

The Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework

2025-30



Nottinghamshire
County Council

Table of Contents

Section: 1	3
1.1 Healthy Sustainable Places	3
1.1 Why is this important for creating Healthy & Sustainable Places?	5
Section: 2	6
2.1 About Spatial Planning and Health Framework	6
2.2 The Rapid Health Impact Assessment	7
Table 1: Situations for Utilising the Rapid Health Impact Assessment	8
2.3 Rapid HIA is required for:	9
2.4 How to use the Rapid Health Impact Assessment 12 Indicators	10
Table2: Indicators Criteria 1-12	10
Section: 3	11
3.1 Guidance Template – Detail/Evidence	11
Section: 4	27
4.1 Case Study Sample	27



Section 1



1.1 Healthy Sustainable Places

A strategic vision, themes and outcomes to deliver a healthy prosperous and greener future for our communities outlined in The [10-year vision for Nottingham and The Nottinghamshire Plan](#).

Also, one of the four ambitions of the [Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2026](#) to create Healthy Sustainable Places as a high level strategy which 'Build for Health'- Spatial Planning and Health is a strategic building block to strengthen the relationship between Planning and Health professionals to create high quality development and public spaces that promote people's prosperity, health, happiness, and well-being.



1

Give every child the best chance of maximising their potential

We will work together for every child in Nottinghamshire to have the best possible start in life, because we know that a good start shapes lifelong health, wellbeing and prosperity.



2

Create healthy and sustainable places

Everyone will grow, live, work and age in places that promote good health, tackle the causes of health inequalities and address the climate crisis.



3

Everyone can access the right support to improve their health

Health, care and community services will work together to strengthen their focus on promoting good health and wellbeing and preventing illness, by building on people's strengths.



4

Keep our communities safe and healthy

We will support people who are marginalised in our communities to ensure they are safe from harm and their needs are met. Services will support people to build on their strengths to live the lives they want.

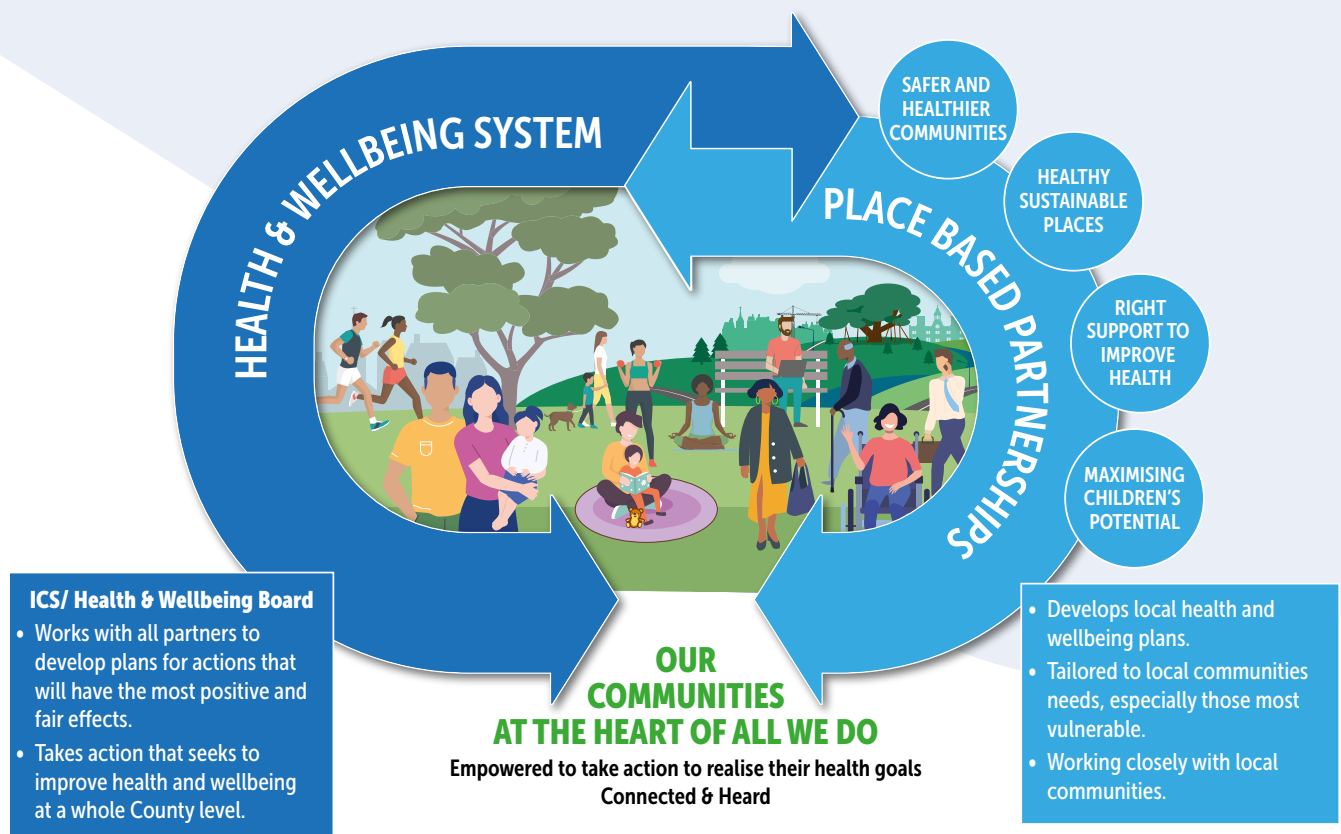


Source: Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2026

1.1 Why is this important for creating Healthy & Sustainable Places?

The place our Nottinghamshire communities call home has a significant impact on their health and life expectancy. Yet disparities among neighbourhoods limit the chance to lead healthy lives, ranging from the quality of air they breathe to the goods available to buy locally, where everybody can thrive, the right **building blocks in place**; stable jobs, good pay, quality housing and good education¹ Almost every aspect of our lives impact upon communities' health and wellbeing.

- There is substantial evidence supporting the fact that health and the built and natural environment are intrinsically linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities.
- The way places are planned, designed, built, and managed has a significant influence over whether communities can live healthy lives and thrive.
- Developing Healthy Sustainable & Places requires strengthening the relationship between Planning and Health sectors to create high quality development and public spaces that promote people's prosperity, health, happiness, and well-being.
- Place based partnerships (PBP) are collaborative arrangements locally within Nottinghamshire consists of 4 areas Nottingham City PBP, Bassetlaw PBP, Mid Notts PBP and South Notts PBP. These are the key building block of the integrated care system.



