



Civic Centre,
Arnot Hill Park,
Arnold,
Nottinghamshire,
NG5 6LU

Agenda

Cabinet

Date: **Thursday 6 September 2018**

Time: **12.30 pm**

Place: **Chappell Room**

For any further information please contact:

Alec Dubberley

Service Manager Democratic Services

0115 901 3906

Cabinet

Membership

Chair Councillor John Clarke

Vice-Chair Councillor Michael Payne

Councillor Peter Barnes
Councillor David Ellis
Councillor Gary Gregory
Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth
Councillor Henry Wheeler

Observers: Councillor Chris Barnfather

AGENDA

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- 1 Apologies for Absence.**
- 2 To approve, as a correct record, the minutes of the meeting held on 2 August 2018.** 5 - 8
- 3 Declaration of Interests.**
- 4 S106 Report 2017/18** 9 - 14
Report of the Acting Chief Executive.
- 5 Review of complaints received by the Council and Annual Review Letter - Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman 2017/18.** 15 - 22
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Report of the Service Manager Community Relations.
- 8 Any other items the Chair considers urgent.**

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MINUTES CABINET

Thursday 2 August 2018

Councillor John Clarke (Chair)

Councillor Michael Payne
Councillor Peter Barnes
Councillor David Ellis

Councillor Gary Gregory
Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth

Absent: Councillor Henry Wheeler and Councillor Chris Barnfather

Officers in Attendance: M Hill, R Caddy, C Dean, A Dubberley, D Wakelin and F Whyley

30 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Wheeler and Barnfather (observer).

31 TO APPROVE, AS A CORRECT RECORD, THE MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS HELD ON 28 JUNE AND 10 JULY 2018.

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the above meeting, having been circulated, be approved as a correct record.

32 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS.

None

33 PRUDENTIAL CODE INDICATOR MONITORING 2018/19 AND QUARTERLY TREASURY ACTIVITY REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The Assistant Director Finance introduced a report, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, informing Members of the performance monitoring of the 2018/19 Prudential Code Indicators, and advising Members of the quarterly treasury activity, as required by the Treasury Management Strategy.

RESOLVED:

To note the report, together with the Treasury Activity Report 2018/19 for Quarter 1, at Appendix 1, and the Prudential and Treasury Indicator Monitoring 2018/19 for Quarter 1, at Appendix 3 to the report.

34 QUARTERLY BUDGET MONITORING, PERFORMANCE DIGEST & VIREMENT REPORT

The Assistant Director Finance introduced a report providing details of the likely year-end financial position as at the end of quarter 1 of the 2018/19 financial year. The Acting Chief Executive provided some details of performance during the same period.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Note the progress against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2018/19 Gedling Plan;
- 2) Agree the amendments to the performance indicator targets set out in paragraph 2.1.4 of the report;
- 3) Approve the General Fund Revenue Budget virements included in Appendix 1 to the report;
- 4) Note the use of reserves and funds during quarter one as detailed in Appendix 2 to the report; and
- 5) Approve the changes to the capital programme included in paragraph 2.2.3 of the report and refer to Council for approval the following amendment to the capital programme:
 - The removal of the Calverton Soft Play scheme (£140,000).

35 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY ANNUAL REPORT

The Acting Chief Executive introduced a report, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, reporting on monies collected through the community infrastructure levy.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Note the report; and
- 2) Agree to the publication of the Community Infrastructure Levy Annual Report for 2017/18 as detailed in the report.

36 UPDATES TO THE COMPLAINTS, COMPLIMENTS AND COMMENTS POLICY

The Service Manager Customer Services and Communications introduced a report, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, seeking approval to change Complaints, Compliments and Comments Policy.

RESOLVED to approve:

- 1) The Complaints, Compliments and Comments Policy at Appendix 1 to the report; and
- 2) The Unreasonably Persistent Complainants Policy at Appendix 2 to the report.

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ADVERTISING AND SPONSORSHIP POLICY

The Sales and Marketing Manager introduced a report, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, seeking approval for the introduction of an advertising and sponsorship policy.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Approve advertising of the council's services on council-owned assets and media, including those not currently used for advertising, enabling the Council to run more effective promotional campaigns;
- 2) Approve the advertising on and sponsorship of Council-owned assets from third parties, thereby providing an effective platform for businesses and public organisations to promote their services;
- 3) Authorise the Director responsible for Sales and Marketing to put formal processes in place for the booking, management and delivery of advertising and sponsorship, including the preparation of appropriate terms and conditions for advertisers and sponsors;
- 4) Approve the Advertising and Sponsorship Policy at Appendix A to the report which provides a framework for future advertising and sponsorship activity; and
- 5) Delegate authority for managing and approving advertisement and sponsorship proposals to the Director responsible for the relevant service area, in consultation with the Sales and Marketing Manager. Where the advertising or sponsorship proposal relates to a number of services areas authority is delegated to the Director responsible for Sales & Marketing, in consultation with the Director(s) of the relevant service

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GEDLING CONVERSATION 2018

The Service Manager Customer Services and Communications introduced a report which had been circulated prior to the meeting, seeking agreement for the programme of activities for the Gedling Conversation 2018.

RESOLVED:

To approve the programme of activities for the Gedling Conversation 2018.

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ANY OTHER ITEMS THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT.

None.

The meeting finished at Time Not Specified

Signed by Chair:
Date:

Report to Cabinet

Subject: S106 Contributions
Date: 6 September 2018
Author: Mike Hill – Acting Chief Executive

Wards Affected

Borough-wide

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide Members with an update on the S106 contributions that the Council has received, and the contributions that have been agreed through the planning process but have yet to be received.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Background

- 1.1 Members will be aware that the Council can secure S106 financial contributions through the planning process to be spent on specific infrastructure, such as the provision and maintenance of open space, contributions towards capital projects such as play areas, contributions towards healthcare provision and affordable housing contributions.
- 1.2 This report details the money that has been received for S106 contributions, what the contributions have been spent on, what contributions have yet to be allocated to a scheme, information on revenue maintenance contributions, and details of any contributions due as part of the planning process.

Proposal

To keep members informed of the current position of S106 contributions and the potential future contributions due to the Council as well as detailing any schemes identified for S106 expenditure. These are set out in section 2 of this report.

2 Summary of Current Agreements

2.1 Capital Contributions held as at 31 March 2018

The contributions through a S106 agreement usually have a clause stating the timeframe in which the contribution is to be spent by. Currently we have no S106 contributions which have exceeded the timeframe and plans are in place to ensure that the contributions are spent prior to the repayment dates set. In the majority of S106 agreements the payback period is usually 10 years however these clauses can range between 5 – 10 years.

The Affordable Housing contributions are earmarked for a number of schemes that are still under development but should come forward over the next 12-24 months. The Healthcare contributions are for the provision of Health Centres in the location of the developments and will be transferred to the Primary Care Trust upon completion.

Site	S106 Received	Contribution Held	Amount Allocated to Schemes	Provision	Deadline to be spent by
Mapperley Plains School Site	Jan 2010	£100,991.81	£100,991.81	Affordable Housing	Jan 2020
7-9 Chapel Lane	Aug 2010	£51,622.67	£51,622.67	Affordable Housing	Aug 2020
Spring Lane	Apr 2014	£274,664.98	£117,385.52	Affordable Housing	Apr 2024
Top Wighay	2016	£94,822.42 £560,655.55 £21,741.43		Open Space Affordable Housing Healthcare	2026
Ashwater Drive	2017	£133,330.59		Healthcare	2022
Howbeck Road	2016	£74,798.72	£74,798.72	Open Space	2026
Stockings Farm	2016	£435,231.78		Healthcare	2026
Bradstone Drive	2017	£44,561.81		Healthcare	2027
Papplewick Lane Linby	2017	£37,345.92		Healthcare	2027
Cavendish Road	2017	£23,862.88 £35,242.50		Healthcare Open Space	2027
Total		£1,888,784.06	£344,798.72		

The total amount allocated to specific schemes is £344,798.72. The schemes are as follows:

Howbeck Road – Open space contribution towards the construction of the new play area at Arnot Hill Park,

Mapperley Plains school site, Spring Lane and Top Wighay Affordable Housing contributions towards the development of Burton Road Housing Scheme.

These schemes are expected to be delivered in 2018/19.

2.2 Revenue Contributions for Maintenance as at 31 March 2018

The table below shows the revenue contributions received by the Council as at 31st March 2018. The majority of the revenue contributions are for the ongoing maintenance works on the open spaces sites that the Council has adopted. One scheme (Park Road, Bestwood) is being used to fund a healthcare project within Bestwood Village. The revenue contributions are usually secured for a 10 year period and are drawn down annually from the date the sites are adopted, unless they are being used for a specific project.

Site	Date Recd	Original Amount	Annual Payment 2017/18	Balance S106	Last Payment Due
Spring Lane	Oct 2006	£5,688.64	£568.86	£3,982.06	2024/25
Park Road, Bestwood	2006	£66,024.17	£15,452.25	£27,128.26	2018/19
Edison Way, Arnold	2007	£52,125.40	£5,212.54	£20,850.16	2021/22
Downham Close, Arnold	Mar 2008	£8,252.82	£825.28	£5,776.98	2024/25
Emerys Road	Oct 2008	£18,836.45	£2,360.01	£4,676.39	2019/20
Brooklands Drive	Oct 2008	£14,428.34	£1,445.50	£5,755.34	2021/22
Arnold View Primary School	July 2009	£24,744.19	£2,474.42	£19,795.35	2025/26
Burton Road, Gedling	Nov 2009	£7,678.05	£763.34	£5,345.37	2024/25
188-194 Mapperley Plains	2016	£19,035.08	£1,903.51	£15,228.06	2025/26
333-339 Mapperley Plains	2016	£24,088.00	£2408.80	£19,270.40	2025/26
Spring Lane	2017	£110,575.39	£11,057.54	£99,517.85	2026/27
Total		£351,476.53	£44,472.05	£227,326.22	

The table above shows that there was £44,472.05 drawn down into revenue. Of this £29,019.80 was for the maintenance of open spaces and £15,452.25 was for the Bestwood Health Project. There is £227,326.22 of revenue contributions remaining which will be drawn down until 2026/27.

Once the maintenance contributions end Gedling Borough Council will still have the responsibility to maintain the open space or play areas which is an added burden to future revenue budgets.

2.3 Contributions Due

The following contributions have been agreed through the planning process and the developments have started as at 31st March 2018.

Site	Application Reference	Amount Due	Provision	Money Due
Land north of Papplewick Lane, Linby	2013/1406	£144,000 (RPI Index Linked) - £37,345.92 paid	Healthcare (Capital)	1 st instalment paid, next due (2/3) on 1 st occupation of up to 25% of the total dwellings
		£385,906 (RPI Index Linked)	Open Space (maintenance - revenue)	Only payable on transfer of open space to the Council
		£800,000 (RPI Index Linked)	Affordable Housing (Capital)	Not to cause or permit the first occupation of any dwellings on site.
Bradstone Drive, Spring Lane	2014/0740	£82,650 (RPI Index Linked) - £44,561.81 paid	Healthcare (Capital)	2 instalments paid, remaining due on occupation of 100 th and 150 th dwelling
		£233,510 (RPI Index Linked)	Open space (maintenance - revenue)	Only payable on transfer of open space to the Council
Land at Chase Farm	2015/1376	£2,400 paid	Air Quality (Revenue)	-

		£525,000	Healthcare (Capital)	1 st instalment due before the occupation of the 549 th Dwelling.
147 Main Street, Woodborough	2013/0252	£11,433.52 (RPI Index Linked)	Open Space (Off-site capital and revenue maintenance contribution)	Payable before occupation of second dwelling.
Vale Road, Colwick	2008/0287	£56,013 (RPI Index Linked)	Open Space (Off-site capital and revenue maintenance contribution)	To pay before or forthwith after occupation of the 22 nd dwelling.
Dark Lane, Calverton	2012/1503	£68,400 (RPI Index Linked)	Healthcare (Capital)	50% due prior to first occupation of the development Remaining due prior to occupation of 50% of the development
		£86,009 (RPI Index Linked)	Open Space (Off-site capital and revenue maintenance contribution)	Not to cause or permit occupation of more than 50% of the development.
Total		£2,395,321.52		

2.4 Healthcare Contributions

It should be noted that Healthcare Contributions are passed over to the PCT for delivery of Healthcare related schemes as per the S106 Agreements. Of the current total contributions due from developers £820,050 relates to Healthcare provision. Of the contributions already received £696,074 is attributable to Healthcare.

Alternative Options

3. Failure to identify and deliver on the S106 schemes would mean that the contributions including RPI would have to be paid back to the developer.

Financial Implications

- 4 As detailed in the report.

Appendices

- 5 None

Background Papers

- 6 None

Recommendations

- 7 **Members are recommended:**

To note the content of this annual report.

Reasons for Recommendations

- 8 To ensure Members are informed of the S106 Contributions received to date and due for completion of development sites.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Review of complaints received by the Council and Annual Review Letter – Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman 2017/18

Date: 6th September 2018

Author: Director of Organisational Development and Democratic Services

Wards Affected

Not applicable.

Purpose

To inform Members of the receipt of the Annual Review letter from the Office of the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman and the complaints dealt with by the Council through the internal Complaints Procedure during the year 2017-18.

Key Decision

This is not a Key Decision

Background

- 1.1 Members will be aware of the Council's arrangements for dealing with formal complaints full details of which are available on the website. The departmental analysis of complaints by Service Manager appears below. Members are to note that some of the columns will not add up because some complaints have not been dealt with entirely within the year and therefore fall outside the monitoring period.
- 1.2 Between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, the Council received complaints which are broken down into individual service areas as follows:

Service	Number of complaints received	Upheld/ partially upheld at stage 1	Not upheld at stage 1
Property Services	6	2	4
Community Relations	0	0	0
Customer Services and Communications	8	5	3
Economic Development	0	0	0
Democratic Services	5	2	3
Housing	18	5	13
Legal Services	1	0	1
Leisure	25	13	12
Organisational Development	0	0	0
Parks and Street Care	25	8	17
Planning*	26	4	21
Public Protection	25	3	22
Revenues	79	36	43
Waste	61	32	29
Total	279	110	168*

*one stage 1 complaint still in progress

- 1.3 Where a complaint is not upheld in full or in part, the complainant may ask for it to be considered further under Stage 2 of the complaints procedure. 16 complaints were considered under Stage 2 between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 as follows:

Service	Number of complaints considered at Stage 2	Upheld/ partially upheld at Stage 2	Not Upheld at Stage 2
Property Services	0	0	0
Community Relations	0	0	0
Customer Services and Communications	0	0	0
Economic Development	0	0	0
Democratic Services	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0
Legal Services	0	0	0
Leisure	1	1	0
Organisational Development	0	0	0
Parks and Street Care	5	1	4
Planning*	6	1	4
Public Protection	0	0	0
Revenues	3	1	2
Waste	1	0	1
Total	16	4	11*

*one stage 2 complaint still in progress

- 1.4 If the complainant is not happy with the response at Stage 2 he or she is entitled to refer the complaint to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman. Between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, 4 complaints were received by the Council via the Ombudsman, which is a significant decrease from the 11 complaints received the previous year. A summary of the decisions of the LGO appears in the table below.

Service	Decision of LGO
Public Protection	Closed after initial enquiries
Parks and Street care	Not upheld: no maladministration
Parks and Street care	Not upheld: no maladministration
Revenues Services	Closed, decision on hold pending complainant's instructions

- 1.6 The Annual Review letter for the year ending 31 March 2018 is attached at Appendix 1. The statistics include all the complaints and enquiries received by the Ombudsman in 2017/18. Members are to note that the number of complaints and enquiries received do not match the Council's figures as a number of cases will have been received and decided in different business years. In addition, those categorised as 'referred back for local resolution' by the Ombudsman include those who are signposted back to the Council and therefore are not treated as an Ombudsman complaint. The Council may never ultimately be contacted by some complainants who have approached the Ombudsman as the Ombudsman may refer them back to the Council and they never subsequently get in touch.
- 1.8 Since April 2013, the Ombudsman has been publishing all decisions on complaints they receive. Decision statements are published on the Ombudsman website at www.lgo.org.uk no earlier than three months after the date of the final decision. The information published does not name the complainant or any individual involved with the complaint. The Ombudsman also retains discretion not to publish a decision, for example where it would not be in the interests of the person complaining to publish or where there's a reason in law not to.
- 1.9 In addition, the Ombudsman has published its review of local government complaints for 2017/18. The report provides complaint statistics for each English local authority, all in one place. A copy of the review is available on the Ombudsman website. Gedling Borough Council had the lowest amount of complaints in Nottinghamshire in 2017/18 and no complaints were upheld.

Proposal

- 2 It is proposed that Cabinet note the report.

Alternative Options

- 3 There are no Alternative Options.

Financial Implications

- 4 None arising from this report.

Appendices

- 5 Appendix 1 – Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman Annual Review Letter.

Background Papers

- 6 None identified.

Recommendation

THAT Cabinet notes the contents of the report.

Reasons for Recommendations

- 7 To alert the Executive to the contents of the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman Annual Review Letter and raise awareness of the complaints received by the Council during 2017-18.

Local Government & Social Care OMBUDSMAN

18 July 2018

By email

John Robinson
Chief Executive
Gedling Borough Council

Dear John Robinson,

Annual Review letter 2018

I write to you with our annual summary of statistics on the complaints made to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) about your authority for the year ended 31 March 2018. The enclosed tables present the number of complaints and enquiries received about your authority and the decisions we made during the period. I hope this information will prove helpful in assessing your authority's performance in handling complaints.

Complaint statistics

In providing these statistics, I would stress that the volume of complaints does not, in itself, indicate the quality of the council's performance. High volumes of complaints can be a sign of an open, learning organisation, as well as sometimes being an early warning of wider problems. Low complaint volumes can be a worrying sign that an organisation is not alive to user feedback, rather than always being an indicator that all is well. So, I would encourage you to use these figures as the start of a conversation, rather than an absolute measure of corporate health. One of the most significant statistics attached is the number of upheld complaints. This shows how frequently we find fault with the council when we investigate. Equally importantly, we also give a figure for the number of cases where we decided your authority had offered a satisfactory remedy during the local complaints process. Both figures provide important insights.

I want to emphasise the statistics in this letter reflect the data we hold, and may not necessarily align with the data your authority holds. For example, our numbers include enquiries from people we signpost back to the authority, some of whom may never contact you.

In line with usual practice, we are publishing our annual data for all authorities on our website, alongside an annual review of local government complaints. The aim of this is to be transparent and provide information that aids the scrutiny of local services.

Future development of annual review letters

Last year, we highlighted our plans to move away from a simplistic focus on complaint volumes and instead turn focus onto the lessons that can be learned and the wider improvements we can achieve through our recommendations to improve services for the many. We have produced a new corporate strategy for 2018-21 which commits us to more comprehensively publish information about the outcomes of our investigations and the occasions our recommendations result in improvements to local services.

We will be providing this broader range of data for the first time in next year's letters, as well as creating an interactive map of local authority performance on our website. We believe this will lead to improved transparency of our work, as well as providing increased recognition to the improvements councils have agreed to make following our interventions. We will therefore be seeking views from councils on the future format of our annual letters early next year.

Supporting local scrutiny

One of the purposes of our annual letters to councils is to help ensure learning from complaints informs scrutiny at the local level. Sharing the learning from our investigations and supporting the democratic scrutiny of public services continues to be one of our key priorities. We have created a dedicated section of our website which contains a host of information to help scrutiny committees and councillors to hold their authority to account – complaints data, decision statements, public interest reports, focus reports and scrutiny questions. This can be found at www.lgo.org.uk/scrutiny I would be grateful if you could encourage your elected members and scrutiny committees to make use of these resources.

Learning from complaints to improve services

We share the issues we see in our investigations to help councils learn from the issues others have experienced and avoid making the same mistakes. We do this through the reports and other resources we publish. Over the last year, we have seen examples of councils adopting a positive attitude towards complaints and working constructively with us to remedy injustices and take on board the learning from our cases. In one great example, a county council has seized the opportunity to entirely redesign how its occupational therapists work with all of its districts, to improve partnership working and increase transparency for the public. This originated from a single complaint. This is the sort of culture we all benefit from – one that takes the learning from complaints and uses it to improve services.

Complaint handling training

We have a well-established and successful training programme supporting local authorities and independent care providers to help improve local complaint handling. In 2017-18 we delivered 58 courses, training more than 800 people. We also set up a network of council link officers to promote and share best practice in complaint handling, and hosted a series of seminars for that group. To find out more visit www.lgo.org.uk/training.

Yours sincerely,



Michael King
Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman
Chair, Commission for Local Administration in England

Local Authority Report: Gedling Borough Council
For the Period Ending: 31/03/2018

For further information on how to interpret our statistics, please visit our website:
<http://www.lgo.org.uk/information-centre/reports/annual-review-reports/interpreting-local-authority-statistics>

Complaints and enquiries received

Adult Care Services	Benefits and Tax	Corporate and Other Services	Education and Children's Services	Environment Services	Highways and Transport	Housing	Planning and Development	Other	Total
0	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	8

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Decisions made

				Detailed Investigations			
Incomplete or Invalid	Advice Given	Referred back for Local Resolution	Closed After Initial Enquiries	Not Upheld	Upheld	Uphold Rate	Total
0	0	3	4	0	0	0%	7

Notes

Our uphold rate is calculated in relation to the total number of detailed investigations.
 The number of remedied complaints may not equal the number of upheld complaints. This is because, while we may uphold a complaint because we find fault, we may not always find grounds to say that fault caused injustice that ought to be remedied.

Complaints Remedied

by LGO	Satisfactorily by Authority before LGO Involvement
0	0

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Make Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan

Date: 6th September 2018

Author: Service Manager Planning Policy

Wards Affected

Newstead Abbey Ward

Purpose

To seek Cabinet's approval to:

- 1.1. make the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan which was approved by referendum on 5th July 2018 and is attached at Appendix A; and
- 1.2. authorise the Planning Policy Service Manager to publicise the decision made by Cabinet and the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan in accordance with statutory requirements – confirming that the neighbourhood plan has been made; and
- 1.3. authorise the Planning Policy Service Manager to make any minor typographical or formatting amendments to the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan as appropriate prior to publication.

Key Decision

- 2.1. This is not a key decision

Background

- 3.1. The ability for a town or parish council to produce a Neighbourhood Development Plan was introduced by the Localism Act 2011. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ("the 1990 Act"), the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017) ("the 2004 act"), and the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended by the Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 and The Neighbourhood Planning (General) and Development Management Procedure (Amendment) Regulations 2016) ("the

2012 Regulations”) provide the statutory process as to how a Neighbourhood Development Plan will be prepared and implemented.

- 3.2. Neighbourhood planning gives local communities the opportunity to set planning policies for their local area within their Neighbourhood Plan. The parish of Papplewick was designated by the Council as a neighbourhood area on 11th August 2016. Following informal and formal consultation on the draft plan, it was submitted to Gedling Borough Council for examination on 18th January 2018. The independent examiner issued his report on 2nd May 2018 and the Council subsequently made available a Decision Statement under delegated authority to reflect that, subject to the Examiner’s proposed specific modifications, the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to referendum.

- 3.3. The referendum held on 5th July 2018 met the legal requirements, and posed the question:

‘Do you want Gedling Borough Council to use the Neighbourhood Plan for Papplewick to help it decide planning applications in the neighbourhood area?’.

- 3.4. The count took place on 5th July 2018 and 91.34% of those who voted were in favour of the plan being used to determine planning applications in Papplewick. The results of the referendum were:

Results of the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan Referendum		
	Votes recorded	Percentage (%)
Number of votes cast in favour of ‘YES’	116	91.34
Number of votes cast in favour of ‘NO’	10	7.87
Number of ballot papers rejected	1	
Turnout: 23.83%		

- 3.5. The result was that the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan was approved by referendum and as a result currently forms part of the statutory development plan for Gedling Borough under the 2004 Act (as amended by the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017). This means that the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan is now being used in conjunction with the Gedling Borough Aligned Core Strategy (2014) and the Gedling Borough Local Planning Document (2018) to determine planning applications in the Neighbourhood Plan area (being the parish of Papplewick).

- 3.6. The final statutory stage in preparing a Neighbourhood Plan is for the Council to determine whether or not to formally 'make' the Neighbourhood Plan. There is a statutory requirement for the Council to 'make' a neighbourhood plan that has been approved by referendum within 8 weeks following the day following the referendum. If the Council decides to 'make' the Neighbourhood Plan it will continue to form part of the statutory development plan. If the Council decides to not 'make' the Neighbourhood Plan it ceases to form part of the statutory development plan.
- 3.7. Given that the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan has been approved by referendum, the 2004 Act (as amended) requires the Council to 'make' the neighbourhood plan unless it considers that making the plan would breach or be otherwise incompatible with any EU obligation to any of the Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act).
- 3.8. The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan contains 12 policies that will be used alongside national and Borough Council planning policies to determine planning applications in Papplewick. The key policy themes of the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan are:
- Natural Environment (including policies to designate Local Green Spaces; protect and enhance the natural environment and landscape setting of Papplewick; mitigate risk of surface water flooding; and to support community renewable energy generation schemes).
 - Built Environment (including policies related to design and public realm; the re-use of existing buildings; small-scale housing development; and to nominate specific buildings to be considered by Gedling Borough Council for identification as non-designated heritage assets).
 - Community Facilities (a policy to protect and support the expansion of existing facilities and support a small-scale local retail facility).
 - Traffic and Transport (including policies to support certain sustainable transport projects and to mitigate the negative impact of development on highways)
- 3.9. The neighbourhood planning process has provided the opportunity to empower the residents of Papplewick to influence development in their local area through the use of the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan by Planning Officers to determine planning applications. This is compatible with the Government's Localism agenda.
- 3.10. As soon as possible after a neighbourhood plan is made by the Council both a 'decision statement' (setting out the reasons for making this decision) and the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan document must be published and made available on the Council website including details of when and where the

document can be inspected. Persons who asked to be notified of the making of the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan must be notified including details of where and when it can be inspected.

Proposal

- 4.1. It is proposed that Cabinet ‘make’ the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan that was approved by referendum on 5th July 2018 by the residents of Papplewick. The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan is attached at **Appendix A**.
- 4.2. It is proposed that Cabinet authorise the Planning Policy Service Manager to publicise the decision made by Council and the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan in accordance with statutory requirements – confirming that the neighbourhood plan has been made.
- 4.3. It is proposed that Cabinet delegates authority to the Planning Policy Service Manager to make any minor typographical or formatting amendments to the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan as appropriate prior to publication.

Alternative Options

- 5.1. The alternative option is for the Council not to ‘make’ the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan. This would result in the Neighbourhood Plan ceasing to be used to determine planning applications in Papplewick. This option would contradict the referendum result expressed by the local residents of Papplewick.
- 5.2. Given that the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan has been approved by referendum, the 2004 Act (as amended) requires the Council to ‘make’ the neighbourhood plan unless they consider that making the plan would breach or be otherwise incompatible with any EU obligation to any of the Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act).

Financial Implications

- 6.1. Costs associated with ‘making’ the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan and using it to determine planning applications can be met from existing budgets. This may account for a limited amount of additional officer time when considering the full suite of policies applicable to any application in the neighbourhood area prior to a decision being reached.
- 6.2. Parish Councils without an adopted Neighbourhood Plan are entitled to 15% of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts from development within their area. Parish Councils with an adopted Neighbourhood Plan are entitled to 25% (an additional 10%) of CIL receipts from development within their area. The Parish Council will be required to spend this money on infrastructure

projects and their CIL expenditure must be agreed with the Borough Council.

Appendices

Appendix A: The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan (Policies Map at Page 69)

Background Papers

There are no background papers specifically related to this decision. Background information related to the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan process prior to this stage can be found on the following webpage: <https://www.gedling.gov.uk/papplewickplan>

Recommendation

It is recommended that Cabinet:

- a) Makes the appended Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan and associated Policies Map at **Appendix A** in accordance with the 2012 regulations.
- b) Authorises the Planning Policy Service Manager to publicise the decision made by Council and the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan document in accordance with the 2012 regulations – confirming that the neighbourhood plan has been made.
- c) Delegates authority to the Planning Policy Service Manager to make any minor typographical or formatting amendments to the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan as appropriate, prior to publication.

Reasons for Recommendations

In order to confirm the status of the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan as a statutory development plan document to be used to determine planning applications in the Neighbourhood Plan area (being the parish of Papplewick).

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Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028

Papplewick
Parish
Council



Final Plan

July 2018

Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028

Final Plan - July 2018

Produced under the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012

Produced by the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group on behalf of Papplewick Parish Council:

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The Parish Council received professional planning support from Anthony Northcote at NEIGHBOURHOOD-PLAN.CO.UK during the production of this Neighbourhood Plan.



