the Lound Neighbourhood Plan in line with guidance quoted above.
- 1.3 The report also includes assessments of social and economic criteria alongside the environmental, which widens it to a full sustainability appraisal (SA). The report is therefore a requirement of legislation, whilst the neighbourhood plan itself is intended to secure the future sustainable development of the area.
- 1.4 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is being used in the preparatory stage of plan production for two reasons. Firstly, undertaking the legally recognised process of SA/SEA will ensure that work will not be abortive. Secondly, the SA is widely regarded as best practice for producing balanced plans and represents a logical method of preparation.
- 1.5 This element of the SA is the ‘Scoping Report’ which provides an overview of the neighbourhood plan area using available data and local knowledge to provide the key sustainability issues affecting the area. The report then goes on to develop Sustainability Objectives which will then be used to determine whether the contents of the neighbourhood plan are sustainable.
- 1.6 This Scoping Report also contains Assessment Criteria that will be utilised to assess the sustainability and suitability of sites in the neighbourhood plan area for development. This assessment of sites in the area will take place before sites are selected for allocation in the Plan and will therefore be carried out at a much earlier date than the Sustainability Appraisal itself, which will be undertaken when the Plan is at Draft stage. The Screening Criteria methodology that will be utilised is established in **Appendix A** of this document.

¹ National Planning Policy Guidance Paragraph: 072 Reference ID: 41-072-20140306

Who has carried out this Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.7 This SA of the Lound Neighbourhood Plan has been conducted and produced by Bassetlaw District Council working in conjunction with the Lound Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group; this consists of local residents and Parish Councillors from the neighbourhood area.

Methodology

- 1.8 The SA and SEA Screening of the Lound Neighbourhood Plan (the plan) will follow the process advocated in the published government guidance: “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents,” issued in November 2005 and “A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive,” issued in September 2005. This has recently been archived by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and a note states that “The Development Plan Document (DPD) component of this guidance has been replaced by sustainability appraisal guidance for DPDs in the DCLG Plan Making Manual launched in September 2009. This guidance suggests the five stage (A-E) approach to SA shown in **Table 1**.
- 1.9 The stages of the Lound Neighbourhood Plan SA are set out in the table below. It will be adapted accordingly to make it suitable for a neighbourhood plan. This Scoping report covers tasks in Stage A as set out in **Table 1** on the following page.

Table 1: The Sustainability Appraisal Process

SA Stage A	
Stage A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes
Stage A2	Collecting baseline information
Stage A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
Stage A4	Developing the SA objectives and framework
Stage A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA
SA Stage B	
Stage B1	Testing the Plan's objectives against the SA framework
Stage B2	Developing the Plan's options
Stage B3	Predicting the effects of the draft Plan
Stage B4	Evaluating the effects of the draft Plan
Stage B5	Considering the ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
Stage B6	Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing the Plan
SA Stage C	
Stage C1	Preparing SA report
SA Stage D	
Stage D1	Public participation on the SA report and the draft Plan
Stage D2	Assessing significant changes
Stage D3	Making decisions and providing information
SA Stage E	
Stage E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
Stage E2	Responding to adverse effects

The Lound Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.10 The Lound Neighbourhood Plan is in the earlier stages of pre-production and as such specific decisions are yet to be agreed and tested. The Neighbourhood Area was designated by Bassetlaw District Council on the 30th June 2016, and it was confirmed that Lound Parish Council would be the qualifying body to bring the Plan forward.
- 1.11 The Plan is being prepared in accordance with the Town & Country Planning Act 1990, the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Localism Act 2011, the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment. The plan will establish a Vision of the future of the area and sets out how that Vision will be realised through planning and controlling land use and development up to the year 2035.

2 Links with other Plans and Strategies (Stage A1)

2.1 The neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of BDC Local Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework. Accordingly, the plans and programmes outlined below are the relevant documents set out in the SA Scoping Report produced by Bassetlaw District Council for their Local Plan, together with those of direct relevance to the neighbourhood plan for the area.

- **The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** The NPPF is a single document that contains guidance on all aspects of Planning Policy setting out the Government’s support for sustainable development across the United Kingdom. It also sets out the requirements of neighbourhood plans and their relationship with Local Plans.
- **BDC Core Strategy & Development Management Policies:** This document published in December 2011 provides an overview of the development and growth to occur in the District up to the year 2028, comprising the first part of the Local Plan. Policy CS9 of the Adopted Core Strategy 2011 follows this spatial hierarchy principle and designates Lound under “All Other Settlements” where development “other than for conversions or replacement dwellings...will not be supported”

The Core Strategy also contains Development Management Policies that are used by Planning Officers at BDC when determine planning applications, these are more focussed on specific planning areas, such as: Design, Green Infrastructure and Flooding/Drainage.

This document was produced utilising a significant amount of supporting documents and studies undertaken that act as its evidence base. These documents are therefore also of relevance to the Neighbourhood Plan and can be viewed by using the following link, <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/planning-policy/local-development-framework/background-studies.aspx>

- **BDC Preferred Site Allocations:** This document complimented the Core Strategy and was intended to act as the second part of the Local Plan, delivering the needed development and growth in the District that delivers the aims of the Core Strategy. The Preferred Site Allocations document detailed what sites were viewed by the Council as being most appropriate for development over the Local Plan period up to 2028. The consultation period on this Plan ended on the 31st March 2014. This document has been withdrawn by BDC however as it was determined that the level of growth and development being planned for the area in the document was not sufficient to meet current. See the following

link for more detail, <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/planning-policy/local-development-framework/site-allocations/withdrawal-of-the-site-allocations.aspx>

- **Bassetlaw District Council New Local Plan:** The Council is starting work on a new Local Plan for the District, which will set out the policies by which applications for new development will be considered. It will also identify developable land suitable for housing, commercial, mixed use, traveller sites and recreation uses over a 15 year period. Until the New Local Plan is adopted the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies will be used to make planning decisions in the area and the Neighbourhood Plan must be prepared against these.
- **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2017 Update:** The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update, published 2017, is a report that outlines the level of and type of housing that is required to be constructed across Bassetlaw District up to the year 2035. Figures are produced for the whole North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area, which Bassetlaw District forms a part of.

The SHMA's purpose is to act as a guideline for the formulation of housing targets for each district within the Housing Market Area up to the year 2035. However, Government guidance on housing assessments² has now been updated. Consequently, Bassetlaw District Council is in the process of determining the district's housing requirement for the Local Plan period (2018 to 2035) through the development of the Local Plan.

The SHMA also provides guidance on the type of housing that is required in Bassetlaw District. It identifies that the Housing Market Area currently is experiencing a high demand for downsizing properties, as a high level of households are under occupied and the area is experiencing an increasing ageing population. The SHMA, utilising population forecasts, suggests that this demand for properties suitable for downsizing will increase further and therefore reemphasises the need to provide additional market and affordable housing of a smaller size, particularly 1 and 2 bedroom properties.

<https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/295040/shmabassetlawreport.pdf>

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>

- **Affordable Housing SPD:** The Updated Affordable Housing SPD was approved for adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on 10th January 2014. Parts of this document are now out of date as the NPPF (2018) supersedes it. This document provides guidance on the percentage requirement for affordable housing in each area. This document will eventually be superseded by Bassetlaw Local Plan.
<https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/90186/AffordableHousingSPD.pdf>
- **Residential Parking Standards SPD:** This Supplementary Planning Document came into effect on 6 June 2012; it forms part of the Local Plan. It has been produced to expand upon Policy DM13: Sustainable Transport in the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD. It sets out the approach that the Council expects developers to take when establishing parking requirements for new residential development proposals.
<https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/90512/SuccessfulPlacesSPD.pdf>
- **Residential Design SPD:** This document was approved for adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on the 3rd December 2013. The Residential Design SPD: identifies the standards of design expected by the four local authorities, provides direction on the principles of good design within residential developments; and provides information and guidance on the design process.
<https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/90195/ResidentialParkingSPD.pdf>

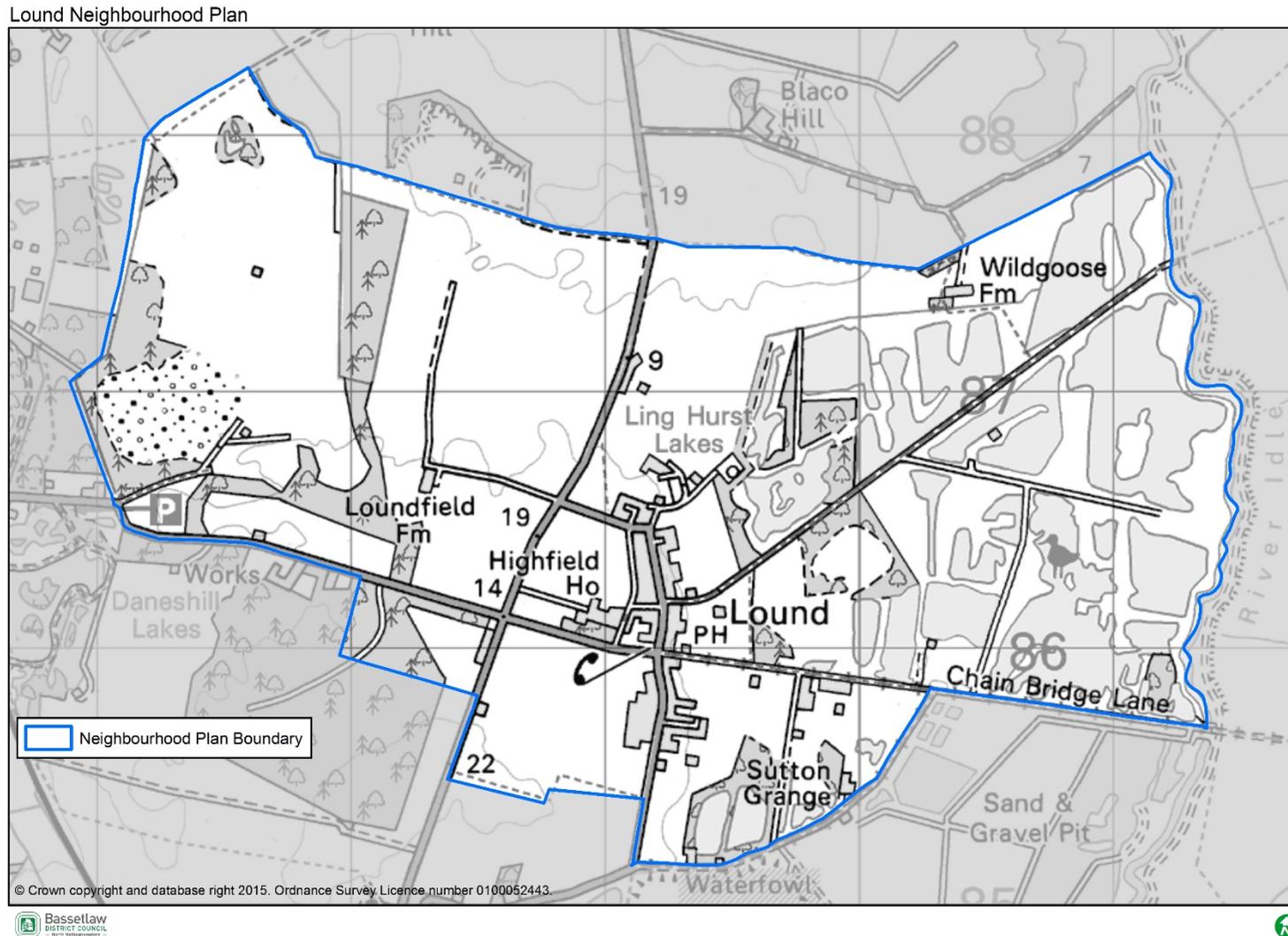
3 Current State of the Natural, Social and Economic environment (Stage A2)

- 3.1 The following part of the document provides an overview of the current social, environmental and economic status of the Lound neighbourhood area mostly drawn from Census data; much of this can be found in the report titled '*Rural community profile for Lound (2013)*' produced by Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE) working with Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI). This report is attached in **Appendix B** of this document. This data, where possible, is presented with figures at a regional and national scale which allows for comparison and more in-depth analysis of information provided.
- 3.2 Other information presented in this section has been produced by Bassetlaw District Council as well as gathered by various members of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.
- 3.3 The baseline information provided on each theme in this section and the ACRE report in **Appendix B** covers the Stage A2 of this Scoping report. Also provided are a number of maps that provide information on important features of the area, such as information on open spaces, heritage assets and flood zones.

General Information

- 3.4 The neighbourhood area extends to approximately 864 hectares, and mirrors the parish boundary. Lound is located towards the centre of the District of Bassetlaw, which itself is in the north of the county of Nottinghamshire, as shown in **Figure 1** on the following page. The neighbourhood area is rural in nature, with the village of Lound as the key settlement.
- 3.5 The neighbourhood area was designated by Bassetlaw District Council in December 2015, and is illustrated in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2: Lound Neighbourhood Area



Social Environment³

3.7 For information on the social environment of the Parish of Lound please see the ACRE report attached as **Appendix B** of this document. The sections of this document that should be referred to are as follows:

- **Social & Cultural (pages 5-12)** – This section contains information on the current demographics of the Parish of Lound and how this is changing.
- **Equity & Prosperity (pages 13-21)** – Information on the levels of deprivation found in Lound as well as data on the health and well-being of local residents in the Parish.
- **Housing & the Built Environment (pages 28-33)** – This section provides an overview of the current housing stock in the Parish in terms of housing types, tenure and affordability, also provided is information on the condition of the existing housing stock.
- **Services (pages 38-39)** – This section provides information on the distance that local residents have to travel to key local services.
- **Data Tables (pages 44-49)** – Details the census data used to assemble the report.

Community Facilities & Services

3.8 The Plan area has a number of important local facilities and services such as a village hall, post office service (one afternoon per week), playing fields, and a public house.

3.9 Due to the rural nature of Lound, some key services and facilities are not found in the neighbourhood area and require significant travel in order to access, such as schools and a GP surgery. This is to be expected, however, for villages of a size comparable to Lound.

³ All data used is obtained from the 2001 & 2011 Census from neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Population

3.10 There were 471 residents in Lound according to 2011 Census data. The table below show the 2011 population of Lound broken down into age ranges. This shows that a large percentage of residents are over the age of 30 and 34.7% are aged 60 and over.

Table 2: Percentage of the Population

	Lound %	Bassetlaw %
Age 0 to 4	1.3	5.4
Age 5 to 7	3.4	3.1
Age 8 to 9	1.9	2.0
Age 10 to 14	5.9	6.0
Age 15	1.3	1.3
Age 16 to 17	3.0	2.7
Age 18 to 19	2.1	2.3
Age 20 to 24	2.8	5.3
Age 25 to 29	1.9	5.3
Age 30 to 44	15.1	19.1
Age 45 to 59	26.5	21.6
Age 60 to 64	10.4	7.2
Age 65 to 74	14.6	10.2
Age 75 to 84	5.3	6.1
Age 85 to 89	1.9	1.5
Age 90 and over	2.5	0.7

Housing Type

3.11 There are 210 dwellings in Lound according to the 2011 Census. **Table 3** below shows the percentage of each property type. The most prominent housing type within Lound is detached properties which comprise approximately 64.3% of the current housing stock; this figure is noticeably higher than levels recorded for Nottinghamshire at 35.6%. Reflecting its rural nature, Lound currently has a low number of terraced properties and flats.

Table 3: Housing Type

	Lound %	Nottinghamshire %
Detached	64.3	35.6
Semi-detached	21.4	37.9
Terraced (including end-terrace)	11.4	16.6
Flat, maisonette or apartment:	2.4	9.5
Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure	0.5	0.4

Housing Size

3.12 The average size of households in Lound (2.2%) is slightly lower than the Bassetlaw average (2.3%). The figures for average number of rooms per household (6.9) and average number of bedrooms per household (3.3) are both higher than Bassetlaw as a whole.

Table 4: Occupied Housing Size

	Lound%	Bassetlaw %
Average household size (people)	2.2	2.3
Average number of rooms per household	6.9	5.8
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.3	2.9

Housing Tenure

- 3.13 Within Lound the majority of housing is owner occupied, this being split further into either owned outright, or owned with a mortgage or loan. The levels of housing owned outright in Lound currently make up 52% of the current occupied housing stock; this is significantly higher than the figures for Bassetlaw District. The percentage of rented property in Lound, both social and private rented, is lower than in Bassetlaw District as a whole.

Table 5: Housing Tenure

	Lound %	Bassetlaw %
Owned: Owned outright	52	34.2
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	30.4	35.3
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	0.5	0.4
Social rented	10.8	15.9
Private rented	4.4	12.5
Living rent free	2.0	1.7

House Prices⁴

- 3.14 Lound, with an overall average value of £320,322 (December 2019) is more expensive than nearby Mattersey (£280,287), Ranskill (£251,443) and Retford (£208,665). In the past year house prices in Lound were 2.04% down on the year before but 32.75% up on 2008. It should be noted, however, that only 2 properties were sold in the last year, thus the average prices may only reflect the mix of properties sold, rather than changes in the local market itself.

⁴ Source: <https://www.zoopla.co.uk/house-prices> (accessed 11-12-2019)

Deprivation

- 3.15 The table below shows that the levels of households in deprivation are similar in Lound to the levels experienced across Bassetlaw District and England. Data is taken from the Office of National Statistics 2011.
- 3.16 The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on four selected household characteristics. A household is deprived in a dimension if they meet one or more of the following conditions:
- employment: where any member of a household, who is not a full-time student, is either unemployed or long-term sick,
 - education: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student,
 - health and disability: any person in the household has general health that is 'bad' or 'very bad' or has a long term health problem, and
 - housing: the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.
- 3.17 A household is classified as being deprived in none, or one to four of these dimensions in any combination.

Table 6: Households by Deprivation⁵

Location	All Households	Household is Not Deprived in Any Dimension	Household is Deprived in 1 Dimension	Household is Deprived in 2 Dimensions	Household is Deprived in 3 Dimensions	Household is Deprived in 4 Dimensions
Lound	204	48.0%	33.3%	16.7%	5.2%	0.2%
Bassetlaw	47,667	40.2%	32.9%	21.4%	5.3%	0.3%
England	22,063,368	42.5%	32.7%	19.1%	5.1%	0.5%

⁵ Source: NOMIS

Health

- 3.18 Of the total usual residents of Lound (471) 80.2% described their overall health as Very Good or Good, this figure is slightly higher than that recorded for Bassetlaw District and for England.
- 3.19 The level of residents who described their health as Bad or Very Bad was 4%, this figure is lower than that recorded for the whole of Bassetlaw and England.

Table 7: Health⁶

	Lound %	Bassetlaw %	England %
Very Good or Good	80.2	77.5	81.4
Bad or Very Bad	4.0	6.7	5.5

⁶ Source: Census, 2011

Economic Environment

Lound Neighbourhood Area

3.20 The Lound Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group undertook a survey of businesses, clubs and associations in late 2016, involving 22 such organisations. As has previously been stated, the dominant land use in the neighbourhood area is agricultural (38% of organisations surveyed), with a number of established farms in operation. Other types of business operating in the neighbourhood area include leisure (19%), retail / services (10%), manufacturing (5%), and nature / conservation (5%). The remaining 23% of businesses were of other types. The full report is available at:

<http://www.loundvillage.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/REPORT-Business-Survey-26.01.17.pdf>

3.21 For further information on the economic environment of Lound please see the key statistics over the following pages and the ACRE report attached as **Appendix B** of this document. The sections of these document that should be referred to are as follows:

- **Economy (pages 22-27)** – This section of the report provides vital information relating to the economic environment in the area, such as; the level of economically active residents and the nature of their employment, the number of residents who are claiming JSA and the levels of qualifications and skills the local workforce possesses.
- **Transport & Connectivity (pages 34-37)** – Data is provided relating to the levels of car ownership in the area as well as information on how far people travel to work and data on the time it takes to travel to the nearest employment centre using various methods.
- **Data Tables (pages 44-49)** – Census data is provided covering a range of areas providing information on the economic environment in the area.

Economic Activity

3.22 232 residents of Lound classed themselves as economically active, this meaning they are between the ages of 16-74 and are currently in or seeking employment. In 2011 31.7% of economically active residents were in full time employment, this figure being slightly lower than National levels of approximately 38.6%.

Commuting

3.23 **Table 8** on the following page provides information on the methods of travel to work used by local residents of Lound compared to levels for Bassetlaw and England. This data not only provides an idea of how many people work locally and how many commute out of the area for work, therefore providing information on the levels of accessible local employment opportunities, it also provides an insight into the reliance on public transport in the area.

Table 8: Method of Travelling to Work⁷

	Lound	Bassetlaw	England
Work Mainly at or From Home	7.8%	3.2%	3.5%
Train	0.8%	0.7%	3.5%
Bus, Minibus or Coach	0.5%	1.5%	4.8%
Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Driving a Car or Van	45.3%	44.2%	36.9%
Passenger in a Car or Van	2.5%	4.3%	3.2%
Bicycle	0.8%	1.6%	1.9%
On Foot	1.1%	6.7%	7%
Not in Employment	40.8%	36.6%	35.3%

⁷ Source: Census 2011

Access to Car or Van

3.24 Households that were recorded as having no access to either a car or van comprised approximately 7.8% of the total amount of dwellings in Lound. This figure is significantly lower than Bassetlaw District and for England which stand at approximately 20.1% and 25.8% respectively. The levels of households with access to 2, 3 or 4+ cars or vans in Lound is 60.8% which is significantly higher than levels for Bassetlaw District and England.

Table 9: Households with access to a Car/Van⁸

	Lound	Bassetlaw	England
No Cars or Vans in Household	7.8%	20.1%	25.8%
1 Car or Van in Household	31.4%	42.9%	42.2%
2 Cars or Vans in Household	43.1%	28.1%	24.7%
3 Cars or Vans in Household	11.3%	6.4%	5.5%
4 or More Cars or Vans in Household	6.4%	2.3%	1.9%
All Cars or Vans in Area	363	61,483	25,696,833

⁸ Source: Census 2011

Natural Environment

3.25 Due to the rural nature of Lound, it unsurprisingly benefits from a high quality natural environment consisting of large agricultural areas and numerous green open spaces. These important open spaces along with a number of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) (commonly referred to as Local Wildlife Sites) and 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the Plan area, can be considered as being environmental assets; the identified Open Spaces, Local Wildlife Sites and SSSI are identified on **Figures 3, 4 & 5**.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

3.26 Local Wildlife Sites are sites of local importance for nature conservation but are not legally protected. Local Wildlife Sites are usually selected by the relevant Wildlife Trust, along with representatives of Bassetlaw District Council and other local wildlife conservation groups. Further information is available on these sites through Nottinghamshire County Council's website⁹, as well as the Green Infrastructure Study produced by Bassetlaw District Council¹⁰. The sites in and adjoining Lound are:

- Sutton and Lound
- Mattersey Hill Marsh
- Mattersey Sandpit
- Mattersey Sand Quarry (adjoining)
- Ranskill Wetlands (adjoining)
- Ranskill Sandpit Spoil (adjoining)
- Daneshill Lakes and Woodland (adjoining)
- Tiln North and the Conservation Lake (adjoining)

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

3.27 Sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) conserve and protect the best of our wildlife, geological and physiographical heritage for the benefit of present and future generations, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. There are 2 SSSI sites within the Lound neighbourhood area that are protected, these are:

- Mattersey Hill Marsh (4.89 hectares) - further information is available at:

⁹ <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/enjoying/countryside/conservation/protecting-biodiversity/>

¹⁰ <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/103090/BSGreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf>

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1000999.pdf>

- Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits (315.91 hectares – one of the largest SSSI in the country) – further information is available at:

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/2000458.pdf>

3.28 These sites are of unique value and their preservation must be of the highest priority. The effect of any development in the Plan area on these sites must be carefully considered when appraising the final Neighbourhood Plan; the location of the SSSI sites can be seen on **Figure 5** on the following page.

Tree Preservation Orders

3.29 A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A number of these are present across the Plan area; these are also shown on **Figure 4** on the following page.

