

# Health Impact Assessments in Planning Toolkit

Public Health, Worcestershire County Council

March 2016

# 1. Introduction to the Health Impact Assessment in Planning Toolkit

## PURPOSE OF THE TOOLKIT

This **Health Impact Assessment in Planning Toolkit** is intended to support the creation of healthy communities through health-promoting planning policies and development management in Worcestershire.

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a process which ensures that the effect of development on both health and health inequalities are considered and responded to during the planning process.

This Toolkit aims to aid the preparation of HIAs in planning related projects, including the development of planning policy and planning applications. The Toolkit provides guidance on the HIA process and demonstrates how it can be used. It helps to identify aspects of the built environment which impact the health of Worcestershire's residents.

## WHO IS THE TOOLKIT FOR?

This Toolkit will support:

- ▶ Planning professionals including planning policy and development management officers in helping them to identify and where necessary respond to the health impact issues of development proposals through Local Plans and development management techniques.
- ▶ Developers and planning agents, to screen and scope the health impact of their development proposals.
- ▶ Neighbourhood groups to help to embed health impact considerations into their Neighbourhood Plans.

- ▶ All other professionals who are involved in scrutinising and commenting on health-related issues in Local Plans and development proposals.

## STRUCTURE OF THE TOOLKIT

The Toolkit is an online tool which consists of four chapters. The chapters have been divided into short, accessible documents that can be read separately or as a whole.

The four chapters are:

- ▶ **[Chapter 1](#) - Introduction to the Health Impact Assessment in Planning Toolkit** - an introduction to the Toolkit and the context behind the need for HIAs in Worcestershire.
- ▶ **[Chapter 2](#) - HIAs in planning – a guide to the process** – the HIA process and its stages should be reflected in planning policy and development management.
- ▶ **[Chapter 3](#) – Good Practice Guide & Data sources** – directs the reader to relevant data sources to help gather and analyse area-specific information. It contains links to guidance on creating healthy places and good practice examples and case studies from other authorities.
- ▶ **[Chapter 4](#) – HIA Matrix for Planning** – a form to guide health impact assessments of both planning policy documents and planning applications. It can be used in its standard form or can be adapted to locally-specific proposals.

## WHAT IS A HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT?

HIA is undertaken to predict the health implications on a population of implementing a plan, policy, programme or project, and in so doing aid decision-making. HIA should aim to enhance the potential positive aspects of a proposal through assessment

while avoiding or minimising any negative impacts, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged sections of communities that might be affected.

## WHY PLAN FOR HEALTH?

The Royal Town Planning Institute<sup>1</sup> recognises that planners have an important role in tackling public health issues, *"from making streets safer and more attractive to walk in and locating housing where there are services, to reducing car dependency and creating green spaces. Health services should be located sustainably, close to existing local amenities and accessible via active travel."*

## The health profile of Worcestershire

The population of Worcestershire is generally healthy and is either as healthy or healthier than the national average. However, this average conceals the existence of communities that experience poor health outcomes. These are usually associated with socio-economic deprivation and occur in predominantly urban areas, although there are some pockets of poorer health in more rural parts of the county.<sup>2</sup> This spatial variation is also evident in the prevalence of the main disease groups across the county<sup>3</sup> e.g. mental ill-health, cardiovascular and respiratory disease.

There are high health burdens occurring in the county linked to smoking, physical inactivity, drinking too much alcohol, and eating too many foods that are high in fat, salt and sugar. Mental ill-health is also evident in the county.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> RTPI quoted in TCPA (2015) *Public Health in Planning Good Practice Guide*

<sup>2</sup> Worcestershire County Council (September 2014) *Green Infrastructure Framework 4: Socio-economic Benefits of Green Infrastructure*

<sup>3</sup> Worcestershire County Council (2015) *Planning for Health in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper*

<sup>4</sup> Worcestershire County Council (2015) *Planning for Health in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper*

The proportion of the population in older age groups is growing rapidly with associated challenges for health service and social care provision.

Detailed information regarding the health profile of Worcestershire and of the individual districts is available through data sources collated in Chapter 3 of this toolkit.

## National context – health policy and guidance

In 2010, [the Marmot Review of Health Inequalities in England "Fair Society, Health Lives"](#) recommended that the planning system should be fully integrated with transport, housing, environment and health policy.

Following this review, the government released the [White Paper, Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England](#), which made clear that *"local government and local communities will be at the heart of improving health and wellbeing for their populations and tackling inequalities."*

Public Health England is an active partner in the [Reuniting Health with Planning](#) project (2012) which makes many explicit connections and recommendations for uniting planning and health. Public Health England's [Healthy Places, Healthy People programme](#) was launched in November 2013. It recognises that the built and natural environment is a major determinant of health, and that the design of the built and natural environment has an influence on health and wellbeing.

## National planning policy context

[The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 \(NPPF\)](#) recognises the need to understand and *"take account of the health status and needs of the local population including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being."*

The national [Planning Practice Guidance \(PPG\)](#) recognises that, in relation to planning applications, HIA may be a useful tool to identify where significant impacts on the health of local people are expected.

## Worcestershire context

In Worcestershire, the Health and Wellbeing Board<sup>5</sup> oversees local health commissioning and leads on the strategic planning of various health services. Its sub-group, the Worcestershire Health Improvement Group<sup>6</sup>, has adopted HIAs as an approach to embed health into various projects across the county. The Public Health team at Worcestershire County Council (WCC) is supporting Local Planning Authorities to take this approach forward through policy and other delivery routes. The Worcestershire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-16 states that it will be considered "*whether and how to introduce health impact assessment for policy decisions - for example on planning and transport*".

