

Bassetlaw District Council

Council Size Joint Submission

By: Bassetlaw District Council Conservative Group, Bassetlaw Conservative & Unionist Association, and Newark Conservative & Unionist Association

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Foreword

As we embarked on our joint boundary submission, it is disheartening to acknowledge the lack of precision and transparency exhibited by the local authority in providing the necessary data. A fundamental aspect of any boundary adjustment process lies in the reliance on accurate and fixed data. It is the cornerstone upon which fair and just decisions are made, shaping the geographical and political landscape of our communities.

Regrettably, our endeavor has been impeded by the absence of data precision provided by the local authority. The lack of reliable information not only hinders the efficacy of our submission but also undermines the ability of other interested stakeholders and community groups from submitting other such representations.

As a consequence the Conservative Party have been unable to support the Council's submission in regards to this process due

About us

This is a joint submission by the Bassetlaw District Council Conservative Group [Official Opposition Party on the Authority] and the affected parliamentary constituency associations of the Bassetlaw Conservative & Unionist Association and the Newark Conservative & Unionist Association.

In order to form a joint submission, the aforementioned interested parties agreed to form a joint working group to review the size of the Council in line with the published technical guidance by the Commission,¹ as well as the Council Size submission guidance.²

The overarching consideration which helped us form our submission is the need for the size of the Council to reflect the needs for Authority to be equipped to tackle the challenges that face Bassetlaw both presently and in 2030 while representing effective value for taxpayers and local electors.

Mr. Matthew Evans

Conservative Local Government Boundary Co-Ordinator

lgbce@bassetlawconservatives.org.uk | 07511 904 014

Local Authority Profile

Bassetlaw District Council [the Authority] is a non-metropolitan/'shire' district created in 1974 as a recommendation of the English Commission to the Secretary of State³ following the passage of the Local Government Act 1972; this resulted in the merging of prior local government authorities of the Municipal Boroughs of Worksop and Retford as well as the Rural Districts of Worksop and East Retford.

The Authority is located in the East Midlands region of England and is the northernmost Shire District in the County of Nottinghamshire; the Authority serves as the lower tier, while Nottinghamshire County Council is the higher tier in the two-tier system.

¹ (Local Government Boundary Commission for England)

² (Local Government Boundary Commission for England)

³

The Authority's two central urban localities are the market towns of Worksop and Retford, which, while un-parished, are served by their respective Charter Trustees. At the same time, the rest of the District is made up of 73 villages, served by 45 Parish Councils and 10 Parish Meetings, with Tuxford, Harworth & Bircotes and Langold identified as market towns.⁴ The Authority is also served by two Members of Parliament [Bassetlaw and Newark], a Police and Crime Commissioner and, from May 2024, an East Midlands Combined Authority Mayor.

As of the last change to the Authority's external boundary, the Authority is the second largest District Council in Nottinghamshire and currently covers an area of 637.8 km² of land inhabited by 117,800 residents,⁵ of which there are 82,999 local government electors.⁶ The Authority has the lowest population density of any District Council in Nottinghamshire, with only 182 residents inhabiting every square mile.

Demographically, the Authority remains predominately "White" [97.4%] with 93.1% of the population having been born in the United Kingdom. As a whole, the majority of the population is considered to be economically active [55.2%] while the second most significant group being residents who are retired [26.2%].⁷

Geographically, the Authority is centred around the Town of Retford; however, most of the Authority's population lives around the near or immediate vicinity of the town of Worksop in the West of the Authority. The A1 dual carriageway bisects the Authority and is generally considered by the local populous to be a defining boundary within the Authority; in addition to this, the Authority is also dissected by the East Coast Mainline as well as by the Sheffield to Lincoln Line and the Robin Hood Line. Furthermore, the District is defined geographically by its sprawling farmland and the remnants of the ancient woodland of Sherwood Forest located in Clumber Park and the Dukeries.

Following the 2023 Bassetlaw District Council Elections held in May 2023, the District is controlled by the Labour Party, operating under a working majority of thirteen Councillors, and the Conservative & Unionist Party serves as the official Council opposition. The political makeup of the Council consists of thirty-eight Labour Councillors, eight Conservative Councillors and two independent Councillors who are non-aligned.⁸

The Authority's electorate is forecasted by the Authority to grow by 8.85% from 88,427 to 97,023 electors.⁹ This would result in an elector-to-councillor ratio on the current size of the Council of 2,021, which is an increase of 8.85% from the current ratio of 1,842.