Figure 3: Identified Open Spaces in Lound

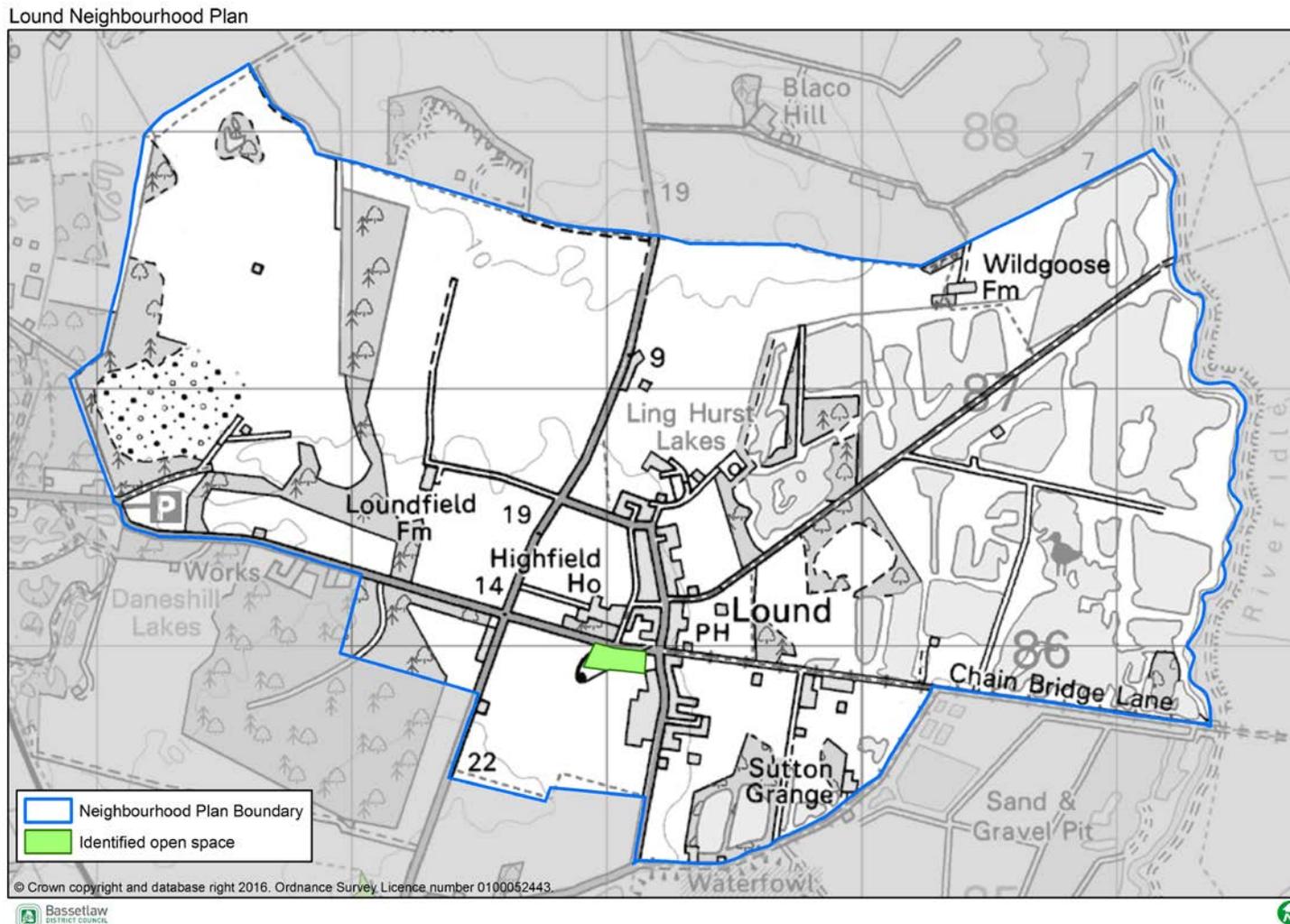


Figure 4: Local Wildlife Sites

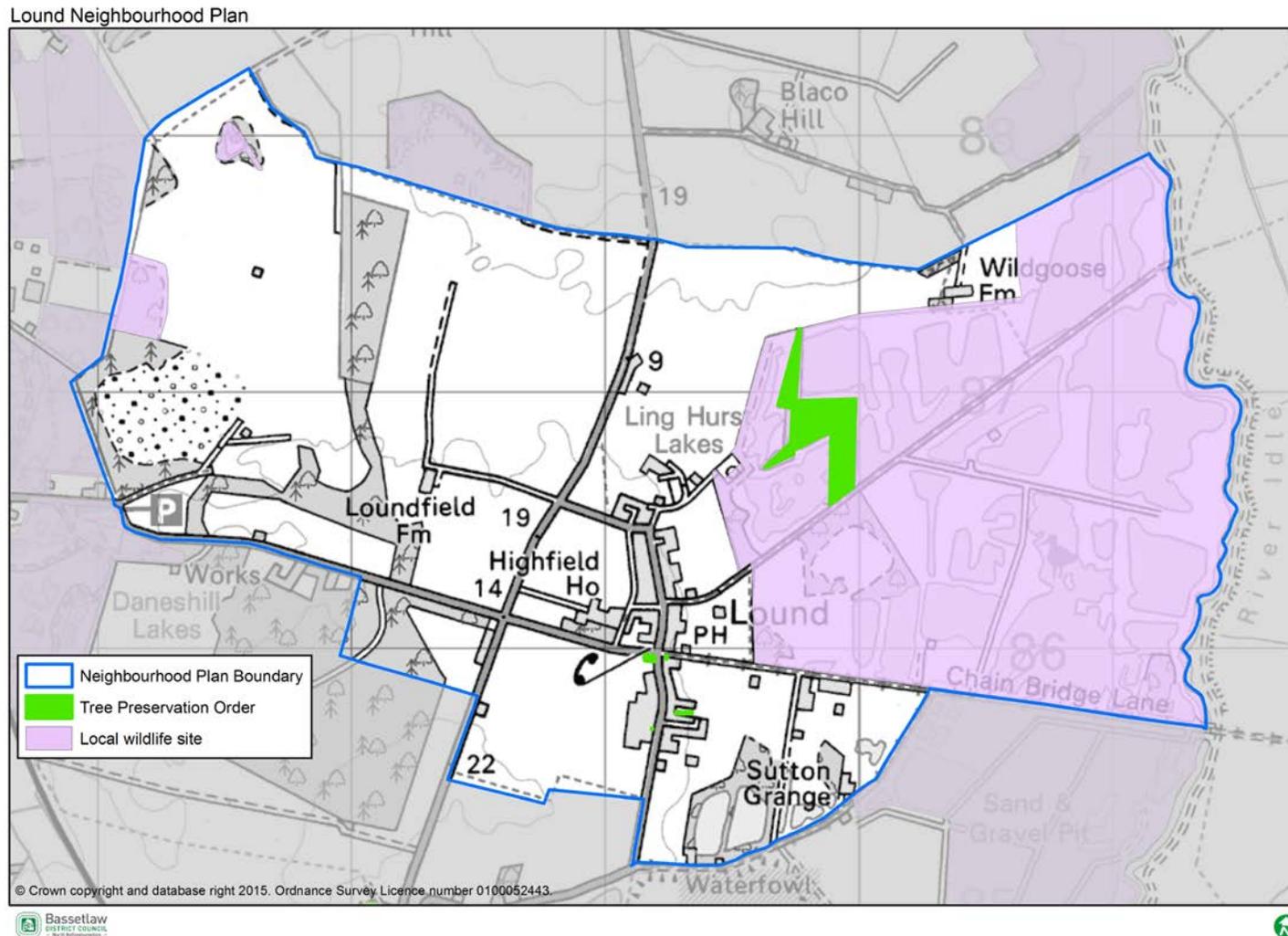
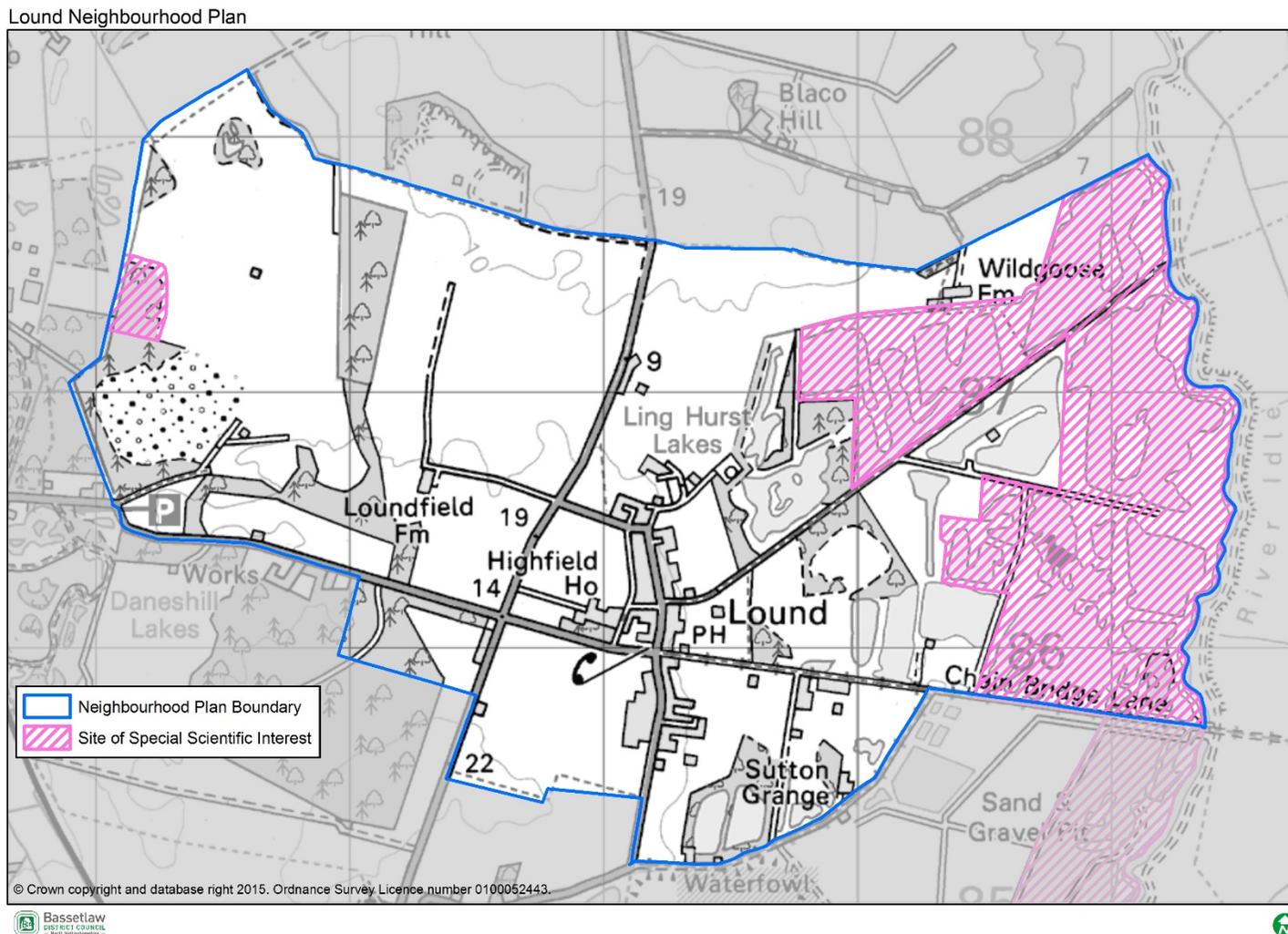


Figure 5: SSSI



Landscape Character

3.30 Bassetlaw District Council's Landscape Character Appraisal Study 2009¹¹ provides a description of the Plan area which is entirely covered by Policy Zones from the Idle Lowlands Character Area. The landscape character areas in Lound are shown in **Figure 6**.

3.31 The majority of the Plan area is covered by Policy Zone 07 of the Idle Lowlands character area. This Policy Zone is described as being in a good condition and of moderate sensitivity, with the recommended action for the area being to conserve and reinforce. Further details can be found on the recommended landscape actions by using the following link.

<http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/245803/Idle-Lowlands-Policy-07.pdf>

3.32 The western extent of the parish, encompassing the Daneshill Landfill Site and land to the north, is covered by Policy Zone 10 of the Idle Lowlands character area. This Policy Zone is also described as being in a good condition and of moderate sensitivity, with the recommended action for the area being to conserve and reinforce. Further details can be found on the recommended landscape actions by using the following link.

<http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/245812/Idle-Lowlands-Policy-10.pdf>

National Character Areas

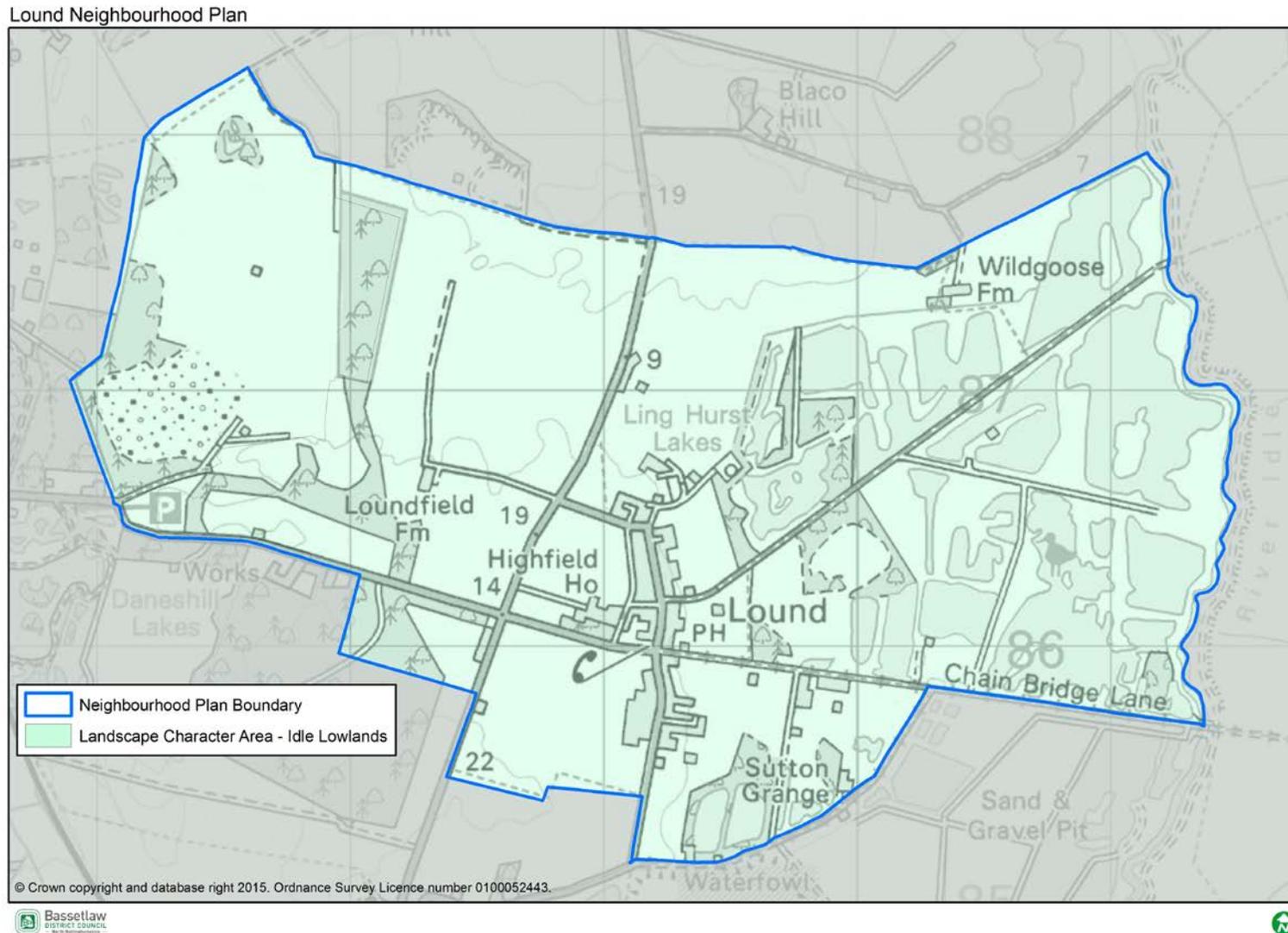
3.33 National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan.

3.34 The Plan area lies within the Humberhead Levels NCA, further information is available on this area by using the following link.

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/1843305?category=587130>

¹¹ Available at <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/planning-policy/local-development-framework/background-studies/landscape-character-assessment-lca.aspx>

Figure 6: Landscape Character Areas



Public Rights of Way (PROW)

- 3.35 **Figure 7** displays the various PROW found in the Lound neighbourhood area. Connectivity is generally good, with a range of routes within the neighbourhood area, including cross-boundary connections to Mattersey, Clayworth, Hayton, Sutton-cum-Lound, and Ranskill. Links within the neighbourhood area itself are good in the area to the east of Lound village, but less so to the west of the village.

Flooding

- 3.36 **Figure 8** details that portions of the neighbourhood area that are included within identified flood zones, as defined by the Environment Agency. The eastern extent of the neighbourhood area includes areas covered by both flood zones 2 and 3.
- 3.37 Flood Zone 3 represents land that has a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding. Flood Zone 2 covers land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding.
- 3.38 The northern part of the plan area lies within the Isle of Axholme Flood Risk Management Strategy area. Continuing to manage flood risk in the Isle of Axholme is vitally important as a cessation of flood risk and land drainage activities would result in extensive flooding, and would impact homes, large areas of agricultural land and critical infrastructure. A copy of the report can be found via:

[https://gateway.asite.com/exchange/dpd?actionId=11&id=5093148\\$\\$TINhyx&p_id=51838\\$\\$ZbGgoI&type=2&filename=IoA Preferred option 3Oct11.pdf](https://gateway.asite.com/exchange/dpd?actionId=11&id=5093148$$TINhyx&p_id=51838$$ZbGgoI&type=2&filename=IoA Preferred option 3Oct11.pdf)

Water Environment

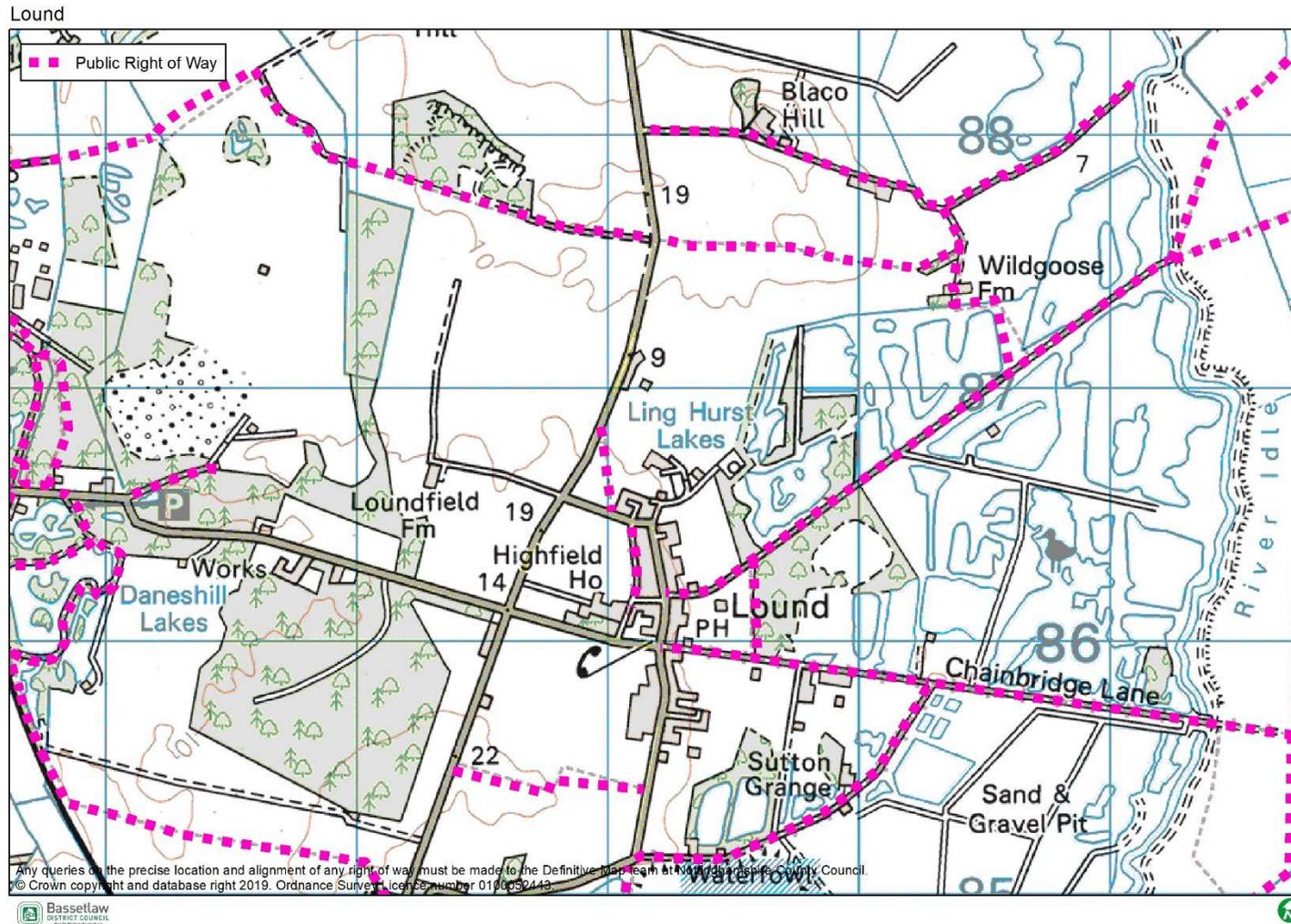
- 3.39 The Catchment Based Approach to improving the quality of our water environment was outlined by DEFRA. A copy of the report, providing further detail, can be obtained via:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/204231/pb13934-water-environment-catchment-based-approach.pdf

- 3.40 The Plan area is within the Idle and Torne catchment that stretches from central Nottinghamshire to south Yorkshire which is jointly hosted by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust and the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. Further information is available by using the following link.

<http://www.catchmentbasedapproach.org/humber/idle>

Figure 7: Public Rights of Way



Habitat Regulations Assessment

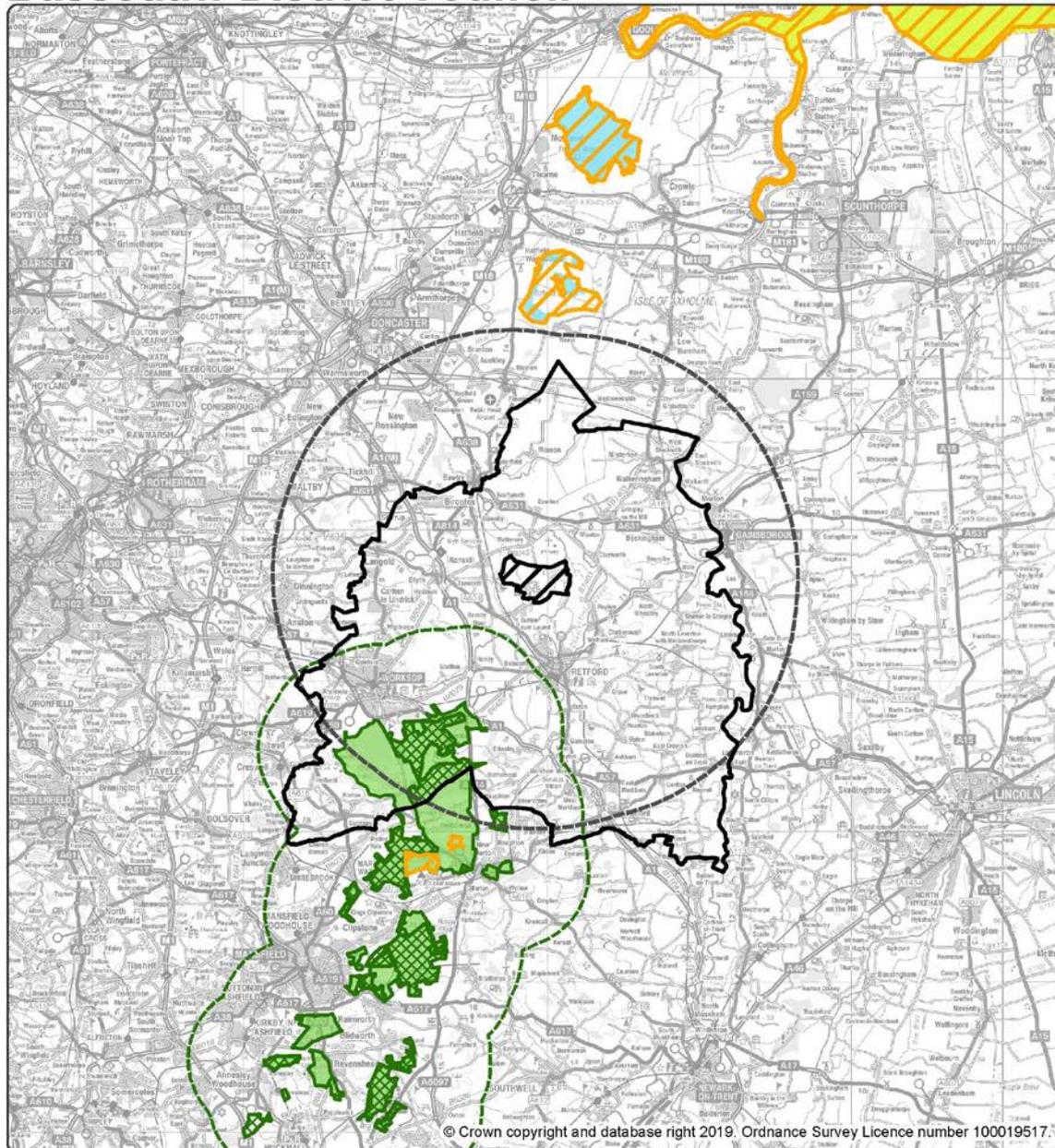
- 3.41 Natura 2000 sites are a network of sites spanning Europe that are considered to represent natural habitats of the highest value for nature conservation. The sites can be important for plants and animals that are rare or considered threatened in a European context. The network of sites was established under the 1992 Habitats Directive and 1979 Birds Directive and consists of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). These sites are often simply referred to as 'European Sites'. SACs are designated for their importance for habitats while SPAs are designated for their importance for birds.
- 3.42 No European Sites have been identified within the Lound neighbourhood area, however one site has been identified within 16km of its boundary; this is the Hatfield Moor SAC. Also within 10km of the neighbourhood area boundary is the Sherwood Forest indicative prospective potential Special Protection Area (ppSPA), although no formal assessments of the boundary have been made. **Figure 9** identifies the relationship between the neighbourhood area and the European Sites.

Hatfield Moor SAC

- 3.43 Hatfield Moor is a remnant of the once-extensive bog and fen peatlands within the Humberhead Levels. At 1359 hectares, it is the second-largest area of extant lowland raised bog peat in England. Moraines of sand occur beneath the peat, the largest of which forms Lindholme Island, in the centre of the bog. Little, if any, original bog surface has survived the massive extraction of peat over the last few decades. Peat-cutting has now ceased, and the bog is being restored over its remaining minimum average depth of 0.5 m of peat.
- 3.44 Further information about the characteristics and designation justification of Hatfield Moor SAC can be viewed using the following link: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030166>

Figure 9: European Sites and Buffers

Bassetlaw District Council



- Bassetlaw Boundary
- Lound Boundary
- 15km from Lound Boundary
- Special Area of Conservation
- Ramsar
- Special Protection Area
- Sherwood Forest Important Bird Area*
- Indicative core area of breeding of Nightjar and Woodlark

- Indicative prospective potential Special Protection Area (ppSPA)
- Sherwood Forest Important Bird Area 5km buffer

Source: Natural England, NWT
 * IBA boundary from 2010 is show. IBAs outside of Sherwood Forest are not shown on this map as they have not been considered in the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening.

1:350,000



Heritage Assets

- 3.45 The Lound neighbourhood area includes a number of identified important heritage assets, with a particular concentration in the village of Lound itself. These are all described below, and shown in **Figure 10**. Some important identified areas of archaeological interest are also found within the Plan area, these are shown in **Figure 11**.

