**Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan (Review)**

**Regulation 16 Consultation**

**(Tuesday 11 February to Monday 24 March 2025)**

**Consultation Responses (Compiled)**



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## Overview

This document compiles all of the responses received during the Regulation 16 consultation. Original copies of the responses have been supplied to the Independent Examiner, so as to inform the assessment of the Plan. Please contact the Neighbourhood Planning Team with any queries, including reference to any supplementary documents not included here.

## 1: Anglian Water

Thank you for notifying Anglian Water on the current consultation on the draft Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan.

We have previously submitted comments on the pre-submission version (Reg 14) of the neighbourhood plan. We welcome the amendments in the submission version of the neighbourhood plan, following our comments and recommended changes.

I can confirm, Anglian Water has no further comments to make on the documents.

## 2: Bassetlaw District Council - Conservation

Please see the below comments in relation to the Elkesley Draft Neighbourhood Plan.

**Page No.9 - Para. 24**

There is a small typo that reads “Clumber Park extends a small way into the western edge of

the,”.

**Page No.17 – Policy 1**

d) “it protects the significance of heritage assets including their setting and conserves the

historic environment” to read “they hep to conserve the historic built environment by either

preserving or enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting”.

**Page No.17 – Photo 1**

Amend “The layout of many traditional buildings in Elkesley creates a courtyard space” to read

“The vernacular and agrarian nature of Elkesley’s historic building stock means that many

existing sites have traditional agricultural ‘courtyards’”.

**Page No.41 – Para 115**

“CA1 is the traditional heart of Elkesley village, containing notable historic buildings including the

Grade 1 Listed St. Giles Church” to read “CA1 is the historic core of Elkesley village, which contains a

number of important historical sites, including that of the grade I listed St Giles Church”.

**Page No.52 – Para 149**

The format for referencing the grade of the listed building is a little inconsistent and could be

amended to read as follows;

* Apleyhead Lodge, Clumber (Grade I Listed)
* Gate piers and flanking walls, Normanton Gate, Clumber (Grade II\* Listed)
* Milestone, Jockey House (Grade II Listed)
* Bridge over River Poulter (Grade II Listed)

**Page No.55 – Para 152**

“It is important that future development protects the heritage assets of the Parish” to read “it is

important for any future development to either preserve or enhance the signifnace and setting

of the Parish’s heritage assets”.

**Elkesley: Design and Guidance Codes**

**Page No.26 – 3.4 Character Areas**

“CA1. Historic Core is the traditional heart of Elkesley village, containing notable historic

buildings including the Grade 1 Listed St. Giles Church” to read “CA1 is the historic core of

Elkesley village, which contains a number of important historical sites, including that of the

grade I listed St Giles Church”.

**Page 43 - 4.2.1 Heritage and local character**

“Listed assets and non-designated heritage assets” to read “Listed buildings and nondesignated

heritage assets”.

## 3: Bassetlaw District Council - Neighbourhood Planning

**Specific points**

**Para 98**: It may be that Highways England should also be involved in discussions, given their role in managing the A1.

**Policy 11**: As a point of clarity, it has been brought to our attention that the Playing Fields (c) are listed as a Field in Trust to the Crown, which would potentially limit the ability for them to be marketed, as per clauses c and d. That said, if anything, this status increases the protection afforded to this valued community asset.

**Policy 13, Site 1, clauses c)**: The ‘and’ at the end of the clause needs relocating to the end of clause b, and a full stop adding instead.

## 4: Bassetlaw District Council – Planning Policy

We welcome Elkesley NPG reviewing the Neighbourhood Plan and the responsive way in which our previous comments have been considered. Our comments relate to the following policies:

**Policy 2:**

We support the approach taken to Policy 2 in safeguarding and enhancing the local landscape qualities of Elkesley Parish. Neighbourhood plan policies are used by many individuals and organisations, including applicants/developers/agents. With that in mind, the policy says the prime factor in decision-making is safeguarding the view and respecting the sensitivity of the landscape. While landscape will be a planning issue to consider in these locations, it may not be the prime factor for every proposal. A slight change to the policy will help manage this concern.

1. Should development be proposed within the Key Views or areas of medium or high landscape sensitivity, the impact will must be carefully considered. A prime factor in the decision will be whether to ensure the development can be designed in a way that safeguards the view and respects the sensitivity of the landscape.