Source: Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2026: Full document

¹ The Health Foundation, 2022, How to talk about the building blocks of health: A toolkit, accessed 04 June 2024 <https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/upload/publications/2022/HEAJ9448-Communicators-Toolkit-220725.pdf>

Section 2



2.1 About Spatial Planning and Health Framework

Building Blocks of Health to help communities thrive....

Since 2014, the Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Strategies have highlighted the importance of planning in creating healthier living and working environments. Reviewing the Spatial Planning and Health Framework aims to enhance good practices and ensure partners across the built environment continue to contribute to healthy, sustainable communities, keeping our residents at the core of our efforts.



Source: The Health Foundation, 2022, How to talk about the building blocks of health

2.2 The Rapid Health Impact Assessment

The Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment (RHIA) provides guidance and tools to incorporate health and wellbeing into local planning and development management decisions. It is locally endorsed and required in most local plans and planning application validation checklists across Nottinghamshire. This initiative allows health, planning, and other professionals to collaborate with local communities in designing environments that promote health and reduce inequalities over the medium and long term for future generations who will live and work in these areas.

At the local strategy and policy levels, connections should be made between:

- Joint strategic needs assessments (JSNA); health and wellbeing, and obesity strategies
- Local and neighbourhood development plans
- Transport and local walking and cycling investment plans.
- Community sports and physical activity plans
- Open space and green infrastructure plans
- Housing and health plans
- [NHS Integrated Care Boards](#) and [Integrated Care System](#), and NHS Trusts
- [LGA report: Empowering Healthy Places](#)



Table 1: Situations for Utilising the Rapid Health Impact Assessment

Planning application or plan	Rapid hia	Who is responsible?
Strategic Planning applications Proposals for major development such as housing, employment or retail submitted to the LPA	YES	Applicant
Other planning applications with health impacts Proposals for other developments submitted to the LPA which have an impact on public health.	YES	Applicant
New Local Plans or Local Plan Reviews Preparing or reviewing the local plan or other development plan documents	YES	LPA – District / Borough/ County Councils
Other Planning Policy Documents Preparing or reviewing Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDS), masterplans or design codes.	YES	LPA – District / Borough/ County Councils
New or review of Neighbourhood Plans Preparing a new or reviewing existing neighbourhood plans	YES	Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum.

Adapted & Source: Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning: A guide for local authority public health and planning teams' (October 2020).

Incorporating a health impact assessment like the Nottinghamshire RHIA into planning processes ensures systematic health and wellbeing evaluation and enables assessment of various areas including: housing quality, healthcare access, green spaces, air and noise quality, transportation options, crime prevention, availability of healthy food, job and education opportunities, social unity, resource use, climate factors, and health disparity management. As shown above, the RHIA is applicable for assessing either development proposals or planning policy documents.



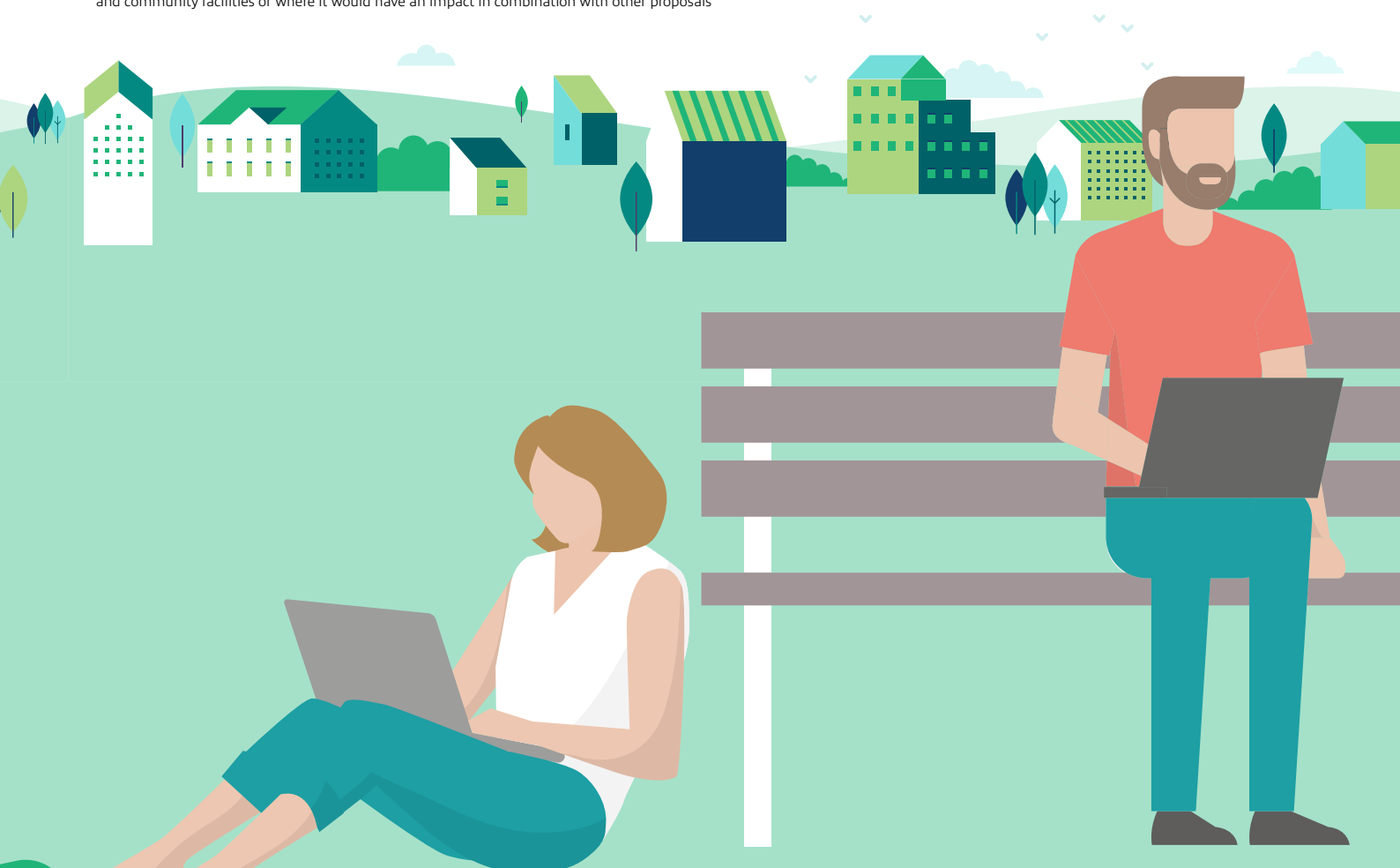
2.3 Rapid HIA is required for planning applications which propose:

- a) residential development of 50 dwellings or more; and/or
- b) non-residential developments of 1,000 square metres or more; and/or
- c) other developments which are likely to have a significant impact on health and wellbeing²; and/or
- d) developments which meets the threshold for completing the RHIA as prescribed by the relevant local plan policy.

