

The Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment (RHIA) Template 2025-30

Guidance Template - Detail/Evidence

Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment	
Local Plan document reference and stage	Regulation 19 Publication Draft Mansfield District Local Plan Review (2023-2043).
Local Plan document description	Strategic, district-wide Local Plan Review setting out the spatial strategy, housing and employment allocations, and development management policies for Mansfield District for the plan period 2023-2043. This is a plan-level Rapid Health Impact Assessment, adapting the county's application-level RHIA template (originally designed for individual planning applications) to assess the plan as a whole, consistent with the approach taken for the adopted plan in 2018.
Name of assessor and organisation	Planning Policy, Mansfield District Council - Planning Policy
Date of assessment	10 September 2026

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
1. Housing quality and design				

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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 - Planning for the future with Age – friendly design • Nottinghamshire Housing Strategy 2023-28 • Principles for building healthy neighbourhoods				
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 <i>multigenerational needs</i> i.e. older or disabled people? [For example, does it meet all Lifetime Homes Standards and /or Building for a Healthy Life etc?]	Yes	The Regulation 19 Plan directly addresses housing need through Objective 3, which seeks a more diverse range of market, affordable and specialist housing to create inclusive, mixed neighbourhoods. Policy H3 requires developments of 10 or more dwellings to provide a range of dwelling sizes and types reflecting housing needs. Policy H6 supports specialist housing, including sheltered and extra-care accommodation, in accessible locations and requires design, layout and accessibility suitable for people with disabilities and care needs. The Housing Needs of Particular Groups Study (2026) identifies substantial	Positive	The M4(2)/M4(3) accessible housing standards recommended by the 2026 evidence base currently sit only in the explanatory text to Policy H6 (which relates to specialist C2 housing), not as an operative requirement of a general housing policy (e.g. H1 Housing allocations or H3 Housing density and mix). Recommend considering whether this should be embedded as an explicit requirement in a general housing policy so it is capable of being enforced across all new housing, not just specialist accommodation.

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		need for specialist accommodation and recommends, subject to site-specific considerations and viability, M4(2) accessible and adaptable homes and M4(3) wheelchair-user homes. Policies H4 and H8 also address affordable housing and the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople .		
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?	Yes	Policy P5 requires high standards of design and construction to reduce, mitigate and adapt to climate change, including maximising energy efficiency while avoiding overheating risks. It promotes clean and efficient energy supply, renewable/low-carbon technologies, green/blue infrastructure, sustainable drainage and water management, future adaptation, sustainable transport and materials which minimise embodied carbon. The policy also encourages major development to consider future climate conditions, including overheating, flooding and infrastructure resilience. Policy P7 protects residential amenity, including	Positive	No amendment recommended - the criterion is directly and explicitly addressed.

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		from environmental conditions that could affect living conditions.		
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 https://www.nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk/research-areas/jsna/cross-cutting-themes/community-centred-approaches-to-health-wellbeing-2024/ Age-friendly community domains https://ageing-better.org.uk/age-friendly-communities/eight-domains				
3. Does the proposal seek to retain, replace, or provide health and social care related infrastructure?	Yes	Policy IN1 (Infrastructure delivery) requires development to meet reasonable costs of new infrastructure and contribute to infrastructure needed as a result of development. The plan's developer contributions appendix sets out a formula-based approach - referencing NHS England HBN 11-01 guidance and current primary care build costs - for calculating financial contributions towards GP/primary care premises, developed with reference to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care	Positive	The council should keep the IDP and healthcare capacity evidence under review with the ICB as the Plan is implemented.

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		Board (ICB), triggered for major development (10+ dwellings, or 0.5ha+ site).		
4. Does the proposal address the proposed growth/ assess the impact on healthcare services?	Yes	The Plan expressly addresses the impact of growth on healthcare services through Appendix 8. The health infrastructure methodology estimates additional patients generated by development and provides a mechanism for contributions where there is identified local need and insufficient capacity. The assessment of care homes, nursing homes, sheltered housing and student accommodation is undertaken case by case. Cumulative impacts from multiple developments may also be considered.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
5. Does the proposal explore/allow for opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	Partial	Policy IN6 protects existing local shops, community and cultural facilities and supports new community and cultural facilities. The policy recognises that sustainable communities require access to facilities that meet health and wellbeing, social, educational, recreational and cultural needs. It	Positive	No additional policy change is considered necessary. At implementation stage, the council should encourage multi-use and co-located facilities where this is justified by local needs, viability and service-provider requirements.