NEIGHBOURHOOD-PLAN.CO.UK

For any query relating to the Neighbourhood Plan contact:

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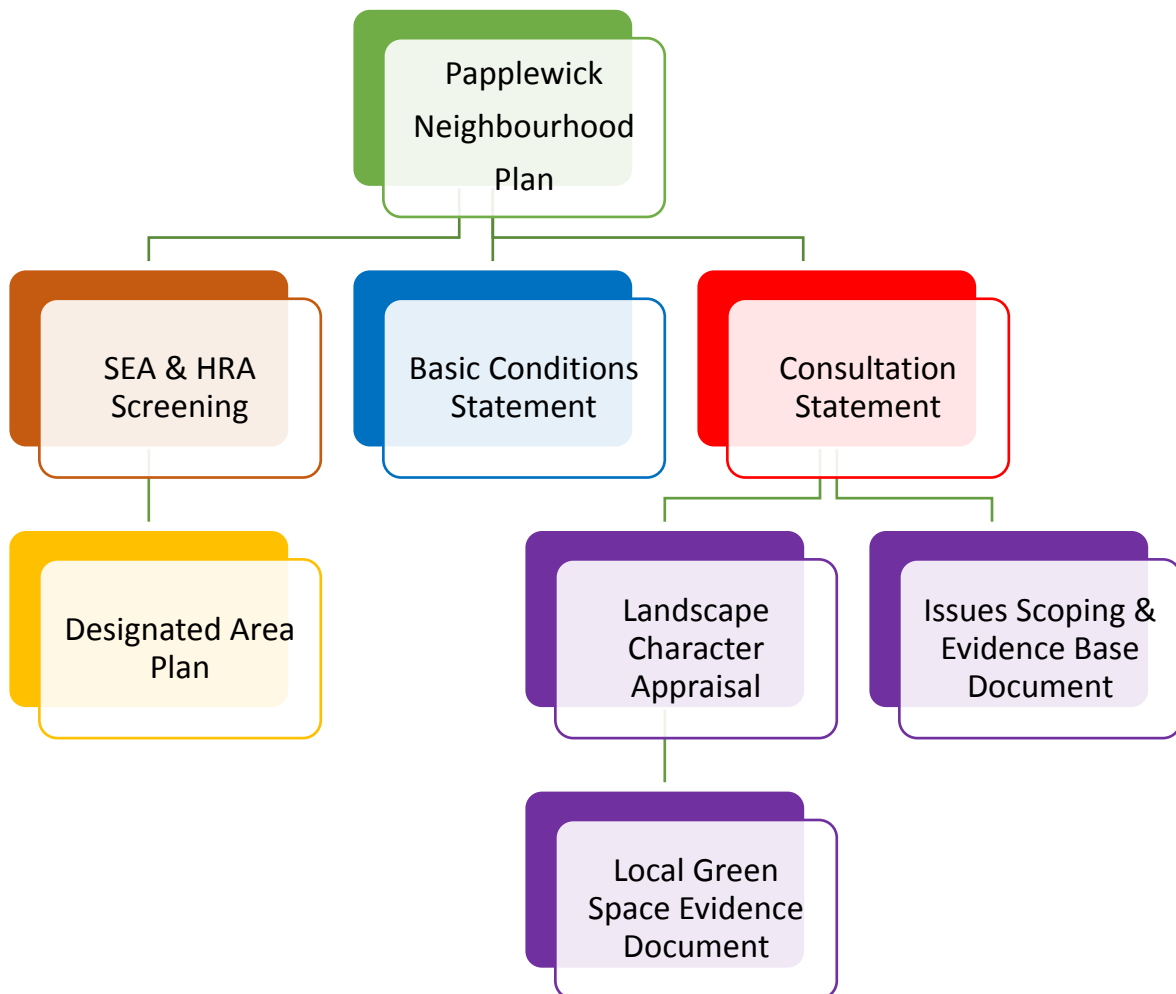
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Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028

The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan is supported by a suite of supporting documents as detailed in the diagram below:



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Foreword

The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan sets out the vision, objectives and policies to ensure the village maintains its uniqueness over the period 2017 to 2028.

The Neighbourhood Plan will seek to protect and enhance the natural and built environment of the village and the wider parish which forms the character of where we live.

The Neighbourhood Plan has been drawn up by a Working Group made up of Parish Councillors and local residents, working under the guidance of Papplewick Parish Council which is the designated body for the plan area and provided the funding and support to enable the plan to go ahead.

This Neighbourhood Plan has been developed through involving residents and key stakeholders through an extensive consultation process. To date we undertook early consultation in May 2016 and again in February 2017. Statutory consultation on the draft plan was undertaken during October and November 2017. All comments and suggestions received have been carefully considered and if viable and/or suitable the Neighbourhood Plan has been amended accordingly.

The Neighbourhood Plan sets down a series of planning policies which, once adopted by means of a local referendum, will ultimately form part of Gedling's wider statutory development plan when it has been adopted, a process legally known as being 'made'. The Neighbourhood Plan has to be in general conformity with the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy.

The Neighbourhood Plan must go to an Independent Examination and will finally be subjected to a local Parish referendum requiring a majority "yes" vote of all those voting in the referendum for it to be accepted. In the event of a "yes" vote, Gedling Borough Council will proceed to "make" the Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of Papplewick.

It is intended that the policies will be reviewed periodically to monitor the cumulative effects of the policies and, if necessary, make changes to keep them up to date and relevant.



Councillor Dr Stephen Walker
Lead Neighbourhood Plan Working Group



Councillor Carolyn Hesketh



Councillor Stephanie Roberts
Chairman Papplewick Parish Council

Acknowledgements

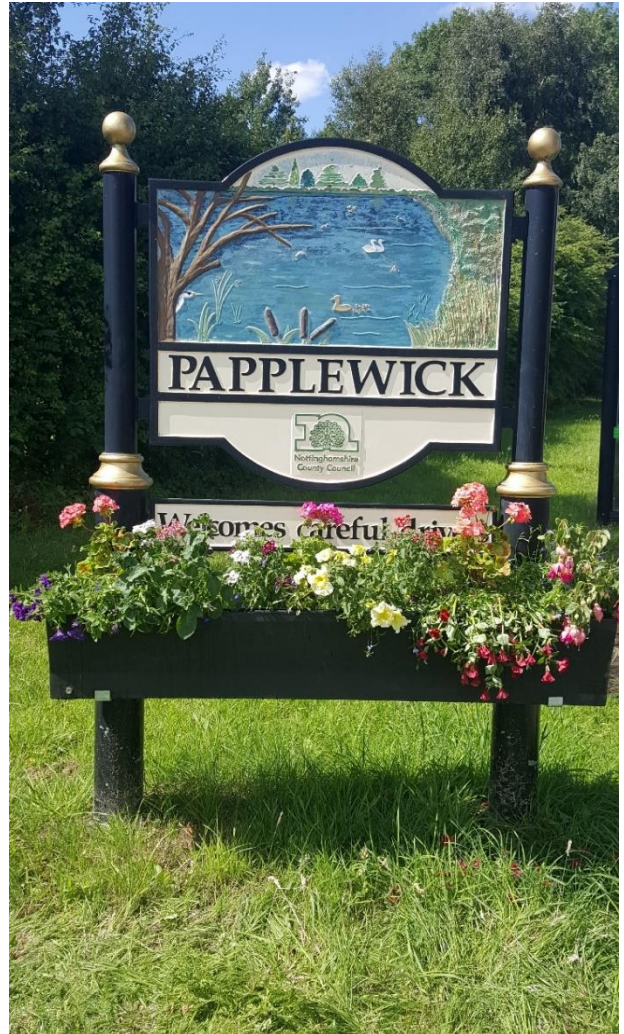
Papplewick Parish Council would like to extend their thanks to all those who have been involved with the formation of the Neighbourhood Plan. In undergoing this process, we have seen, at first-hand, the passion that our community has for our village and how it develops over the coming years.

A working group drawn from the Parish Council and local residents have spent many hours working through the plan and developing it in to the high-quality document you see here and we are very grateful for their time, commitment and valuable input.

We would especially like to thank the general public who have actively participated throughout the campaign. Without all their contributions, the Neighbourhood Plan would not exist and we would not have the opportunity to decide the village's future as we do now.

Additional thanks to:

- All those who have contributed photographs to the Papplewick website over the years which make this plan look so much more interesting
- The Griffin's Head, Morton Farm Tearoom and the Village Hall, for provision of meeting space
- Representatives from the Local Groups who have helped provide input into the Neighbourhood Plan
- Rob Hollins - Traffic Consultant



The Parish Council also acknowledges the support received from officers at Gedling Borough Council and Nottinghamshire County Council. The Parish Council is also grateful for the financial support of the DCLG grant programme operated by Locality.



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Section 1

The Neighbourhood Plan

(This Section Forms Part of the
Statutory Development Plan)



Introduction

1. The Localism Act 2011 introduced a new type of Community Led Plan. Communities now have the right to produce a Neighbourhood Plan, setting out policies on the development and use of land. Developing a Neighbourhood Plan is a way for communities to play a greater role in determining the future of their area.
2. The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan will form part of the statutory development plan once made. This means that Gedling Borough Council will have to determine planning applications within the Parish of Papplewick in accordance with this Neighbourhood Plan alongside other Development Plan Documents.
3. This Neighbourhood Plan is a true Community Led Plan. It has been prepared by the Parish Council through a working group made up of Parish Councillors and local residents. It has been informed by public consultation with the local community. The options for the Plan and the Plan itself have been shaped by the results of the previous public consultation to ensure that the Neighbourhood Plan accurately reflects the aspirations of the community.



Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

4. Every Neighbourhood Plan needs to consider the need for a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment) for the Neighbourhood Plan. SA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the impacts of an emerging plan, and potential alternatives in terms of key sustainability issues. The aim of SA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating negative impacts. Through this approach, the SA where it is undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan seeks to maximise the Neighbourhood Plan's contribution to sustainable development. The Working Group has produced an SEA Screening for the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan which has demonstrated that a SEA and/or SA is not required. All consultees including the 3 statutory environmental bodies and the LPA were consulted on the SEA and HRA Screening at the pre-submission (Regulation 14) stage. No party has indicated that either an SEA or a HRA is required. Natural England explicitly agreed that neither an SEA nor HRA is needed. Gedling Borough Council also agrees that no SEA or HRA is required.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

5. Throughout this Neighbourhood Plan reference is made to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It was published on 27 March 2012 and is now also supplemented by Planning Practice Guidance.
6. The NPPF provides a framework to produce locally distinctive Neighbourhood Plans which reflect the needs and aspirations of the community. The NPPF is clear that the planning system remains plan



led. As set out in paragraph 2 of the NPPF, Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 remains unchanged and requires that planning applications must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The development plan is explained later in this Neighbourhood Plan.

7. At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. One of the most widely used definitions of sustainable development comes from the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission), 'Our Common Future' (1987), which defines it as *"development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*. A more detailed definition is offered in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future, which includes the following five guiding principles for sustainable development.
 - a. Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society - Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.
 - b. Using Sound Science Responsibly - Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.
 - c. Promoting Good Governance - Actively promoting effective participative systems of levels of society - engaging people's creativity and diversity.
 - d. Achieving a Sustainable Economy - Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and governance in all opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays) and efficient resource use is incentivised.
 - e. Living within Environmental Limits - Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity - to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.
8. The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development.



Planning Practice Guidance

9. The Planning Practice Guidance sets out the government's advice on how to undertake neighbourhood planning within England. This is set out in detail within Section 41 of Planning Practice Guidance.
10. Planning Practice Guidance highlights that: *"Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. They are able to choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built, have their say on what those new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided, and grant planning permission for the new buildings they want to see go ahead. Neighbourhood planning*

provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.”

Structure of Neighbourhood Plan

11. The Neighbourhood Plan includes four themed sections: Natural Environment; Built Environment; Community Facilities; and Transport.



Natural Environment



Built Environment



Community Facilities



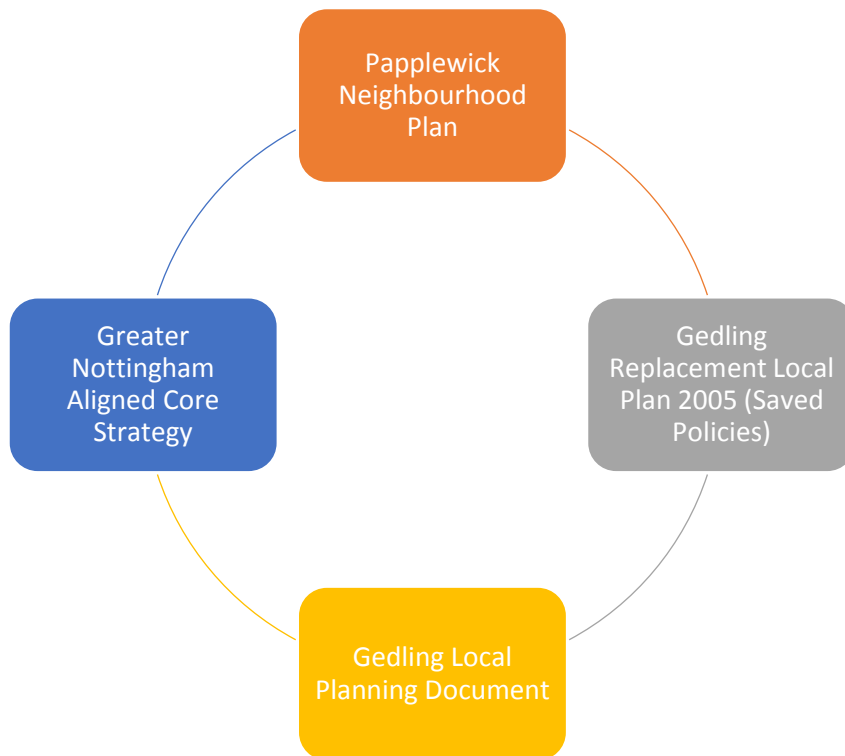
Traffic and Transport

12. These are all issues that are important to the community and within each section policies are included to guide the development and use of land. Each Policy contains an introduction and explanatory text followed by the Policy itself in coloured text.
13. Following the themed sections, the Neighbourhood Plan contains an implementation and delivery section. It is important that Neighbourhood Plans are deliverable and this section includes the key projects arising from the Neighbourhood Plan and details of how they will be delivered.
14. The final section includes a list of non-planning issues that the community raised as being important. The Parish Council has not ignored these important issues, but as this is a statutory planning document it cannot include non-planning issues. This section is included in the Neighbourhood Plan to demonstrate to the community that all of their concerns have been taken into account and will be addressed by the Parish Council outside of the Neighbourhood Plan process.



The Development Plan

15. The 'Development Plan' (excluding Minerals and Waste) for Papplewick is made up of 4 elements as follows:



Note - For Minerals and Waste the 'Development Plan' includes the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan - Part 1 Waste Core Strategy; the Saved Policies of the Nottinghamshire Waste Local Plan 2002 and the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan 2005

16. All policies within the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan should be read in conjunction with the Aligned Core Strategy, the Gedling Replacement Local Plan and the Gedling Local Planning Document. When determining proposals for development, no policy will be applied in isolation and account will be taken of all relevant policies.

Relationship to Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy

17. The Aligned Core Strategy (ACS) for Greater Nottingham, including Gedling Borough, was adopted on the 10th September 2014. The Aligned Core Strategy has been prepared in partnership with the Councils in Greater Nottingham who have been working together to produce an aligned set of policies and principles on how the city region



can develop between 2011 and 2028. The Aligned Core Strategies for Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City are contained in one single document with Erewash Borough and Rushcliffe Borough producing aligned but separate Core Strategies.

18. The Aligned Core Strategy defines the spatial vision for the area, includes a number of objectives to achieve the vision and sets out the development strategy to meet these objectives. The document includes strategic planning policies to guide and control the overall scale, type and location of development including the allocation of strategic sites. It indicates the number of homes to be built by 2028, which is 7,250 homes for Gedling Borough. The Aligned Core Strategy recognises that each Council has local issues and priorities.

Relationship to Gedling Replacement Local Plan

19. The Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan 2005 was in part replaced by the Aligned Core Strategy. In common with all Local Plans that were in place in 2008, it was necessary to decide which policies were to be 'saved'. As such, certain policies ceased to have effect in 2008, other policies were superseded by the adoption of the Aligned Core Strategy. The remaining saved policies are used for development management purposes. The remaining Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan 2005 (Saved Policies) will be replaced upon the adoption of the Gedling Local Planning Document.



The Emerging Gedling Local Planning Document

20. The Gedling Local Planning Document (LPD) includes more detailed planning policies that will work with the strategic policies set out in the Aligned Core Strategy and includes detailed policies for development management and the allocation of non-strategic development sites. The Local Planning Document also includes a Policies Map which illustrates the geographic extent of policies and proposals on a map. The Gedling Local Planning Document is currently undergoing its Independent Examination to determine whether it should become part of the Development Plan. If it passes its Independent Examination adoption is expected in the later part of 2018.

Strategic policies for the purposes of neighbourhood planning

21. The system of neighbourhood planning allows Parish and Town Councils to produce neighbourhood plans to guide development at a local level. One of the requirements of such plans is that they should be in line with the 'strategic policies' of the adopted development plan for the local area.
22. Gedling Borough Council as the Local Planning Authority defines which policies are to be considered 'strategic' with regard to the production of a neighbourhood plan. They consider that the policies and allocations contained within the Aligned Core Strategy and the saved policies in the Gedling Replacement Local Plan, are all considered 'strategic' for the purposes of neighbourhood planning. Gedling also proposes that all of the policies, allocations and designations within the Local Planning Document are also considered 'strategic' for the purposes of



neighbourhood planning. However until the Emerging Local Plan is adopted the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan has no legal obligation to be in general conformity to it. The reasoning and evidence supporting the emerging Local Planning Document is likely to be relevant for the purpose of neighbourhood planning. The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan seeks to complement the emerging Local Planning Document.

Adjacent Local Planning Authority Area

23. Papplewick lies on the western edge of Gedling Borough, the adjacent land to the south-west is the unparished area of Hucknall which is actually located in the neighbouring Ashfield District. There is no legal requirement for the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan to have regard to the Development Plan in Ashfield. This is made up of the Saved Policies of the Ashfield Local Plan 2002 and the emerging Ashfield Local Plan.
24. The emerging Ashfield Local Plan is awaiting the outcome of its Independent Examination to determine whether it should become part of the Development Plan for Ashfield. The properties in Hucknall on the western side of Moor Road which abut the Papplewick boundary are excluded from the Green Belt and are included in the Main Urban Area Boundary for Hucknall. The undeveloped land which abuts the Papplewick boundary is included within the Green Belt, the woodland south of Papplewick Lane opposite the southern end of Moor Ponds Woods is designated as Green Space under the emerging Ashfield Local Plan.



Surrounding Neighbourhood Plans

25. The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan cannot be developed without consideration of other Neighbourhood Plans being developed. The **Calverton Neighbourhood Plan** has passed its Referendum and was 'made' at the end of January 2018. It does not contain any proposals with cross boundary implications for the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan. The Parish of Calverton lies to the east of Papplewick.
26. The **Linby Neighbourhood Plan** is progressing alongside but separate to the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan. Papplewick and Linby are sharing some evidence base particularly on transport. The draft Linby Neighbourhood Plan is anticipated to commence its Regulation 14 consultation in early 2018. The Parish of Linby lies to the west of Papplewick and is identified in the ACS for significant levels of growth. The draft Linby Neighbourhood Plan proposes to designate the parts of Dam Wood and Moor Pond Wood that lies within the Parish of Linby, this is consistent with the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan that has already designated the parts of Dam Wood and Moor Pond Wood that lies within the Parish of Papplewick. The two plans share many non-land use planning aspirations and the two plans are considered to be complementary in terms of policy content, whilst each is locally distinctive. Both communities share a number of valuable community facilities and each plan protects those which lie within each plan area, this benefits both communities.

Linby Neighbourhood Development Plan 2018 - 2032



27. To the north of Papplewick is the Parish of Ravenshead, to the north-west is the Parish of Newstead and to the south is the Parish of Bestwood St Albans. None of these Parishes are presently working on Neighbourhood Plans. To the south-east of Papplewick is the unparished area of Arnold and to the south-west of Papplewick is the unparished area of Hucknall which is actually located in the neighbouring Ashfield District. There are no Neighbourhood Plans in either of these unparished areas.

Designation of Papplewick Parish as a Neighbourhood Planning Area

28. A formal [application](#) was made by Papplewick Parish Council in April 2016 as a 'relevant body' under Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) for the designation of a neighbourhood area in order to develop a neighbourhood plan. The area of the Neighbourhood Plan is based upon the parish boundary, which was seen as appropriate as this area is recognised as the distinct community of Papplewick. The request was that the Parish Council be recognised as a Neighbourhood Area for the purpose of producing a neighbourhood plan, in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012.
29. Gedling Borough Council publicised this application to produce a Neighbourhood Plan for the required 6 week period. Gedling Borough Council designated the Parish of Papplewick as a neighbourhood area on 11 August 2016.
30. Papplewick Parish Council had wanted to include part of Ashfield District east of the river Leen, which was traditionally within Papplewick Parish and whose residents still consider themselves to live in Papplewick. However as this falls within Hucknall (an unparished area), there was no legal mechanism to include this area within the designated Neighbourhood Plan area.

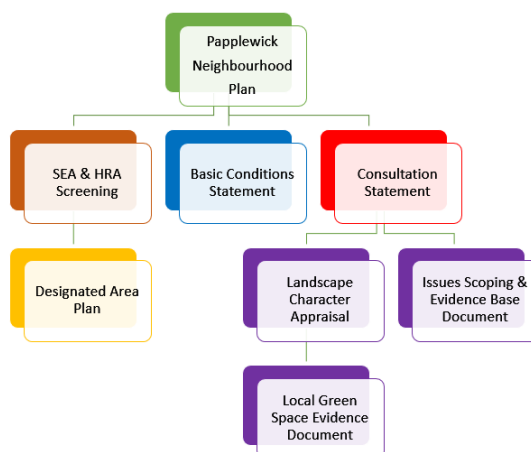
Consultation with the Local Community

31. Since the designation of Papplewick as a neighbourhood area, various elements of consultation have been undertaken regarding the future planning of the Parish. Details of the consultation undertaken to date are set out in the Consultation Statement Document.

Associated Documents

32. The Neighbourhood Plan has a number of associated supporting documents as follows:

- Consultation Statement
- Basic Conditions Statement
- SEA/HRA Screening
- Landscape Character Appraisal
- Designated Area Plan
- Issues Scoping and Evidence Base Document
- Local Green Spaces Evidence



33. Although not a Neighbourhood Plan supporting document, Gedling Borough Council has produced a Conservation Area Character Appraisal, this was published by the Borough Council for public consultation alongside the Submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan. This documents helps to explain what features make up the locally distinctive character of the Papplewick Conservation Area.

Background on Papplewick

Population and Historic Development

34. The parish of Papplewick is located within Gedling Borough in central Nottinghamshire, north-east of the town of Hucknall (which is in Ashfield District). Overall, the Parish has an area of around 715 Hectares. There are two main population centres in the Parish. The village of Papplewick lies to the west of the overall Parish, and is located around 7.5 miles north of Nottingham and 6 miles south of Mansfield. There is linear development bordering the A60 which forms the other main centre of population. Elsewhere, some of the residents live around the scattered farms. The Parish population has seen limited growth over the last 25 years. In 1991, there were 620 people living in the Parish, occupying 255 dwellings, increasing to a population of 756 at the 2011 census.

35. Papplewick Hall was built between 1781 and 1787 for the Hon. Frederick Montagu. He laid out parkland around Papplewick Hall, and also established woodland plantations commemorating the great naval victories of his time i.e. the battles of St Vincent (Feb 1797), the Nile (Aug 1798) and Trafalgar (Oct 1805). He did so to replenish the stocks of timber which were in short supply at that point in the Napoleonic Wars. In each plantation he erected a commemorative obelisk, two of which have survived.



36. The parish church of St James' lies to the west of the village, occupying a secluded site bordering the River Leen. The church is a Grade 1 Listed Building of great historical interest, thought to have been built in the 12th century. The present tower dates from the 14th century. The nave and chancel were rebuilt by the Hon. Frederick Montagu in 1795 after he had rebuilt the Hall.

37. Water powered mills have existed along the River Leen in the Parishes of Papplewick and Linby since at least 1232 and probably earlier. In the 1780's the Robinson family constructed cotton-spinning mills and homes for their workers. The population rose sharply at that time. However, cotton spinning foundered in the 1820s, the mills closed and workers moved away. The leats and ponds which provided water for the mills have become the basis for Moor Pond Woods, a valuable site for wildlife and archaeology.

38. Around 1850, management of the Montagu estate was developed. Papplewick Moor was drained in 1849, and 'the forest' was enclosed in order to create farmland. Many of the stone buildings in the village date from this time, and form the basis of the Papplewick Conservation Area.

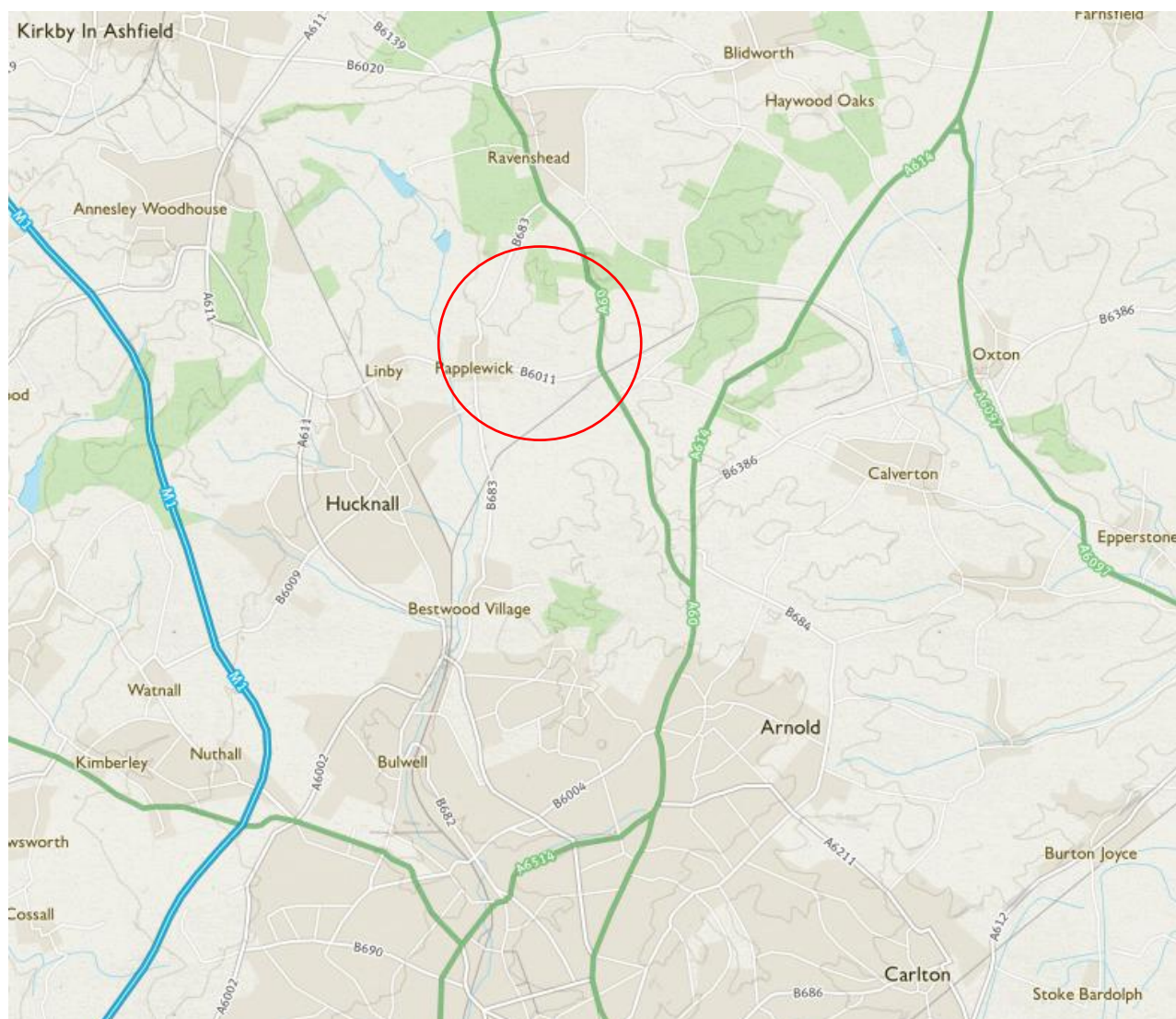


39. The head of a griffin was a symbol which appeared on the crest of the Montagu family. The public house in the village is an historic structure which was re-named 'The Griffin's Head' in the 19th century.

40. Papplewick Pumping Station is a working museum which lies in the east of the Parish. It comprises steam-powered pumping engines, cooling pond and grounds, developed in the 1880s to supply water in Nottinghamshire.
41. The entire Parish is in the Nottingham Green Belt. Across the Parish are areas of farmland and woodland, which are accessible to the public by a network of footpaths. The village Conservation Area was defined in the 1980's and includes Papplewick Hall, The Griffin's Head, the ancient church and the 18th-century cottages and farm buildings along Main Street.

Role in Gedling

42. Gedling Borough is a mix of urban and rural areas with around 116,500 residents of which around 80% live within the suburbs of Arnold and Carlton (mid-2016 figure). Part of the north west of the Borough adjoins Hucknall which is located outside Gedling in Ashfield District but has close links to Nottingham City.