Listed Buildings

- 3.46 In line with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 Historic England maintains a List of buildings deemed to be of either architectural or historic interest. If a building is felt to meet the necessary standards, it is added to the List. This decision is taken by the Government's Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).
- 3.47 Within Lound there are 6 Listed Buildings, all of which are classed as Grade II. Detailed information about all of the Listed Buildings in the Plan area can be sourced via the following link: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.48 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 allows for the identification and protection of sites deemed of national importance. There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Plan area, the nearest being Mattersey Priory, in the adjoining Mattersey and Mattersey Thorpe neighbourhood area. Further information is available by using the following link: <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1008629>

Conservation Area

- 3.49 A Conservation Area is a special place that has been identified because of architectural or historical importance. The designation allows the Authority greater control over any proposed developments, so such sites are able to keep their original charm and character. The Lound Conservation Area is located within the neighbourhood area, and is identified on **Figure 10** on the following page.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.50 Non-designated heritage assets are those identified by the Local Planning Authority that are not statutorily recognised (i.e. they are not listed, not within a Conservation Area and not part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument). There are a total of 5 non-designated heritage assets currently identified in the neighbourhood area. Further information on these can be obtained by contacting the Conservation Team at Bassetlaw District Council using the following link: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/conservation-heritage/non-designated-heritage-assets.aspx>

Figure 10: Heritage Assets

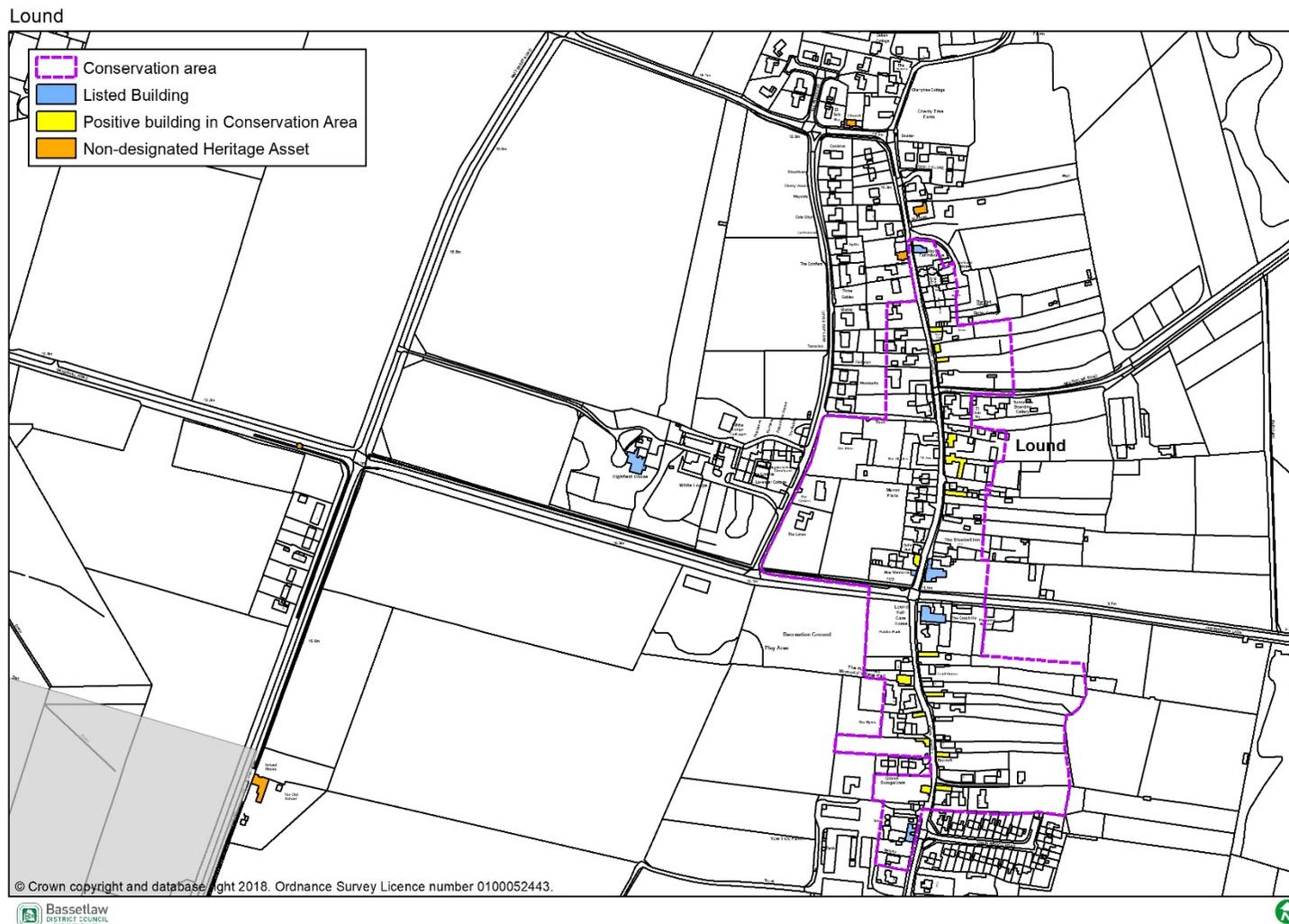
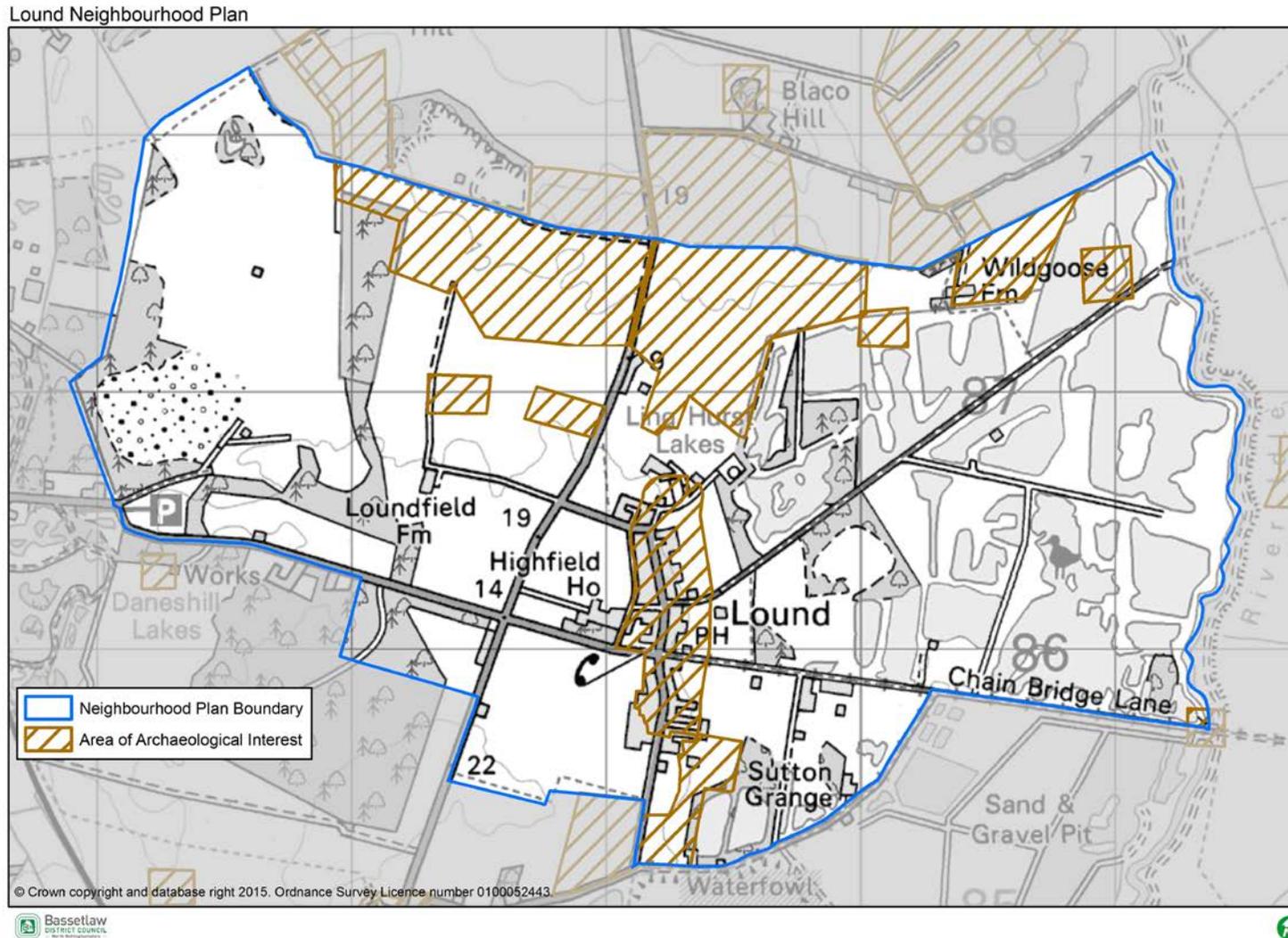


Figure 11: Archaeology



4 Sustainability Issues

4.1 **Table 10** below provides an overview of the sustainability issues and problems affecting Lound that have been identified with regard to the baseline data provided in the preceding section of this document.

Table 10: Summary of Sustainability Issues

Sustainability Theme	Identified Issues
<p style="text-align: center;">Social</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant proportion of the population of the neighbourhood area is over the age of 60. The demographics of the area will play a key role in determining the types of housing as well as facilities and services needed in the area over the Plan period. • The current housing supply in the area is significantly dominated by detached properties (64.3%). Although this is to be expected of a rural settlement such as Lound, this type of housing can often be unaffordable to certain members of the local community (e.g. first time buyers). A good mix of housing types is key to the creation of a sustainable community. • The plan should also ensure that any new housing developed in the Parish is providing for any identified local need, such as affordable housing for first time buyers, as well as properties suitable for downsizing.
<p style="text-align: center;">Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The neighbourhood plan should work to further identify and ensure the protection and enhancement of any environmental assets located in the Parish. • The negative impacts of any development proposed in the neighbourhood plan on the Hatfield Moor SAC within 16km of its boundary

	<p>should be carefully considered and mitigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SSSI and SINC within the neighbourhood area are particularly sensitive. The impacts of any planned development and growth in the area on these sites must, therefore, be carefully assessed and any negative impacts avoided or mitigated. • The NPPF allows for neighbourhood plans to identify important Local Green Spaces which can then be designated as such offering protection from unsympathetic and damaging development proposals. • The Plan could also aim to enhance the PROW (public right of way) network in the Parish; this will improve access to important assets in the Plan area as well as further encourage their use in general. • Part of the neighbourhood area are identified as being susceptible to river flooding. Development and growth within these areas should be avoided. <p>The historic features within the neighbourhood area should be afforded significant consideration when producing the neighbourhood plan. Specific attention should be paid to the conservation area and other identified heritage assets.</p>
<p>Economic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The neighbourhood plan should seek to support and promote local employment opportunities in the neighbourhood area, to provide jobs for unemployed local residents seeking work, as well as providing local jobs enabling more people to walk or cycle to work rather than driving.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The neighbourhood plan could look to promote small scale employment developments within the village itself. This could involve allowing development that seeks to provide employment opportunities adjoining the existing development boundary, or providing support for the improvement of digital connectivity in the village to increase levels of residents working from home.
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5 The Sustainability Framework

What is the Sustainability Framework?

- 5.1 To effectively appraise the draft neighbourhood plan for Lound, a clear, concise and effective framework is needed, one that addresses all aspects of sustainable development. These aspects are social, economic and environmental issues, although there is inevitably overlap between them. For example certain issues, such as climate change, have environmental, economic and social implications.
- 5.2 These sustainability issues have each been taken into consideration in the production of the Sustainability Framework for the draft plan, ensuring the plan itself ultimately addresses all of the issues.

Developing the Neighbourhood Plan Sustainability Framework

- 5.3 The Sustainability Framework developed for Bassetlaw District Council's New Local Plan consists of a series of objectives and indicators. These have been devised with regard to both national and regional sustainability objectives and indicators, as well as to the environmental and sustainability issues assessed to be of key importance in Bassetlaw. This Framework has also been produced in line with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC.
- 5.4 Full information on this Framework and their formulation can be found in the Scoping Report for the new Local Plan, which is accessible via Bassetlaw District Council's website or through using the following link:

<http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/planning-policy/local-plan/sustainability-appraisal.aspx>

- 5.5 For the Sustainability Appraisal of the Lound Neighbourhood Plan the Framework that is to be used for the New Local Plan will be applied and is deemed acceptable by Bassetlaw District Council, however several amendments are required to reflect the smaller, more specific scale of the area.

- 5.6 The Vision and Objectives of the Lound Neighbourhood Plan will be drawn up as a result of consultation with the community and taking into account the requirements of other policies and programmes identified earlier. They will be assessed against the Sustainability Objectives listed below by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and officers from Bassetlaw District Council.
- 5.7 Each of the SA Objectives has been matched with detailed decision-making criteria. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not the Draft Plan works towards the SA objective. The SA Objectives that will be used to appraise the sustainability of the draft neighbourhood plan for Lound are shown in **Table 11** overleaf.

Table 11: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
<p>1 Biodiversity: To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the Plan area’s green infrastructure network.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance international designated nature conservation sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites)? • Will it conserve and enhance nationally designated nature conservation sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest? • Will it conserve and enhance Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites? • Will it conserve and enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to indigenous species of principal importance, or priority species and habitats? • Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? • Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and providing green spaces that are well connected and biodiversity rich? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it avoid damage to, and protect, Regionally Important Geological Sites? • Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment including green and blue infrastructure? • Will it enhance the resilience of the natural environment to the impacts of climate change? 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</p> <p>Human Health</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
<p>2 Housing: To ensure that the Plan area’s housing needs are met.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it meet the local objectively assessed housing need, providing a range of housing types to meet current and emerging need for market and affordable housing? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? • Will it make best use of the area’s existing housing stock? • Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? • Will it deliver pitches required for Gypsies and Travellers and Showpeople? 	<p>Population</p>
<p>3 Economy and Skills: To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide a supply of flexible, good quality employment land to meet the needs of local existing businesses and attract inward investment? • Will it help to diversify the local economy? • Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? • Will it increase average income levels? • Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs? • Will it support rural diversification? • Will it promote a low carbon economy? • Will it improve access to training to raise employment potential? • Will it increase levels of qualification? 	<p>Population</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it promote investment in educational establishments? 	
<p>4 Regeneration and Social Inclusion: To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and enhance community facilities and services? • Will it enhance accessibility to key community facilities and services including schools and public transport? • Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the village? • Will it tackle deprivation in deprived areas and reduce inequalities? • Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it promote participation in cultural activities? • Will it enhance the public realm? • Will it align investment in services, facilities and infrastructure with growth? 	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p>
<p>5 Health and Wellbeing: To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it avoid locating development in locations that could adversely affect people’s health? • Will it maintain and improve access to green infrastructure, open space, leisure and recreational facilities? • Will it increase the opportunities for physical activity and accessibility of recreational services and facilities? 	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to healthcare facilities and services? • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it meet the needs of the local area’s ageing population? • Will it support those with disabilities? • Will it promote community safety? • Will it reduce actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour? • Will it reduce the fear of crime? • Will it promote design that discourages crime? • Will it align healthcare facilities and services with growth? 	
<p>6 Transport: To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce travel demand and the distance people travel for jobs, employment, leisure and services and facilities? • Will it encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport? • Will it encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? • Will it help to address highways capacity issues and reduce traffic congestion? • Will it deliver investment in local transportation infrastructure and support proposals identified in the Local Transport Plan? • Will it capitalise on the District's good transport accessibility, links to Robin Hood Airport and Worksop Bus Station? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment and public health? • Will it reduce the level of freight movement by road? 	<p>Population</p> <p>Human Health</p> <p>Air</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to enhance the connectivity of more remote, rural settlements? 	
<p>7 Land Use and Soils: To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? • Will it avoid the loss of agricultural land including best and most versatile land? • Will it make best use of and reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land in the Plan area? • Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? • Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? • Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? 	<p>Soil</p> <p>Material Assets</p>
<p>8 Water: To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it result in a reduction of run-off of pollutants to nearby water courses that lead to a deterioration in existing status and/or failure to achieve the objective of good status under the Water Framework Directive? • Will it improve ground and surface water quality? • Will it reduce water consumption and encourage water efficiency? • Will it ensure that new water/wastewater management infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner to support new development? 	<p>Water</p>
<p>9 Flood Risk: To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the Plan area, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure? • Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? 	<p>Climatic Factors</p> <p>Water</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it manage effectively, and reduce the likelihood of, flash flooding, taking into account the capacity of sewerage systems? • Will it discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding? • Will it deliver sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) and promote investment in flood defences that reduce vulnerability to flooding? 	
10 Air Quality: To improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and improve air quality? • Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality? • Will it minimise emissions to air from new development? 	Air Human Health
11 Climate Change: To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise energy use and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions? • Will it plan or implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change? • Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy in the area and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? • Will it promote sustainable design that minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	Climatic Factors
12 Resource Use and Waste: To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and assist in maximising the use of recycled and secondary materials (including aggregates)? • Will it promote the use of local resources? • Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported? 	Material Assets

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
<p>hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling? • Will it avoid sterilisation of mineral reserves? • Will it support the objectives and proposals of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan? • Will it assist or facilitate compliance with the waste hierarchy (i.e. reduce first, then re-use, recover, recycle, landfill)? • Will it support investment in waste management facilities to meet local needs? • Will it support the objectives and proposals of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy? 	
<p>13 Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the area’s historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to conserve and enhance existing features of the historic built environment and their settings, including archaeological assets? • Will it reduce the instances and circumstances where heritage assets are identified as being ‘at risk’? • Will it promote sustainable repair and reuse of heritage assets? • Will it protect or enhance the significance of designated heritage assets? • Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets? 	<p>Cultural Heritage</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Guide Questions	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote local cultural distinctiveness? • Will it improve the quality of the built environment, and maintain local distinctiveness and historic character. • Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that enhance local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use? • Will it provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area’s cultural heritage? • Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value? 	
<p>14 Landscape and Townscape: To conserve and enhance the area’s landscape character and townscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance the area’s landscape character and townscapes? • Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? • Will it protect and enhance visual amenity? 	Landscape

5.9 As the sections of the Draft Plan that are to be appraised, these being the; Community Vision & Objectives and the Development Management Policies, are substantially different, in terms of both content and purpose. It is deemed necessary to adopt a differing approach to measuring the sustainability of these against the SA Objectives. The following criteria will be used to assess the level of compatibility of the Draft Plan’s Vision and Objectives:

Table 14: Criteria Used to assess Vision & Objectives

Key	
Compatible	✓
Neutral / No Impact	-
Incompatible	x
Uncertain Impact	?

5.10 To make a more thorough assessment of their potential impacts, the Draft Plan Development Management Policies will be considered against more detailed criteria. The appraisal criteria are as follows:

Table 15: Criteria used to assess Development Management Policies

Key	
Strong Positive Impact	✓✓
Positive Impact	✓
Neutral / No Impact	-
Negative Impact	x
Strong Negative Impact	xx
Uncertain Impact	?

6 Consultation and Next Steps (Stage A5)

Consultation

- 6.1 This SA Scoping Report will now be the subject of a five week consultation with the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England as the statutory environmental consultees in England. The SA Framework will then be amended and finalised in line with any comments received during this process.
- 6.2 Comments are also welcomed on the Screening Criteria methodology included in **Appendix A** of this document. This will be utilised to assess the sustainability and suitability of sites in the area for allocation for development in the Plan should the local community decide upon this option.

Next Steps

- 6.3 The final SA Framework will subsequently be used to appraise the final neighbourhood plan, if it is determined at the Screening Stage that one is required. A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be prepared showing the assessment of the social, economic and environmental effects of the emerging proposals on the area by using the established SA objectives and will be consulted on alongside the neighbourhood plan itself.

7 Appendix A: Screening Criteria Methodology – Site Allocations

TBC

8 Appendix B: *Rural community profile for Lound (2013)*

(See overleaf)

Rural community profile for Lound (Parish)

Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE) Rural evidence project
November 2013



A national review carried out by John Egan highlighted a set of characteristics that a community should have in order to create thriving, vibrant, sustainable communities to improve the quality of life of its residents. These characteristics were broken down into a set of themes, around which this report for Lound is structured

	Social and cultural	See pages 5-12 for information on who lives in the local community, how the local community is changing and community cohesion...
	Equity & prosperity	See pages 13-21 for information on deprivation, low incomes, poor health and disability in the local community...
	Economy	See pages 22-27 for information on the labour market, skills and resident employment...
	Housing & the built environment	See pages 28-33 for information on housing in the local area, household ownership, affordability and housing conditions...
	Transport and connectivity	See pages 34-37 for information on access to transport and services within the local area...
	Services	See pages 38-39 for information on distance to local services...
	Environmental	See pages 40-41 for information on the quality of the local environment...
	Governance	See pages 42-43 for information on the level of engagement within the local community...

This report was commissioned by Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE) and the Rural Community Councils from Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI), www.ocsi.co.uk / 01273 810 270.

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Profiling the sustainability of communities in rural England

If you live or work in your community, you will no doubt already have some good ideas about its strengths and weaknesses and how things can be improved. However, in order to effect real change it is essential that you back this up with evidence and discuss it with members of your community.

There is a great deal of 'hard' data published that is useful for rural communities. However, this information is rarely brought together; profiles of areas tend to be produced for Local Authorities and other administrative areas, rather than 'real' communities. ACRE therefore commissioned Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) to develop a set of profiles for each of the rural communities in England.

How this profile is intended to help you

This profile brings together up to date quantitative data for your area, to help you when deciding which actions and activities to prioritise locally. Each of the sections shows data for Lound, comparing with other areas (local authority and national averages), and with trends over time where data is available. The data is intended to help you discuss questions like:

- Where are we now?
- What change has taken place in the past?
- What are the strengths (and weaknesses) in our community?
- What changes would we like to see in future, and what needs to be done?

Of course, we cannot show all the data for all the issues that you might be interested in, so under each section we have highlighted further data that could be collected by you, and links to more detailed data that could be available, e.g., held by local organisations.

The profile report has been designed so that you can work through each of the sections, or jump straight to the most useful parts using the index on page 2 or using the links to other relevant pages in the report at the bottom of each page.

How we have created this profile for Lound

The Parish of Lound is in the Local Authority of Bassetlaw, in the area served by Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire.

To create this profile, OCSI have developed datasets for all rural communities in England, including parishes, towns and villages. To do this, we have used the Office for National Statistics (ONS) definitions of parishes and urban areas; the data for Lound is based on this ONS definition which is shown in the map on the following page (due to the differences in definition, there may be small differences between the data provided in this profile and data published in the Census Parish Profiles). You can access this and the other community profiles at the Rural Evidence website, www.rural-evidence.org.uk (you will need a login from ACRE to access the reports).

The main datasets used in this report are shown in the introduction to each section. Full details of each indicator and data sources are available at www.rural-evidence.org.uk.

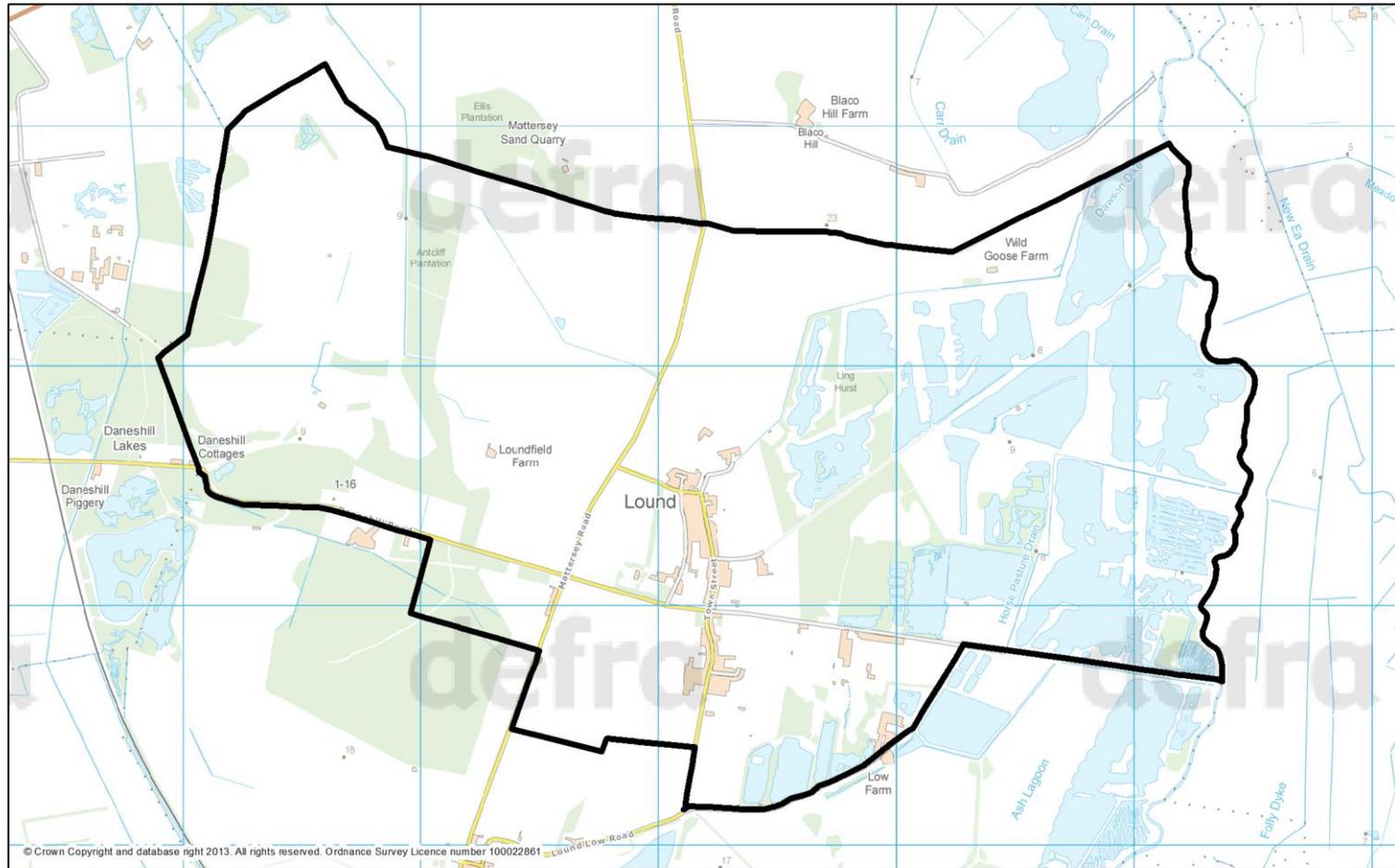
About the Community Led Planning Toolkit and other available support

You can use this profile of your community to inform the development of a Community Led Plan. A Community Led Plan is an opportunity for your community to take action and improve your area based on a detailed understanding of local needs and aspirations.

Guidance in ACRE's national toolkit for Community Led Planning shows you how you can use the information presented in this profile to identify key features and characteristics of your community which you may want to investigate further and discuss with other people locally. This information will help you to plan actions for the improvement of your area that are better informed and more likely to benefit everyone locally.

To obtain a copy of ACRE's national toolkit for Community Led Planning, including specific guidance on the use of this community profile, please contact Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire or visit www.acre.org.uk.

Lound Parish



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Produced by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion, www.oci.co.uk, April 2013





What does a sustainable community look like?

Active, inclusive and safe. Fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other community activities

What do sustainable communities offer?

- A sense of community identity and belonging;
- Tolerance, respect and engagement with people from different cultures, background and beliefs;
- Friendly, co-operative and helpful behaviour in neighbourhoods;
- Opportunities for cultural, leisure, community, sport and other activities, including for children and young people;
- Low levels of crime, drugs and antisocial behaviour with visible, effective and community-friendly policing;
- Social inclusion and good life chances for all.

Using this report to explore Social and Cultural data for Lound

Sub heading	Indicators
Who lives in the local community?	Population by age and gender, Country of birth, Household composition
How is the local population changing?	Population , National Insurance Number registrations for Overseas Nationals, Migration
How strong is the local community?	Community Strength indicators, Participation in sport
How safe is the local community?	Indices of Deprivation 2010 Crime domain , Notifiable offences recorded by the Police , Perceptions of crime

What other information might be available?

As with all analysis in this report, we have used data published for all small areas across the country, aggregated to local rural areas. Additional detailed local datasets may be available from organisations such as the local authority, while some useful data is published nationally only for larger geographies (so cannot be broken-down for local rural areas). Other relevant data includes:

- More detailed breakdowns of population sizes by age and gender are available from census 2011 (<http://www.data4nr.net/resources/1605/>).
- Annual migration estimates, including internal and international migration, are published by the Office for National Statistics at Local Authority level, see www.data4nr.net/resources/960.
- Data on births, including births by gender / ethnicity of baby and age / country of birth of mother, are also published at Local Authority level, www.data4nr.net/resources/436.
- Population projections data by age and gender to 2033 are available at Local Authority level, see www.data4nr.net/resources/797.
- The police now publish maps of recorded crime offences and anti-social behaviour – enter your postcode into the website at www.police.uk to see this for your local area, as well as details of your local community policing team and events.
- Many communities have carried out local surveys asking similar questions, to understand the strength of the community, what opportunities there are locally and to identify particular areas of concern for residents and businesses.



Although you probably have a good idea of who lives in your area, knowing the actual numbers – and how these are changing over time – can help you decide which actions and activities to prioritise locally.

For example, if the population size is increasing more quickly than in other areas, it may be useful to think about pressure on housing and services. Similarly, the numbers of lone parents or older people has been used by communities when thinking about what additional services, such as care support for older people, may be needed.

