

Rapid Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document

November 2025



Bassetlaw
DISTRICT COUNCIL
— North Nottinghamshire —

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Well designed and sustainable developments can support strong, vibrant and healthier communities and help create places that encourage people to adopt healthy lifestyles. The planning system has an increasingly important role to play in helping to make towns and villages healthier places to live, work and visit. Health is embedded as a key theme throughout national and local planning policy, underpinning many aspects of planning to provide a more sustainable and beneficial future for the health and well-being of our population. It is recognised that good place-making and effective design are all important to the improvement of health.
- 1.2 Policy ST42 of the Bassetlaw Local Plan requires proposals of 50 or more dwellings to be accompanied by a Rapid Health Impact Assessment. This should show how the proposed development will facilitate the delivery of healthier places and positively influence the impact that the proposal will have on health and well-being in the district.
- 1.3 To help achieve this, this SPD sets out the Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for use in Bassetlaw.
- 1.4 This Rapid HIA builds on that in the Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework 2025-2030, which is intended to be applied County wide. Recognising the priority given to health and well-being in the Local Plan the Council's Rapid HIA is designed to operate at a local place-based level so that it can help address health inequalities in the district.
- 1.5 This SPD is not policy but is intended to provide technical guidance to support the delivery of Local Plan Policy ST42. This SPD also identifies sources of data to use, provides examples of health impacts upon the built environment to consider and examples of how to mitigate against negative health impacts and enhance positive ones. On adoption, the SPD will be a material consideration in the assessment of planning applications.

2 Health & Well-being in Bassetlaw

- 2.1 Health is defined as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being¹.” There are many factors that affect health and well-being. These can vary across the district and can include the physical and social conditions in which people live and work and good lifestyle choices, all of which can be impacted by the built environment in a positive or negative way, directly and indirectly. These factors are usually known as the wider determinants of health.
- 2.2 Differences in health across the district's population and between different groups within society, referred to as health inequalities, are not caused by one single issue, but a complex mix of factors reflecting the differing social, environmental and economic conditions of local communities. Health inequalities arise because of the conditions in which we are born, grow, live, work and age. These conditions influence our opportunities for good health, and how we think, feel and act, and this shapes our mental health, physical health and well-being.

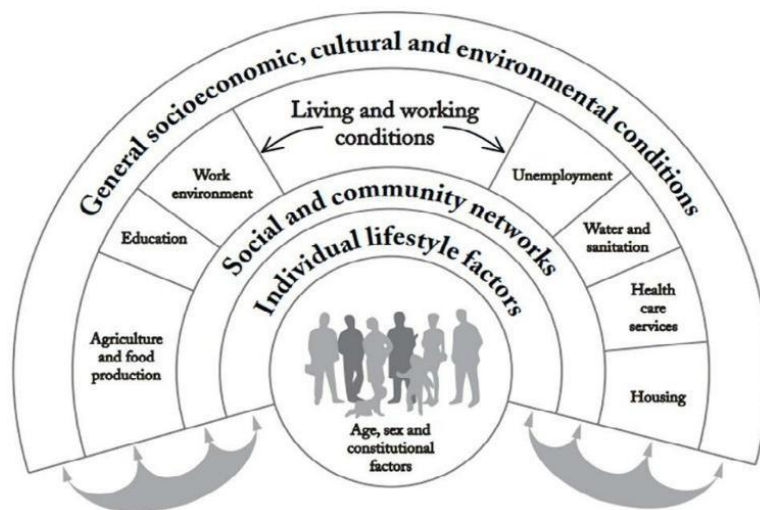


Figure 1: Main determinants of health².

