

Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan

Representations Submitted to the Independent Examiner (Regulation 16 Consultation, January – March 2020)

Compiled March 2020

Bassetlaw District Council – Planning Policy
(Awaiting)

Highways England

Our ref:
Your ref:

Neighbourhood Planning
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Via Email:
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28 February 2020

Dear Sir/Madam,

Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan

Highways England welcomes the opportunity to provide comments on the submission version of the Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan, which covers the period of 2020 to 2037. We note that the document provides a vision for the future of the Parish and sets out a number of key objectives and planning policies which will be used to help determine planning applications.

Highways England has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Transport as strategic highway company under the provisions of the Infrastructure Act 2015 and is the highway authority, traffic authority and street authority for the Strategic Road Network (SRN). It is our role to maintain the safe and efficient operation of the SRN whilst acting as a delivery partner to national economic growth. In relation to the Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan, our principal interest is in safeguarding the A1 which routes along the eastern edge of the Plan area.

Highways England understands that a Neighbourhood plan is required to be in conformity with relevant national and borough-wide planning policies. Accordingly, the Neighbourhood Plan for Hodsock and Langold is required to be in conformity with the Bassetlaw District Council (BDC) Adopted Core Strategy (2011-2028) which is acknowledged within the document.

We provided comments through consultation on the pre-submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan in August 2019, noting two planning applications totalling approximately 465 dwellings had been granted planning permission at Langold. No further housing or employment sites had been identified, however we noted that the Plan would support development within the existing built up areas of Langold, along with windfall sites to provide housing and employment sufficient to meet local needs.

Considering the limited level of growth proposed across the Neighbourhood Plan area we concluded that we would not expect there to be any impacts on the operation of the SRN.

From review of the updated submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan, we note that no material changes have been made with regards to growth plans and the potential implications on the SRN. We therefore have no further comments to provide and trust the above is useful in the progression of the Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan.

Yours sincerely,

S Freek

Steve Freek
Midlands Operations Directorate
Email: Steve.Freek@highwaysengland.co.uk

Historic England

Date: 25 February 2020
Our ref: 306561



Will Wilson
Interim Lead Neighbourhood Planner

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CW1 6GJ

BY EMAIL ONLY

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Will

Regulation 16 Final Version of Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan Consultation

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 21/01/2020.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.

Natural England does not object to this draft neighbourhood plan.

We do however note that allocations Site 1 and Site 2 have the potential to trigger an [Impact Risk Zone](#) for [Dyscarr Wood](#) site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which comprises one of the best examples of a calcareous ash-wych elm wood in Nottinghamshire and is representative of semi-natural woodland on limestone soils in the English North Midlands. As part of the planning application process the applicant would need to demonstrate that the development at Site 1 will not impact upon the SSSI reasons for notification.

Additionally, we refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

We have not checked the agricultural land classification of the proposed allocations, but we advise you ensure that any allocations on best and most versatile land are justified in line with para 112 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

If you have any queries relating to the advice in this letter please contact me on 02082 256387

Yours sincerely

Felicity Bingham
Area Delivery
East Midlands Area Team
felicity.bingham@naturalengland.org.uk
Tel: 02082 256387

Annex 1 - Neighbourhood planning and the natural environment: information, issues and opportunities

Natural environment information sources

The [Magic](#)¹ website will provide you with much of the nationally held natural environment data for your plan area. The most relevant layers for you to consider are: **Agricultural Land Classification, Ancient Woodland, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserves, National Parks (England), National Trails, Priority Habitat Inventory, public rights of way (on the Ordnance Survey base map) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including their impact risk zones)**. Local environmental record centres may hold a range of additional information on the natural environment. A list of local record centres is available [here](#)².

Priority habitats are those habitats of particular importance for nature conservation, and the list of them can be found [here](#)³. Most of these will be mapped either as **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**, on the Magic website or as **Local Wildlife Sites**. Your local planning authority should be able to supply you with the locations of Local Wildlife Sites.

National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan. NCA information can be found [here](#)⁴.

There may also be a local **landscape character assessment** covering your area. This is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change in the area. Your local planning authority should be able to help you access these if you can't find them online.

If your neighbourhood planning area is within or adjacent to a **National Park** or **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**, the relevant National Park/AONB Management Plan for the area will set out useful information about the protected landscape. You can access the plans on from the relevant National Park Authority or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty website.

General mapped information on **soil types** and **Agricultural Land Classification** is available (under 'landscape') on the [Magic](#)⁵ website and also from the [LandIS website](#)⁶, which contains more information about obtaining soil data.

Natural environment issues to consider

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#)⁷ sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. [Planning Practice Guidance](#)⁸ sets out supporting guidance.

Your local planning authority should be able to provide you with further advice on the potential impacts of your plan or order on the natural environment and the need for any environmental assessments.

Landscape

¹ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

² <http://www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php>

³ <http://web.archive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

⁵ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

⁶ <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁸ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/>

Your plans or orders may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes. You may want to consider identifying distinctive local landscape features or characteristics such as ponds, woodland or dry stone walls and think about how any new development proposals can respect and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness.

If you are proposing development within or close to a protected landscape (National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) or other sensitive location, we recommend that you carry out a landscape assessment of the proposal. Landscape assessments can help you to choose the most appropriate sites for development and help to avoid or minimise impacts of development on the landscape through careful siting, design and landscaping.

Wildlife habitats

Some proposals can have adverse impacts on designated wildlife sites or other priority habitats (listed [here](#)⁹), such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or [Ancient woodland](#)¹⁰. If there are likely to be any adverse impacts you'll need to think about how such impacts can be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for.

Priority and protected species

You'll also want to consider whether any proposals might affect priority species (listed [here](#)¹¹) or protected species. To help you do this, Natural England has produced advice [here](#)¹² to help understand the impact of particular developments on protected species.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Soil is a finite resource that fulfils many important functions and services for society. It is a growing medium for food, timber and other crops, a store for carbon and water, a reservoir of biodiversity and a buffer against pollution. If you are proposing development, you should seek to use areas of poorer quality agricultural land in preference to that of a higher quality in line with National Planning Policy Framework para 112. For more information, see our publication [Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land](#)¹³.

Improving your natural environment

Your plan or order can offer exciting opportunities to enhance your local environment. If you are setting out policies on new development or proposing sites for development, you may wish to consider identifying what environmental features you want to be retained or enhanced or new features you would like to see created as part of any new development. Examples might include:

- Providing a new footpath through the new development to link into existing rights of way.
- Restoring a neglected hedgerow.
- Creating a new pond as an attractive feature on the site.
- Planting trees characteristic to the local area to make a positive contribution to the local landscape.
- Using native plants in landscaping schemes for better nectar and seed sources for bees and birds.
- Incorporating swift boxes or bat boxes into the design of new buildings.
- Think about how lighting can be best managed to encourage wildlife.
- Adding a green roof to new buildings.

You may also want to consider enhancing your local area in other ways, for example by:

⁹<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

¹¹<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

¹³ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

- Setting out in your plan how you would like to implement elements of a wider Green Infrastructure Strategy (if one exists) in your community.
- Assessing needs for accessible greenspace and setting out proposals to address any deficiencies or enhance provision.
- Identifying green areas of particular importance for special protection through Local Green Space designation (see [Planning Practice Guidance on this](#) ¹⁴).
- Managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips in less used parts of parks, changing hedge cutting timings and frequency).
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network, e.g. cutting back hedges, improving the surface, clearing litter or installing kissing gates) or extending the network to create missing links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. coppicing a prominent hedge that is in poor condition, or clearing away an eyesore).

¹⁴ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space/local-green-space-designation/>

Nottinghamshire County Council – Planning Policy

This matter is being dealt with by:

Emma Brook

Reference: Hodsock & Langold Submission NP

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Sent via email to

neighbourhoodplanning@bassetlaw.gov.uk

2nd March 2020

Dear Will Wilson

Ref: Hodsock and Langold Submission Neighbourhood Plan.

Thank you for your email dated 21st January 2020 requesting strategic planning observations on the submission Hodsock and Langold Neighborhood Plan. I have consulted with my colleagues across relevant divisions of the County Council and have the following comments to make.

