

Gedling Local Development Plan

Health Impact Assessment

May 2026

Serving people, Improving lives

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Gedling Borough Council is preparing a new Local Plan which will set out future development needs up to 2043. The Local Plan will guide the overall pattern and scale of development including locations for homes, workplaces, retail, leisure, green spaces and community facilities. It will also set out planning policies on issues such as health, climate, and the natural and historic environment.
- 1.2 [The National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF, December 2024) states that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: promote social interaction, are safe & accessible, enable and support healthy lifestyles.
- 1.3 Part of the process to prepare the Local Plan is to consider the implications of the planning policies contained within the Plan upon matters relating to health. A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been produced to ensure health impacts are explicitly considered in proposals. Health impacts of the Plan have also been considered through the Sustainability Appraisal process, Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) and carbon impact assessment.
- 1.4 The factors that influence our health are multiple and complex. The Department of Health and Social Care have estimated that socio-economic and physical environments determine 60% of health outcomes (2019, [Advancing our health: prevention in the 2020s](#)). Focusing on these determinants of health is essential for improving population health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities.
- 1.5 A Health Impact Assessment has been undertaken to understand how the Gedling Local Development Plan could potentially impact on health. Whilst not exclusively a health document, the Local Plan has the potential to impact health by influencing the wider determinants of health, which have been recognised as having more influence on the issue than access to healthcare itself.
- 1.6 A HIA applies a health lens to policies and proposals, helping to identify any potential health impacts and how negative impacts can be minimised and potential positive benefits maximised. This then brings Health into all policies, which should assist in beginning to address health issues and inequalities which are created by the numerous and complex social determinants of health beyond access to healthcare.
- 1.7 In this HIA, a Rapid Health Impact Assessment Checklist tool, based upon the one developed by [Nottinghamshire County Council Public Health and Planning Policy](#) team has been used to assess the Gedling Local

Development Plan. Whilst some of the questions within that checklist may not be directly applicable to the Local Plan, how it indirectly impacts these determinants can still be considered.

- 1.8 A HIA at this stage will enable the Local Plan to be considered through a health lens, with the HIA being a tool to assist in identifying potential impacts and suggest recommendations to ensure it does not have any unintended negative health impacts and, where possible, maximises positive benefits.
- 1.9 This document will therefore firstly outline what health is, and the determinants of health, before outlining what a HIA is. For this HIA, the [Nottinghamshire Rapid Health Impact Assessment Checklist Tool](#) has been used which identifies and analyses potential health impacts and so helps generate recommendations.
- 1.10 Before undertaking the HIA checklist, the current health profile of the Gedling Borough Local Plan area, and the priorities for health will be discussed as this will inform the HIA in understanding if the Local Plan could help address any key local health concerns.
- 1.11 The report will conclude with suggested recommendations to the Local Plan that will, alongside the Sustainability Appraisal and Equality Impact Assessment, consider the potential impact of policies and shape the Local Plan document.

2.0 What is a Health Impact Assessment?

2.1 A Health Impact Assessment's (HIA) main purpose is to identify and consider the potential health and equality impacts of a proposal or policies on a given population and the wider determinants of health and inequality (Public Health England, 2020, [Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning: A guide for local authority public health and planning teams](#)).

2.2 As defined by WHO, a HIA is:

“A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population”.

2.3 The HIA is therefore a tool in which to understand the potential negative and positive impacts of a policy or proposal and creates an evidence-based approach which can recommend practical solutions to help promote healthy places. The HIA therefore brings health into planning and ensures it is considered in a structured and focused way.

2.4 HIAs though are not tools which replace the decision-making process. Rather they will help understand how the proposed guidance could potentially impact on health.

2.5 There is no set approach to completing a HIA, so, to allow for the process to be flexible and adaptable, the Department for Health recommends a five-stage process which includes:

- Stage One: Screening
- Stage Two: Identify health impacts
- Stage Three: Prioritise health impacts
- Stage Four: Analysis
- Stage Five: Recommendations

2.6 A Rapid Health Impact Assessment Checklist created by Nottinghamshire County Council Public Health and Planning Policy team has been used to quickly identify and assess the impacts of the Local Plan on health and wellbeing, covering stages two to four in the HIA process identified by the Department for Health and Social Care.

2.7 The Rapid HIA Checklist has been used within this HIA to help identify potential impacts and make potential recommendations to the Local Plan in preparation for the emerging document.

3.0 Gedling Borough Health Check

Health Profile of Gedling Borough and comparison with England, East Midlands and adjoining authorities

- 3.1 A profile of demographic factors for Gedling Borough should be considered to understand the current health issues in the area so as to check that Strategic Plan would not exacerbate any current health issues.
- 3.2 A demographic assessment of Gedling Borough can be viewed at Appendix 2. The assessment identifies that:
- Life expectancy and under 75 mortality rates in Gedling Borough are slightly better than the England and East Midlands average. In Nottingham City, they are significantly worse. For comparison with the neighbouring local authorities, Gedling Borough's life expectancy and under 75 mortality rates are similar to Broxtowe but below those of Rushcliffe.

- Gedling Borough has lower levels of hospital admissions for self-harm than the England and East Midlands Averages. In comparison with the England and East Midlands averages, Gedling Borough fares better for underage alcohol admissions and Year 6 obesity, and worse for smoking status at delivery and admission for alcohol related conditions (n.b. admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions is similar to the East Midlands average).
- Gedling Borough is relatively in the middle of the English Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking 209 out of 317 districts in England. Gedling contains areas of deprivation alongside less deprived neighbourhoods. According to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation, the most notable area of deprivation is within Killisick. Other areas of deprivation include Netherfield, Colwick, Bestwood and Newstead Village. In comparison Nottingham City is the most deprived of the neighbouring local authorities, ranking 11th most disadvantaged out of 317 areas in England in 2019. For Nottingham City, 54 of the 182 super output areas (SOAs) in the area are in the 10% most deprived nationally.