Council Size

Following the previous review by the Commission in 1999, the Authority is divided into 25 wards [Figure 1] comprised of one-, two-, and three-member ward patterns and served by a total of 48 councillors [Figure 2].

In accordance with the commission's statutory guidance,¹⁰ we have assessed the role of councillors in Bassetlaw against the following three categories: **Strategic Leadership**, **Accountability** and **Community Leadership**.

⁴ (Bassetlaw District Council)

⁵ (National Office for Statistics)

⁶ (Bassetlaw District Council)

⁷ (National Office for Statistics)

⁸ (BBC News - British Broadcasting Corporation)

⁹ (Bassetlaw District Council)

¹⁰ (Local Government Boundary Commission for England)

Strategic Leadership

The first area we reviewed was the work of Councillors concerning the Strategic Leadership of the Authority, including how decisions are made, who exercises the decision-making power of the Authority and discretion.

a.) Governance Model

The Authority currently operates a Leader and Cabinet Executive form of governance as prescribed under the Local Government Act 2000;¹¹ the Authority adopted this governance model in January 2000 and followed the Commission's last review into the Authority's boundaries in 1999.

At present, the Authority's Cabinet comprises the elected 'Leader' and seven appointed [by the leader] voting Cabinet Portfolio members,¹² as well as three non-voting liaison members from each of the political groupings on the Council.¹³

The Full Council elects the Leader of the Cabinet at its Annual General Meeting [AGM] to serve a term of office not exceeding one year. The seven Cabinet Portfolio members are appointed at the discretion of the Leader, and Liaison members are appointed by their respective political groups.¹⁴

The Constitution of the Authority empowers the Cabinet to discharge the functions of the Authority which are not already discharged by other bodies of the Authority as stipulated under law.¹⁵ Individual Cabinet Portfolio holders are further empowered to make delegated decisions in relation to their assigned Portfolio.

The other members of the Authority exercise scrutiny of the Leader and the Cabinet through means of scrutiny Committees and full meetings of the Council where questions and motions can be tabled,¹⁶ as well as by members of the public through the use of public participation in Council meetings (including through the use of petitions) and ultimately through the regular election of Councillors.

The Authority's forty-eight Councillors are elected every four years in 'all out' elections, the last set of elections being held in 2023. The Authority's Councillors discharge the reserved statutory powers of the Authority in relation to finance and other statutory functions of the Authority.

Our view is that the current Cabinet model of governance represents a significant improvement from the previous Committee Model, which the Council previously operated. It has provided for clear scrutiny of decisions and a better public understanding of the operation of the Council, which the previous system did not provide for.

The Leader and Cabinet Executive Model has now been adopted by all local authorities in Nottinghamshire following its recent adoption by Nottinghamshire County Council¹⁷ and

¹¹ (Local Government Act)

¹² (Bassetlaw District Council)

¹³ (Bassetlaw District Council)

¹⁴ (Bassetlaw District Council)

¹⁵ (Bassetlaw District Council)

¹⁶ (Bassetlaw District Council)

¹⁷ (Nottinghamshire County Council)

Newark and Sherwood District Council.¹⁸ This has created a hegemony of consistency across the County and surrounding areas regarding the discharge of Executive function.

b.) Portfolios

The Authority's Cabinet, as of May 2023, is made up of eight Cabinet Portfolio Members, they are responsible for managing their assigned corporate department. Currently, the role of a Cabinet Portfolio Member is a part-time appointment given the relative.

The Authority's portfolio areas are:¹⁹

- Cabinet Member for Communications, Policy and Performance
- Cabinet Member for Business & Skills
- Cabinet Member for Corporate Strategy
- Cabinet Member for Identity & Place
- Cabinet Member for Environment & Energy
- Cabinet Member for Corporate & Financial Services
- Cabinet Member for Health & Wellbeing
- Cabinet Member for Housing & Estates

It is our view that the current number of portfolio holders is optimal for the effective day-to-day management of the Authority's departmental functions, and delegated decision making.