In terms of the County Council's responsibilities there are number of elements of national planning policy and guidance are of particular relevance in the assessment of neighbourhood plan, these include Minerals and Waste, Education, Transport and Public Health.

County Planning Context

Transport and Flood Risk Management

The County Council as Highway Authority and Local Lead Flood Authority is a statutory consultee to Local Planning Authorities and therefore makes separate responses on the relevant highway and flood risk technical aspects for planning applications.

Should further information on the highway and flood risk elements be required contact should be made directly with the Highway Development Control Team and the Flood Risk Management Team to discuss this matter further with the relevant officers dealing with the application.

Minerals and Waste

As the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, it is the responsibility of Nottinghamshire County Council to form policies and determine applications relating to minerals and waste. The policies within the Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan do not appear to conflict with the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy and Waste Local Plan nor the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. Therefore, the County Council does not wish to raise any objections from a minerals and waste perspective to this neighbourhood plan.

Strategic Highways

The County Council does not have any strategic transport planning observations to make.

Built Heritage

Langold Country Park is identified as a community and public greenspace that has considerable value to the neighbourhood plan area. The park is actually a heritage feature, but this has not been recognised in the neighbourhood plan. The lakes were laid out in the late C18th and early C19th

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and were (in part) to the designs of Humphry Repton, one of the most eminent landscape designers of the day.

The heritage significance of the site is reflected in the Bassetlaw District Council non-designated heritage asset report reference number UPG30 and it is recorded on the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record. The heritage interest of the park should be identified in the neighbourhood plan and an appropriate provision and policy made in the plan to recognise, conserve and celebrate that significance.

Travel and Transport

Nottinghamshire County Council Transport and Travel Services wish the following observations to be considered as part of the consultation in respect of the Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan and supporting documents.

Background

The Transport Act 1985 places a duty on Nottinghamshire County Council to secure a “Socially necessary” bus network. Local bus operators provide services that they consider as commercial, and the Council provide revenue subsidies to provide additional services to ensure communities have access to essential services including education, work, health, shopping and leisure.

The level of revenue funding available to the Council to provide supported services is diminishing. Therefore, other funding sources are required to enable the council to maintain a socially necessary and sustainable network.

Current Hodsock & Langold Bus Network

Langold is served by Stagecoach East Midlands operated services 21 and 22 which provide daily services to Worksop, Harworth and Doncaster. The services are operated commercially.

Neighbourhood Plan

Transport and Travel Services have reviewed the Vision, Community Objectives and Key issues facing the community, and welcome the emphasis on sustainable development including Section 8 covering ‘The Need for Sustainable Development in Hodsock and Langold’.

Figure 5: SWOT Analysis for Hodsock Parish includes a strength ‘It has an excellent bus service’ and opportunities include ‘Better public transport links’.

Section 3.17 refers to a general lack of regular public transport other than that to Worksop and that the use of community transport operations/services and taxis play an important role in “filling the gap” in public transport services in the community.

Policy 3 (a) refers to the technical standards for streets which incorporates the needs of public transport users.

Policy 4, Section 3 states ‘Where possible, proposals for new care facilities and accommodation for the elderly should relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to nearby shops and facilities.’

The above statements are supported by Transport and Travel Services.

Development Sites

It is noted that outline planning permissions in the plan boundary equate to approximately 465 homes and Section 9.5 states that Langold will deliver a housing development of 227 dwellings over the plan period up to 2037 on allocated sites 1 (Chestnut Road, Langold Ref: 15/01605/OUT) and 2 (Doncaster Road, Langold Ref: 17/01462/OUT). It is noted that planning permissions include a

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requirement for bus stop enhancements on the A60 adjacent to each site. There is no funding for bus services to access either site. Nottinghamshire County Council have requested a carriageway width to accommodate a bus, along a spine/loop road within both sites, although any bus service provision within the developments would be for the local bus operator to determine.

Section 19.3. refers to the use of section 106 agreements to assist in delivering the objectives of this Plan but does not refer to Public Transport. Transport and Travel Services request that developer contributions towards improved public transport services and infrastructure through planning Conditions and Section 106 agreements is specified as a criterion to be met for a site to be supported by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. Sites/schemes that afford access to existing public transport facilities should be given priority for development. A statement within the plan which supports this approach will complement other strategic documents and enable the council to effectively negotiate for developer contributions in the future.

Public Health

The County Council has undertaken a Rapid Health Impact Assessment of the Hodsock and Langold pre-submission Neighbourhood Plan, which is detailed within appendix one. The Local Health profile for the area has also been included which is within appendix two.

Conclusion

It should be noted that all comments contained above could be subject to change, as a result of ongoing negotiations between the County Council, the Local Planning Authority and the applicants. These comments are based on the information supplied and are without prejudice to any comments the County Council may make on any future planning applications submitted for this site.

Should you require any further assistance in relation to any of these matters please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

Emma Brook
Planning Officer
Nottinghamshire County Council

This document is unsigned as it is electronically forwarded. If you require a signed copy, then please contact the sender.

Appendix One. Rapid Health Impact Assessment

Overview

A Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been conducted using the Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix. This tool was developed in collaboration with local planners and was based on the tool developed by the London Healthy Urban Development Unit.

Supportive information and references have been highlighted to some elements of the 12 assessment criteria of the rapid HIA and will need to be considered as part of the Public Health response to the Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan.

General Recommendation

It is recommended that planners always consider the protection and improvement of health, and the reduction of health inequalities, as fundamental principles when making planning decisions. It is evident and encouraging that many of these principles have been considered as part of the development of this neighbourhood plan e.g. Housing quality and design, Access to open space and nature & Access to healthy food.

Healthy and sustainable places is one of the key ambitions of the Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2022. The ambition is supported by Public Health. Therefore, in terms of the Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan, the Public Health team will be keen to provide any further advice as required.

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/caring/yourhealth/developing-health-services/health-and-wellbeing-board/strategy/>

Planning and Health Checklist

Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix -Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
1. Housing quality and design				
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 the needs of older or disabled people? [For example, does it meet all Lifetime Homes Standards, Building for Life etc?]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The planning permissions for these developments are at the outline stage and the Neighbourhood Planning Group has worked with the community to produce "design codes" to support the more detailed forthcoming planning applications and a development that will benefit the local community. (p26, p31, p35-p37 Policy 3)</p> <p>Site1 & 2 Existing Planning Permission in Langold in total 465 dwellings</p> <p>Section 12 Housing Mix</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	<p>*Reference is made to Appendix 1: Langold design Codes but does not appear to present for comment.</p> <p>Additional Supportive Information Habinteq & TCPA Guidance – Towards a accessible housing. A toolkit for planning policy https://www.habinteq.org.uk/tah-toolkit</p> <p>Consider the principles of Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (HAPPI) https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/browse/Design-building/HAPPI/</p> <p>To consider encouraging the use of the Building for Life 12 tool/ quality mark for all new planning proposals to help create better places to live. https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/Buildinq%20for%20Life%2012_0.pdf</p>
2. Does the proposal promote development that will reduce energy requirements and living costs and ensure that	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

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Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
homes are warm and dry in winter and cool in summer				
2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure				
3. Does the proposal seek to retain, replace or provide health and social care related infrastructure?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	<p>Co-locating services can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery for example primary health and social care, dentistry and pharmacies.</p> <p>https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/health-all-policies-hiap--8df.pdf</p>
4. Does the proposal address the proposed growth/ assess the impact on healthcare services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	<p>Work with the NHS ICS Estates Forum and local Clinical Commissioning Group to consider this</p>
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		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	<p>Using space – potential multi-use of space If shared community use and co-location of services is a Development Consideration. Please consider One Public Estate -.</p> <p>https://www.local.gov.uk/topics/housing-and-planning/one-public-estate/about-one-public-estate</p> <p>The Nottinghamshire contact is natalie.sellears@nottscc.gov.uk Recommend contact with NHS infrastructure</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
3. Access to open space and nature				
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	Section 13 and 14, Policy 5, Policy 6 and Appendix 3. There is reference to Langold Country Park 'green corridor'. Langold Lake and Splash pool. In addition, there is consideration and reference to urban connections, footpaths with access to all abilities and proposals to promote cycling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	Additional Supportive information The Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework highlights https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-and-health-framework The Council may find the following useful to contribute to the implementation of the plan: Sport England Active Design Town and Country Planning Association Public Health England (2014) healthy weight environments – six elements
7. Does the proposal promote links between open and natural spaces and areas of residence, employment and commerce?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	As above	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
8. Does the proposal seek to ensure that open and natural spaces are welcoming, safe and accessible to all?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	As above	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