All relevant proposals **will be required** to demonstrate that they would have an acceptable impact on health and wellbeing through undertaking a Rapid HIA which should form part of the documentation submitted with the planning application. Where there is a significant negative or positive impact the Local Planning Authority (LPA) may require applicants to amend the design or layout of the scheme or provide the mitigation or measures to address such impacts through planning obligations / or conditions.

The applicant is responsible for producing the RHIA. However, - the County Council's Public health team in the Place division can offer additional guidance on completing the RHIA, including how to identify possible mitigations and/ or reviewing a completed RHIA. It is recommended to consult Public Health early in the design phase of a proposed development. **Further information is available on the Spatial Planning & Health website.**

² e.g. due to proximity to sensitive areas, potential for noise, air or water pollution, impact on access to green spaces and community facilities or where it would have an impact in combination with other proposals



2.4 How to use the Rapid Health Impact Assessment 12 Indicators

The Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment (RHIA) applies evidence and aligns with health policies at the national, regional, and local levels to help quickly evaluate the implications of proposed developments and draft planning documents. The RHIA provided guarantees that residents' health and well-being considerations are included in the decision-making process for planning applications, plans, and strategies.

The Nottinghamshire RHIA is intended for desktop use and comprises of a variety of questions grouped by indicators to assist the user to evaluate the health implications of a proposed project or plan. The assessor should document any pertinent information that answers the question under the 'Details and evidence' sections, if applicable.

Based on this data, the assessor/applicant can then ascertain the type of health impact by choosing an appropriate option under the 'Potential health impact?' section:

Positive – impacts that enhance or sustain the building blocks of health to help communities thrive, or

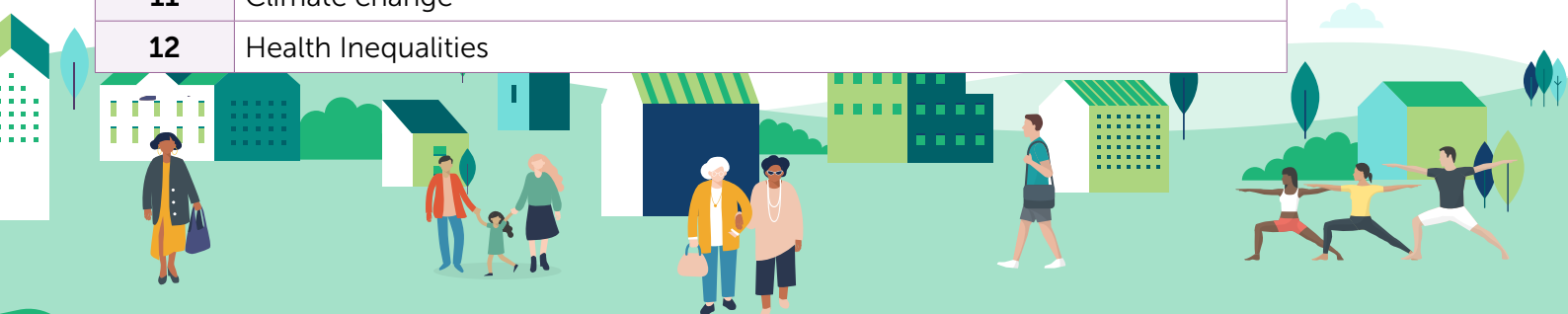
Negative – impacts that reduce the building blocks of health

Neutral – no expected impact

Certainty – uncertain an impact will be positive, negative or neutral

Additionally, the 'Recommended mitigation or enhancement measures' column provides the assessor the opportunity to suggest evidence-based measures to amplify the health advantages of the proposal or to address identified negative impacts. The Nottinghamshire RHIA Guidance template includes examples and sources of evidence for the assessment in section 3, and a completed RHIA case study example in section 4.

Criteria	Indicator
1	Housing quality and design
2	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
3	Access to open space and nature
4	Air quality, noise, and neighbourhood amenity
5	Accessibility and active travel
6	Crime reduction and community safety
7	Access to healthy food (e.g., growing areas, allotments, community gardens)
8	Access to work and training
9	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
10	Minimising the use of resources – sustainable designs
11	Climate change
12	Health Inequalities



3.1 Guidance Template – Detail/Evidence

Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment	
Planning Application Reference	
Planning Application Description	
Name of assessor and organisation	
Date of assessment	

1. Housing quality and design

Having suitable and sufficient housing is essential for health and wellness, notably for children and the elderly. Environmental conditions, excessive numbers of people living in one space, cleanliness within structures, as well as poorly designed urban locations, are known contributors to sickness, acknowledged since the inception of urban design. Additionally, the way a building is managed after it's built affects the welfare, unity, and psychological health of the community.

Details/evidence:

[The National Design Guide](#)

[RIBA Home for all Ages](#)

[Nottinghamshire Housing Strategy 2023-28](#)

[Principles for building healthy neighbourhoods](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
<p>1. Does the proposal seek to address the housing needs of the wider community by requiring provision of variation of house type that will meet multigenerational needs i.e. older or disabled people?</p> <p>[For example, does it meet all Lifetime Homes Standards and/or Building for a Healthy Life etc?]</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Partial</p> <p>No</p>		<p>Positive</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>Neutral</p> <p>Uncertain</p>	
<p>2. Does the proposal promote development that will reduce energy requirements and living costs and ensure that homes are warm and dry in winter and cool in summer</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Partial</p> <p>No</p>		<p>Positive</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>Neutral</p> <p>Uncertain</p>	

2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure

Social infrastructure encompasses schools, healthcare facilities, social services, emergency responders, and community amenities like cultural centres and libraries. These are essential for creating strong, sustainable, and united communities with quality public services. Lifetime Neighbourhoods emphasize easy access to these facilities. The usage of local services depends on their proximity to homes, connectivity to transportation options, service quality, and building accessibility. Having access to high-quality education, healthcare, and community services significantly benefits physical health, while community involvement in service planning enhances mental wellbeing and promotes social unity.