However, while we agree the current arrangements for Cabinet Portfolio Members is optimal for the Council, it is our view that newly adopted system of "Shadow" Cabinet Members does not provide value to the Authority given their lack of function as well as being confused by the wider public due to the use of the title "shadow" which is widely used in reference to Councillors who are not part of the ruling administration.

c.) Delegated Responsibilities

As previously stated, the Authority has established through its adopted Constitution which sets out specific delegated areas of responsibility. These are discharged by the Portfolio Holders on the Council and the Councils Officers.

Accountability (Scrutiny, Regulatory and Partnerships)

The second area we reviewed was in relation to the how the Authority and its decisions are scrutinized by both within the structures of the Authority as well from outside the Authority

Internal Scrutiny

The Authority for the purpose of internal scrutiny has established an "Overview & Scrutiny Committee" the Committee is made up of members of the Authority who do not serve as part of the Cabinet Executive. As with other Committees of the Authority, the political balance of the Committee is set out in the Authorities constitution – this currently is made up of 10 Labour members and 2 Conservative members.

In order to carry its scrutiny role the Committee holds the Leader and their Cabinet Executive to account through the use of its statutory power to compel the attendance of Cabinet Portfolio Holders. In addition to this member of the Committee are entitled to "call in" decisions of the Cabinet to be examined and scrutinized should they feel the occasion requires such examination.

¹⁸ (Newark and Sherwood District Council)

¹⁹ (Bassetlaw District Council)

This provides an important set of checks and balances in regard to how the Council's executive operates and prevents potential overreach of both Portfolio Holders and Council Officers.

Statutory Function

a.) Planning:

The Authority for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990,²⁰ is the local Planning Authority for the District of Bassetlaw. The Authority discharges its responsibilities in regard to planning application through its "Planning Committee" and "Planning Consultation Group".

The Authority in the past five years has considered (x) planning applications,²¹ in its role as the lead planning authority, of these planning applications only (x) where considered by the full committee by Councillors with the rest of applications having judgement taken by delegated decision via the Authority's "Planning Consultation Group" alongside officers.²²

The Authority makes use of a "Planning Consultation Group" which examines planning applications and triages applications to either full planning committee or to accept the officer's recommendation on each application. The Group is made up of 4 councillors and 1 officer of the authority.

This results in Members of the Committee who serve both on the full Committee and the "Consultation Group" being required to commit more time to the service of this function but also provides for a consolidation of power into a small group of members whom gatekeep which applications receive the full attention of the committee and which applications are solely determined by officers.

b.) Licensing

The Authority for the purposes of the Licensing Act 2003,²³ and Gambling Act 2005,²⁴ has a single Committee responsible for discharging the Councils the responsibilities under these Acts.

The Authority in the past five years has considered (x) planning applications,²⁵ in its role as the local licensing authority. Unlike the Planning Committee, for the purpose of licensing the Authority does not make use of a "Consultation Group" as such all councillors on the committee are currently involved in the discharge of its functions.

It is our view that the current system which the Authority operates is optimal for the discharge of the Councils responsibilities in this area, and that

²⁰ (Town and Country Planning Act)

²¹ (Bassetlaw District Council)

²² (Bassetlaw District Council)

²³ (Licensing Act)

²⁴ (Gambling Act)

²⁵ (Bassetlaw District Council)

External Partnerships

The way in which the Authority now discharges its service delivery has changed since the Commission last undertook its review in 1999, the Authority now works with a number of external bodies and joint committees to undertake elements of its service delivery.

As of the authorities last Annual General Meeting in May 2023 when membership and appointments were last reviewed, there were a total of thirty-six external bodies on which councillors and portfolio holders have been appointed.²⁶

The external partners who the Council works with is listed under figure 2 in the appendix. Overall external partners require the commitment of (x) amount of Councillors in order for the authority to be able to discharge its scrutiny of these functions as required.

Overall it is our view that the Authorities external partners that the Council currently works with is sufficient for its service delivery and for the Authority to sufficiently hold those external partnerships to account. However, it should be noted that in a changing landscape of service provision the Council is able to take on additional partnerships as may arise.