What information is shown here?

The information boxes on the right show the numbers of people and households in Lound, with counts of groups by age, ethnic minority and those born outside the UK. They also show groups who may be particularly vulnerable – lone parents and older people living alone, as well as the dependency ratio (the ratio of non-working age to working age population).

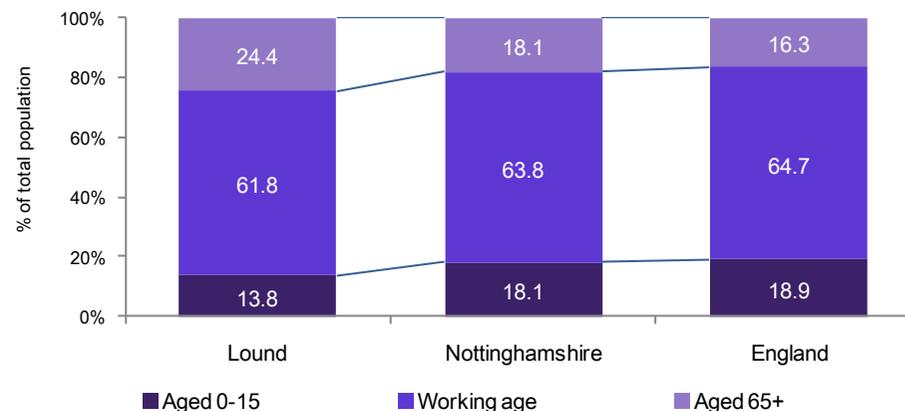
The chart on the right shows the population breakdown by age group for Lound, with local and National comparators. The charts on the following page show the population by 5 year age bands and by gender in Lound, as well as population breakdowns by ethnic group, household composition and those born outside of England, each with national comparisons.

Where next?

On [page 8](#) we show how the population is changing over time, to see if groups such as younger people are more likely to be moving out of the area. Data on community cohesion and belonging can be found on [page 10](#). Information on levels of local engagement is in the section on Governance ([page 42](#)). Information on numbers of houses and housing type is in the section on housing ([page 27](#)).



Population by age

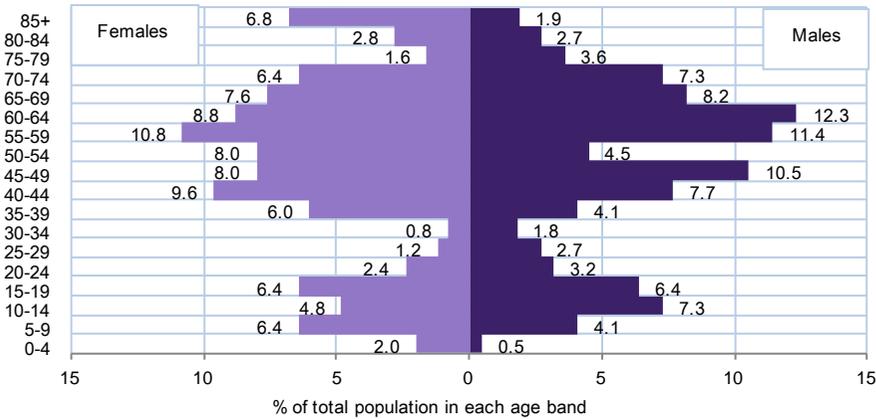


Source: Census 2011 (table KS102EW)

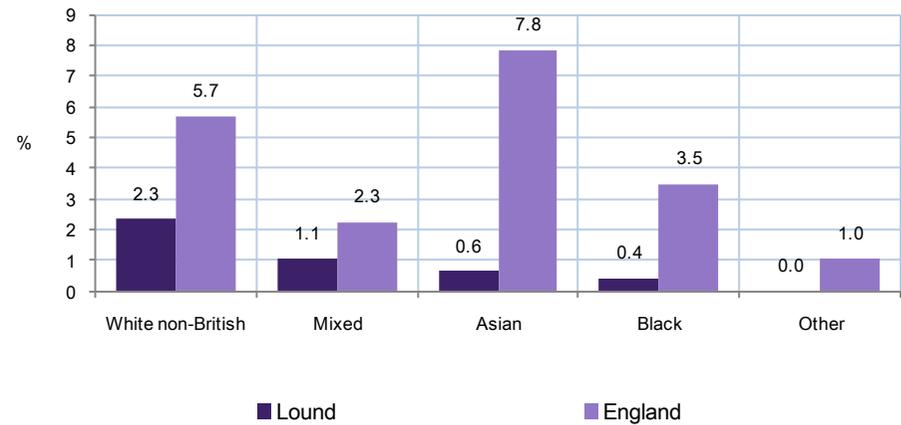




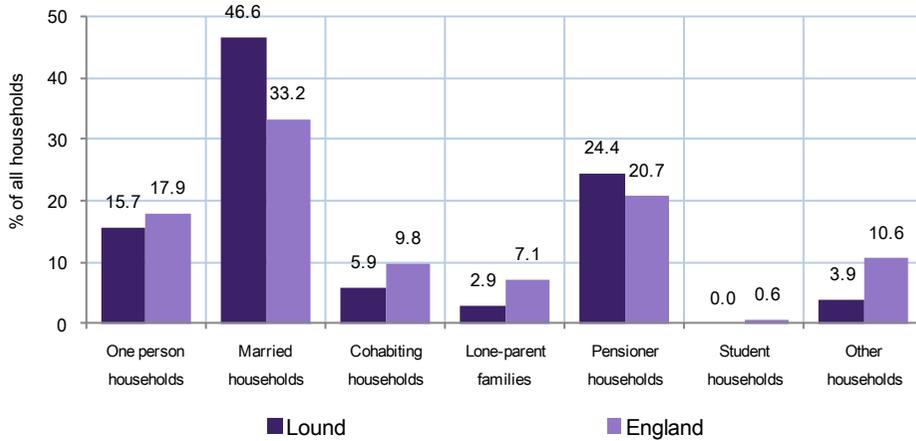
Population estimates by 5 year age band



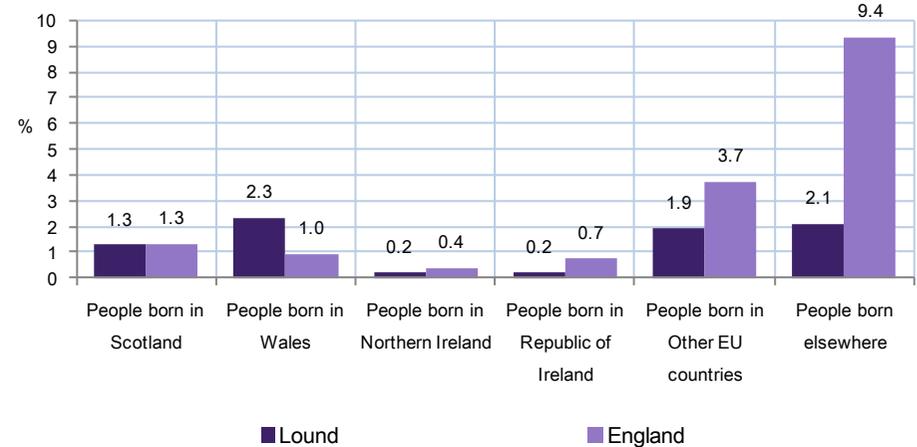
Population by ethnic group



Population by household composition



Population born outside England



Source: Census 2011 (tables KS201EW, KS204EW and KS105EW)





Many local rural communities highlight that younger groups – particularly families – are moving out. This is often due to lack of affordable housing, or not having suitable employment and training opportunities. These groups are often replaced by more affluent older families, for example moving in from urban areas.

Information on this issue has been used to help identify the need for particular types of housing or services in local communities, to ensure that people have the opportunity to stay in the local area.

What information is shown here?

The information boxes on the top right show the number of national insurance number registrations by overseas nationals in Lound and the number of people who have moved address in the last 12 months. This information is replicated in the charts on the following page. The chart on the left shows the level of inward and outward migration in the local area (this does not include births or deaths). This is expressed as a rate per 1,000 for each age group. The right-hand bars (dark purple) show people moving *into* the area. The left-hand bars (light purple) show people moving *out of the* area. Higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move into or out of the area.

The chart to the right shows the change in the total population between 2001 and 2011 for Lound, the local authority, and the change across England.

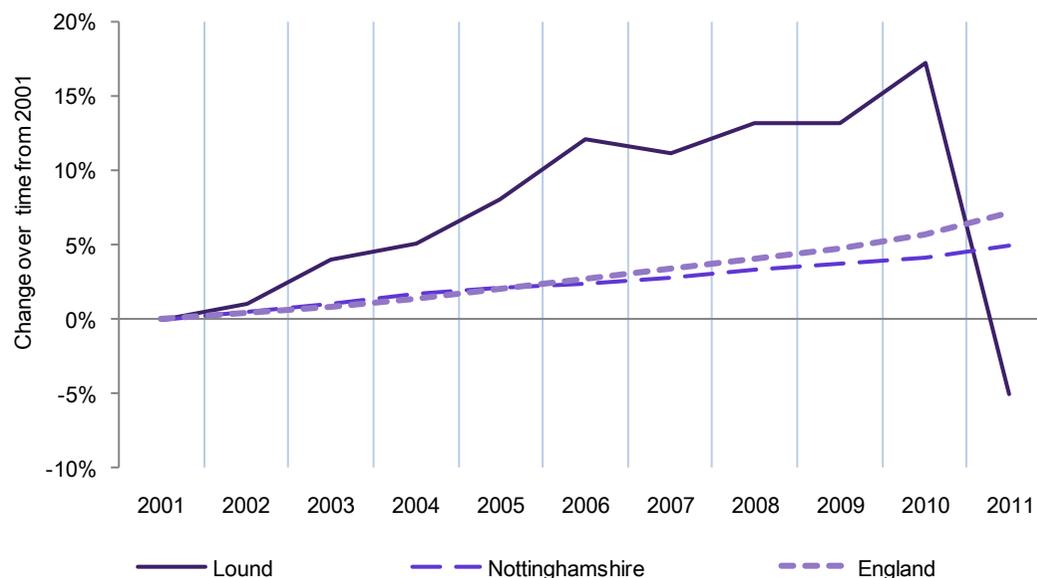
Where next?

In the section on Equity & prosperity ([page 13](#)) we look at changes over time in the proportion of vulnerable groups living in the local area, including children in poverty and those on DWP benefits. For data on housing and affordability of the local area see the section on housing ([page 28](#)). For information on skills and employment levels in the local area see the section on the Economy ([page 22](#)).

People who have moved address within the last 12 months (2001)
45
9.1% (England average = 12.2%)

National Insurance Number registrations of overseas nationals
0
0.0% (England average = 1.6%)

% change in total population from 2001-2011

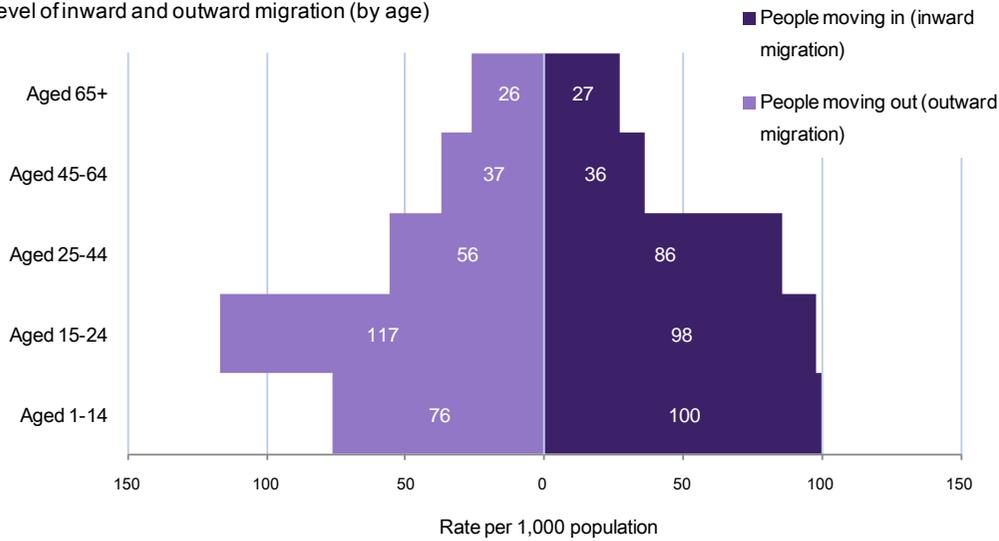


Source: People who have moved address (Census 2001: table KS 24), Population Change 2001-2011 (ONS Mid Year Estimates/Census 2011, National Insurance No. registrations (DWP 2011/12))

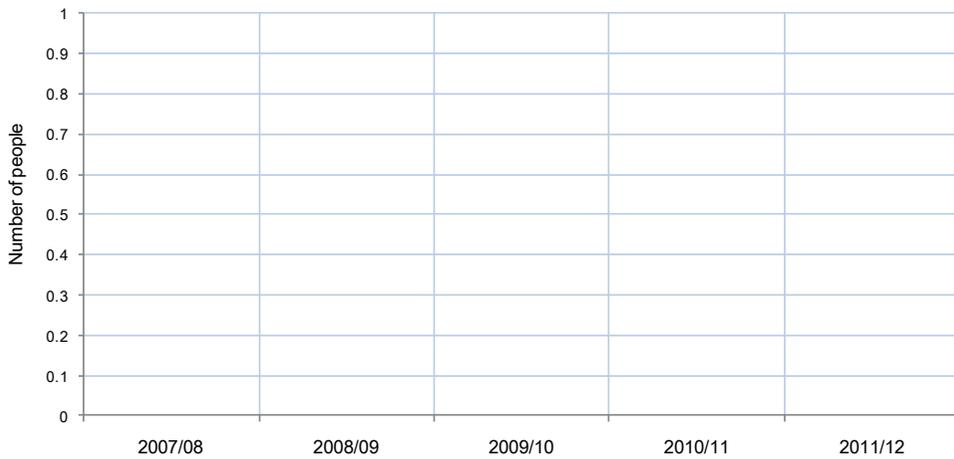




Level of inward and outward migration (by age)



Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number



Source: Population Turnover rates (ONS 2009/10), National Insurance No. registrations (DWP 2011/12)





Many different things can contribute to the strength and sustainability of your community but a good starting point can be to find out how people feel about the area in general.

What information is shown here?

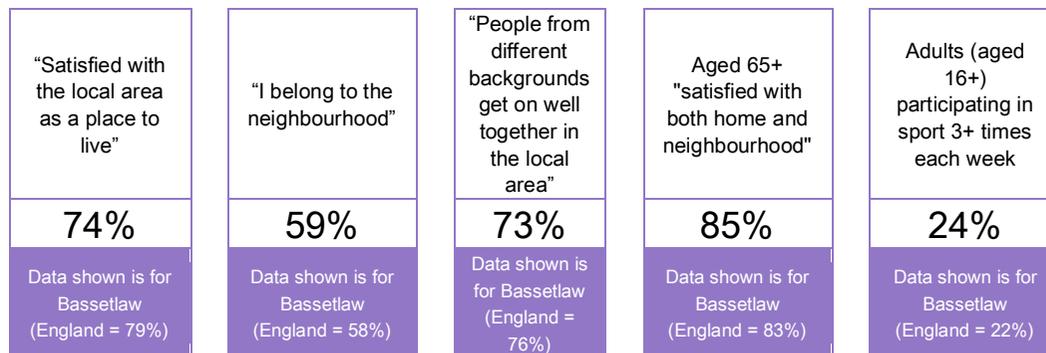
The data shown is from the national 'Place Survey', collected by all local authorities in 2008. Data is only published for the local authority area. However you may be able to get more detailed information from surveys carried out in your local area.

The indicators shown are measures of community strength, indicating how satisfied people are with their local area, and whether they felt that they belonged to the area. The data also shows the proportion of adults regularly taking part in sport. As well as an indicator of healthy lifestyles, this can be a useful indicator of the opportunities available in the local area.

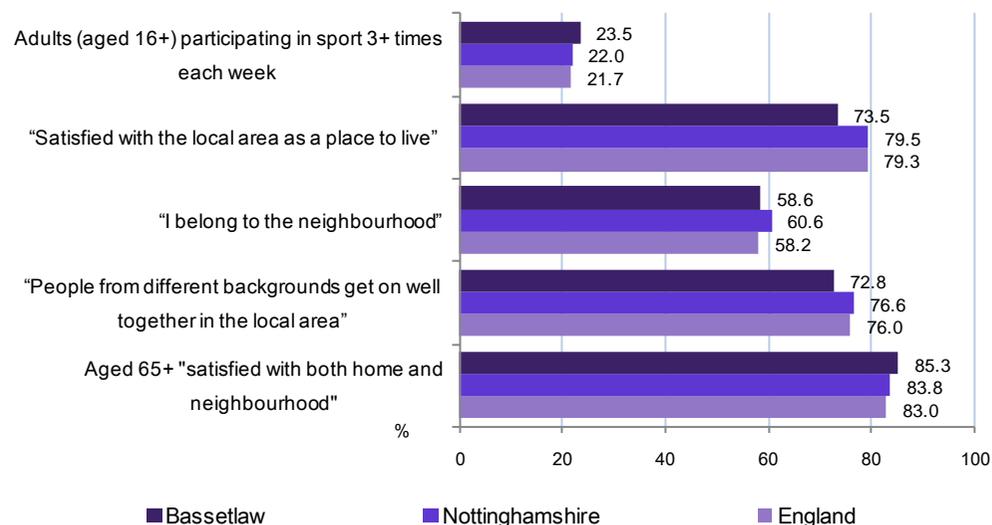
The bar chart on the right shows how your local authority compares with the national picture. Across England, nearly 80% of people asked were satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and more than three-quarters felt that people from different backgrounds got on well locally. However, only 58% of people nationally felt they actually belonged to their neighbourhood.

Where next?

See the following sections in this profile for information on deprivation, poverty and health in the local area ([page 13](#)), employment opportunities ([page 22](#)) and quality of local housing ([page 33](#)). For information on levels of local engagement and the voluntary sector see the section on Governance ([page 42](#)).



Indicators of community strength



Source: Place Survey 2008, Sport England Survey 2009





Crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour regularly feature in priorities for local areas. Visible, effective and community-friendly policing can help bring down crime levels, as well as reducing people’s fear of crime. Information on actual and perceived crime levels therefore, may help you demonstrate evidence to support local priorities in these areas.

What information is shown here?

The information box (in the top right) shows the number of people in the local area living in crime hotspots. Crime “hotspots” are defined as areas ranked among the most deprived 20% of areas on the Indices of Deprivation 2010 crime domain. The chart on the right shows the number of people in Lound living in each crime decile.

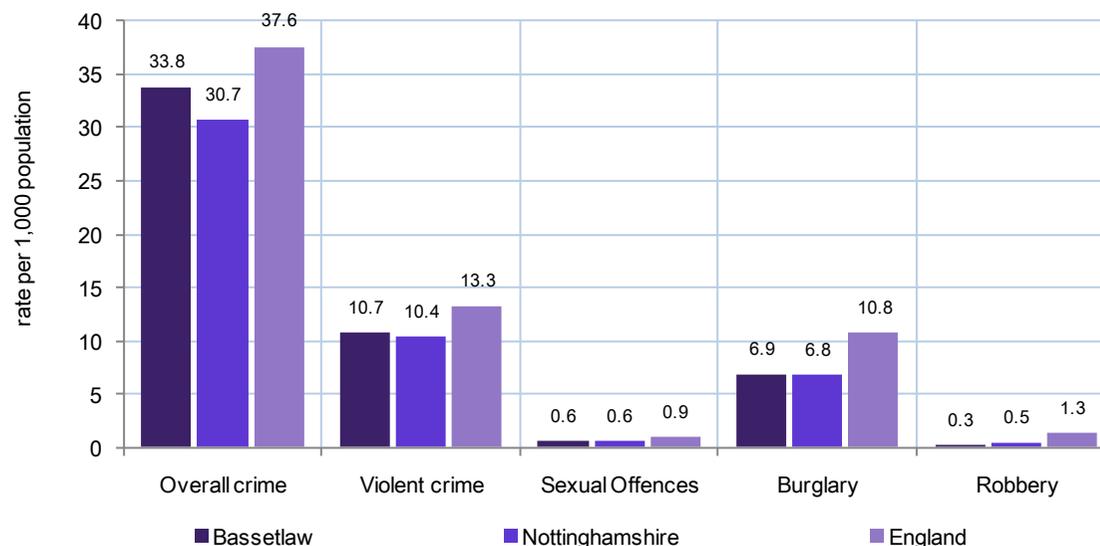
The bar chart to the left on the following page shows the level of recorded crime in the local authority compared with national information for different types of crime (data is not published for the local area). The data is shown as a rate per 1,000 residents (or 1,000 households for burglaries) so you can compare between different areas. The chart to the right on the following page shows whether residents perceive there to be a problem in the local area with anti-social behaviour, drug use and so on. This data is taken from the Place Survey, and is published at local authority level (and compared to the national picture).

Where next?

Information on community strength can be found on the above page. See the Equity & prosperity section for information on deprivation, poverty and health in the local area ([page 13](#)). For information on participation in the local community see the section on Governance ([page 42](#)).

Number of people living in crime 'hotspots'
0
-

Recorded crime offences

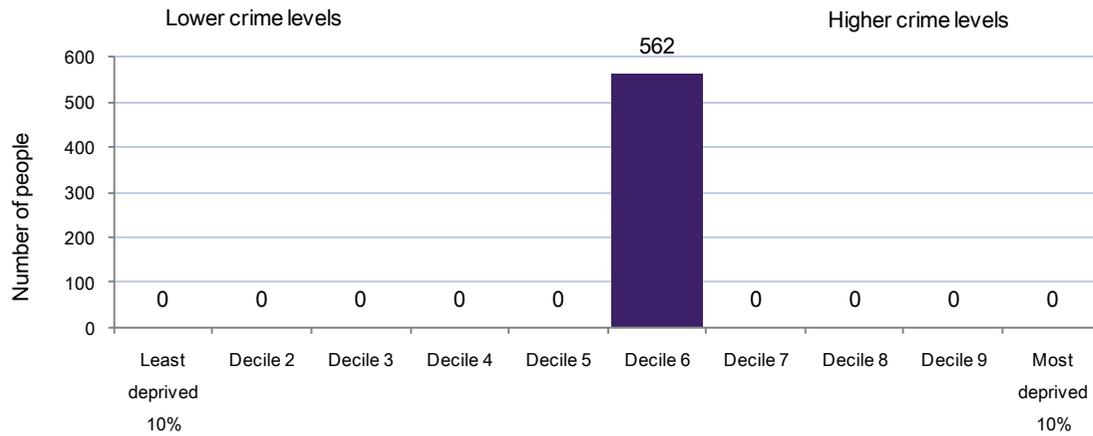


Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010, CLG

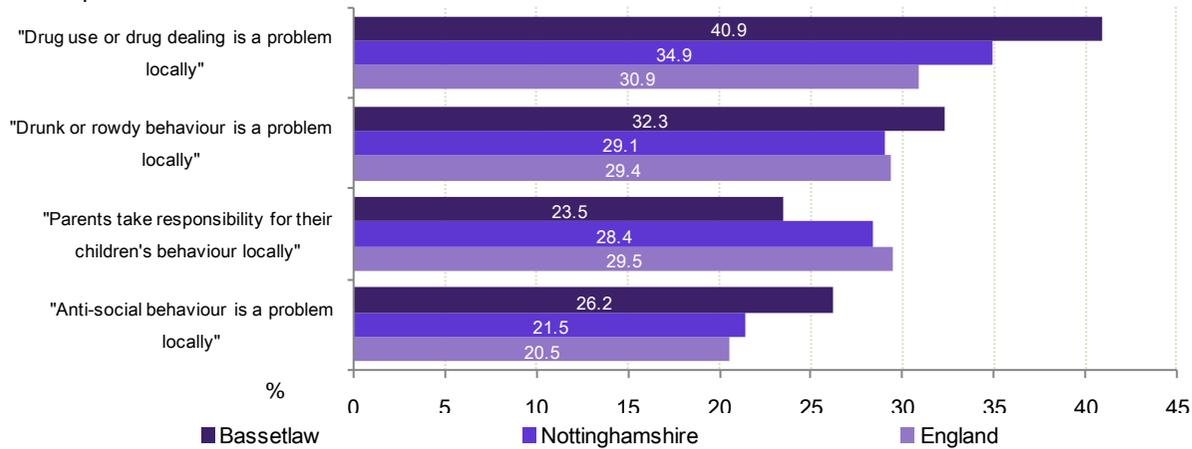




Number of people in each deprivation decile, Crime domain



Perceptions of crime



Source: Recorded crime (Home Office 2011/12), Perceptions of crime (Place Survey 2008)





What does a sustainable community look like?

Fair for everyone, including those in other communities, now and in the future

What do sustainable communities offer?

- They recognise individuals' rights and responsibilities;
- Respect the rights and aspirations of others (both neighbouring communities, and across the wider world) also to be sustainable
- Have due regard for the needs of future generations in current decisions and actions.

Using this report to explore data on Equity & prosperity for Lound

Sub heading	Indicators
How deprived is the local area?	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Working Age Client Group, Households experiencing multiple deprivation
People living on a low income	Income Support, Pension Credit, Economic Deprivation Index 2009, Fuel Poverty, Housing/Council Tax Benefit, Households below median income
Children	Children in out of work households, Children in Poverty, Children in lone parent households, Child Wellbeing Index 2010, Pupil attainment - Average Point Score at Key Stage 2 and 4
Poor health and disability	Indices of Deprivation 2010 Health domain, Limiting long-term illness, Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance

What other information might be available?

As with all analysis in this report, we have used data published for all small areas across the country, aggregated to local rural areas. Additional detailed local datasets may be available from organisations such as the local authority, while some useful data is published nationally only for larger geographies (so cannot be broken-down for local rural areas). Other relevant data includes:

- Data on wage levels is published at local authority district level, but your local authority may have access to commercial data on local area wages such as CACI Paycheck data.
- Housing Benefit data (published at Local Authority level) provides information on households living in low income see www.data4nr.net/resources/373
- Morbidity data: prevalence of non-fatal (possibly recurrent) health conditions may be available from PCTs for local areas
- Data on maternity related health outcomes, including infant mortality, still births and low birth weight are collected by the ONS at Local Authority level <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/births-and-fertility/live-births-and-stillbirths/>
- Prevalence of mental health issues, including dementia, and numbers of people with learning disabilities are collected by the Projecting Adult Needs and Services information system (PANSI) for upper tier Local Authorities <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>
- A range of sexual health indicators are collected and published by the Health Protection Agency at Local Authority level <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/health--disability/1469/>
- Office for National Statistics: Measuring National Well-being – Health publication <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/wellbeing/measuring-national-well-being/health/index.html>



The idea of 'deprivation' is based on more than just poverty, with the standard national measure of deprivation – the 'Index of Multiple Deprivation' (or IMD) – based on income, unemployment, health, education and skills, housing, crime, environment and access to services. The IMD can be used to identify whether local areas are deprived compared to other areas across England.

However, many deprived *people* do not live in deprived *areas*. Although there is no single indicator that encapsulates all different dimensions of deprivation and exclusion for people in rural areas, indicators of those on benefits (including national DWP benefits, and local authority Council Tax and Housing Benefits) can provide a general measure covering low income, employment and health issues.