- 2.3 Bassetlaw has a population of 117,800 people (Census 2021) who experience different levels of health compared with the England average.
- 2.4 Life expectancy for both men and women has increased over time but varies across the district. Deprivation is higher than the national average. 7.1% of the population live within the top 20% of the least deprived areas in England, while 21.4% live in the 20% most deprived areas³. There are also marked inequalities in health and well-being across the population, with some groups of people experiencing very good health, whilst others experience poor health throughout their lives.
- 2.5 For example, the life expectancy of people living in one of the most deprived areas of Bassetlaw (Worksop South East) is 9.7 years lower for men and 10.8 years lower for women than those living in some of the least deprived areas (Beckingham and Clayworth). There is a similar pattern in residents living healthily, with 7% of residents in one of the most deprived areas (Worksop South East) reporting living with poor health, compared to 3.3% in one of the least deprived areas (Sturton).
- 2.6 Additionally, 26.8% of children in reception year are classified as having a prevalence of being overweight, compared to 22.5% in Nottinghamshire and 22.1% in England. In Year 6, 41.3% of children are classified in the same category, higher than Nottinghamshire (36.1%) and England (35.8%)⁴.
- 2.7 The district also has an ageing population, with the number of residents aged 65 and over (22.2%), higher than Nottinghamshire (21%) and England (18.3%)⁴. The number in this age group is due to increase by 30% throughout the local plan period (by 2038), with those aged 85 and over increasing by 35%⁴. Further information on the current health statistics in Bassetlaw can be found at [Home - Nottinghamshire Insight](#) and the Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment via [Home - Nottinghamshire Insight](#).
- 2.8 Many of the health issues affecting the population of Bassetlaw are affected by the environment in which people live, work and play. It is widely acknowledged that spatial planning can play an important role in helping to improve the health and well-being of communities and can be used to help address the health inequalities seen in the district. It is crucial that new development is created with health and well-being in mind, so that existing health inequalities are designed out, and new health inequalities are not created.

3 How can planning influence health & well-being?

- 3.1 Planning is crucial in setting the wider determinants of health and tackling health inequalities.
- 3.2 The way in which the built and natural environment is designed and shaped has great potential to address health issues such as obesity and inactivity, which can contribute to ill health in Bassetlaw. High quality developments can promote a healthy lifestyle through walking and cycling routes, by providing access to open space and play that promote social interaction and mental well-being, and can support vibrant communities through access to employment, quality housing and community services. Conversely, poor quality development can lead to negative impacts on health and well-being which can lead to long term burdens for residents and the health care system.
- 3.3 The link between planning, design, and health outcomes is long established and is integrated within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Planning Practice Guidance, and the National Design Guide.
- 3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (2024) promotes sustainable development with three overarching, interlinked objectives: economic, social, and environmental. The social aspect aims to support 'strong, vibrant and healthy communities' by 'fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being'.
- 3.5 This aim is reinforced in paragraph 96 c) which states that local planning policies and decision-making should aim to achieve 'healthy lives, through promoting good health and preventing ill-health, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs and reduce health inequalities between the most and least deprived communities - for example, through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling'.
- 3.6 Locally, health and well-being is fully integrated in the Bassetlaw Local Plan, with Policy ST42 providing the overarching strategic policy aiming to promote healthy place-making in the district.
- 3.7 This document should also be read in conjunction with the Bassetlaw Design Code⁵. It provides locally specific place-based codes and guidance to inform design choices to foster high-quality development that promotes healthy place-making.