4.0 Health Impact Assessment

- 4.1 Screening questions were applied to the Local Plan as recommended by the Department for Health (2010, [Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy: A guide to carrying out a Health Impact Assessment of new policy as part of the Impact Assessment Process](#)).

Table 1. Screening questions for the Local Plan

Screening Question	Answer with brief explanation of health impact
Will the document have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	<p>Yes. The Local Plan promotes improvements to the public realm and sense of place, creating an attractive, safe, inclusive and healthy environment.</p> <p>The Local Plan also promotes active travel, landscaping, and reduced energy consumption, contributing towards reduction of fuel bills and financial stress. It promotes lower carbon emissions and alternative modes to cars, moving towards cleaner and better health outcomes.</p>
Will the document have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes. The Local Plan seeks to enhance and create new facilities which should promote increasing social connections in communities.

Screening Question	Answer with brief explanation of health impact
	The promotion of housing within the Local Plan area and the recognised correlation between increased housing provision and a positive impact on health will have a positive effect on health.
Will the document affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes. The Local Plan's promotion of local services and healthy lifestyles is crucial for health and wellbeing of individuals as it facilitates easy access to essential amenities like healthcare, education, and recreational facilities within communities.
Will there be a change in demand for or access to health and social care services?	Yes. The Local Plan is likely to result in an increase in demand for or access to health and social care services in the immediate vicinity.
Will the document have an impact on global health?	No. The document will have local impact.

4.2 After undertaking the screening, four of the questions answered as 'yes'. This identified that the Local Plan could have potential health impacts and undertaking a HIA would be appropriate.

4.3 Identifying what these impacts could be is the next stage of the HIA process, also known as scoping¹. These impacts can be identified through the Rapid Health Impact Assessment (RHI) Checklist, based on the RHI developed by Nottinghamshire County Council.

4.4 The checklist is a useful tool for assessing planning policies and guidance and can be used by both officers and developers to help understand the potential health impact of proposed developments. It focuses on the built environment and the social determinants that influence health that are identified earlier on in Appendix 1.

4.5 By answering the questions posed in the checklist, it can be considered how the guidance proposed could potentially impact these determinants and so health, either negatively or positively.

Identified Health Impacts

4.6 The completed checklist is within Appendix 3 and has identified that the Local Plan can have significant positive impacts broadly across the determinants of health and is unlikely to result in negative impacts.

¹ NHS: Health Development Agency. Introducing health impact assessment (HIA): Informing the decision-making process.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 This Health Impact Assessment has considered how the Gedling Local Development Plan potentially impacts health. Using the Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool has allowed for the impacts to be identified.
- 5.2 In view of the anticipated positive health outcomes of the Local Plan, it is considered that health risks of the Local Plan will be minimised, and the potential positive impacts maximised.

Appendix 1: Health and Planning

How planning and health are interlinked should firstly be considered. The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as:

'A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity'.

In accordance with the WHO definition, health is not then purely about ill health but about individuals physical and mental health and wellbeing before the need for healthcare and treatment.

Good health in individuals and society is important as it enables individuals, societies and the country's economy to prosper and flourish as well as bringing social benefits. Addressing health issues and inequalities is increasingly important, especially as inequality continues to grow.

Many believe that increasing access to healthcare is the main solution to health issues and inequality. Whilst this is important, it is increasingly recognised that only 10% of a population's health and wellbeing is linked to healthcare, with there being wider determinants which influence people's health.

The Health Foundation (2024, [What Builds Good Health](#)) identified eight determinants of health that can be acted upon to help increase people's opportunities to live a healthy life. These determinants are:

- Friends, family, and communities
- Money and resources
- Housing
- Education and skills
- Good work
- Our surroundings
- Transport; and
- The food we eat

Further information of how these determinants connect and affect health is outlined on the Health Foundation website.

The eight determinants of health identified are related to the built and natural environment, all of which can be shaped and influenced by planning decisions and policies. Planning and health are therefore inextricably linked and by focusing on the wider determinants of health and how planning proposals impact these, planning can help to create healthy, inclusive and safe places and so reduce health inequalities.

Even where policies are not directly health related, such as in the Local Plan, health should be considered, as considering health in all policies is a way to address the

social determinants of health and it is by non-health sectors considering their potential impacts on these determinants that health inequalities can be reduced.

A HIA provides a practical way to consider how planning policies and applications impact on these wider determinants, placing a health lens on them and so incorporating health into all policies.

Appendix 2: Gedling Health Profile

This profile has been produced to support the HIA of the Gedling Local Development Plan Issues and Options stage Consultation Draft 2025. It aims to provide an overview of the statistical information referring to health indicators in the authority using the most relevant data that is readily available.

The data has been collated from a range of sources, including the Office for National Statistics, Office for Health Improvement, Disparities and the Local Government's English Indices of Deprivation 2019 and Department of Health and Social Care.

Health Summary

The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities produces a health profile for each local authority which is intended to provide a snapshot overview of health indicators. In Gedling, health outcomes are broadly similar to national averages, with some strengths and challenges:

- Life expectancy is slightly higher than average, at around 79.5 years for men (England average: 78.6) and 83.5 years for women (England average: 82.4).
- Stronger performance in child health: Year 6 obesity and under-age alcohol hospital admissions are lower than the England average.
- Food insecurity is relatively low, with 2.9% of households at high risk.
- Environmental health concern: 6.4% of adult deaths (aged 25+) are attributable to long-term exposure to air pollution (approximately 99 deaths and 807 life-years lost annually).
- Areas of concern include higher-than-average smoking rates at delivery, and elevated admissions for alcohol-related conditions.

Appendix 3 shows the latest data for all the indicators assessed by the OHID.