What information is shown here?

The data on the following page shows whether any local areas are highly deprived, and if so identifies how many people are living in such areas based on the national Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. Data also shows the number and proportion of people locally receiving benefits and the number of households experiencing multiple deprivation¹.

The line chart shows the proportion of working-age people receiving benefits, showing the trend over time and comparisons against the local authority and national averages.

Where next?

Data on people living on a low income is shown on the next page, and those with poor health on the following page. The next section on the Economy shows data for people who are out-of-work or with low skills ([page 22](#)).

Number of people living in the most deprived 20% of areas in England	Working-age DWP benefit claimants	Households experiencing multiple deprivation (1)
0	18	00
-	6.2% of working age adults (England average = 13.9%)	0.0% of households (England average = 0.5%)

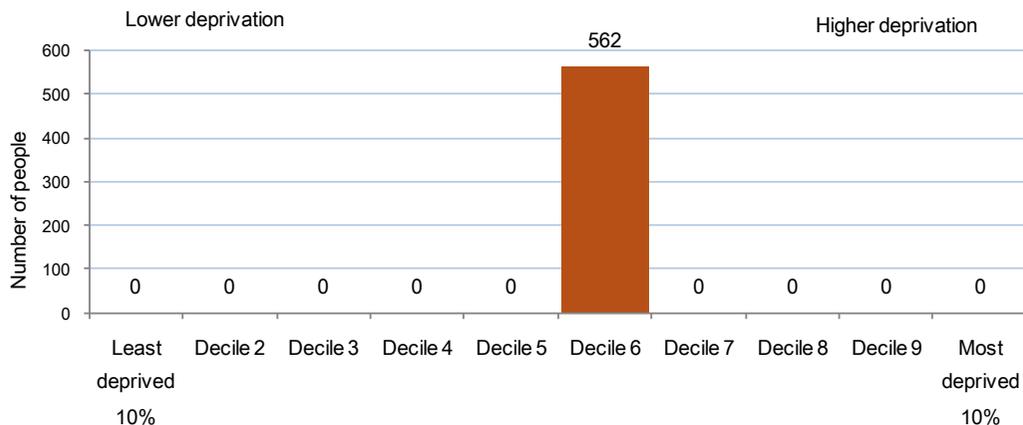
Source: IMD 2010 (CLG), Working age Benefits (DWP Aug-12), Multiple deprivation (Census 2011)

¹ Multiply deprived households are households experiencing four measures of deprivation: all adult household members have no qualifications; at least one household member is out of work; at least one household member has a limiting long-term illness; the household is living in overcrowded conditions. Taken from census 2011 table QS119EW

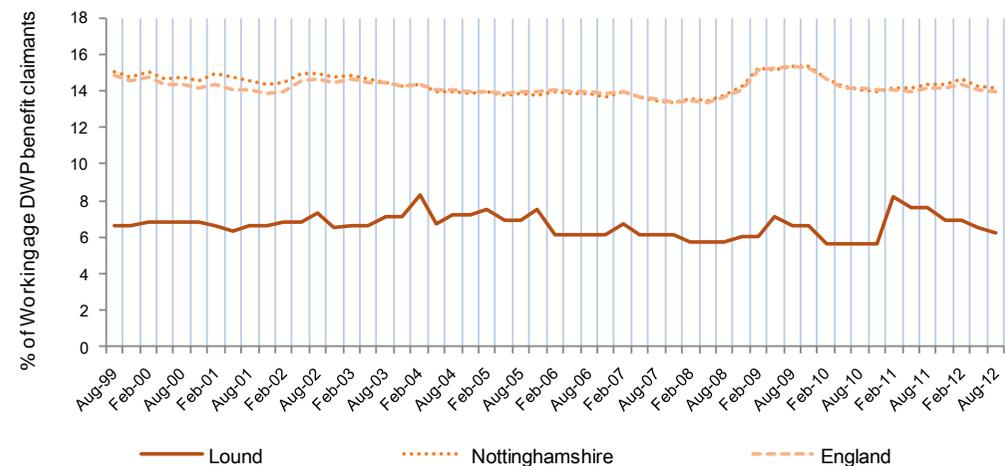




Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Working age population claiming DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)



Source: IMD 2010 (CLG), Working age Benefits (DWP Aug-12), Multiple deprivation (Census 2011)





People living on a low income are among the most deprived groups in society. This can mean that they have severe difficulty in paying for even basic household expenses such as food and heating, or taking up employment or training opportunities due to costs such as travel and childcare. Although many of those living on very low incomes are out-of-work, an increasing number of people below the poverty line (60% of the national average wage) are in low-paid work.

What information is shown here?

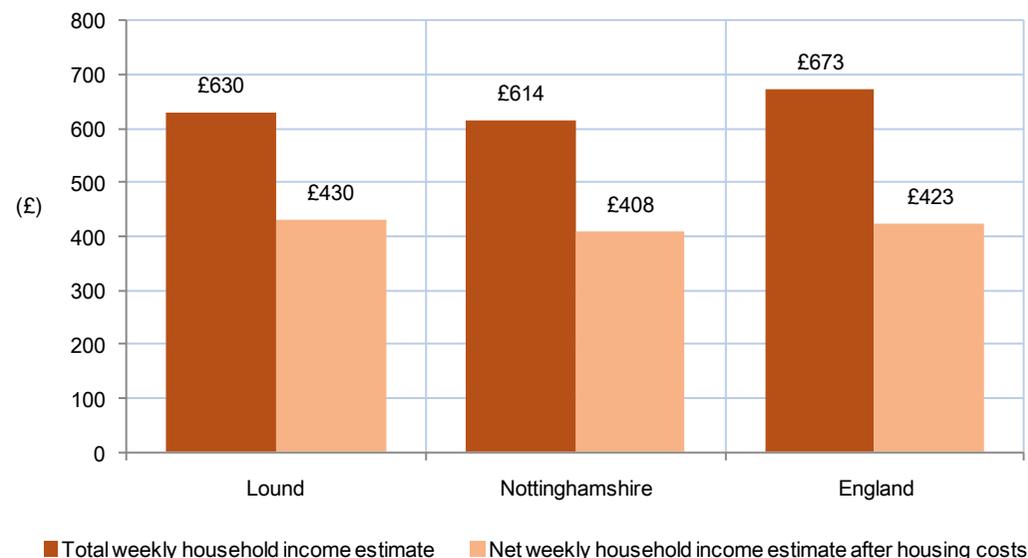
Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income. Council Tax Benefit (CTB) is designed to help people on low-income to pay their Council Tax. These indicators provide a measure of the number of households living in low income. Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on. Pension credit is a measure of people over 65 living in low income households.

Data on people living in 'income deprivation' comes from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, and is based on people receiving low income benefits as well as those with household living in poverty. Households are defined as in 'poverty' if their equivalised income (after size of household is taken into account) is below 60% of the median income (after housing costs). In 2007/08 a household's net equivalised income would need to be below £199 for it to be classified as in poverty. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.

The chart on the right shows the average weekly household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Lound and comparator areas (before and after housing costs). The two line charts on the following page show change over time of income support and pension credit claimants.

Housing and Council Tax Benefit claimants	Income Support claimants	Pension Credit claimants
20	02	11
9.8% of households (England average = 20.6%)	0.7% of working age adults (England average = 3.2%)	9.6% of people aged 65+ (England average = 24.4%)
People living in 'income deprivation' (Economic Deprivation Index)	Households below 60% of the median income, after housing costs (as a % of all households)	Households estimated to be in 'Fuel Poverty'
18	15.6%	25
5.6% of all people (England average = 13.5%)	England Average = 21.5%	15.8% of households (England = 10.9%)

Weekly household earnings (£)

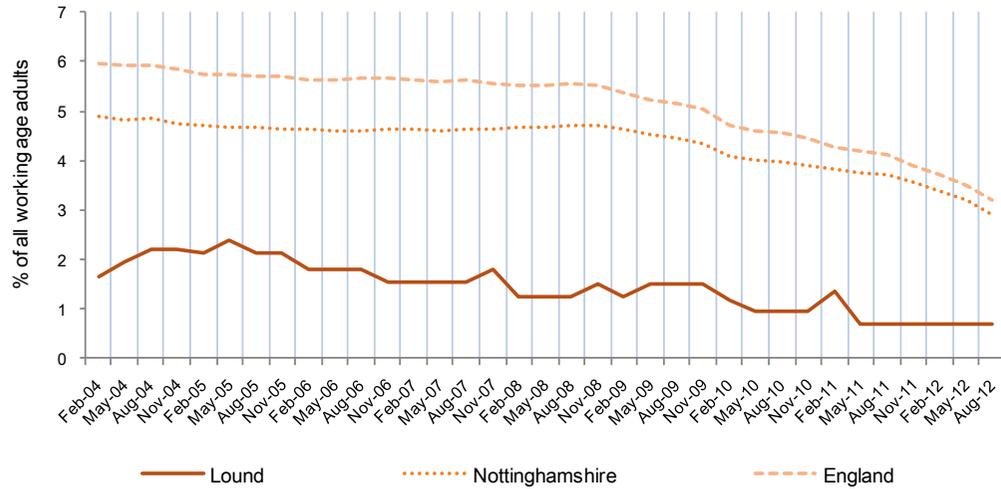


Source: Income Support/Pension Credit (DWP Aug-12), Economic Deprivation Index 2009, Fuel Poverty (Department for Energy and Climate Change 2009), Housing/Council Tax Benefit (DWP 2005), Households below median income (ONS 2008)



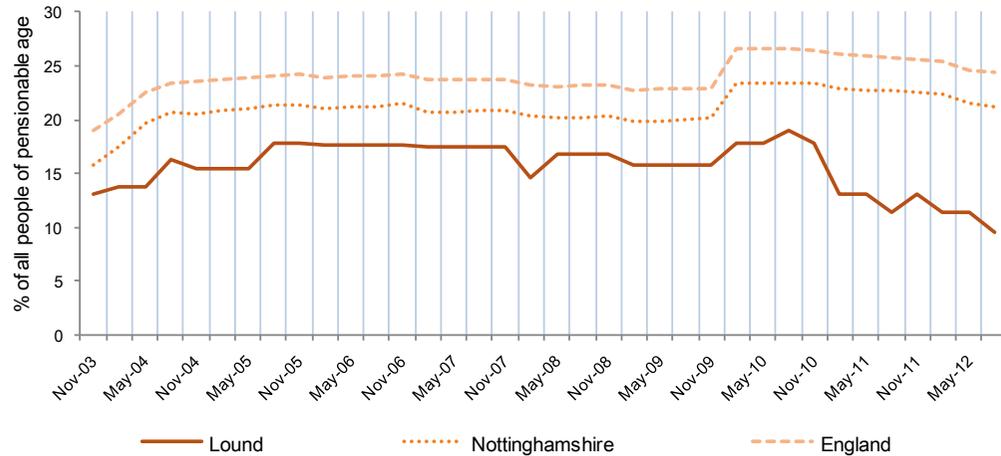


Income Support claimants



Pension Credit claimants

Increase from 2010 due to new definition of pensionable age (all people aged 65+)



Source: DWP Aug-12





Nationally, children and older people are more likely to be living in low income and these groups generally are indicators of vulnerability within an area. Reducing child poverty is therefore a major element of building sustainable communities.

What information is shown here?

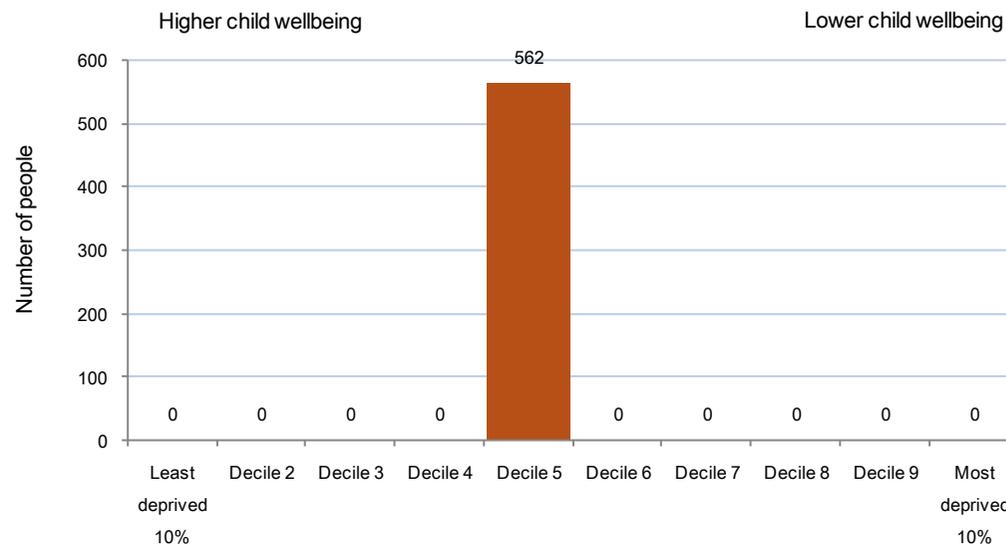
This page looks at the Child Wellbeing index (CWI), children in out of work households, children in poverty and children in lone parent households. The CWI is a small area index measuring child wellbeing – how children are doing in a number of different aspects of their life.²

Children in 'out of work' households, are defined as dependent children living in families where all adults are in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseeker/s Allowance (IS/JSA). The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support.

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these categories in Lound. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of child wellbeing deprivation. The charts on the following page show the year on year change in the proportion of children in out of work and lone parent households, as well as information on pupil attainment in the local area.

Number of people living in the most deprived 20% of areas in England on the Child Wellbeing Index	Children in 'out of work' households (2011)	Children in lone parent households (2010)	Children in poverty (2010)
0	08	11	06
	11.8% of children aged 0-15 (England average = 19.2%)	16.2% of children aged 0-15 (England average = 27.9%)	10.0% of children aged 0-15 (England average = 21.0%)

Number of people in each deprivation decile, Child Wellbeing Index 2009



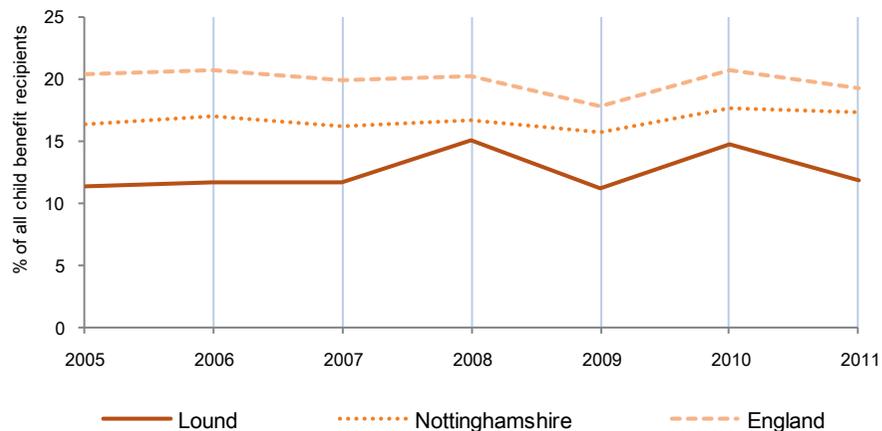
Source: Children in out of work households (HMRC 2011), Children in Poverty/Lone parent households (HMRC 2010), Child Wellbeing Index 2010

² The CWI covers: Material wellbeing - children experiencing income deprivation; Health and disability – children experiencing illness, accidents and disability; Education - education outcomes including attainment, school attendance and destinations at age 16; Crime - personal or material victimisation of children; Housing - access to housing and quality of housing for children; Environment - aspects of the environment that affect children's physical well-being; Children in need – vulnerable children receiving LA services.

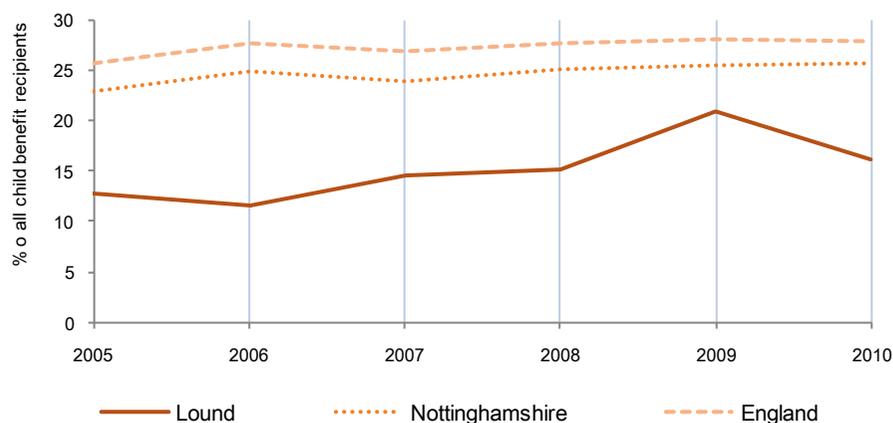




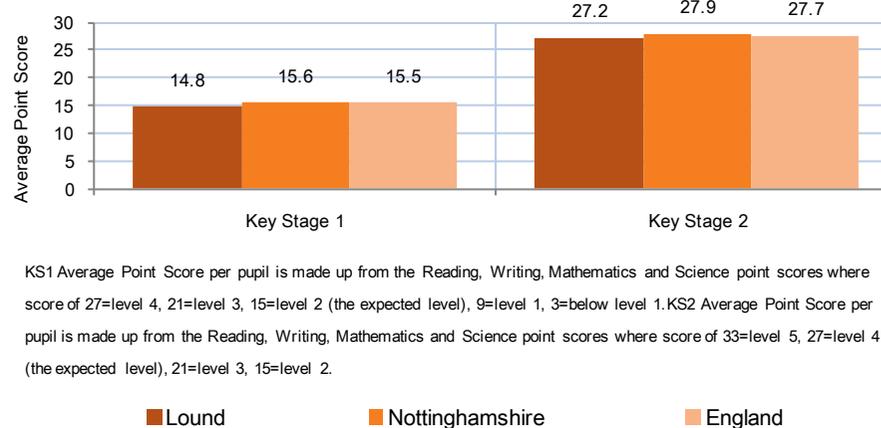
Children in 'out of work' (receiving IB/IS/JSA) households



Children living in lone parent families

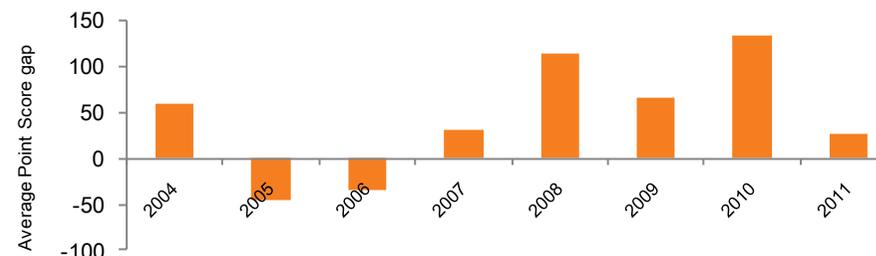


Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2



KS1 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 27=level 4, 21=level 3, 15=level 2 (the expected level), 9=level 1, 3=below level 1. KS2 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 33=level 5, 27=level 4 (the expected level), 21=level 3, 15=level 2.

Gap in pupil attainment at Key stage 4 (difference from the National average)



National average = 0, a score of >0 = better than the national average, a score of < 0 = worse than national average

Source: Children in out of work households (HMRC 2011), Children lone parent households (HMRC 2010), Pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 and 4 (Department for Education 2010/11)





Health is a fundamental factor in wellbeing and quality of life, having a direct impact on an individual's ability to live a fulfilling and enjoyable life and also indirectly impacting on their ability to sustain standards of living through income.

Poor health may also have a severe effect on other people, either directly through changing relationships (for example forcing family members into informal unpaid care), or through indirect effects such as change in household income.

What information is shown here?

The data in the first information box shows whether any local areas are highly deprived based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) health domain 2010, and if so identifies how many people are living in such areas.

The other information boxes show the number (and proportion) of people who identified themselves as having a limiting long-term health issue, as well as those receiving government benefits for reasons of poor health (Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance).

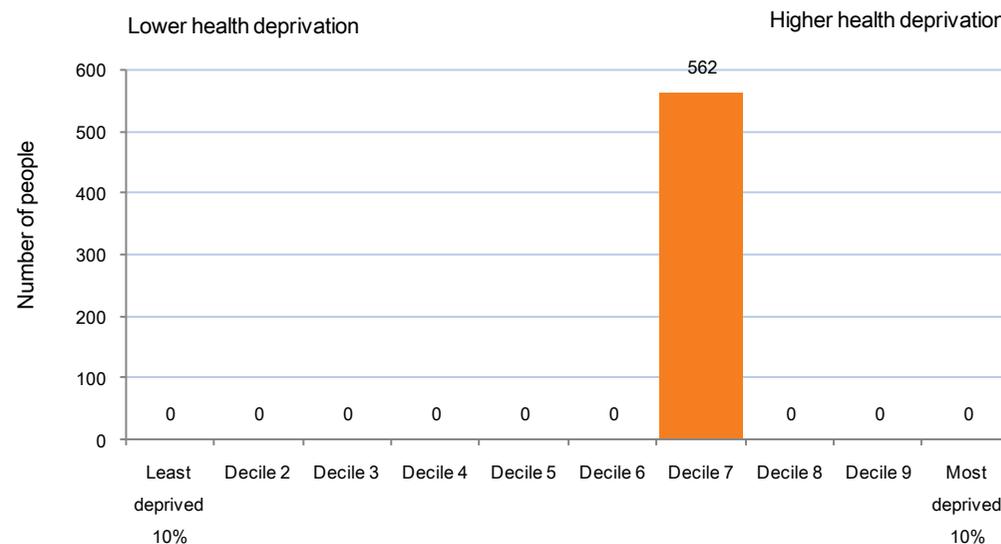
The chart on the right shows the number of people in Lound living in each health deprivation decile on the IMD health domain. The charts on the following page show the time trends for Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance claimants, as well as the proportion of people with limited long term illness in the local area with local and national comparators.

Where next?

For information on access to transport, travel times and distances to health services (hospitals and GPs) see the sections on Transport ([page 34](#)) and Services ([page 38](#)).

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots'	People with a limiting long-term illness (aged 16-64)	Attendance Allowance claimants (aged 65+)	Disability Living Allowance claimants
0	40	10	15
-	14.1% of people aged 16-64 (England= 12.8%)	9.6% of people aged 65+ (England average = 16.7%)	3.4% of the population (England average = 5.1%)

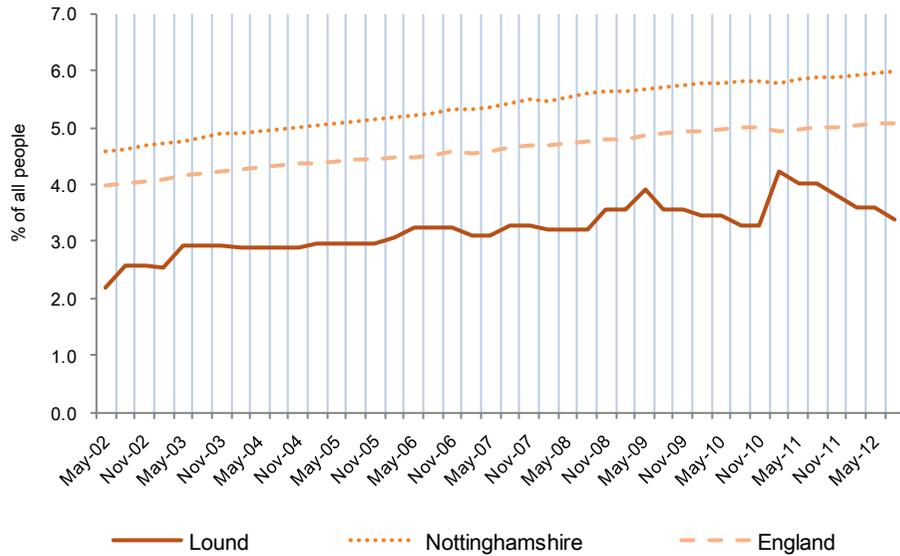
Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain



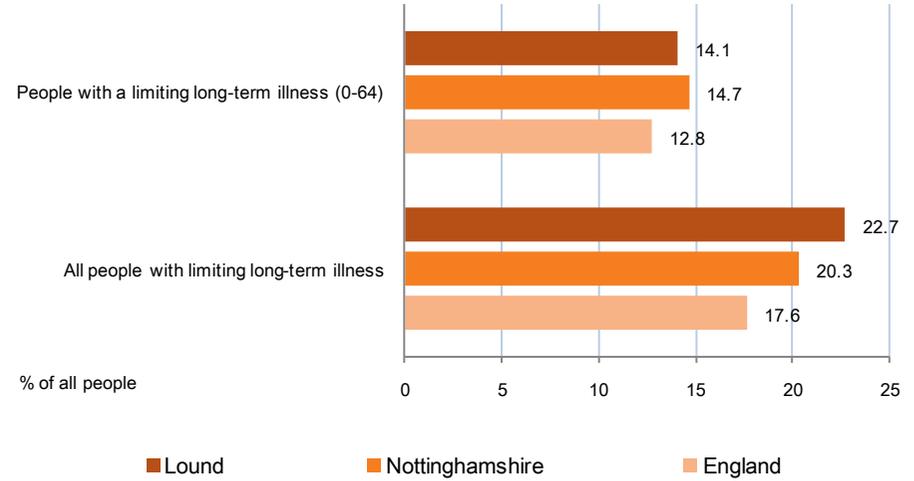
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 Health domain, Limiting long-term illness (Census 2011), Attendance Allowance/Disability Living Allowance (DWP Aug-12)



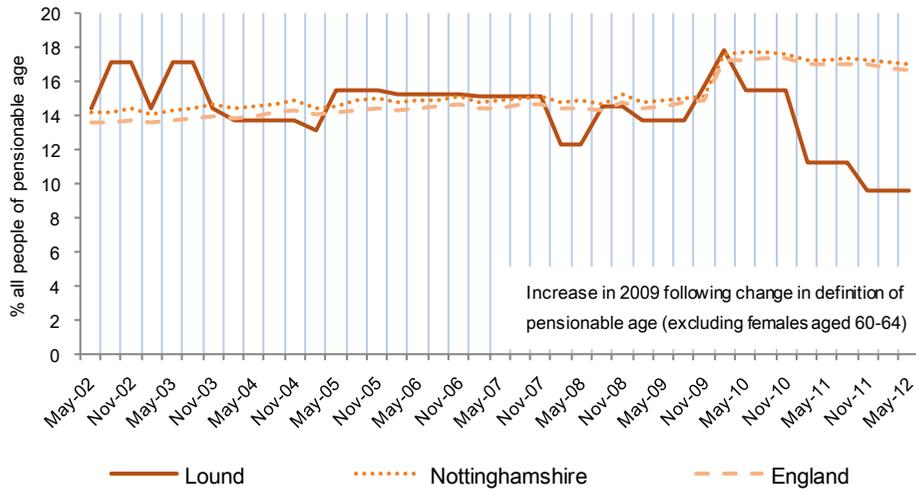
Adults with a disability (receiving Disability Living Allowance)



People with a limiting long-term illness



Older people with social care needs (receiving Attendance Allowance)



Source: Limiting long-term illness (Census 2011), Attendance Allowance/Disability Living Allowance (DWP Aug-12)



What does a sustainable community look like?