In 2014, a HIA Steering Group was set up to champion and disseminate the use of HIAs. The Group is chaired by the Public Health team at WCC and consists of health professionals, transport representatives and district and county planners. Its current focus is on embedding HIAs into planning policy and decision making.

The WCC Public Health team works closely with various partners to promote health and the use of HIAs. It cooperates with county and district planning officers to help embed health into the planning

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<sup>5</sup> Members of the **Health and Well-being Board** include the Cabinet Member for Health and Well-being (Chair), the Leader of the Council, the Chief Executive and cabinet members of WCC, Director of Adult Services and Health, Director of Children's Services, NHS, Healthwatch, Police, District Councils and the Voluntary and Community Sector.

<sup>6</sup> The **Health Improvement Group** is chaired by the Cabinet Member for Health and Well-being and includes elected members from each of Worcestershire's district councils, as well as officer support from district councils, the Director of Public Health, CCGs, Police, VCS, Housing, and the University of Worcester.

process. In 2015, this cooperation resulted in the publication of the '[Planning for Health in Worcestershire' Technical Research Paper](#), [which](#) provides a summary of significant health issues and challenges and identifies the key determinants of health and how these impact on the population of Worcestershire. The paper was launched at a stakeholder event in March 2015, and formed the basis of workshops for Worcestershire's planning officers and health professionals. These workshops introduced the use of HIAs in planning, and provided practical information on the use of the health-related evidence base within the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Worcestershire](#).

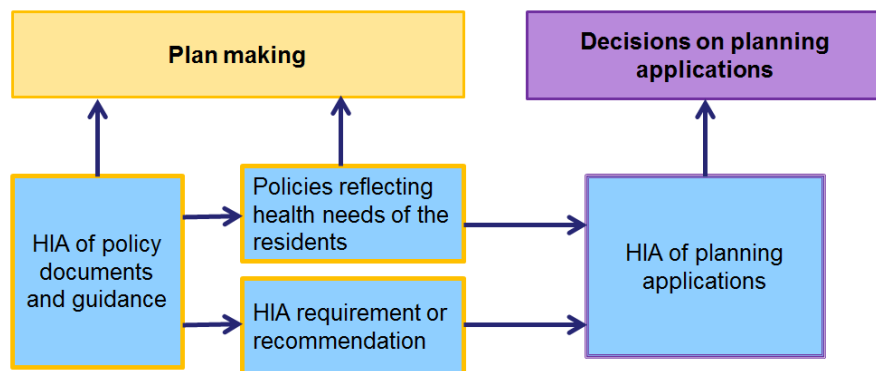
Increasing appreciation of the contribution of planning to preventing and tackling ill-health led to the development of this HIA Toolkit.

## 2. HIAs in planning – a guide to the process

### HIAs AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

It is important that HIAs are a part of both planning policy and decision making. This guide is designed to support both elements of the planning process.

Figure 1: HIAs in the planning process



### HIA STAGES

- 1 • Screening
- 2 • Scoping
- 3 • Assessment
- 4 • Recommendations
- 5 • Monitoring

#### 1 • Screening

The screening stage involves considering whether to perform a HIA. Not all planning proposals will require a HIA, as this will depend on the type, scale and location of the development or proposal. Issues such as timing and the likely impact on residents should be considered here.

#### 2 • Scoping

The scoping stage is about planning how the HIA is to be undertaken. The following steps should be considered:

##### ► Decide what type of HIA is required

The extent of the HIA undertaken will depend on the type and size of the project. Most planning projects are likely to require intermediate or rapid assessment, with only nationally-significant proposals expected to undertake a 'Full' HIA. The table below contains an indicative guide of the type of HIA that may be suited to various planning projects.

Figure 2: HIA types in Planning

APPLICATION	HIA TYPE^	LEAD IMPLEMENTER*
Major Infrastructure Project Nationally-significant infrastructure projects with Local Impact Reports	Full HIA	Local Authority
Strategic planning application Development proposals referred to the Mayor or consulted by authorities	Rapid HIA	Applicant
Major EIA or non-EIA planning application 'Major' developments likely to have significant effects on the environment or health and wellbeing.	Rapid HIA	Applicant
Other application with health impacts Developments likely to have an effect on health and wellbeing	Desktop HIA	Applicant
New Local Plan or other planning documents+ Preparing the new Local Plan including suite of other planning documents	Rapid HIA	Local Authority
Review of Local Plan or other Development Plan Documents (DPD) Reviewing existing Local Plan including suite of statutory planning documents	Desktop HIA	Local Authority
New/ Review of Neighbourhood Plan Preparing a new or reviewing existing Neighbourhood Plan	Desktop HIA	Local Authority
New or review of a SPD/ SPG Preparing or reviewing a current SPD/SPG. Prioritise those SPD/ SPG prepared for development sites.	Rapid HIA	Local Authority
[Borough-specific application]	[HIA type]	[Who]

Source: Town and Country Planning Association (2015) *Public Health in Planning Good Practice Guide*.

► **Identify aims and objectives of the proposal**

This step supports consideration of impact on different groups of the population.

► **Identify the geographical remit of the proposal**

Immediate communities may be affected by the proposal, but there may also be positive or negative impact on wider communities.

► **Consider who the potential users of the site/development or area will be**

Proposals may impact on current residents of the local area or on communities surrounding the development. Future communities may also be impacted by policies and / or planned development.