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Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	Policy 6 Local Green Space (p47) designated areas that include open space for sport activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity				
10. Does the proposal seek to minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The design Code references made p35-p37 Policy 3) Section 12 Housing Mix	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	Supportive information: Air Quality is a key environmental factor that has an impact on health outlined in the Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2019 -2028
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	Policy 9: Employment Development	<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	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
5. Accessibility and active transport				
13. Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	Section 13and 14, Policy 5, Policy 6 and Appendix3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral	

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Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
shared spaces) connecting to local walking networks?			<input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
14. Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes) connecting to local and strategic cycle networks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	As above	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
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		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	No reference consider :- A recent report by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (ROSPA) suggests that traffic calming measures are effective when used in 20mph zones (ROSPA, 2015). ROSPA. (2015). 20 mph zones and Speed Limits. Accessed 09 August 2016 from: http://www.rospace.com/rospaweb/docs/advice-services/road-safety/drivers/20-mph-zone-factsheet.pdf
16. Does the proposal promote accessible buildings and places to enable access to people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	Section 13and 14, Policy 5, Policy 6 and Appendix3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

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Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
with mobility problems or a disability?				
6. Crime reduction and community safety				
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	Some reference made to lighting and safety in Policy 5 & Urban Connections – Footpaths	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	Supportive information Design out crime
7. Access to healthy food				
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	Policy 6 Local Green Space designated areas that include established allotments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	Supportive Information Align to the Food Environment Priority within the Nottinghamshire Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2022 Childhood Obesity in 10-11 year olds in this area is not significantly different and not better than the England average (Local Health Profile attached to response) Nearly a quarter of children in England are obese or overweight by the time they start primary school

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
				aged five, and this rises to one third by the time they leave aged 11.
19. Does the proposal seek to restrict the development of hot food takeaways (A5) in specific areas?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	Community highlighting concern for the increase in hot food takeaways and have considered the appropriate concentration of hot food takeaways need to improve the Neighbourhood centre e.g. Section 16 p52 and Policy 8 p55	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
8. Access to work and training				
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	Policy 9: Employment Development Policy 10: Employment Development outside the development footprint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods				
21. Does the proposal connect with existing communities where the layout and movement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	Section 12 & Policy 4 Housing Mix and overview of Population changes p38 and reference to Local Health Profile (p14).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	.Supportive information Nottinghamshire Insight Joint Needs Assessment (JSNA) Housing Nottinghamshire Housing Plan

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Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
<p>avoid physical barriers and severance and encourages social interaction? [For example, does it address the components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?]</p>		<p>Section 10.2 consideration given to age friendly dwelling suitable for older people and younger people downsizing or looking to own or rent their first property.</p> <p>Clear Community Objectives p 20 – p23 and a case for the need for sustainable development within the locality</p>		<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lifetime-neighbourhoods--2 Consider TCPA Garden City Principles https://www.tcpa.org.uk/garden-city-principles Health and wellbeing: a guide to community-centered approaches - guide outlines a 'family of approaches' for evidence-based community-centred approaches to health and wellbeing https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417515/A guide to community-centred approaches for health and wellbeing full report .pdf</p>
10. Minimising the use of resources				
<p>22. Does the proposal seek to incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The design Code references made p35-p37 Policy 3) Section 12 Housing Mix</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
11. Climate change				

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
23. Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy and ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	There is reference to the community environment in section 15	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	Recommended for consideration at design phase in the absence of Appendix 1 this may have already been stated.
24. Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	Throughout the document there are connection to this area e.g. Policy 5 & 6 section 15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
12. Health inequalities				
25. Does the proposal consider health inequalities and encourage engagement by underserved communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	There is an evidence and consideration of the local population health and a good use of the evidence to highlight the health inequalities and a comprehensive explanation of the background and current challenges for the community. pp9-15 and section 4 and section 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
Any other comments				
Name of assessor and organisation	Jenny Charles Jones			
Date of assessment	7 th February 2020			

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Appendix Two. Local Health Profile.

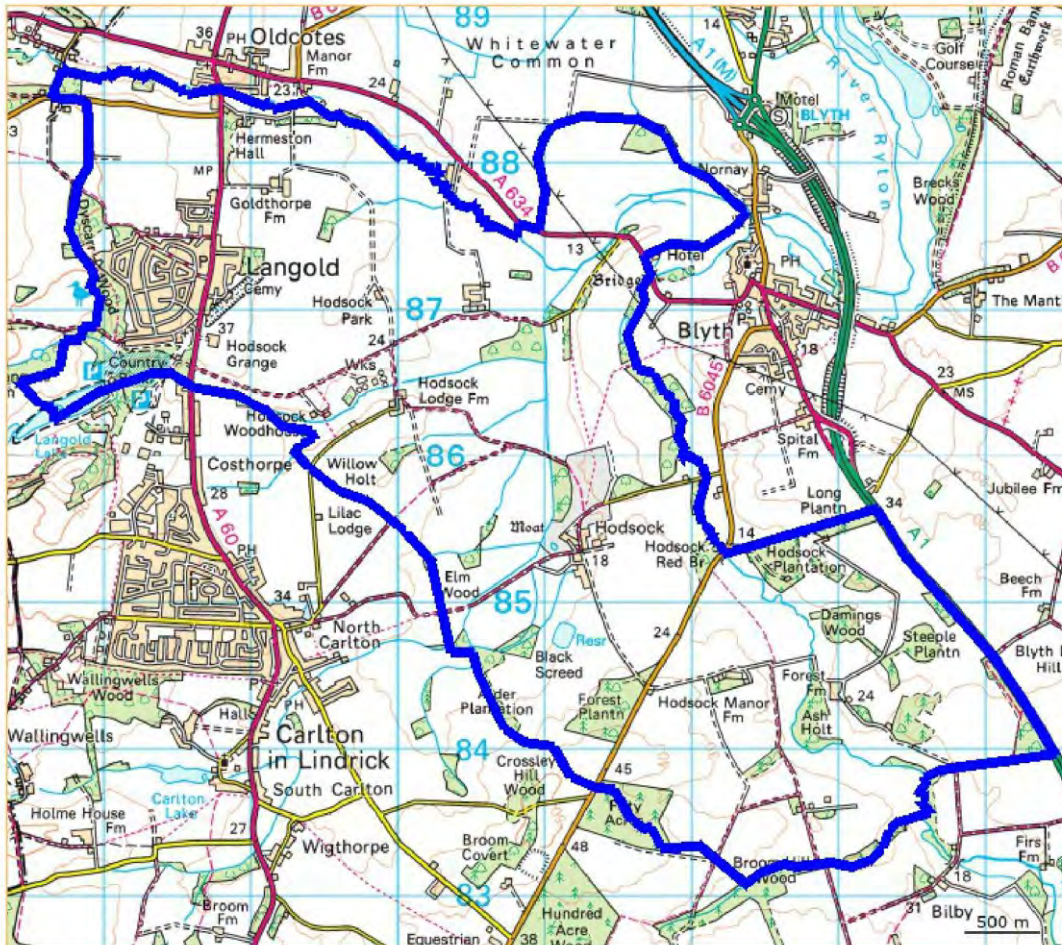


Public Health England

Local Health

Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

Presentation map



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print date: 18/07/2019

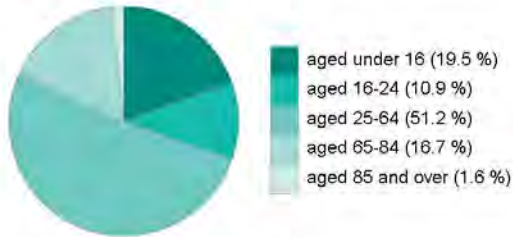
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Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