Population

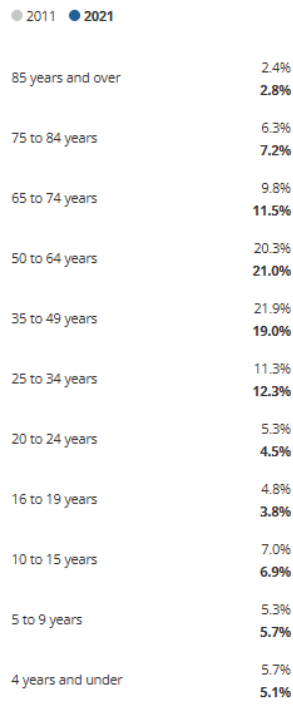
Since the census in 2011, the total population of the Greater Nottingham Housing Market Area has grown from 750,543 to 820,200 in 2021 equating to an increase of 9.3% population growth (69,657 people) during that period (ONS, 2021). Gedling has a population of 117,300 people in 2021 with a relatively small increase of 3.2% (3,600 people) since 2011. Nottingham City has the largest population of all neighbouring local authorities with its population of 323,600 people in 2021 with an increase of 6.5% (19,700 people) since 2011.

The population in Gedling is ageing and the proportion of the total population being 65 or over has increased by approximately 3% in 2021 since 2011. This trend is not replicated in Nottingham City, where the proportion of the population aged 65 or over remained stable at 11.7% in both 2011 and 2021. The population in Nottingham City

has a larger proportion of residents in the 18-24 age range (20.2% of the City's population in 2021) compared to Gedling (6.2% in 2021) primarily due to the number of students attending the two universities.

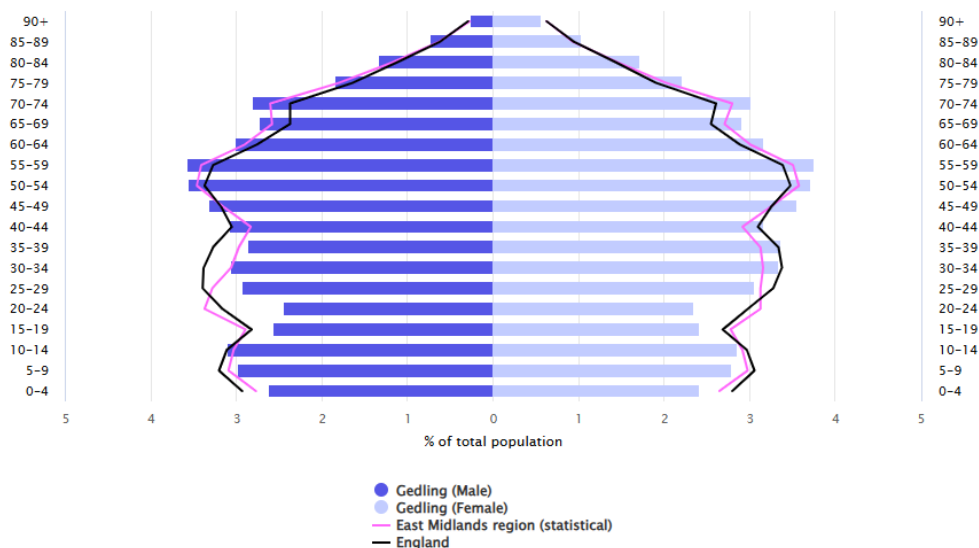
Chart 1: Change in the Population of Gedling by Age Band

● 2011 ● 2021



Source: ONS – Census 2011 and 2021

Chart 2: Population of Gedling by age band and sex



Source: Department of Health and Social Care, Fingertips, Public Health Profiles

Life expectancy

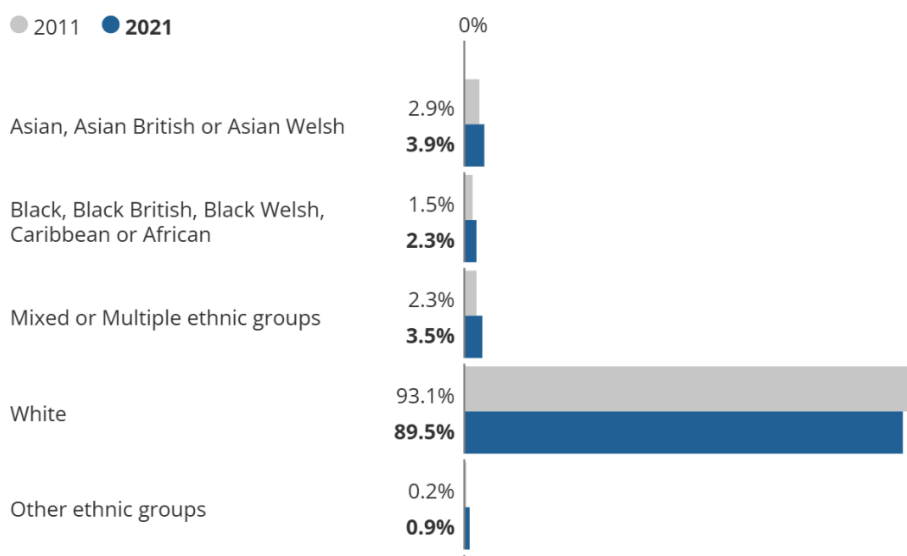
The Census data indicates that life expectancy at birth has increased for both males (by an average of 0.1 years) and females (by an average of 0.6 years) in Gedling since 2008. Life expectancy for females remains higher than for males. Life expectancy in Nottingham City is lower than the surrounding council areas with life expectancy in Rushcliffe being higher than surrounding council areas.

Ethnicity

In 2021, Nottingham City is considered relatively ethnically diverse with 43% of the total population coming from Black and Minority ethnic groups (i.e. all categories except White British). This has increased from 34.6% in 2011. The total population coming from Black and Minority ethnic groups in 2021 in Gedling is 14.4%.