► **Identify the impact on health**

Chapter 3 - Good Practice Guide & Data sources offers examples of the potential impact of planning policy and development on health.

► **Gather evidence**

At this stage relevant data is identified and collated. The data may include:

- demographics – current & projected
- identification of deprivation levels and locations
- economic status of the population
- current state of the population's health and wellbeing
- main issues affecting health in the population
- health inequalities
- health and wellbeing trends
- communities' perceptions of their health

Chapter 3 - Good Practice Guide & Data sources provides links to national, county and local data sources which will inform health impact considerations.

► **Identify relevant stakeholders and experts**

A range of stakeholders should be selected to ensure that different views are considered. These may include decision-

makers, experts, community representatives and public health representatives.

## CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

During the consultation/engagement process the desktop analysis of community needs is sense-checked by professional experts and interested parties, and the potential health impact is established. It can demonstrate to people who challenge a proposal or policy that all aspects of health impact have been fully considered.

3

### • Assessment

The assessment stage of a HIA includes analysing information and prioritising potential health impacts. This can take the following stepped approach:

- ▶ **Consider the effects of the proposal on different population groups for each health impact category** (in the demographic, socio-economic and geographic contexts)
- ▶ **Assess the type and level of impact of the proposal.** Identify whether the proposal will have a positive, negative or no impact on the particular population group.  
Chapter 4 - HIA Matrix for Planning contains a checklist of the health determinants in relation to planning projects which can be easily adapted for the needs of local planning proposals.

4

### • Recommendations

At the recommendations stage any conclusions and suggestions to remove or mitigate adverse health impact and to enhance positive effects of the proposal are reported to the relevant decision maker for consideration.

The Planning Department will assess the quality of the HIA and check any recommendations against the planning proposals. Where there are any doubts regarding interpretation of a HIA, the applicant and planning officers should contact the Public Health team at WCC. A list of contacts is included at the end of this section.

#### ▶ Responding to the impact on health

Chapter 3 - Good Practice Guide & Data sources provides links to evidence and good planning practice.

## IMPLEMENTATION

It is advised that the applicant/Local Planning Authority demonstrates how HIA recommendations have been taken into account in the proposal/policy document. Appropriate actions should be taken to embed HIA recommendations into the policy or proposal.

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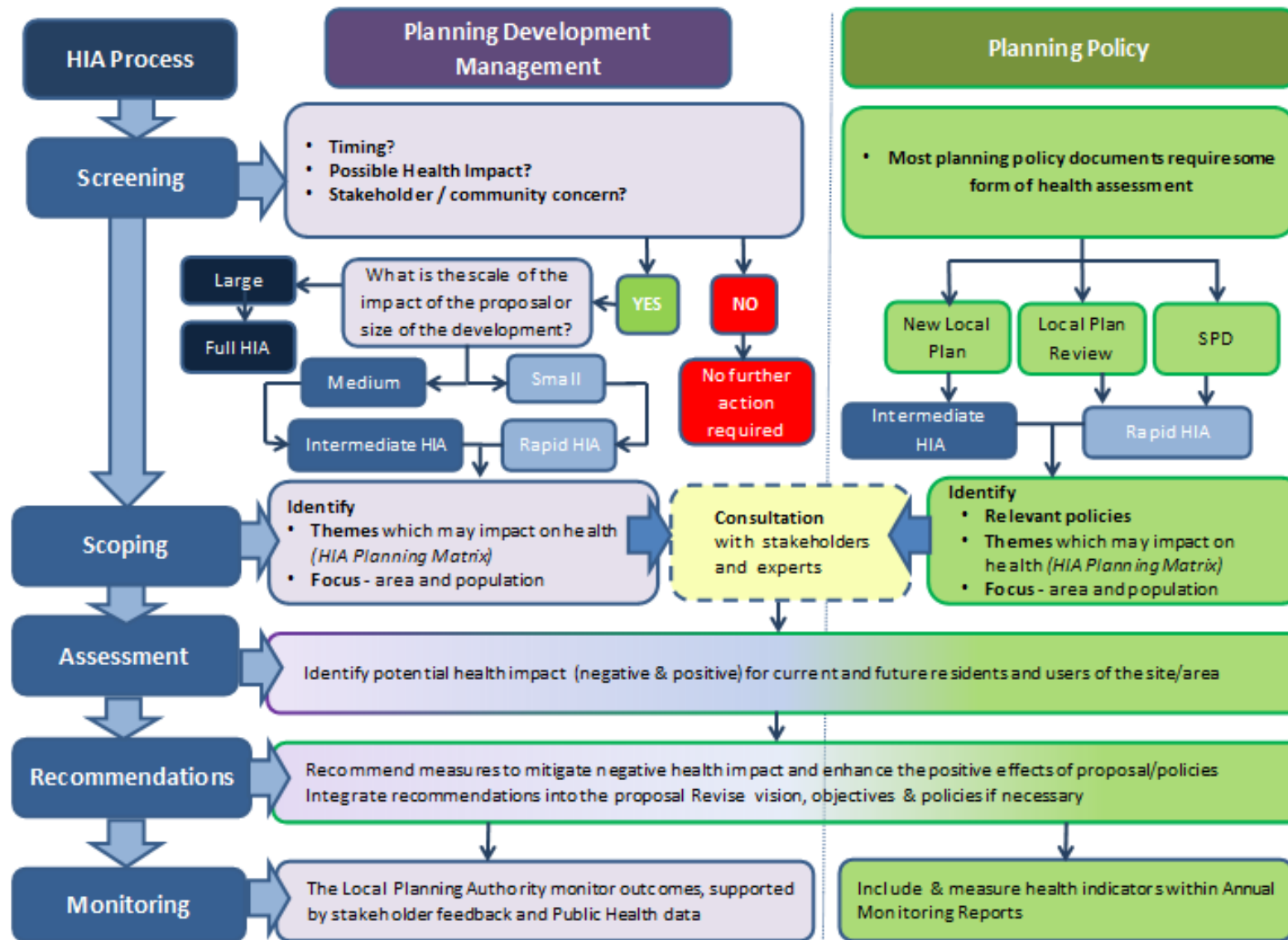
### • Monitoring