**Policy 7a:**

We support the approach taken by Policy 7a and welcome the up-to-date Elkesley Housing Needs Assessment that informs it. We’d suggest a minor change to Part 1 and Part 2 to prevent duplication between the two criteria.

1. As appropriate to their scale, nature and location, housing schemes are required to deliver a housing mix by 2038 that meets local need in accordance with the findings in the most up to date Housing Needs Assessment which is: • 7% 1 bed • 24% 2 bed • 49% 3 bed • 15% 4 bed • 4% 5 bed unless it can be demonstrated that this is not viable.
2. As appropriate to their scale, nature and location, Where development proposals do not propose a housing mix and type in accordance with this Housing Needs Assessment, information accompanying the application would need to demonstrate why it is not feasible or viable.

**Policy 7b**

We support the approach taken by the NPG to ensuring affordable housing meets the needs of Elkesley residents. We suggest that the policy will better deliver positive outcomes if it is explicit about the percentage of affordable homes for rent that is required from relevant proposals, and if that percentage is linked to the Local Housing Needs Assessment.

**Policy 12**

We welcome that Part 4 is consistent with the Local Plan but suggest there is a typo

1. Developments should demonstrate that they are water efficient, with new housing development designed to ensure usage of 110 litres per person per day or less in accordance with Policy ST48 of the Bassetlaw Plan.

In general Policy 12 is framed positively with the exception of Part 5g. We advise that it is not consistent with national policy to restrict renewable energy in locally designated landscape areas such as Elkesley’s high or medium landscape sensitivity areas. We’d recommend that Part 5g is re-visited to align with the NPPF.

## 5: Coal Authority

Thank you for your notification of 12 February 2025 seeking the views of the Coal Authority on the above.

The Coal Authority is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. As a statutory consultee, the Coal Authority has a duty to respond to planning applications and development plans in order to protect the public and the environment in mining areas.

Our records indicate that within the Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan area there are fissures present associated with past coal mining activity. These features may pose a potential risk to surface stability and public safety.

It is noted that the Neighbourhood Plan proposes to allocate the Yew Tree Road site for development, I have checked this site against our records and although fissures are recorded in the vicinity of the site none are present on the site itself. On this basis I can confirm that the Planning team at the Coal Authority have no objections to, or more detailed comments to make on, the Neighbourhood Plan as proposed.

## 6: Environment Agency

Thank you for your consultation on the Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan (Review): Regulation 16 Consultation.

Having reviewed the amended plan we are glad to see that our recommendations in relation to flood risk zone wording and water efficiency measures have been included. We have no new comments, but repeat comments made previously, which remain relevant:

**General comments on Flood Risk**

We are extremely encouraged that the Neighbourhood Plan proposes a Development Boundary (Section 7 Point 38 and Map 3 on page 14). The development boundary will confine all development within flood zone 1 and therefore at very low risk of flooding from the River Poulter.

It should be noted that the Environment Agency only give feedback on fluvial flood risks. Please note that surface water and ordinary watercourses fall within the remit of the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) who in this case are Nottinghamshire County Council. They may hold modelled data relating to these elements.

**Policy Specific Comments**

**Policy 4 - Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity**

We are in agreement with the wording of policy 4 and welcome the inclusion of the 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirement for new development. We are particularly pleased to see further wording encouraging an exceedance of the mandated 10% BNG.

The Environment Agency is aiming for our own projects to provide 20% BNG and providing BNG within Green/Blue Infrastructure interventions could be a positive way of reaching and exceeding national requirements where feasible. Biodiversity net gain should also play a part in providing wider environmental net gain and can be incorporated within green and blue infrastructure and other Natural Flood Management (NFM) opportunities.

In the supporting section (Section 11) we welcome the addition of support for well designed SuDS however we feel that it may be beneficial to mention Blue/Green Infrastructure.

New development should integrate and increase blue/green infrastructure to build in multi-functional solutions to future impacts such as increased flood risks, water shortages and overheating. Blue/green infrastructure can work together to achieve these aims, for example sustainable urban drainage schemes (SuDS) providing attenuation to surface water, but also providing opportunities to improve water quality, encourage infiltration to groundwater through passive (no energy) design, as this can contribute to aquifer recharge and improve the water quality of surface watercourses by intercepting pollutants, as well as providing open space for local residents to enjoy.

**Policy 12 - Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Technologies**

We are supportive of and welcome the wording of policy 12.