The largest ethnic group Gedling is the "White" category in Gedling. In 2021, 89.5% of people in Gedling identified their ethnic group within the "White" category (compared with 93.1% in 2011), while 3.9% identified their ethnic group within the "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" category (compared with 2.9% the previous decade).

Chart 3: Broad Ethnic Groups in Gedling



Source: ONS – Census 2011 and 2021

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019, produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities), measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower Super Output Areas, in England. The Indices allow

areas in England to be compared and show how areas have changed over time relative to other areas. They do not show whether areas have become more or less deprived in real terms.

Nottingham City is the most deprived of the neighbouring local authorities, ranking 11th most disadvantaged out of 317 areas in England in 2019. For Nottingham City, 54 of the 182 super output areas (SOAs) in the area are in the 10% most deprived nationally. Gedling is relatively stable in the middle of the English Index of Multiple Deprivation table ranking 209 out of 317 in 2019. Gedling has pockets of deprivation that sit alongside areas that are less deprived. In terms of the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation, Gedling has one significant pocket of deprivation within Killisick. Other areas of deprivation include Netherfield, Colwick, Bestwood and Newstead Village. The table below provides a comparative overview of Gedling's health profile relative to the East Midlands and England.

Gedling Health Profile

Indicator	Period	Gedling			East Midlands	England	England		
		Count	Value	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Life expectancy and causes of death									
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range)	2021 - 23	-	79.5	78.8	79.1	73.1		83.4	
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 1 year range)	2023	-	80.0	78.9	79.3	73.4		83.2	
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range)	2021 - 23	-	83.5	82.6	83.1	78.9		85.5	
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 1 year range)	2023	-	83.7	82.7	83.2	78.2		86.8	
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	2023	342	304.4	357.3	341.6	622.1		207.1	
Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease	2023	85	75.0	80.3	77.4	136.2		39.2	
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2023	124	109.2	126.4	120.8	186.1		71.5	
Suicide rate	2021 - 23	24	7.3	11.3	10.7	20.5		4.2	
Injuries and ill health									
Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads	2023	-	-	89.6*	91.9*	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart		
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	2023/24	105	91.5	128.1	117.0	342.5		36.1	
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2023/24	155	578	556	547	849			
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2	2021	273	55.2%	52.9%	54.4%	43.5%		51.7%	
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	-	78.4%	84.6%	78.0%	54.3%		%	
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and older)	2024	976	63.2	67.1	64.8	45.5			
Behavioural risk factors									
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18 years)	2021/22 - 23/24	8	11.4	16.3	22.6	75.2		3.8	
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	2023/24	683	552	554	504	890		240	
Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS)	2023	-	12.8%	12.5%	11.6%	26.3%		1.3%	
Percentage of physically active adults	2023/24	-	71.2%	66.7%	67.4%	48.9%		1.1%	
Overweight (including obesity) prevalence in adults, (using adjusted self-reported height and weight) (18+ yrs)	2023/24	-	68.7%	67.1%	64.5%	77.2%			
Child health									
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2021	25	13.5	13.2	13.1	31.5		1.1	
Smoking status at time of delivery	2023/24	131	12.1%	9.9%	7.4%	17.5%		2.8%	
Baby's first feed breastmilk (previous method)	2018/19	-	-	64.7%	67.4%	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart		
Infant mortality rate	2021 - 23	18	5.6*	4.4	4.1	8.4		0.9	
Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (10-11 yrs)	2023/24	265	20.5%	22.1%	22.1%	31.0%			
Inequalities									
Deprivation score (IMD 2019)	2019	-	14.9	20.4	21.7	45.0		5.5	
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (aged 18 to 64) - current smokers (APS)	2023	-	29.2%*	20.4%	19.5%	54.8%		2.4%	
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2021 - 23	-	7.0*	10.1*	10.5*	17.2			
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2021 - 23	-	4.9*	7.9*	8.3*	14.9			
Wider determinants of health									
Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2022/23	4,101	19.7%	24.6%	19.8%	43.2%		5.2%	
Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2022/23	3,414	16.4%	21.1%	15.6%	35.8%		4.2%	
Average Attainment 8 score	2022/23	-	47.5	45.0	46.2	36.1			
Percentage of people in employment	2023/24	57,200	76.3%	75.4%	75.7%	47.9%		.1%	
Homelessness: households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2023/24	336	6.2	11.2	13.4	30.6		2.9	
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2021/22 - 23/24	115	35.2	28.8	34.2	170.5		6.3	
Health protection									
Winter mortality index	Aug 2021 - Jul 2022	20	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	30.1%		%	
New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged 24 and under) per 100,000	2024	349	294	313	482	2,903		126	
TB incidence (three year average)	2021 - 23	9	2.6	7.7	8.0	40.7		0.7	

Source: Department of Health and Social Care, Fingertips, Public Health Profiles, www.fingertips.phe.org.uk

Appendix 3: Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix - Gedling Local Development Plan Consultation Draft 2025