Following submission of the HIA recommendations and implementation of the proposals it requires, the extent to which the HIA has influenced the decision making process should be evaluated.



**Figure 3: HIA Process** provides a summary of how each of these steps should be interpreted by planning policy and development management.

Figure 3: HIA Process





## PLANNING POLICY

Policies adopted through the Local Plan system will impact on future planning decision-making and will shape our communities. HIA "tested" Local Plans will ensure that the policies reflect local health needs and set appropriate standards for new development in the area.

A HIA on the policy document should be undertaken by the Local Planning Authority **at an early stage** such as at the evidence base gathering or the policy formulation stage. It is expected that most planning policy documents would require some form of HIA.

The **type of HIA** would depend on the nature of the policy A HIA could be a stand-alone assessment or could be easily incorporated into other assessments (*please see page 7 for more information*).

The HIA process should be supported by a **stakeholder consultation**. This consultation should involve a meeting or a workshop-style engagement with relevant stakeholders (The stakeholders to be involved include the potentially affected people and the people with relevant knowledge of the local area. They should form a cross section of both the existing and planned local population) and partners (including policy leads, public health professionals, community group representatives, housing officers etc.). However, it is also possible to integrate this engagement within a wider Local Plan consultation.

Alternative ways of the involvement such as public questionnaires are also possible.

**Table 1** contains a summary of the main HIA considerations in relation to HIAs in planning policy.

Table 1: HIAs and Planning Policy

HIAs and Planning Policy	
<b>Why undertake a HIA?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ensure robust evidence base on health &amp; wellbeing</li> <li>✓ Identify local health needs directly from relevant stakeholders</li> <li>✓ Ensure that policies reflect local needs</li> <li>✓ The Plan supports healthy and happy communities</li> </ul>
<b>Who should undertake a HIA?</b>	Local Planning Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ An in-house exercise, or</li> <li>✓ External consultants</li> </ul>
<b>When should HIA be undertaken?</b>	At an early stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Evidence gathering</li> <li>✓ Issues &amp; options</li> </ul> After the Plan has been adopted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Evaluate and monitor the outcomes</li> </ul>
<b>What type of HIA should be undertaken?</b>	Local Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Intermediate HIA</li> </ul> Local Plan Review or Supplementary Planning Document <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Rapid HIA</li> </ul>
<b>How should HIA be undertaken?</b>	There are two ways of undertaking HIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Independent assessment</li> <li>✓ Integration within the wider Sustainability Appraisal process</li> </ul>
<b>What is the added value of an HIA?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Additional qualitative and quantitative evidence provided</li> <li>✓ Improved links to policy areas and sectors such as public health</li> <li>✓ Increased mutual understanding amongst public health practitioners and planning professionals</li> <li>✓ Demonstrable understanding and accountability for the impact of planning on the health of the local population</li> </ul>

## DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

Whilst local planning policies set out the general requirements for developments, it is the Development Management process which deals with the determination of the planning applications which help shape the quality of our environments.

Table 2: HIAs and Planning Applications

HIAs on Planning Applications	
<b>Why undertake a HIA?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ensure that views and needs of local people have been assessed</li> <li>✓ Identify the positive and negative impacts that a new proposal would have on local people</li> <li>✓ HIA recommendations can be embedded into site design to create healthier developments/environments</li> </ul>
<b>Who should undertake a HIA?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Applicant</li> </ul>
<b>When should HIA be undertaken?</b>	At an early stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Pre-application stage, or</li> <li>✓ Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Stage, or</li> <li>✓ Planning Application consultation stage</li> </ul>
<b>What type of HIA should be undertaken?</b>	Strategic/Major Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Intermediate HIA</li> <li>✓ Rapid HIA</li> </ul>
<b>How should HIA be undertaken?</b>	There are two ways of undertaking HIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Independent assessments</li> <li>✓ A section in the Environmental Impact Assessment</li> </ul>
<b>What is the added value of a HIA?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Better engagement of the various stakeholders relevant to the proposal</li> <li>✓ Developer seen to be acting positively by the Local Planning Authority and residents</li> </ul>

It would be expected that a HIA of a planning proposal would be undertaken **by the applicant**. It would be the planning department's role to request such an assessment.

- Where local policy on HIAs is in place it would be a statutory requirement.
- Where there is no HIA policy in place, the applicant should be asked to undertake a HIA on a voluntary basis.

A HIA should be undertaken **as early as possible**. It is recommended that this is:

- during pre-application stage; or
- during the consultation stage;

*N.B. Conducting a HIA during the implementation stage is technically possible but it brings a risk of retrofitting health-sensitive solutions to the proposal and as a result generating additional development costs. This could adversely affect financial viability of the development.*

A local planning authority's planning **Validation Checklist** sets out which documents/assessments must be submitted with planning applications. The Public Health team recommends adopting the **HIA Planning Matrix** (please see below) or a similar local list of requirements as part of all authorities' Validation Checklists.