## 7: Forestry Commission

Thank you for inviting the Forestry Commission to respond to the consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan. Unfortunately, we do not have the resources to respond to individual plans but we have some key points to make relevant to all neighbourhood plans.

**Forestry Commission and Neighbourhood Planning**

**Existing trees in your community**

The Forestry Commission would like to encourage communities to review the trees and woodlands in their neighbourhood and consider whether they are sufficiently diverse in age and species to prove resilient in the face of tree pests and diseases or climate change. For example, if you have a high proportion of Ash, you are likely to see the majority suffering from Ash Dieback. Some communities are proactively planting different species straight away, to mitigate the effect of losing the Ash; you can find out more here. Alternatively, if you have a high proportion of Beech, you may find they suffer particularly from drought or

flood stress as the climate becomes more extreme. There are resources available to help you get ideas for other species you can plant to diversify your tree stock and make it more resilient.

**Ancient Woodland**

If you have ancient woodland within or adjacent to your boundary it is important that it is considered within your plan. Ancient woodlands are irreplaceable, they have great value because they have a long history of woodland cover, with many features remaining undisturbed. This applies equally to Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS). It is Government policy to refuse

development that will result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland, unless “there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists” (National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 180).

The Forestry Commission has prepared joint Standing Advice for the treatment of Ancient Woodland.

If you have ancient woodland within or adjacent to your boundary it is important that it is considered within your plan. Ancient woodlands are irreplaceable, they have great value because they have a long history of woodland cover, with many features remaining undisturbed. This applies equally to Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS). It is Government policy to refuse

development that will result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland, unless “there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists” (National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 180).

The Forestry Commission has prepared joint Standing Advice with Natural England on ancient woodland and veteran trees. This advice is a material consideration for planning decisions across England and can also be a useful starting point for policy considerations.

The Standing Advice explains the definition of ancient woodland, its importance, ways to identify it and the policies that relevant to it. It provides advice on how to protect ancient woodland when dealing with planning applications that may affect ancient woodland. It also considers ancient wood-pasture and veteran trees. It will provides links to Natural England’s Ancient Woodland Inventory and assessment guides as well as other tools to assist you in assessing potential impacts.

**Deforestation**

The overarching policy for the sustainable management of forests, woodland and trees in England is a presumption against deforestation.

**Woodland Creation**

The UK is committed in law to net zero emissions by 2050. Tree planting is recognised as contributing to efforts to tackle the biodiversity and climate emergencies we are currently facing. Neighbourhood plans are

a useful mechanism for promoting tree planting close to people so that the cultural and health benefits of trees can be enjoyed alongside their broader environmental benefits. Any planting considered by the plan should require healthy resilient tree stock to minimise the risk of pests and diseases and maximise its climate change resilience, a robust management plan should also be put in place.

## 8: Historic England

Thank you for consulting us on the Regulation 16 Consultation of the Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan.

We have no further comments to make in addition to those we made at Regulation 14 stage - a copy of which I have attached for your information.

## 9: National Highways

Thank you for providing National Highways with the opportunity to consult on the

Submission Draft of the Neighbourhood Plan for Elkesley.

National Highways (formally Highways England) has been appointed by the Secretary of

State for Transport as a 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 responding to development plan consultations, we have regard to DfT Circular 01/2022:

The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development (‘the Circular’).

This sets out how interactions with the Strategic Road Network should be considered in

the making of plans and development management considerations. In addition to the

Circular, the response set out below is also in accordance with the National Planning

Policy Framework (NPPF) and other relevant policies.

The SRN closest to the Neighbourhood Development Plan area is the A1 trunk road,

which routes through the plan area.

National Highways previously responded to the regulation 14 consultation on the 28

August 2024. Our comments were focused on the proposed footpath to the North of the

A1 (proposed Footpath 1). From the submitted drawing it was unclear if the proposed

works would encroach onto National Highways land.

Upon reviewing the Regulation 16 consultation documents for the submission draft of the

Neighbourhood Plan, Proposed Footpath 1 remains included within the Submission Draft

of Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan. Our previous comments have been acknowledged, and

the wording has been amended to clarify that the proposal will be subject to collaboration with landowners. As noted in our previous response, the detailed routeing of the proposed

footpath remains unclear. National Highways will need to be provided with clear land

boundary ownership information to be able to assess the impact of the proposed footpath

on the Strategic Road Network.