Details/evidence:

JSNA www.nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk **Age-friendly community** <https://ageing-better.org.uk/age-friendly-communities/eight-domains>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
3. Does the proposal seek to retain, replace, or provide health and social care related infrastructure?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
4. Does the proposal address the proposed growth/ assess the impact on healthcare services?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
5. Does the proposal explore/allow for opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

3. Access to open space and nature

Ensuring secure, well connected, accessible and appealing open/green spaces can promote increased physical activity, which in turn may lower the occurrence of heart disease, stroke, and other health issues tied to sedentary work and high stress living. Evidence is accumulating that having parks, open spaces, and natural areas nearby that feel accessible, safe and that people are aware of and feel part of their community can aid in preserving or enhancing mental well-being. There is growing evidence around the impact of a lack of nature connectedness upon our health, and what is shaping our purpose for which we seek to connect with nature. The exercise habits formed during childhood often influence adult behavior; currently, more children are lacking daily exercise, with rising instances of overweight and obese diagnoses. Providing fully accessible and inclusive play areas and facilities for community use or sports, such as sports fields, play areas, and natural settings, can stimulate regular physical activity. There's a notable link between the possible use of an open space, how much it is valued, and how often it's used for exercise, socializing, or unwinding.

Details/evidence:

[20-Minute Neighbourhoods – Creating Healthier, Active, Prosperous Communities:](#)

[Asset-based approaches – including asset mapping and asset-based community development \(ABCD\).](#)

[Example: South Nottinghamshire Place based Partnership Integrated Neighbourhood Working well](#)

[Sport England Active Design](#)

[Natural England Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide](#)

[Natural England The Nature Connection Handbook](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
6. Does the proposal seek to retain and enhance existing and provide new open and natural spaces to support healthy living and physical activity?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

7. Does the proposal promote links between open and natural spaces and areas of residence, employment, and commerce?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
8. Does the proposal seek to ensure that open and natural spaces are welcoming, safe, and accessible to all?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
9. Does the proposal seek to provide a range of play spaces for children and young people (e.g. play pitches, play areas etc.) including provision for those that are disabled?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

4. Air quality, noise, and neighbourhood amenity

The condition of the surrounding environment plays a critical role in influencing both physical and mental well-being. The pollutants generated from building projects, vehicular movement, and business operations can lead to compromised air quality, disruptive noise, and structural vibrations. There's a known correlation between suboptimal air conditions and chronic respiratory illnesses (like chronic bronchitis or emphysema), cardiac issues, as well as increased asthma rates in children. Additionally, noise pollution can adversely affect health by causing sleep disruptions, cardiovascular stress, and psychophysiological problems. Through carefully considered urban design and positive planning, the negative effects of noise, air and other pollutants can be mitigated.

Details/evidence: [Air Quality Strategy for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 2020 - 2030](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
10. Does the proposal seek to minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration, and odours?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
11. Does the proposal seek to minimise air pollution caused by traffic and employment/commercial facilities?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
12. Does the proposal seek to minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and employment/commercial facilities?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

5. Accessibility and active transport

Easy, convenient and safe access to various services and amenities reduces the necessity for travel by car and enhances the chances for community engagement and enjoyment of our environment. When each step of the active travel journey is considered, such as secure bicycle parking and signage, people are much more likely to actively travel. Structures and areas designed for accessibility and security promote inclusion, allowing individuals such as the older adults and those living with disabilities or long-term health conditions to make use of them. How an environment looks and feels, including the amount of natural spaces, influences whether we chose to active travel. Limiting reliance on cars and promoting forms of active transportation like walking, wheeling and biking can boost physical exercise, aiding in the prevention of chronic illnesses, decreasing early mortality risks, creating more engagement between people and bettering mental wellbeing.

Details/evidence:

Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan - www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/5081421/d2n2localcyclingandwalkinginfrastructureplan.pdf

Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Active Partnership Trust: [Walk: Notts Report for Rapid Health Impact Assessment](#)

Nottinghamshire Highway Design Guide - www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/roads/highway-design-guide

DfT Gear Change A Bold Vision for Cycling and Walking - assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/gear-change-a-bold-vision-for-cycling-and-walking.pdf

Make Space for Girls - www.makespaceforgirls.co.uk/

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
13. Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared spaces) connecting to local walking networks?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
14. Does the proposal prioritise and promote cycling by providing secure bicycle parking, workplace shower facilities, and dedicated cycle lanes that connect to local and strategic bicycle networks?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
15. Does the proposal support traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
16. Does the proposal promote accessible buildings and places to enable access to people with mobility problems or a disability?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

6. Crime reduction and community safety

Careful urban planning and design that encourages visibility and community engagement can lower crime rates and the fear associated with crime, positively affecting residents' mental health. Beyond the direct physical and psychological effects of experiencing crime, individuals may also face lasting health issues, such as disability, repeated victimization, and social withdrawal due to fear. Involving the community in development plans can help alleviate these fears and concerns. People are much more likely to actively travel within neighbourhoods that they can navigate safely with ease and where they have positive interactions with others.

Details/evidence:

The National Design Guide -

Design out Crime www.designcouncil.org.uk/fileadmin/uploads/dc/Documents/designersGuide_digital_0_0.pdf

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
17. Does the proposal create environments & buildings that make people feel safe, secure, and free from crime?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

7. Access to healthy food

Consuming healthy, nutritious food contributes to a better diet and reduces the risk of obesity-related chronic illnesses. Low-income individuals, including young families and the elderly, can struggle to find nutritious options and are more exposed to foods high in salt, oil, dense fats, and sugar. Increasing the availability of locally sourced, healthy foods and reducing the prevalence of fast-food outlets can positively influence dietary habits and enhance overall physical and mental well-being

Details/evidence:

[Nottinghamshire Sustainable Food Network and Nottinghamshire](#)

[Food Charter Food Insecurity \(2024\) - Nottinghamshire Insight](#)

[Hot Food Takeaways: Planning a route to healthier communities | Sustain \(sustainweb.org\)](#)

[GOOD POLICY FOR GOOD FOOD A toolbox of local authority food policy](#)

[levers 2024 – Policy lever 15 – Planning Advice Notes and Policy lever 1](#)

[Sustainability Checklist for planning applications.](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
18. Does the proposal support the retention and creation of food growing areas, allotments, and community gardens in order to support a healthy diet and physical activity?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
19. Does the proposal seek to restrict the development of hot food takeaways in specific areas?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

8. Access to work and training

Good quality jobs and stable employment is one of the vital building blocks of a healthy life and healthy society. Decent work with adequate income is proven to benefit both physical and mental health in many ways, such as, providing a routine, sense of identity and purpose, and reducing isolation, loneliness, and financial stress. It is well researched that those in good, stable employment live more years in good health than those who are unemployed, with unemployed people being 5 times more likely to have poor health than people with jobs. Both employment and training can promote and support recovery from a range of physical and mental health conditions.