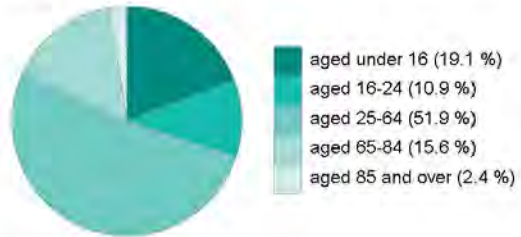
Population

Population by age group, 2017
Your selection



Source: ONS © Crown copyright 2018 - total: 2,611

Population by age group, 2017
England



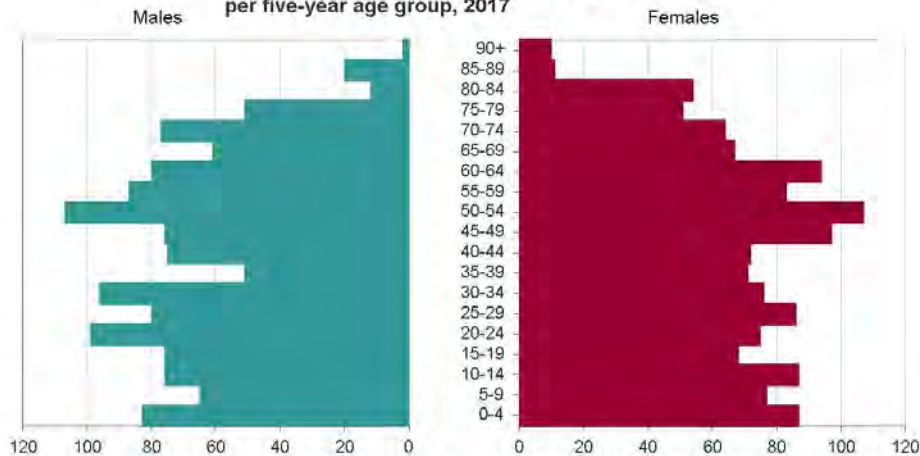
Source: ONS © Crown copyright 2018

Population by age group, 2017 numbers

Ages	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
aged under 16	508	20,607	147,949	10,637,971
aged 16-24	285	11,156	78,359	6,057,265
aged 25-64	1,338	59,606	424,176	28,893,684
aged 65-84	437	21,928	146,487	8,678,455
aged 85 and over	43	3,007	20,880	1,352,056
Total	2,611	116,304	817,851	55,619,432

Source: ONS © Crown copyright 2018

Age pyramid for selection: male and female numbers per five-year age group, 2017



Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2018

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Ethnicity & Language

Ethnicity & Language indicators, 2011, numbers

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Population	19	2,971	34,999	7,731,314
Population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK'	45	6,200	57,864	10,733,220
Population who cannot speak English well or at all	10	887	4,803	843,845

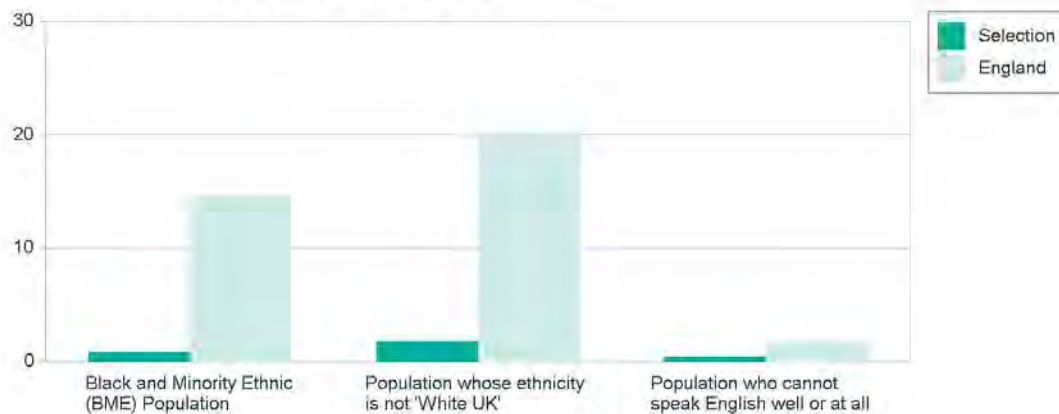
Source: ONS Census, 2011

Ethnicity & Language indicators, 2011, %

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Population	0.8	2.6	4.5	14.6
Population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK'	1.8	5.5	7.4	20.2
Population who cannot speak English well or at all	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.7

Source: ONS Census, 2011

Ethnicity & Language indicators, 2011, %, Selection



Source: ONS Census, 2011



Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

Deprivation

Indices of Deprivation, 2015, Score

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
IMD 2015 Score	32.1	22.7	18.9	21.8

Source: DCLG © Copyright 2015. Please see metadata for further guidance on how to interpret IMD score

Indices of Deprivation, 2015, numbers

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
People living in means tested benefit households	492	15,408	101,185	7,790,220
Children living in income deprived households	118	3,715	24,954	2,016,120
People aged 60+ living in pension credit households	130	4,243	26,829	1,954,617

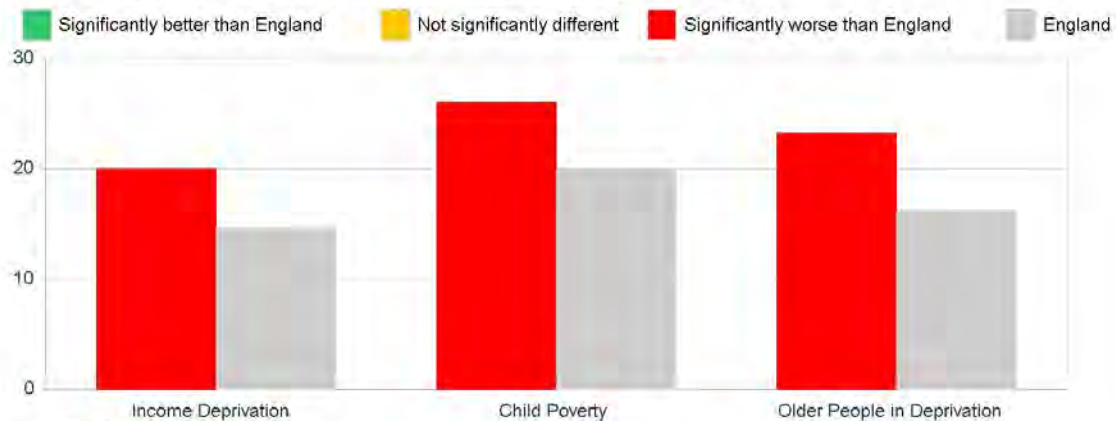
Source: DCLG © Copyright 2015

Indices of Deprivation, 2015, %

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Income Deprivation	20	13.7	12.8	14.6
Child Poverty	26	16.5	17.5	19.9
Older People in Deprivation	23.2	14.3	13.4	16.2

Source: DCLG © Copyright 2015

Indices of Deprivation, 2015, %, Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: DCLG © Copyright 2015



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Child Development and Education

Child development and education indicators, numbers

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
A good level of development at age 5, 2013/14	17	689	5,533	387,000
Achieving 5A*-C (inc Eng & Maths) GCSE, 2013/14	20	815	4,956	315,795