Community Leadership

Finally, we reviewed the work of councillors in regard to the Community Leadership councillors are expected to offer by virtue of their office and the burden this places on them as individual members exploring their commitments to their constituent's casework and representing both the authority and the Community at events and forums through the Country.

a.) Casework

Residents often turn to their councillors as a first point of contact when facing challenges, expecting a responsive and proactive approach to resolving issues. The process of handling casework involves not only understanding the specifics of each case but also acting as a liaison between the constituent and relevant officers or service providers. Councillors play a facilitating role in navigating bureaucratic procedures, advocating for fair and timely resolutions, and ensuring that the concerns of their constituents are effectively communicated to the appropriate channels.

Cases often encompass a broad spectrum of issues, including housing concerns, planning applications, social services, and infrastructure problems. When considering this it is important to note that currently Councillors are only provided very basic training to these elements and in regards to planning this is currently restricted to members of the planning committee

b.) Democratic Engagement

Councillors fulfill their democratic engagement responsibilities through a range of activities designed to actively involve and represent their constituents in the local governance process. One key facet of their role involves seeking the opinions and feedback of residents through surveys, public meetings, and community forums. By adopting a consultative approach, councillors ensure that the diverse voices of their constituents are considered in the decision-making processes that impact the community.

Another significant aspect of democratic engagement is the regular attendance and active participation of councillors in public meetings, town halls, and community forums. These gatherings serve as valuable platforms for councillors to engage directly with residents,

²⁶ (Bassetlaw District Council) Full Council Minutes

address concerns, and facilitate open discussions on local issues. By participating in these events, councillors contribute to a transparent and inclusive democratic process.

Councillors also extend their engagement beyond formal meetings through community outreach initiatives. Activities such as door-to-door canvassing, neighborhood walks, and involvement in local events enable councillors to establish personal connections with residents. These efforts not only keep councillors informed about the specific needs of the community but also contribute to the development of meaningful relationships with constituents.

Additionally, councillors actively participate in council planning committees where applications and decisions are deliberated. Committee involvement allows councillors to contribute to the shaping of local decisions, ensuring that they are well informed and equipped to represent the interests of their constituents effectively when these highly emotive decisions are made. Through these diverse democratic engagement strategies, councillors play a crucial role in fostering an inclusive and participatory local governance environment.

c.) Community Meetings & Democratic Forums

Councillors are expected to attend Community events, Parish and Parish Council meetings across Bassetlaw. In addition to these councillors in Worksop and Retford serve additional as Charter Trustees for Worksop and Retford by virtue of their election to the District Council.

Attendance of these meetings forums and events are now common place accepted across the Country as being a core function of the role of Councillors. Within the Authority area these obligations are not distributed equally, with rural councillors often representing multiple Parish meetings and Parish Councils compared to their urban counterparts.

d.) Technology

The technological landscape has undergone significant transformations since the last review of councillors' roles in Bassetlaw in 1999. These advancements have had a profound impact on the way councillors engage with constituents, manage casework, and participate in local governance.

In the late '90s, communication between councillors and the public primarily relied on traditional channels, such as in-person meetings, phone calls, and mailed materials. Information dissemination occurred through printed materials and local media. Comparing that with today and a digital transformation has occurred. The advent of email, social media, and interactive council websites has revolutionized how councillors communicate with constituents. The immediacy of digital platforms allows for real-time updates, online engagement, and broader outreach to the community.

Casework management has also evolved. In 1999, casework involved manual processes, physical paperwork, and in-person interactions. Today, digital case management systems streamline the process, enabling councillors to efficiently manage and track constituent issues for a more organized and timely response.

One of the most notable shifts is in the realm of remote working and virtual meetings. In the late '90s, physical presence was paramount for council meetings and community engagements. The rise of video conferencing platforms and digital collaboration tools has since facilitated remote working and virtual meetings, providing councillors with greater flexibility.

The ability to harness data for informed decision-making has also transformed. In 1999, data analysis was a manual process, limited by access to real-time information. Today, technological advancements allow councillors to utilize data analytics tools, providing a dynamic understanding of community needs and aiding in shaping responsive policies.

Public consultation and participation have become more inclusive with the advent of online platforms, social media, and digital surveys. Councillors can engage with a broader audience, making public consultations more accessible and representative.