Thriving, with a flourishing and diverse local economy

What do sustainable communities offer?

- A wide range of jobs and training opportunities;
- Sufficient suitable land and buildings to support economic prosperity and change;
- Dynamic job and business creation, with benefits for the local community;
- A strong business community with links into the wider economy;
- Economically viable and attractive town centres.

Using this report to explore data on the Economy for Lound

Sub heading	Indicators
People in employment	Economic activity, Hours worked, Industry of Employment
People out of work	Jobseekers Allowance claimants, Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefits/Out of work benefits, Available jobs
What are skills levels like?	Qualifications
What jobs do residents have?	Industry of Employment , Occupation Group

What other information might be available?

- Up-to-date information on employment and jobs for local rural areas is scarce. The Annual Population Survey (APS) provides data for local authorities, but not for smaller areas.
- The Annual Population Survey also contains estimated data on the levels of job-related training and work based learning in the area. Because of the sample size of the survey, figures are only available at Local Authority level, see www.data4nr.net/resources/226.
- Some communities have carried out local surveys identifying which skills and courses are most wanted by local residents, and whether there were enough appropriate spaces to carry out training.
- The national BRES survey provides more detailed local area data on employee jobs by industry of employment and by public/ private sector. To get this data at local area level, you need to request access from the Office of National Statistics (there is a charge, currently £125). Data is available at Local Authority Level and modelled down to Super Output Area, www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=27.
- There is also published information on local businesses by sector (www.data4nr.net/resources/527), and some areas have also carried out surveys to find out more about what local businesses see as priority issues.
- The Employers Skills Survey provides information relating to skills gaps reported by employers <http://www.ukces.org.uk/ourwork/local-data>

Employment levels are usually higher in rural than urban areas, with a gradual shift in many areas towards commuting (see the later section on Transport for information on how far people travel to work from the local area). However, there are also large numbers of economically inactive, part-time employees and people working from home, many of whom may be in the local area during the day and so needing services and facilities.

What information is shown here?

The data shown opposite shows the number of the 'economically active' (i.e. those either working or unemployed, see the following page), and 'economically inactive' (including students, home-makers, and retired) groups resident in the local area. Also shown are numbers and proportions of those working, including full or part-time status, self-employed, working from home, and those working in the public sector.

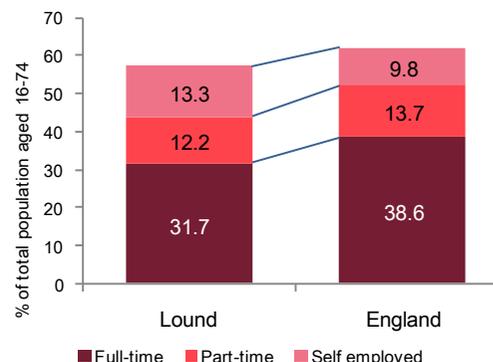
The chart on the left shows people in employment by employment status in the local area with national comparator. The chart on the right shows whether residents are working primarily in public or private sector jobs, for your area compared to England.

Where next?

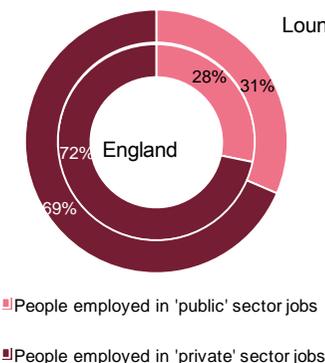
Data on unemployment, skill levels and jobs are on the following pages, and data on how far people travel to work is shown in the section on Transport ([page 34](#)).

Economically active residents 232 64.4% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 69.9%)	Economically inactive residents 128 35.6% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 30.1%)	Full-time employees 114 31.7% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 38.6%)	Part-time employees 44 12.2% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 13.7%)
Self-employed 48 13.3% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 9.8%)	Working 49+ hours per week 50 23.5% of people in employment (England average = 13.3%)	Working from home 30 7.8% of people aged 16-74 (England = 3.5%)	Employed in the public sector 65 31.5% of 205 people in employment (England = 28.2%)

People in employment, by employment status



People employed in public and private sector jobs



This data is based on standard definitions: 'Public sector jobs' are defined as jobs in Health, Education or Public Administration industry sectors. 'Private sector jobs' are those in other sectors. Voluntary sector jobs are not identified separately but are included within the public and private sector figures.

Source: Census 2011 (tables KS601EW, KS604EW and KS605EW)

Many rural communities have been affected by the recent economic downturns, with unemployment levels rising even in areas that have had few people out of work in the past. Being out of work can have a severe impact on an individual's quality of life, and not just economically. People out of work may also feel excluded from the local community, and the impacts can also affect partners and children, not just the person out of work.

Knowing the number of people out of work – and how this is changing – may help you identify relevant actions for your community plan. For example, areas have used this to think about whether suitable training is available, or support for people to start their own businesses, or whether broadband access is good enough for job-hunting, and so on.

What information is shown here?

The best available local data on people out of work is generally claimant data from Jobseekers Allowance (those who are unemployed) and Employment Support Allowance (those who are unable to work due to sickness).

The information boxes show the number and proportion of people receiving out-of-work benefits locally, as well as the unemployment to available jobs ratio. The line chart on the right shows the trend in unemployment claimant rates (Jobseekers Allowance) over time compared with the national average. As seen nationally, most areas saw significant increases following the start of the downturn in September 2008.

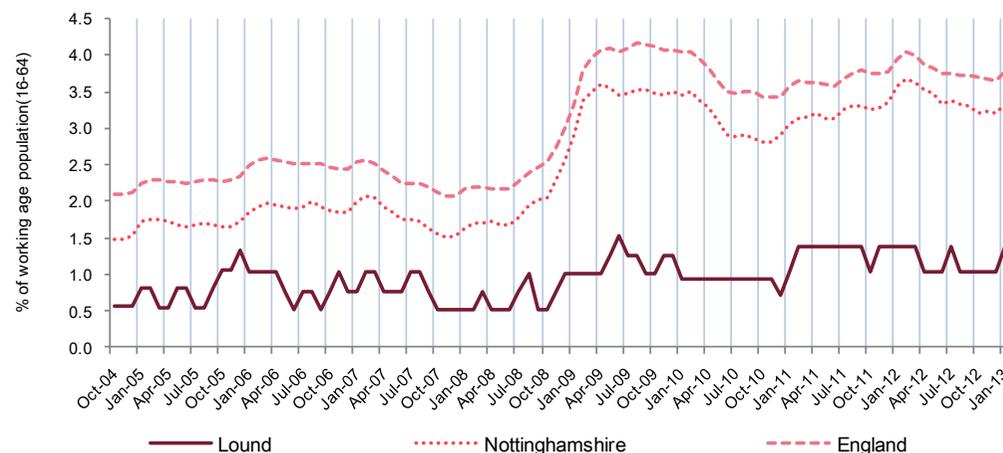
The line charts on the following page show the proportion of the working age population claiming incapacity benefits and the ratio of unemployment to available jobs over time. The bar chart shows the total number of vacancies notified to job centre plus in the local area from January 2011 to November 2012.

Where next?

For data on deprivation and vulnerable groups in the local area see the section on Equity & prosperity ([page 13](#))

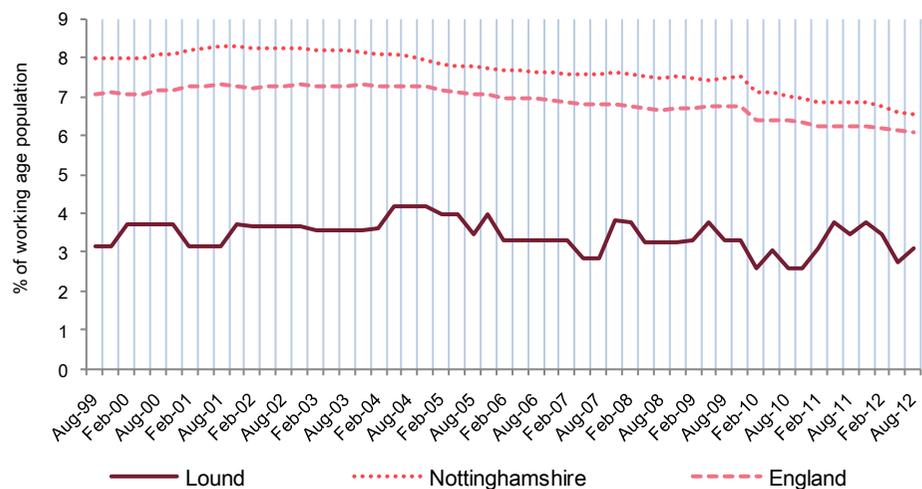
<p>Jobseekers Allowance claimants (Feb-13)</p> <p>03</p> <p>1.0% of working age adults (England average = 3.8%)</p>	<p>Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months (Feb-13)</p> <p>00</p> <p>0.0% of working age adults (England average = 1.0%)</p>	<p>Employment Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit claimants (Aug-12)</p> <p>09</p> <p>3.1% of working age adults (England average = 6.1%)</p>
<p>Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' Ratio (Nov-12)</p> <p>150.00 claimants per job</p> <p>England average = 343.44</p>	<p>All people receiving 'out of work' benefits (Aug-12)</p> <p>11</p> <p>3.8% of working age adults (England average = 9.8%)</p>	

Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) claimants

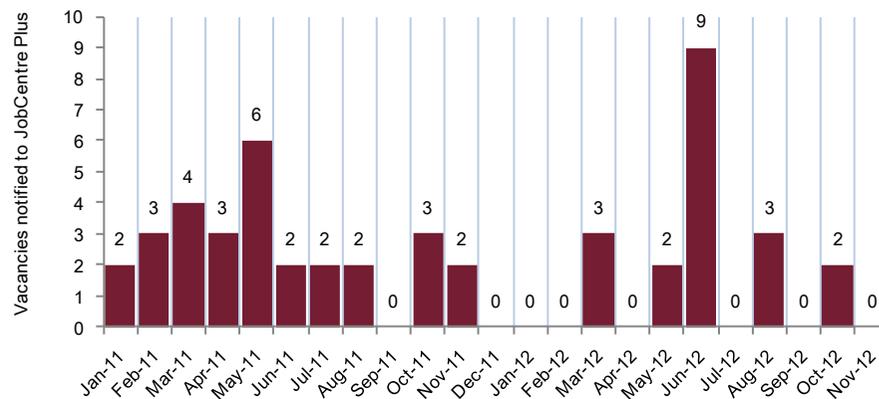


Source: Jobseekers Allowance claimants (DWP Feb 2013), Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefits/Out of work benefits (DWP Aug 2012), Available jobs (Job Centre Plus Nov 2012)

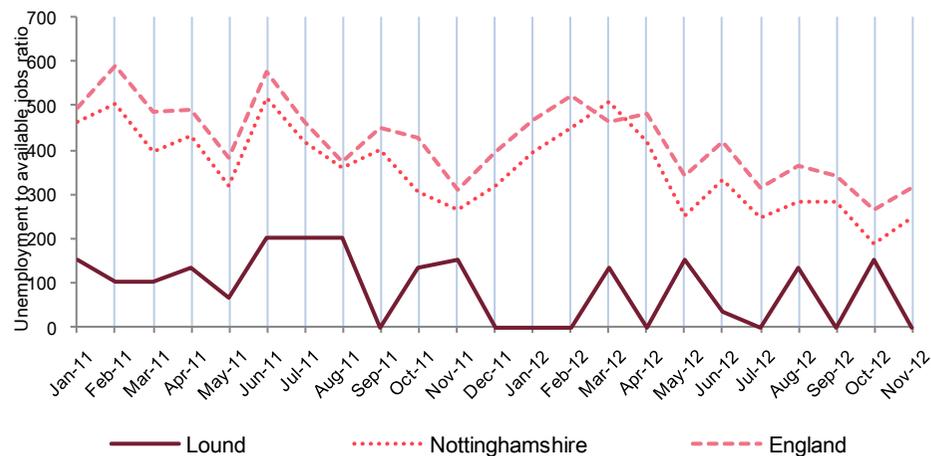
Working age population claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)



Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre Plus



Ratio of unemployment (Jobseekers Allowance claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to JobCentre Plus)



Source: Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefits (DWP Aug 2012), Unemployment and Available jobs (DWP/Job Centre Plus Nov 2012)

Skill levels in the local population can be an important driver of community sustainability. In general, those with low or no skills are more likely to experience exclusion, and be vulnerable to changes in the economy, such as increased demand for higher-skilled workers. By contrast, those with high-level skills are more likely to be in secure better-paid jobs, and are more likely to run or start their own businesses. Employers are also more likely to locate in areas with a good supply of skilled workers.

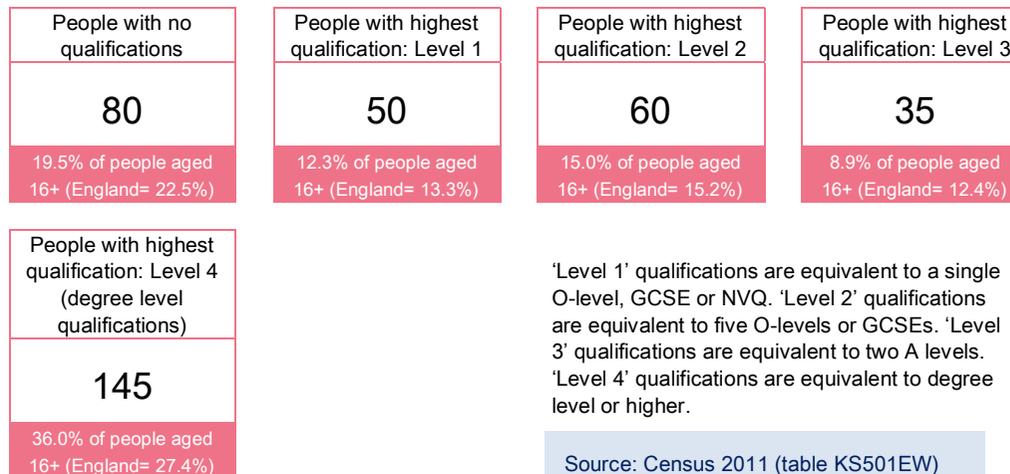
Knowing whether there are 'skills gaps' has helped communities think about whether there are enough learning and training opportunities locally; for example, many communities run IT and other courses.

What information is shown here?

There is little published data on local 'skills', but one commonly-used proxy is 'qualifications' (although of course many people with low or no qualifications may be highly-skilled).

The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people locally by their level of qualification, and compared to local authority and national averages.

The bar chart on the right shows how your local area compares to the local authority and England averages for the number of people with no qualifications, as well as degree level (and higher) qualifications.



People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications





The jobs that residents have reflect the opportunities in the local area, and within commuting distance. Although some areas have a proportion of jobs in agriculture, overall the sector makes up only 3% of employment in rural areas, the property and wholesale and retail trade is the largest employer in rural (and urban) areas nationally.

Some communities have identified that developing economic diversity is a local priority, for example helping identify possible business sites, or supporting appropriate planning applications for commercial premises.

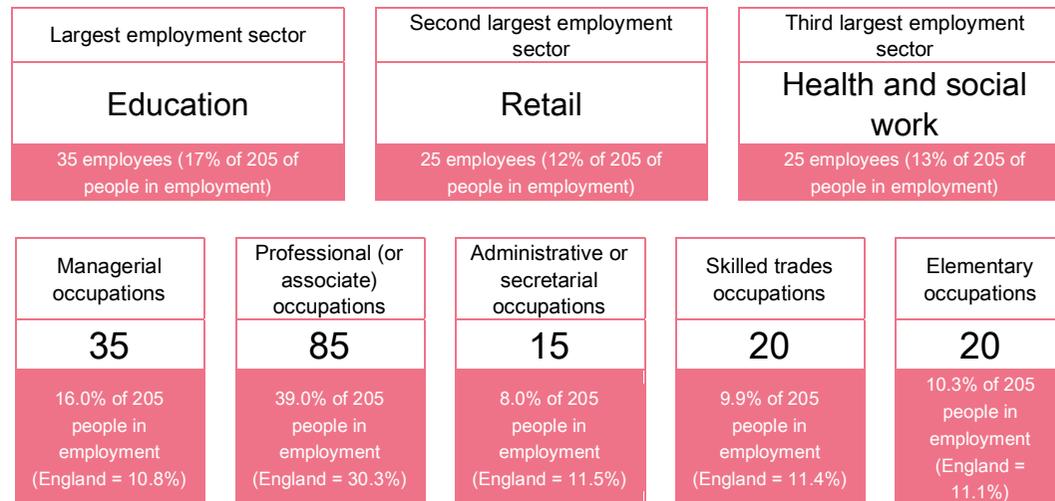
What information is shown here?

The information boxes show the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. Numbers are also shown by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

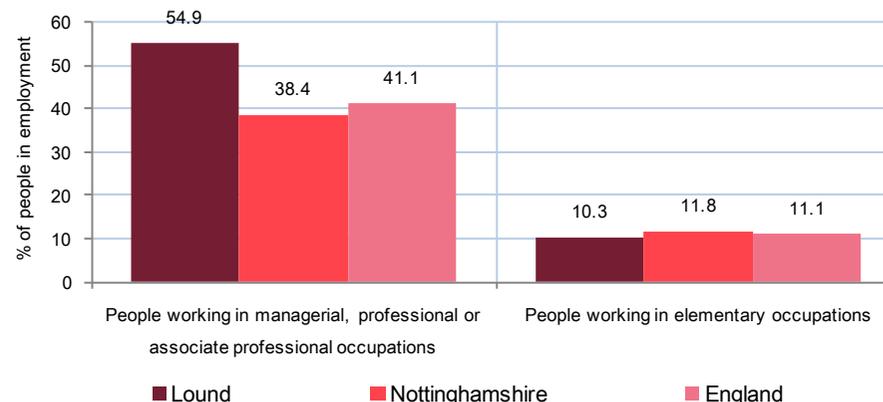
The bar chart on the right compares your local area with the local authority and national averages, for people working in senior and elementary occupations.

Where next?

The number of people in work is in the "People in work" section above, including numbers by part-time / full-time, whether they are self-employed, and whether they work in the public sector.



People in professional and elementary occupations



Source: Census 2011 tables (KS605EW and KS608EW)





What does a sustainable community look like?

Well designed and built, featuring a quality built and natural environment

What do sustainable communities offer?

- A sense of place - a place with a positive 'feeling' for people and local distinctiveness;
- User-friendly public and green spaces with facilities for everyone including children and older people;
- Sufficient range, diversity, affordability and accessibility of housing within a balanced housing market ;
- Appropriate size, scale, density, design and layout, including mixed-use development, that complement the distinctive local character of the community;
- High quality, mixed-use, durable, flexible and adaptable buildings, using materials which minimise negative environmental impacts;
- Buildings and public spaces which promote health and are designed to reduce crime and make people feel safe;
- Accessibility of jobs, and key services by public transport, walking and cycling.

Using this report to explore data on Housing for Lound

Sub heading	Indicators
What type of housing is in the local area?	Dwelling type
Do people rent or own their homes?	Tenure
How affordable is local housing?	Council Tax Band , House prices, Affordability Ratio
Housing in poor condition	Source: Overcrowding, Central heating, Vacant household spaces, Fuel Poverty

What other information might be available?

- The main source of housing data across the country is the Census. The 2001 census provides breakdowns of type of dwelling by access to central heating (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/750/), tenure (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/745/) and type of household space, i.e. shared dwellings etc. (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/743/). Census 2011 data with these breakdowns is due to be published at the end of 2013. In addition, many local communities have carried out their own surveys to provide up-to-date information on the number and type of houses in the local area, as well as need for affordable housing.
- DCLG publish annual data on social housing stock levels, including Local Authority, Housing Association and Registered Social Landlord housing (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>).
- DCLG also compile a code for sustainable homes measuring the energy efficiency of homes, www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/1412/.
- The Land Registry tracks all housing transactions, with this data published by DCLG at local authority level (more detailed data may be available from commercial or estate agent sites), including median (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/986/) and lower quartile (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/987/) house-prices. The CLG produce estimates of rental costs for social rented dwellings www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/991/





Housing is an important issue in rural communities. Increases in house-prices, which recently have far outstripped average increases in earnings, mean that local people may be priced out of the housing market in the area in which they grew up. For a community to sustain a fair and balanced housing market, it must provide affordable housing accessible to the local community. However, local housing development can also strain local services, as well as affect the character of the area (although a larger population may be able to sustain more shops, businesses and local amenities).

With levels of overcrowding increasing, record population growth and the limited supply of affordable homes, evidencing the type and availability of housing in the local area will be essential to community planning.

What information is shown here?

The data shows the housing types in the local area. Data is taken from Census 2011 and offers the most up to date account of the types of housing in the local area.

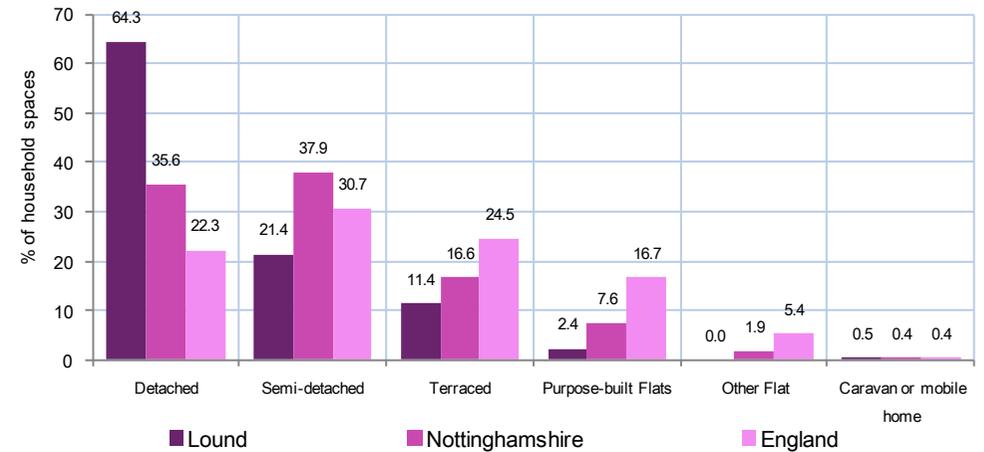
The bar chart on the right shows how your area compares against the local authority and national averages on the type of housing.

Where next?

The following pages show data on housing tenure (owner occupied, social housing, private rented), affordable housing, overcrowded housing and housing in poor condition.

Detached houses 135 64.3% of dwellings (England average = 22.3%)	Semi-detached houses 45 21.4% of dwellings (England average = 30.7%)	Terraced houses 24 11.4% of dwellings (England average = 24.5%)
Flats (purpose built) 05 2.4% of dwellings (England average = 16.7%)	Flats (other) 00 0.0% of dwellings (England average = 5.4%)	Caravan or other temporary accommodation 01 0.5% of dwellings (England average = 0.4%)

Dwelling type breakdowns



Source: Census 2011 (table KS401EW)





The mixture of owner-occupied, social rented and private rented accommodation in the area is an important component in the sustainability of the local community. With high house-prices, it may be difficult for less affluent people (for example younger people or families who have grown up in the area) to stay in, or move to, areas which have low levels of social or private rented housing.

Knowing this information may be useful in demonstrating evidence that there is a need for certain housing in the area, and has been used by communities to prioritise actions, such as supporting sympathetic development proposals that increase the stock of needed housing.

What information is shown here?

The data shows housing tenure in the local area and is taken from the Census 2011, the most up to date source of information on housing tenure in the local area. Although trends in housing tenure have varied across the country since 2001, nationally owner occupied housing has declined (-5%) and private renting has gone up (6%) to 2011. This trend is particularly acute when considering age breakdowns, with "Generation Rent" becoming a common term as young people are increasingly out priced of the housing market.

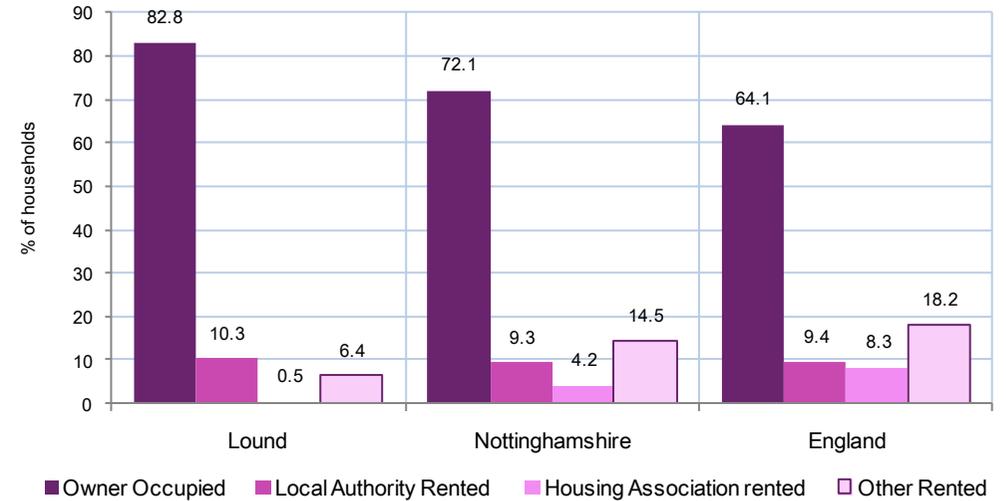
The bar chart shows how your area compares against the local authority and national averages on levels of owner occupation and renting.

Where next?

See the Social and Cultural section at the beginning of this profile for information on household types, who lives in your local area and migration into and out of the area ([page 5](#)). For data on deprivation and vulnerable households, see the section on Equity & prosperity ([page 13](#)). Information on the local economy and employment status is on [page 22](#).

Housing that is owner occupied	Housing that is social rented	Housing that is private rented	Other rented accommodation
169	22	06	07
82.8% of households (England average = 64.1%)	10.8% of households (England average = 17.7%)	2.9% of households (England average = 15.4%)	3.4% of households (England average = 2.8%)

Housing tenure breakdowns



Source: Census 2011 (KS402EW)





The need for affordable housing is a critical issue in rural areas, with house-prices increasingly beyond the reach of many groups wanting to stay in, or move to, the local area. Whilst many communities recognise the need for additional housing, development needs to be balanced with the impact on the character of the local area, as well as pressure on local services.

The information shown here can help local groups identify, and provide evidence for, the need for affordable housing. Some communities have supported specific housing developments, e.g. where such development might meet current (and future) needs for mixed housing, and offer affordable opportunities for people to stay living locally.

What information is shown here?

The housing affordability ratio is based on comparing house prices to earnings. Rather than compare average house prices and incomes, we have compared the “lowest quartile” (the lowest 25%) of prices to the lowest quartile of household incomes – which is more representative of groups trying to get onto the housing ladder. An affordability index of 10 would mean that lowest quartile house prices are 10 times as high as lowest quartile incomes. This data is only available for the local authority, not the local area.

The data on Council Tax bands shows the number (and proportion) of houses in bands A, B or C (the lowest price bands) locally. These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares your area against the local authority and national averages for these Council Tax bands.