Map 1 - Location of Papplewick

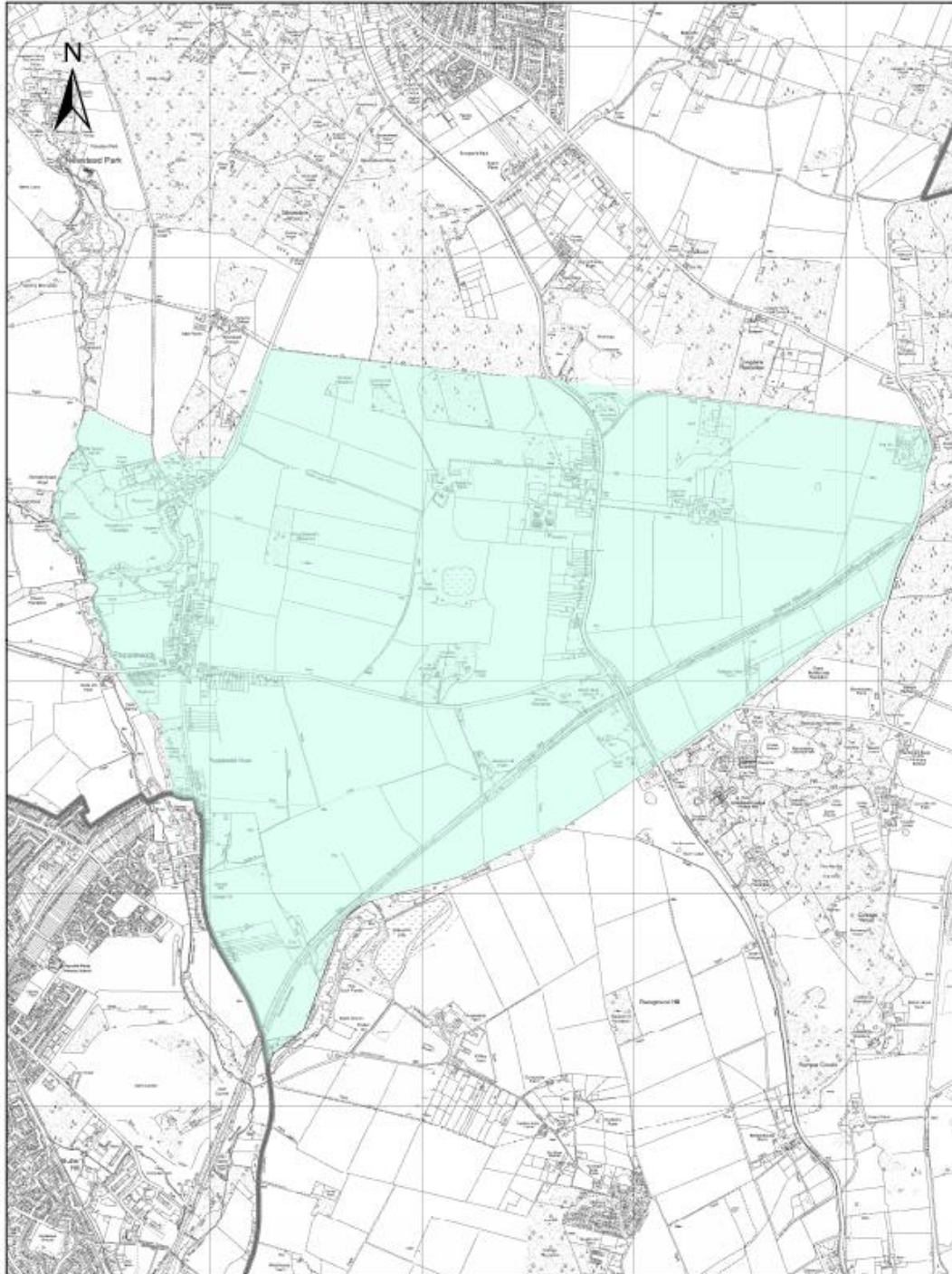
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43. Significant settlements within the Borough include: Bestwood, Calverton and Ravenshead which have good accessibility to a range of services and facilities and as such are identified as key settlements in the Aligned Core Strategy. Other villages in the Borough include: **Papplewick**; Burton Joyce, Lambley, Linby, Newstead, Stoke Bardolph and Woodborough.
44. Papplewick is not identified for growth in the Aligned Core Strategy and is 'washed over' by the Nottingham Green Belt. The Parish abuts Calverton to the south-east which is identified for significant growth. The Parish of Linby lies adjacent to the west, although Linby village itself is not identified for growth, the Parish of Linby contains the strategic site allocations 'Top Wighay Farm' and 'North of Papplewick Lane' identified in the Aligned Core Strategy. The emerging Gedling Local Planning Document also proposes to extend these proposals with additional Safeguarded Land. Bestwood Village which lies to the south of Papplewick is also identified for significant growth. Newstead which lies to the north-west is identified for some growth to meet local-needs.



The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan Area

The plan below identifies the designated Neighbourhood Area:



**Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan -
Designated Area**



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Map 2 - Papplewick Neighbourhood Area

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Vision

45. The following vision has been developed for the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan:

The sustainable development of Papplewick will be achieved in a manner that protects the highly valued rural character of the area, yet ensures that the Parish remains a vibrant and attractive place to live and work, sustained by a range of local services.

Objectives

46. The following objectives have been set out for the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan:

(A) Preserve and enhance Papplewick's historic built environment

- Enhance the appearance and historic character of the village Conservation Area
- Ensure that new development respects the use of local materials and preserves and enhances the character and appearance of the streetscene

(B) Protect and enhance Papplewick's natural environment, countryside and Green Belt setting

- Protect and enhance the green infrastructure network through the creation of new open spaces and the protection and improvement of existing open spaces
- Protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development and ensure that the countryside is protected
- Create attractive approaches to the village from every direction
- Ensure that both new and existing development is fully integrated

(C) Protect and develop the community of Papplewick

- Support appropriate small-scale development that meets the needs of local residents and businesses
- Continue to improve the facilities on offer to support the local community
- Work with partners to develop linkages between the two distinct developed areas in the Parish, namely the village and the A60 Mansfield Road

(D) Ensure that Papplewick is not adversely affected by the strategic growth of Gedling and Ashfield

- Work with partners to develop appropriate traffic management measures within Papplewick village centre
- Develop footpath linkages around the Parish
- To develop public transport links to adjoining service centres

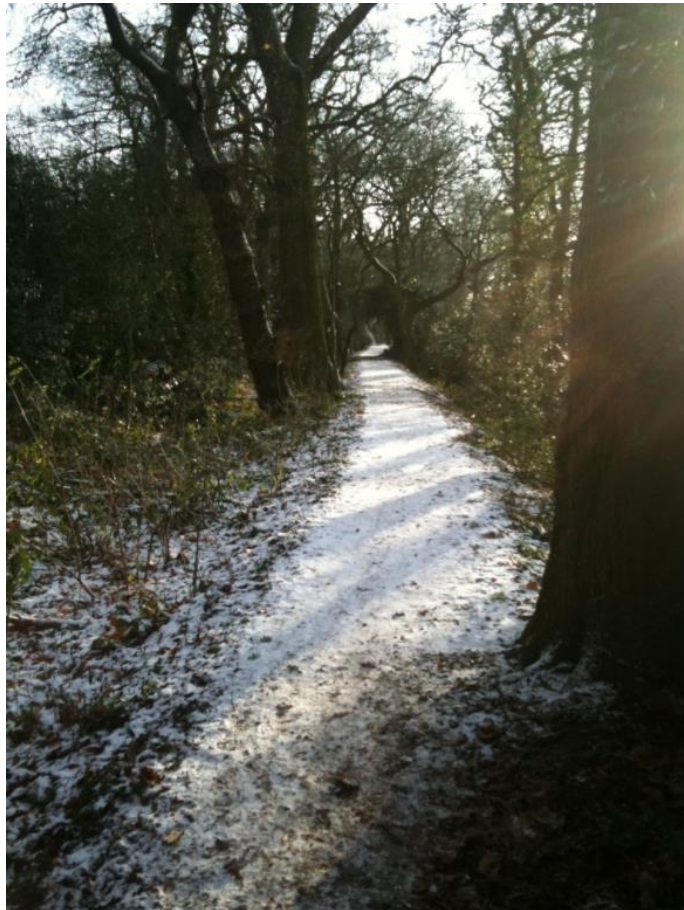
Policy Delivery of Objectives

46. The following table demonstrates how the policies set out in the Neighbourhood Plan meet the objectives contained within the previous chapter. The policies that have been developed seek to address at least one of the objectives.

	Objective A	Objective B	Objective C	Objective D
Natural Environment				
Policy 1 - Local Green Space		✓	✓	
Policy 2 - The Natural Environment		✓		
Policy 3 - Setting of Papplewick	✓	✓		
Policy 4 - Re-use of Rural Buildings	✓	✓	✓	
Policy 5 - Surface Water		✓	✓	
Policy 6 - Community Renewable Energy Generation		✓	✓	
Built Environment				
Policy 7 - Local Distinctiveness of Papplewick	✓	✓	✓	✓
Policy 8 - Public Realm	✓	✓	✓	✓
Policy 9 - Housing	✓	✓	✓	
Community Facilities				
Policy 10 - Community Facilities	✓	✓	✓	
Traffic and Transport				
Policy 11 - Sustainable Transport		✓	✓	✓
Policy 12 - Highway Impact	✓			✓



Natural Environment



Natural Environment

1. Background

- 1.1 Most of the Parish of Papplewick is rural, and contains substantial areas of farmland which contributes significantly to the character of the Parish and the setting of the village. The rolling landscape and open countryside around the village is identified in the draft Papplewick Conservation Area Appraisal and by local residents as being important to the setting of the Conservation Area.

- 1.2 Papplewick lies in a gently undulating landscape, which gradually descends to the west, towards the River Leen. Surrounded by arable land and pasture, Papplewick remains closely linked to its agricultural origins. This is particularly apparent when approaching the village along Blidworth Waye, Hall Lane, or the footpath from Linby.



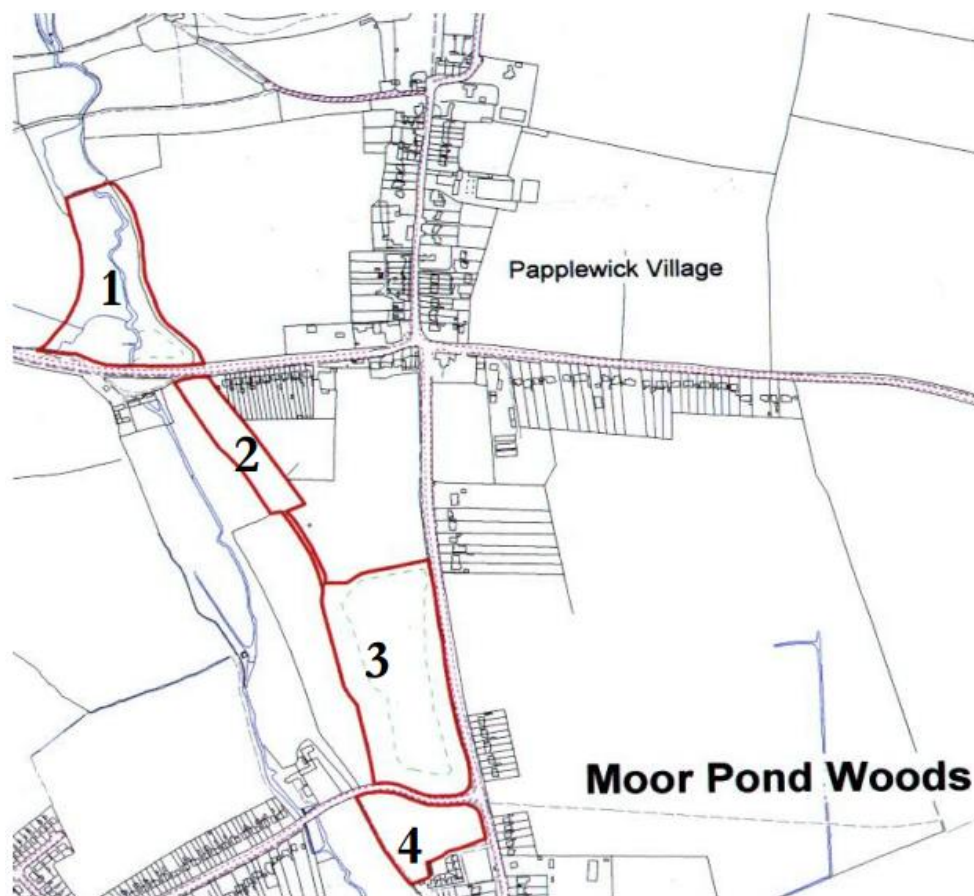
- 1.3 Moor Pond Woods is an area of significant archaeological and ecological interest that lies to the west of the village, between Linby and Papplewick. It is located mostly within the Neighbourhood Plan area, although part of the woods lie in the neighbouring Parish of Linby and some in Ashfield District. The woods occupy the site of a system of ponds and channels that fed water to cotton mills in the 18th century. The site is accessible to the public via a network of surfaced paths. A volunteer group supports the development and management of the Moor Pond Woods Project Area. The Moor Pond Woods project is a partnership between the landowner, the County Council, Papplewick and Linby Parish Councils, Gedling Borough Council, Ashfield District Council and the local residents (who are represented by the 'Friends of Moor Pond Woods').

- 1.4 Moor Pond Woods is now a Local Wildlife Site (LWS), and is therefore significant not only for its historical links with the early industrialisation, but also for its biodiversity value. Papplewick Dam Wood and the Calverton mineral line disused railway are also Local Wildlife Sites.



- 1.5 The northern section of Moor Pond Woods (no.1, on the map) is known as Papplewick Dam Wood. It is the site of the pond that supplied Castle (Top) Mill, built in 1782, and drained in 1946. This contains an area of wet woodland (dominated by willow and alder) and a section of the river Leen. Moor Pond Wood is on the site of the large pond which stood at the junction of Moor Road and Papplewick Lane (no.3, on the map). It is separated from Linby Lane by a thin strip of woodland called Dam Banks (no.2, on the map). These woodlands contain two wetland features but the banks are characterised by dry woodland dominated by sweet chestnut, ash and oak. To the south of Papplewick Lane is a small wood called Grange Cottage Wood, (no.4, on the map) where the Friends of Moor Pond Woods have created a woodland meadow amidst the oak and ash

woodland. Grange Cottage Wood (no.4) falls within Ashfield District, under their emerging Local Plan, Ashfield District Council proposes to protect that area under Policy EV5 (equivalent to an open space designation).



Map 3 - Moor Ponds Woods © Friends of Moor Pond Woods

- 1.6 Part of the former estate of Papplewick Hall is included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. Papplewick Hall Park is a characteristic example of the landscape design that was popular in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Taking advantage of natural features, and using devices such as the embankment along Blidworth Way to the east of the Hall and the ha-ha to the west, the aim was to provide picturesque views of the rolling countryside and pleasant walks or drives around the estate. Trees (and other greenery) were deliberately planted so as to enhance views and provide features of interest within the landscape. The existing mature trees play an important role in preserving the character of the park, not only to the east of the Hall, but also around the walled garden and north of Church Lane. Of equal importance are the mature trees within and around St James' churchyard and the woodland plantations outside the Conservation Area, which make a valuable contribution to the setting of the village.
- 1.7 South-west of the crossroads, and south of the village hall, is an area of grassland and woodland known as the '*Queen Elizabeth II Playing Field*'. The site was purchased for the use of the community in 1951 and given to be maintained by the Parish Council in 1972. In 2013 it was dedicated as a 'Field in Trust' in commemoration of the anniversary of the accession of the Queen. The Parish Council maintain play equipment.

2. Local Green Space

2.1 In 2012, the Government introduced a new designation of Local Green Space through the NPPF allowing local communities to put forward green areas of particular importance to them for protection. Once designated, the management of planning applications relating to Local Green Spaces will be consistent with policy for Green Belts (in particular paragraphs 87 to 91 of the National Planning Policy Framework).

2.2 Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for all green areas or open space. The designation should only be used where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.



2.3 Although Papplewick is 'washed over' by the Green Belt which provides protection against inappropriate development the proposed sites are closely related to the built-up area of the village and therefore may come under pressure for development. As they are demonstrably special to the local community they are considered worthy of additional protection through designation as Local Green Space. The policy imposes additional constraints relating to tranquillity and setting, beyond the restrictions imposed by Green Belt policy.

2.4 The sites listed in the policy have been assessed as according with the criteria for Local Green Space as set out in the NPPF and are therefore considered to be in reasonably close proximity to the community they serve; local in character and not an extensive tract of land; and demonstrably special to the local community and holding a particular local significance. A tabular assessment of each of the designated Local Green Spaces against the criteria set out in the NPPF, together with a brief summary of each of the areas is set out in the Appendix.

2.5 The northern section of Moor Pond Woods is known as Papplewick Dam Wood, the Policy below refers to this area as a separate designation to the remainder of Moor Ponds Wood as it has different characteristics. In addition to the Local Green Spaces to be designated by this Neighbourhood Plan, the emerging Gedling Local Planning Document also proposes to designate Moor Pond Woods as a Local Green Space. A plan is included in Appendix 1 to illustrate the relationship between the Neighbourhood Plan Local Green Space and the emerging Local Planning Document proposed Local Green Space. The Local Green Spaces are illustrated on the Policies Map, more detailed maps are where necessary also included in Appendix 1.



2.6 The River Leen and valley floor form an important protective corridor for wildlife and several rare species of flora and fauna can be found either in the high quality clean water

or along the river banks. The river corridor contains Moor Pond Woods and Papplewick Dam which form an important western gateway into Papplewick.

Policy 1 - Local Green Space

The following sites (identified on Maps 10 and 11 in Appendix 1) are designated as Local Green Spaces:

- Queen Elizabeth Playing Field
- Moor Pond Woods & Dam Banks
- Papplewick Dam Wood
- St James' Churchyard and Driveway
- Papplewick & Linby Cricket Ground
- Land to the Rear of the Griffin's Head Public House

The policy taken towards development in these areas is consistent with that taken towards development in Green Belt. New development will not be allowed other than in very special circumstances.



Map 4 - Moor Pond Woods & Dam Banks and Papplewick Dam Wood
© Friends of Moor Pond Woods

3. The Natural Environment

- 3.1 Papplewick is a rural parish. Whilst the village has seen development during the second half of the 20th century it retains a number of green spaces that contribute to the rural character and provide opportunities for informal and formal recreation. In accordance with national planning guidance the community wishes to see the most important of these spaces protected for future generations.

- 3.2 Within the Parish there are a number of different habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire. These support distinctive flora and fauna that provide character to different parts of the parish. These include, in particular, the wetlands of the Leen Valley, the mature hedgerows on farmland, the areas of mixed woodland and the habitats on sandy soils. The settlement and wider countryside of the Parish contain features of significant local wildlife value. The designation of Local Wildlife Sites is managed in Gedling Borough by the Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre. Local Wildlife Sites are reviewed regularly and designations are updated to reflect evidence.
- 3.3 Former mill-ponds and leats created during the late eighteenth century are found in Moor Pond Wood and Papplewick Dam Wood and these wetland 'nature reserves' contain a great diversity of plant and animal species including the endangered great crested newt, White-tailed crayfish and water vole. The Goosedale area is also an important wetland feature with significant wildlife value. The River Leen is an important watercourse bordering the west of the parish.
- 3.4 The open fields, particularly on Papplewick Moor, support brown hare and birds such as lapwing, skylark and reed bunting. Hedgerows in the parish form important corridors for wildlife including badgers and foxes; small birds such as finches, great tits and blue tits; dragonflies and butterflies. Small woodland areas also provide important habitats for many species including the tawny owl and great spotted woodpecker. Watercourses also provide an important wildlife habitat for water vole.
- 3.5 Although modern agricultural practices have been responsible for the loss of many landscape features over the past sixty years, future agri-environment funding may lead to the restoration of traditional features such as woodland, hedgerows, wildflower meadows and wetlands. To enable a greater appreciation of the Parish's landscape features and interaction with the wildlife, access to the countryside is achieved via a network of public and permissive footpaths that cross the Parish, however, a lack of circular routes often necessitates a return via local roads.



Policy 2 - The Natural Environment

Proposals will be supported where they protect and enhance the natural features that are a key component of the landscape and provide habitat for Papplewick's diverse wildlife populations, in particular:

- a. Measures to protect & enhance Papplewick's natural environment & landscape character and to maintain tree cover & hedgerows will be supported;
- b. Proposals that provide favourable conditions for biodiversity including maintenance and enhancement of habitat connectivity and landscape scale conservation will be

supported. Mitigation measures will be sought where any loss would be unavoidable and cause significant harm;

- c. In the built-up area along Mansfield Road and in the village centre, wherever practicable, development proposals should include measures to enhance biodiversity as part of landscaping and building design. Proposals should include enhancements such as sustainable drainage systems, re-naturalising watercourses, woodland planting, roosting opportunities for bats, the installation of bird nest boxes and the use of native species landscape planting;
- d. Proposals that provide measures to increase the enhancement, reinstatement or creation of hedgerows along boundaries, and provide the creation of additional pockets of woodland will be supported.

4. Setting of Papplewick Village

4.1 The village of Papplewick is located on the eastern side of the valley of the River Leen, at between 75m and 90m above sea level. There is rich farmland surrounding the village, and most of the parish of Papplewick is situated on gently rolling hills between 75m and 125m above sea level. The highest land is located to the north along Blidworth Waye and in the east of the Parish around Forest Farm. A valley that runs from Seven-Mile House and Barracks Farmhouse westwards towards the Leen Valley dissects these hills. There is no stream in this valley at present, but the extensive deposits of alluvium and peat along its floor indicate that it was a river valley at some point in the past. The silty soils on Papplewick Moor are ideal for arable farming. They get very dry in summer and other periods of dry weather.

4.2 Farming is at the heart of Papplewick and management of five arable farms principally influence the landscape of Papplewick. Top Farm comprises 223 hectares, lying largely to the north of the village. West View Farm covers 131 hectares, lying close to the village itself. This is jointly worked with Barracks Farm, which is a 111 hectare farm that lies to the east of the village. Stanker Hill Farm is a small farm of only 61 hectares located south-east of the village. This is worked in conjunction with four other local farms. Forest Farm is a mixed farm of 168 hectares to the north-east of the village.



4.3 The Papplewick Parish Landscape Character Appraisal Document identifies a number of important open vistas, closed views and glimpsed views. These open vistas into and out of Papplewick village and the wider Parish across farmland make the biggest contribution to the overall setting of Papplewick. These key vistas are illustrated on the map below and summarised in Appendix 2.

4.4 Within Papplewick Parish, there are a number of key characteristics which influence both the landscape character and the cultural heritage. These include:

Characteristics

- Gently rolling topography including the valley of the River Leen, as well as a dry secondary valley. The parish includes a number of high points including Stanker Hill.

- The main concentration of settlement within the parish is in the west of the Parish, centred on the crossroads between Main Street, Forest Lane, Moor Road and Linby Lane. There is also a secondary concentration of settlement along Mansfield Road, to the east of the Parish.
- Arable farming is a key land use within the Parish, with a small number of grazing areas situated adjacent to the main settlement concentrations.
- Use of hedges, and local stone walls, simple wrought iron fences and embankments as boundary markers help to maintain Papplewick's rural character;
- There are a number of blocks of broad-leaved woodland throughout the Parish; these are largely plantation woodlands and parkland remnants. One of the largest blocks of woodland is Moor Pond Woods, which is now a key recreational feature within the Parish.
- A number of valuable public open spaces exist within the Parish - these include Moor Pond Woods, Papplewick Dam woods, the Queen Elizabeth II playing field, the churchyard of St James', Papplewick Cricket Club, and the field adjacent to The Griffin's Head public house.
- The Parish is crossed by several Public Rights of Way. A number of these form a section of the Robin Hood Way - a long distance route which runs from south to east within the Parish boundary. This links the parish to Worksop in the north and Nottingham in the south.
- Use of magnesian limestone as a building material on the traditional buildings within the parish - accompanied by either a pantile or grey slate roof.

Positive aspects

- 'Green-washed' character to the village with close links and ease of access between the village and the adjacent farmland / woodland.
- Strong visual links between the village and the surrounding countryside, in the south-west of the Parish.
- Sense of time-depth within the landscape provided by the strong links within the village to the agricultural past, as well as the presence of listed buildings and structures such as Papplewick Hall and St James' Church.
- Local distinctiveness through traditional building materials such as magnesian limestone for walling and pantile / grey slate roofs, and historic structures in an agricultural vernacular style.
- Good quality farm-building conversions which retain and reinforce the agricultural character.

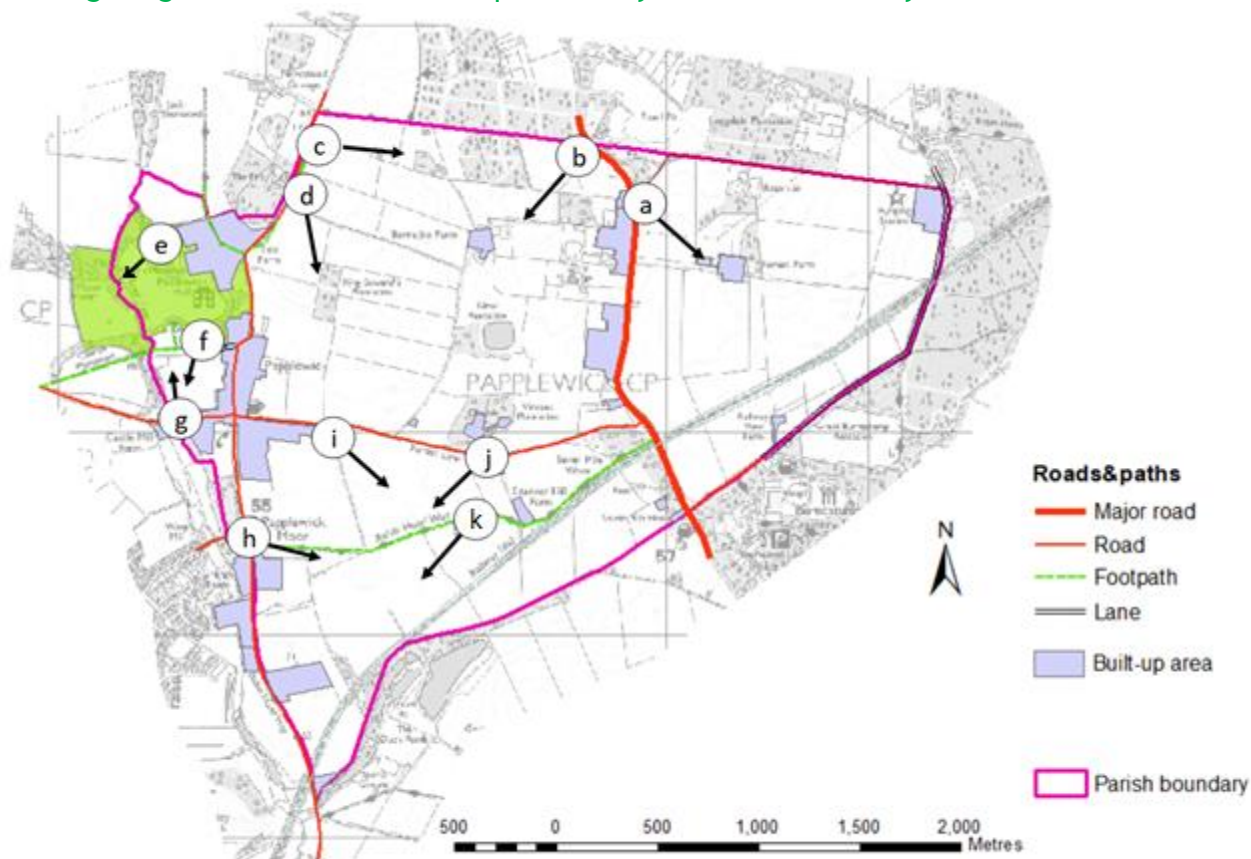
Negative aspects

- Lack of a village centre, a situation exacerbated by the busy B6011 dividing the village.
- The volume and speed of traffic passing through the parish, with attendant noise and air pollution.
- Poor connections between the main village and the secondary settlement on Mansfield Road.
- Lack of identity within the settlement on Mansfield Road and poor integration with the rest of the community.
- Poor footpath links to the south - no connection with the multi-user trail which follows the old railway line through to Bestwood Country Park and Mill Lakes.
- Some recent built development which is prominently positioned, but does not reflect or tie in with the local vernacular.

- Recent 'improvements' using inappropriate materials for doors, windows and dormers on heritage structures, which diminishes the visual harmony of the conservation area.

Policy 3 - Setting of Papplewick

Any development within the key vistas identified on the Map 5 where seen from publicly accessible locations, must ensure that the key features of the vista can continue to be enjoyed including any distant views of buildings, views of areas of landscape; and that the juxtaposition of the village edge and transition to the open countryside is not adversely affected.