Transparency and accountability have seen a significant boost. While transparency in 1999 relied on public meetings, official documents, and local media, the digital era brings online publication of council documents, the potential of live streaming of meetings, and real-time updates on councillor activities. Social media platforms also provide direct channels for councillors to communicate with constituents, reinforcing accountability.

In essence, technological developments over the years have transformed the councillor's role in Bassetlaw, enhancing efficiency, communication, and engagement. The integration of digital tools has resulted in a more responsive and effective local governance system with much more room to improve in the field.

Summary

In summary, we hope that the commission will reach the same conclusion as our submission that the needs of the District have significantly changed and evolved since the commission last reviewed the governance arrangements for Bassetlaw in 1999 and that the any submission should accept these stark realities and focus on the need to provide effective an convenient local government structure.

As we embarked on the process, three distinct options laid before us, each carrying its own implications for the governance landscape of the Bassetlaw District. These options are:

Status Quo: Choosing to maintain the current number of councillors acknowledges the existing representation framework. While this option provides a degree of continuity, it also recognizes potential challenges related to streamlined decision-making, fiscal efficiency, individual accountability, and adaptability to evolving community needs.

Increase in Councillors: Opting to increase the number of councillors involves a deliberate expansion of the governing body. This choice may enhance representation but necessitates careful consideration of its impact on decision-making efficiency, fiscal responsibility, and the ability to maintain clear lines of individual accountability. It is essential to assess whether a larger council aligns with the dynamic requirements of effective and convenient local governance.

Decrease in Councillors: Selecting to reduce the number of councillors signals a commitment to streamline governance. While potentially contributing to fiscal efficiency, improved decision-making, and clearer lines of accountability, this option requires a nuanced approach to ensure that representation remains robust and responsive to the diverse needs of the community.

Status Quo - 48 Seats

The first option we considered at the beginning of the process was the option of maintaining the current size of the Council. The option to maintain the current number of councillors is considered acceptable but falls short of being optimal in the spirit of the submission.

Firstly, maintaining the current size of the Council would be acceptable within the range of the Authority's closest neighbours (current average: 2084)²⁷ when it comes to the potential member-to-electorate ratio. However it was noted that while this would bring the Authority in line with the current range of member to elector ratios the Authority has not considered the growth of our nearest neighbors to compare this baseline to, furthermore the Council would still be among the higher quartile in relation to the total size of the Authority in comparison to the nearest neighbors group as well as within Nottinghamshire its self and the surrounding counties.

Secondly, as maintained throughout this submission we believe that the majority of the Councils current structure does provide for effective and convenient local governance for the community within Bassetlaw.

In summary, while maintaining the current number of councillors is deemed acceptable, the recognition of certain limitations suggests an openness to exploring adjustments for an optimal council size. This approach reflects a commitment to continuous improvement, ensuring that the council structure is best suited to deliver effective and convenient local governance for the community.

Increase – 49-50 Seats

The second series of options we considered was increasing the size of the Council. The decision to reject the option to increase the number of councillors was rooted in a careful consideration of several key factors aimed at optimizing governance efficiency and aligning representation with the evolving needs of the community, but ultimately, in conclusion, it would not deliver convenient and effective local government.

Firstly, there was a recognition that a larger council might lead to challenges in streamlined decision-making processes. An increased number of councillors could potentially result in more complex discussions and deliberations, hindering the ability to reach timely and effective resolutions on crucial matters.

Secondly, the rejection of increasing councillor numbers was guided by a commitment to fiscal responsibility. A larger council would inevitably entail higher costs associated with salaries, allowances, and administrative support. This consideration prioritized the efficient allocation of resources, ensuring that financial resources are judiciously directed towards essential services and initiatives.

Additionally, the decision reflected an emphasis on accountability and direct representation. A more substantial increase in councillor numbers might dilute individual accountability, making it challenging for constituents to identify and engage with their specific representatives. The goal was to maintain a balance that allows for effective representation without compromising the clarity of individual responsibility.

In essence, the rejection of the option to increase councillor numbers reflects a commitment to an optimal council size that facilitates streamlined decision-making, fiscal responsibility, accountability, and adaptability. This approach is integral to delivering convenient and

²⁷ (Bassetlaw District Council)

effective local government that is responsive to the unique characteristics and evolving needs of the community.