The applicant will be expected to undertake the **HIA screening** to demonstrate whether and to what extent, their proposal will have an impact (both positive and negative) on the local residents and future site users. This would vary depending on the type, scale and location of the proposal.

It is recommended that a HIA will be undertaken for major/strategic development sites (i.e. housing and mixed use sites of 100 dwellings or more, employment sites 10 ha and over).

The proposals for retail units, food establishments (in particular hot-food takeaways), betting shops and community facilities should be considered on its own merits. The Local Planning Department will be able to advise on this.

Please note that these thresholds will be subject local authority policy requirements and supportive Supplementary Planning Documents (where existing).

The HIA could be submitted as part of an applicant's **Environmental Statement or as a separate assessment**. HIAs should provide a list of recommendations taken into account by the applicant while developing their proposals.

The applicant would be expected to undertake a **stakeholder consultation**. The stakeholders to be involved include the potentially affected people and the people with relevant knowledge of the local area. They should form a cross section of both the existing and planned local population.

The stakeholders can be involved in a number of different ways, and can include focus groups, questionnaires and open meetings.

Additionally the applicant should engage with professionals holding relevant information and experience of the local health needs of this population including the planning department and any relevant (i.e. public health, sustainable transport and access and recreation leads).

Where there are any doubts regarding interpretation of a HIA, the applicant and planning officers should contact the Public Health team at WCC. A list of contacts is included at the end of this section.

## HIAs and other assessments

A HIA can be undertaken as a stand-alone assessment or as part of a wider Sustainability Appraisal, Environmental Impact Assessment, or Integrated Impact Assessment.

- **Sustainability Appraisal:**  
Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. The social objectives would to a certain extent consider impact of the proposal on health and wellbeing of the local population. This assessment could be complemented by a Health Impact Assessment which would consider health issues in depth by assessing the impact on various population groups. It would also incorporate the positive contribution that policies would have on local areas and their residents.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment:**  
Legislation in the UK requires an environmental impact assessment (EIA) to be carried out for certain developments and stipulates the areas that must be covered in an EIA. EIAs focus largely on key physical environmental factors such as plants and wildlife, air quality, noise, hydrology and archaeology. In contrast, HIA is currently commissioned voluntarily; the methodology is not prescribed but is informed by international best practice and the focus is determined by the nature of the policy or development which is being

assessed. HIA is concerned with the distribution of effects within a population, as different groups are likely to be affected in different ways. It therefore looks at how health and other social inequalities might be improved or exacerbated by the proposed project, service, programme, policy or development.

- **Integrated Impact Assessment:**

Some authorities adopt an Integrated Impact Assessment approach, which can combine Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment), Equalities Impact Assessment (related to the Equalities Act 2010) and Health Impact Assessment (designed to promote health gains for the local population in light of the Health and Social Care Act 2012).

Examples:

- [Central Lincolnshire Integrated Impact Assessment Framework.](#)
- [An integrated appraisal toolkit for the North West](#)

## Worcestershire Public Health Support

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## 3. Good Practice Guide & Data Sources

### Good Practice Guide for Planning

The themes have been identified as those which may affect health and wellbeing of the local people in a locality as the result of planning / development. This list is a generic list and it is not exhaustive - it may need to be customised for local use by the Local Authorities.

**Table 1. The health impact of planning projects and examples of good practice to improve outcomes**

Theme	Planning Issue	Impact on Health & Wellbeing	Possible Mitigation/Enhancement Measures
<b>Construction</b>	Construction operations during the development stage including increased vehicle movement, noise etc.	Disturbance and stress caused by construction activity Site safety	Ensure site security Limit the disturbance levels Adjust the vehicle movement and operation hours to benefit surrounding communities
<b>Housing</b>	Housing design and quality Accessible housing Healthy living Housing mix Housing affordability	Lack of living space - overcrowding Unhealthy living environment – daylight, ventilation, noise Injuries in the home Mental illness from social isolation and fear of crime Excess deaths due to cold / overheating	Ensure a mix of housing types and tenures cater for all population groups. Some areas might require an increased provision for one type of population e.g. bungalows for elderly. Provide affordable and social housing. Housing design and quality provided to a high standard - ensure appropriate size, ventilation, daylight and warmth standards Ensure that houses are placed appropriately in relation to the provision of green, open spaces, public services and infrastructure
<b>Active Travel and Connectivity</b>	Promoting walking and cycling Minimising car use Safety Connectivity	Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity Mental illness from social isolation Noise and air pollution from traffic	Provide safe and attractive walking and cycling routes Link the new cycle and pedestrian paths with wider networks to ensure that people can use them to access facilities and community hubs Ensure that people in new developments are well connected e.g. provide bus routes to ensure that elderly and less able can freely travel and access amenities Providing parking facilities at reduced cost outside of the city centre/a short distance away from facilities