Details/evidence:

[The Employment and Skills Framework](#)

[Health and Work JSNA Chapter](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
20. Does the proposal seek to provide new employment opportunities and encourage local employment and training?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods

Having friends and a supportive community can lessen depression, reduce chronic disease, and quicken healing while also enhancing overall well-being. However, the breakdown of social bonds can create isolated communities divided by wealth, age, or ethnicity, leading to insecurity and reduced community unity. Supported voluntary and community organizations can combat this isolation by fostering connections for those estranged and engaging in interactions that benefit mental health. Lifetime Neighbourhoods extend the design principles of Lifetime Homes to promote spaces accessible and enjoyable for everyone, irrespective of age or ability.

Details/evidence:

[Nottinghamshire Insight Joint Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) Housing](#)

[Housing Strategy 2024-2029: Creating healthy & sustainable places, promoting independent living, and supporting those in housing need.](#)

[National Planning Policy Framework 2024 Chapter 10 Supporting high quality communications](#)

[Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038: Policy ST55 Digital Infrastructure.](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
21. Does the proposal connect with existing communities where the layout and movement avoid physical barriers and severance and encourages social interaction? [For example, does it address the components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?]	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
22 Digital and technology Issues for consideration: Does the proposal adequately provide internet and broadband access delivered and upgraded overtime from multiple providers.	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

10. Minimising the use of resources

Reducing or minimising waste including disposal, processes for construction as well as encouraging recycling at all levels can improve human health directly and indirectly by minimising environment impact, such as air pollution.

Details/evidence:

[Nottinghamshire Waste Local Plan www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/waste-development-plan/adopted-waste-local-plan](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/waste-development-plan/adopted-waste-local-plan)

Note this is being replaced by a new [Waste Local Plan](#).

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
23. Does the proposal seek to incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

11. Climate change

The planning system is at the forefront of both trying to reduce carbon emissions and to adapt urban environments to cope with higher temperatures, more uncertain rainfall, and more extreme weather events and their impacts such as flooding. Poorly designed homes can lead to fuel poverty in winter and overheating in summer, contributing to excess winter and summer deaths. Developments that take advantage of sunlight, tree planting and accessible green/brown roofs have the potential to contribute towards the mental wellbeing of residents, as well as their physical wellbeing. Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development, land, and marine management that aims to leave biodiversity in a better state than before the development took place. In the future, most developments will be required to achieve a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain. When wildlife is included in the design of a development, it can benefit the local community, especially in terms of health and wellbeing.

Details/evidence:

[Nottinghamshire County Council's Net Zero Framework](#)

[Meet biodiversity net gain requirements: steps for developers - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Nottinghamshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy \(LNRS\)](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
24. Does the proposal incorporate climate change mitigation measures such as renewable energy infrastructure and energy efficiency features?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	

<p>25. Does the proposal incorporate climate change adaption features such as buildings and public spaces that are designed to respond to adverse winter and summer temperatures, i.e ventilation, shading and landscaping?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Partial</p> <p>No</p>		<p>Positive</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>Neutral</p> <p>Uncertain</p>	
<p>26. Does the proposal provide for or enhance biodiversity and net gain?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Partial</p> <p>No</p>		<p>Positive</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>Neutral</p> <p>Uncertain</p>	

12. Health inequalities- Building Blocks of Health to help Communities Thrive

Where people live in Nottinghamshire can shape their health and how long they can expect to live. Those in less advantaged areas can live 7.5 years shorter and spend 14 more years in ill-health. Disparities among neighbourhoods can influence important factors from air quality to local goods availability and can limit people's opportunity to live healthy lives. For everyone to thrive, we need all the right building blocks in place: including clean air, stable jobs, good pay, access to nutritious food, quality housing and education, and connections with family and friends. Right now, in some communities in Nottinghamshire, some of these blocks are missing. The completion of this health impact assessment is an opportunity to better understand and take action to address these gaps.

Details/evidence:

[Key Facts Nottinghamshire – Nottinghamshire Insight](#)

[How to talk about the building blocks of health | The Health Foundation](#)

[Local Health profiles link](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
27. Does the proposal consider health inequalities and encourage engagement by priority communities and consider Protected Characteristics?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	
Any other comments:				

4.1 Case Study Example – Developer Applicant

Section 4 presents a comprehensive example of a completed RHIA case study example, adapted from the work of a developer applicant. This case study offers valuable practical insights and serves as a guide for the RHIA process. Further examples and resources can be found on the Spatial Planning & Health website.

Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment

Planning Application Reference

Planning Application Description

Rapid Health Impact Assessment has been prepared in support of a full planning application for residential development (206 dwellings) with associated infrastructure and works

Name of assessor and organisation

Developer Applicant

Date of assessment

2025

1. Housing quality and design

Having suitable and sufficient housing is essential for health and wellness, notably for children and the elderly. Environmental conditions, excessive numbers of people living in one space, cleanliness within structures, as well as poorly designed urban locations, are known contributors to sickness, acknowledged since the inception of urban design. Additionally, the way a building is managed after it's built affects the welfare, unity, and psychological health of the community.

Details/evidence:

[The National Design Guide](#)

[RIBA Home for all Ages](#)

[Nottinghamshire Housing Strategy 2023-28](#)

[Principles for building healthy neighbourhoods](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
<p>1. Does the proposal seek to address the housing needs of the wider community by requiring provision of variation of house type that will meet multigenerational needs i.e. older or disabled people?</p> <p>[For example, does it meet all Lifetime Homes Standards and/or Building for a Healthy Life etc?]</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The mix of housing is as follows: Affordable: there is, 4 one bed dwelling (11%), 9 two bed dwellings (24%), 25 three bed dwellings (66%). For Market there is: 9 two beds dwellings (5%), 111 three bed dwellings (66%), 48 four bed dwellings (29%). The development will provide a mix of detached, semi-detached and terraced properties. Given the variety of house sizes and types, the provision will meet the needs of the local population, including the elderly and disabled. The dwellings will be designed to fully comply with building regulations regarding accessibility. The development has also been designed to ensure an inclusive environment and ease of movement on equal terms, regardless of age, disability and social grouping.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	<p>No amendments/ enhancements required.</p>
<p>2. Does the proposal promote development that will reduce energy requirements and living costs and ensure that homes are warm and dry in winter and cool in summer</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The proposed development includes a variety of energy saving and sustainability measures, including: Eco sanitary ware and flow restriction devices will be installed in every property; Recycling facilities will be provided to each home; landscaping design to aid micro-climate creation reducing space heating demands by sheltering exposed facades and insulating the homes from weather extremes; glazed areas within 45° of south maximised wherever possible and glazing on north facing facades minimised; inclusion of central heating systems with timer controls and thermostat controls; low energy light fittings; advice and energy saving leaflets provided as part of the hand over packs; and external lighting, where provided, will have photo cell operation and timer override. The construction specification for the site achieves A+ and A ratings when assessed against the Building Research Establishments Green Guide. Further, the developer operate a robust Sustainable Procurement Policy which emphasises the legal and sustainable sourcing of building materials.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	<p>No amendments/enhancements required.</p>

2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure

Social infrastructure encompasses schools, healthcare facilities, social services, emergency responders, and community amenities like cultural centres and libraries. These are essential for creating strong, sustainable, and united communities with quality public services. Lifetime Neighbourhoods emphasize easy access to these facilities. The usage of local services depends on their proximity to homes, connectivity to transportation options, service quality, and building accessibility. Having access to high-quality education, healthcare, and community services significantly benefits physical health, while community involvement in service planning enhances mental wellbeing and promotes social unity.