Reduction – 46-47 Seats

Having considered options regarding increasing the size of the Authority and maintaining the status quo we were then left the resulting conclusion that a reduction in the size of the Authority would be optimal in achieving the objectives of this view and as such it is our view that the authority would be best served by a Council Size of 47.

Elector To Councillor Ratio: 2,260

The proposition to reduce the number of councillors on the Authority to 47 stands as a judicious proposal grounded in a comprehensive analysis of governance dynamics, with the overarching goal of delivering convenient and effective local government for the residents of Bassetlaw. This submission was crafted, taking into account the technical guidance provided by the LGBCE and reflecting the Council's areas of Strategic Leadership, Accountability, and Community Leadership.

Critical to this proposal is its alignment with demographic realities. By advocating for a council size reflective of the current community characteristics, the submission seeks to maintain proportional representation, creating a governance structure that is not only effective but also convenient for the populace it serves. It accepts the reality that although the Authority's estimated growth would bring the status quo into line with the Authority's closest neighbors in regards to the ratio of electors, it ignores the basic fact that the growth of other authorities has not been considered nor the need to bring the total size of the Council closer in line with that of our closest neighbors.

The call for adaptability to changing governance dynamics is an integral aspect of this submission, emphasizing that a smaller council is inherently more flexible and ready to respond to evolving policy priorities, community needs, and technological advancements, all contributing to more convenient local governance.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Commission for dedicating time and attention to the review of our joint submission. We value the opportunity to contribute to this important process and look forward to the Commission's thoughtful deliberations on the future size of the Council.