Map 5 - Key Vistas

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5. Re-use of Rural Buildings

5.1 Papplewick developed as an agricultural community, it still contains a number of important farms which not only contribute to the built character of the village but also to the wider rural landscape character. The local community highly value the agricultural character of Papplewick and want to particularly support through this Neighbourhood Plan proposals to secure beneficial re-use of traditional rural buildings which are often unsuited to modern agricultural needs.



5.2 The conversion of former agricultural buildings has enabled farm diversification, led to the sustainable re-use of vacant buildings and provided opportunities for the establishment and

development of small businesses which generate income and employment opportunities for local people. This is supported, subject to the proper consideration of residential amenity for nearby houses, visual impact on the countryside and highway safety issues. Consideration should also be given to Policy 7 Local Distinctiveness of Papplewick.

- 5.3 Rural buildings, including existing and former agricultural buildings are an asset which can be utilised for other uses when no longer required for their original intended use. The re-use and conversion of existing buildings helps prevent the pressure for new buildings within the Green Belt. However care needs to be taken to ensure that re-use does not result in unacceptable adverse impacts.
- 5.4 Given the pressures on existing road networks within the Parish, the re-use and conversion of rural buildings for commercial or employment uses will only be supported if there is no adverse impact on surrounding areas. These adverse impacts on local residents could include excessive traffic; noise; dust; and damage to verges.
- 5.5 Paragraph 90 of the NPPF identifies that the re-use of buildings within the Green Belt is not inappropriate provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt, do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it and the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction. The re-use of buildings can have a number of benefits and will usually not result in a greater impact on the Green Belt. Careful consideration needs to be given to the nature of the proposed use to ensure that the activity it would generate does not result in an impact on the openness of the Green Belt or other forms of impact.
- 5.6 To help maintain the rural economy and protect the Green Belt and open countryside from inappropriate development, the Plan supports the sustainable growth and expansion of business and enterprise through the development and where appropriate conversion of existing farm buildings in the countryside. Specifically, this is intended to:
- Promote viable and sustainable farming for the rural economy in Papplewick parish;
 - Promote the diversification of rural businesses;
 - Encourage new businesses to provide a wider range of local produce, services and leisure facilities, to provide local employment and attract visitors to the Parish;
 - Maintain and enhance the local environment of rural and agricultural lands.



Policy 4 - Re-use of Rural Buildings

Proposals for the re-use, conversion and adaptation of rural buildings for small businesses, recreation, or tourism purposes will be supported where:

- The conversion/adaptation works respect the local character of the surrounding area;
- The buildings are of permanent and substantial construction, are structurally sound and capable of re-use without major alterations, adaptations or reconstruction;

- it is demonstrated any harm to the significance of a heritage asset is outweighed by the public benefit and that any harm to environmental features that cannot be avoided are adequately mitigated or as a last resort compensated;
- The local road system is capable of accommodating the traffic generated by the proposed new use and adequate parking can be accommodated within the site so that no on-road parking occurs; and
- There is no significant adverse impact on neighbours through noise, light or other pollution, increased traffic levels or increased flood risk.

6. Surface Water

6.1 The capacity and condition of verges, ditches, drains and culverts have led to drainage problems affecting roads through water pooling and some properties in the parish through flooding. The incidences of flooding have increased in recent years, resulting in limited access to areas within the Parish and even potentially dangerous conditions, for example on Blidworth Way, Linby Lane and Forest lane. The state of our roads was a common issue which arose from all the consultations

6.2 Development should not exacerbate these conditions and, where possible, should incorporate measures to address localised flooding. In addition, the Parish Council will work with the County Council to ensure that an annual maintenance programme that includes the cutting of verges, maintenance of gulleys and clearance of ditches and culverts is carried out, to ensure safe and consistent access to the village all year round, and avoid damage to property.

6.3 The centre of Papplewick village around the junction of Linby Lane, Forest Lane, Main Street and Moor Road suffers from existing surface water flooding as illustrated on Map 6 below. Mansfield Road area of Papplewick also suffers from existing surface water flooding as illustrated on Map 7 below. The River Leen valley is also a source of surface water flooding as well as river flooding. Map 6 and Map 7 are based on Environment Agency data, which has been confirmed by Nottinghamshire County Council as Local Lead Flood Authority (LLFA) as the latest records held relating to surface water flooding. Planning decisions should be based on the latest records held by the LLFA.



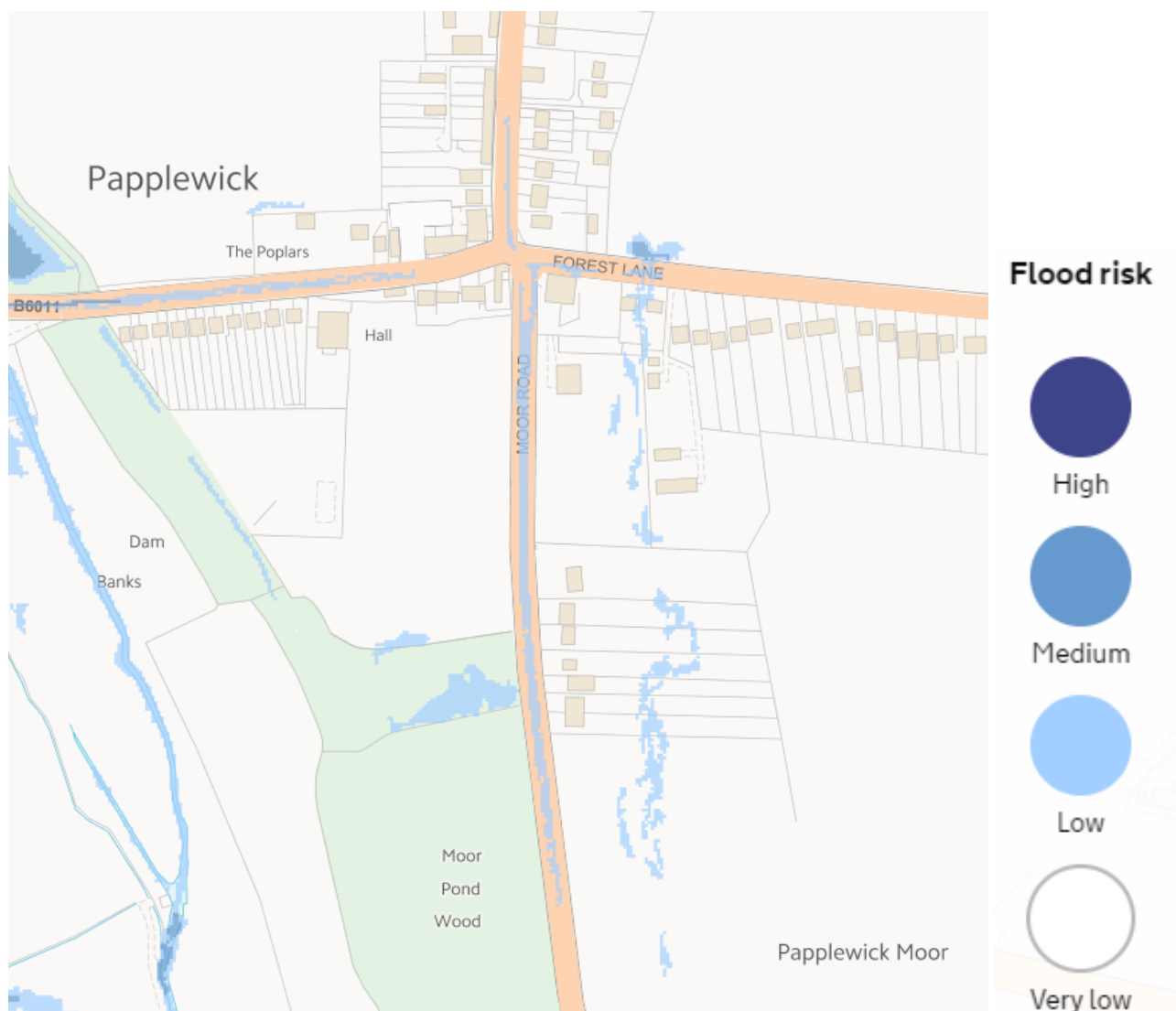
6.4 The River Leen is a tributary of the River Trent. The Leen rises at Robin Hood's Spring (in Joan Slut Plantation to the east of Annesley in the District of Ashfield) and runs southwards along the western edge of the parish of Papplewick towards Nottingham. The river and valley floor form an important protective corridor for wildlife and several rare species of flora and fauna can be found either in the high quality clean water or along the river banks.

Policy 5 - Surface Water

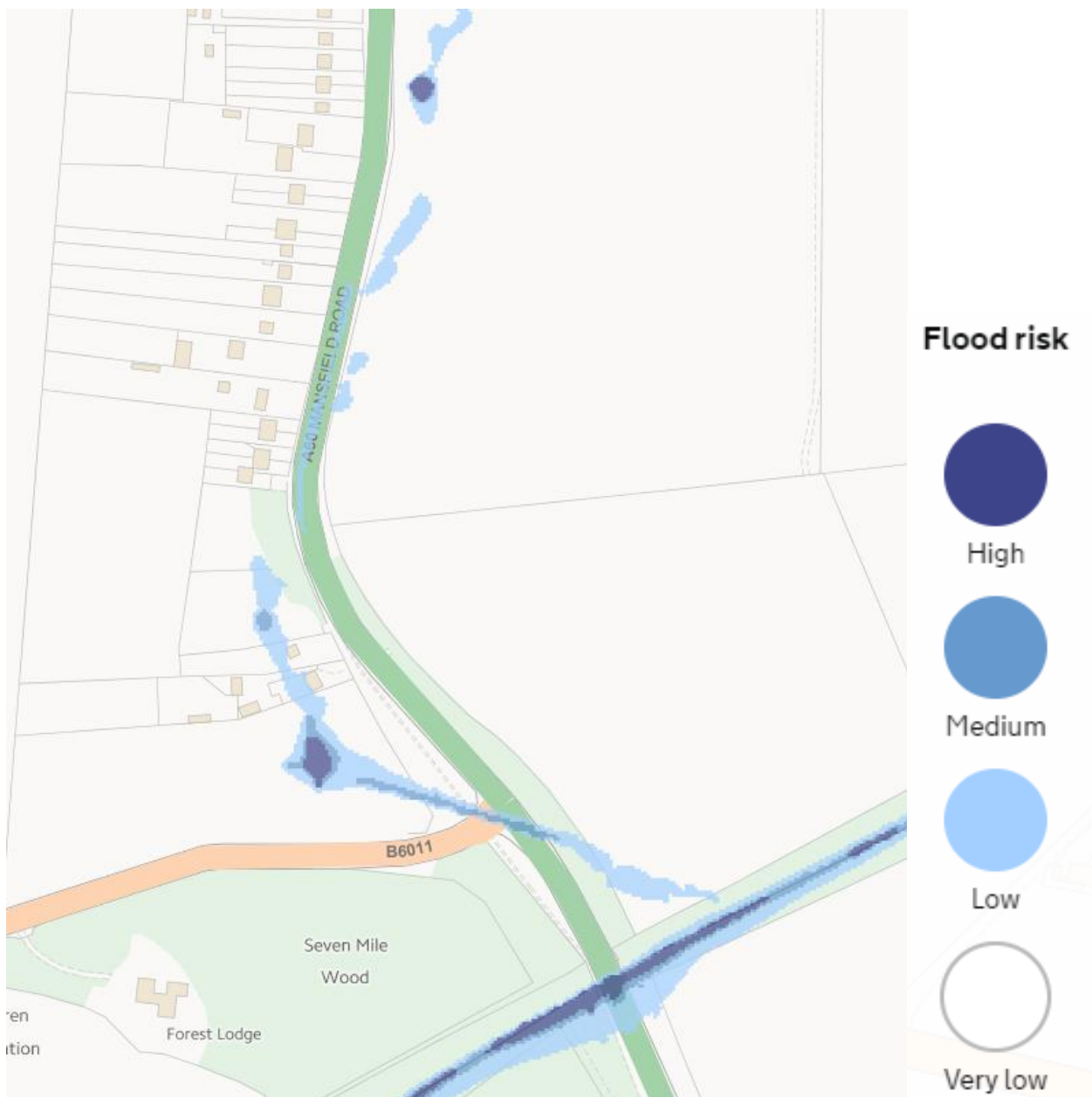
Development proposals will only be supported where it is demonstrated they will not increase the risk of flooding in the areas of surface water flood risk identified by the Local Lead Flood Authority, including close to the centre of Papplewick village and close to Mansfield Road.

Development should not cause or increase surface water flooding or risk of pollution from unsatisfactory foul water drainage where this might compromise the ability to achieve water quality targets for the River Leen.

Where any of these are identified as a potential problem, developers will need to carry out detailed assessments and identify measures to be undertaken. Where the management of drainage needs to be addressed, developers should utilise sustainable drainage systems (SUDs) where this is practicable, including measures to support biodiversity.



Map 6 - Areas of Surface Water Flooding in Papplewick Village
© Environment Agency (these are the latest records held by the LLFA)



Map 7 - Areas of Surface Water Flooding on Mansfield Road, Papplewick
© Environment Agency (these are the latest records held by the LLFA)

7. Community Renewable Energy Generation

- 7.1 A policy has been set to encourage and support the provision of small/domestic scale renewable energy projects within the Plan area which benefit and support local community facilities, and which do not unacceptably adversely impact on the environment in other ways.
- 7.2 The Parish Council will work with local community facilities, local community groups, local landowners and energy companies to explore whether proposals for a community small scale renewable energy generation facility could be developed which helps to meet the energy needs of local community facilities.



Policy 6 - Community Renewable Energy Generation

Proposals for small scale community renewable energy generation will be supported where the following criteria are met:

- They provide energy to one or more local community facilities;
- They respect the rural and/or settlement character of the locality;
- They do not adversely affect heritage assets including the character and appearance of the Papplewick Conservation Area unless it is demonstrated the public benefit outweighs the harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, or in the case of a non-designated heritage asset it is demonstrated the proposal is acceptable taking into account the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset;
- They do not adversely affect landscape character or the openness of the Green Belt;
- They will not adversely affect biodiversity; and
- Residential amenity is protected.



Built Environment



Built Environment

8. Background

8.1 The parish of Papplewick is located around 7.5 miles north of Nottingham and 6 miles south of Mansfield. The village is sited in the west of the parish, slightly to the north of the town of Hucknall (which is in Ashfield District). The Parish covers an area of around 715 Hectares. In 1991, there were 620 people living in the parish, occupying 255 dwellings. This had increased to a population of 756 at the 2011 census. Only around half of the parishioners live in the village itself, the remainder predominantly being resident either along the western side of Mansfield Road (the A60) or along the eastern side of Moor Road (B683).

8.2 There are properties on Moor Road which lie to the west of Moor Road. Whilst many of these residents consider themselves to be part of the community of Papplewick, they are technically located in Hucknall in Ashfield District.



8.3 Papplewick Hall was built between 1781 and 1787 for the Hon. Frederick Montagu. The former estate of Papplewick Hall is included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. The church of St James, in the grounds of the Hall, was rebuilt in 1795. Despite twentieth century development within the village, the historic core of this agricultural settlement remains relatively intact and retains its rural character and traditional built form.

8.4 The village lies on a ridge of fluvio-glacial sand, in a gently undulating landscape. The village centre straddles the old main road from Nottingham to Mansfield. The importance of this road may have had some influence on the linear development of the village. Papplewick's early development as a farming community served to shape its present form. During the 18th century, earlier buildings were gradually replaced by cottages, farmhouses and associated outbuildings, which appear to follow the pattern of the earlier structures, with development concentrated along Main Street. Local stone was used to construct the 'new' buildings, which now form the historic core of the village.

8.5 Besides the farmhouse and barn on the corner of Linby Lane and Moor Road, and the 'Griffin's Head' at the corner of Forest Lane and Moor Road there was little other development by 1774. The development of Mill-housing on Moor Road was largely dismantled in the 19th century. Papplewick remained essentially a linear settlement until the development of suburban housing along Forest Lane, Linby Lane and Moor Road in the mid-20th century.



8.6 Land use in the village is predominantly residential, several of the buildings have been converted from farm buildings. However, many important farm buildings around the parish remain in agricultural use.

8.7 Papplewick village was designated as a Conservation Area in 1973. Within the Conservation Area which is designated for its special architectural or historic interest, there is a duty on local planning authorities to ensure that the character or appearance is preserved or enhanced.

8.8 After the turnpike road was opened in 1787 (now the A60), settlement spread to the eastern side of the parish. In the mid-20th century residential development took place along the western side of this road, forming a significant proportion of the housing stock in the parish.

8.9 Papplewick is a vibrant rural community. There are numerous community and social groups, a village hall, a pub (The Griffin's Head) a Cricket Club and an ancient church.

Heritage buildings in the parish include the 18th-century cottages and Papplewick Hall in the village conservation area. Papplewick Pumping Station lies at the east of the Parish, which is now a working museum comprising steam-powered pumping engines, cooling pond and grounds. The entire Parish is in the Nottingham Green Belt, and the village is linked to the surrounding rural area by a network of rights of way.



9. Local Distinctiveness of Papplewick

9.1 The Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan aims to ensure that any new development or change to buildings should respond to local character and the history and identity of local surroundings. Maintaining local distinctiveness includes ensuring that the form of a vernacular building is respected. This includes architectural detailing and the nature of the locally available construction materials. In Papplewick village, the high quality local Magnesian limestone was used in the construction of almost all the older existing buildings and remains the predominant material.

9.2 Pantiles are the most frequently occurring roofing material on stone buildings, although slates are also in use on a number of the older buildings within the village. The traditional roofing of the mid-20th century suburban houses was rosemary tiles. In addition to Papplewick Hall, the stone buildings within the Conservation Area include rows of cottages, detached houses and farm buildings, some of which have often been converted as homes.



9.3 The character of the conservation area is provided by the building materials and whilst the agricultural buildings vary greatly in height, dependent on their original function, dwellings are typically two-storey and relatively small-scale. This mix of building types, combined with the irregular plot widths, heights and building types provides a high level of diversity. Nevertheless, coherence is maintained by the building materials and local constructional details.

- 9.4 The buildings are most frequently simple in design, and unadorned with decorative detail. There are a number of exceptions, where decorative features such as coped gables, kneelers, keystones, or ashlar dressings do appear. Traditional buildings are constructed of coursed and squared rubble, generally with segmental heads or stone lintels to doors and windows. Timber horizontal sliding sash windows are typical, although mullioned windows with side-hung casements do occur. Roof pitches tend to be steep, generally varying from around 30 to 45 degrees.

- 9.5 Local distinctiveness in Papplewick village has been identified through the draft Papplewick Conservation Area Appraisal and by local residents as including:

- Traditional construction materials - particularly the predominant honey-coloured, local stone, used for buildings, boundary walls and embankments, which provides a 'sense of place';
- The retention of historic architectural details - particularly with regard to door and window openings, and use of timber as the material;
- The sense of enclosure (provided by either greenery or the stone buildings) along Church Lane, Blidworth Waye (to the north of Top Farm), Linby Lane, and Main Street;
- The meandering road pattern of Church Lane, Blidworth Waye, Hall Lane, Linby Lane and Main Street, which, along with the topography and boundary treatments provide a variety of different views into and out of the village; and
- The construction of suburban linear extensions in the mid-20th century, along Moor Road, Forest Lane, Linby Lane and Mansfield Road. Each line of properties lies alongside a principal road and faces open space or woodland.



- 9.6 Local distinctiveness of the setting of Papplewick village, within the parish, has been identified by local residents as including:

- The farming heritage;
- The rolling landscape, open countryside around the village, and the use of hedges, and local stone walls and embankments as boundary markers which help to maintain Papplewick's rural character;
- The survival of earthworks from the middle ages or medieval times, and the remnant of the hollow way, which help to connect the village with its earliest settlers;
- The survival of earthworks and structures relating to cotton spinning mills; and
- The woodlands.



- 9.7 A number of structures (see list below) within Papplewick parish have statutory Listed Building status, afforded to those buildings recognised as being of special architectural or historic interest. These are afforded protection through the National Planning Policy Framework and the policies in the Aligned Core Strategy. The volunteer input that is put

into the ongoing care of Papplewick Pumping Station is of vital importance to the protection of this important heritage asset.

Grade I

Papplewick Hall, off Blidworth Way (Formerly Main Street)
Church of St. James, Church Lane

Grade II*

Engine House, Boiler House and workshop at Papplewick Pumping Station, Longdale Lane

Grade II

Chetwynd House and Boundary Wall, off Blidworth Way (Formerly Main Street)
Stable range at Papplewick Hall off Blidworth Way, (Formerly Main Street)
Walled kitchen garden 100 metres north of Papplewick Hall, Off Blidworth Way
Top Farmhouse and adjoining stables, Blidworth Way
Barn and stable at Top Farmhouse, Blidworth Way
Gate piers and boundary wall, Church of St. James, Church Lane
Various headstones and chest tomb at the Church of St. James, Church Lane
Obelisk north-west of Vincent Lodge, Forest Lane
The Griffins Head, Forest Lane
1 and The Barn, Linby Lane
Boiler house chimney at Papplewick Pumping Station
Smithy, stable and cartshed at Papplewick Pumping Station
Cooling pond at Papplewick Pumping Station (Formerly listed as Retaining Walls to Reservoir)
Deputy's house at Papplewick Pumping Station
Superintendent's house at Papplewick Pumping Station
Boundary wall and gates at Papplewick Pumping Station
9a, 9b, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 Main Street
49 (Pembroke Cottage), 51 and 53 Main Street
The Old Post Office, 55 Main Street
Morton's Farmhouse, 57 Main Street
Stable and garage to south of Morton's Farm, Main Street
Papplewick Lodge and adjoining stables, Main Street
Sundial north of Papplewick Lodge, Main Street
67, 69, 71, 73 Main Street (Formerly listed as Nos 68-71)
Howe Plantation Obelisk, north-east of Woodland Grange, Mansfield Road
Boundary stone 500 yards west of Mansfield Road
Boundary stone 30 metres north of Howe Plantation Obelisk, Mansfield Road
Boundary stone to north of Papplewick Pumping Station, Longdale Lane, at SK 58357 52201
Boundary stone to north of Papplewick Pumping Station, Longdale Lane, at SK 57454 52320
Boundary stone at entrance to Newstead Grange at SK 55276 52573

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Papplewick Pumping Station

Historic Park and Garden Grade II*

Papplewick Hall

Historic Park and Garden Grade II

Papplewick Pumping Station

- 9.8 In addition to the listed buildings noted above, Gedling Borough Council has previously assessed a number of other buildings in Papplewick through the Replacement Local Plan and subsequently in the draft Papplewick Conservation Area Appraisal which have architectural, historic or townscape value, but do not merit statutory listing. The Gedling Borough Council Local Interest Buildings list can be found at Appendix 1 of the

Replacement Local Plan (2005). This identifies five buildings in Papplewick. Following the adoption of the emerging Local Planning Document, the Borough Council proposes to use a robust and proportionate process to prepare a list of Locally Important Heritage Assets which will effectively renew and replace the existing Local Interest Buildings Gedling Borough Council list. These buildings will be protected under Policy LPD31 and Policy LPD26 of the emerging Local Planning Document.

- 9.9 The eleven buildings identified in the policy are nominated for assessment as ‘Locally Important Heritage Assets’. A summary of these buildings is set out in Appendix 3 and further background on heritage is also contained in the Landscape Character Appraisal which supports this Neighbourhood Plan. Planning Practice Guidance states it is the role of the local planning authority to recognise non-designated heritage assets. The nominated buildings will only be protected as non-designated heritage assets subject to Gedling Borough Council’s local listing assessment. The Neighbourhood Plan strongly encourages the protection of these nominated buildings.
- 9.10 When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset, importance should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.
- 9.11 Gedling Borough Council has produced a Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan for Papplewick, which was published for public consultation alongside the Submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan. It is anticipated this document will be adopted in summer 2018. This document helps to explain what features make up the locally distinctive character of the Papplewick Conservation Area.

Policy 7 - Local Distinctiveness of Papplewick

All development proposals should be designed to a high quality that reinforces the local distinctiveness of Papplewick. Design should be guided by the overall scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout, materials, detailing, roof orientation, roof slope, relationship to back of pavement, wall to window ratios, and proportion of windows, plot depth, plot width, and access.

Materials should be guided by the materials used in the surrounding area. Within the Conservation Area where appropriate local Magnesian limestone should be used; roofing should be pantiles or slates; and windows and doors should be timber unless it is demonstrated that use of alternative materials will enhance the significance of the Conservation Area.

The following buildings are nominated for assessment as ‘Locally Important Heritage Assets’:

- Gateway to Papplewick Hall, Blidworth Waye
- Wheelwrights Cottage, 30 Main Street
- West View Farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings, 46 Main Street
- West View Court, Main Street
- Gardener’s Cottage, Hall Lane
- Ward Cottage, Blidworth Waye
- Forge Cottage, 11 Linby Lane
- Former Forge, Blacksmith’s Court
- Stokers Cottages adjacent to Papplewick Pumping Station
- Dovecote at Forest Farm
- Seven Mile Cottages

10. Public Realm

10.1 A high quality public realm made up of well-designed streets, pavements and other publicly accessible areas, together with the boundary treatments to local properties and front gardens, make a positive contribution to how Papplewick looks. Within Papplewick village (in particular) the public realm is seen by local people as being an important element of the overall urban design of the village. A high quality public realm contributes to a high quality of life which can help to maintain healthy living, prevent anti-social behaviour and encourage high standards of property maintenance.

10.2 Traditional construction materials - particularly the predominant honey-coloured, local stone, used for boundary walls, use of hedges and grassed embankments all make a positive contribution to the public realm. The front garden of Cornerstone House (No.72 Main Street) makes a particular visual contribution to the streetscene, with its juxtaposition to the road giving it an appearance akin to a village green.



10.3 The public realm of the Mansfield Road area is somewhat dominated by the A60 highway itself. There is a mix of boundary treatments used on the properties such that there is no overall cohesive design or vernacular. The one-sided nature of the linear development is part of the character of Mansfield Road. This Neighbourhood Plan aims to improve linkages between the main part of Papplewick village and the Mansfield Road area, however the Mansfield Road area currently lacks a community identity. Therefore the Parish Council will work with Gedling Borough Council and Nottinghamshire County Council to help develop a community identity for the Mansfield Road area of Papplewick. This could include development of a gateway style feature on the A60 to identify that a settlement has been entered; and potential creation of a distinct name for the Mansfield Road area of Papplewick.

Policy 8 - Public Realm

Development proposals which impact negatively on the boundary treatment or open frontages which make a positive contribution to the public realm will be resisted. Where development proposals affect the public realm they must demonstrate how they will contribute to high quality streets, pavements and other publicly accessible areas (the public realm).

Schemes that will demonstrably improve the public realm, including any that help create a distinctive identity in the Mansfield Road area, will be supported.

11. Housing

11.1 The entire parish of Papplewick is 'washed over' by the Nottingham Green Belt. As such, no sites are allocated for new housing development. In accordance with longstanding national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework development judged to be 'inappropriate development' will not be permitted. Development proposals for additional housing is expected to accord with national Green Belt Policy.

- 11.2 In response to a local questionnaire, the residents of the parish have identified that if small scale development was to happen in the parish, additional housing within the village for older people, and bungalows would be preferable to other types of development. Where a proposal comes forward which meets the need for downsizing or the changing needs of the local elderly population then this will be supported, subject to general conformity with Green Belt policy.
- 11.3 If local housing need is not being met then to respond to the changing needs of local residents, the Parish Council will (if there is evidence of need) consider an option to provide housing specifically for the elderly through a measure which can be permissible as an exception to Green Belt Policy, this would be through a measure known as a Community Right to Build Order.
- 11.4 A Community Right to Build Order is a form of Neighbourhood Development Order that can be used to grant planning permission for small scale development for community benefit on a specific site or sites in a neighbourhood area. If it were to be proposed then there is a defined process to go through which involves extensive public consultation.
- 11.5 A Community Right to Build Order can be used for example to approve the building of homes, shops, businesses, affordable housing for rent or sale, community facilities or playgrounds. Where the community organisation wishes to develop the land itself (subject to acquiring the land if appropriate), then the resulting assets can only be disposed of, improved or developed in a manner which the organisation considers benefits the local community or a section of it.
- 11.6 The legislation also provides a mechanism that enables housing developed using a Community Right to Build Order to be retained as housing that is affordable in perpetuity. This is achieved by disapplying certain statutory rights of tenants of long leases to buy their freehold and the statutory right given to qualifying tenants to acquire social housing.



Policy 9 - Housing

Proposals for small scale infill development, and the development and reuse of derelict buildings will be supported where they comply with national Green Belt Policy provided that any new build or alterations reflect local building characteristics.

Proposals for the provision of homes designed for occupation by older people will be supported where robust evidence of local need can be demonstrated.

Community Facilities



Community Facilities

12. Background

12.1 Papplewick is fortunate to host some excellent and essential community facilities. These include a number of built facilities and a number of open spaces. Papplewick and Linby share a village hall although this is located within Papplewick. The village is also fortunate to still have a traditional village pub, *The Griffin's Head*. Community facilities play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Encouraging communities to become more physically active through walking, cycling, informal recreation and formal sport plays an important part in this process. The retention of community facilities that provide opportunities for local residents to remain active and healthy is an important contributor to improving public health. As part of supporting health and wellbeing the Neighbourhood Plan looks to: create safe and accessible environments; ensure high quality public spaces; protect and support recreational space/sports facilities; support community facilities; and promote public rights of way. This approach is taken throughout the Neighbourhood Plan.