National Highways preference is to distance pedestrian traffic away from the A1 trunk

road.

Furthermore, design requirements for footpaths adjacent to the Strategic Road Network

(SRN) are outlined in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, CD143. Chapter 5

specifically addresses equestrian and horse-riding routes, which have different and more

specific requirements than pedestrian routes.

Under the Highways Act 1980, it is a requirement that enhancements to boundary

treatments, ensure the safety of pedestrians and cyclists near the A1 trunk road, which is

a high-speed route. National Highways should be consulted on any boundary treatments,

and landscaping plans which should clearly set out any proposed boundary treatments

and landscaping work adjacent to our network. The distance of proposals (in metres) from

our network should be clearly identified. All boundary treatments and landscaping should

be positioned entirely within the red line boundary of the site and far enough within the

site that it can be installed and maintained without encroachment onto National Highways

land. This applies to fences and all vegetation for the duration of their life. (These details

are likely to be addressed at planning application stage).

We have considered the remaining contents of the draft Neighbourhood Plan and as the

plan does not introduce any new development sites or transport related policies that are

likely to impact upon our network, we consider that the contents of the plan are for local

determination, and we have no other comments to make.

## 10: Natural England

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 11 February 2025.

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 have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.**

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

Natural England does not hold information on the location of significant populations of protected species, so is unable to advise whether this plan is likely to affect protected species to such an extent as to require a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Further information on protected species and development is included in Natural England's Standing Advice on protected species .

Furthermore, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all environmental assets. The plan may have environmental impacts on priority species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites, soils and best and most versatile agricultural land, or on local landscape character that may be sufficient to warrant a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Information on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees is set out in Natural England/Forestry Commission standing advice.

We therefore recommend that advice is sought from your ecological, landscape and soils advisers, local record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local soils, best and most versatile agricultural land, landscape, geodiversity and biodiversity receptors that may be affected by the plan before determining whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment is necessary.

Natural England reserves the right to provide further advice on the environmental assessment of the plan. This includes any third party appeal against any screening decision you may make. If an Strategic Environmental Assessment is required, Natural England must be consulted at the scoping and environmental report stages.

## 11: Nottinghamshire County Council – Planning Policy

Thank you for your email dated 11th February 2025 requesting strategic planning observations on the above Neighbourhood Plan Consultation. 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 a number of elements of national planning policy and guidance that are of particular relevance in the assessment of Neighbourhood Plans. These include Minerals and Waste, Education, Transport and Public Health.

**County Planning Context**

Highways and Flood Risk Management

The County Council as Highway Authority and Lead Local 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

The adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan, Part 1: Waste Core Strategy (adopted 10 December 2013) and the saved, non-replaced policies of the Waste Local Plan (adopted 2002), along with the adopted Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (adopted March 2021), form part of the development plan for the area. The Pre-Submission Version (August 2023) of the emerging Waste Local Plan, which has been submitted for examination (March 2024), should also be given weight as a material consideration. As such, relevant policies in these plans need to be considered. In addition, Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (MSA/MCA) have been identified in Nottinghamshire and in accordance with Policy SP7 of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan, these should be taken into account where proposals for non-minerals development fall within them.

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. In relation to minerals, the very eastern part of the neighbourhood area falls within the mineral safeguarding and consultation area (MSA/MCA) for Brick Clay. The MSA/MCA can be viewed on the Councils interactive Minerals Local Plan map. Considering the small area that falls within the MSA/MCA, the County Council do not foresee any mineral safeguarding issues with the proposed Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan and so do not wish to raise any objections from a minerals perspective.

Within the Neighbourhood area, there are 3 permitted and active waste facilities; A1 Recycling Metals, CPS Contractors and R Plevin & Sons. The location of these facilities can be seen within Appendix B:Waste facilities in Bassetlaw of the Authority Monitoring Report. Considering the proposals and policies within the Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan, there are no issues in regards to safeguarding these waste facilities as per Policy WCS10 of the Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013) and Policy SP8 of the emerging Waste Local Plan. The County Council therefore do not raise any objections to the Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan from a waste perspective.

**Public Transport**

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.

In 2021 the government published its document ‘Bus Back Better – A National Bus Strategy for England’. The strategy requires Local Transport Authorities to implement ambitious bus priority schemes and Bus Service Improvement Plans (BSIPs) which consider how a coherent and integrated network should serve schools, health, social care, employment and other services. This includes requiring the provision of economically necessary bus services, including those which improve people’s access to employment. The aims of the Strategy should be reflected in the Neighbourhood Plan.