Details/evidence:

JSNA www.nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk **Age-friendly community** <https://ageing-better.org.uk/age-friendly-communities/eight-domains>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
3. Does the proposal seek to retain, replace, or provide health and social care related infrastructure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No - the proposed development seeks residential floorspace only.	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	Not applicable
4. Does the proposal address the proposed growth/ assess the impact on healthcare services?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The applicant will provide contributions towards necessary infrastructure, where it can be demonstrated that they accord with the legal tests at Regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No - the proposed development seeks residential floorspace only.
5. Does the proposal explore/allow for opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The proposed development does not provide community use facilities, however there are a number of such services within close walking distance of the site. The proposed development includes areas of public open space, including an expansion of the adjoining Recreation Ground, which can be used by the community.	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No - the proposed development seeks residential floorspace only.

3. Access to open space and nature

Ensuring secure, well connected, accessible and appealing open/green spaces can promote increased physical activity, which in turn may lower the occurrence of heart disease, stroke, and other health issues tied to sedentary work and high stress living. Evidence is accumulating that having parks, open spaces, and natural areas nearby that feel accessible, safe and that people are aware of and feel part of their community can aid in preserving or enhancing mental well-being. There is growing evidence around the impact of a lack of nature connectedness upon our health, and what is shaping our purpose for which we seek to connect with nature. The exercise habits formed during childhood often influence adult behavior; currently, more children are lacking daily exercise, with rising instances of overweight and obese diagnoses. Providing fully accessible and inclusive play areas and facilities for community use or sports, such as sports fields, play areas, and natural settings, can stimulate regular physical activity. There's a notable link between the possible use of an open space, how much it is valued, and how often it's used for exercise, socializing, or unwinding.

Details/evidence:

[20-Minute Neighbourhoods – Creating Healthier, Active, Prosperous Communities:](#)

[Asset-based approaches – including asset mapping and asset-based community development \(ABCD\).](#)

[Example: South Nottinghamshire Place based Partnership Integrated Neighbourhood Working well](#)

[Sport England Active Design](#)

[Natural England Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide](#)

[Natural England The Nature Connection Handbook](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
6. Does the proposal seek to retain and enhance existing and provide new open and natural spaces to support healthy living and physical activity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	Areas of public open space, including an expansion of the adjoining the Recreation Ground and green links form part of the development proposals. In addition to this space, a surface water balancing area is provided in the north-east of the site. This provision will support healthy living and physical activity.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

<p>7. Does the proposal promote links between open and natural spaces and areas of residence, employment, and commerce?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>As outlined above, the site will include public open space. Footpaths will link the new dwellings to this open space. The proposed development also creates a green link between the Phase 1 development, the recreation ground and the wider countryside to the south of the site.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>	<p>No amendments/ enhancements required.</p>
<p>8. Does the proposal seek to ensure that open and natural spaces are welcoming, safe, and accessible to all?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>The development has been designed to modern standards and includes overlooking over streets and open space providing natural surveillance to the public domain, a quality landscape scheme to clearly define public/private space and provide a welcoming environment, maintenance of the open space by a private management company and the streets will be designed to allow easy access for all users, including those in wheelchairs.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>	<p>No amendments/ enhancements required.</p>
<p>9. Does the proposal seek to provide a range of play spaces for children and young people (e.g. play pitches, play areas etc.) including provision for those that are disabled?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>The areas of public open space will include an expansion of the adjoining B Recreation Ground and green links – no specific play space is being provided. Notwithstanding this, there is a play area adjacent to the site which has been newly upgraded to provide new play equipment. Any further provision of play space on the site will be negotiated as part of S106 discussions. Any financial contributions will need to accord with the legal tests at Regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>	<p>No amendments/ enhancements required.</p>

4. Air quality, noise, and neighbourhood amenity

The condition of the surrounding environment plays a critical role in influencing both physical and mental well-being. The pollutants generated from building projects, vehicular movement, and business operations can lead to compromised air quality, disruptive noise, and structural vibrations. There's a known correlation between suboptimal air conditions and chronic respiratory illnesses (like chronic bronchitis or emphysema), cardiac issues, as well as increased asthma rates in children. Additionally, noise pollution can adversely affect health by causing sleep disruptions, cardiovascular stress, and psychophysiological problems. Through carefully considered urban design and positive planning, the negative effects of noise, air and other pollutants can be mitigated.

Details/evidence: [Air Quality Strategy for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 2020 - 2030](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
10. Does the proposal seek to minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration, and odours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The proposal will result in significant construction works on site. Precautions to reduce dust, noise, vibration and odour impact will be achieved via a Construction and Environmental Management Plan and Code of Practice e.g. wheel washing facilities, dampening dry ground, parking management, hours of operation, training of staff etc to ensure minimal (if any) conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.
11. Does the proposal seek to minimise air pollution caused by traffic and employment/ commercial facilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The site's location offers opportunities for journeys to be made by sustainable methods i.e. on foot, cycle, bus and tram. A range of local facilities and amenities are available within comfortable walking distance of the site. The application is supported by a Travel Plan which summarises existing sustainable transport facilities in the vicinity of the site and sets out measures that would be put in place to, as far as is practical, promote sustainable alternatives to private car use, thus minimising air and noise pollution caused by traffic.	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
12. Does the proposal seek to minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and employment/commercial facilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	As above. A small increase in traffic is expected on the road network due to the proposed development; however, this is unlikely to impact upon any surrounding uses in terms of noise.	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

5. Accessibility and active transport

Easy, convenient and safe access to various services and amenities reduces the necessity for travel by car and enhances the chances for community engagement and enjoyment of our environment. When each step of the active travel journey is considered, such as secure bicycle parking and signage, people are much more likely to actively travel. Structures and areas designed for accessibility and security promote inclusion, allowing individuals such as the older adults and those living with disabilities or long-term health conditions to make use of them. How an environment looks and feels, including the amount of natural spaces, influences whether we chose to active travel. Limiting reliance on cars and promoting forms of active transportation like walking, wheeling and biking can boost physical exercise, aiding in the prevention of chronic illnesses, decreasing early mortality risks, creating more engagement between people and bettering mental wellbeing.