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
1. Housing quality and design				
1. Does the Gedling Local Development Plan (GLDP) seek to address the housing needs of the wider community by requiring provision of variation of house type that will meet multigenerational needs i.e. older or disabled people? [For example, does it meet all Lifetime Homes Standards and /or Building for a Healthy Life etc?]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan (GLDP) sets a housing requirement based on the Government's standard method for assessing housing need. Overall, this approach will have a positive impact on meeting housing needs across the Borough including for older or disabled people.</p> <p>The Local Development Plan adopts the approach towards setting thresholds and targets for affordable housing set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 and also includes Policy GLDP 41 Housing Size, Mix and Choice which reflects the approach taken by the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 which addresses the housing needs of the wider community, including older and disabled people, through its comprehensive approach to housing provision and mix. Policy GLDP 41 Housing Size, Mix and Choice specifically sets out that residential developments should</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		consider the needs of the elderly and disabled, evidenced by the Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Housing Needs Assessment. This includes providing bungalows and suitable flatted accommodation, as well as defining proportions of accessible and adaptable homes and wheelchair-adaptable homes in current and future Local Plans. The policy's emphasis on creating sustainable, inclusive, and mixed communities requires a commitment to high standards of accessibility and adaptability in housing design.		
2. Does the GLDP promote development that will reduce energy requirements and living costs and ensure that homes are warm and dry in winter and cool in summer?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on climate change. The Plan seeks to promote development that reduces energy requirements and living costs and ensures homes are warm in winter and cool in summer. It advocates for carbon-neutral development, emphasising sustainable construction and design principles to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Proposals must incorporate measures to reduce energy consumption through efficient use of resources, optimal building orientation, and landscaping. Policy requires water efficiency, encourages sustainable lifestyles, and prioritises energy hierarchy measures to minimise energy demand. It supports the integration of renewable and low-carbon energy systems and requires developments to address climate change adaptation and flood risk management. Overall, the plan promotes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		comprehensive sustainable practices to enhance energy efficiency and living conditions.		
2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure				
3. Does the GLDP seek to retain, replace, or provide health and social care related infrastructure?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on local services and health to retain, replace, and provide health and social care related infrastructure within a structured network of centres. Policy GLDP 55 - Retail Hierarchy and Town Centre Boundaries and Policy GLDP 56 - Development within Town and Local Centres emphasise the promotion of a hierarchical network of centres, from the town centre down to local centres, to ensure balanced development and accessibility to services. It stipulates that development should align with the role and function of each centre, enhancing vitality and viability, particularly in underperforming areas. Policy GLDP 57 - Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles supports the establishment, extension, or improvement of community facilities where there is a local need, especially in conjunction with new residential developments. It sets out that community facilities be easily accessible and, where possible, co-located with other services to create integrated and connected neighbourhoods. Additionally, it restricts the change of use from community facilities unless there is clear evidence that they are no longer needed or suitable alternatives are provided, ensuring continued access to essential</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		services. The Gedling Local Development Plan provides an opportunity to enhance and improve locally specific issues relating to health and social care infrastructure.		
4. Does the GLDP address the proposed growth / assess the impact on healthcare services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan adopts the approach towards addressing the proposed growth and assessing the impact on healthcare services as set out in the Publication Draft GNSP 2024 and also proposes to include Policy GLDP 57 - Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles which addresses the provision and improvement of community facilities, including healthcare services. The Plan addresses proposed growth and assesses its impact on healthcare services primarily through Policies GLDP 12 - Spatial Strategy and GLDP 57 - Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles. Policy GLDP 12 outlines a spatial strategy aimed at achieving sustainable development, which includes creating communities with local services and facilities that enhance residents' quality of life. This promotes an infrastructure that supports healthcare and social services within newly developed areas. The policy ensures that new developments are well-connected to community services, which would include healthcare facilities, thereby promoting accessibility. Policy GLDP 13 - Housing Target and Distribution outlines a significant housing target, indicating substantial residential growth, which</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		necessitates corresponding community infrastructure to support this increase, including healthcare services. Policy GLDP 57 - Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles specifically focuses on the provision and improvement of community facilities, which encompasses healthcare services. It mandates that new, extended, or improved community facilities should support major residential developments, ensuring healthcare services are accessible and adequate for growing populations. This comprehensive approach integrates healthcare needs within the broader framework of urban development and planning. Policy GLDP 69 – Developer Contributions for Infrastructure requires that new development must be supported by the required infrastructure and the Infrastructure Development Plan produced in support of the Strategic Plan has assessed the impact of growth on health services. The Gedling Local Development Plan provides an opportunity to identify and articulate any further or locally specific issues relating to healthcare services.		
5. Does the GLDP explore/allow for opportunities for shared community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on shared community services. Policy GLDP 57 - Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles addresses the opportunities for shared community use and colocation of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

use and colocation of services?		<p>services, emphasising the support for new, extended, or improved community facilities. The Plan seeks to promote opportunities for shared community use and colocation of services through Policy GLDP 57. It emphasises the support for new, extended, or improved community facilities that meet local needs, which encourages the consolidation of services within shared spaces. By promoting the location of these facilities within town and local centres, or other appropriate centres accessible by sustainable transport modes, the policy facilitates their integration and colocation with other community services. This approach not only enhances efficiency but also fosters interconnected and compact neighbourhoods where healthcare and other essential services can be readily accessed alongside other community amenities. The policy's restriction on changing the use of community facilities without suitable alternative provision further ensures the continuity and availability of shared services, contributing to a sustainable and cohesive community infrastructure.</p>		
3. Access to open space and nature				
6. Does the GLDP seek to retain and enhance existing and provide new open and natural spaces to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on blue-green infrastructure, parks and open space. The Local Plan seeks to retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces while providing new ones to support healthy living and physical activity, as outlined</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

support healthy living and physical activity?		<p>in Policy GLDP 20 Blue-Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space. This policy adopts a strategic, landscape-scale approach to Blue and Green Infrastructure (BGI), aiming to establish a connected network that enhances the environment and promotes well-being. It prioritises the protection, enhancement, and connectivity of these spaces, ensuring that new developments contribute to a network that supports active lifestyles through facilities such as sports and recreational areas, and active travel infrastructure. The policy also emphasises multifunctionality, encouraging spaces that deliver biodiversity gains, educational resources, and climate resilience. Additionally, it requires that adverse impacts on Blue and Green Infrastructure be mitigated, ensuring that new developments maintain or enhance the existing network's integrity. This comprehensive approach not only addresses the need for additional green spaces but also integrates them into a broader framework that supports community health and environmental sustainability. This strategic approach was refined through local criteria and further details set out in the subsequent policies, including GLDP 21 and 22, in the Gedling Local Development Plan to provide clarity on open space provision, parks and local green spaces.</p>		
7. Does the GLDP promote links	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on blue-green infrastructure, parks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative	N/A