4 What is a Rapid Health Impact Assessment?

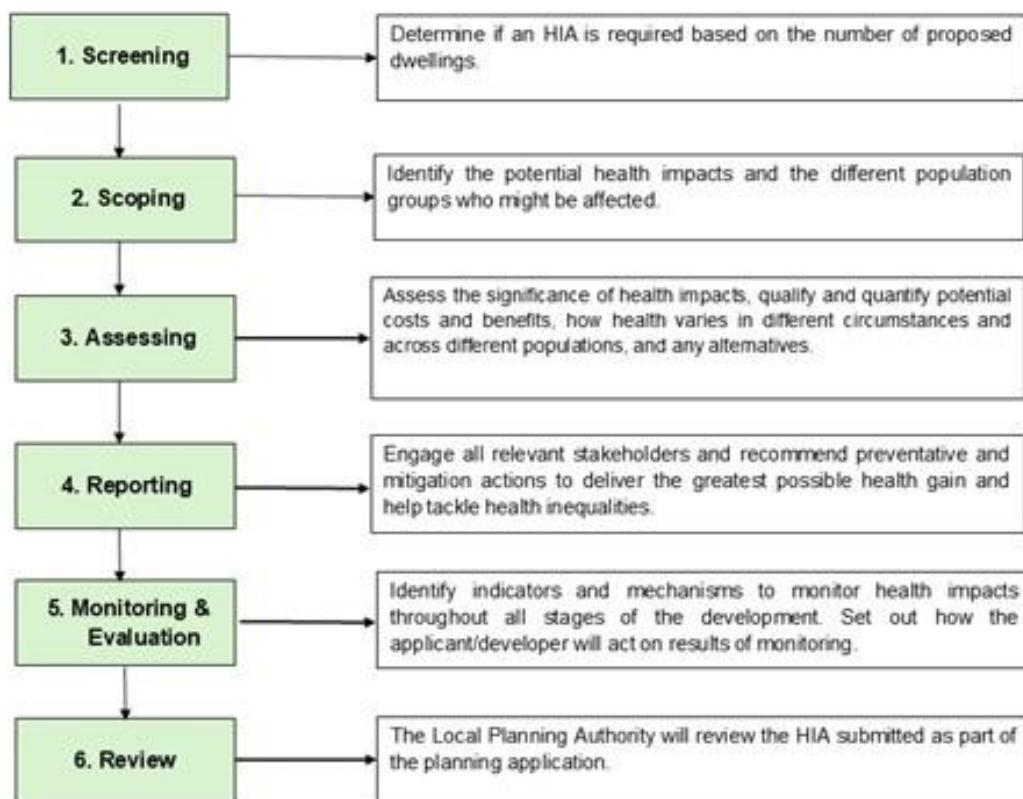
- 4.1 A Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a locally produced, practical tool used to identify the impacts a proposed development may have on the health and well-being of different groups of people. It considers these impacts because certain groups are potentially more vulnerable to negative impacts from development, including those on low incomes, the young, disabled and/or older people.
- 4.2 The findings of an HIA are used to identify how any positive health impacts of a scheme may be increased and any negative impacts reduced, potentially through the design of the proposed development. The HIA process can help developers work with local communities to develop proposals that meet local needs and tackle Bassetlaw's health inequalities.

5 Which developments require an HIA?

- 5.1 Proposals for 50 or more dwellings must submit a Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix as part of the planning application to explain how health considerations have informed the design. This includes specialist housing, including residential care homes.
- 5.2 A HIA is required to be submitted with an outline or full application.
- 5.3 Reserved matters applications do not require an HIA; however, we recommend updating the HIA that accompanied the Outline or Full permission to ensure that the previously identified positive health impacts continue to be maximised and negative impacts mitigated.
- 5.4 Applicants are advised to contact the Council's Planning Policy team to discuss the proposal at pre-application stage, to discuss the approach and level of detail to be provided in the HIA and to ensure the proposal is policy compliant.

6 Health Impact Assessment Process

- 6.1 A HIA is most beneficial when used during the development's design phase rather than at a later stage. The HIA process should commence when the nature and purpose of the proposal are clearly defined, but early enough to influence the scheme's design and implementation. This should occur before the planning application is submitted.
- 6.2 The HIA needs to be carried out in six stages:



- 6.3 Each Rapid HIA will be assessed by a Planning Policy Officer to ensure that it is compliant with the requirements in Part 2 of Policy ST42 in the Local Plan and the guidance set out in this SPD. To ensure an independent assessment is undertaken this officer will not be involved in assessing the wider planning policy aspects of the application.

7 Creating a Health Impact Assessment

- 7.1 The Council has developed a Rapid HIA to help applicants summarise the results of the HIA process. Applicants are expected to use this HIA to set out how health and well-being have been considered during the design of new development, to set out how any negative health impacts will be mitigated, and how any positive health impacts will be enhanced.
- 7.2 It is essential that a HIA considers the impact of development on a wide range of factors which influence health and well-being in Bassetlaw. Therefore, the Rapid HIA is split into twelve topics which align with those identified by the [Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework 2025-2030](#). These enable the health and well-being impact of larger residential developments to be assessed.






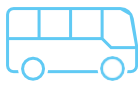






 <p>Health Inequalities: Building Thriving Communities</p>	 <p>Housing Quality & Design</p>	 <p>Access to Healthcare Services & Social Infrastructure</p>	 <p>Access to Open Space & Nature</p>
 <p>Air Quality, Noise & Neighbourhood Amenity</p>	 <p>Accessibility & Active Travel</p>	 <p>Crime Reduction & Community safety</p>	 <p>Access to Healthy Food</p>
 <p>Access to Work & Training</p>	 <p>Social Cohesion & Lifetime Neighbourhoods</p>	 <p>Minimising the Use of Resources</p>	 <p>Mitigating Climate Change</p>

Figure 2: Twelve HIA themes.