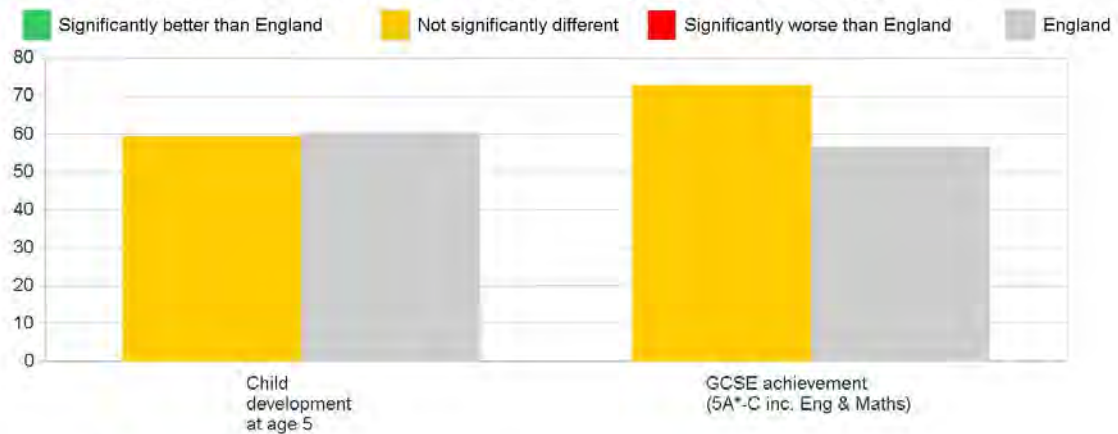
Source: Public Health England, ONS, DfE

Child development and education indicators, values (estimated from MSOA level data)

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Child development at age 5	59.3	57.9	61.6	60.4
GCSE achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	72.8	64.9	59.4	56.6

Source: Public Health England, ONS, DfE

Child development and education indicators, Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: Public Health England, ONS, DfE



Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

Employment

Employment Indicators, numbers, 2017/18

indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Claiming job seekers allowances*	37	1,174	8,038	665,871
Claiming job seekers allowances >1 year	9	261	1,702	124,616

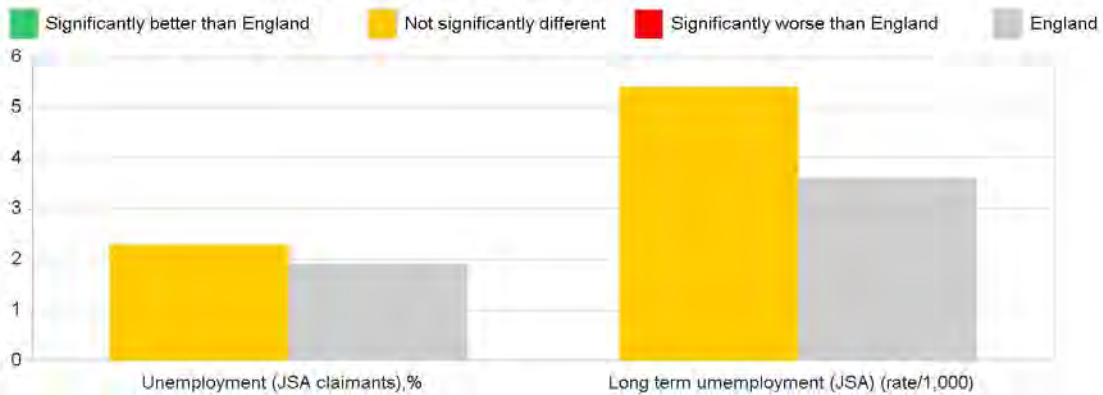
Source: NOMIS *Monthly average

Employment Indicators, 2017/18,%

indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Unemployment (JSA claimants),%	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.9
Long term unemployment (JSA) (rate/1,000)	5.4	3.7	3.4	3.6

Source: NOMIS *Monthly average

Employment indicators, selection compared to England



Source: NOMIS



Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

Long-term health conditions and morbidity

Long-term health conditions and morbidity, 2011 and 2012, numbers

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Limiting long term illness or disability, 2011	625	24,611	159,672	9,352,586
Back pain prevalence, 2012	507	21,310	143,338	9,050,326
Back pain prevalence (severe), 2012	354	14,087	89,825	5,479,744

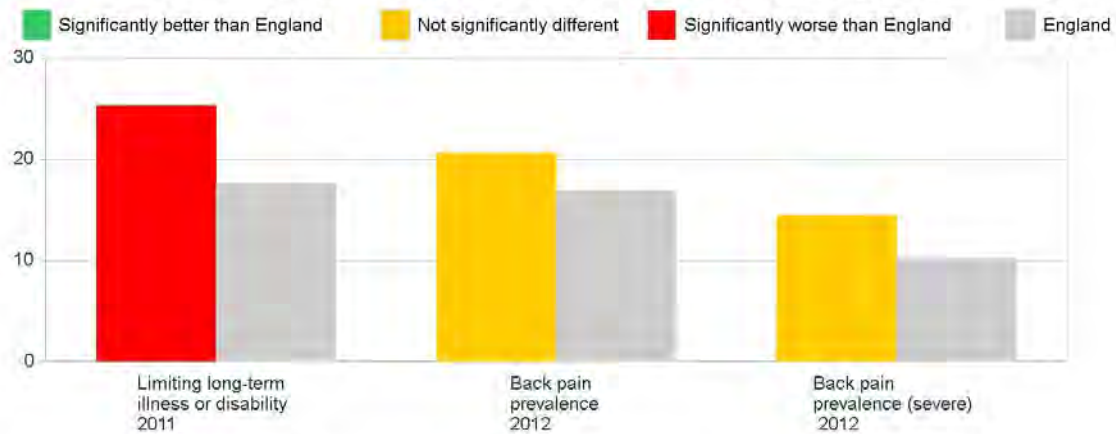
Source: ONS Census, 2011, Arthritis Research UK 1998-2017

Long-term health conditions and morbidity, 2011 and 2012, %

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Limiting long-term illness or disability 2011	25.3	21.8	20.3	17.6
Back pain prevalence, %, 2012	20.6	18.8	18.1	16.9
Back pain prevalence (severe), %, 2012	14.4	12.4	11.4	10.2

Source: ONS Census, 2011, Arthritis Research UK 1998-2017

Long-term health conditions and morbidity, , 2011 and 2012, %, Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: ONS Census, 2011, Arthritis Research UK 1998-2017



Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

Housing and Living Environment

Housing and living environment indicators, 2011 and 2016 numbers

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Fuel Poverty, 2016	140	5,591	39,044	2,550,565
Pensioners living alone, 2011	131	6,189	42,698	2,725,596

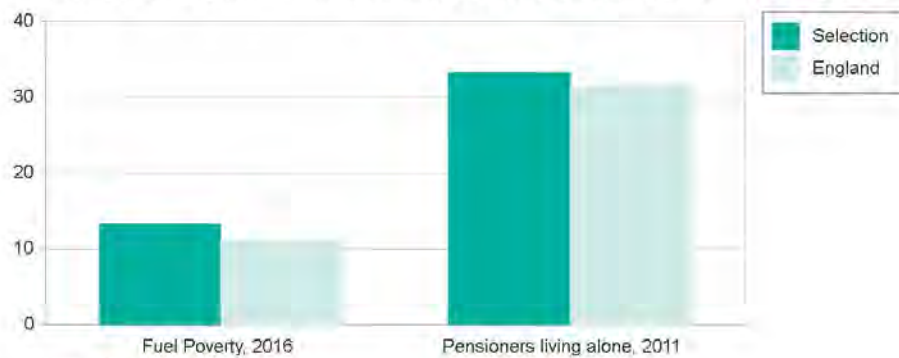
Source: ONS Census, 2011; Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2016

Housing and living environment indicators, 2011 and 2016, %

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Fuel Poverty, 2016	13.3	11.4	11.3	11.1
Pensioners living alone, 2011	33.2	29.6	30	31.5

Source: ONS Census, 2011; Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2016

Housing and living environment indicators, 2011, %, Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: ONS Census



