

BUILDING A BETTER FUTURE

Health Impact Assessment

June 2026



Havant
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Table of Contents

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | Introduction | 2 |
| 2. | Assessment of the Publication Building a Better Future Plan | 4 |
| 3. | Conclusion | 22 |

1. Introduction

- 1.1. A key priority for Havant Borough Council is to address health inequalities and improve the health and wellbeing of the population, both physically and mentally.
- 1.2. The physical built and natural environment play a key role in shaping the social, economic and environmental circumstances that determine health and wellbeing for individuals and communities, such as housing, employment, education, open spaces, transport, communities/neighbourhoods and environmental quality.
- 1.3. The Building a Better Future Local Plan (BBFP) will therefore have an influence on the determinants of health and wellbeing and can facilitate opportunities for the creation of healthy and sustainable places to live, work and play.
- 1.4. Health Impact Assessments (HIA) are a method used to evaluate the significance of health effects of a plan or project¹. HIAs put people at the heart of the planning process and allow decision-makers to make choices about actions to best prevent ill-health, promote good health and reduce health inequalities.
- 1.5. HIAs are an objective assessment tool for addressing the barriers and enablers for creating healthy places and can help identify a set of evidence-based practical recommendations to promote and protect the health of local communities.
- 1.6. Although there is no statutory requirement to undertake a HIA, it is considered best practice to ensure that regard is given to health and wellbeing outcomes and any potential negative impacts identified are mitigated.
- 1.7. This HIA for the Publication BBFP has been put together using the [HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool](#), and has been tailored to relate to the content of the Local Plan. This rapid HIA tool provides an assessment on eleven topics or broad determinants:
 1. Housing design and affordability
 2. Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure
 3. Access to open space and nature
 4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
 5. Accessibility and active travel
 6. Crime reduction and community safety
 7. Access to healthy food
 8. Access to work and training
 9. Social cohesion and inclusive design
 10. Minimising the use of resources
 11. Climate change

¹ Source:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5f93024ad3bf7f35f184eb24/HIA_in_Planning_Guide_Sept2020.pdf

- 1.8. Improving public health and wellbeing is also a priority for Hampshire County Council in its role as public health authority for the county. This Health Impact Assessment has been reviewed by the Public Health team at Hampshire County Council, who have provided recommendations and suggestions to strengthen the HIA.

2. Assessment of the Publication Building a Better Future Plan

KEY:

| | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Positive | Negative | Neutral | Uncertain |
|----------|----------|---------|-----------|