8. Using the Rapid Health Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HIA is structured in a clear, logical way to help make the assessment process easier. The following is designed to help applicants complete the HIA easily:

Section 1 – Provide a short description and summary of the proposal.

Section 2 – Identify which population groups will be most impacted by the proposal.

Section 3 – Identify which wards of the district will be most impacted by the proposal. This should include considering the effects beyond the immediate ward the development is in. The starting point for identifying ward-specific impacts is [Home - Nottinghamshire Insight](#) and the Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment via [Home - Nottinghamshire Insight](#).

Section 4 – The HIA is structured around twelve themes, with each subdivided by headings that focus on specific parts of a proposal. Applicants should not delete headings that are not relevant, just record that the application will have no impact.

Each theme has a number of prompt questions designed to focus on which health and well-being issues need to be considered. Evidence-based sources

are identified to enable a place-based response to be provided. HIAs not providing a place-based response may not be accepted.

The HIA asks applicants to consider the impacts of a proposal and the certainty (based on evidence) that the impact will occur. It then asks for an assessment of the potential impact and if the impact will be positive or negative, using the following:

Potential Health Impact	Explanation
Positive	Health impacts that can be maximised through a proposed development.
Negative	Health impacts from a development that may reduce the baseline health position. A negative health impact for one topic does not necessarily mean that the proposal will not be supported.
Neutral	A health impact that neither positively nor negatively affects health.
Uncertain	A health impact where there is insufficient information available to make a decision.

Figure 3: Potential Health Impacts

Finally, under Recommended Amendments or Enhancement Actions, measures should be identified that can be used to mitigate any negative impacts on health and well-being, and also to identify actions that can enhance positive impacts.

Section 5 – Identify indicators and mechanisms to monitor health impacts throughout all stages of the development. This could include responding to comments made at pre-application/application stage.

8 Bassetlaw Rapid Health Impact Assessment

Section 1: Summary of the development

Planning Application Reference:
Proposal:
Name of Assessor and Organisation:
Date of Assessment:

Section 2: Population Groups

Please select which population groups will be the most impacted by the proposed development. Many of these population groups also have attributes that are deemed Protected Characteristics under the Equality Act 2010. Protected Characteristics are attributes such as race, age, and religion that are safeguarded against discrimination, including within the planning system.

- Age: Children (0-13 years)
- Age: Young People (13-18 years)
- Age: Adults (18 – 64 years)
- Age: Older People (65+ years)
- Families with young children
- Intergenerational households
- People living with dementia
- People living with a disability (physical, mental, learning)
- Armed forces personnel, veterans and their families
- Asylum Seekers/Refugees
- Black and minority ethnic groups
- Gypsy and Travellers
- LGBTQ+
- Religious or belief groups
- Homeless people
- People living in poverty, low income or are unemployed
- Other (Please give details)

Section 3: Bassetlaw Wards

Please select which council wards will be most impacted by the proposed development. This should include neighbouring wards, within the district, where the development could influence health and well-being. A map can be accessed [here](#)

Bassetlaw Wards:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Beckingham | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Blyth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Carlton-in-Lindrick | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clayworth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| East Markham | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| East Retford East | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| East Retford North | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| East Retford South | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| East Retford West | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Everton | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Harworth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Langold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Misterton | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rampton | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ranskill | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sturton | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sutton | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tuxford and Trent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Welbeck | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worksop East | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worksop North | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worksop North East | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worksop North West | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worksop South | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worksop South East | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Section 4: Health Impact Assessment

1. Health Inequalities: Building Thriving Communities

Where people live in Bassetlaw greatly affects their health, well-being and life expectancy. Differences between neighbourhoods influence access to open space, local shops, and services. Those living in the most disadvantaged areas live 9.7 years less for women and 10.8 years less for men than those in the least disadvantaged areas, highlighting health inequalities that exist.