12.2 Other important community facilities include the Queen Elizabeth 2nd Playing Field, The parish church of St James's, and the Papplewick and Linby Cricket Club.

12.3 The village hall was replaced in 1995 with the existing modern brick structure. It is very well used by a number of local groups. The village hall is managed by the Village Hall Trustees who are working on plans for continual development to meet ongoing community needs. It is considered one of the key assets of the village.

12.4 Local groups which meet in Papplewick or cover Papplewick include the Lapwings Womens Institute; the Papplewick and Linby Day Centre which caters for the over 60s; Papplewick and Linby Ladies Circle of Friends; the 1st Papplewick and Linby Brownies; Village Ladies; Papplewick and Linby Leisure Enterprise Group; Papplewick and Linby Young Farmers Club; and Friends of Moor Pond Woods. Papplewick is served by the Linby cum Papplewick CofE Primary School, although this is sited in Linby. The Papplewick and Linby Cricket Club is also an important local community facility.



13. Community Facilities

- 13.1 The retention of community assets is considered to be integral to ensuring that Papplewick remains a sustainable and balanced community. The provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries, are deemed to be appropriate development in the Green Belt as long as it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. In addition the Neighbourhood Plan will support the extension or expansion of the existing community facilities in Papplewick subject to the criteria in Policy 10. Some community facilities are based at areas of open space proposed to be designated as Local Green Spaces, the Neighbourhood Plan however recognises that the community facility and the open space have distinct importance for protection.
- 13.2 The consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan has reconfirmed the view expressed previously within the parish that there is an unmet local desire for a small scale sustainable retail facility to help to support those people within the local area who do not have transport to be able to travel to the closest neighbouring shops. Any proposal for the provision of a local retail facility for example through a farm shop will be supported subject to criteria in Policy 10.
- 13.3 Although it is not a community facility which serves local need, Papplewick Pumping Station is an important visitor attraction and makes an important contribution to the overall character of the parish of Papplewick. It is now a working museum comprising steam-powered pumping engines, cooling pond, underground reservoir and grounds. Papplewick Pumping Station was opened in 1884 and was designed to supplement the water supply for the growing city of Nottingham. It is regarded as one of Britain's finest Victorian Water Works and the only one in the Midlands to be preserved as a complete working water pumping station.
- 13.4 Community organisations can nominate a building or amenity to be included on a list of assets of community value. If the owner of an asset wants to sell it and it's on the list, the owner must tell Gedling Borough Council. The community will then be given a period of time to prepare and make a bid for the asset. Once the Council is in receipt of notification of a relevant disposal this will trigger a six week interim moratorium period. The Council will write to the nominating body and publish on their website the owner's intention to sell the asset. In this time a qualifying community interest group should decide whether they wish to prepare a bid to purchase the asset. In Papplewick the Griffins Head Public House is listed as an asset of community value. It was added to the list on the 16th May 2016, it will expire from the list on the 15th May 2021.



Policy 10 - Community Facilities

Development proposals that result in the improvement and expansion of community facilities or the provision of new community facilities will be supported where the proposal is in general conformity with Green Belt Policy and subject to the following criteria being met:

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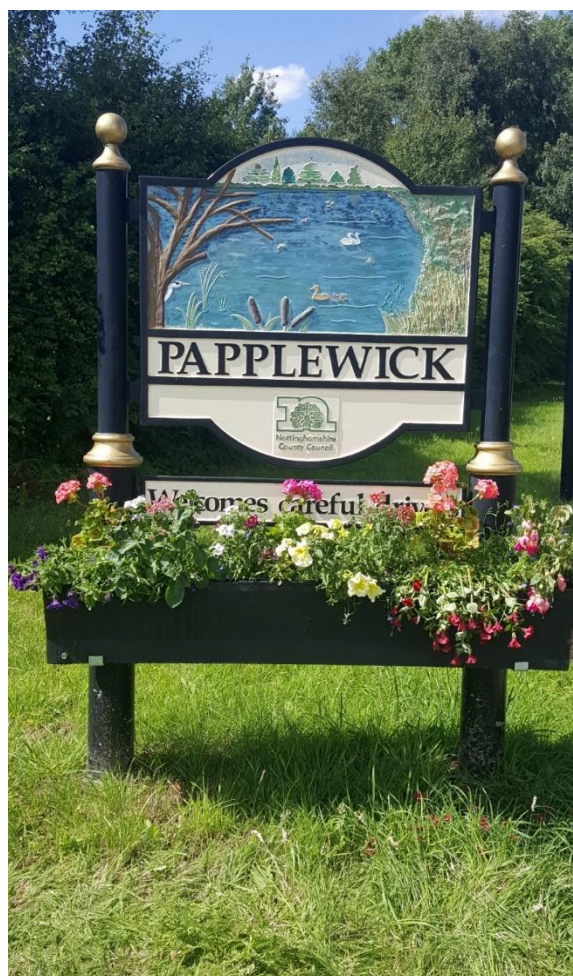
- The proposal will not adversely affect residential amenity through noise, fumes, smell or other disturbance;
- The proposal will not lead to severe traffic congestion or severely adversely affect the free flow of traffic; and
- The proposal includes safe access arrangements and will not result in on-road parking.

Any proposal for the provision of a small-scale local retail facility (for example through a farm shop) will be supported where it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring residents and will not result in on-road parking.

Development proposals that would result in the loss of the following community facilities will not be supported unless it is demonstrated they are no longer required, or are not viable, or that equivalent or better provision is being made in no less a convenient location for users:

- Papplewick and Linby Village Hall;
- Queen Elizabeth 2nd Playing Field;
- The Griffins Head Public House; and
- Papplewick and Linby Cricket Club

Proposals which enhance the visitor experience at Papplewick Pumping Station will be supported provided that they do not adversely affect the setting and function of the Pumping Station as a designated heritage asset.



Traffic and Transport



Traffic and Transport

14. Background

- 14.1 Traffic has been identified as a major issue of concern to the parish residents in all sessions of consultation that have been undertaken. It is the volume and speed of traffic that are the primary concerns; the safety of pedestrians and cyclists, air pollution and noise pollution are also issues that are of common concern.
- 14.2 Unfortunately, traffic management is not an issue over which the Parish Council have direct control. Most of the traffic originates outside the parish. As a consequence, traffic management cannot be addressed by this Neighbourhood Plan. The community aspiration to manage traffic, and improve the safety and health of residents has been covered in Section 2 of this plan.
- 14.3 The Aligned Core Strategy promotes sustainable transport modes such as public transport, walking and cycling. It seeks to move away from the use of private cars to help tackle climate change, pollution and congestion. Many routes within Papplewick, particularly around the village centre and on the A60 suffer from high levels of vehicle movements in peak times and managing travel demand must form a key part of the approach to transport planning
- 14.4 There are two linear footpaths offering a right of way through the parish. These are known as the “Meadows Path” (which lies partly in Linby Parish) and the “Moors Path.” (which links Moor Road to the A60 near *Seven Mile House*.) There is also a path leading north to Newstead Abbey and Ravenshead from Top farm, but only a short section (known as Hall Lane) lies within the parish.
- 14.5 There are concessionary paths through Moor Pond Wood, linked to the meadows, Linby Lane and Papplewick Lane, which offer circular walks. These have been upgraded and improved recently to provide access for wheelchairs and pushchairs.
- 14.6 The “Robin Hood Way” loops through the parish. In 2000, a Millennium project was to create the *Walters Hill link path*. The route was generously dedicated by the landowner and takes the Robin Hood Way from Top Farm, Papplewick to Newstead Grange. This allows pedestrians to avoid dangerous roadside verges along Blidworth Way. Unfortunately, southwards from Papplewick pedestrians are forced to walk along the verges alongside Moor Road.
- 14.7 The disused mineral railway line is an identified recreational route, which has the potential to link Bestwood Country Park with Papplewick, the Pumping Station and Calverton. It is owned by the County Council, but is not fit-for-purpose as a trail.
- 14.8 In terms of the movement of people and road traffic, County, Borough and Parish boundaries have little relevance. The Traffic and Transport issues likely to arise from committed and planned development within Linby Parish and within Hucknall will have an



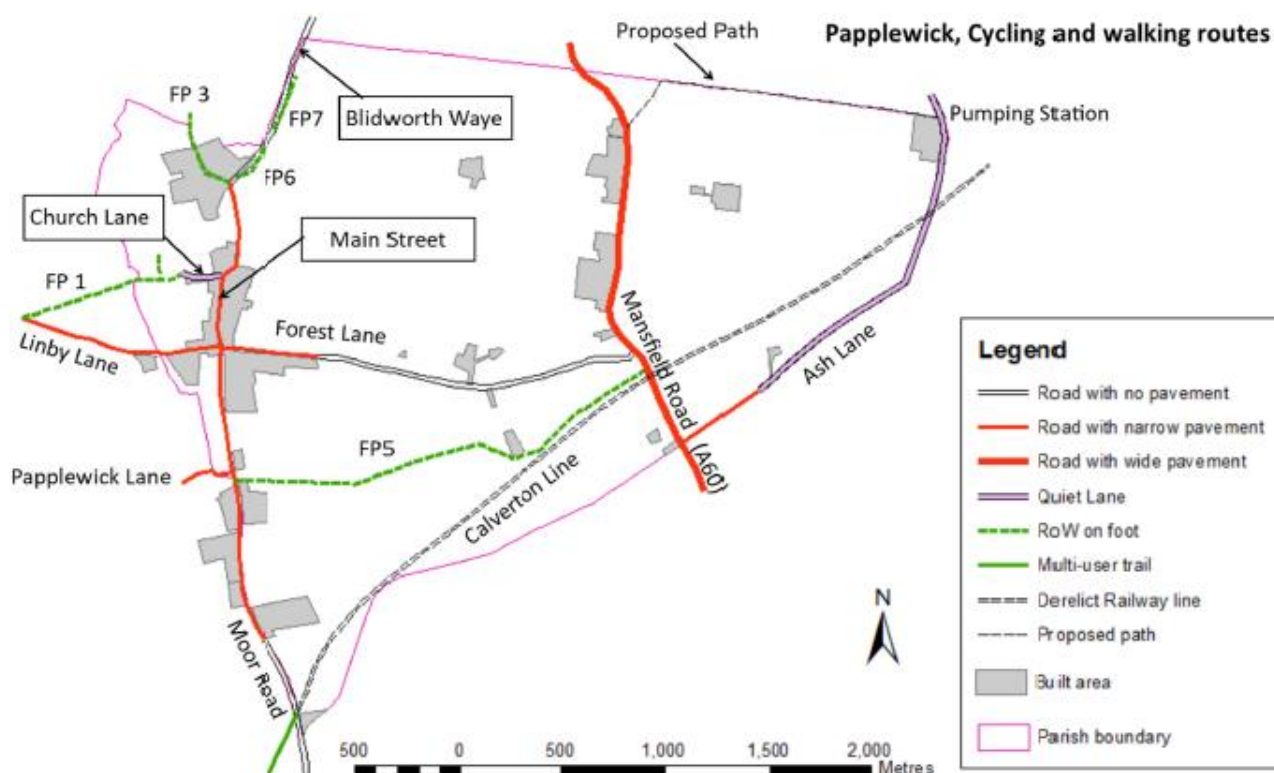
effect on the B6011 between the A611 and A60, routes that are already busy, are of concern to both communities of Linby and Papplewick.

14.9 Papplewick Parish Council and local residents are equally concerned over traffic issues on the B683, Moor Road and on Papplewick Lane. Traffic and transport has therefore been considered across both Linby and Papplewick Parishes and this has informed the development of a joint Road Management Strategy. As this relates to the impact of development outside of the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan area, policies cannot be included in this plan to address development outside of the area.

14.10 The A60 is a trunk road which has a large number of vehicle movements each day. There is a footpath along the western side, linking *Seven Mile House* to Ravenshead. This is barely wide enough for the combined use of pedestrians and cyclist, though it is used by both.

14.11 There are limited public transport services within the parish.

- a. The A60 is served by 'Pronto' buses which link southwards to Nottingham, and northwards to Mansfield and Chesterfield. On Weekdays there is a bus every 10 minutes to Nottingham and Mansfield and every half hour to Chesterfield, between around 6am and midnight. On a Sunday there is a half-hourly service to Nottingham and Mansfield between 8am and 6pm and an hourly service to Chesterfield.
- b. The 141 service links Papplewick village southwards to Hucknall, Bestwood and Nottingham and northwards to Ravenshead, Mansfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield. On weekdays there is an hourly service southwards between 6.30am and 6.30pm, and northbound between 8.00 and 8.00. There is no Sunday service.
- c. Community transport services are provided in the Papplewick area by Our Centre and Ravenshead Community Transport.



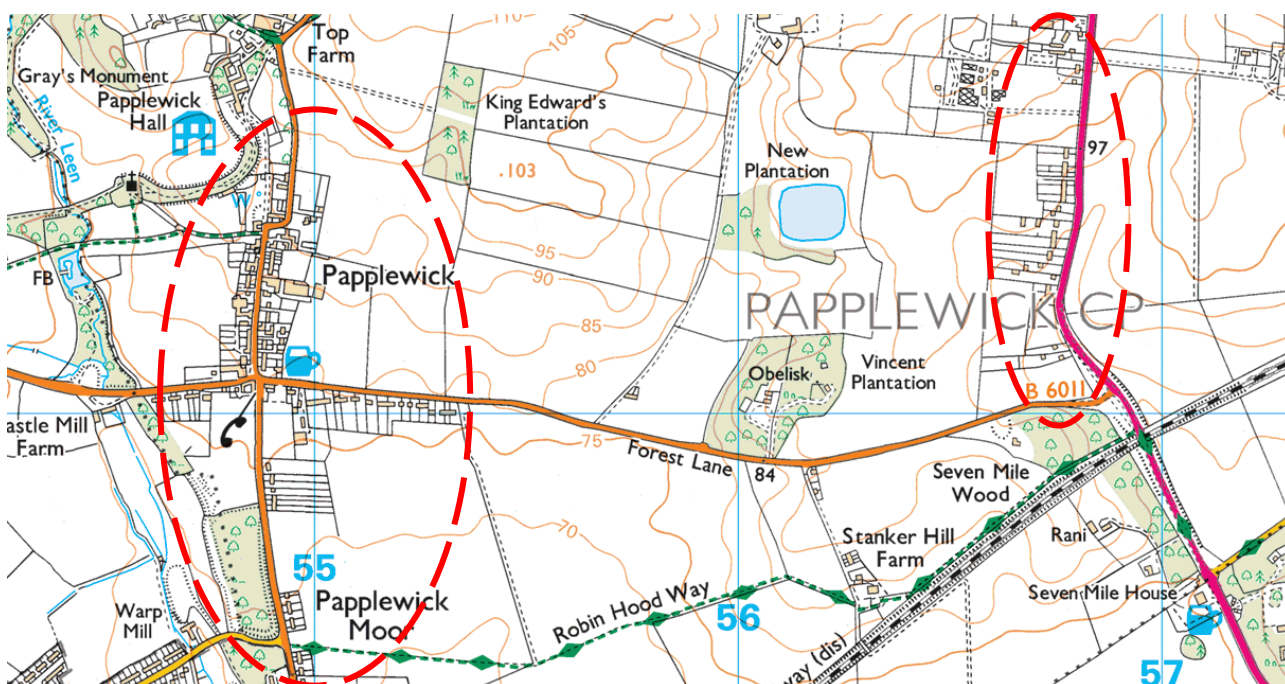
Map 8 - Papplewick, Cycling and Walking Routes

15. Connectivity Between Papplewick Village and the Mansfield Road Area

15.1 The residents of Papplewick parish are primarily centered around two distinct areas - the Mansfield Road area (the A60) and the village of Papplewick itself, radiating out from the Griffin's Head crossroads. At present, there is no safe way for pedestrians, cyclists, or mobility scooters to travel between these two areas. Community consultation suggests that proposals for the development of footpaths and cycle ways linking the A60 with the centre of the village, would be supported.

15.2 The parish has a number of existing footpaths, but no circular pathway which would encourage locals and visitors to make more use of these facilities. Extension of the existing footpath network to create circular routes around the parish would be supported.

15.3 A disused railway line, which served the former Calverton Colliery, crosses through the parish. It has the potential to provide connectivity between Mill Lakes County Park in Bestwood Village and Bestwood Country Park eastwards across the parish to the A60, towards Papplewick Pumping Station. The continued development of this disused railway into a pedestrian and cycle path will be supported.



Map 9 - The Mansfield Road area of Papplewick and the main village of Papplewick
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Policy 11 - Sustainable Transport

Proposals of parties, including local landowners, bus companies, Gedling Borough Council and Nottinghamshire County Council to develop the following sustainable transport infrastructure will be supported:

- Proposals for the development of footpaths and cycle routes linking the Mansfield Road area (the A60) of Papplewick with the centre of Papplewick village;
- Proposals to provide a safe route for the Robin Hood Way southwards from Papplewick;
- The extension of the existing footpath network to develop circular routes around the village and parish;
- The continued conversion of the disused mineral railway line into a pedestrian and cycle path;
- Improvements in the public transport network.

16. Highway Impact

16.1 Access to and from any development would be governed by the 6Cs Design Guide, which covers Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and the cities of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester. This sets out the requirements for highway infrastructure for new development in terms of access and internal layout. Where new development severely negatively impacts on the highway network, developers will be required to fully mitigate these impacts by highway improvements or contributions towards their mitigation. Contributions will be used to mitigate the impacts associated with the development to ensure there is no detriment in terms of severe congestion or safety conditions.

Policy 12 - Highway Impact

Where new development severely negatively impacts on the highway network, developers will be required to mitigate these impacts by highway improvements or contributions towards their mitigation. Contributions should be used to mitigate the impacts associated with the development to ensure there is no detriment in terms of severe congestion or safety conditions.

New developments which involve alterations to existing highways and the provision of new highways must meet the following design criteria:

- Provide suitable measures to accommodate traffic (including at peak times)
- Improve the attractiveness of the street scene
- Integrate appropriate traffic-management measures within the development



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Implementation and Delivery

46. The implementation and delivery section sets out what actions are required to turn this Neighbourhood Plan into reality on the ground.
47. The Parish Council needs the help of public and private partners to create a sustainable community and deliver the policies set out in this Neighbourhood Plan. The Parish Council will work with a number of partners, including the following, to implement the Plan:

Local Partners

Papplewick Parish Council (PPC)
 Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC)
 Gedling Borough Council (GBC)
 Private Developers (PD)
 Local Schools (LS)
 Local Bus Operators (LBO)
 Community Groups (CG)
 Local Residents (LR)
 Health Providers (HP)

48. New development creates a need to provide new infrastructure, facilities and services to successfully incorporate new development into the surrounding area to benefit existing, new and future residents. Financial contributions will be sought from developers to combine with public funding to deliver the necessary facilities in infrastructure. The table below sets out the relevant implementation partners for the Neighbourhood Plan policies.
49. The Neighbourhood Plan provides a positive framework to ensure that development in Papplewick will bring positive benefits to the village.

Policy	Delivery Partners	Implementation Method
Natural Environment		
Policy 1 - Local Green Space	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, PD & GG	Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 2 - The Natural Environment	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, PD & GG	Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 3 - Setting of Papplewick	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, PD & GG	Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 4 - Re-use of Rural Buildings	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC & PD	Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 5 - Surface Water	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, PD & GG	Determination of Planning Applications or Community Initiatives
Policy 6 - Community Renewable Energy Generation	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, PD & GG	Determination of Planning Applications or Community Initiatives

Policy	Delivery Partners	Implementation Method
Built Environment		
Policy 7 - Local Distinctiveness of Papplewick	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC & PD	Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 8 - Public Realm	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC & PD	Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 9 - Housing	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, PD & GG	Determination of Planning Applications & Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy or Community Initiatives
Community Facilities		
Policy 10 - Community Facilities	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, LS, CG & HP	Determination of Planning Applications & Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy or Community Initiatives
Traffic and Transport		
Policy 11 - Sustainable Transport	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, PD, LBO & GG	Determination of Planning Applications & Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy or Community Initiatives
Policy 12 - Highway Impact	LR, PPC, GBC, NCC, PD & GG	Determination of Planning Applications or Community Initiatives

50. Papplewick Parish Council is committed to Localism and bringing greater locally informed influence over planning decisions and it will be the key organisation in the implementation, monitoring and review of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Council will build upon its excellent track record in engaging in planning decisions (reactively through being consulted and proactively through promoting the policies and proposals of this Plan), and by delivering projects and infrastructure for the local community. However, the Council recognises the need to involve a range of other organisations if the potential of this plan is to be realised.

51. In England, communities that draw up a Neighbourhood Plan and secure the consent of local people in a referendum, which is then legally “Made”, benefit from 25% of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) revenues arising from development that takes place in their area.



However this only applies to development permitted after the making of the NP and is not applied retrospectively. Up until that time the provision of eligibility for 15% of the CIL generated in the area applies.

52. Contributions through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will be very limited in Papplewick as very little housing development is likely to take place in the Parish due to

Green Belt restrictions. The Neighbourhood Proportion of the CIL and any financial contributions will be focused on assisting the delivery of community projects in Papplewick.

53. In addition, the Parish Council will seek to influence annual and other budget decisions by the Borough and County Councils on housing, open space and recreation, economic development, community facilities and transport, through respective plans and strategies. The Parish Council will also work with the appropriate agencies and organisations to develop funding bids aimed at achieving Neighbourhood Plan policies and objectives. This might include the Lottery, UK Government programmes, EU Funds and LEP programmes.

Monitoring and Review

54. Continual plan review is a fundamental element of the planning system. It is important to check that the plan is being implemented correctly, ensure that outcomes match objectives and to change the plan if they are not. This Neighbourhood Plan will be carefully monitored and reviewed if it becomes apparent that the aim and objectives of the Plan are not being met.
55. The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to guide development up to 2028. This is in line with the adopted Aligned Core Strategy - one of the documents which provides the strategic context for the Neighbourhood Plan. It is unlikely that the Neighbourhood Plan will remain current and entirely relevant for the entire plan period and may, in whole or in part, require some amendments before 2028.
56. There are a number of circumstances under which a partial review of the plan may be necessary, in accordance with best practice, Papplewick Parish Council and its partners should consider undertaking a partial review of the Neighbourhood Plan every 5 years or so following finalisation.



Glossary

The majority of the glossary is copied from the NPPF to ensure consistency.

Affordable housing: Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Conservation (for heritage policy): The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Community Infrastructure Levy: A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

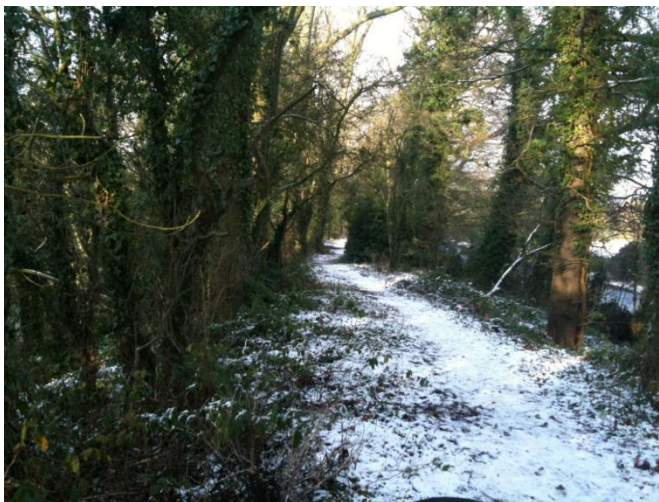
Development plan: This includes adopted Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Economic development: Development, including those within the B Use Classes, public and community uses and main town centre uses (but excluding housing development).

Ecological networks: These link sites of biodiversity importance.

Green infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).



Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Inclusive design: Designing the built environment, including buildings and their surrounding spaces, to ensure that they can be accessed and used by everyone.

International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity: All international sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites), national sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.

Local planning authority: The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. The local planning authority for Papplewick is Gedling Borough Council.

Local Plan: The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

Neighbourhood plans: A plan prepared by a Town or Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

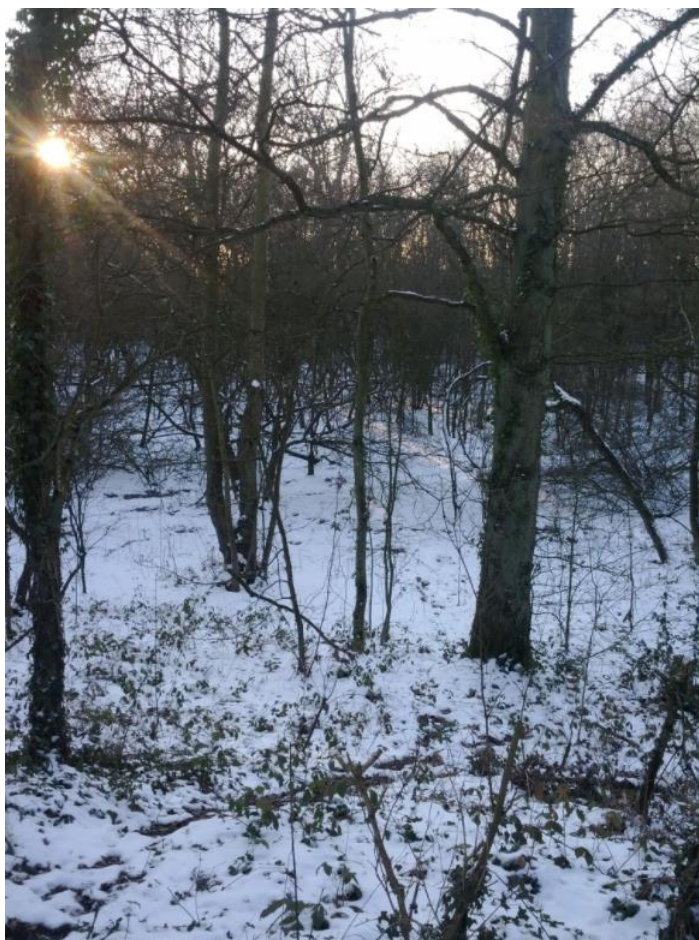
Older people: People over retirement age, including the active, newly-retired through to the very frail elderly, whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing for those looking to downsize from family housing and the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.

Open space: All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Planning condition: A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.

Planning obligation: A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Previously developed land: Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.



Renewable and low carbon energy: Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment - from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

Site of Special Scientific Interest: Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Supplementary planning documents: Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

Sustainable transport modes: Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra-low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

Transport assessment: A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

Wildlife corridor: Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.

Appendix 1 - Descriptions of Designated Local Green Spaces

57. Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for all green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:

- where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

Queen Elizabeth Playing Field (Shown as 1 on Map 10 Below)

Close Proximity	Demonstrably Special Significance					Local in Character
	Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquillity	Wildlife Richness	
✓	✓		✓	✓		✓

The Parish Council owns and maintains this playing field and children's play area behind the village hall on Linby Lane.

Moor Pond Wood & Dam Banks (Shown as 2 on Map 10 Below)

Close Proximity	Demonstrably Special Significance					Local in Character
	Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquillity	Wildlife Richness	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Moor Pond Woods is an area of significant archaeological and ecological interest that lies to the west of the village, between Linby and Papplewick. The woods occupy the site of a system of ponds and channels that fed water to cotton mills in the 18th century. The site is accessible to the public via a network of surfaced paths.

Papplewick Dam Wood (Shown as 3 on Map 10 Below)

Close Proximity	Demonstrably Special Significance					Local in Character
	Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquillity	Wildlife Richness	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The River Leen passes through what was once Papplewick Dam. Originally built around 1780 to feed Castle Mill and regulate the flow of water between Papplewick and Bulwell, Papplewick Dam formed an expanse of open water extending to almost 3 hectares. In June 1946, the lake was drained. Two years later, the tipping of refuse commenced and the road was straightened, however the mill building still stands. Thereafter, lush vegetation began to takeover.

In 1985, Nottinghamshire County Council recognised its worth as an ecological habitat and publicly accessible amenity. They entered into an agreement with the owners, Greater Nottingham Co-operative Society, and work got underway in March 1987. The Leen Valley Spadework Team pruned and felled a number of dangerous willow trees. Papplewick Dam remains open to the public throughout the year, with access from Linby Lane.



Civic Centre, Amot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 8LU

Papplewick Local Green Space

- NP Boundary
- Papplewick NP Local Green Space
- Emerging LPD Local Green Space
- Borough Boundary

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Map 10 - Relationship Between Proposed Neighbourhood Plan Local Green Spaces at Queen Elizabeth Playing Field, Moor Pond Wood & Dam Banks, Papplewick Dam Wood and Land to the Rear of the Griffin's Head Public House and the Proposed Emerging Gedling Local Planning Document Local Green Space.