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 public transport network.

Current Elkesley Public Transport Network

Elkesley is served by the Sherwood Arrow operated by Stagecoach which operates every 2 hours to Retford, Ollerton and destinations towards Nottingham on Mondays to Saturdays. This is complemented by the Nottinghamshire County Council ‘Nottsbus on Demand’ Demand Responsive Transport (DRT) North Ollerton Zone (Z1) which operates Monday to Saturday, between 7am and 7pm . This service operates on a flexible, on demand basis, allowing registered users to travel between bus stops and designated points within the travel zone. There is no Sunday service.

Neighbourhood Plan

The County Council welcome the Plan and the emphasis on sustainable development, including Section 104 which modal shift targets to support net zero carbon in 2050. A brief reference to the bus service would demonstrate how the plan area is sustainably served by public transport, in context with the rural location.

The Key Facts section states that by 2038 40% of the population will be over 65 compared to 29% in 2021, reflecting the trend across Bassetlaw, with a similar increase in the 16-25 age group. The demand for accessible and sustainable transport options is therefore likely to increase.

Community Transport

Community transport services are provided in the plan area by Bassetlaw Action Centre. They operate a Community Car Scheme for eligible registered users: https://bassetlawactioncentre.org.uk/bassetlaw-community-car-scheme/. It is suggested that reference could be included within the Plan, with the potential for Community Transport and other services i.e. demand responsive transport to complement the bus network.

Taxis

There is no reference in the document to the role of taxis, which are licensed by Bassetlaw District Council and play an import role in the local economy. It is suggested that reference to the role of taxis is included in the plan

**Archaeology**

The Neighbourhood Plan presents a brief history of the parish on page 8 and considers heritage in Section 16 starting on page 52. Policy 9 makes provision for assessment of archaeological sites and heritage assets.

In Section 16 the plan references heritage assets in terms of buildings, both listed and non-designated which is welcomed. However, little reference is made to the numerous non-designated archaeological sites within the parish beyond Map 9c which shows the location of a probable Roman settlement and deserted medieval village of Normanton.

The Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) holds at least 14 additional records of important non-designated sites identifying the extensive remains of late Iron Age and Roman activity. These cover a large area of the parish, and it would be beneficial to note these within Section 16 in addition to those mentioned above and any later assets recorded. It is highly likely that further significant activity dating to all historical periods would be identified through archaeological investigation.

Given the above, The County Council would encourage the addition of a note in Section 16 relating to archaeology in development, an example of which is:

“Nottinghamshire County Council manages the Historic Environment Record for the county and holds numerous records for the parish relating to evidence of historic settlement and other cultural activity. Non-designated archaeological heritage assets would be managed in development through guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework. Nottinghamshire County Council and Bassetlaw District Council advise that there should be early consultation of the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record and assessment of the archaeological potential of the area at an appropriate stage in the design of new developments, in order that the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, and Bassetlaw’s Local Plan are met. The District Council’s archaeological advisors are happy to advise on the level of assessment and appropriate stages to be undertaken.”

This would give clarity to developers of future sites. The plan could also highlight a level of outreach and public engagement that might be aspired to from archaeological work undertaken as part of a development project. Increased public understanding of heritage assets is an aspiration of the NPPF, and provision in project designs for outreach and engagement are welcomed.

The Heritage Section could also include details of currently recorded finds and monuments in the parish with information from the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) and reproduced on a map in the same way that the two sites in Map9c have been presented. The current map contains limited data, and it is recommend that the NHER is consulted for an accurate map of the known heritage assets in the parish. More information on the NHER and contact details can be found here Historic Environment Record (HER) | Nottinghamshire County Council.

As a large proportion of archaeology is unknown and only discovered during ground disturbance, it is further recommended that Policy 9 contains a stronger reference to archaeology in the development process. This could include an addition to paragraph 4 where the Plan would ‘only support development where appropriate archaeological assessment has been undertaken to inform a programme of archaeological mitigation work (where necessary)’.

This would align the Plan well with the existing guidance in NPPF and Policy ST40 and Policy 41 of the Bassetlaw Local Plan (2020 – 2038).