Relevant evidence

- [Health & Well-being in Bassetlaw](#)
- [Bassetlaw Local Health Profile](#)
- [Bassetlaw Local Statistics](#)
- [Bassetlaw Health and Well-being Strategy](#)
- [Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential Health Impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
1. Does the proposal consider the health inequalities and Protected Characteristics in the local area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

2. Housing Quality and Design

Environmental conditions, overcrowding and poor sanitation as well as poorly designed places are known contributors to unhealthy lives. The way a home is managed after construction can also affect the health, welfare and mental well-being of the community. Access to affordable, secure, comfortable, and adaptable housing, achieved through a range of housing types, tenures, and specialist housing, is essential to prevent homes from being unsuitable due to overcrowding and to prevent homelessness or precarious living circumstances for all residents, including younger and older people and those with disabilities.

Relevant guidance

- [Bassetlaw Housing Strategy and Delivery Plan 2021-2026](#)
- [Principles for Building Healthy Neighbourhoods](#)
- [Building for a Healthy Life](#)
- Bassetlaw Design Code

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
2. Does the proposal seek to provide for a range of house types, including specialist housing that will or can be adapted to support independent living for disabled and older people?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
3. Does the proposal seek to address local housing needs by providing an appropriate mix of affordable housing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

3. Access to Healthcare Services and Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure includes schools, healthcare, social services, emergency services and community facilities like community hubs and libraries. The Local Plan promotes the need for easy access to these facilities locally. Use depends on accessibility, by a range of transport and access to and into a building, and to the service offered. Access to a range of good quality social infrastructure and healthcare services directly benefits health by ensuring that residents access treatment, screenings and check-ups, whilst access to social facilities enhances mental well-being and social cohesion.

Relevant evidence/guidance

- Bassetlaw Planning Obligations SPD
- [Joint capital resource use plan 2025/26](#)
- [NHS Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Strategy](#)
- [Fit for the future: 10 Year Health Plan for England](#)
- [Co-location of Community Facilities - Healthy Place Making](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
4. Does the proposal seek to provide, replace or retain healthcare and/or social infrastructure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
5. Does the proposal address the impact of the new housing on primary healthcare services?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
6. Does the proposal promote opportunities for co-location of facilities and shared community use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

4. Access to Open Space and Nature

Providing safe, convenient, and attractive open space, such as parks and children’s play spaces, can promote healthy, active lifestyles, reduce obesity, heart disease and other health conditions associated with more inactive lifestyles. Creating child-friendly and young people-friendly facilities can help promote unstructured play, enhance positive social interaction, and boost mental health. It is acknowledged that access to nature, such as lakes and woodlands, can have a positive impact on mental health and well-being.

Relevant guidance

- [Natural England Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Guide 2023](#)
- [Children and Town Planning](#)
- [Safer Parks: Improving access for women and girls](#)
- Bassetlaw Open Space Needs Assessment

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
7. Does the proposal seek to improve or provide a range of play spaces for children and young people, including provision for those that are disabled?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
8. Does the proposal seek to provide or improve space for sport and active recreation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
9. Does the proposal seek to create or ensure existing open and natural spaces are welcoming, safe and accessible to all?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
10. Does the proposal provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

5. Air Quality, Noise and Neighbourhood Amenity

The quality of the local environment can have a significant impact on physical and mental health. Pollution can be caused by construction, traffic and commercial activity and can result in poor air quality, noise nuisance and vibration. Poor air quality can lead to chronic respiratory illness, cardiac issues as well as asthma in children. Additionally, noise pollution can have negative impacts on health by causing sleep disruption and well-being issues. Good design and planning, including the separation of land uses, can lessen impacts.

Relevant guidance

- [Manual for Streets](#)
- [Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2020-2030](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
11.Does the proposal seek to minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration, and odours?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
12.Does the proposal seek to minimise air pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
13.Does the proposal seek to minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

6. Accessibility and Active Travel

Providing residents with safe, convenient walking and cycling access to jobs, education, shops, leisure, open space and community facilities reduces the need to travel by car and provides greater opportunities for social interaction. Integrating safe cycle storage and signage, and connectivity to public transport can encourage all groups, including older people and people with a disability, to use them. Reducing car use and providing opportunities for walking and cycling can also increase physical activity and improve mental health and well-being.