Details/evidence:

Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan - www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/5081421/d2n2localcyclingandwalkinginfrastructureplan.pdf

Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Active Partnership Trust: Walk: Notts Report for Rapid Health Impact Assessment

Nottinghamshire Highway Design Guide - www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/roads/highway-design-guide

DfT Gear Change A Bold Vision for Cycling and Walking - assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/gear-change-a-bold-vision-for-cycling-and-walking.pdf

Make Space for Girls - www.makespaceforgirls.co.uk/

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
13. Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared spaces) connecting to local walking networks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The development extends roads/footways and cycleways already constructed as part of Phase 1. The proposed development would be connected to a major road via the internal road network, which will provide continuous footways of 2.0m. A paved public footpath access to Phase 1 is provided from major road to the north access road. This traffic free route will be extended to serve Phase 2. It also connects with the established local walking route. The development also includes the creation of a green link between the recreation ground and the wider landscape to the south of the site. This maintains doorstep to countryside access at this part of the settlement edge. A range of local facilities and amenities can be accessed within a walking distance of the site. These include the local primary school, shops, major employment sites and recreation facilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
14. Does the proposal prioritise and promote cycling by providing secure bicycle parking, workplace shower facilities, and dedicated cycle lanes that connect to local and strategic bicycle networks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The garages provided have been designed to comply with the minimum size requirements. These garages can be utilised for cycle storage. Where garages are not provided, a suitable size shed is provided within a secure rear garden, suitable for cycle storage. The area benefits from a relatively flat surrounding topography, and significant developed areas lie within 5km of the site (equivalent to a typical cycling time of 15 to 20 minutes). National Cycle Network Route passes through to the east of the NET line and adjacent to the development. It has both on and off-road sections and connects with town city centre and villages to the north. It can be accessed from road network to the south via a bypass or at railway station to the north of the site. It is considered that there are significant opportunities for a wide range of trips generated by the proposed development to be made by cycle.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.
15. Does the proposal support traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	All access roads have been designed in accordance with the current Nottinghamshire Highway Design Guide "Residential Access Road" standard and will have 2m footways adjacent to the carriageways, with the exception of the road extension, which will have a 3m wide shared use foot/cycleway, extended from the original provision in Phase 1. All roads will also have a maximum design speed of 20mph in accordance with the Nottinghamshire Highway Design Guide and would therefore provide Stopping Site Distance of 25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.
16. Does the proposal promote accessible buildings and places to enable access to people with mobility problems or a disability?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The streets and paths levels have been designed to allow easy access for all users, whether able bodied, disabled, young or old, or people with prams/buggies. The dwellings will be designed to fully comply with building regulations regarding accessibility.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

6. Crime reduction and community safety

Careful urban planning and design that encourages visibility and community engagement can lower crime rates and the fear associated with crime, positively affecting residents' mental health. Beyond the direct physical and psychological effects of experiencing crime, individuals may also face lasting health issues, such as disability, repeated victimization, and social withdrawal due to fear. Involving the community in development plans can help alleviate these fears and concerns. People are much more likely to actively travel within neighbourhoods that they can navigate safely with ease and where they have positive interactions with others.

Details/evidence:

The National Design Guide -

Design out Crime www.designcouncil.org.uk/fileadmin/uploads/dc/Documents/designersGuide_digital_0_0.pdf

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
17. Does the proposal create environments & buildings that make people feel safe, secure, and free from crime?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The layout provides perimeter blocks which ensures, for the most part, rear gardens are 'closed off' by backing on to other rear gardens. In other locations, screen walls and fences help secure rear/side gardens from the public domain. Corner plots have additional windows to provide extra surveillance over the street. Car parking spaces are overlooked. Houses are orientated to provide views over streets, footpaths links and public open spaces.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

7. Access to healthy food

Consuming healthy, nutritious food contributes to a better diet and reduces the risk of obesity-related chronic illnesses. Low-income individuals, including young families and the elderly, can struggle to find nutritious options and are more exposed to foods high in salt, oil, dense fats, and sugar. Increasing the availability of locally sourced, healthy foods and reducing the prevalence of fast-food outlets can positively influence dietary habits and enhance overall physical and mental well-being.

Details/evidence:

[Nottinghamshire Sustainable Food Network and Nottinghamshire Food Charter](#)

[Food Insecurity \(2024\) - Nottinghamshire Insight](#)

[Hot Food Takeaways: Planning a route to healthier communities | Sustain \(sustainweb.org\)](#)

[GOOD POLICY FOR GOOD FOOD A toolbox of local authority food policy levers 2024 – Policy lever 15 – Planning Advice Notes and Policy lever 1 Sustainability Checklist for planning applications.](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
18. Does the proposal support the retention and creation of food growing areas, allotments, and community gardens in order to support a healthy diet and physical activity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The proposed development does not include defined food growing areas, allotments or community gardens. Each dwelling does however have a garden area allowing individuals to establish their own food growing area, if desired. In addition, this is a sustainable site allocated in the Local Plan with good access to amenities, facilities and public transport links (i.e. to healthy food supplies at outlets/supermarkets).	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
19. Does the proposal seek to restrict the development of hot food takeaways in specific areas?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	No Class A5 takeaway floorspace is proposed as part of the development.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

8. Access to work and training

Good quality jobs and stable employment is one of the vital building blocks of a healthy life and healthy society. Decent work with adequate income is proven to benefit both physical and mental health in many ways, such as, providing a routine, sense of identity and purpose, and reducing isolation, loneliness, and financial stress. It is well researched that those in good, stable employment live more years in good health than those who are unemployed, with unemployed people being 5 times more likely to have poor health than people with jobs. Both employment and training can promote and support recovery from a range of physical and mental health conditions.

Details/evidence:

[The Employment and Skills Framework](#)

[Health and Work JSNA Chapter](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
20. Does the proposal seek to provide new employment opportunities and encourage local employment and training?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The proposed development will improve access to work and training opportunities by creating jobs across a range of skills levels during the construction phase. These jobs will provide the local population with the opportunity to potentially engage in employment for the first time, re-enter the workforce after being out of work and boost their income, allowing for the purchase of goods that induce healthier lifestyles (e.g. healthy food).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods

Having friends and a supportive community can lessen depression, reduce chronic disease, and quicken healing while also enhancing overall well-being. However, the breakdown of social bonds can create isolated communities divided by wealth, age, or ethnicity, leading to insecurity and reduced community unity. Supported voluntary and community organizations can combat this isolation by fostering connections for those estranged and engaging in interactions that benefit mental health. Lifetime Neighbourhoods extend the design principles of Lifetime Homes to promote spaces accessible and enjoyable for everyone, irrespective of age or ability.