Theme	Planning Issue	Impact on Health & Wellbeing	Possible Mitigation/Enhancement Measures
			would encourage increased walking Provide cycling storage for flats and smaller dwellings
<b>Access to Public Services and Infrastructure</b>	Healthcare services Education Access to social infrastructure Access to local food shops Public transport provision	Access to services and health inequalities Mental illness from social isolation	Ensure that new developments are located in sustainable locations with access to healthcare services such as GPs, education establishments and social infrastructure such as churches, community centres and local food shops Ensure that amenities are accessible by walking and cycling Provide access for all population groups Ensure that new developments do not reduce the accessibility of amenities for existing communities
<b>Open and green spaces</b>	Open space Green space Play space Playing fields Biodiversity Views and landscaping	Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity Mental health benefits from access to nature and green space and water Poor environment leading to physical inactivity	Ensure provision of green spaces within developments. It is important that these are the right type of green spaces for the population group Ensure that green and open spaces are of good quality and safe as this can determine if they are going to be used Ensure that the new developments do not reduce existing access to green and open spaces for existing communities Provide safe play areas Provide opportunities for recreation and physical activity for all population groups e.g. outdoor gyms or circular walks Provide benches in strategic places i.e. bus stops and regular intervals to allow elderly and other population groups to rest when needed Provide attractive and landscaped developments – views of green space have a positive impact on health and wellbeing of communities Provide communal spaces to support social cohesion

Theme	Planning Issue	Impact on Health & Wellbeing	Possible Mitigation/Enhancement Measures
<b>Healthy foods</b>	Local food growing Hot food takeaways Access to local food shops	Opportunities for food growing – active lifestyles, healthy diet and tackling food poverty Access to hot food takeaways increases risks of obesity and related diseases such as diabetes Limited access to healthy food linked to obesity and related diseases	Provide communal and individual food growing opportunities e.g. allotments, community orchards Ensure the provision and easy access to local food shops Limit access to hot food takeaways e.g. limits on distances from schools or limits on the proportion within town and city centres
<b>Community Safety</b>	Traffic management Lighting Safe play areas	Dark corners can encourage substance misuse Link to people perceptions of safety and impact on their wellbeing Prevention of accidents - road and traffic injuries	Limit unlit/non-overlooked corners within developments and areas Ensure that communal spaces e.g. play areas and allotments are safe Provide traffic calming measures within developments Segregated walking and cycling routes Dropped curbs Safe access to buildings
<b>Equality and social cohesion</b>	Public buildings Public spaces Facilities and infrastructure accessible to all population groups	Ill-health exacerbated through isolation, lack of social contact and fear of crime Badly designed environments can constraint vulnerable groups from participating in everyday life	Provide attractive and landscaped developments – attractive environments provide sense of pride and increase peoples satisfaction and sense of wellbeing Provide communal spaces to support social cohesion e.g. communal allotments Ensure that amenities are accessible for all e.g. disabled, elderly, parents with young children, financially disadvantaged etc. Provide community centres and social infrastructure
<b>Employment and Economy</b>	Local employment opportunities Healthy workplaces	Mental illness and poor self-esteem associated with unemployment and poverty	Provide new employment opportunities for local people Ensure that people can access work places through variety of transport modes including walking, cycling and public transport Ensure that employment sites maintain a high standard of design e.g. provision of green spaces and sustainability standards to benefit the surrounding communities and employees



Theme	Planning Issue	Impact on Health & Wellbeing	Possible Mitigation/Enhancement Measures
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Air quality Dust Noise Contaminated land Waste	Poor air quality - lung and heart disease Disturbance from noisy activities and uses Health risks from toxicity of contaminated land	Ensure that developments are free from environmental hazards Particular attention to locating homes for certain population groups e.g. care homes should be located away from noisy areas to limit the disturbance Arrange for waste disposal Locate new development in good air quality areas Ensure a low carbon dioxide emissions from new developments Implement best practice methods to minimise noise and dust pollution.
<b>Climate change</b>	Flood risk Overheating	Mental well-being effect as people fearful of the re-occurring floods Excess summer deaths due to overheating	Provide flood mitigation measures e.g. sustainable drainage Ensure that all developments provide green infrastructure Provision of street trees and other vegetation can reduce urban heat island effect Provide benches in shelter of trees

Table 2.

Guidance and good practice examples from other authorities	
HIA Guidance and Good Practice	
Theme	Source
HIA	Public Health England's HIA Gateway <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HIA">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HIA</a>
HIA	Town and Country Planning Association (2014) <a href="#">Health impact assessment – where next?</a>
HIA	Town and Country Planning Association (2014) New Communities Group Seminar. <a href="#">Using Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) to address health in development proposals</a>
HIA	Healthy City Stoke-on-Trent (website) <a href="#">Health Impact Assessments</a>
HIA	Wakefield District Council (website) <a href="#">Health Impact Assessments</a>
HIA of a planning application -Example	Broadland District Council (2011) <a href="#">FINNINGLEY AIRPORT HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT</a>
HIA and Planning Applications	Bristol City Council/NHS Bristol (presentation) <a href="#">Planning Applications: Health Impact Assessment</a>
HIA of the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	Department for Transport (2013) <a href="#">High Speed Rail (London- West Midlands) Health impact assessment</a>
Local Plan HIA Example	Chorley Council (2012) <a href="#">Chorley Local Plan 2012-2026 Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document Health Impact Assessment</a>
HIA SPD Example	South Cambridgeshire District Council (2015) <a href="#">Local Development Framework. Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document</a>
HIA/Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	Town and country Planning Association (2010) <a href="#">Spatial Planning for Health: A guide to embedding the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment in spatial planning</a>
Healthy planning guidance and good practice	
Theme	Source
Healthy places	Worcestershire County Council (2015) <a href="#">Planning for Health in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper</a>
Healthy places	Professor Sir Michael Marmot for the then Secretary of State for Health (2010) <a href="#">Fair Society Healthy Lives Report</a>