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		also supports multi-use/shared schemes and seeks, where appropriate, buildings capable of accommodating multiple uses. The Plan's strategic allocations provide opportunities for new community facilities, neighbourhood parades and associated services. The policy therefore allows for shared use and co-location, although it does not prescribe co-location of health and social care services in every case.		

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](#)

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Sport England Active Design Natural England Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide Natural England The Nature Connection Handbook				
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	Objective 7 places improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities at the centre of the Plan's objectives, through convenient access to good quality greenspace, green corridors, trails, leisure and community facilities and the countryside. Policy IN2 (Green infrastructure), IN3 (Community open space and outdoor sports provision) and IN4 (Allotments) together protect existing open space/green infrastructure against loss (assessed against the Mansfield Green Space Standard) and require enhancement as part of new development.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
7. Does the proposal promote links between open and natural spaces and areas of residence, employment, and commerce?	Yes	Policy IN2 requires good-quality connections to be maintained and, where practical, improved to and within the green infrastructure network. Policy IN7 (Protecting and improving the sustainable transport	Positive	No amendment recommended.

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		network) protects and improves the multi-user trail network across the district, including the Maun Valley Trail, Mansfield Way, Timberland Trail, Meden Trail, Dukeries Trail and National Cycle Route 6, linking residential, employment and town centre areas. Policy P3 also requires new development to connect to existing and proposed street/path networks and to places such as schools, shops, businesses and community facilities.		
8. Does the proposal seek to ensure that open and natural spaces are welcoming, safe, and accessible to all?	Yes	. Policy P2 requires development to be inclusive and accessible and to create attractive public spaces, promote physical activity, provide adequate accessible storage and incorporate security measures and natural surveillance. Policy IN2 requires improvements to accessibility within the GI network. The Mansfield Green Space Standard, applied through Policy IN3, sets design criteria for equipped play space and open space including natural surveillance from adjacent dwellings/routes, hard-surfaced	Positive	No amendment recommended.

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		paths 'accessible for all', appropriate safety-focused fencing and welcoming signage.		
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	The Plan requires provision of play and outdoor sports facilities as part of new development. Policy IN3 requires developments of 10 or more dwellings to contribute to community open space, including play, and/or improvements to accessibility and quality of existing provision. The policy requires provision to be accessible, multi-functional, good quality and fit for purpose. The 2026 Open Space Study, Green Space Standard and Playing Pitch Strategy provide the evidence base for determining need and provision. Strategic urban extensions also include substantial green infrastructure and recreational provision.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
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.				

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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. Detail Evidence: Air Quality Strategy for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 2020 - 2030				
10. Does the proposal seek to minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration, and odours?	Yes	Policy NE3 (Pollution and land instability) requires development to be sited, designed and constructed to avoid adversely impacting human health through unacceptable soil, air, light, water or noise pollution. Policy P7 (Amenity) requires proposals not to generate noise, light, air quality, odour or vibration impacts on existing/future residents that cannot be mitigated to an appropriate standard.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
11. Does the proposal seek to minimise air pollution caused by traffic and employment/ commercial facilities?	Yes	As above (NE3, P7); Policy IN8 (Impact of development on the transport network) requires any significant highway impacts, which can include air quality effects of traffic, to be suitably mitigated. In addition, Objective 9 requires transport impacts on air quality to be managed. Objective 12 seeks to protect natural resources including air quality.	Positive	No amendment recommended.

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12. Does the proposal seek to minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and employment/ commercial facilities?	Yes	As above (NE3, P7).	Positive	No amendment recommended.
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 automobiles 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. Detail Evidence: Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan - https://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 - https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/roads/highway-design-guide DfT Gear Change A Bold Vision for Cycling and Walking - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5f1f59458fa8f53d39c0def9/gear-change-a-bold-vision-for-cycling-and-walking.pdf				
13. Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared	Yes	Walking is a central element of Objective 9 and is reinforced by Policy P3, which requires safe, attractive, convenient and legible	Positive	No amendment recommended.