Yours Sincerely,

Cllr Lewis Stanniland

Leader of Bassetlaw District
Council Conservative Group

Cllr Fraser McFarland

Chairman of Bassetlaw
Conservative & Unionist
Association

Cllr Linda Dales

Chairman of Newark
Conservative & Unionist
Association

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Appendix

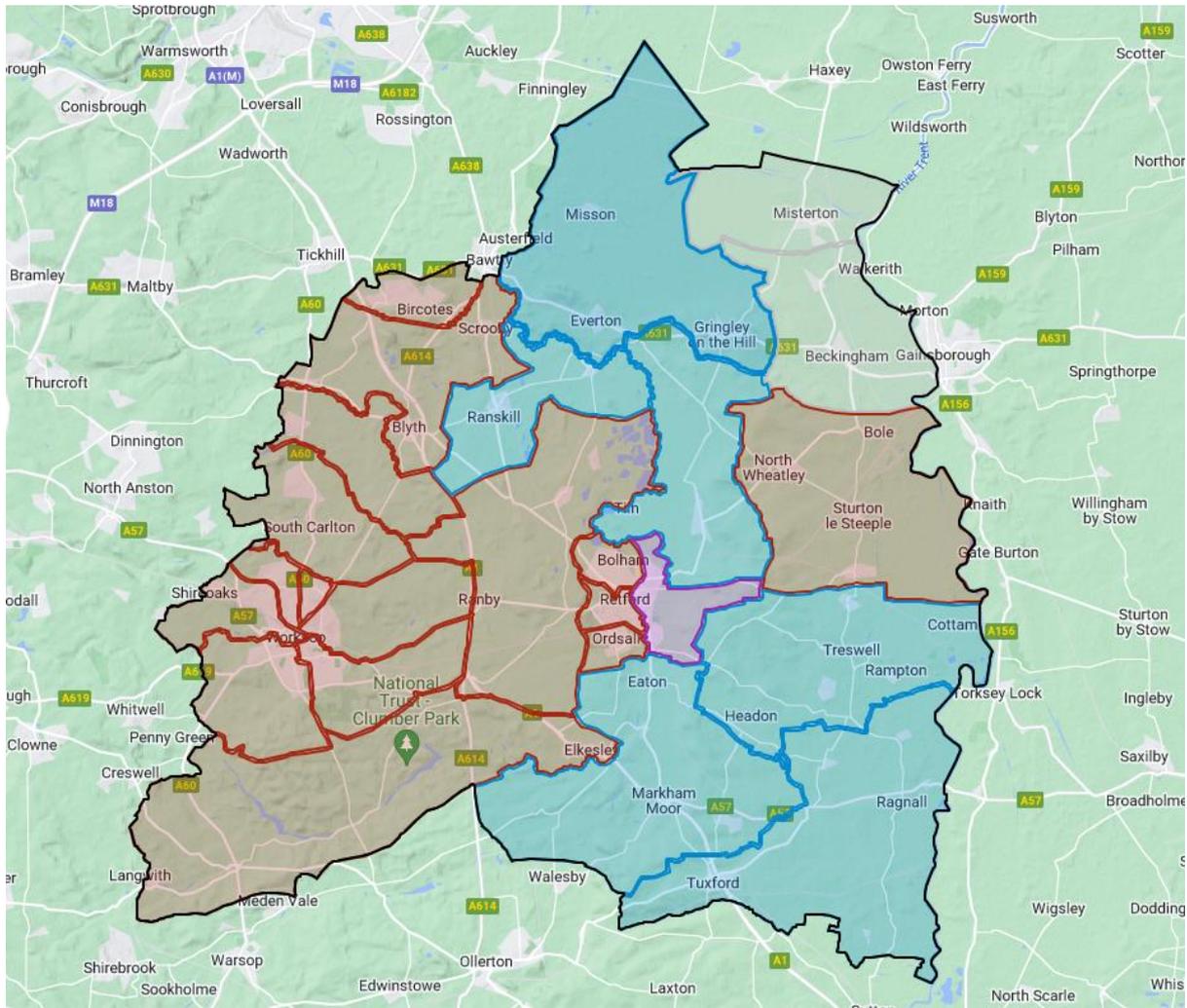


Figure 1 – Current Political Map of Bassetlaw District Council
Contains Ordnance Survey and National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right - Map Data © 2023 Google – OS Maps

Name of Outside Bodies	No. of Cllrs Appointed
<i>Bassetlaw Action Centre</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Bassetlaw Food Bank</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Bassetlaw Twinning Association Executive Committee</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Bersahill LTD</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Chesterfield Canal Trust Partnership</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Focus on Young People in Bassetlaw</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Goodwin Hall Management Committee</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Isle of Axholme and North Nottinghamshire Water Level Management Board</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Nottinghamshire Rural Community Action</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>PATROL: Parking and Traffic Regulations Outside London</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Robin Hood Airport Consultative Committee</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Rural Services Network</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Sir Stuart Goodwin Charity</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Sir Stuart and Lady Goodwin Charity</i>	<i>FOUR</i>
<i>Worksop Charities</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Bassetlaw Citizens Advice Bureau</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Bassetlaw Public and Third Sector Partnership</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Bassetlaw Community and Voluntary Service</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Bassetlaw, Newark, and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>District Council's Network Assembly</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Doncaster and Bassetlaw Hospitals Trust</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>East Midlands Museums Service</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>East Midlands Councils</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>East Midlands Councils - Regional Employers Board</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>East Midlands Councils - Strategic Migration Board</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>NHS Bassetlaw Patient and Public Engagement Group</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Nottinghamshire County Council – Health and Well-being Board</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Nottinghamshire County Council – Joint Economic Committee</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Retford Air Cadets (1403 Squadron) – Civilian Committee</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Rotary Club of Worksop and Dukeries</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Royal Town Planning Institute</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>S80 LTD</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Sheffield City Region</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Worksop Charter Trustees</i>	<i>ALL WORKSOP CLLR'S</i>
<i>Retford Charter Trustees</i>	<i>ALL RETFORD CLLR'S</i>

Figure 2 – List of External Partnership Appointments by Bassetlaw District Council

BDC Local Government Wards	Number of Councillors
<i>Beckingham</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Blyth</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Carlton</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Clayworth</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>East Markham</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>East Retford East</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>East Retford North</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>East Retford South</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>East Retford West</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Everton</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Harworth</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Langold</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Misterton</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Rampton</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Ranskill</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Sturton</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Sutton</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Tuxford and Trent</i>	<i>TWO</i>
<i>Welbeck</i>	<i>ONE</i>
<i>Worksop East</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Worksop North</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Worksop North East</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Worksop North West</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Worksop South</i>	<i>THREE</i>
<i>Worksop South East</i>	<i>THREE</i>