<b>Guidance and good practice examples from other authorities</b>	
<b>Healthy places</b>	London Health Urban Development Unit (2014) <a href="#">Healthy Urban Planning Checklist</a>
<b>Healthy places</b>	Royal Town Planning Institute (2014) <a href="#">Planning Horizons no 3: Promoting Healthy Cities</a>
<b>Healthy places</b>	The King's Fund (website) <a href="#">Health and spatial planning</a>
<b>Healthy places</b>	Town and Country Planning Association (2014) <a href="#">Planning healthier places – report from the reuniting health with planning project</a>
<b>Healthy places</b>	Healthy places (website) <a href="#">Wellbeing in the local environment</a>
<b>Health SPD</b>	Dudley Council (2013) <a href="#">Planning for Health Supplementary Planning Document</a>
<b>Health SPD</b>	<a href="#">Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council – Draft Planning for Health SPD (September 2015)</a>
<b>Health and the planning process</b>	Town and Country Planning Association (2015) <a href="#">Public Health in Planning Good Practice Guide.</a>
<b>Health and the planning process</b>	Spatial Planning & Health Group (2011) <a href="#">Steps to Healthy Planning: Proposals for Action</a>
<b>Healthy built environment</b>	Provincial Health Services Authority (2014) <a href="#">Healthy Built Environment Linkages A Toolkit For Design, Planning and Health</a>
<b>Transport and Health</b>	The Department of Health (DH) and Department for Transport (DfT) (2011) <a href="#">Transport and Health Resource. Delivering healthy Local Transport Plans</a>
<b>Detailed planning guidance and good practice</b>	
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Masterplanning</b>	Stoke-on-Trent City Council (2010) <a href="#">Health-Proofing Masterplan Designs: A Guide</a>
<b>Design and Physical Activity</b>	Design Council (2014) <a href="#">Active by Design Designing places for healthy lives</a>
<b>Construction</b>	<a href="#">Health and Safety Executive Health and safety in the construction industry</a>
<b>Construction</b>	<a href="#">Construction health risks: Key points</a>
<b>Active Travel</b>	Town & Country Planning November (2014) <a href="#">Public health evidence to support transport planning</a>
<b>Active Travel and</b>	Sport England (2015) <a href="#">Active Design Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity</a>

<b>Guidance and good practice examples from other authorities</b>	
<b>Physical Activity</b>	
<b>Open and green spaces</b>	Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Partnership (2014) Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Framework 4: <a href="#">Socio-economic benefits of green infrastructure</a>
<b>Open and green spaces</b>	Town & Country Planning November (2014) <a href="#">Public health evidence to support green infrastructure planning</a>
<b>Open and green spaces</b>	Deakin University Australia (2010) <a href="#">Beyond Blue to Green: The benefits of contact with nature for mental health and well-being</a>
<b>Green spaces and physical activity</b>	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (2002) <a href="#">Living spaces: cleaner, safer, greener</a>
<b>Green spaces and landscape</b>	Landscape Institute (2014) <a href="#">Public Health and Landscape. Creating healthy places</a>
<b>Healthy foods</b>	Town & Country Planning November (2014) <a href="#">Public health evidence to support planning for healthier eating</a>
<b>Healthy foods</b>	Town and Country Planning Association (2014) <a href="#">Planning healthy weight environments</a>
<b>Healthy foods</b>	London Healthy Urban Development Unit (2013) <a href="#">Using the planning system to control hot food takeaways</a> <a href="#">A good practice guide</a>
<b>Healthy foods</b>	Brighton and Hove City Council Planning Department (2011) <a href="#">Hot-food takeaways near schools; An impact study on takeaways near secondary schools in Brighton and Hove</a>
<b>Healthy foods</b>	Public Health England & Local Government Association (2015) <a href="#">Healthy people, healthy places briefing: Obesity and the environment: regulating the growth of fast food outlets</a>
<b>Equality and social cohesion</b>	Town & Country Planning November (2014) <a href="#">'Crap places kill people' – how local involvement in place-making aids health and wellbeing</a>
<b>Equality and social cohesion</b>	Forest Research (2010) <a href="#">Benefits of Green Infrastructure</a>
<b>Equality and social cohesion</b>	CABE Space (2010) <a href="#">Community green: using local spaces to tackle inequality and improve health</a>
<b>Housing</b>	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) (website) <a href="#">Housing and health resource</a>
<b>Housing</b>	HACT (website) Standards of evidence <a href="http://www.hact.org.uk/standards-evidence-drafts-comment">http://www.hact.org.uk/standards-evidence-drafts-comment</a>
<b>Housing</b>	Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (2014) <a href="#">Housing and Health Evidence Review for Health Impact Assessment (HIA)</a>
<b>Housing and ageing population</b>	Department for Communities and Local Government and Brandon Lewis MP (2015) <a href="#">Better homes and bungalows for Britain's older people</a>

Guidance and good practice examples from other authorities	
Climate change	Forestry Commission (2013) <a href="#">Air temperature regulation by urban trees and green infrastructure, Forest Research, Research Note</a>
Air Quality and climate change	Forest Research (nd) <a href="#">Improving air quality</a>
Environmental Hazards	Worcestershire Regulatory Services (website) <a href="#">Planning and pollution</a>
Environmental Hazards	Worcestershire Regulatory Services (2014) Development Control Checklist (Please contact <a href="#">Worcestershire Regulatory Services</a> for this checklist)
Monitoring	The New Economic Foundation (2012) <a href="#">Measuring Well-being. A guide for practitioners</a>

## Data Sources

Table 3.