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spaces) connecting to local walking networks?		routes connecting development to existing networks and destinations. Policy IN7 protects and improves the sustainable transport network and supports new pedestrian routes, public transport facilities and connections to strategic trails. Policy IN2 also identifies walking routes as part of green infrastructure. The strategic urban extensions are expected to provide links to surrounding walking and cycling networks and local facilities such as schools and centres.		
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	Policy IN7 specifically supports pedestrian and cycle routes, including routes in line with the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP), and protects strategic cycle routes such as National Cycle Route 6. Policy P3 requires development to encourage walking and cycling and connect to existing and proposed networks. Policy P2 requires accessible storage for bicycles. Policy IN9 provides the framework for cycle parking, while Policy RT4 requires cycle parking and facilities as part of town-centre improvements. The Plan therefore provides a strong basis for cycling infrastructure and facilities.	Positive	Detailed schemes should provide secure, convenient and appropriately located cycle parking and, where relevant, workplace facilities, with routes connected to the wider strategic and local cycling network.

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15. Does the proposal support traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	Partial	Policy IN8 requires that development does not endanger highway safety and that significant highway impacts are suitably mitigated. Policy P3 requires highway design that encourages use of primary routes as social spaces rather than solely for traffic movement. No policy was found that explicitly requires traffic calming or speed-management measures.	Uncertain	Transport assessments and detailed highway design should continue to address pedestrian, cyclist and vulnerable-user safety, crossing points, speed management and interaction between vehicles and public spaces.
16. Does the proposal promote accessible buildings and places to enable access to people with mobility problems or a disability?	Yes	Policy IN9 requires parking provision to meet the needs of disabled people. Policy H6 requires specialist housing to be of a design, layout and accessibility suitable for people with disabilities. Policies P1 and P2 require inclusive, accessible design more generally.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
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 with ease and where they have positive interactions with others. Details/evidence: The National Design Guide Design out Crime - https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/fileadmin/uploads/dc/Documents/designersGuide_digital_0_0.pdf				

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17. Does the proposal create environments & buildings that make people feel safe, secure, and free from crime?	Yes	Policy P2 is explicitly titled 'Safe, healthy and attractive development' and requires development to create a strong sense of place that is inclusive and accessible, respecting existing patterns of development and retaining/enhancing features that contribute to a distinctive, legible identity. Policy P1 requires response to Place Making Principles and/or Building for a Healthy Life, which typically embed natural-surveillance/secured-by-design principles.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
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.				

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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	Policy IN4 (Allotments) protects existing allotment provision from development (unless surplus to requirements or replaced) and supports the creation of new allotments subject to management and maintenance conditions.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
19. Does the proposal seek to restrict the development of hot food takeaways in specific areas?	Yes	Policy RT10 (Hot food takeaways and exclusion zones) introduces a 400m exclusion zone around the main access point of any primary/secondary school or college (and other locations where children/young people congregate), other than within a designated town centre, and prevents clustering of such uses. Policy RT3 (Mansfield town centre primary shopping area) cross-references RT10 for hot food takeaway proposals within the primary shopping area.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
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				

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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: https://nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk/research-areas/jsna/cross-cutting-themes/health-and-work-2024/				
20. Does the proposal seek to provide new employment opportunities and encourage local employment and training?	Yes	Objective 2 promotes a stronger and more resilient local economy and seeks to ensure that residential areas are accessible to employment, education and training opportunities. Policy E5 (Improving skills and economic inclusion) requires the council to seek to negotiate local labour agreements for developments of 10+ dwellings, 0.5ha+ of land, or creating more than 15 FTE jobs. Supporting text identifies low skills and low average incomes as a key district issue. Policies E1-E4 support the allocation and delivery of employment land more generally.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods				

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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.				
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	Objective 3 seeks diverse market, affordable and specialist housing to create inclusive, mixed communities. Objective 7 seeks to improve health and reduce health inequalities through access to greenspace, leisure and community facilities. Policy P3 (Connected developments) requires new development to connect to existing street and path networks, public transport and destinations in obvious, direct ways, and to avoid severance. Policy P2 requires	Positive	Consider aligning Policy P2/P3 or their supporting text, directly with this assessment criterion and the Building for a Healthy Life framework already referenced elsewhere in the plan.