**Public Health**

The Public Health response is outlined in Appendix 1, however if any further information is required, the Public Health team will be able to provide further advice via email planning.publichealth@nottscc.gov.uk

**Conclusion**

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 within the Plan area.

**Appendix 1 – Public Health**

The Public Health response is outlined below however any further information is required; the Public Health team will be keen to provide any further advice via email planning.publichealth@nottscc.gov.uk

Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022- 2026

Four Ambitions:



The Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides a picture of the current and future health needs of the population of the county. This is a useful source of information when considering the health and wellbeing of residents in planning process.

The use of local health profile report pulls together existing information in one place about localities affected by a development proposal, highlights issues that can affect health and wellbeing of residents covered within the planning process. Promoting health and wellbeing enhances resilience, employment and social outcomes. For example, consider limiting long term illness or disability as part of the development needs of a localities to ensure that it is age friendly providing good access to health and social care facilities.

The Nottinghamshire Spatial Planning and Health Framework identifies that local planning policies play a vital role in ensuring the health and wellbeing of the population and how planning matters impact on health and wellbeing locally. In addition, a health checklist is included to be used when developing local plans and assessing planning applications:

It is recommended that this checklist is completed to enable the potential positive and negative impacts of the Neighbourhood Plan on health and wellbeing to be considered in a consistent, systematic and objective way, identifying opportunities for maximising potential health gains and minimising harm and addressing inequalities taking account of the wider determinants of health.

Obesity is a major public health challenge for Nottinghamshire. Obesity is a complex problem with many drivers, including our behaviour, environment, genetics and culture. Nearly a quarter of children in England are obese or overweight by the time they start primary school aged five, and this rises to one third by the time they leave aged 11.

To address Childhood Obesity in 10-11-year-olds. It is recommended that the six themes by the TCPA document Planning Healthy Weight Environments’ are considered to promote a healthy lifestyle as part of this application.

In addition to Active Design Sport England 10 principles that promote activity, health and stronger communities through the way our towns and cities are built and designed to encourage activity in our everyday lives.

The six TCPA themes are:

1. Movement and access: Walking environment; cycling environment; local transport services.
2. Open spaces, recreation and play: Open spaces; natural environment; leisure and recreational spaces; play spaces.
3. Food: Food retail (including production, supply and diversity); food growing; access.
4. Neighbourhood spaces: Community and social infrastructure; public spaces.
5. Building design: Homes; other buildings.
6. Local economy: Town centres and high streets; job opportunities and access.

The Ten Principles of Active Design.

1. Activity for all
2. Walkable communities
3. Connected walking & cycling routes
4. Co-location of community facilities
5. Network of multifunctional open space
6. High quality streets & spaces
7. Appropriate infrastructure
8. Active buildings
9. Management, maintenance, monitoring & evaluation
10. Activity promotion & local champions

Please note for major developments (over 25 dwellings) the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Board (ICB) should be consulted for impact on primary care which may lead to a request for infrastructure support through S106/CIL.

## 12: Sport England

Thank you for consulting Sport England on the Elkesley Neighbourhood Plan (Review): Regulation 16 consultation.

Sport England provided comments on the Pre-Submission Draft of the Neighbourhood Plan by email dated 30th September 2024.These comments included a recommendation for an amendment to Policy 11 – Protecting Facilities for the Community to ensure that in relation to playing fields and sports facilities the policy was consistent with paragraph 103 (now 104) of the NPPF and Policy ST45 of the Bassetlaw Local Plan. The comments provided have not been included in the consultation statement. A copy of Sport England’s Regulation 14 comments is attached. Policy 11 has not been amended as recommended. Sport England therefore has the following comments:

Policy 11 - The criteria set out in part 3 of Policy 11, which apply to playing field, do not conform with paragraph 104 of the NPPF. Paragraph 104 does not provide exceptions related to viability, lack of use or prospects of the facility being retained or resurrected. For the policy to be consistent with paragraph 104 of the NPPF it is recommended that a separate criterion is added which relates to playing field and sports facilities. The new criterion should read:

Development proposals which result in the loss of sports facilities or playing field will only be supported if:

* An assessment has been undertaken which demonstrates the sports facility or playing field is surplus to requirements; or
* Existing facilities are replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quality and quantity and in a suitable location; or
* The development is for alternative sports and recreation provisions, the benefits of which outweigh the loss.

This would also ensure that the policy is in conformity with Policy ST45 of the Bassetlaw Local Plan.