Relevant guidance

- [Active Design](#)
- [20 Minute Neighbourhoods](#)
- [NCC Highway Design Guide](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
14. Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking and cycling including connections to the local walking and cycling network?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
15. Does the proposal promote paths and street layouts for all residents, including those with pushchairs, wheelchairs, and that have mobility issues?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
16. Does the proposal promote traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
17. Does the proposal promote accessible buildings to enable access for people with mobility issues or a disability?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

7. Crime Reduction and Community Safety

Careful planning and design that promotes natural surveillance and social interaction can help reduce crime and the perception and fear of crime, which positively impact on the mental well-being of residents. Beyond the direct physical and psychological effects of experiencing crime, there can be long-lasting indirect health impacts such as disability, victimisation and withdrawal because of fear. Community engagement with proposals can reduce fears and concerns and help promote social cohesion.

Relevant guidance

- [Designing out crime](#)
- [Secured by Design: Residential Guide](#)
- [Secured by Design: Specialist and Supported Housing Schemes.](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
18. Does the proposal create buildings, spaces and places that seek to reduce opportunities for crime?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
19. Does the proposal seek to optimise natural surveillance in public areas and onto the public highway?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

8. Access to Healthy Food

Access to healthy and nutritious food, such as fruit and vegetables, can improve diet and reduce chronic diseases linked to obesity. Opportunities to purchase and grow healthy food locally can change eating behaviours, improve diet and physical and mental health. Providing allotments and community gardens can help residents grow healthy food locally and promote social interaction, whilst easy access to shops that provide healthy food options can help residents purchase nutritious food close to home and promote healthy, active lifestyles.

Relevant guidance

- [Food Insecurity \(2024\) - Nottinghamshire Insight](#)
- [Design for Healthy Food Neighbourhoods](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
20. Does the proposal support the retention and creation of food growing areas, allotments and community gardens to support healthy diets and physical activity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
21. Does the proposal provide safe and convenient access to local shops that provide healthy food options?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

9. Access to work and training

Employment and income are key determinants of health and well-being and can benefit physical and mental health by providing a routine, sense of purpose, reducing isolation and financial stress. Employment and training can also help recovery from physical and mental illness.

Relevant guidance

- [Nottinghamshire JSNA Health and Work](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
22. Does the proposal seek to provide access to employment and training opportunities for local people?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

10. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods

Friendship and supportive community networks can help reduce depression, levels of chronic illness, improve recovery after an illness and improve well-being. Fragmented social structures can lead to isolated communities divided by wealth, age, ethnicity, reducing community unity. Well supported voluntary and community groups and the use of digital infrastructure via social groups can help to build up networks for people who are feeling disconnected by providing meaningful networks for social interaction, promoting mental well-being.

Relevant guidance

- [Designing Inclusive Places](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
23. Does the proposed development connect with existing communities, i.e layout and movement which avoids physical barriers and severance, and provide land uses and spaces which encourage social interaction?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
24. Does the proposal make provision for high-quality digital infrastructure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

11. Minimising the use of resources

Reducing or minimising waste, including disposal, processes for construction, as well as recycling, and waste management, can improve residents' health directly and indirectly by minimising environmental impact, such as from air pollution.

Relevant guidance

- [BDC: New Developments Storage Collection](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
25. Does the proposal seek to incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
26. Does the proposal make the most efficient and effective use of existing land?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

12. Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change

The planning system is central to helping to reduce carbon emissions and helping environments cope with higher temperatures, more rainfall, more extreme weather events and impacts such as flooding. Poorly designed homes can lead to fuel poverty in winter and overheating in summer, contributing to ill health. Developments that take advantage of sunlight, tree planting and use sustainable drainage and that minimise energy consumption through renewable energy have the potential to contribute towards the physical and mental health of residents.

Relevant guidance

- [The SUDS Manual](#)
- Bassetlaw Biodiversity Net Gain SPD
- Bassetlaw Design Code

Assessment Criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration?
27.Does the proposal incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and flood management to help manage extreme rainfall events?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
28.Does the proposal incorporate renewable and low-carbon technologies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
29.Does the proposal ensure that buildings and spaces are well-designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures i.e. through shading, ventilation and landscaping, which can support vulnerable groups?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
30.Does the proposal comply with Biodiversity Net Gain?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	

References

- ¹ Constitution of the World Health Organisation, WHO, 1948
- ² Health Profile for England:2017, Public Health England, 2017
- ³ #Workingtogether: Social prescribing in Bassetlaw, BPBP and BCVS, 2022
- ⁴ Bassetlaw Health & Well-being Strategy, BDC, 2024