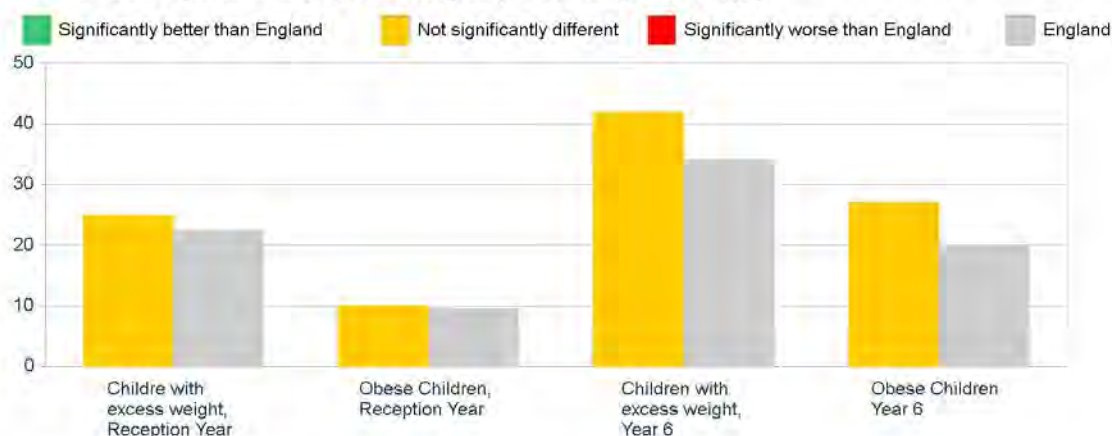
Children's Weight (NCMP)

Children's weight indicators, 2015/16-2017/18, %

indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Childre with excess weight, Reception Year	25	24.2	21.9	22.4
Obese Children, Reception Year	10.1	10.6	9	9.5
Children with excess weight, Year 6	41.9	34.1	31.6	34.2
Obese Children Year 6	27	20.3	17.8	20

Source: National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital © 2018

Children's weight indicators, %, Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital © 2018



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Behavioural Risk Factors (modelled estimates)

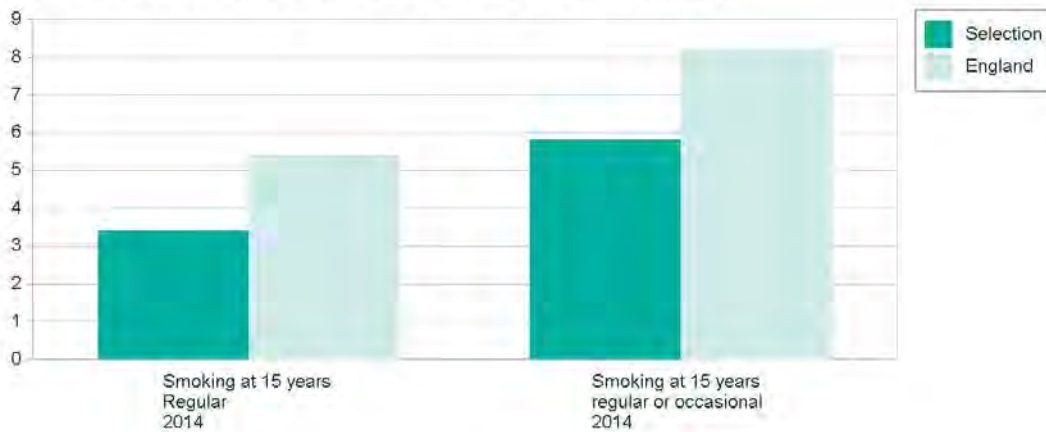
Behavioural Risk Factors, numbers (estimated from MSOA level data)

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Smoking at 15 years - Regular, 2014	1	70	473	33,180
Smoking at 15 years - regular or occasional, 2014	2	98	660	50,082

Behavioural Risk Factors, % (estimated from MSOA level data)

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Smoking at 15 years Regular 2014	3.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
Smoking at 15 years regular or occasional 2014	5.8	7.4	7.4	8.2

Behavioural Risk Factors, %, Selection (comparing to England average)





Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

Emergency hospital admissions

Emergency Hospital Admissions, numbers, 2013/14 to 2017/18 (estimated from MSOA level data)

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes	1,660	64,651	398,963	28,237,971
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD*	52	1,680	10,244	681,640
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke	21	847	6,274	408,725
Emergency hospital admissions for MI*	28	857	5,256	355,962
Emergency hospital admissions for COPD*	42	1,564	8,683	613,747

Source: Public Health England, NHS Digital © Copyright 2018

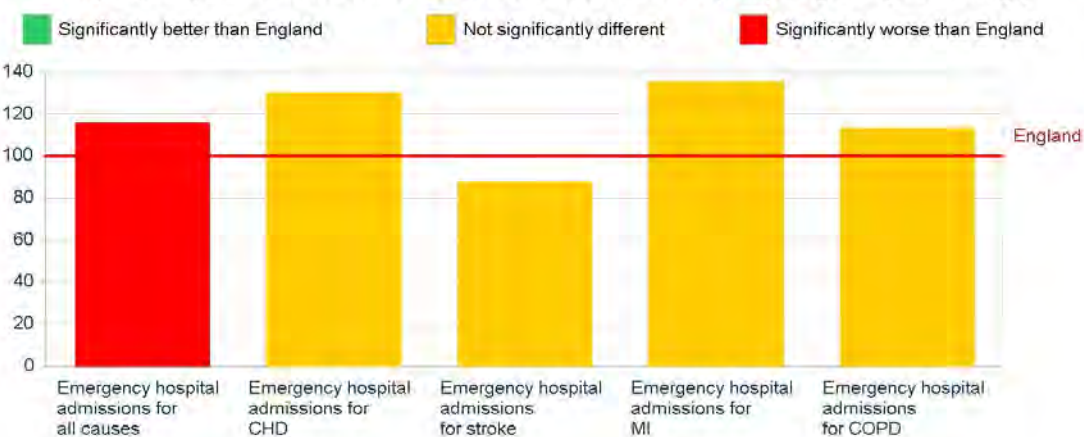
*CHD: Coronary Heart Disease; MI: Myocardial Infarction (heart attack); COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Emergency Hospital Admissions, Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR), 2013/14 to 2017/18 (estimated from MSOA data)

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes	116.1	104.8	92.9	100
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD	130.3	102.9	92.4	100
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke	87.9	87.8	95.1	100
Emergency hospital admissions for MI	135.2	100.8	91	100
Emergency hospital admissions for COPD	113.3	105	86.2	100

Source: Public Health England, NHS Digital © Copyright 2018

Emergency Hospital admissions, SAR, 2013/14 to 2017/18 , Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: Public Health England, NHS Digital © Copyright 2018



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Cancer incidence

Cancer incidence, numbers, 2012-2016 (estimated from MSOA level data)

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
All cancer	100	3,690	24,667	1,497,246
Breast cancer	14	550	3,684	225,546
Colorectal cancer	12	416	2,913	173,912
Lung cancer	13	521	3,128	189,310
Prostate cancer	13	486	3,353	201,770

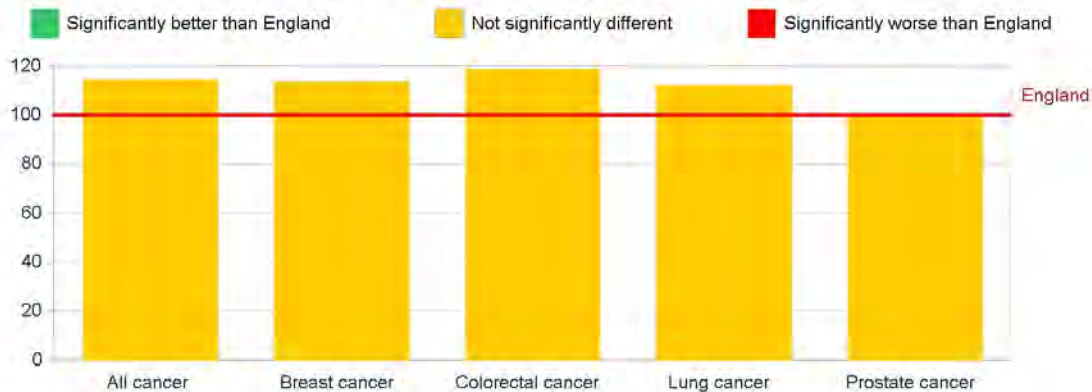
Source: English cancer registration data from the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System (AV2016 CASREF01)

Cancer incidence, Standardised Incidence Ratios (SIR), 2012-2016 (estimated from MSOA level data)

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
All cancer	114.4	102.8	101.4	100
Breast cancer	113.7	103.9	101.6	100
Colorectal cancer	118.7	99.4	102.7	100
Lung cancer	112	113.1	100.4	100
Prostate cancer	100.6	96.2	99.7	100