© Gedling Borough Council

St James' Churchyard and Driveway (Shown as 4 on Map 11 Below)

Close Proximity	Demonstrably Special Significance					Local in Character
	Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquillity	Wildlife Richness	
✓	✓	✓		✓		✓

As well as having historic and religious significance, the churchyard is a valuable ecological resource. It is located at the end of Church lane, accessible from Main Street. It is a fine building in a beautiful setting, with its own special tranquillity. The churchyard was extended in 2015, to provide additional space for burials and the interment of cremated remains. The volunteer group of Churchyard Mowers try to maintain and manage habitats in an eco-friendly way. In the Churchyard stands a magnificent yew which some say date back to the days of the royal decree that yews should be planted in every churchyard to maintain the supply for the famous English Longbow. The tree is about 350 years old. The oak seat surrounding it has been restored.

Papplewick & Linby Cricket Ground (Shown as 5 on Map 11 Below)

Close Proximity	Demonstrably Special Significance					Local in Character
	Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquillity	Wildlife Richness	
✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

The ground provides a beautiful setting for the game of cricket behind Papplewick Hall. Horse-chestnut, ancient Yews, Larch and Scotch Fir surround the ground. Papplewick Hall and St James' Church form the backdrop.

Land to the Rear of the Griffin's Head Public House (Shown as 6 on Map 10 Above)

Close Proximity	Demonstrably Special Significance					Local in Character
	Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquillity	Wildlife Richness	
✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

The area of ground provides part of the open setting of the Griffin's Head Public House. It is partly used as a pub garden but also plays host to a number of important parish events through the kind permission of the pub. As such it performs an important community role to the village as a significant open space.



Map 11 - Proposed Neighbourhood Plan Local Green Space at Churchyard & Cricket Ground
 © Gedling Borough Council

Appendix 2 - List of Key Vistas

58. Policy 3 identifies 'Key Vistas', full details of these are included in the supporting Landscape Character Appraisal document. A summary of these is also set out in the table below:

Vista	Viewpoint	Direction	Scale	
a	At the track end east of the A60	Looking SE	middle	A view across the valley towards Forest farm and, in the distance, Sansom Woods
b	On the west side of the A60 at the Devils Elbow bend	Looking SW	middle	A view across the valley towards Barracks Farm, with arable land and woodland copses.
c	From the RoW alongside Walters Hill	Looking E	narrow	A view across the rolling farmland typical of the Sherwood uplands.
d	From the RoW alongside Walters Hill	Looking SSE	middle	A glimpse down into the Leen valley, across Papplewick.
e	From the Papplewick Hall Cricket Ground	Looking SW	middle	A view through the valley containing Papplewick Hall Park, framed by woodland.
f	From the seat beside the RoW at the end of Church Lane	Looking SSW	narrow	View point with glimpses of Moor Pond Woods and St James' church.
g	From the pavement alongside Dam Banks Wood	Looking N	narrow	View into the Papplewick Hall Parkland and St James' church.
h	From the RoW at the junction of Papplewick Lane and Moor Road.	Looking E	middle	View across the rolling arable fields of the Goosedale valley, towards Raceground Hill
i	From the end of the farm track at the end of the houses on Forest lane	Looking SE	middle	A glimpse towards Stanker hill between the houses.
j	From the roadside at end of Stanker Hill Farm track.	Looking SW	middle	A view across the valley towards the village.
k	From the RoW at the top of the scarp slope.	Looking W, SW and S	wide	A wide panorama encompassing the Leen valley, stretching towards Annesley Hills and Ratcliffe on Soar in the distance

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Appendix 3 - Locally Designated Heritage Assets

59. Policy 7 identifies a total of eleven 'Locally Designated Heritage Assets', a summary of these is set out below:

Gateway to Papplewick Hall, Blidworth Waye

Papplewick Hall was built by Frederick Montague between 1781 and 1786, on his retirement from public life in London. He demolished a much older house on the site, formerly occupied by his parents, inherited by him in his twenties - the stable and cellar of which survive to this day. Papplewick Hall is a Grade I Listed Building and the Hall grounds are a Grade II* Historic Parkland. The gateway is strongly linked to the Parkland which gives it historic importance and significance.

Wheelwrights Cottage, 30 Main Street

Papplewick is primarily an agricultural settlement, typified by irregular plot widths and building line. Until the early 20th century, buildings within the village were largely farmhouses, cottages, and associated buildings. These included, for example, barns, a wheelwright's workshop, and a smithy. Generally, subsidiary buildings stand gable-end to the street, while dwellings face it - their size determined by plot width. One notable exception is Wheelwrights Cottage, which stands gable-end to Main Street. Consequently



its connection to the village wheelwright gives it historic importance and significance. The architectural quality is also drawn from the design and juxtaposition to the road.

West View Farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings, 46 Main Street

West View Farmhouse was built around 1850, when the Montagu Estate modernised and improved their holdings in the parish. The former farmhouse has an unusual double gable with a central gully. The front elevation has bay windows and roof dormers. Alongside, are the stone pantiled outbuildings, presently disused.



West View Court, Main Street

This cluster of agricultural buildings surround a courtyard. The massive barn which borders the road was built in the 1850s, probably from stone recovered from the derelict cotton mills. It has a rare example of a reducing slate roof, constructed of Swithland Slate. This cluster of adjoining outbuildings is known as West View Court and was converted to residential use in the 1980s.

Gardener's Cottage, Hall Lane

This building is included on the Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Record. It sits between the Grade II Listed walled former kitchen garden to Papplewick Hall and Hall Lane.

It has a close functional connection to the overall Historic Park and Garden of Papplewick Hall and the enclosed kitchen garden, whose 4 metre high mid-eighteenth century brick wall is Listed.

Ward Cottage, Blidworth Waye

This building is included on the Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Record. Ward Cottage has been created from the union of two stone cottages. The cottages date from before the 1835, because they are shown on Sanderson's map.



Forge Cottage, 11 Linby Lane

This building is included on the Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Record. It was occupied for many years by the village blacksmith. The stone structure appeared on Sanderson's map of 1835 and is known locally as 'Forge Cottage'.

Former Forge, Blacksmiths Lane

The building on Linby Lane was used for many years as the village forge. It is shown on Sanderson's (1835) map. It was included within the 'Crossroads Garage' complex in the 1950s. The pantile roof was retained and the walls received a pebble-dash covering. When the garage closed, and houses were built on the site, the former forge was renovated and incorporated within Blacksmiths Court.

Stokers Cottages adjacent to Papplewick Pumping Station

Papplewick Pumping Station was built between 1882 and 1884 to supplement the water supply for the growing city of Nottingham. The Engine House is a Grade II* Listed Building, the Pumping Station is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the grounds are a Grade II Historic Parkland. The Stokers Cottages do not fall within the Pumping Station grounds unlike the Superintendent's House and Deputy's House, however they are inextricably linked to the pumping station and this connection gives them historic importance and significance. Their architectural quality is also drawn from the architectural harmony with the Pumping Station.

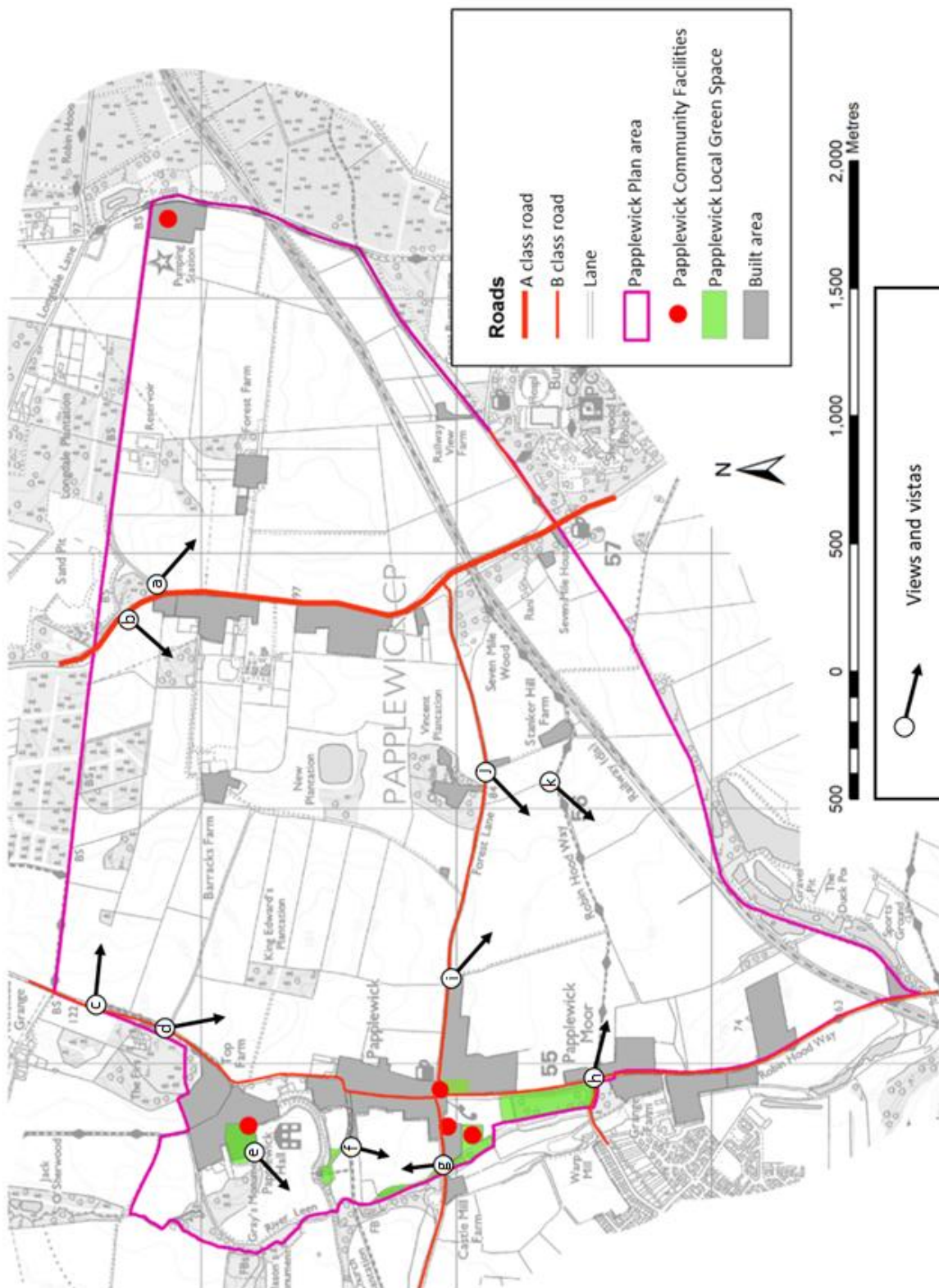
Dovecote at Forest Farm

The dovecote at Forest Farm was built in the last century by Curtis Machin, and in the book on 'The dovecotes of Nottinghamshire' (1927 by Joseph Whittaker) it was said that this was the last great dovecote built in the county and probably in the country. It has three hundred and seventy nesting boxes of uniform size. It has fourteen entrance holes, fourteen inches apart, and nine inches between rows. The ledges are five inches wide.

Seven Mile cottages

These small stone cottages were built to house the shepherds who tended sheep on Papplewick Forest. They were occupied by the toll-keeper on the turnpike road after 1789, and appear on Sanderson's map of 1835.

Policies Map



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Section 2 Non-Planning Issues

(This Section Does Not Form
Part of the Statutory
Development Plan)

Non-Planning Issues

(This Does Not Form Part of the Statutory Development Plan - It Contains Community Aspirations and Parish Council Ambitions Which Supplement the Policies in the Neighbourhood Plan)

The Neighbourhood Plan consultation identified the issues that are important to the local community. Some of the issues identified were non-planning issues and so cannot be included in the main body of the Neighbourhood Plan. However, these issues are important to local people. To show the community that their comments have been taken into account and will be addressed by the Parish Council, all non-planning issues are included in this section. Many of these issues build upon the issues that can be controlled by the planning system, which were discussed in section 1 of the Neighbourhood Plan which the planning system can control.

Community Aspirations

Overall, community aspirations can be divided into the following topics:

- Protecting How Papplewick Looks
- Community Identity
- Meeting the Needs of Local People
- Managing the Impact of Traffic

Protecting How Papplewick Looks

59. The public realm and appearance of Papplewick village is considered by local residents to be very important. Small changes have the potential to impact significantly on how the village looks. These can include works undertaken to buildings, roads and property boundaries through the 'Permitted Development' regime. 'Permitted Development' allows some small alterations to properties to be undertaken without actually having to obtain any planning permission.

60. Where works are to be undertaken to buildings, roads and property boundaries through the 'Permitted Development' regime Papplewick Parish Council will attempt to achieve the following:

- Aspiration 1 - The Parish Council will work with village residents to encourage them to use local materials and to retain front boundaries in order to protect the overall look of the village.
- Aspiration 2 - Where appropriate, the Parish Council will work with the Highway Authority to ensure that improvements to the existing public realm, to ensure safe and high quality access for all users, should be delivered alongside road improvements or alterations. The Parish Council will work



with the Highway Authority to ensure that new road signage, road alterations and traffic calming respects and enhances the character of Papplewick with schemes being design-led rather than function-led. The Parish Council will work with the Highway Authority to ensure that existing signage is cleaned, maintained and (where necessary) replaced, so that the appearance of Papplewick can be maintained to a high standard.

- Aspiration 3 - Where appropriate, the Parish Council will work with the Highway Authority to ensure that pavements remain fit for purpose, and that there is adequate provision of dropped kerbs to support parishioners and visitors with limited mobility. In addition the Parish Council will work with the Highway Authority to ensure that there is adequate drainage for the pavements and roads across Papplewick to ensure that they can be safely used and that pedestrians, walls and buildings are not harmed through splashing from inappropriate surface water accumulations.
- Aspiration 4 - The Parish Council will work with community groups to facilitate the continued management of St James' Churchyard as a tranquil space that makes a positive contribution to biodiversity. Whilst the Churchyard is not designated for its biodiversity it does provide a locally important habitat within the village. The Parish Council will also work with the Friends of Moor Pond Woods to identify necessary funding and that the project continues to provide recreational and environmental opportunities to local residents.
- Aspiration 5 - The Parish Council will continue to lobby and work with Gedling Borough Council to ensure that Conservation Area Boundary Changes and Management Plan, which were issued for consultation in the Spring of 2018, are adopted as soon as possible, and that guidelines are made available to enable decision makers to understand what makes up the character, appearance and special qualities of the Conservation Area.

Community Identity

61. The residents of Papplewick parish live primarily in two distinct areas - the Mansfield Road area (alongside the A60) and the village of Papplewick itself, radiating out from the Griffin's Head crossroads. At present, there is no safe way for pedestrians, cyclists, or mobility scooters to travel between these two areas. There is no public transport link between the two population centres. This has an adverse impact on the sense of community.



62. Two aspirations have arisen from consultation:

- Aspiration 6 - The Parish Council will work with Nottinghamshire County Council, local farmers and potential funding bodies to develop proposals to establish a safe and secure footpath and cycle way linking the A60 with the centre of the village.
- Aspiration 7 - The Mansfield Road residential area is somewhat dominated by the A60 highway itself. There is a mix of boundary treatments used on the properties such

that there is no overall cohesive design or vernacular. This Neighbourhood Plan aims to improve linkages between the main part of Papplewick village and the Mansfield Road area, however the Mansfield Road area currently lacks a community identity and The Parish Council will work with Gedling Borough Council and Nottinghamshire County Council to help develop a community identity for the Mansfield Road area of Papplewick.

Meeting the Needs of Local People

63. In their response to the questionnaire, residents have identified a number of aspirations which will ensure that future changes will respond to the perceived needs of local people.

Increasing Housing Stock

64. Aspiration 8 - If small scale development was to happen in the parish, additional housing within the village for older people, and bungalows would be preferable to other types of development. Where a proposal comes forward which meets the need for downsizing or the changing needs of the local elderly population then this will be supported, subject to general conformity with Green Belt policy. If local housing need is not being met then to respond to the changing needs of local residents, the Parish Council will if there is robust evidence of need, consider an option to provide housing specifically for the elderly through a Community Right to Build Order.

Assets of Community Value

65. Aspiration 9 - Community organisations can nominate a building or amenity to be included on a list of assets of community value. If the owner of an asset wants to sell it and it is on the list, the owner must tell Gedling Borough Council. The community will then be given a period of time to prepare and make a bid for the asset. The Parish Council will work with local residents to consider whether any other community facilities should be nominated to be included on a list of assets of community value.



66. The Griffin's Head Public House is listed as an asset of community value. If the Griffin's Head is identified for disposal, the Parish Council will work with local residents and other partners to explore options for securing the continued operation of the Pub as a community facility.

The Village Hall

67. Aspiration 10 - The Parish Council will continue to support the Village Hall Management Trustees to create a facility that remains well used and can access the funding necessary to ensure that it continues to thrive as the heart of Linby and Papplewick.

Retail Services

68. Aspiration 11 - It is apparent from consultation that residents are keen to see the provision of a small-scale local retail facility within Papplewick, to help meet the day-to-day needs of local residents. The Parish Council will work with local businesses to explore how they could diversify or expand into small-scale retail or how new facilities such as a farm shop could be developed that might be able to meet local day-to-day needs.

Sustainable Energy Provision

69. Aspiration 12 - The Parish Council will work with community groups, landowners and energy companies to explore whether proposals for small-scale renewable energy generation could be developed which helps to meet the energy needs of the local community. The Parish Council will only support a proposal which makes provision for benefits to the local community.



Improved Public Transport Provision

70. Aspiration 13 - Consultation has highlighted the need for a public transport link between the two main population centres in the parish, and for better links with neighbouring service centres. The Parish Council will work with the County Council, District Councils and bus companies to review the provision of public transport, in order to improve the routes, timing and frequency of services.

Investment in Infrastructure

71. Aspiration 14 - The Parish Council will work with Linby Parish Council and Gedling Borough Council to access funding from the Community Infrastructure Levy and from planning obligations from the strategic development sites. This will be done in order to provide the necessary support to the shared facilities for Linby and Papplewick to cater for the impact of growth.

Managing the Impact of Traffic

72. Consultation has confirmed that **traffic management is a major concern for most residents**. The volume and speed of traffic are perceived to be outside the control of residents. The road network is already close to capacity at certain times, and planned developments are likely to exacerbate the situation.
73. Residents have identified specific concerns and are keen to co-operate with the Highway Authority to ensure that any proposed alterations meet five criteria:
- a. That pedestrian safety is maintained or improved, especially for those crossing Main Street, Linby Lane, Moor Road or Forest Lane at the 'Griffin's Head crossroads'.
 - b. That vehicular access from/to properties throughout the parish can be safely achieved.
 - c. That the volume of traffic on roads in the parish is managed.
 - d. That traffic passing through the parish is encouraged to respect the speed limits.

e. That the character and appearance of the village, and particularly of the conservation area, is maintained.

74. In addition to the poor state of some of the pavements, there is a problem with vehicles being parked on the pavements. This results in damage to the pavement surface and kerbs and restricts access for those with visual impairment, pushchairs, mobility scooters and others. The Parish Council will actively work with the Highway Authority, Gedling Borough Council and residents to tackle this problem.

75. Strategic development is proposed in Linby at Top Wighay Farm and North of Papplewick Lane. Emerging land allocations for development at Bestwood, in the neighbouring district of Ashfield, are also predicted to add to traffic levels within the parish. In relation to these developments, concerns have been expressed over the resulting increase in traffic at the busy B6011/B683 Griffins Head cross-roads, acknowledging that capacity improvements are not possible because of the proximity/effect on listed buildings. Residents are equally concerned over traffic issues on the B683 (Moor Road) and on Papplewick Lane, and the potential impact of junction improvements on Moor Pond Wood.



76. The Parish Councils of Linby and Papplewick have jointly commissioned a Road Management Strategy as part of their respective Neighbourhood Plan preparation. It considers:

- a. how infrastructure designs address existing concerns about road safety and vehicle speed and the potential increase in traffic resulting from new development; and
- b. how design solutions could contribute to delivering the wider policy objectives of the planning and highway authorities to deliver safe routes that provide a balanced environment for all road users.

77. Traffic and transport has therefore been considered across both Linby and Papplewick Parishes to inform development of a joint Road Management Strategy. As this relates to the impact of development outside of the Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan area, policies cannot be included in the Neighbourhood Plan to address development outside of the area.

78. The Parish Council will continue to strongly oppose development proposals in surrounding areas of Gedling or Ashfield that are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life for local residents and the environment of Papplewick in the form of unabated traffic.



Improved Traffic Management

79. Aspiration 15 - The suggested Road Management Strategies aim to provide a consistent set of principles that can be applied in the design of highway measures which may be delivered through developer and other funding streams, across both Parishes. The Parish Council will urge the County Council to apply these strategies, wherever possible.
80. The strategy has been informed by a study of historic and existing road safety issues, the likely effects of development and the sensitive nature of the highway environment in and around the parishes of Linby and Papplewick; specifically, the B6011 and B683 routes through the villages.
81. The following specific issues have been identified:
- The existing layout of the B6011, as a main road route, splits the residential area and conservation area of the village, particularly at the B6011/B683 Griffins Head junction;
 - The B6011 through Linby and Papplewick has a historically poor highway safety record. This may have been partially addressed by changes in the speed limits implemented by the highway authority around 2014;
 - HGV weight restrictions for through traffic between the A611, A60 and B683 to the south of Papplewick are not fully effective; and
 - A conventional approach to highway scheme design does not compliment the Village/conservation area setting, and may not be effective in changing driver behaviour in these areas.
82. Based on observations and research it has been concluded that highlighting the changes in highway environment and in speed limits within the residential and village environments could influence driver attitudes towards speed. Effective measures should aim to:
- Reduce speed and lessen road safety risks;
 - Reduce the number of HGV drivers contravening the vehicle weight restrictions;
 - improve the balance between the needs of drivers/motorised traffic, pedestrians and cyclists; and
 - Conserve and enhance the character of the villages.



Traffic at the Cross-roads

83. It is accepted that there is not one traffic solution which could be applied to the village cross-roads which will fulfil all the criteria (laid out in para 76). The Working Group considered and discussed several alternatives which had arisen from the consultation. There was support for consideration of the following measures:
- a. To use coloured or textured surfacing to create a visually different highway, which may encourage drivers to view the road through the village as a 'village road' and may reduce average speeds;
 - b. To create refuges on as many legs of the crossroads as possible, creating safer crossing points for pedestrians. If safe refuges are not practicable then other means of creating safe crossing points need to be explored;

- c. To create narrowed entrances to the village from Forest Lane, Linby Lane and Moor Road, which would allow traffic leaving the village priority, and might be expected to create gaps in the traffic which would assist traffic entering the junction from Moor Road and Main Street, and might assist homeowners entering or leaving their driveways;
- d. To place traffic lights at the western and eastern extremities of the village (Linby Lane and Forest Lane), controlling vehicles entering the village, in order to create gaps in the east-west traffic - in an attempt to assist traffic entering the junction from Moor Road and Main Street, and which might also might assist homeowners entering or leaving their driveways.

The Moor Road / Papplewick Lane Junction

84. The Parish Council will work with Nottinghamshire County Council, Gedling Borough Council and Ashfield District Council to press the case that improvements at the junction of Moor Road and Papplewick Lane are carried out as soon as possible. This work was identified more than a decade ago as a condition of the construction of the Papplewick Grange housing development in Hucknall.

Mansfield Road

85. The Parish Council will support the Highways Authority to reduce the impact of traffic growth on the A60, so that an appropriate balance between free-flowing traffic and safe access/egress for local residents is achieved. The Council will press for adequate monitoring and enforcement of the speed limit and will work with the Highway Authority to try and secure a central refuge to allow local residents a safer opportunity to cross the A60 to/from the bus stop/shelter.

Limiting HGV traffic

86. Aspiration 16 - There is already a 7.5 tonne limit applied to the roads through the village. However, this is not adequately monitored and the signage is confusing. The Parish Council will work with Nottinghamshire County Council to improve the signage and monitoring of the HGVs passing through the village, so that the current 7.5 tonne weight limit restriction on routes through the Parish are more effectively enforced.

Implementation of Community Aspirations

Aspiration	Paragraph	Delivery Partners	Implementation Method
Protecting How Papplewick Looks			
Aspiration 1 - Properties	57	PPC, LR & LO	Community Engagement and Discussions
Aspiration 2 - Signage	57	PPC & NCC	Highway Works, Discussions and Traffic Management Strategy
Aspiration 3 - Pavements	57	PPC & NCC	Highway Works, Discussions and Traffic Management Strategy

Aspiration 4 - Open Spaces	57	PPC, CG & LR	Community Engagement and Discussions
Aspiration 5 - Conservation Area	57	PPC, GBC, NCC, CG, LR & LO	Conservation Area Review and Discussions

Aspiration	Paragraph	Delivery Partners	Implementation Method
Community Identity			
Aspiration 6 - Safe Link Joining A60 and the Village	59	PPC, NCC, GBC, LO, CG & LR	Community Initiatives
Aspiration 7 - Mansfield Road Identity	59	PPC, NCC, GBC, LO, CG & LR	Community Initiatives
Meeting The Needs of Local People			
Aspiration 8 - Diverse Housing Supply	61	PPC, LO, CG & LR	Liaison with Landowners and Housing Associations
Aspiration 9 - Assets of Community Value	62 & 63	PPC, GBC, LO, CG & LR	Community Initiatives
Aspiration 10 - Village Hal	64 & 65	PPC, LPC, CG & LR	Community Initiatives and CIL Funding or Grant Funding
Aspiration 11 - Retail Services	66	PPC, LO, & CG	Community Initiatives
Aspiration 12 - Sustainable Energy	67	PPC, LO, CG, LS, EC & LR	Community Initiatives
Aspiration 13 - Improved Public Transport	68	PPC, LBO, NCC, GBC, LPC, CG & LR	Community Initiatives and NCC Public Transport Funding
Aspiration 14 - Investment in Shared Infrastructure	69	PPC, LBO, NCC, GBC, LPC, HP, LO & LR	Community Initiatives and Infrastructure Planning
Managing The Impact of Traffic			
Aspiration 15 - Improved Traffic Management	77 to 83	PPC, NCC, GBC, LPC, CG & LR	Highway Works, Discussions and Traffic Management Strategy
Aspiration 16 - HGV Traffic	86	PPC, NCC, GBC, LPC, CG & LR	Highway Works, Discussions and Traffic Management Strategy

Local Partners

Papplewick Parish Council (PPC)
 Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC)
 Gedling Borough Council (GBC)
 Linby Parish Council (LPC)
 Landowners (LO)
 Local Schools (LS)
 Local Bus Operators (LBO)
 Community Groups (CG)
 Local Residents (LR)
 Energy Companies (EC)
 Health Providers (HP)

Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028

Final Plan
July 2018

Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan is led by a Working Group made up of local volunteers and Parish Councillors supported by Papplewick Parish Council

www.papplewick.org/NeighbourhoodPlan/NPlan_main.html

Papplewick Parish Council

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Health and Wellbeing Delivery in Gedling

Date: 6 September 2018

Author: Sports and Health Development Officer – Community Relations

Wards Affected

1.1 All Wards

Purpose

2.1 To provide an overview of the Health and Wellbeing work carried out across the Borough over the last 2 years.

2.2 To approve the adoption of The Gedling Borough Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan.

Key Decision

3.1 This is not a Key Decision.

Background

4.1 The Gedling Plan 2017-19 sets out corporate priorities to improve the health and wellbeing of Gedling Borough residents.

4.2 The Sports and Health Development Officer of the Community Relations Team works with a range of community partners, to collaboratively deliver a number of projects and initiatives to achieve the corporate priorities outlined within The Gedling Plan. Many of these successful projects rely on external funding. See Appendix A. Overview of Community Relations Supported External Funding since January 2016.

4.3 Key examples of successful projects and initiatives implemented to improve the Borough's health and wellbeing are; Community based activities to increase participation in sport and physical activity such as Gedling senior and junior parkruns and the Walking for Health community walks scheme. These projects are delivered by local dedicated volunteers with the support from Gedling Borough Council. Other examples include the successful Learn to swim programme based at Arnold Leisure

Centre. Over the past 4 years the programme has gone from engaging 300 children in the learn to swim programme to 1,000 in January 2018.

4.4 Projects are also in place to reduce loneliness, social isolation and support for those experiencing Mental Health Illness; these include the Arnold Methodist Church Mental Health Befriending Service, Dementia Cafes and the Men in Sheds project. For further details of these projects and other Health and Wellbeing projects see Appendix B.

4.5 National and County Priorities also help to profile health and wellbeing projects that are delivered on a local level. Examples of successfully delivered countywide initiatives delivered within Gedling include: The Wellbeing@Work- work place health scheme, The Healthy Options Takeaway project (HOT) and the Breast Feeding Friendly scheme, which was initially piloted in Gedling and due to its success later rolled out across the County.

4.6 Future areas of work to continue to improve the health and wellbeing of the Borough include a detailed piece of work to look at Gedling Borough specific data to provide Insight to focus and enhance future projects and further conversations with Academic staff at Nottingham Trent University to explore future research and evaluation opportunities. There will also be a focus around Falls Prevention, Social Prescribing and Hospital discharge with a particular emphasis on keeping older people independent within the Borough.