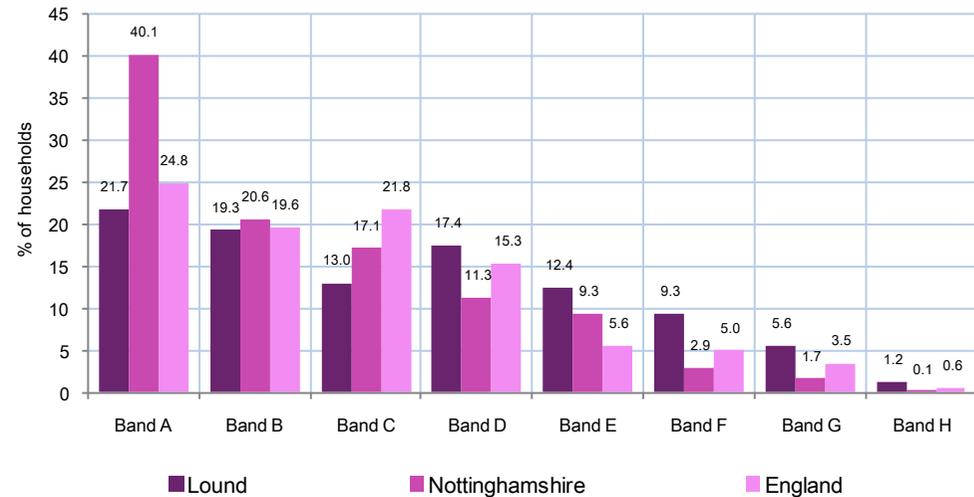
The information boxes on the bottom row show the median house price by household type in the local area. The line charts on the following page show the same information as trends over time, with local and national comparators.

Where next?

The Social and Cultural section has data on household composition and migration in and out of the area ([page 5](#)). For data on deprivation and vulnerable households, see the section on Equity & prosperity ([page 13](#)). Information on employment status is on [page 22](#).

Affordability ratio (median house prices as ratio of median incomes)	Dwellings in Council Tax Band A	Dwellings in Council Tax Band B	Dwellings in Council Tax Band C
11.8	35	31	21
England average = 15.4	21.7% of dwellings (England average = 24.8%)	19.3% of dwellings (England average = 19.6%)	13.0% of dwellings (England average = 21.8%)
Median house price: Detached houses	Median house price: Semi-detached houses	Median house price: Terraced houses	Median house price: Flats
£192,500	£180,000	£110,000	£92,500
England average = £320,268	England average = £211,043	England average = £174,653	England average = £131,110

Dwelling stock by council tax band

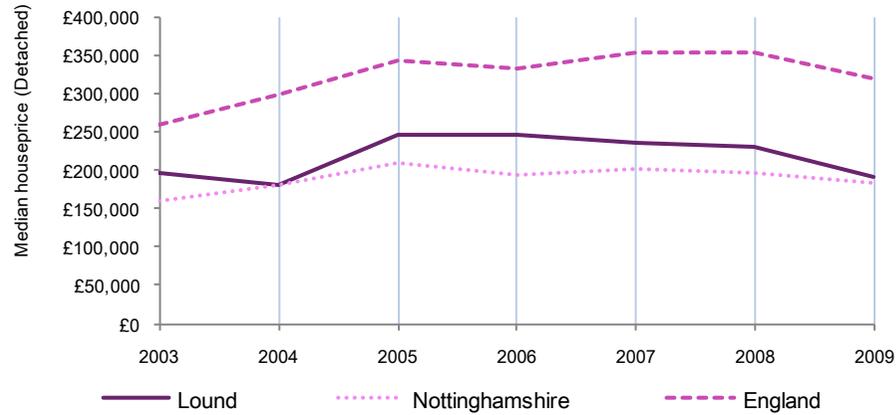


Source: Council Tax Band (Valuation Office Agency 2011), House prices (Land Registry 2009), Affordability Ratio (Land Registry/ONS 2007/08)

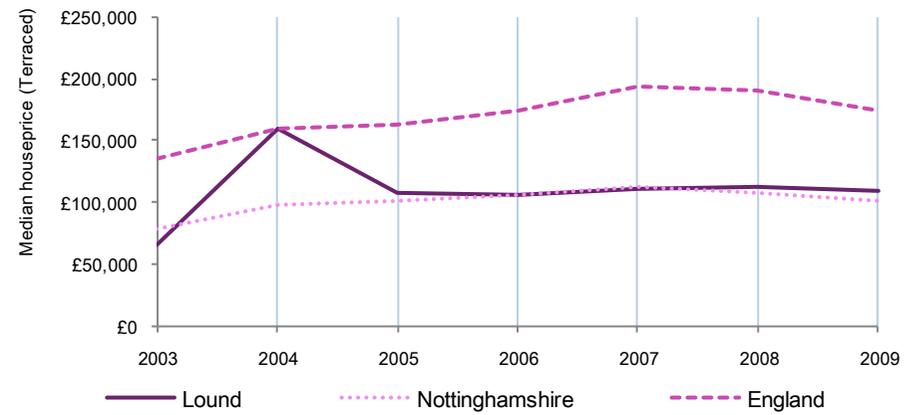




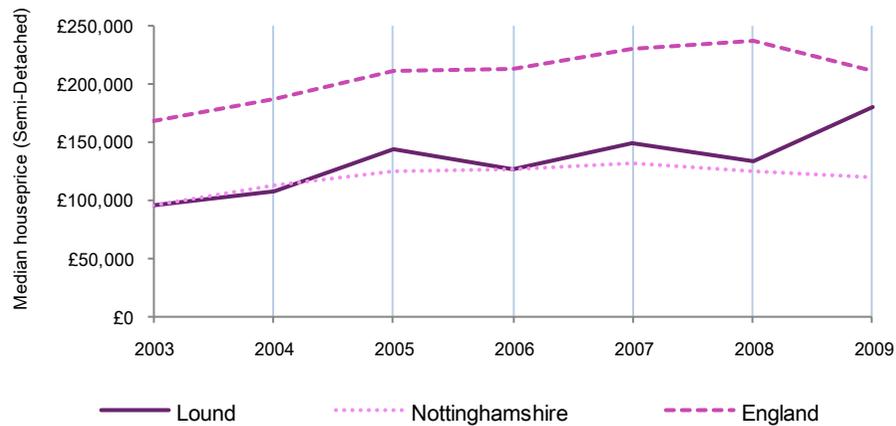
Median house price for detached houses



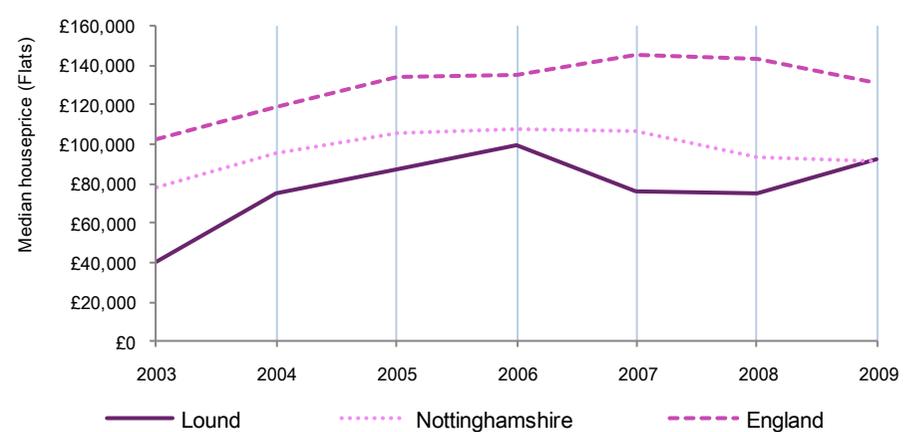
Median house price for terraced houses



Median house price for semi-detached houses



Median house price for flats



Source: Land Registry (2009)





The highest levels of non-decent homes (that do not pass the Housing Health & Safety rating system) are found in smaller rural communities, particularly those more isolated areas. This is often due to the age of properties, with older housing (more common in rural areas) most likely to be in this condition.

Housing conditions can indicate other issues, for example overcrowded housing can highlight areas with pressing needs for more affordable housing. Where central heating is not present, fuel poverty is significantly more likely.

What information is shown here?

Whether a household is overcrowded is based on a standard definition using the number of inhabitants, and number of rooms. Housing without central heating is self-reported. These indicators and the vacant household spaces data are shown in the information boxes and in the bar chart on the right, with local and national comparators.

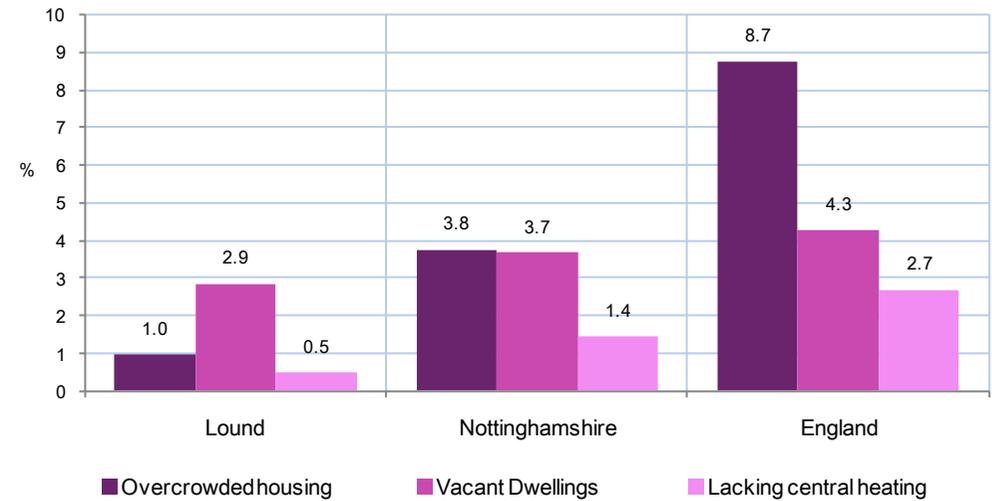
The definition of fuel poverty is based on the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) framework. Under this definition, a household is said to be in fuel poverty if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level); were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. It is calculated using the income of households, the cost of fuel required, and the ability of their home to retain heat. In January 2013 the government launched the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) with a focus on reducing levels of fuel poverty and poor housing conditions in rural areas. The rural element of this energy efficiency measure is due to the fact that fuel poverty and poor quality housing tends to be higher in rural areas and therefore a priority for improving the quality of life of residents in rural communities.

Where next?

See the Social and Cultural for information on household composition and who lives in the local area (page 5). For data on deprivation and vulnerable households, see the section on Equity & prosperity (page 13). Data on unemployment is on page 22.

Households living in overcrowded conditions	Households without central heating	Vacant household spaces	Households estimated to be in 'Fuel Poverty'
02	01	06	25
1.0% of households (England average = 8.7%)	0.5% of households (England average = 2.7%)	2.9% of households (England average = 4.3%)	15.8% of households (England = 10.9%)

Housing environment



Source: Overcrowding/Central heating/Vacant household spaces (Census 2011 KS403EW), Fuel Poverty (Department for Energy and Climate Change 2011)





What does a sustainable community look like?

Well connected, with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services

What do sustainable communities offer?

- Transport facilities, including public transport, that help people travel within and between communities and reduce dependence on cars;
- Facilities to encourage safe local walking and cycling;
- An appropriate level of local parking facilities in line with local plans to manage road traffic demand;
- Widely available and effective telecommunications and Internet access;
- Good access to regional, national and international communications networks.

Using this report to explore data on Transport and Connectivity for Lound

Sub heading	Indicators
Access to private transport	Car or van availability
How far do people travel to work	Working from home, Distance travelled to work, Travel to employment centres
Travel times by public transport	Core Accessibility indicators

What other information might be available?

- DVLA data on local car registrations has been obtained by some local groups as part of their community planning, which provides data over time for the level of car ownership in the area.
- Census 2011 data provides breakdowns for vulnerable groups with no access to car, including pensioners living alone, unemployed, and those with a limiting long-term illness (www.data4nr.net/resources/24).
- Your local authority may hold more detailed information on local commuting patterns, for example if they have carried out local transport and commuting surveys. In addition, many communities have carried out their own local surveys on how far residents travel to work, and whether they might be interested in employment opportunities nearer to home.
- Many communities have also carried out local surveys to highlight where travel times affect people’s ability to use facilities or amenities.
- If there is a local train station, data may also be available on the numbers using the service, which can be useful to highlight where there is pressure on local amenities such as parking.
- More detail on estimated travel times by foot or public transport to key services is published by DfT in the ‘Core Accessibility’ dataset, at www.data4nr.net/resources/841.



People in rural areas rely more on private transport and, in general, spend more on transport than their urban counterparts (nationally, higher transport expenditure accounts for almost half the higher expenditure by rural households than urban ones)³. Overall, the residents of rural hamlets and villages travel nearly twice as far by car each year compared to urban residents.

Combined with information on public transport and distance to services, this information may help you evidence the need for improvements in public and community transport.

What information is shown here?

The data shows the number of households who do not have access to a car, as well as those households with one or more cars. Data is taken from Census 2011.

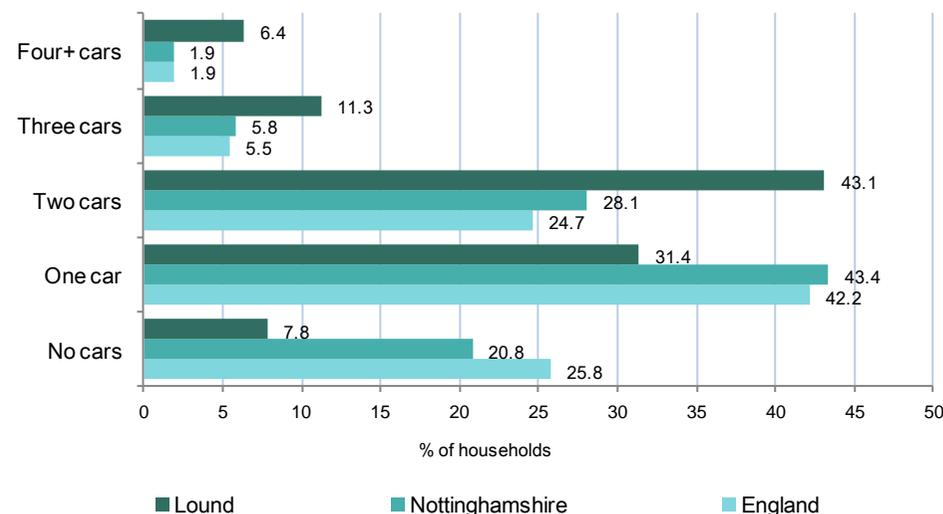
The bar chart on the right shows how your local area compares with the local authority and England averages.

Where next?

For information on distance to services see the next section ([page 38](#)).

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four+ cars
15	65	90	25	15
7.8% of 210 households (England = 25.8%)	31.4% of 210 households (England = 42.2%)	43.1% of 210 households (England = 24.7%)	11.3% of 210 households (England = 5.5%)	6.4% of 210 households (England = 1.9%)

Car ownership



Source: Census 2011 (table KS404EW)

³ Taken from the Office for National Statistics 2011 report "Rural and urban areas: comparing lives using rural/urban classifications".





There are typically fewer jobs in rural areas than urban, and those local jobs are often lower-paid than their urban counterparts. Many rural communities act as “commuter villages”, providing a higher quality of life for residents who commute to urban areas for work (although there can also be large numbers of people working from home).

Understanding how far people travel to work may help identify actions based on potential demand for local employment. For example, some communities may identify priorities to support local businesses and develop more opportunities for local employment, which could include actions such as supporting local planning applications for appropriate business premises or small business parks.

What information is shown here?

The data shown on how far people travel to work is taken from Census 2011, based on actual commuter data. The travel time data is from the Department for Transport, based on travel times (by car, cycle and public transport/ foot) to employment centres (which are defined as Super Output Areas with more than 500 jobs).

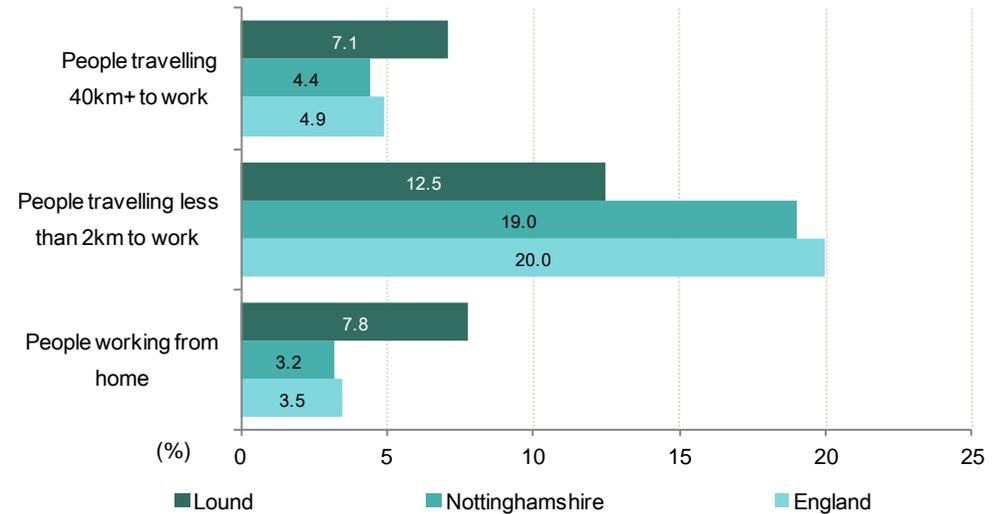
The bar chart on the right shows how your area compares to the local authority and England averages, in terms of how far people travel to work.

Where next?

For information on distance to services see the next section ([page 38](#)).

People working from home 30 7.8% of people aged 16-74 (England = 3.5%)	People travelling less than 2km to work (2001) 25 12.5% of people aged 16-74 (England = 20.0%)	People travelling 40km+ to work (2001) 15 7.1% of people aged 16-74 (England = 7.1%)
Average travel time to nearest employment centre by car 5 County average: 5 mins	Average travel time to nearest employment centre by cycle 9 County average: 6 mins	Travel time to nearest employment centre by public transport/walking 9 County average: 10 mins

Distance travelled to work



Source: Working from home (Census 2011 QS701EW) Distance travelled to work (Census 2001 UV 35), Travel to employment centres (DfT 2011)



Many rural communities highlight a lack of good public transport as a real barrier in accessing public services such as post-16 education, health, sport and leisure services, employment, financial services and training.

Knowing the average travel times by public transport – and the frequency of public transport – can help make the case for improving local public transport provision. For example, helping show that there is a need for additional community transport services or alterations to existing routes, or additional evening / weekend services.

What information is shown here?

The travel time data is from the Department for Transport, based on travel times (by car, cycle and public transport/ foot) to key amenities, and the people travelling to work is taken from Census 2011 commuter data.

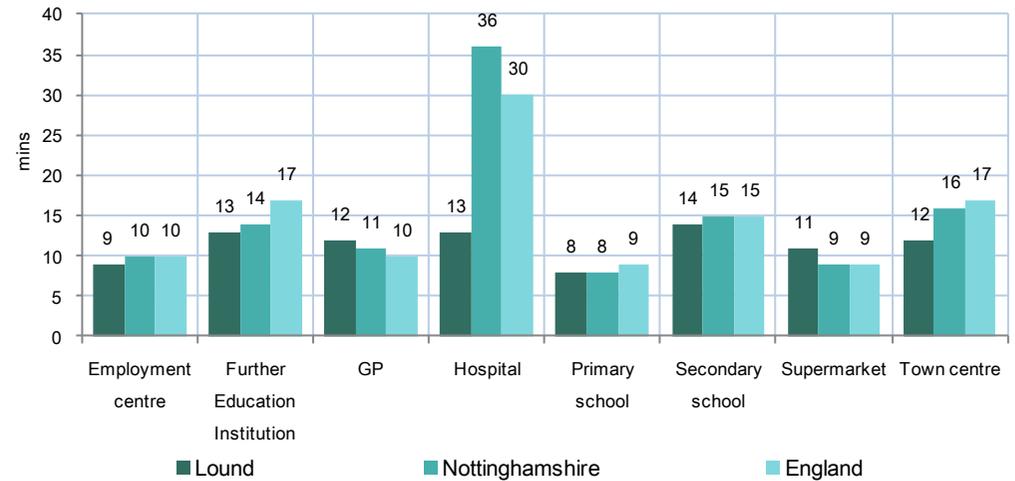
The bar chart on the right shows how travel times from the local area to particular services compare to the national average.

Where next?

Data on distance commuted by local residents to work is on the previous page, and distance to key services is in the next section on Services.

Average travel time to nearest hospital by public transport/walking	Average travel time to nearest supermarket by public transport/walking	Average travel time to nearest town centre by public transport/walking	People travelling to work by public transport
13	11	12	05
County average: 36 mins	County average: 9 mins	County average: 16 mins	1.4% (England = 11.0%)

Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service



Source: DfT 2011



What does a sustainable community look like?

Well served, with public, private, community & voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs & accessible to all

What do sustainable communities offer?

- Well-performing local schools, further and higher education institutions, and other opportunities for lifelong learning;
- High quality local health care and social services, integrated where possible with other services;
- High quality services for families and children (including early years child care);
- Good range of affordable public, community, voluntary and private services (e.g. retail, fresh food, commercial, utilities, information and advice) which are accessible to the whole community;
- Service providers who think and act long-term and beyond their own immediate geographical and interest boundaries, and who involve users and local residents in shaping their policy and practice.

Using this report to explore data on local services in Lound

Sub heading	Indicators
How far away are key services?	Road distance to key services

What other information might be available?

- Many communities have carried out local surveys to highlight where people have difficulty using key services.
- More detailed information on rural Services data: Service locations are used to calculate numbers of households within distance of key service indicators, www.data4nr.net/resources/820.
- The Indices of Deprivation contains indicators measuring road distances to key services: primary school <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/1487/>; food shop <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/1485/>; GP <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/1486/>; Post Office <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/1484/>.



Access to services is a major factor in quality of life for people in rural communities, where services and amenities may be some distance away. This is especially likely to cause difficulties for people without cars or who are unable to drive, whose mobility is limited, and in areas where public transportation is poor.

Many rural communities have identified a lack of facilities and amenities as a priority locally. These facilities might include shops, post offices, pubs, leisure facilities, and meeting places for young people.

What information is shown here?

The data shown is taken from Commission for Rural Communities data on rural services, and shows average road distances from houses in the local area to a set of key services.

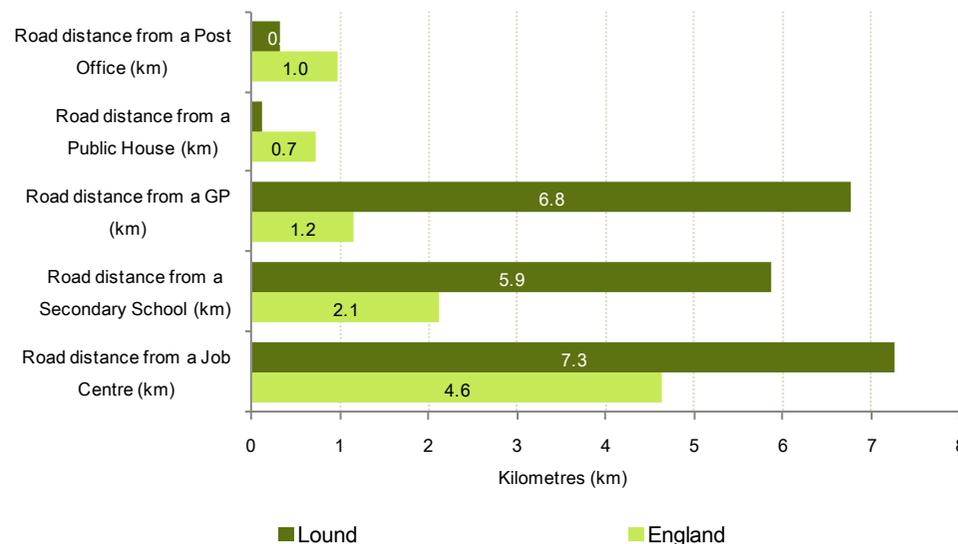
The bar chart on the right shows how the local area compares to the local authority and England averages in terms of road distances to these services.

Where next?

Data on distance commuted by local residents to work, and travel times to key services, are in the previous section on Transport & connectivity ([page 34](#)).

Road distance from a Job Centre (2010)	Road distance from a Secondary School (2010)	Road distance from a GP (2010)
7.3km	5.9km	6.8km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km
Road distance from a Public House (2010)	Road distance from a Post Office (2010)	
0.1km	0.3km	
England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km	

Road distance to services



Source: Commission for Rural Communities 2010





What does a sustainable community look like?

Environmentally sensitive, providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment

What do sustainable communities offer?

- Actively seek to minimise climate change, including through energy efficiency and the use of renewables;
- Protect the environment, by minimising pollution on land, in water and in the air;
- Minimise waste and dispose of it in accordance with current good practice;
- Make efficient use of natural resources, encouraging sustainable production and consumption;
- Protect and improve bio-diversity (e.g. wildlife habitats);
- Enable a lifestyle that minimises negative environmental impact and enhances positive impacts (e.g. by creating opportunities for walking and cycling, and reducing noise pollution and dependence on cars);
- Create cleaner, safer and greener neighbourhoods (e.g. by reducing litter and graffiti, and maintaining pleasant public spaces).

Using this report to explore Environmental data for Lound

Sub heading	Indicators
Quality of the local environment	Waste statistics, Population, Living Environment domain, CO2 emissions

What other information might be available?

- At local authority level there is data on the quality of green-space, parks, beaches and so on. More detailed small area data is available from DEFRA on indicators relating to air emissions and background concentrations of pollutants, e.g. nitrogen oxide at www.data4nr.net/resources/environment/503/.
- There is a lack of 'hard' data on climate change and other issues that might be identified as local priorities (although Local Authorities have been graded on their actions to mitigate climate change – www.data4nr.net/resources/environment/1246/).
- Many local areas have also carried out their own surveys to identify priorities for improving the local environment.



The local environment can play a major role in quality of life in rural communities, and conserving and improving the quality of the environment is a priority in many community plans. Concerns often relate to local issues such as physical environment, including fly tipping, graffiti etc, environmental sustainability, including recycling, renewable energy use, and the built environment, including the character of housing developments. Wider issues can also be raised, such as actions to tackle climate change.

What information is shown here?

There is a lack of good environmental data available for local communities; data collected at local authority level includes data shown for CO₂ emissions and recycling.

Population density is based on the local population size and geographical area. Figure 22 shows how the population density compares to the local authority and England.

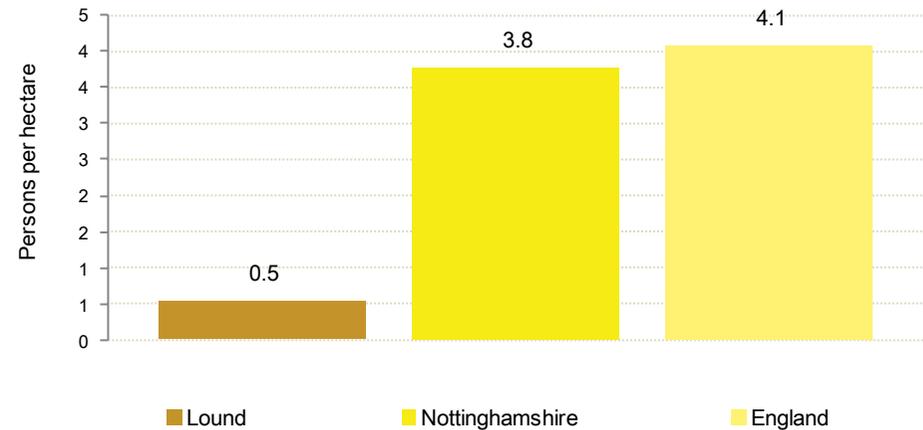
Data is also shown for the level of “outdoors environment deprivation” as measured in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010. This is based on levels of air pollution, and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and/or cyclists. The data shows whether local areas are identified as having poor outdoors environment, based on the environment domain of the IMD 2010.