Socio-economic Data Sources		
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>		
Topic	Info Level	Resource
Population, ward and electoral division, LSOA	County, district, ward, electoral division, LSOA	Joint Strategic Needs Population Tool <a href="http://atlas.worcestershire.gov.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=143">http://atlas.worcestershire.gov.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=143</a>
<b>ECONOMIC DATA</b>		
Topic covered	Info Level	Resource
Latest unemployment figures, economic Indicators	National, County, Local, Ward	Worcestershire County Economic Summary <a href="http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20044/research_and_feedback/673/worcestershire_county_economic_summary">http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20044/research_and_feedback/673/worcestershire_county_economic_summary</a>
<b>HEALTH AND WELLBEING DATA</b>		
Topic	Info Level	Resource
Health	County, Local,	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014

Socio-economic Data Sources		
inequalities	Ward	<a href="http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/file/6145/public_health_annual_report_2014_health_inequalities">http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/file/6145/public health annual report 2014 health inequalities</a>
Health Needs: Worcestershire Profile	County	Public Health England, Health Profiles <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50611">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50611</a>
Health Needs: Worcester City Profile	Local	Public Health England, Health Profiles <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50614">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50614</a>
Health Needs: Wychavon Profile	Local	Public Health England, Health Profiles <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50615">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50615</a>
Health Needs: Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Profile	Local	Joint Strategic Thematic Needs Assessments and Profiles 2014 <a href="http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4562/2014_redditch_and_bromsgrove_profile">http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4562/2014_redditch_and_bromsgrove_profile</a>
Health Needs: Redditch	Local	Public Health England, Health Profiles <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50613">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50613</a>
Health Needs: Bromsgrove	Local	Public Health England, Health Profiles <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50611">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50611</a>
Health Needs: Malvern Hills District Profile	Local	Public Health England, Health Profiles <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50612">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50612</a>
Health Needs: Wyre Forest District Profile	Local	Public Health England, Health Profiles <a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50616">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;ArealD=50616</a>
Determinants of health	County, district, ward, electoral division, LSOA	JSNA Determinants of Health Tool <a href="http://atlas.worcestershire.gov.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=142">http://atlas.worcestershire.gov.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=142</a>
		Public health outcomes framework: <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/</a>
		PHE Local Health website: <a href="http://www.localhealth.org.uk/#v=map9;l=en">http://www.localhealth.org.uk/#v=map9;l=en</a>
Various health issues	GP, district, ward, electoral	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Analysis Tools <a href="http://atlas.worcestershire.gov.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=141">http://atlas.worcestershire.gov.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=141</a>

Socio-economic Data Sources		
Various health issues	division, LSOA	Public health outcomes framework: <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/</a>
		PHE Local Health website: <a href="http://www.localhealth.org.uk/#v=map9;l=en">http://www.localhealth.org.uk/#v=map9;l=en</a>
In-depth local health and well-being information on specific topics	County, GP, district, ward, electoral division, LSOA	Joint Strategic Thematic Needs Assessments and Profiles <a href="http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/download/572/joint_strategic_thematic_needs_assessments_and_profiles">http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/download/572/joint_strategic_thematic_needs_assessments_and_profiles</a>
HEALTH PERCEPTIONS		
Topic	Info Level	Resource
Health attitudes and perceptions	County	2015 Worcestershire Viewpoint survey <a href="http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20044/research_and_feedback/361/worcestershire_viewpoint_citizens_panel">http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20044/research_and_feedback/361/worcestershire_viewpoint_citizens_panel</a>



## 4. HIA Matrix for Planning

Date Completed:	
Contact details:	
Title of the project:	
Description of the project:	

### Section 1: Socio-economic make-up of the area

Please provide a brief description of the socio-economic context for the local area/site. This should include the population make-up, any areas of socio-economic deprivation and the health and wellbeing issues of the local population and perspective users of development sites.

Theme	Description
Population make-up	
Health & wellbeing Issues	
Economic status	
<b>Summary of status:</b>	

### Section 2: Consultation evidence

Please briefly describe the stakeholder engagement process.

Description

### Section 3: Planning Checklist

- ✓ **Themes:** This matrix is based on an indicative checklist of topics relevant to health in planning, however it is advised that they should be revised to ensure that they reflect local circumstances and local policies.
- ✓ **Description:** Briefly describe how the proposal affects the health and wellbeing of the existing and future local residents/users of the site/local area.
- ✓ **Impact:** Identify if this impact is positive or negative. This should be scored X to 3 which constitutes:  
**X – no impact , 1 – high impact, 2- medium impact, 3 – low impact**
- ✓ **Recommendation:** based on the impact assessment.

#### Summary:

Theme	Description of Impact	Impact Assessment				Recommendation
		Positive	Negative	Neutral	Unknown	
Construction						
Housing						
Active Travel and Connectivity						
Access to Public Services						
Open, green spaces, sport and leisure facilities						
Healthy foods						
Environmental hazards (Air Quality, Noise Contaminated Land & Waste, Flooding)						
Community Safety						
Employment and Economy						
Equality and social cohesion						
Climate change						

This document can be provided in alternative formats such as Large Print, an audio recording or Braille; it can also be emailed as a Microsoft Word attachment. Please contact Liz Howell on telephone number 01905 845637 or by emailing [ehowell@worcestershire.gov.uk](mailto:ehowell@worcestershire.gov.uk).