4.7 Gedling's Health and Wellbeing Delivery Group provides a platform for local partners to share updates on projects in relation to the health and wellbeing agenda across the borough. The Gedling Youth Council and Seniors Council act as advisory bodies to scrutinise and shape existing and emerging services.

Proposal

5.1 This report requests that on the back of the detailed report of the successful work carried out across the Borough to improve health and wellbeing (Appendix B), Gedling Borough Council adopts the Gedling Borough: Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan 2018 (see Appendix C) in accordance with the Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board – Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy and the Active Notts – Getting Active together Strategy. Improving Health and Wellbeing is a corporate objective outlined in the Gedling Plan. This proposed Delivery Plan demonstrates the Councils approach to achieving this objective. It is important that this plan aligns with the County priorities to ensure that the Borough continues to maximise the use of resources and county commissioned services to improve the health and wellbeing of Gedling residents.

5.2 It is then proposed that a Gedling Borough: Health and Wellbeing Action Plan (see appendix D) will then be utilised to enhance and focus local level work. This is a working document to be developed by the Sports and Health Development Officer in conjunction with Gedling Borough Council Service Managers and key partners. This will be monitored by the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Group.

Alternative Options

6.1 The alternative is not to adopt the Gedling Borough: Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan, in accordance with the wider County Strategy. By choosing not to adopt a plan in support of the County Priorities this may have an impact on Gedling Borough Councils current successful partnerships with countywide organisations, as future work may not align with our current shared priorities. A plan that doesn't align with the County Strategy could be created, however this could lead to a reduction in co-ordinated resources and services coming into the Borough, potentially having a negative impact on Gedling Residents' health and wellbeing.

6.2 Without a clear Action Plan future projects may risk not being properly co-ordinated or focused and this may result in resources being used inefficiently. By not aligning the Council's priorities and areas of work to the County Strategy there may also be a risk of not being able to obtain future external funding to deliver projects across the Borough.

Financial Implications

7.1 There are no immediate financial implications associated with this proposal. Finance required to deliver actions within the proposed plan will be obtained from existing approved budgets and from external sources as and when appropriate.

Appendices

8.1 Appendix A: Community Relations Supported External Funding since January 2016

Appendix B: Gedling Plan Health and Wellbeing Case Studies 2016-2018

Appendix C: Gedling Borough: Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan 2018

Appendix D: Gedling Borough: Health and Wellbeing Action Plan 2018

Background Papers

9.1 Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board – Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy (2018 – 2022)

Nottinghamshire County Council – Director of Public Health's Annual Report (2017)

Active Notts – Getting Active Together (2017-2021)

Recommendation(s)

10.1 THAT Cabinet:

- Notes the overview of the health and wellbeing work carried out across the Borough over the last 2 years (Appendix B).
- Approves the adoption of the Gedling Borough: Health and Wellbeing Delivery plan in accordance with County Priorities and the development of a new Gedling Health and Wellbeing Action Plan.

Reasons for Recommendations

- 11.1 Adopting the Gedling Borough: Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan in alignment with the County Strategy and Priorities will help to ensure Gedling Borough can continue to benefit from countywide resources.
- 11.2 A local Gedling Specific Health and Wellbeing Action Plan will help to focus work in the areas of need and strengthen existing partnerships. The plan will provide a platform to measure and evaluate the impact of Health and Wellbeing projects.
- 11.3 A focused plan will also help to ensure that external funding for further investment in initiatives to address Health and Wellbeing across the Borough, can be explored where appropriate.

Appendix A - £812,544 Community Relations Supported External Funding since January 2016

Street Games and Home Office funding for doorstep clubs	£26,150
Mineral Line Additional Feasibility Study	£30,000
Feasibility Study Additional Train Stops for Netherfield, Bingham and Radcliffe	£20,000
Ley St Play Area and Trim Trail	£88,417
Community Ownership and Management of Assets programme	£10,800
New 3G pitch provision at Redhill Leisure Centre	£381,309
Cinder Path Improvements in Netherfield	£51,692
Gedling's Heritage Brought Alive	£74,900
GCP Memorial Sculpture	£18,425
Gedling Skate Jam	£9,500
Bestwood Village Healthy Communities Programme	£66,000
New Charter funded Social Prescribing Scheme	£40,000

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Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime

Provide a varied range of Leisure activities for younger people

Doorstep Sports Clubs

Doorstep Sports Clubs funded by StreetGames take place in Netherfield, Killisick/Redhill and more recently in Newstead Village. The Newstead Village project ran as part of a successful pilot project funded by the Home Office to measure the impact of Sport and Physical Activity on the reduction of crime. The success of this project enabled additional funding to be obtained to install new floodlights on the MUGA (Multi Use Games Area) in the village. Over 45 young people engaged in the Newstead Village project.

Support for local Youth venues

GBC have been working in partnership with the NCC Youth Service to provide funding and support to include health and physical activity provision at each youth club (Newstead, Netherfield, Redhill and Calverton). GBC has also been supporting the Daybrook Crew in the recruitment of volunteers and delivery of Sport and physical activity sessions.

1000 children learning to swim at Arnold Leisure Centre

After the changing room refurbishment in 2014 Arnold Leisure Centre had less than 300 swimmers on the lessons. Over the following 4 years the swim scheme has been developed to provide opportunities for previously un-catered for groups such as Under 4s and disabled customers. This has maximised use of the facilities and excellent instructors at the site, and by January 2018 the site reached 1,000 children learning to swim.

Disability Swimming Lessons – GBC Leisure

Disability Swim Stars is the Borough's learn to swim scheme for children aged 4 to 18yrs that have additional needs in the swimming pool. Introduced 2 years ago at Arnold Leisure Centre, the classes have grown in popularity and the scheme now has 4 sessions with over 40 children attending each week. Work is ongoing to develop these lessons at Carlton Forum Leisure Centre.

"The Instructors are really good and very friendly. I have two children who are on swimming lessons at Arnold, one of who is in the disability swimming lessons. I can't rate the instructors highly enough - my son was so scared of water before he started the disability lessons. Now he can swim 600m. Thanks Arnold leisure centre for offering lessons for children with additional needs, and thanks to all the instructors who teach in these sessions they are all truly amazing with all the children."

Daybrook Street Dance

The Council has supported Street Dance sessions delivered at the Daybrook Baptist Church during autumn 2016 with the aim to encourage girls to get into physical activity. 13 girls have registered for the sessions and a group of 6 performed at the Council's annual Evolution Dance Festival. It was the first time they had performed in public.

Flying High Performing Arts Summer School

In 2017, the Council worked in partnership with Flying High Expressive Arts Company to offer a four day dance and drama summer school for children aged 8-16 years old. Sessions took place at Pond Hills Lane Community Centre culminating in a performance at the Bonington Theatre. Sixteen young people attended with a number of those signing up to regular weekly Flying High sessions.

School Holiday Activities in Netherfield, Killisick and Newstead

Killisick summer sports camp

The holiday activities in Killisick were very popular with over 40 children attending each day. They took part in a variety of sports activities, learning about team work and competing but also having fun. The majority of these children wouldn't have attended any holiday clubs during the summer holidays if this hadn't been provided, due to financial reasons. As one parent commented:

"My daughter really enjoyed the camp, which made me feel less guilty about having to work".

Newstead summer sports camp

The Newstead Summer camp is very successful, gaining numbers each time it is run with attendances last summer between 25 and 35 per day. There are a range of ages from 10-19 and some of the older participants help and mentor the younger ones, which not only increases their confidence, but is also something positive to put on their CV. This also gives them an opportunity to volunteer under the guidance of experienced workers.

Netherfield Holiday Activities

The holiday activities held during the six weeks summer holidays October and February half term are very popular with between 38 at the start of the week rising to an average of 55 young people. The majority of the children are from families who would not normally attend these type of initiatives which include the big taste test, dodge ball, as well as other sporting activities which benefit the young people greatly. During the summer holidays and October half term trips are organised for children between 8-14yrs to a variety of locations which include London Zoo, Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Space Centre, Ice Stadium ending with a family day out at one of the local parks.

Improve Health and Wellbeing

Identify and implement practical initiatives to encourage cycling and walking

Get Going Gedling

The Get Going Gedling scheme provides free weekly Walking for Health walks across the borough, led by qualified volunteer walk leaders co-ordinated and promoted by GBC. Weekly walks have been established in Mapperley, Calverton, Netherfield, Gedling Country Park, Carlton, Arnold and Killisick. In total there were 226 volunteer led walks across Gedling in 2016/17 with over 2100 participants attending the walks.

Arnot Hill Park 3-2-1 Route

The Council has teamed up with Run England to create a 3-2-1 running route in Arnot Hill Park. The project provides a marked out 1km running route that anyone can follow. It starts and finishes outside Arnot Hill House, where there will be a map displaying the route. The route follows footpaths making it accessible for all abilities. It's a way of providing a meaningful challenge to help more people to get running or walking when it best suits them. To promote and mark the opening of the new route, the Council hosted an afternoon of children's Multi-Sport activities on in Arnot Hill Park.

New funding for Cinder Track in Netherfield

A bid for funding to WREN was submitted in 2017 which has resulted in £46,320 being granted for improvements to the Cinder Track in Netherfield. Work will be completed in 2018 and will make the Track more accessible for local people to enjoy walking and cycling.

Implement a range of activities to increase participation in sport and physical activity Club 1

A successful application to deliver StreetGames Club1 sessions in the Leisure Centres across the Borough was awarded. £6000 of funding has been secured to engage young people into individual activities such as swimming, running and fitness sessions. A designated Club1 session will take place each week for 14-18 year olds at Calverton, Redhill and Carlton Forum.

Junior Girls Netball

Mapperley Ladies Netball Club have introduced a new junior section to the club at Carlton Le Willows School. A start up grant of £381 was provided by GBC to fund facility hire and equipment for the first 10 weeks, support was also provided to promote sessions and offer advice on further funding and qualifications. 26 participants attended the first session.

Improver Track Running Sessions

Support was provided to introduce a new 10 week improver running course, taking place throughout the summer of 2017 at Carlton Le Willows running track. A contribution to the venue hire costs has been made by GBC along with support to promote the sessions. The sessions were delivered by local qualified volunteer Run Leaders and an average of 30 participants attended each week, with 50 participants attending some weeks.

Leisure Facilities usage – GBC Leisure

Since 2015 the number of visits and members at Council leisure centres has increased significantly. This has included a period of refurbishment at Arnold Leisure Centre. It is expected that end of year figures for 2017/18 will continue to exceed those of previous years.

Number of visits to leisure centres
2015/16 – 913,587

2016/17 – 942,297

2017/18 - 732,365 with 3 months to go (ahead of schedule)

Number of attendances at Bonington Theatre productions

2015/16 – 22,923

2016/17 – 28,194

2017/18 – 24,335 (with 3 months to go)

Average number of DNA members at leisure centres (12 month rolling period)

2015/16 - 3720

2016/17 - 3901

2017/18 – 4170 (with 3 months to go)

Nottingham Ice Arena Learn to Skate programme

The Council working in partnership with the Nottingham Ice arena's learn to skate programme identified primary schools to be invited to a free learn to skate taster programme. The following schools were selected to take part in a session; Hawthorn Primary, Arnold Mill Primary and Killisick Junior School.

Increase participation in organised outdoor activities in parks and open spaces

Gedling parkrun

Gedling parkrun launched in June 2015, and is a free, weekly 5km run for all ages and abilities. It takes place every Saturday at Gedling Country Park. Initially funded by the Council, the weekly sessions are run by volunteers. Since June 2015 over 3269 individuals have attended Gedling parkrun, on average 115 participants attend each week.

Gedling junior parkrun

Gedling junior parkrun launched in April 2016, and is a free, weekly 2km run for juniors aged 4-14. It takes place every Sunday at Gedling Country Park. Initially funded by the Council, the weekly sessions are run by volunteers. Since April 2016 over 700 individuals have attended Gedling junior parkrun, on average 56 participants attend each week.

Bestwood Village parkrun

Bestwood Village parkrun was established as part of the Bestwood Healthy Communities project in January 2017, the free, weekly 5km run is suitable for all ages and abilities. The event was initially funded by the Bestwood Healthy Communities Budget and is run by volunteers. Since January 2017 over 1800 individuals have attended Bestwood Village parkrun, on average 91 runners attend each week.

Arnot Hill Park Holiday Activities in 2017

A programme of Sport and Arts activities was delivered in Arnot Hill Park in partnership with the park rangers over the School Holidays. Attendance at the drop in style sessions was high with a real interest in sports such as Rounders and Tennis.

Ley Street Play Area and Trim Trail

Following extensive consultation with the local community Netherfield Steering Group submitted bids to Nottinghamshire County Councils Supporting Communities Programme and WREN for a new play facility for juniors and Toddlers living in Netherfield. Both bids were successful with Nottinghamshire County Council awarding funding in the region of £32,000 for a Trim Trail and WREN a further £45,738 for the play area. Construction of the new play facility was completed in March 2017.

Skate Jam

An Awards for All bid was submitted in partnership with the Friends of Arnot Hill Park and the Skate Jam project was awarded £9,500. Extreme Wheels were commissioned to deliver a series of drop in Skate sessions and Skate-Jams at our parks and a finale to be held at the Joshua Dale skate-park in Colwick. This is the first tour a local authority has ever commissioned, so is a unique event.

Average attendance at the drop in sessions was 20-35 and at the skate-jam themselves 40-55 dependent on the weather. The finale at Colwick attracted nearly 100 riders and additional activities were provided and catering provided by the local Scout group.

Take action to tackle the harmful effects of smoking

Smoke Free Events in Gedling

In 2017 both the Arnold Carnival and Killisick Fun Day were trialled as smoke free events. Designated smoke free zones were identified and attendees were encouraged not to smoke within these areas.

Smoking Cessation Clinics

Smokefreelife Nottinghamshire have been delivering smoking cessation clinics in targeted areas across the Borough. There are 3 Clinics currently running out of Arnold and 1 out of Newstead Village youth centre.

Develop and implement actions to address Health inequalities across the Borough

Breast Feeding Friendly Initiative

Gedling Borough Council has received positive feedback in relation to the Breast Feeding Friendly pilot. The scheme enables local venues to become accredited after they demonstrate a suitable area for mothers to breastfeed. So far over 22 venues in Gedling have achieved the Breast Feeding Friendly Accreditation. The success of the Gedling pilot has enabled the scheme to be rolled out across the whole of Nottinghamshire.

Bestwood Village Healthy Communities Project

GBC has been working with local residents in Bestwood Village to develop a health and wellbeing programme as part of a project funded through Section 106 contributions. Over the past 2 years the project has facilitated the following:

- An increase in provision for young people in the village through Basketball sessions on the new MUGA and a drop in skate session as part of the Skate Jam project.
- The introduction of the Complete Puzzle Autism support group.
- The introduction of a range of community based initiatives such as smoking cessation sessions, Dementia Friends training and a community garden project.
- The steering group have also been supported in submitting an application for funding towards outdoor gym equipment and a zip wire.
- Implementation of the weekly volunteer led Bestwood Village parkrun.

Introduce and support a range of measures designed to tackle excessive weight and promote healthy lifestyles

Health and Wellbeing Community Newsletter

The Community Health and Wellbeing Keep Me Posted E-Newsletter has been created to provide the local community with information regarding local and national health and wellbeing advice and initiatives. The content includes information on Change Point Obesity and Weight Management Service, Health for Teens website, walking in Gedling, talking therapies and Macmillan support. The newsletter is circulated quarterly and currently has over 1300 subscribers.

Sugar Awareness Campaign

The Council joined the national Sugar Awareness campaign in November 2017. Each of the Council's Facebook posts and Tweets on the subject reached over 1000 people. The Tweets got 24 retweets and 39 likes with the Halloween Tweet – a helpful and timely reminder not to overindulge sugary treats - reaching over 8000. The national Sugar Boy Video and the app had also been on the TV screens in the Civic Centre throughout the week.

During the week, 'Change4Life' Food Smart packs were distributed at the Halloween Children's event in the Civic Centre to the children that attended. This resulted in an enquiry from Richard Bonington Primary School who ended up taking 400 resource packs to hand out to children.

Change Point and the NHS Oral Health Promotion team worked with the Council's Leisure and Community Relations teams to hold an event at Arnold Market on the Friday afternoon to promote sugar awareness and healthy alternatives to members of the public.

Change Point – NCC Obesity and Weight Management Service

The commissioned service delivers a range of programmes across the Borough. Programmes include Jump Avenue a family weight loss programme run in the community, Adult weight management programmes for Adults with a BMI over 25 and health awareness education sessions within local schools. The Council has supported the delivery of this service by offering venues, promoting the activities and by involving Change point at community events, holiday activities in the park and the 2017 sugar awareness event.

Food hygiene service

There are 770 registered food businesses in the borough and depending on the risk to public health they are inspected every 6, 12, 18, 24, or 36 months. Each year officers complete over 400 routine food hygiene inspections and last year over 60 new businesses registered with the Council. Businesses serving food directly to the public are rated through the food hygiene rating scheme which scores businesses from 0 to 5 with 5 rated being 'very good' and '0' rated requiring urgent improvement. 92% of food businesses in the borough are rated 4 or 5.

The service also provides food hygiene training for food handlers to provide them with a baseline qualification to enable them to work in catering and meet their legal obligations. The service is being relaunched for 2018 with some improvements to the syllabus. Courses can be arranged in English, Urdu and Punjabi.

HOT – Healthy Options Takeaway

The Healthier Options Takeaway scheme is a countywide partnership scheme that promotes takeaways that have a food hygiene rating of 3 or above and have demonstrated through an application and assessment that they provide healthy options for customers. Applications for the scheme are assessed by Environmental Health Officers before awarding the HOT merit and use of the logo which can be used in publicity. Businesses participating in the scheme are also listed on central database hosted on Nottinghamshire County Council's website. Currently there are 14 businesses in the Borough signed up to the scheme.

Work with partners to deliver activities to support those experiencing mental health illness, loneliness, isolation and dementia

Dementia Friendly Leisure Activities

A dementia friendly swim session is due to start at Arnold Leisure Centre, run in association with Gedling Homes. The calm and quiet session will take place on Tuesdays at 1:45pm-2:45pm (starting 6th March 2018) and will be for adults only with laned off areas and floatation aid readily available. Carers can attend the session for free.

The Bonington Theatre, in partnership with Gedling Homes ran a dementia friendly screening of 'It's a Wonderful Life' before Christmas and are looking to run regular Dementia Friendly screenings in the near future.

Dementia Cafés

Support has been provided to Gedling Homes to set up two Dementia Cafes in the Borough. The initial session has been set up at St Andrews House and a second session started August 2017 in Netherfield. Both Cafes meet monthly and are well attended and supported by volunteers.

Men in Sheds

The Council has funded and offered rent free accommodation to the Age UK managed Men in Sheds workshop in Daybrook. Over 80 socially isolated older men have participated in the workshop and also benefited from a range of additional

social activities such as day trips, meals, sporting activities and a Christmas Party. New friendships have developed and grown beyond the Men in Sheds activities and 100% of members have reported that being involved has improved their retirement. Other benefits have been:

- Increased confidence
- Increased awareness of health issues
- Signposting to other support services
- Men empowered to help run the workshop
- Respite for carers
- Teaching and learning opportunities.

Arnold Methodist Church – Mental Health Befriending Service

The Mental Health Befriending Service, run by Arnold Methodist Church and supported by the Council, has been established for since 2016. The weekly sessions offer support for anyone that may be living with a mental health condition and their families and carers. The sessions often attract speakers to provide advice and signposting opportunities to support services. The sessions are run by trained volunteers and the breadth of activities on offer to visitors is increasing including a multi games table, creative writing courses and a wider range of craft activities.

Gedling Breathe Easy Group

The Breathe Easy group offers support and advice for those living with a lung/ respiratory condition. Sessions are attended by between 20-30 individuals on a monthly basis. GBC has supported the group by signposting to complimentary community activities. GBC has also brought in external speakers from Changepoint and Gedling Homes and have provided the group with a singing instructor for a Christmas singalong. The group also received complimentary tickets to the pantomime at the Playhouse as part of the GBC/Playhouse partnership.

Residents Supported by Citizen's Advice Bureau

Through the Council's annual grant to Nottingham Citizen's Advice Bureau, Gedling residents were offered advice during 2016 and 2017. Over a third of these had a disability or a long-term life limiting illness and approximately two-thirds received benefit or debt management advice. The grant funds outreach services at Arnold, Calverton and Netherfield and at the central Nottingham Bureau. Residents are also referred to a debt case worker, at the Nottingham Bureau, funded by the Money Advice Service, to support their debt management.

Disability Female Football Sessions

Notts County Football in the Community were awarded funding to deliver Female Disability Football Sessions in Gedling. The sessions ran at Gedling and Netherfield Day Centres in 2017 and offered a variety of exit routes to encourage continued participation beyond the project.

Ley Street Day Centre Choir

After a long break in sessions singing workshops have resumed with Service Users at Ley Street Day Centre in Netherfield during 2017. The group have been working with music teacher Jane Ashworth and after just 6 sessions the group was confident enough to perform to the whole Day Centre. Service Users have enjoyed the sessions immensely, as has the teacher and sessions will continue with Council staff now looking at how the sessions can be sustained in the longer term.

50+ Club

GBC leisure centres run 50+ Active for Life clubs, where customers can spend the mornings or afternoons engaged in a range of physical activities. Not only does this promote regular exercise it also provides an opportunity for people to socialise and make new friends. The clubs normally have over 70 people taking part each week.

Gedling Facilities for Disabled Customers

The CredAble Provider quality mark is designed to help us communicate to our disabled customers that we are willing and able to be able to provide them with good services.

The Council has been working with Nimbus Disability since July 2017 and now a number of sites have had assessments. Feedback has been positive and recommendations implemented and we now have leisure centres, the Bonington Theatre and Gedling Country Park classed as Accessible for all.

Goals4Life

GBC has worked with Notts County Football in the Community to establish a Goals4Life physical activity session at Redhill Academy for young people experiencing mental health problems. Goals for Life gives young people an informal, interactive way to focus their energy, providing them with positive role models and encouraging them to think about and explore their emotions and reactions through workshops.

Mental Health Community Safety Worker

Gedling, Rushcliffe and Broxtowe Borough Councils have teamed up with Nottinghamshire County Council to fund a Community Safety Social Worker for South Nottinghamshire with a focus on supporting those with mental health needs. This has been in response to the increasing number of community safety cases in our local areas involving those with a mental health condition.

Get Up and Go Event

An older person event organised in partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council. The event took place at Carlton Forum Leisure Centre with 20+ over 50s and consisted of information stalls from local providers such as Notts Fire and rescue, Changepoint, Metropolitan Housing and Eon. 4 new participants have since attended the 50+ Club's sport and physical activity sessions at Carlton Forum.

Gedling Young People parade 'Suzy Bones'

Express Yourself workshops for young people 13 – 17 years old from the Gedling took place in September and October 2016 at Arnold Library. The sessions delivered by City Arts provide a supported environment where young people with emotional health and wellbeing needs can feel safe while they learn new skills from a professional artist.

Over 6 weeks, a group of seven participants worked with freelance artist Vic Potterton to design and construct the giant puppet 'Suzy Bones'. They drew inspiration from the Catrina's seen at Mexico's 'Day of the Dead' festival. On 29 October 2016, the group took 'Suzy Bones' for a walk around Nottingham's Creative Quarter; amazing onlookers and posing with passers-by.

Express Yourself helps young people to learn new creative skills and grow in confidence. Each Express Yourself participant works towards a Bronze Arts Award.

£1.5m Disabled Facilities Grants spent in Gedling

Disabled Facilities grants are a statutory mandatory service to provide grants to eligible households to fund adaptations to allow them to live independently and remain in their own homes. For 2016/17 The Council budget was £820,000 and for 2017/18 the budget is £950,000.

Year	Budget	Spend	Number of grants completed
2016/17	£820,000	£547,000	65
2017/18	£1,002,000	Budget fully committed.	84 so far

97% of grant recipients were fully satisfied with the service. In 2016/17 we installed 34 level access showers, 23 stair lifts and 8 ramps to access properties.

Warm Homes On Prescription

Warm Homes on Prescription is a discretionary grant which is targeted at low income households suffering with certain medical conditions that are likely to be made worse from cold, damp, hazardous housing. The grant is for up to £5,000 to improve remove significant (category 1 or 2) hazards in the home. The scheme was designed to work in partnership with GPs and NHS colleagues to generate referrals about patients they know to be suffering with at least one relevant medical condition and may benefit from improvements to their housing conditions. In the first 2 years of the scheme, uptake was low as despite some interest from GPs and promotion by the CCG there were very few referrals from GPs and NHS staff.

This year in line with the other Nottinghamshire Councils we are now accepting referrals directly and obtaining evidence of medical conditions such as letters from GP practices. This has been far more successful, so far we have completed 5 schemes and are processing a further 14 applications.

The project is in its third year and each year has been funded from different sources of finance. This year following a successful business case is the first year the scheme has been funded out of the Better Care Fund.

Year	Budget	Spend	Number of grants completed	Number of referrals
2015/16	£50,000	£3,560	1	2
2016/17	£20,000	£3,855	1	1
2017/18 so far	£70,000	£15,320	5	30

Implement Playing Pitch Strategy including the provision of new 3G facilities at Redhill and Carlton Le Willows schools

Redhill 3G Artificial Grass Pitch

The latest Gedling Borough Playing Pitch Strategy was adopted in August 2016 and utilised to identify the importance and need of new 3G provision across the Borough. Redhill was identified as the first priority site and a partnership application between Redhill Academy Trust and GBC was submitted to the Football Foundation for funding towards the project. The new pitch was completed in April 2017 and to date has been utilised to achieve the following outcomes:

- To offer our key partner clubs Gedling Southbank FC and Arnold Town FC with high quality training and match play provision.
- To introduce girls aged 5-11 years into Football through the Notts FA Wildcats programme. The Redhill sessions were the best attended in the County and will be continuing into the future.
- To support Nottingham Forest Community Trust to deliver the Advanced Coaching Centre programme for children aged 6-13 years.
- To provide a venue for Notts FA to deliver Coach Education courses to upskill grassroots volunteers/coaches.
- To deliver structured multi-sport sessions to young people attending Redhill Youth Club through StreetGames funded projects and the Nottingham Forest Community Trust Kicks programme. The sessions currently attract on average 30 young people per week.
- To provide a venue to host the Young Elizabethan League Football October tournament. Over 200 children participated in the tournament from 38 teams of U8s. The tournament was supported by 24 referees aged between 14-16, refereeing for the first time.
- To introduce a new Primary school Football B league, designed for Year 4-6 boys who are not usually selected to represent their school at football. Between 45-50 boys took part in the league over the summer term. 16 year 4 and 5 girls also took part in a friendly festival.

Carlton Le Willows 3G Artificial Grass Pitch Project

Ongoing support has also been provided to assist Carlton Le Willows Academy in the delivery of a new 3G pitch and changing facilities available for both community and school access.

Promote and encourage pride, good citizenship and participation in the local area

Promote and encourage employee and community volunteering and residents' involvement in local activities

Arnold Hill Becomes Eagle's Nest Community Centre

On 1 June Cabinet agreed the asset transfer of Arnold Hill Community Centre to Eagle's Nest Church. The Church has followed a robust submission process to prove their eligibility for running the community building owned by the Council. The centre, to be known in future as Eagle's Nest Community Centre, continues to offer a home to existing user groups' resident there and the business plan for the centre seeks to develop a community hub offering activities for older people, young people and families in the local area.

Beacon Project Up and Running

The new Beacon Project is now launched in Killisick with many local activities running from the site of the Beacon Baptist Church. Activities include the Beacon Bowling Club now volunteer led which was previously run by the Council at Arnold Hill Community Centre. Other activities include Foodbank, commissioned health services, a craft group, after school club, work club, YMCA Dad's and Kids Club amongst others. The Beacon has been supported by training delivered through the Council's Community Asset Transfer Partnership.

Coach Education

A number of Coach Education courses are co-ordinated each year to upskill volunteers and coaches involved in the Boroughs Sports Clubs and organisations. Examples of the courses include Emergency First Aid and Safeguarding.

Gedling Football Development Group

The Gedling Football Development Group meets regularly throughout the year acting as a forum to support members of the local Football Clubs. The forum is co-ordinated by GBC with the support of Notts FA and provides club volunteers with useful information around funding, club governance and good practice. The group have also been key in the development of the Playing Pitch Strategy and the 3G projects at Redhill and Carlton Le Willows.

Friends of Gedling Country Park – Supporting Local Communities Funding

The Friends of Gedling Country Park have been successful in their application to Nottinghamshire County Council's 'Supporting Local Communities' fund. Working with GBC, the application has enabled the Friends to commission an artist to create a piece of memorial art work for the Memorial Garden at Gedling Country Park. The sculpture was unveiled in December 2017 for the enjoyment, commemoration and contemplation of local residents.

Netherfield Good Neighbour Award and Garden Competition

On 18th July the annual awards evening took place organised by the Council and sponsored by B&Q. This project brought together the local community with prizes awarded to those winners and runners up. The evening celebrated the community champions of the Netherfield area but also provided as much appreciated social occasion for some of the more socially isolated residents of the area.