<p>between open and natural spaces and areas of residence, employment and commerce?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>and open space. The Local Plan seeks to promote links between open and natural spaces and areas of residence, employment, and commerce through GLDP Policy 20 Blue-Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space. It advocates for a strategic approach to Blue and Green Infrastructure that not only enhances connectivity within urban and fringe areas but also extends these networks into wider countryside settings. By prioritising the protection, enhancement, and connectivity of these spaces, the policy encourages their integration with residential and employment areas. This integration is supported by provisions that require the inclusion of active travel infrastructure and recreational facilities within new developments, fostering healthy and active lifestyles. Furthermore, the policy emphasises the multi-functionality of these spaces, which includes educational resources, biodiversity enhancement, climate adaptation measures, and preservation of historic and landscape character. By ensuring that new developments are designed to maximise these benefits while minimising adverse impacts, the policy aims to create cohesive and sustainable communities where access to open and natural spaces is integral to residents' daily lives and well-being.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
<p>8. Does the GLDP seek to ensure that open and natural</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan identifies a number of criteria to ensure that provision is welcoming, safe, and accessible to</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral	<p>N/A</p>

<p>spaces are welcoming, safe and accessible to all?</p>		<p>people of all abilities, and invites views on policies relating to blue-green infrastructure, parks, and open space. By advocating for a strategic approach to Blue and Green Infrastructure, Policy GLDP 20 Blue-Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space aims to establish a connected network that spans urban, fringe, and countryside areas within the plan area. This includes identifying deficiencies in current provision and prioritising enhancements that promote accessibility and usability for diverse communities. The policy emphasises the incorporation of various types and sizes of blue and green spaces, along with amenities like green routes and recreational facilities, which encourage healthy lifestyles and active travel. The Plan highlights the delivery of educational resources and biodiversity benefits, contributing to ecosystem services and climate resilience. By protecting landscape character and addressing adverse impacts through mitigation measures, the Plan underscores the commitment to creating inclusive and safe environments where residents can access and enjoy natural spaces regardless of their background or ability, ensuring their holistic well-being and quality of life.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>Uncertain</p>	
<p>9. Does the GLDP Plan seek to provide a range of play spaces for children</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>Partial <input type="checkbox"/>No</p>	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan proposes to continue the existing approach taken by the Aligned Core Strategy regarding sporting facilities and playing pitches. The</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Positive <input type="checkbox"/>Negative <input type="checkbox"/>Neutral</p>	<p>N/A</p>

and young people (e.g. play pitches, play areas etc.) including provision for those that are disabled?		Local Plan includes Policies GLDP 23 Culture, Tourism and Sport and GLDP 20 Blue-Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space which address the provision of sporting facilities and open space. Policy GLDP 23 Culture, Tourism and Sport states further provision of sporting facilities will be supported with details set out in subsequent Local Plans as appropriate. Policy GLDP 20 Blue-Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space seeks to conserve and enhance the network of Blue/Green Infrastructure (BGI). Where new BGI is proposed the policy seeks to encourage healthy and active lifestyles through the provision of active travel infrastructure, sports and recreational facilities. The policy emphasises the importance of multi-functional BGI resources which may include play facilities for example in parks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity				
10. Does the GLDP seek to minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan adopts the approach taken by the GNSP regarding policies on Climate Change, Sustainable Design and Construction, Housing Mix, and Design and Enhancing Local Identity which refer to amenity, noise and vibration, odour and indirectly contribute to reducing environmental impacts through sustainable construction practices.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A
11. Does the GLDP seek to minimise air pollution caused by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction, Energy, Design and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral	N/A

<p>traffic and employment/ commercial facilities?</p>		<p>Enhancing Local Identity, and Managing Travel Demand. Policy GLDP 11 Air Quality seeks to address air quality improvement through promoting sustainable design and construction, integrating blue and green infrastructure, and encouraging active travel (walking, cycling) and public transport. These measures can help reduce reliance on motor vehicles and associated emissions. Additionally, the policy supports carbon reduction and the development of decentralised renewable energy schemes, which contribute to lower overall emissions. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity also promotes active travel and the reduction of motor vehicle dominance, which could mitigate traffic-related air pollution. Policy GLDP 62 Managing Travel Demand seeks to reduce the need to travel, particularly by private car, by promoting new development in the most accessible locations, which will help reduce traffic-related pollution.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>Uncertain</p>	
<p>12. Does the proposal seek to minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and employment/ commercial facilities?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>Partial <input type="checkbox"/>No</p>	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction, Energy, Design and Enhancing Local Identity, and Managing Travel Demand. Policy GLDP 1 Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction, Energy and Managing Flood Risk seeks to address air quality improvement through promoting sustainable design and</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Positive <input type="checkbox"/>Negative <input type="checkbox"/>Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>Uncertain</p>	<p>N/A</p>