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		respecting existing patterns of development. No policy explicitly names the 'Lifetime Neighbourhoods' concept, though Objective 3 and Objective 7 speak respectively to inclusive, mixed neighbourhoods and reducing health inequalities.		
22. Digital and technology Issues for consideration: Does the proposal adequately provide internet and broadband access delivered and upgraded overtime from multiple providers?	Yes	Policy IN10 (Telecommunications and broadband) is a new policy, not present in the 2018-assessed draft. It requires major residential/employment development to be supported by a connectivity strategy delivering future-proofed infrastructure, full connection to the main telecommunications network, and sufficient ducting for future digital connectivity infrastructure (e.g. small cell antennae). Objective 10 explicitly includes 'access to high speed broadband' as a required infrastructure outcome.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
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.				

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Details/evidence: Nottinghamshire Waste Local Plan https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/waste-development-plan/adopted-waste-local-plan Note this is being replaced by a new Nottinghamshire Waste Local Plan.				
23. Does the proposal seek to incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	Yes	Policy P5 requires sustainable design and construction, including energy efficiency, sustainable waste-management facilities, sustainable transport and construction designs/materials that minimise embodied carbon. The Plan also addresses resource and waste management through Objective 8. Policy P5 encourages development to follow the energy hierarchy and considers future adaptation and infrastructure resilience. These measures can contribute to healthier environments through reduced emissions, improved comfort and reduced resource use.	Positive	At implementation stage, applicants should demonstrate how sustainable construction, resource efficiency, waste management and embodied-carbon considerations have influenced design, proportionately to the scale and nature of the development.
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				

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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)				
24. Does the proposal incorporate climate change mitigation measure such as renewable energy infrastructure and energy efficiency features?	Yes	Policy CC1 (Renewable and low carbon energy generation) supports renewable/low carbon energy schemes and associated infrastructure, subject to acceptable landscape, ecological and pollution impacts. Policy P5 requires the energy hierarchy (efficiency, clean heating, renewable/low carbon technology) to be followed in all qualifying new-build design.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
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.	Yes	Policy P5(1)(a)(i) requires new-build design to maximise energy efficiency 'while avoiding overheating risks', and P5(1)(b) requires green/blue infrastructure and landscaping to be incorporated. Policy P5(2) requires major developments to take account of future climate conditions under a 2050, 2C global warming scenario,	Positive	No amendment recommended.

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ventilation, shading and landscaping?		with specific regard to overheating risk, flood risk and infrastructure resilience. Policy CC2 (Flood risk) and CC4 (River and waterbody corridors) separately address flood risk adaptation.		
26. Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity and net gain	Yes	Policy NE2 (Biodiversity and geodiversity), read with the mandatory national Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) regime, requires a minimum 10% BNG uplift on habitats within the development red line, with a further 10% BNG uplift required on affected designated sites. The policy is supported by the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) 2025, the Mansfield Green Infrastructure Study and other ecological evidence. Policy CC4 requires a minimum 10m natural/semi-natural habitat buffer to watercourses, consistent with the riparian zone used to assess BNG.	Positive	No amendment recommended.
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				

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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				
27. Does the proposal consider health inequalities and encourage engagement by priority communities and consider Protected Characteristics?	Yes	The plan's vision, issues and objectives section records that average life expectancy in the district is relatively low, with men from the most deprived areas having a shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived areas, and identifies this as a key issue for the plan to address through access to open space, green infrastructure and healthy-lifestyle opportunities. Objective 7 explicitly commits to 'improve the health and wellbeing of the district's population and reduce health inequalities'. A separate Equalities Impact Assessment of the whole Local Plan Review has been undertaken to identify and address potential discrimination arising from its	Positive	The health-inequalities narrative in para 2.1 is descriptive rather than tied to specific, current district health-inequality data (e.g. a JSNA life-expectancy-gap figure). Recommend cross-referencing the current Nottinghamshire JSNA / Mansfield local health profile data directly within the explanation to Objective 7, to strengthen the evidence trail and make the gap being addressed explicit and measurable.

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		policies, and the plan makes separate reference elsewhere to protected characteristics under the Equality Act.		
Any other comments				
Overall the Regulation 19 Publication Draft plan addresses the great majority of the template's 27 criteria directly through named policies.				