Gedling's Heritage Brought Alive

The Council has been successfully awarded £75,000 from Heritage Lottery Fund to deliver the 18 month Gedling Borough's Heritage Brought Alive project. The project will work with local heritage and history societies to interpret the Borough's rich heritage at the new visitor centre and on trails at Gedling Country Park. This will be complemented by an on-line hub promoting the many aspects of the Borough's heritage. Project aims will include engaging with more isolated residents to share their knowledge of the Borough's history and also develop activities such as heritage walks.

Gedling Seniors Council

An inaugural Seniors Council meeting was held on Friday 31st March 2017, delivered in partnership with the Age UK Aging Well conference and Nottinghamshire County Older Person's Advisory Group meeting. The Seniors Council aims:

- To develop a set of priorities and terms of reference for engagement with the older community and statutory service providers.
- To advocate for services to the older community and promote greater take up of opportunities to older citizens through existing community networks
- To scrutinise and help to shape existing, new and emerging services and raise issues and concerns wherever services are not meeting need.
- To feed into the wider County Older Person's advisory group, particularly in respect of influencing national policy and decision making.

At its December 2017 meeting at The Beacon in Killisick guest speaker Richard Sample of the Nottinghamshire County Council Co-production Team gave an absorbing overview of Social Prescribing, and will be working with the group to act as lead advisory body and potential beneficiary groups of ongoing work in this area. This discussion has informed a successful funding bid to New Charter Homes to deliver a social prescription pilot for Gedling.

Gedling Youth Council to address Young People's Mental Health and Isolation

Gedling Youth Council took up the Children's Commissioner Takeover Challenge this year, opting to take over the Council's Senior Leadership Team meeting on Tuesday 28th March 2017. A nominated group of young people delivered a presentation and discussed the key priorities set by the Youth Council. These included young people's mental health, loneliness and isolation; emerging new racial and cultural intolerance; peer pressure and stress caused by the culture of social

media; issues of body image and new perceptions of gender; the generation gap caused by technological developments and a subsequent need to develop a curriculum for life to address the above.

The Youth Council has subsequently led on the design and delivery of an Anti-Bullying Survey in local schools as part of annual Anti Bullying week November 2017 with around 600 responses having been received. The Youth Council presented the outcomes of the survey to Councillors and representatives of local schools at a meeting in December 2017.

The Youth Council also plans to host an intergenerational event with the new Seniors Council to help build trust and mutual awareness, recognise and jointly address shared themes, i.e. Loneliness / isolation, mental health and cultural inclusion.

Maintain a positive and productive working environment and strong staff morale

Develop a range of activities to improve staff health and wellbeing

County Workplace Health Scheme

GBC has signed up to the County Wellbeing@Work – Workplace Health Scheme achieving the Bronze accreditation. As part of the scheme a number of health and wellbeing initiatives have been put in place to support staff including, Staff Pilates, Health Walks, Mindfulness Sessions and Mental Health Training.

Staff Newsletter

Regular staff wellbeing newsletters are circulated to promote national and local health and wellbeing initiatives, tips and recipes.

Employee Conference

The 2017 staff conference had a health and wellbeing theme providing staff with the opportunity to try out wellbeing activities such as Nordic Walking and Mindfulness as well as listening to guest speakers from local commissioned support services.

Staff Health Fair

The annual Staff Health Fair provides staff with the chance to engage with a range of organisations including The British Heart Foundation, Everyone Health, Let's Talk Wellbeing, NHS Nottinghamshire, SmokefreeNottinghamshire and Fit4Life. The organisations offer screening and advice on leading a healthy lifestyle.

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

Gedling Borough: Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan

Summary Document - August 2018

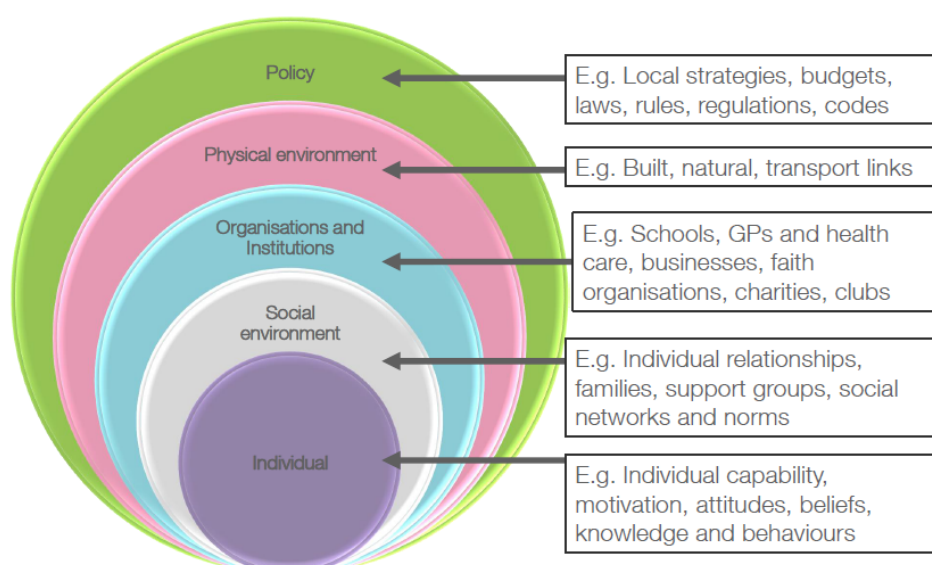
Foreword:

The Gedling Borough Health and Wellbeing (GBH&W) Delivery Plan 2018/19 is the Boroughs approach to address health inequalities and to improve the general health and wellbeing of the residents of Gedling.

The GBH&W Delivery Plan 2018/19 aligns with the Gedling Plan 2017-2019 and the Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board, joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2022. This is highlighted within the supporting Action Plan document Appendix D. The document demonstrates how Gedling Borough Councils Priorities identified in the Gedling Plan, link into the Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board's strategy ambitions. The document also illustrates how different Service Areas within Gedling Borough Council contribute towards delivering against these key health and wellbeing priorities across the Borough.

In order to achieve the priorities outlined within the GBH&W Delivery Plan we are aware of the important role that our community partners and stakeholders play. We recognise the need to create a positive Whole System approach to creating a change in behaviour (see diagram below) in relation to health and wellbeing, in order to have the greatest impact on the local community. This model also highlights the importance of ensuring co-ordinated action and integration across multiple sectors to create this change.

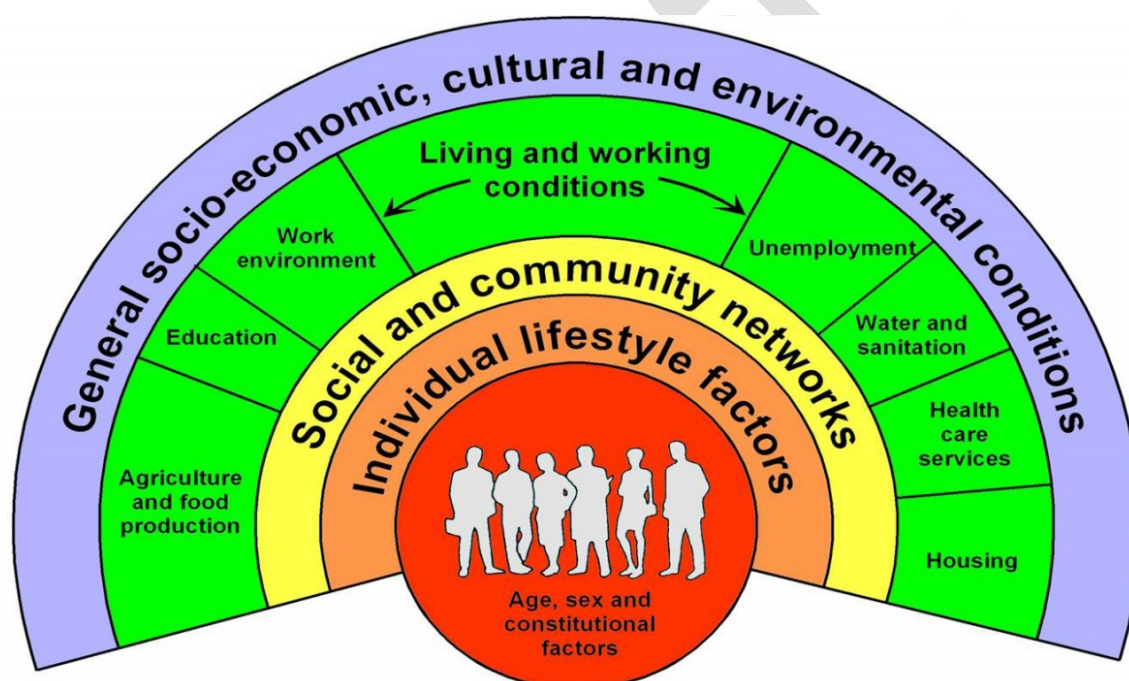
Change needs interventions in 'layers' of the system



Source: Social-Ecological Model

Health inequalities result from the wider determinants of health. The social, cultural, political, economic, commercial and environmental factors that shape the conditions

in which people are born, grow, live, work and age; along with their social interactions can be significantly influenced by how local authorities deliver their core roles and functions (The Kings Fund 2013). See below for the Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991) model of health determinants. This model has been widely used to demonstrate the relationship between the various influences on health and wellbeing. The work carried out to support the GBH&W Delivery Plan will promote the lifestyle changes that residents can make to influence these determinants and to help them live a healthier lifestyle.



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991

The Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Plan will be monitored, reviewed and evaluated by the Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Group at their quarterly meetings. These meetings are attended by key partners from health and community organisations. Both collaboratively and through the delivery of our own organisation's priorities we are working towards making Gedling a healthier Borough, providing residents with the opportunities and resources enabling them to make healthier choices that will ultimately have a positive impact on their health and wellbeing.

Gedling – The Local Picture

- A population of approximately 117,849 residents living in a mixture of affluent suburbs and former industrial towns and villages (where deprivation levels are high) and a mix of urban and rural areas.
- 80% of residents live in the Greater Nottingham suburbs if Arnold, Carlton, and Netherfield and the remaining residents live in a number of villages including Burton Joyce, Calverton and Ravenshead.
- Inequalities have emerged out of the demise of key industries resulting in pockets of deprivation in the communities of Newstead, Bestwood, Calverton, Gedling Village, Arnold and Netherfield.
- Some areas of Borough fall within the 10% most deprived in England and child poverty is 30% in some wards. The highest deprivation can be found in the following wards:
 - Killisick
 - Trent Valley
 - Daybrook
- Life expectancy is 8.6 years lower for men and 6.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Gedling than in the least deprived areas.
- 16.7% (182) children in year 6 are classed as obese.
- 19% of the population are over 65 years old, which is higher than the 16% across England and 18% within Nottinghamshire. Within this population those aged 85+ is predicted to increase from 3,100 (2017) to 4000 by (2025) (POPPI 2017).
- According to Age UKs Relative Risk of Loneliness heat map (2016), there are a number of areas within that Borough that fall into the Very High Risk of Loneliness quintile; with Killisick, Calverton and Netherfield and Colwick ranked the highest (AGE UK).
- Groups with a higher risk of suicide in Nottinghamshire reflect the national picture, for example men aged 35-64 years and people aged 65+ experiencing social isolation and loneliness are at higher risk locally (Nottinghamshire Insight).
- The number of people aged over 65 living with dementia in Gedling is predicted to rise from 1,620 in 2017 to 2,046 in 2025 (POPPI 2017).
- 59.2% of Gedling residents (aged 16+) are classed as Active taking part in 150+ minutes of physical activity per week; this is reflective of the national average of 60.6%. 29% are classed as Inactive participating in less than 30 minutes of activity a week. This is slightly higher than the national average of 25.6% (Sport England – Active Lives 2017).

Public Health England (PHE) have compiled the Gedling Health Profile (2018) which is made up of 30 different indicators. The Borough is not significantly different to the England average against the majority of the indicators; however 2 of these indicators are significantly worse than the England average these are as follows:

- Smoking at the time of Delivery – 12.8% of mothers smoke at the time of delivery this is higher than national average of 10.7%.
- Breastfeeding initiation - Initiation of breastfeeding at 71.4%, is lower than the national average of 74.3% (based on 2017 data, as there is no data set for 2018).

Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Group

The Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Group aims to provide strategic oversight and action management of localised, needs led, partnership plans ensuring the successful implementation of the Countywide Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy at an operational level with the delivery of high quality services to support the health and wellbeing of Gedling residents.

The main objective of the partnership is to improve the health and wellbeing of Gedling residents and to reduce inequalities across the Borough.

The Gedling Health and Wellbeing Delivery Group consists of representatives from the following agencies/organisations:

- Gedling Borough Council (Community Relations, Public Protection, Housing and Leisure Services)
- Portfolio Member for Health and Wellbeing, Gedling Borough Council
- County Health Partnerships
- NHS Nottingham North and East CCG
- Nottinghamshire County Council
- Gedling Homes
- Everyone Health
- Smokefreelife Nottinghamshire
- Active Notts

Other organisations/agencies are invited to attend on a less frequent basis depending on the agenda items of that meeting. The Delivery Group also liaises closely with other themed groups attended by Gedling Borough Council Officer Representatives. Examples of these groups include:

- Gedling Children & Young People's Locality Management Group Meeting
- Netherfield, Newstead and Killisick Locality Steering Groups
- Gedling Seniors Council and Gedling Youth Council
- Gedling Tobacco Control Working Group
- Notts Tackling Excess Weight Group
- Nottinghamshire Better Care Fund Steering Group
- Nottinghamshire Healthy Options Takeaway (HOT) Steering Group
- Nottinghamshire Housing Working Group
- Housing & Health Prevention and Discharge Group (South Nottinghamshire & Nottingham City)
- Nottinghamshire Disabled Facilities Grants Consistency Group

Our Priorities

In order to address the health inequalities and improve health and wellbeing across Gedling Borough priorities have been outlined within the Gedling Plan (see appendix D for a breakdown with sub actions). The following are examples of key actions identified within the Gedling Plan to improve health and wellbeing:

- Work with partners to deliver a range of measures designed to tackle excessive weight and promote healthy lifestyles.
- Take action to address the harmful effects of smoking.
- Implement a range of activities to increase participation in sport and physical activity in the Leisure Centres and the wider community.
- Work with partners to deliver activities to support those experiencing mental health illness, loneliness, isolation and dementia.
- Develop and implement actions to address health inequalities across the borough.
- Increase participation in organised outdoor activities in parks and open spaces.
- Develop sustainable high quality Sport and Leisure Facilities.
- Continue to work with partners to ensure residents have a safe, warm and secure place to live and are supported to maximise opportunities around skills, education and training.

These priorities are also reflective of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire STP (Sustainability and Transformation Partnership) plan and more specifically around the following priority:

Promote wellbeing, prevention, independence and self-care

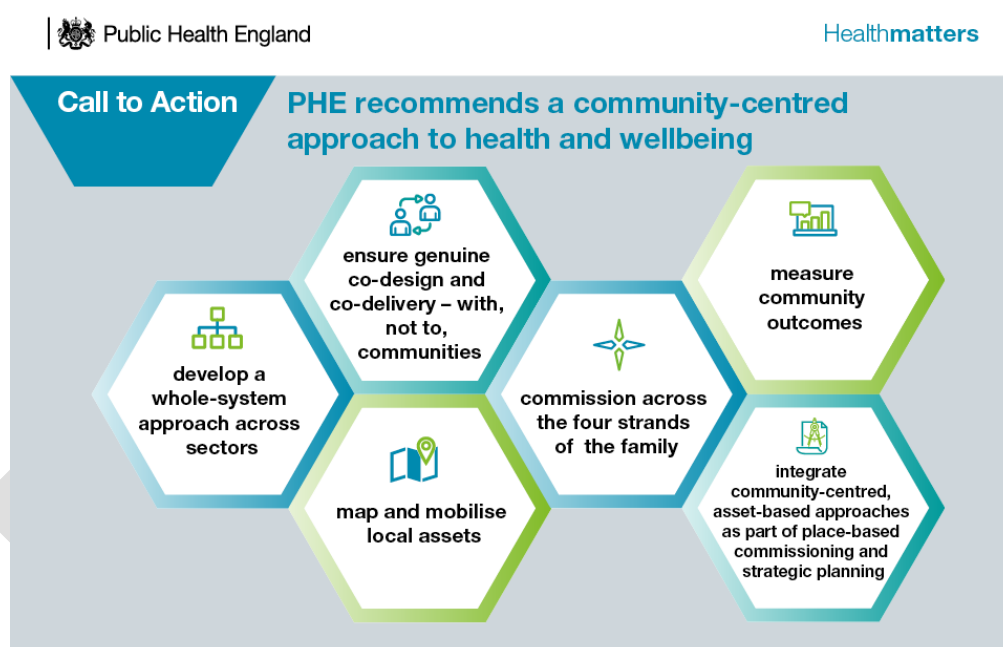
- Support people to stay healthy and independent, and prevent avoidable illness.
- Support stronger communities that can share responsibility for the people who live there.
- Signpost people to good advice and information.

The priorities within the Gedling Plan also align with priorities from the following strategies and policies:

- Active Notts: Getting Active Together 2018 – 2021 – The Physical Activity Strategy for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire
- Sport England: Towards an Active Nation: Strategy 2016-2021
- Nottinghamshire Health and Spatial Planning Strategy
- Local Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs)
- The Health and Social Care Act 2012
- NHS Next Steps on the NHS Five Year Forward View
- The Care Act 2014

- Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2017-19

To create the best possible chance of addressing these priorities a community-centred approach to health and wellbeing has been adopted. The PHE (2018) image below demonstrates how this approach aims to mobilise the assets within the local community, increasing people's control over their health and lives. The Borough Council, local partners and the voluntary sector all have key roles to play in community capacity building. This enables communities to have a voice in shaping services to create a positive living environment and a good quality of life. The community has an increasingly important role to play in supporting the health and wellbeing agenda going forwards, especially as public resources become more limited.



Source Public Health England, 2018

Key Projects

A range of successful projects to improve Health and Wellbeing across the Borough have already been implemented. For an overview of the Gedling Plan Health and Wellbeing Case Studies (2016-2018) please see appendix B.

The following are examples of the projects that will take place between 2018/2019 to help to reach the outlined priorities:

- Gedling Social Prescription Project
- Gedling Hospital Discharge Project
- HOT (Healthier Options Takeaway) scheme
- Gedling Breastfeeding Friendly Scheme
- Promotion of the Countywide Workplace Health Scheme
- Gedling Leisure Transformation Plan
- Co-design and co-delivery of Community provision through platforms such as the Seniors Council.
- Local Insight and Data gathering and co-ordination
- Continuation and enhancement of effective partnership working between, health, social care and the community voluntary sector.
- Working with Higher Education partners to conduct academic research and evaluation around Health and Wellbeing.

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

Nottinghamshire County Council Health and Wellbeing Board - Strategy Ambitions 2018-2022	Gedling Plan 2018-2019 Priority Actions	Health and Wellbeing Sub Actions	Service Area
To give everyone a good start in life	Make a proactive contribution to improving the life chances of children in care.	Engaging with County Council and other partners regarding accommodation provision for children leaving care.	Chief Executive Sub Action Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration
		GBC are part of a county wide working group, progressing the 'offer' for care leavers.	
	Take the lead in developing a more integrated approach to family support, working with Nottinghamshire County Council and other partners	Develop a pathway from the Troubled Families and Family service into positive activities for children and young people	Service Manager Public Protection Sub Action Service Manager Community Relations
	Target actions to support the most deprived communities within the Borough	Agree a future Strategy for Locality Working in Gedling	Service Manager Community Relations
		Deliver Netherfield, Newstead and Killisick Locality Plans	
		Facilitate partnership working between agencies and the community in the Warren Hill/Top Valley area	
		Develop a 5 year locality programme to address child poverty in the Borough	
To have healthy and sustainable places	Review and improve temporary housing	Proposals in place to lease additional more suitable properties across the Borough with a local RP.	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration
	Identify and implement practical initiatives to encourage cycling and walking	Develop a sustainable investment plan to deliver a new cycling and walking route along the Gedling Mineral Line	Service Manager Community Relations
		Promote opportunities for cycling and walking in Gedling	
		Work with Nottinghamshire County	

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

		Council to engage with communities on Active Travel Plans	Sub Action Service Manager Parks and Street Care
		Implement improvements to the Cinder Track in Netherfield that offer improved cycling and walking experience for local people	
		Form working group to explore opportunities for new cycle and footpaths within the borough with a view to preparing a business plan for their development	
		Ensure new development provides new or links to existing cycling and walking routes	Service Manager for Planning Policy and Development Services
		Ensure new development I supported by the provision of open space and facilities.	
	Enable a varied range of positive activities for children and young people	Work in partnership to enable positive activities for children and young people, on our flagship parks, in our leisure centres and for those living in Netherfield, Newstead and Killisick	Service Manager Community Relations
		Work in support of the Arts Officer in organising and promoting arts activities in the Borough's parks, especially those arranged for young children and those with disabilities	Sub Action Service Manager Parks and Street Care
	Implement a range of activities to increase participation in sport and physical activity in leisure centres	Increase accessibility to leisure sites through accreditation to 'Credable Access Scheme' (5 sites plus GCP)	Service Manager Leisure Services
		Grow DNA Income and Member Base to meet Business Plan Targets	
		Grow Income and Member Base of Swim School to meet Business Plan Targets	
		Explore Family, parent and baby activity programmes to deliver business plan	

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

	Increase participation in organised outdoor activities in parks and open spaces	Encourage opportunities to exercise. (Army Style Boot Camps, Tennis Coaching & Outdoor Gyms) in the Boroughs parks and open spaces	Service Manager Parks and Street Care
		Increase participation in allotments and community growing plots	
	Continue to provide free swimming initiative	Monitor the impact of the initiative	Service Manager Leisure Services
	Take action to tackle the harmful effects of smoking	Take action to tackle the harmful effects of smoking by supporting smoke free events	Service Manager Public Protection
		Include Smoking at Work Policy in the Gedling Borough Council Employee Handbook.	Service Manager Organisational Development
		Support Gedling Borough Council managers in the management of employees within the context of the Smoking at Work Policy.	Service Manager Organisational Development
	Develop and implement actions to address health inequalities across the borough	Agree a new Healthy & Wellbeing Delivery Plan for Gedling	Service Manager Community Relations
		Delivery of new Healthy & Wellbeing Delivery Plan for Gedling	
		Work the Bestwood Village Healthy Communities Steering Group to ensure Section 106 Health funding meets community needs	
		Deliver a range of health improvement exercise programmes at the Leisure Centres, including DNA Health, Heartbeats and Strokability.	Service Manager Leisure Services
		Supporting work across the Council to support early intervention such as through Social Prescribing and Health and Housing co-ordinators.	
		Introduce Landlord Selective Licencing	

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

		scheme in Netherfield	Service Manager Public Protection
		To investigate disrepair and poor housing conditions in the rented sector and require social and private landlords to comply with their legal obligations to ensure housing is safe and free from significant hazards	
		Maximise the installation of Disabled Facilities Grants into homes that require them	
		To provide Warm Homes on Prescription Service to provide grant assistance to remove significant hazards from the homes to low income households suffering with a qualifying medical condition	
		To Deliver in partnership with Gedling Homes an enhanced Lifeline scheme for low income households to access a home monitoring scheme using technology to assist and enable vulnerable households to live independently in their own homes.	
	Introduce and support a range of measures designed to tackle excessive weight and promote healthy lifestyles	Supporting work to bring in appropriate outreach services (such as Direct Help and Advice) to the Council offices to provide a wider range of holistic support.	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration
		Promote Gedling as a 'breast feeding friendly borough'	Service Manager Community Relations
		Explore with partners proposals to encourage inactive residents to lead healthier lifestyles	
		Promote the DNA Nutrition product to DNA members and the wider community	Service Manager Leisure Services
		To increase participation and raise awareness of the Healthier Options	Service Manager Public Protection

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

		Takeaways, that provide healthier food options for the residents/customers.	Service Manager Planning Policy and Development Services
		Restrict the development of new food and drink venues within the Borough, through the emerging Local Planning Document.	
	Work with partners to deliver activities to support those experiencing mental health illness, loneliness, isolation and dementia	Develop in partnership social prescription programme for residents in Gedling	Service Manager Community Relations
		Enable a support network for the local community to address loneliness and isolation	
		Explore signposting pathway between community support infrastructure and statutory welfare support offered by the Borough	
		Deliver community arts and physical activity programmes to address social isolation	
		Identify places for people to meet, share experiences, gain advice and get physically and mentally active	
		Promote local opportunities for socially isolated people in Gedling	Sub Action Service Manager Leisure Services
		Promote training opportunities relating to mental health support	
		Establish a campaign to address the stigma surrounding mental health	
		Work with the Youth Council and Seniors Council to identify cross generational isolation and loneliness issues in the Borough.	
		Making Gedling a Dementia Friendly Borough	Service Manager Public Protection
		Delivery of Dementia Friends Training	
		To Deliver Facilities Grants to adapt the homes of eligible residents suffering with dementia	

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

Page 142	Implement the Gedling Playing Pitch Strategy	Monitor the use of Redhill 3G facility in accordance for its football development plan	Service Manager Community Relations. Sub Action Service Manager Parks and Street Care
		Support Carlton-le-Willows Academy with a bid to Football Foundation for a new 3G facility	
		Facilitate the Gedling Football Development Group to support delivery of the Playing Pitch Strategy	
		Work with Greater Nottingham partners to assess the need for new 3G facilities across the conurbation	
	Promote and encourage employee and community volunteering and residents' involvement in local activities	Act as a mentor and support role for the wider voluntary and community sector in Gedling	Service Manager Community Relations
		Manage relations with the community sports and physical activity sector	
		Manage relations with the community arts sector	
		Administer the Council's community grants scheme to community and voluntary sector	
		Implement and manage new service level agreements with key voluntary sector partners in Gedling	
		Support the implementation of the Council's Volunteering Policies	
	Maximise delivery of the allocated employment sites	Enter into Local Labour Agreements on employment sites to secure employment and training opportunities.	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration. Sub Action Service Manager Planning Policy and Development Services
	Develop and implement a local programme of job fairs	Support local people to access training and employment	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration
	Gedling Borough Council to continue to offer a minimum of 16 pre-	Organise placements for various service areas within Gedling Borough	Service Manager Organisational Development

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

	employment work experience placements a year	Council	
	Implement a rolling programme of apprenticeships within Gedling Borough Council	Organise placements for various service areas within Gedling Borough Council	Service Manager Organisational Development
	Encourage and incentivise local businesses to offer work experience and apprenticeships	Create opportunities for local people to access training opportunities	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration
	Continue to implement employment agreements and pre-employment arrangements to maximise job opportunities for our residents linked to new developments	Support local people to access training and employment	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration. Sub Action Service Manager Planning Policy and Development Services
	Deliver The European funded ERASMUS + apprenticeship project and explore options to sustain post-project end	Create opportunities for local people to access training opportunities	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration
	Identify and implement practical initiatives to support long term unemployed people back into work	Work with training providers to help local people access training and employment opportunities.	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration
	Secure adoption of Local Planning document	Consultation on proposed modification to Local Planning Document post examination	Service Manager Planning Policy
	Secure the provision of more affordable housing including homes for rent in the social housing sector	Provide a suitable range of housing to meet local needs. Support Community Land Trust activities within the Borough.	

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

		Contribute towards the drafting of the new Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning document.	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration. Sub Action Service Manager Development Services and Planning Policy.
		Implementing a new allocations policy for social housing which prioritises those in the greatest need and with a strong local connection to the borough.	
		Appraising the viability of creating a housing company to deliver more new homes which would be in compliance with affordable housing requirements.	
	Implement Parks and Green Spaces Strategy	Complete Review of Supplementary Planning Guidance notes for S106 agreements with developers for Parks & Open Spaces	Service Manager Parks and Street Care
	Develop a range of activities to improve staff health and well-being	Lead on the coordination of the Council's workplace health initiatives	Service Manager Organisational Development
		Promote the Countywide Wellbeing@Work workplace health scheme internally and to external businesses.	Service Manager Community Relations
	Deliver a programme of work in line with the food and health and safety service delivery plans.	To inspect all food businesses in the borough on a risk assessed basis	Service Manager Public Protection
		To investigate incidents of food borne illness and infectious diseases and take appropriate action to control and prevent the spread and protect public health	
		To investigate complaints about food businesses and food items to ensure compliance with legal obligations.	
		To investigate accidents in the workplace	
To enable healthier decision making	Progress Integrated Transport Plan for Gedling with a particular focus on	Deliver sustainable and affordable transport solutions linking people to employment and Leisure opportunities	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration

Appendix D: Gedling Borough - Health and Wellbeing Action Plan: Notts CC & GBC Priority Alignment

	improving access to employment	To increase participation and raise awareness of the Healthier Options Takeaway scheme to promote food businesses that provide healthier food options for their customers.	Service Manager Public Protection
To work together to improve health and care services		Strengthen engagement with health, social care and related partners to deliver practical health and wellbeing benefits for residents	Service Manager Economic Growth and Regeneration Sub Action Service Manager Community Relations and Public Protection
		Implement and manage the Hospital to Home pilot scheme that supports the discharge of hospital patients back into their own homes.	Service Manager Public Protection

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