		<p>construction, integrating blue and green infrastructure, and encouraging active travel (walking, cycling) and public transport. These measures can help reduce reliance on motor vehicles and associated emissions.</p> <p>Additionally, the policy supports carbon reduction and the development of decentralised renewable energy schemes, which contribute to lower overall emissions.</p> <p>Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity also promotes active travel and the reduction of motor vehicle dominance, which could mitigate traffic-related noise pollution.</p> <p>Policy GLDP 62 Managing Travel Demand seeks to reduce the need to travel, particularly by private car, by promoting new development in the most accessible locations, which will help reduce traffic-related noise.</p>		
5. Accessibility and active transport				
<p>13. Does the GLDP prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared spaces) connecting to local walking networks?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan adopts the approach taken by the GNSP towards healthy lifestyles, active travel and sustainable transport solutions. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity explicitly reflects the need to reduce motor vehicle dominance and supports active travel by creating walking, cycling, and public transport networks. It promotes good walking connections to local services and facilities. Additionally, Policy GLDP 62 Managing Travel Demand prioritises the selection of sites for new developments</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		that are accessible by walking, cycling, and public transport, and includes measures to enhance walking and cycling infrastructure early in the development process. This hierarchical approach ensures that active travel modes are encouraged, aligning with the broader objective of creating sustainable and accessible communities.		
14. Does the proposal prioritise and promote cycling by providing secure bicycle parking, workplace shower facilities, and dedicated cycle lanes that connect to local and strategic bicycle networks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on Design and Enhancing Local Identity and Managing Travel Demand. The Plan prioritises and encourages cycling through multiple policies, notably Policies GLDP 12 Spatial Strategy, GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity, GLDP 62 Managing Travel Demand and GLDP 63 Transport Infrastructure Priorities Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity. In section 1(e) of Policy GLDP 12, there is a focus on ensuring that new development is connected to local community services, retail, and employment through such infrastructure. Part 1(a) of Policy GLDP 49 Employment Provision and Economic Development highlights the importance of making employment sites accessible by non-car modes of transport, which promotes support for cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>Policies GLDP 62 Managing Travel Demand and GLDP 63 Transport Infrastructure</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		<p>Priorities, highlight improving cycling facilities as part of sustainable transport strategies, with a focus on managing travel demand and reducing car dependency. The policies promote accessible transport networks and infrastructure enhancements for cycling, with the aim to integrate cycling within broader sustainable and transport-oriented development. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity includes measures to reduce the dominance of motor vehicles and supports active travel by creating networks for walking, cycling, and public transport. It also promotes good walking and cycling connections to existing services. Policy GLDP 62 Managing Travel Demand emphasises reducing the need to travel by private car and improving accessibility by walking, cycling, and public transport, with a hierarchical approach that prioritises measures to encourage active travel. Additionally, Policy GLDP 63 Transport Infrastructure Priorities and GLDP 65 Cycle Routes, Recreational Routes and Public Rights of Way specify that new development must ensure non-car journeys are encouraged, mentioning the existing and proposed cycle routes, recreational routes and public rights of ways and additional cycle or recreational routes and facilities as key active travel infrastructure projects. These policies collectively indicate a clear intention to support walking through infrastructural development</p>		
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		and integration into broader transport strategies.		
15. Does the GLDP support traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on Managing Travel Demand Policy GLDP 62 Managing Travel Demand, and Policy GLDP 63 Transport Infrastructure Priorities support these goals by promoting sustainable transport networks, reducing car use, and encouraging walking and cycling. These policies aim to reduce the need for travel by private vehicles, to mitigate severe impacts on the highway network, and improve public transport and active travel options, contributing to safer road environments and reducing road injuries. The focus is on managing travel demand and enhancing sustainable transport options.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A
16 Does the GLDP promote accessible buildings and places to enable access to people with mobility problems or a disability?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on accessibility and mobility. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity promotes accessible buildings and places by encouraging the creation of inclusive environments that cater to a wide range of needs, including those of people with mobility problems or disabilities. It emphasises the importance of designing public spaces that are easy to move through, both within and beyond development areas, enhancing permeability and legibility for all users. The policy also highlights the need for adaptable buildings that can meet the changing needs of occupants.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		Policy GLDP 41 Housing Size, Mix and Choice seeks to promote accessible buildings and places for people with mobility problems or disabilities. It highlights the need to consider the housing needs of the elderly and people with disabilities, emphasising the provision of suitable accommodation such as bungalows and accessible flats.		
6. Crime reduction and community safety				
17. Does the GLDP create environments and buildings that make people feel safe, secure and free from crime?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on safety and fear of crime. The Plan seeks to create environments and buildings that make people feel safe, secure, and free from crime. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity includes provisions to support safe and resilient communities, emphasising the importance of design elements that reduce opportunities for crime and the fear of crime, disorder, and anti-social behaviour. Additionally, it promotes the incorporation of features that ensure safer living environments, taking into account natural disasters and security threats. The focus on high-quality public spaces, permeability, and clear movement also contributes to a sense of security and safety, enhancing the overall well-being of the community.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A
7. Access to healthy food				
18. Does the GLDP support the retention and creation of food	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies indirectly contributing to food safety and a healthy diet through the blue-green	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral	N/A

growing areas, allotments and community gardens in order to support a healthy diet and physical activity?		<p>infrastructure network. Policy GLDP 20 Blue-Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space emphasises the importance of multi-functional Blue and Green Infrastructure resources which may include allotments for example.</p> <p>Networks and blue and green open space assets at a neighbourhood scale may be identified through green infrastructure strategies and included within subsequent Development Plan Documents. These may include locally important assets, that are valued by a local community, and may include allotments and community gardens.</p> <p>Employment Policy GLDP 49 Employment Provision and Economic Development and supporting text supports diversification of rural enterprises including agriculture and can assist in sustaining farming.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
19. Does the GLDP seek to restrict the development of hot food takeaways in specific areas?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	The 2024 NPPF includes a new Paragraph 97 which states that local planning authorities should refuse applications for hot food takeaways and fast food outlets in locations where they could harm public health, especially children's health, which is a material consideration in determining applications for hot food takeaways and fast-food outlets in specified locations.	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A
8. Access to work and training				
20. Does the GLDP seek to provide new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	The Gedling Local Development Plan adopts the approach taken in the Publication Draft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative	N/A

employment opportunities and encourage local employment and training?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	GNSP 2024 and includes Policy GLDP 49 Employment Provision and Economic Development which addresses the Employment Provision and Economic Development within the Borough. Policy GLDP 49 focuses on strengthening and diversifying the local economy by providing new employment spaces across various sectors, particularly emphasising a high-value, knowledge-based economy. It outlines specific provisions for office, industrial, and warehousing spaces and promotes strategic sites for economic development. Furthermore, the policy supports the expansion of universities and higher education establishments, recognising their role in fostering economic development. It also includes measures to manage existing employment sites, ensuring they cater to a range of employment needs and support local jobs. Importantly, the policy highlights collaboration with partners and the use of planning obligations to create employment and training opportunities for local residents, facilitating their access to new jobs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods				
21. Does the GLDP connect with existing communities where the layout and movement avoid physical barriers and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan sets out a settlement hierarchy which places priority on locations for growth within and adjoining the main built-up area of Nottingham followed by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