Source: English cancer registration data from the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System (AV2016 CASREF01)

Cancer incidence, SIR, 2012-2016, Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: English cancer registration data from the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System



Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

Hospital admissions - harm and injury

*Hospital admissions - harm and injury, numbers, 2013/14 to 2017/18

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Hospital stays for self harm	20	1,146	7,569	531,468
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (N*)	84	3,928	26,539	1,659,677
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (B*)	302	12,573	82,960	5,529,516
Emergency admissions for hip fracture aged 65+	13	697	4,437	289,119

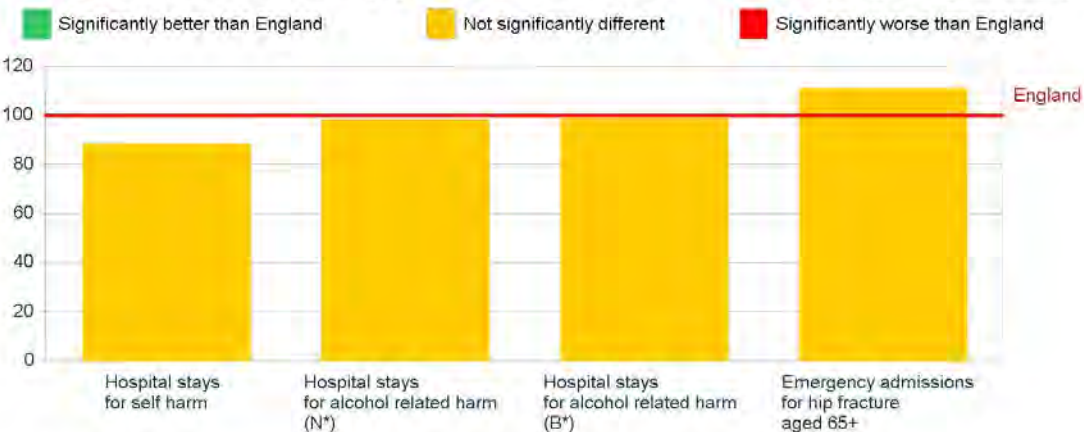
Source: Public Health England, NHS Digital © Copyright 2018
N* = Narrow definition, B* = Broad definition

Hospital admissions - harm and injury, Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR), 2013/14 to 2017/18 (estimated from MSOA)

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Hospital stays for self harm	88.4	108	100.7	100
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (N*)	98.2	106	103.7	100
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (B*)	99	97.7	94.4	100
Emergency admissions for hip fracture aged 65+	111	104.7	96.3	100

Source: Public Health England, NHS Digital © Copyright 2018
N* = Narrow definition, B* = Broad definition

Hospital admissions - harm and injury, SAR, 2013/14 to 2017/18 , Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: Public Health England, NHS Digital © Copyright 2018
N* = Narrow definition, B* = Broad definition



Report - Hodsock & Langold Neighbourhood Plan -Ward

Mortality and causes of death - all ages

Causes of deaths - all ages, numbers, 2013 - 2017

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
All causes	112	6,071	40,095	2,427,410
All cancer	42	1,792	11,613	676,383
All circulatory disease	28	1,480	10,041	634,957
Coronary heart disease	15	659	4,383	279,041
Stroke	3	348	2,512	157,430
Respiratory diseases	17	840	5,327	335,078
Causes considered preventable	28	1,213	7,503	462,594

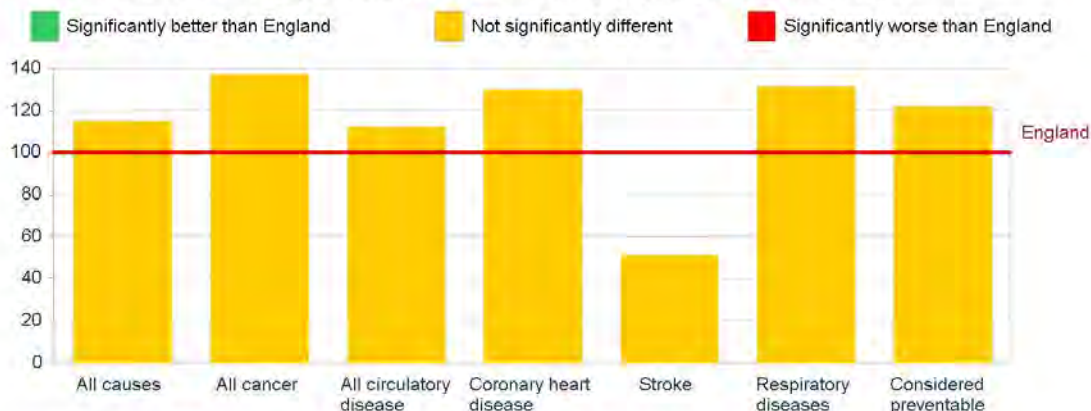
Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2018

Causes of deaths - all ages, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR), 2013 - 2017

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
All causes	114.8	108.2	103.7	100
All cancer	137.2	111	105.6	100
All circulatory disease	112	100.9	99.2	100
Coronary heart disease	129.8	100.9	97.8	100
Stroke	51.2	96.6	100.7	100
Respiratory diseases	131.2	108.8	99.9	100
Considered preventable	121.7	108.2	99.4	100

Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2018

Causes of deaths - all ages, SMR, 2013 - 2017 Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2018



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Mortality and causes of death - premature mortality

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, numbers, 2013 - 2017

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
All causes, aged under 75	51	2,018	12,441	768,760
All cancer, aged under 75	25	849	5,347	312,344
All circulatory disease, aged under 75	11	433	2,600	167,452

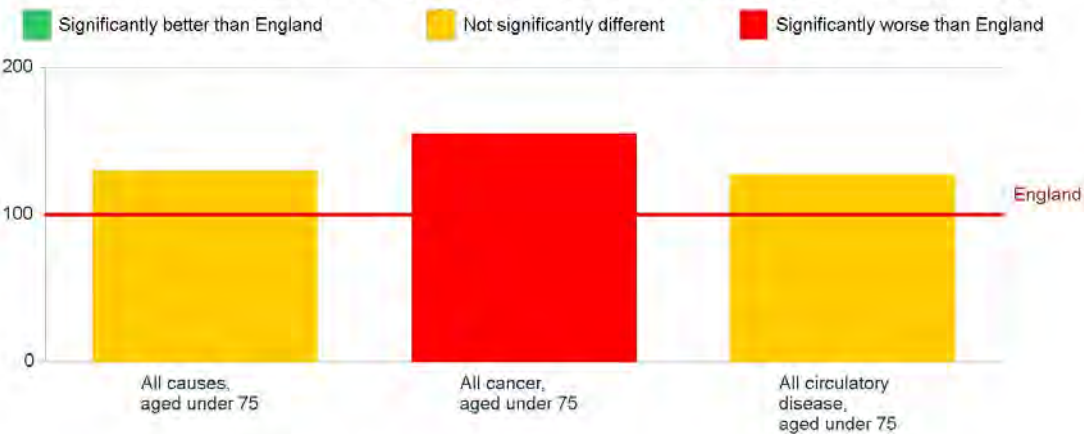
Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2018

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR), 2013 - 2017

Indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
All causes, aged under 75	129.8	107.5	98.8	100
All cancer, aged under 75	154.9	109.1	103.1	100
All circulatory disease, aged under 75	127.1	103.9	93.6	100

Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2018

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, SMR, 2013 - 2017, Selection (comparing to England average)



Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2018
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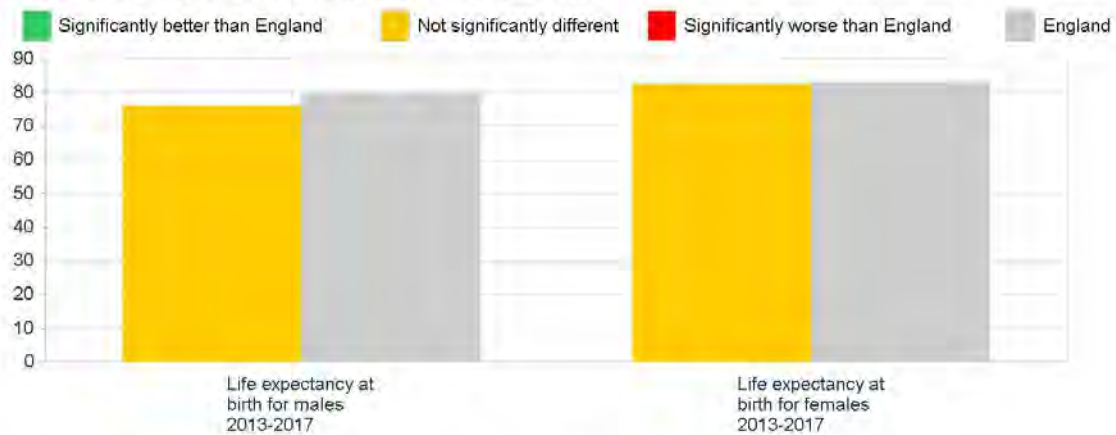
Life expectancy

Life expectancy, years, 2013-2017

indicator	Langold, Bassetlaw (Ward 2018)	Bassetlaw (LTLA 2013)	Nottinghamshire (UTLA 2013)	England
Life expectancy at birth for males 2013-2017	75.9	78.6	79.4	79.5
Life expectancy at birth for females 2013-2017	82.3	82	82.7	83.1

Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2018

Life expectancy, compared to England, years, 2013-2017



Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2018

Severn Trent Water

From: [Bramley_Chris](#)
To: [Will Wilson](#)
Subject: RE: Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan: Regulation 16 Consultation
Date: 25 February 2020 14:36:25
Attachments: [Hodstock-Langold_1.pdf](#)

Dear Will

Thank you for giving Severn Trent an opportunity to comment on the Submission version of the Hodsock and Langold Neighbourhood Plan.

We would like to thank the Neighbourhood Plan team for incorporating our comments regarding Local Green Spaces, but would still note that comments to protect Watercourses are still relevant as they represent a more sustainable process for managing surface water than draining to sewers.

I have attached our previous response containing the comments regarding watercourses for reference.

Kind Regards

Chris Bramley

Strategic Catchment Planner (Leics & Notts)

Sewerage Management Planning (SMP)

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25 July 2019

Our ref: Hodstock Langold 1

Dear Sir/Madam

Hodsock and Langold Draft Neighbourhood Plan Consultation

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your consultation. Please find some comments regarding your specific policies below

Policy 3: Design Codes for Sites 1 and 2

Bullet point c)

Severn Trent are supportive of the approach to introduce trees into the urban environment, including around highways.

We would however recommend that when installing trees within close proximity to impermeable areas such as highway consideration is given to the additional benefits that could be realised through the inclusion of Tree pits, providing surface water management at source. This approach can provide flood resilience benefits, and reduce the land take for large site control surface water management systems such as attenuation basins.

The use of source control also helps mitigate the impacts of storm events on the sewerage and drainage systems, and is vital for developing resilience to the future impacts of climate change and urban creep.

Bullet point e)

Severn Trent acknowledge the need retain existing hedgerows and trees, however these are not the only natural features that need to be protected.

We would therefore recommend that watercourses are also included as features to protect. Watercourses, including dry ditches, form a vital part of the water cycle and enable the development to discharge surface water in a sustainable way. Watercourses should be retained in open space where they provide valuable habitats and resources for wildlife, and also minimises flood risk.

Bullet point o)

Severn Trent area supportive of the approach to take advantage of existing environmental and landscape features such as watercourses, as detailed under our comments for point e these area valuable features and should be protected and retained in areas of open space.

Policy 6: Local Green Space

Whilst we do not currently have any flood resilience schemes proposed within Langold, it is important that planning policy does not prevent flood resilience works from being carried out if required in the future,

Green spaces can also be enhanced where a good SuDS, scheme that incorporates design principles to enhance biodiversity and Amenity as well as attenuation.

We would therefore recommend the following bullet point is added:

- 3) Development of flood resilience schemes within local green spaces will be supported provided the schemes do not adversely impact the primary function of the green space.

Please keep us informed when your plans are further developed when we will be able to offer more detailed comments and advice.

For your information we have set out some general guidelines that may be useful to you.

Position Statement

As a water company we have an obligation to provide water supplies and sewage treatment capacity for future development. It is important for us to work collaboratively with Local Planning Authorities to provide relevant assessments of the impacts of future developments. For outline proposals we are able to provide general comments. Once detailed developments and site specific locations are confirmed by local councils, we are able to provide more specific comments and modelling of the network if required. For most developments we do not foresee any particular issues. Where we consider there may be an issue we would discuss in further detail with the Local Planning Authority. We will complete any necessary improvements to provide additional capacity once we have sufficient confidence that a development will go ahead. We do this to avoid making investments on speculative developments to minimise customer bills.

Sewage Strategy

Once detailed plans are available and we have modelled the additional capacity, in areas where sufficient capacity is not currently available and we have sufficient confidence that developments will be built, we will complete necessary improvements to provide the capacity. We will ensure that our assets have no adverse effect on the environment and that we provide appropriate levels of treatment at each of our sewage treatment works.

Surface Water and Sewer Flooding

We expect surface water to be managed in line with the Government's Water Strategy, Future Water. The strategy sets out a vision for more effective management of surface water to deal with the dual pressures of climate change and housing development. Surface water needs to be managed sustainably. For new developments we would not expect surface water to be conveyed to our foul or combined sewage system and, where practicable, we support the removal of surface water already connected to foul or combined sewer.

We believe that greater emphasis needs to be paid to consequences of extreme rainfall. In the past, even outside of the flood plain, some properties have been built in natural drainage paths. We

request that developers providing sewers on new developments should safely accommodate floods which exceed the design capacity of the sewers.

To encourage developers to consider sustainable drainage, Severn Trent currently offer a 100% discount on the sewerage infrastructure charge if there is no surface water connection and a 75% discount if there is a surface water connection via a sustainable drainage system. More details can be found on our website

<https://www.stwater.co.uk/building-and-developing/regulations-and-forms/application-forms-and-guidance/infrastructure-charges/>

Water Quality

Good quality river water and groundwater is vital for provision of good quality drinking water. We work closely with the Environment Agency and local farmers to ensure that water quality of supplies are not impacted by our or others operations. The Environment Agency's Source Protection Zone (SPZ) and Safe Guarding Zone policy should provide guidance on development. Any proposals should take into account the principles of the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan for the Severn River basin unit as prepared by the Environment Agency.

Water Supply

When specific detail of planned development location and sizes are available a site specific assessment of the capacity of our water supply network could be made. Any assessment will involve carrying out a network analysis exercise to investigate any potential impacts.

We would not anticipate capacity problems within the urban areas of our network, any issues can be addressed through reinforcing our network. However, the ability to support significant development in the rural areas is likely to have a greater impact and require greater reinforcement to accommodate greater demands.

Water Efficiency

Part G of Building Regulations specify that new homes must consume no more than 125 litres of water per person per day. We recommend that you consider taking an approach of installing specifically designed water efficient fittings in all areas of the property rather than focus on the overall consumption of the property. This should help to achieve a lower overall consumption than the maximum volume specified in the Building Regulations.

We recommend that in all cases you consider:

- Single flush siphon toilet cistern and those with a flush volume of 4 litres.
- Showers designed to operate efficiently and with a maximum flow rate of 8 litres per minute.
- Hand wash basin taps with low flow rates of 4 litres or less.
- Water butts for external use in properties with gardens.

To further encourage developers to act sustainably Severn Trent currently offer a 100% discount on the clean water infrastructure charge if properties are built so consumption per person is 110 litres per person per day or less. More details can be found on our website

<https://www.stwater.co.uk/building-and-developing/regulations-and-forms/application-forms-and-guidance/infrastructure-charges/>

We would encourage you to impose the expectation on developers that properties are built to the optional requirement in Building Regulations of 110 litres of water per person per day.

We hope this information has been useful to you and we look forward in hearing from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely

Chris Bramley

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