Where next?

See the Social and Cultural section at the beginning of this profile for information on population growth, migration and types of people living in the local community ([page 5](#)). Information on private and public transport is on [page 34](#) and data on fuel poverty and quality of local housing can be found from [page 28](#).

CO ₂ emissions (ktonnes - kt) per head	Household waste that is recycled or composted	Residual household waste per head
8.6Kt	23%	681Kg
Data shown is for Bassetlaw (England = 6.7Kt)	Data shown is for Bassetlaw (England = 35%)	Data shown is for Bassetlaw (England = 618Kg)
Population density (people per hectare)	Number of people living in Living Environment deprivation 'hotspots'	
0.55	00	
England average = 4.1 persons per hectare.	No local areas are in the most deprived 20% in England on the ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment domain	

Population density (persons per hectare)



Source: Waste statistics (DEFRA WasteDataFlow system, 2009), Population Density (Census 2011), Living Environment domain (Indices of Deprivation 2010, CLG) CO₂ emissions DEFRA 2008)





What does a sustainable community look like?

Well run, with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership

What do sustainable communities offer?

- Representative, accountable governance systems which both facilitate strategic, visionary leadership and enable inclusive, active and effective participation by individuals and organisations;
- Effective engagement with the community at neighbourhood level, including capacity building to develop the community's skills, knowledge and confidence;
- Strong, informed and effective partnerships that lead by example (e.g. government, business, community);
- A strong, inclusive, community and voluntary sector;
- A sense of civic values, responsibility and pride.

What other information might be available?

- Place Survey data may be available from your local authority, and provide more detailed measures of civic participation. Data from the electoral commission can also provide more information relating to voter participation in local, national and European elections (www.electoralcommission.org.uk/home).

Using this report to explore data on Governance for Lound

Sub heading	Indicators
How engaged are people locally?	Place Survey governance questions, Active Charities



A recent report by the Office for National Statistics found that over 50s are more likely to feel they belong to their communities than younger people and subsequently feel happier⁴. Community engagement across all groups within an area is therefore an important aspect of resident wellbeing, often even more so in rural areas due to the remote nature of many communities.

Some areas have found that the process of developing a community plan can help increase the engagement with people living and working locally; and other actions to improve engagement with particular local groups might also be seen as priorities for local community plans.

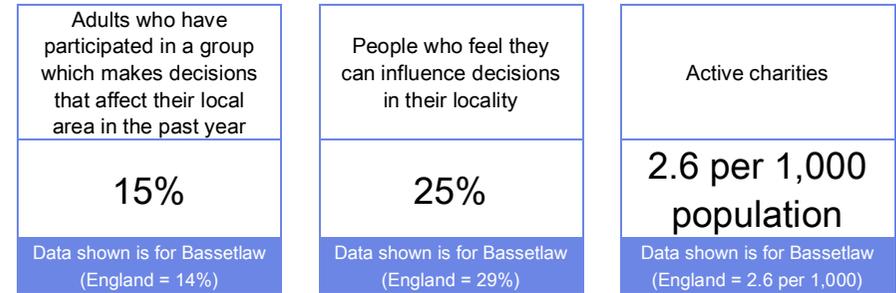
What information is shown here?

The data shown is from the national 'Place Survey', collected by all local authorities in 2008. Data is only published for the local authority area; however more detailed information may be available from local surveys.

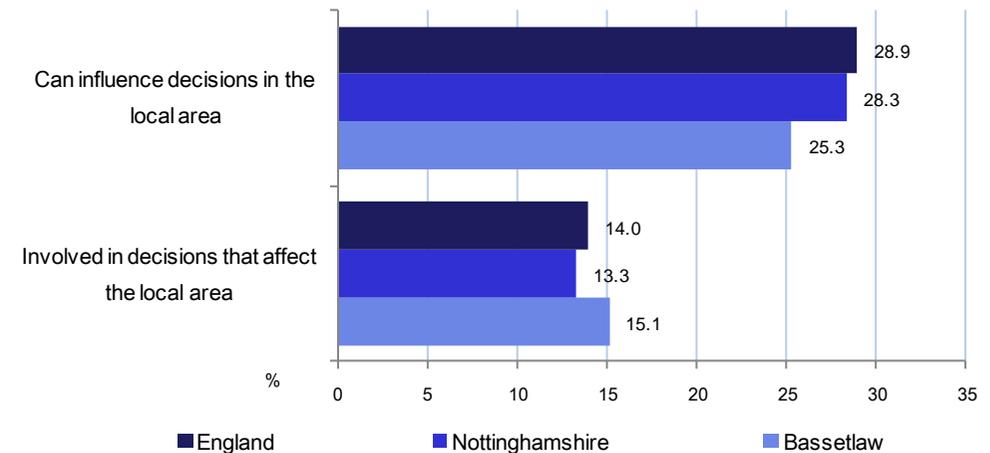
The chart on the right shows how your local authority compares with the national picture. Across England, nearly 30% of people asked felt they could influence local decisions, but less than half that number had actually participated in a group making such decisions in the past year.

Where next?

Information on the strength of the local neighbourhood and community safety can be found in the Social and Cultural section ([page 5](#)).



Indicators of civic engagement



Source: Place Survey 2008, Active Charities (NCVO 2009)

⁴ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/wellbeing/measuring-national-well-being/older-people-s-neighbourhoods/art-older-people-s-neighbourhoods.html>



Indicator	Lound		Bassetlaw	England
	N	Rate	Rate	Rate
All People (2011)	470			
Males (2011)	220	46.7	49.6	49.2
Females (2011)	250	53.3	50.4	50.8
Aged 0-15 (2011)	65	13.8	17.9	18.9
Working age (2011)	290	61.8	63.6	64.7
Aged 65+ (2011)	115	24.4	18.6	16.3
Dependency Ratio (2011)		0.6	0.6	0.6
Female, aged 0-4 (2011)	05	2.0	5.4	6.0
Female, aged 5-9 (2011)	15	6.4	5.0	5.4
Female, aged 10-14 (2011)	10	4.8	5.8	5.6
Female, aged 15-19 (2011)	15	6.4	6.0	6.1
Female, aged 20-24 (2011)	05	2.4	5.0	6.6
Female, aged 25-29 (2011)	05	1.2	5.1	6.8
Female, aged 30-34 (2011)	00	0.8	5.2	6.5
Female, aged 35-39 (2011)	15	6.0	6.3	6.6
Female, aged 40-44 (2011)	25	9.6	7.6	7.3
Female, aged 45-49 (2011)	20	8.0	7.9	7.3
Female, aged 50-54 (2011)	20	8.0	7.1	6.4
Female, aged 55-59 (2011)	25	10.8	6.3	5.6
Female, aged 60-64 (2011)	20	8.8	7.2	6.0
Female, aged 65-69 (2011)	20	7.6	5.9	4.8
Female, aged 70-74 (2011)	15	6.4	4.6	4.0
Female, aged 75-79 (2011)	05	1.6	3.8	3.4
Female, aged 80-84 (2011)	05	2.8	2.8	2.7
Female, aged 85-89 (2011)	10	3.2	1.9	1.9
Female, aged 90+ (2011)	10	3.6	1.1	1.1
Male, aged 0-4 (2011)	00	0.5	5.5	6.5
Male, aged 5-9 (2011)	10	4.1	5.3	5.8
Male, aged 10-14 (2011)	15	7.3	6.2	6.1
Male, aged 15-19 (2011)	15	6.4	6.6	6.6
Male, aged 20-24 (2011)	05	3.2	5.7	6.9
Male, aged 25-29 (2011)	05	2.7	5.5	7.0
Male, aged 30-34 (2011)	05	1.8	5.3	6.7
Male, aged 35-39 (2011)	10	4.1	6.2	6.8
Male, aged 40-44 (2011)	15	7.7	7.6	7.4
Male, aged 45-49 (2011)	25	10.5	8.2	7.4
Male, aged 50-54 (2011)	10	4.5	7.0	6.5
Male, aged 55-59 (2011)	25	11.4	6.7	5.7
Male, aged 60-64 (2011)	25	12.3	7.1	6.0
Male, aged 65-69 (2011)	20	8.2	5.6	4.7
Male, aged 70-74 (2011)	15	7.3	4.4	3.7
Male, aged 75-79 (2011)	10	3.6	3.2	2.9
Male, aged 80-84 (2011)	05	2.7	2.3	2.0
Male, aged 85-89 (2011)	00	0.5	1.11.1	1.1
Male, aged 90+ (2011)	05	1.4	0.4	0.4

Indicator	Lound		Bassetlaw	England
	N	Rate	Rate	Rate
All households (2011)	205			
Pensioner households (2011)	50	24.4	23.0	20.7
Lone pensioner households (2011)	25	13.0	13.0	0.0
Student households (2011)	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
One person households (2011)	30	15.7	15.1	0.0
Married households (2011)	95	46.6	37.1	0.0
Cohabiting households (2011)	10	5.9	10.7	0.0
Other households (2011)	10	3.9	7.8	0.0
Households of one pensioner (as % of all pension households) (2011)	25	11.8	13.0	12.4
Lone-parent households (as % of households with dependent children) (2011)	05	2.9	6.3	7.1
Households of one pensioner (as % of all households) (2011)		47.1	56.3	59.6
Households of one lone-parent family (as % of all households) (2011)		12.8	22.6	24.5
White British (2011)	450	95.5	94.5	79.8
White (Non British) (2011)	10	2.3	2.9	5.7
Non-white (2011)	10	2.1	2.6	14.6
Mixed (2011)	05	1.1	0.9	2.3
Asian (2011)	05	0.6	1.1	7.8
Black (2011)	00	0.4	0.5	3.5
Arab (2011)	00	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other ethnic group (2011)	00	0.0	0.1	0.6
People born in England (2011)	435	91.9	93.1	83.5
People born in Scotland (2011)	05	1.3	1.4	1.3
People born in Wales (2011)	10	2.3	0.6	1.0
People born in Northern Ireland (2011)	00	0.2	0.2	0.4
People born in Republic of Ireland (2011)	00	0.2	0.3	0.8
People born in other EU countries (2011)	05	0.6	0.7	1.7
People born in other EU Accession countries (2011)	05	1.3	1.8	2.1
People born elsewhere (2011)	10	2.1	2.0	9.4
People who have moved address in the last year (2001)	45	9.1	11.4	12.2
Population turnover rate, total inflow (per 1,000 pop) (2009/10)		64	66	79
Inflow of people aged 1-14 (per 1,000 pop aged 1-14) (2009/10)		100	82	88
Inflow of people aged 15-24 (per 1,000 pop aged 15-24) (2009/10)		98	108	119
Inflow of people aged 25-44 (per 1,000 pop aged 25-44) (2009/10)		86	94	112
Inflow of people aged 45-64 (per 1,000 pop aged 45-64) (2009/10)		36	38	44
Inflow of people aged 65+ (per 1,000 pop aged 65+) (2009/10)		27	29	29
Population turnover rate, total outflow (per 1,000 pop) (2009/10)		55	66	79
Outflow of people aged 1-14 (per 1,000 pop aged 1-14) (2009/10)		76	79	88
Outflow of people aged 15-24 (per 1,000 pop aged 15-24) (2009/10)		117	126	125
Outflow of people aged 25-44 (per 1,000 pop aged 25-44) (2009/10)		56	92	111
Outflow of people aged 45-64 (per 1,000 pop aged 45-64) (2009/10)		37	36	45
Outflow of people aged 65+ (per 1,000 pop aged 65+) (2009/10)		26	27	31
National Insurance Number registrations of overseas nationals (2011/12)		0.0	0.5	1.6

Indicator	Lound		Bassetlaw	England
	N	Rate	Rate	Rate
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 1 (least deprived)	00	0.0	0.0	10.1
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 2	00	0.0	2.8	10.1
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 3	00	0.0	11.1	10.1
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 4	00	0.0	10.4	10.0
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 5	00	0.0	15.3	10.1
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 6	560	100.0	17.3	10.0
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 7	00	0.0	7.6	9.9
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 8	00	0.0	7.4	9.9
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 9	00	0.0	19.6	9.9
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Population in Decile 10 (most deprived)	00	0.0	8.4	9.8
Working age DWP benefit claimants (Aug-2012)	20	6.2	15.2	14.0
Households deprived on four deprivation characteristics (2001)	00	0.0	0.3	0.5
Income Support (Aug-2012)	00	0.7	3.1	3.2
Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Claimants (2005)	20	9.8	19.6	20.6
Children experiencing income deprivation (Economic Deprivation Index 2009)	05	8.3	19.1	20.3
All people experiencing income deprivation (Economic Deprivation Index 2009)	20	5.6	13.2	13.5
Pension Credit claimant (Aug-2012)	10	9.6	23.3	24.4
Households below 60% of the median income, after housing costs (2007/08)		15.6	20.6	21.5
Net weekly household income estimate after housing costs (£) (2007/08)		430	392	423
Total weekly household income estimate (£) (2007/08)		630	572	673
Children in lone parent families (2010)	10	16.2	27.0	27.9
Children in poverty (2010)	05	10.0	18.9	21.0
Children in out of work families (2011)	10	11.8	18.6	19.2
Average Point Score: Key Stage 1 pupils (score) (2011)		14.8	15.2	15.5
Average Point Score: Key Stage 2 pupils (score) (2011)		27.2	27.7	27.7
Average Point Score: GCSE pupils (score) (2011)		502.2	491.9	475.8

Indicator	Lound		Bassetlaw	England
Attendance Allowance claimants (Aug-2012)	10	9.6	16.5	16.7
Disability Living Allowance claimants (Aug-2012)	15	3.4	6.9	5.1
Limiting-long-term illness aged (all ages) (2011)	110	22.7	21.8	17.6
Limiting-long-term illness aged 0-64 (2011)	40	14.1	16.1	12.8
Economically active (2011)	230	64.4	67.9	69.9
Economically inactive (2011)	130	35.6	32.1	30.1
Full-time employees (2011)	115	31.7	37.9	38.6
Part-time employees (2011)	45	12.2	15.3	13.7
Self-employed people (2011)	50	13.3	8.3	9.8
People working more than 49 hours (2011)	50	23.5	13.7	13.3
People employed in the public sector (2011)	65	31.5	28.7	28.2
People employed in the private sector (2011)	145	68.5	71.3	71.8
Jobseekers Allowance claimants (Feb-2013)	05	1.0	3.4	3.9
All people receiving 'out of work' benefits (Aug 2012)	10	3.8	10.6	9.8
Incapacity benefits claimants (Aug-2012)	10	3.1	7.4	6.1
People with no qualifications (2011)	80	19.5	28.5	22.5
People with Level 1 qualifications (2011)	50	12.3	14.6	13.3
People with Level 2 qualifications (2011)	60	15.0	16.4	15.2
People with Level 3 qualifications (2011)	35	8.9	11.3	12.4
People with Level 4+ (degree) qualifications (2011)	145	36.0	20.2	27.4
Employees by industrial sector: Agriculture, forestry & fishing (2011)	15	6.1	1.7	0.8
Employees by industrial sector: Mining & quarrying (2011)	00	0.0	0.9	0.2
Employees by industrial sector: Manufacturing (2011)	20	9.4	13.1	8.9
Employees by industrial sector: Electricity, gas, (2011)	00	0.5	1.3	0.6
Employees by industrial sector: Water supply; waste management (2011)	00	0.9	0.8	0.7
Employees by industrial sector: Construction (2011)	25	11.7	8.5	7.7
Employees by industrial sector: Retail (2011)	25	11.7	18.7	15.9
Employees by industrial sector: Transport & storage (2011)	10	4.7	5.5	5.0
Employees by industrial sector: Accommodation & food service (2011)	05	3.3	5.0	5.6
Employees by industrial sector: Information & communication (2011)	05	1.9	1.7	4.1
Employees by industrial sector: Financial & insurance activities (2011)	05	1.4	1.8	4.4
Employees by industrial sector: Real estate activities (2011)	00	0.5	1.1	1.5
Employees by industrial sector: Professional, scientific & technical (2011)	15	6.6	3.5	6.7
Employees by industrial sector: Administrative & support service (2011)	05	1.9	3.4	4.9
Employees by industrial sector: Public administration & defence; (2011)	05	1.9	5.3	5.9
Employees by industrial sector: Education (2011)	35	16.9	8.4	9.9
Employees by industrial sector: Human health & social work activities (2011)	25	12.7	15.0	12.4
Employees by industrial sector: Other sectors (2011)	15	8.0	4.3	5.0

Indicator	Lound		Bassetlaw	England
	N	Rate	Rate	Rate
Managers and senior officials (2011)	35	16.0	10.5	10.9
Professional occupations (2011)	55	25.8	12.8	17.5
Associate professional and technical occupations (2011)	30	13.1	9.6	12.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations (2011)	15	8.0	9.8	11.5
Skilled trades occupations (2011)	20	9.9	13.2	11.4
Personal service occupations (2011)	20	10.3	10.7	9.3
Sales and customer service occupations (2011)	05	1.9	8.0	8.4
Process; plant and machine operatives (2011)	10	4.7	11.3	7.2
Elementary occupations (2011)	20	10.3	14.0	11.1
Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' Ratio (Nov-12)		150.0	321.4	3.4
Detached housing (2011)	135	64.3	34.0	22.3
Semi-detached housing (2011)	45	21.4	41.9	30.7
Terraced housing (2011)	25	11.4	16.5	24.5
Purpose-built Flats (2011)	05	2.4	5.5	16.7
Flat in Converted or Shared House (2011)	00	0.0	0.9	4.3
Flat in Commercial Building (2011)	00	0.0	0.7	1.1
Caravan or other mobile or temporary home (2011)	00	0.5	0.4	0.4
Second homes (2011)	00	0.0	0.1	0.6
Owner occupied households (2011)	170	82.8	69.8	64.1
Households that are owner-occupied and owned outright (2011)	105	52.0	34.2	30.6
Households that are owner-occupied and owned with mortgage or loan (2011)	60	30.4	35.3	32.8
Households that are owner-occupied in shared ownership (2011)	00	0.5	0.4	0.8
Social rented households (2011)	20	10.8	15.9	17.7
Housing rented from Council (2011)	20	10.3	12.9	9.4
Housing rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord (2011)	00	0.5	3.0	8.3
Housing rented from private landlord or letting agency (2011)	05	2.9	11.2	15.4
Housing rented from other (2011)	05	1.5	1.3	1.4
Households living rent free (2011)	05	2.0	1.7	1.3
Dwellings in Council Tax Band A (2011)	35	21.7	52.1	24.8
Dwellings in Council Tax Band B (2011)	30	19.3	14.7	19.6
Dwellings in Council Tax Band C (2011)	20	13.0	12.0	21.8
Dwellings in Council Tax Band D (2011)	30	17.4	11.5	15.3
Dwellings in Council Tax Band E (2011)	20	12.4	5.8	9.4
Dwellings in Council Tax Band F (2011)	15	9.3	2.7	5.0
Dwellings in Council Tax Band G (2011)	10	5.6	1.3	3.5
Dwellings in Council Tax Band H (2011)	00	1.2	0.1	0.6
Median houseprice: Detached Houses (£) (2009)		192,500	177,000	320,268
Median houseprice: Flats (£) (2009)		92,500	94,485	131,110
Median houseprice: Semi-detached houses (£) (2009)		180,000	112,622	211,043
Median houseprice: Terraced (£) (2009)		110,000	85,828	174,653
Median houseprice to household earnings ratio (2008)		11.8	12.1	15.4
Houses lacking central heating (2011)	00	0.5	1.4	2.7
Overcrowded housing (2011)	00	1.0	3.8	8.7
Vacant household spaces (2011)	05	2.9	3.5	4.3
Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' (2011)	25	15.8	13.3	10.9

Indicator	Lound		Bassetlaw	England
	N	Rate	Rate	Rate
Households with no cars or vans (2011)	15	7.8	20.1	25.8
Households with one car or van (2011)	65	31.4	43.1	42.2
Households with two cars or vans (2011)	90	43.1	28.1	24.7
Households with three cars or vans (2011)	25	11.3	6.4	5.5
Households with four or more cars or vans (2011)	15	6.4	2.3	1.9
People working from home (2011)	30	7.8	3.2	3.5
People travelling less than 2km to work (2001)	25	12.5	25.1	20.0
People travelling 2km to less than 5km to work (2001)	25	14.1	15.3	20.1
People travelling 5km to less than 10km to work (2001)	25	25	12.7	18.3
People travelling 10km to less than 20km to work (2001)	30	16.3	15.5	15.2
People travelling 20km to less than 30km to work (2001)	20	9.8	8.8	5.3
People travelling 30km to less than 40km to work (2001)	10	6.0	3.4	2.4
People travelling 40km to less than 60km to work (2001)	05	2.7	2.9	2.2
People travelling 60km and over to work (2001)	10	4.3	3.3	2.7
People working at an offshore installation (2001)	00	0.0	0.1	0.1
Travel time to nearest employment centre by car (mins) (2011)		5	5	5
Travel time to nearest employment centre by cycle (mins) (2011)		9	7	7
Travel time to employment centre by Public Transport/walk (mins) (2011)		9	11	10
Travel time to Further Education Institution by Public Transport/walk (2011)		13	15	17
Travel time to nearest GP by Public Transport/walk (mins) (2011)		12	13	10
Travel time to nearest Hospital by Public Transport/walk (mins) (2011)		13	26	30
Travel time to nearest primary school by Public Transport/walk (mins) (2011)		8	8	9
Travel time to secondary school by Public Transport/walk (mins) (2011)		14	17	15
Travel time to nearest supermarket by Public Transport/walk (mins) (2011)		11	10	9
Travel time to nearest town centre by Public Transport/walk (mins) (2011)		12	17	17
People travelling to work by public transport (2011)	05	1.4	2.3	11.0
Road distance from the nearest Job Centre (meters) (2010)		7,264	4,785	4,637
Road distance from the nearest Secondary School (meters) (2010)		5,864	3,281	2,124
Road distance from the nearest GP (meters) (2010)		6,761	2,116	1,154
Road distance from the nearest Pub (meters) (2010)		119	847	728
Road distance from the nearest Post Office (meters) (2010)		334	1,118	978
Population density (persons per hectare) (2011)		0.5	1.8	4.1
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 1 (least deprived)	00	0.0	7.8	10.6
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 2	00	0.0	12.2	10.1
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 3	00	0.0	10.0	9.9
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 4	00	20.5	20.5	9.8
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 5	560	100.0	24.5	9.8
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 6	00	0.0	13.6	9.8
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 7	00	0.0	4.1	9.8
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 8	00	0.0	4.5	9.9
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 9	00	0.0	2.9	10.0
ID 2010 Outdoors Living Environment, Population in Decile 10 (most deprived)	00	0.0	0.0	10.3
Overall pollution concentrations (score) (ID 2010)		0.8	0.9	1.0
Benzene concentrations (score) (ID 2010)		0.0	0.0	0.0
Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations (score) (ID 2010)		0.3	0.3	0.5
Particulates (PM10) concentrations (score) (ID 2010)		0.5	0.4	0.4
Sulphur Dioxide concentrations (score) (ID 2010)		0.1	0.1	0.1

Parish/Urban area definitions

The Parish and urban area boundaries used in this report are defined using the ONS Census 2011 Geography lookup tables <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/census/lookup/index.html>. The ONS Geography lookup tables give information on the relationship between 2011 Output Areas and parish and urban area boundaries.

All parish and urban area boundaries are 'best-fitted' from Output Areas (see the paragraph below for definition of Output Areas) in line with the [Geography Policy for National Statistics](#). In other words, a parish or settlement is defined as being made up of one or more Output Areas – a best fit definition means that a whole Output Area is either in or out of a Parish/Urban area.

To create this profile report, OCSI have collected key socio-economic datasets for Output Areas in Britain. These estimates have then been aggregated to Parish and urban areas.

Census Output Areas

Census Output Areas (OAs) are a statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting Census and other neighbourhood statistics. All data presented within this report is based on OA boundaries aggregated to Parish/Urban area level.

Unlike wards, OAs are designed to produce areas of approximately equal population size, with the mean population of LSOAs being around 300 people. This standardised population size makes the OA geography well suited to identifying smaller pockets of deprivation that may be averaged out over large wards. From the 2011 Census, there are 171,372 OAs in England.

One of the main strengths of OAs is that they are relatively static over time (unlike wards, which change for electoral purposes). However, a small proportion of OAs have been changed in the 2011 Census to ensure consistent population size.

Data in this report

The analysis in this report uses data published for all small areas across the country, aggregated to parish and urban areas. There is a range of interesting data that is published for larger areas such as Local Authorities, regions, counties, or parliamentary constituencies but we cannot include this data in the reports as the data is not available for parishes. Additional detailed local datasets may be available from organisations such as the local authority.

The introduction pages to each of the sections outline in detail the indicators used in the reports.

Changes from the previous version of the place profile reports

There are several key changes from the previous place profile.

1. Up-to-date data. The indicators in these reports are up-to-date as of May 2013. The most significant update from the previous release is the inclusion of Census 2011 data which was not available in the previous set of profile reports. As a result, the majority of indicators are now for 2011. Note that it is difficult to show change over time between the 2001 and 2011 Census because of boundary changes in parish and urban areas (see below).

2. New parish and urban area definitions. The parish and urban area definitions are now based on 2011 ONS lookup tables, taking into account any changes in parish boundaries and urban settlements following house building and demolition, urban sprawl or changing political arrangements. In addition, some Output Areas (used to define parish and urban area boundaries) have changed between 2001 and 2011 leading to further changes to parish and urban areas.



About Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE)

Action with Communities in Rural England is the national umbrella body for the 38 charitable local development agencies who make up the Rural Community Councils. Our vision is to champion vibrant, sustainable, inclusive and diverse rural communities by working in partnership with our members.

The Network

- employs approximately 1,000 staff with a variety of specialist skills
- engages in 1,300 different partnerships, including working with 58 different higher-tier local authorities
- has over 12,000 fee-paying members and
- reaches 40,000 grass roots contacts and organisations in the 11,000 rural communities across England.

Our members have years of experience in finding innovative solutions to the challenges facing rural communities. Advice and support is available on projects relating to housing; Neighbourhood and Community-Led Planning; transport, facilities and services; fuel poverty and energy generation; broadband; and community assets, such as village halls.

For more information, or to find out how to contact your local Rural Community Council member, please visit our website at www.acre.org.uk



About Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire

Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire (RCAN) is an independent voluntary organisation working across Nottinghamshire to actively improve the quality of life in our rural towns and villages. Formally known as Nottinghamshire Rural Community Council since 1924, we changed our name in 2007 to better reflect our work. RCAN provides specialist rural knowledge and our particular areas of expertise include rural intelligence, community planning, community support, transport and access, health, economic regeneration, the environment and regional rural policy influence. Membership of RCAN is open to all organisations who share our concern for rural life. Further details about our work can be found at <http://www.rcan.org.uk>