severance and encourages social interaction? [For example, does it address the components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?]		locations adjoining Hucknall and lastly at Key Settlements. Extensions to settlements are required to be in accessible locations. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity sets out design principles which include being well connected to existing services off-site. Permeability and legibility are required to ensure clear and easy movement within the site.		
22. Digital and technology Issues for consideration: Does the proposal adequately provide internet and broadband access delivered and upgraded overtime from multiple providers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan identifies telecommunications as a planning issue to be addressed. Further consideration has been given to this matter, and the provision of internet and broadband access has been addressed within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal site selection work.	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	Consider inclusion of policy on the provision of internet and broadband access in the Publication Draft version of the Local Plan.
10. Minimising the use of resources				
23. Does the GLDP seek to incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan includes policies on sustainable design and construction Policy GLDP 1 Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction, Energy and Managing Flood Risk sets out the strong commitment to carbon-neutral development, requiring all proposals to mitigate and adapt to climate change, aligning with national targets for net-zero emissions by 2050. It emphasises sustainable design principles such as efficient	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		<p>use of resources, waste minimisation, and water efficiency to national standards. Additionally, it promotes sustainable lifestyles through design that facilitates active travel and accessibility to amenities via foot, bicycle, or public transport. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity complements this by requiring all new developments to make positive contributions to the public realm, enhance local identity, and support resilient communities. It sets criteria for energy-efficient building orientation, materials, and landscaping, while also addressing long-term climate adaptation and integrating with green infrastructure networks. Both policies prioritise sustainability across design, construction, and energy use, aiming to minimise environmental impact and enhance overall community well-being.</p>		
11. Climate Change				
<p>24. Does the proposal incorporate climate change mitigation measure such as renewable energy infrastructure and energy efficiency features?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The Gedling Local Development Plan sets out policies relating to climate change to assist Gedling Borough to become 'carbon neutral' within the Plan period. The GLDP seeks to incorporate renewable energy. Policy GLDP 1 Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction, Energy and Managing Flood Risk outlines a commitment to carbon-neutral development and requires all proposals to mitigate and adapt to climate change, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050. It promotes sustainable construction and design practices,</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		including efficient use of resources, waste minimisation, and water efficiency. It emphasises the use of building orientation, height, massing, and landscaping to reduce energy consumption and enhance occupant comfort across different seasons. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity complements this by advocating for developments that create healthy environments and support safe communities through inclusive design and integration with green infrastructure. Both policies encourage the integration of renewable and low-carbon energy systems into new developments, promoting resilience to climate impacts and enhancing overall environmental sustainability. Together, they ensure that future buildings and public spaces in the area are designed to be energy-efficient, adaptable to climate change, and conducive to sustainable lifestyles.		
25. Does the proposal incorporate climate change adaption features such as buildings and public spaces that are designed to respond to adverse winter and summer temperatures i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan sets out policies relating to climate change to assist Gedling Borough to become 'carbon neutral' within the Plan period. The GLDP seeks to incorporate renewable energy and ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures through ventilation, shading, and landscaping. Policy GLDP 1 Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction, Energy and Managing Flood Risk outlines a commitment to carbon-neutral development and aims for net-zero	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		emissions by 2050. It promotes sustainable construction and design practices, including efficient use of resources, waste minimisation, and water efficiency. It emphasises the use of building orientation, height, massing, and landscaping to reduce energy consumption and enhance occupant comfort across different seasons. Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity complements this by advocating for developments that create healthy environments and support safe communities through inclusive design and integration with green infrastructure. Both policies encourage the integration of renewable and low-carbon energy systems into new developments, enhancing overall environmental sustainability. Together, they ensure that future buildings and public spaces in the area are designed to be energy-efficient and conducive to sustainable lifestyles.		
26. Does the GLDP maintain or enhance biodiversity and net gain?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan adopts the approach taken by the GNSP regarding biodiversity. Policy GLDP 1 Climate Change, Sustainable Design, Construction, Energy and Managing Flood Risk emphasises sustainable construction and design practices aimed at mitigating climate change impacts and reducing carbon emissions, which indirectly supports biodiversity conservation by preserving natural habitats and reducing environmental degradation. It encourages the efficient use of resources, waste minimisation,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		and the incorporation of sustainable lifestyles that promote active travel, thereby reducing ecological footprints. Additionally, Policy GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity highlights the importance of integrating blue-green infrastructure into new developments, which includes biodiversity opportunities that enhance existing networks. It promotes the creation of high-quality public spaces and ensures that developments are designed to respect and enhance local landscape characteristics, thereby contributing positively to biodiversity conservation efforts. Together, these policies advocate for sustainable development practices that aim to safeguard and enhance the natural environment, including biodiversity, across the Borough.		
12. Health Inequalities				
27. Does the GLDP consider health inequalities and encourage engagement by priority communities and consider Protected Characteristics?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Gedling Local Development Plan recognises that the reduction of the average size of households has led to the under occupation of properties, especially within more affluent suburbs of Nottingham, and within rural areas. Consequently, the approach taken of improving the quality of housing conditions and design can have substantial impacts on reducing health inequalities. The Gedling Local Development Plan adopts the approach taken by the GNSP to consider health inequalities through engagement with communities, and embeds consideration of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain	N/A

		health and diverse needs within policies GLDP 37 Design and Enhancing Local Identity, GLDP 41 Housing Size, Mix and Choice and GLDP 57 Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles.		
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Name of assessor and organisation:

Gedling Borough Council - Planning Policy Team.

Date: May 2026