Details/evidence:

[Nottinghamshire Insight Joint Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) Housing](#)

[Housing Strategy 2024-2029: Creating healthy & sustainable places, promoting independent living, and supporting those in housing need.](#)

[National Planning Policy Framework 2024 Chapter 10 Supporting high quality communications](#)

[Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038: Policy ST55 Digital Infrastructure.](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
21. Does the proposal connect with existing communities where the layout and movement avoid physical barriers and severance and encourages social interaction? [For example, does it address the components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The site forms part of a wider site allocated for residential development. Planning permission for Phase 1 of the allocation was previously granted. The Phase 1 development, comprising 141 dwellings, has now been completed. This application is for Phase 2 of the development and forms the remainder of the Local Plan allocation. The site will be accessed via the road network extension which form part of the Phase 1 development, and therefore will act as an extension to the existing residential area. Regard is had to the Phase 1 development, with the Phase 2 properties continuing the established line of built development. There will be no physical barriers, and the layout will encourage social interaction, allowing the area to act as a lifetime neighbourhood. The communal spaces including public realm and shared amenity spaces are well designed and provide opportunities for social interaction which assists in the creation of active neighbourhoods.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

<p>22 Digital and technology Issues for consideration: Does the proposal adequately provide internet and broadband access delivered and upgraded overtime from multiple providers.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partial</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Working with broadband providers to ensure that full fibre, or the latest and most advanced technology, is installed in premises and homes during the development process.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Negative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Neutral</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>	
---	---	---	--	--

10. Minimising the use of resources

Reducing or minimising waste including disposal, processes for construction as well as encouraging recycling at all levels can improve human health directly and indirectly by minimising environment impact, such as air pollution.

Details/evidence:

Details/evidence: Nottinghamshire Waste Local Plan www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk

Note this is being replaced by a new [Waste Local Plan](#).

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
23. Does the proposal seek to incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The proposed development will be built in accordance with the 2010 version of Part L of the Building Regulations. This will ensure a 25% increase in building efficiency over the previous version of the regulations. The selection of materials for construction will seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, make the most efficient use of resources and minimise construction waste. All timber will be certified as being responsibly sourced and, where possible, other materials will be certified to ISO 14001. The applicant operates a robust Sustainable Procurement Policy which emphasises the legal and sustainable sourcing of building materials. Further, a site waste management plan will operate at the development and pollution during the construction phase will be minimised through the adoption of best practice measures with respect to waste, dust and air pollution. Details of the sustainable design measures included as part of the development are outlined at assessment criteria 2.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

11. Climate change

The planning system is at the forefront of both trying to reduce carbon emissions and to adapt urban environments to cope with higher temperatures, more uncertain rainfall, and more extreme weather events and their impacts such as flooding. Poorly designed homes can lead to fuel poverty in winter and overheating in summer, contributing to excess winter and summer deaths. Developments that take advantage of sunlight, tree planting and accessible green/brown roofs have the potential to contribute towards the mental wellbeing of residents, as well as their physical wellbeing. Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development, land, and marine management that aims to leave biodiversity in a better state than before the development took place. In the future, most developments will be required to achieve a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain. When wildlife is included in the design of a development, it can benefit the local community, especially in terms of health and wellbeing.

Details/evidence:

[Nottinghamshire County Council's Net Zero Framework](#)

[Meet biodiversity net gain requirements: steps for developers - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Nottinghamshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy \(LNRS\)](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
24. Does the proposal incorporate climate change mitigation measures such as renewable energy infrastructure and energy efficiency features?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	Whilst no renewable energy measures are provided as part of the proposed development, the development has been designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures as set out at assessment criteria 2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.

<p>25. Does the proposal incorporate climate change adaption features such as buildings and public spaces that are designed to respond to adverse winter and summer temperatures, i.e ventilation, shading and landscaping?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>	<p>No amendments/ enhancements required.</p>
<p>26. Does the proposal provide for or enhance biodiversity and net gain?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>An Ecological Assessment, prepared by FPCR, forms part of the planning application. The site is currently dominated by poor semi-improved grassland, along with scrub and tall ruderal vegetation, which are common and widespread habitats considered to be of limited botanical and ecological interest. As such, the loss of these habitats to the proposed development would not result in significant adverse impacts to ecology and nature conservation within the local area. Some existing hedgerow will be lost as part of the proposals and as such, mitigatory hedgerow and tree planting is to be provided. Other ecological benefits to be provided include designing and managing the attenuation feature to benefit wildlife, and the planting of native species within areas of public open space. In terms of impacts upon protected species, a badger sett will require closure under a Natural England Licence in order to accommodate the development. A tree identified as having moderate suitability to support roosting bats will be retained as part of the scheme. The scheme is not considered to adversely impact upon reptiles and great crested newts. Overall, the proposals will provide ecological enhancements.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>	<p>No amendments/ enhancements required.</p>

12. Health inequalities- Building Blocks of Health to help Communities Thrive

Where people live in Nottinghamshire can shape their health and how long they can expect to live. Those in less advantaged areas can live 7.5 years shorter and spend 14 more years in ill-health. Disparities among neighbourhoods can influence important factors from air quality to local goods availability and can limit people's opportunity to live healthy lives. For everyone to thrive, we need all the right building blocks in place: including clean air, stable jobs, good pay, access to nutritious food, quality housing and education, and connections with family and friends. Right now, in some communities in Nottinghamshire, some of these blocks are missing. The completion of this health impact assessment is an opportunity to better understand and take action to address these gaps.

Details/evidence:

[Key Facts Nottinghamshire – Nottinghamshire Insight](#)

[How to talk about the building blocks of health | The Health Foundation](#)

[Local Health profiles link](#)

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
27. Does the proposal consider health inequalities and encourage engagement by priority communities and consider Protected Characteristics?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The proposed development provides 18% affordable housing (38 dwellings). It is proposed that 26% of the affordable units (10 dwellings) are affordable housing for rent, 26% (10 dwellings) are for shared ownership and 47% (18 dwellings) are discounted. A greater availability of affordable homes should enable a wider variety of people to access housing that is built to high standards, suitable for their needs, and has security of tenure. In addition, the housing is located in a sustainable location, with good access to open space, education, healthcare, community and service facilities. This gives lower income groups the same opportunities to lead a healthy lifestyle. The communal spaces including public realm and shared amenity spaces are well designed and provide opportunities for social interaction by all, regardless of any inequalities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No amendments/ enhancements required.
Any other comments:				