1. Housing design and affordability

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| meet all 16 design criteria of the Lifetime Homes Standard or meet Building Regulation requirement M4 (2)? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The High-quality New Homes policy sets out a threshold that 20% of dwellings should be designed to meet the M4(2) standard for accessible and adaptable dwellings with an equal proportion across market and affordable housing on new build developments of 10 dwellings or more (gross). The policy also requires that at least 2% of dwellings should be designed to meet the Part M4(3) wheelchair accessible standard on new build developments of 50 dwellings or more (gross).</p> <p>Following a 2015 Written Ministerial Statement, LPAs are only able to set standards in line with the optional technical standards set out in the PPG. These refer to M4(2) and M4(3) standards under the Building Regulations.</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| address the housing needs of older people, ie extra care housing, sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Plan contains a chapter titled ‘Homes For All’, which contains 6 policies aimed at providing a range of housing types to meet the future needs of the borough.</p> <p>The Plan contains a specific policy for retirement and specialist housing. The policy refers to the Housing Needs Analysis which identified that the borough has a relatively large older population which is likely to grow over the plan period. The policy demonstrates the need for additional units of sheltered and extra care accommodation, as well as bedspaces in communal accommodation.</p> <p>The Housing Mix policy sets a threshold for development proposals to provide a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet identified local housing need. The supporting text sets out</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | <p>that this includes provisions for different groups with particular needs, including elderly residents, lifetime homes and other specialised housing needs.</p> <p>The High-quality New Homes policy within the High-quality Development section of the plan requires that at least 2% of dwellings should be designed to meet the Part M4(3) wheelchair accessible standard on new build developments of 50 dwellings or more (gross).</p> <p>The Plan contains specific housing allocations which are particularly suitable for retirement and specialist housing provision.</p> | |
| include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people? | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The New Homes for Sustainable Communities policy sets out that a proportion of all new homes will need to be built to an enhanced adaptable and accessible standard to enable people with disabilities and long term health conditions to live safe and independent lives.</p> <p>The High-quality New Homes policy sets out a threshold that 20% of dwellings should be designed to meet the M4(2) standard for accessible and adaptable dwellings with an equal proportion across market and affordable housing on new build developments of 10 dwellings or more (gross). The policy also requires that at least 2% of dwellings should be designed to meet the Part M4(3) wheelchair accessible standard on new build developments of 50 dwellings or more (gross).</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |
| promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards? | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Health policy explains that applicants should show how the layout, form and function of neighbourhoods, streets and buildings have been informed by an integrated design approach that promotes physical, mental and social wellbeing.</p> <p>The High-quality New Homes policy sets out that new homes will need to meet the <u>Nationally Described Space Standards</u> (or future equivalent).</p> <p>The High-quality Design policy explains that proposals need to demonstrate climate change adaption and resilience through building layout, orientation, massing, landscaping and materials in a positive and integrated way. The Low Carbon Development policy explains that energy demand and overheating can be reduced through the orientation of buildings.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The New Homes for Sustainable Communities policy sets out that mixed and sustainable communities will be created through the allocation of a range of different types and sizes of housing sites, providing different sizes, types and tenures of homes for different groups and increasing the supply of homes, especially of affordable housing that meet a genuine local need, as well as other criterions.</p> <p>The Housing Mix policy requires development proposals of 10 or more new homes (gross) to provide a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet identified local housing need to allow for balanced, sustainable and integrated communities.</p> <p>The Affordable Housing policy lists a number of requirements for the provision of affordable housing and affordable housing tenure mix which reflects evidence of locally identified need.</p> <p>The High-quality New Homes policy requires new homes to meet the Nationally Described Space Standards (or future equivalent).</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |
| <p>provide homes that are highly energy efficient (eg a high SAP rating)?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Low Carbon Development policy sets energy efficiency standards for residential development using the Low Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) standards. The policy also provides an energy hierarchy that development must embed in order to minimise energy demand for heating, lighting and cooling.</p> <p>The policies contained within the Climate Change section of the plan require a Sustainability Statement to be submitted, in which developers are required to outline how they have met the requirements of the policy, including energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>The plan contains an Improvements in Energy Performance of Historic Assets policy which sets out a list of criteria that proposals should demonstrate compliance with to improve energy performance within heritage assets.</p> <p>Energy efficiency is also a feature of the High-quality Design, Preventing Overheating, Sustainable Construction Methods, Materials and Waste, The Historic Environment, Listed Buildings, Air Quality and Climate Change policies.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |

2. Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|--|--|--|--|
| retain or reprovide existing social infrastructure? | <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>N/A</p> | <p>The Infrastructure and Environmental Mitigation to Support Development policy supports the provision of a range infrastructure to serve communities, such as supporting the delivery of school places, supporting the provision of early years spaces, protecting and enhancing recreational open space and sports facilities.</p> <p>The Protecting Existing Community Facilities policy provides protection of existing facilities such as; schools, galleries, libraries, places of worship, community halls, sports facilities, public houses and entertainment venues, from change of use or loss of premises/land unless certain criteria can be met.</p> <p>The Protecting Open Space policy states that development will only be permitted on open space where it is retains or enhances the quality, quantity and accessibility of existing open space. The policy also sets out criteria that must be met if the proposal cannot retain or enhance existing open space.</p> <p>The Provision of Public Open Space in New Development sets out the minimum guidelines for open space, outdoor sports and recreation and play spaces in new developments. The policy also sets out the requirements for the types of play spaces for children and young people, including; informal play areas, local areas for play (LAP), multi-use games area (MUGA), locally equipped area for play (LEAP), neighbourhood area for play (NEAP).</p> <p>The Sports and Recreation Facilities policy states that planning permission will be granted for development that protects existing sports and recreation facilities from loss, or enhances existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and/or management, as well as providing or contributing to new/improved sport, leisure and/or recreation facilities.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan contains further information regarding social infrastructure.</p> | <p>Positive</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>Neutral</p> <p>Uncertain</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>assess the impact on health and social care services and has local NHS organisations been contacted regarding existing and planned healthcare capacity?</p> | <p>Yes No <u>N/A</u></p> | <p>This is dealt with under the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Local NHS organisations have been consulted in light of the development of the Local Plan.</p> | <p>Positive Negative <u>Neutral</u> Uncertain</p> |
| <p>include the provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility and does the facility meet NHS requirements?</p> | <p>Yes No <u>N/A</u></p> | <p>The Infrastructure and Environmental Mitigation to Support Development policy sets out the areas of focus for strategic infrastructure investment in the Borough, which includes supporting the delivery of facilities to meet the operational requirements of healthcare providers and the emergency services. The potential health impact for this is uncertain as details for these requirements can only be met at a later stage.</p> | <p>Positive Negative Neutral <u>Uncertain</u></p> |
| <p>assess the capacity, location and accessibility of other social infrastructure, eg primary, secondary and post 19 education needs and community facilities?</p> | <p>Yes No <u>N/A</u></p> | <p>The Infrastructure and Environmental Mitigation to Support Development policy sets out the areas of focus for strategic infrastructure investment in the Borough, which includes supporting the delivery of school places for every child when and where it is needed and supporting the provision of sufficient early years spaces where they are needed.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has looked at this in detail and identified where an expansion of education infrastructure is needed. This has led to specific developer requirements, most notably for the Southleigh allocation.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |
| <p>explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Infrastructure and Environmental Mitigation to Support Development policy supports opportunities for co-location and/or multifunctional use of facilities and ensuring provision is inclusive and benefits the whole community.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |

3. Access to open space and nature

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Protecting Open Space policy states that development will only be permitted on open space where it retains or enhances the quality, quantity and accessibility of existing open space. The policy also sets out criteria that must be met if the proposal cannot retain or enhance existing open space. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| provide new open or natural space in areas of deficiency, or improve access to existing spaces? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Provision of Public Open Space in New Development policy explains that, where possible, development should address any identified deficiencies in quantity, quality, or type of open space within the Council's most recent open space study. The Green and Blue Infrastructure policy sets out requirements and guidelines in achieving high-quality green infrastructure that maximises opportunities for health and wellbeing benefits. The Climate Change policy also requires that green infrastructure and open spaces are provided for within the layout of development for climate resilience and health and wellbeing considerations. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| provide a range of play spaces for children and young people? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Provision of Public Open Space in New Development sets out the minimum guidelines for open space (parks and gardens, amenity green space and natural and semi natural open space), outdoor sports and recreation (outdoor sports pitches, court, greens, tracks, trails, allotments and community gardens) and play spaces (equipped designated play areas and informal play) in new developments. The policy also sets out the requirements for the types of play spaces for children and young people, including; informal play areas, local areas for play (LAP), multi-use games area (MUGA), locally equipped area for play (LEAP), neighbourhood area for play (NEAP). | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Green and Blue Infrastructure policy seeks to maximise connectivity of new green and blue infrastructure, whilst maximising accessibility for all users, including connections to existing communities, facilities and services. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>create open and natural spaces which are welcoming and safe and accessible for all?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Health policy states that active lifestyle and social interaction will be achieved through improving the Borough’s network of good quality, accessible, well connected and safe open, outdoor sports, recreation and play spaces.</p> <p>The Green and Blue Infrastructure policy sets out that the design of new green and blue infrastructure should maximise the connectivity of space within a development site and the wider landscape. It should also maximise the accessibility for all users.</p> <p>The Provision of Public Open Space in New Development policy sets out specific guidance for the design and layout of spaces and requires that ‘all spaces created to comply with this policy must be attractive, welcoming, accessible to all and safe to use, as well as durable and adaptable.’</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |
| <p>set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Provision of Public Open Space in New Development policy explains that in order to ensure a new open space meets with the parameter of being high-quality, it has to meet with the National Green Flag standards, which includes management of the site and being well maintained and clean.</p> <p>The Infrastructure and Environmental Mitigation to Support Development policy requires suitable arrangements to be required for the management and maintenance of new common parts (which includes open space), through either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The submission of a Management Plan which provides full details of the initial and ongoing management arrangements for the lifetime of the development, which is secured through a legal agreement; or b) Design and construction in full compliance of an adopting authority’s standards, together with the provision of a maintenance payment, covering the lifetime of the development, to be agreed with the adopting authority. | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |

4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Amenity and Pollution policy states that development will be permitted where projected levels of noise, odour, vibration, light, water or air pollution from the development do not have a likely significant negative effect on the amenity of existing and future users of the site, nearby occupiers or the wider environment, or where measures are provided which are suitable for the purposes intended and will ensure that any likely significant negative effect of pollution on receptors is mitigated to an acceptable level.</p> <p>The policy also sets out that proposals for major development should recognise the potential impacts during the construction stage and prepare Construction and Environment Management Plans (CEMPs) for appropriate review and agreement with all relevant parties prior to the start of any site works.</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Air Quality policy explains that some pollutants result from traffic, with some resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels needed to heat, light, and cool buildings. The policy sets requirements that major development will be expected to minimise emissions and provide mitigation measures which offset emissions which are proportionate to the scale and nature of the development. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Amenity and Pollution policy states that development will be permitted where either the projected levels of noise, odour, vibration, light, water or air pollution from the development do not have a likely significant negative effect on the amenity of existing and future users of the site, nearby occupiers or the wider environment, or where measures are provided which are suitable for the purposes intended and will ensure that any likely significant negative effect of pollution on receptors is mitigated to an acceptable level. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

5. Accessibility and active travel

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| address the ten Healthy Streets indicators? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy refers to the Healthy Streets framework as a useful tool in achieving healthy street design for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>The majority of the ten Healthy Streets indicators feature as components in other policies contained within the plan, although not specifically referred to as Healthy Streets indicators.</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | <p>Some of these policies include; the Green and Blue Infrastructure policy, the Climate Change policy, the Health policy, the High-quality Design policy, the Trees, Hedgerows and Woodland policy, the Amenity and Pollution policy, the Air Quality policy and the Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy.</p> | |
| <p>prioritise and encourage walking and cycling, for example through the use of shared spaces, providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes?</p> | <p>Yes No N/A</p> | <p>The Infrastructure and Environmental Mitigation to Support Development policy states that the policies in the plan, together with service providers' strategies, seek to deliver efficiencies in the use of infrastructure and reduce demand by promoting behavioural change, such as encouraging walking and cycling instead of using the car for every journey.</p> <p>The Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy states 'people walking' as third in the hierarchy of highway users and 'people cycling' as fourth. The policy also requires safe and suitable access to development sites, with priority given to those walking, cycling and using public transport. It requires that development sites are well integrated with the surrounding communities and surrounding walking and cycling networks and public transport routes and stops and that sufficient visibility and lighting is provided for the safe use of the streets, cycle routes, walking routes and parking areas.</p> <p>The policy also sets out that well-located, safe, and secure cycle parking helps to encourage increased numbers of people to cycle. It is expected that all cycle parking should be conveniently located both in relation to buildings and to roads and/or cycle routes, located in an actively used area, well-lit and overlooked, and made of vandal resistant materials. Every residential development will be expected to provide long stay, dry and secure (overnight) cycle parking for residents, with larger development providing short stay spaces also. Non-residential development will be expected to provide both long and short stay cycle parking, to meet the needs of those who are likely to be at the property for extended periods, such as staff, and those who might only remain for a few minutes or hours, such as visitors and customers. Detailed standards are set out in the Parking SPD.</p> <p>The Local Plan has been influenced by Hampshire County Council's Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) in terms of transport and travel infrastructure. Therefore, the policies in the Plan look to reflect the principles and implement the approach set out in LTP4.</p> | <p>Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy refers to Hampshire County Council's Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) for Havant Borough, which identifies a network of primary and secondary cycle routes and core walking zones. The policy requires applicants to show how their site can link to the network and / or contribute to the delivery of the LCWIP to raise the profiles of cycling and walking as viable alternatives to driving, contributing to the objective of reducing the level of car usage in Havant.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |
| <p>include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>This is not a matter specifically covered by the Local Plan, however the Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy contains criteria to enhance the safety of all users. For example, the policy requires that new development sites are located and planned so that the site layout encourages lower vehicle speeds, for the safety of all users and that safe and suitable access to the site is provided for all people and modes of transport.</p> | <p>Positive Negative Neutral <u>Uncertain</u></p> |
| <p>ensure development is well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>Transport connections in new development features in the Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy, requiring that development sites are located and planned so that safe and suitable access to the site is provided for all people and modes of transport, with priority given to vulnerable users and those walking, cycling and using public transport. However, given the need to maximise housing supply in the borough, development potential has also been identified on less accessible sites.</p> | <p>Positive Negative <u>Neutral</u> Uncertain</p> |
| <p>seek to reduce car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car clubs and travel plans measures?</p> | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy states that provision needs to be made for the parking of motor vehicles and cycles in line with Council standards. The approach in the plan is to support a significant shift towards more sustainable modes, although the Council and Hampshire County Council's Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) accepts that people will still own cars, and that the level of car ownership will not necessarily reduce significantly. Suitable provision must be made for the parking of cars, motorcycles and cycles to discourage informal parking within the site or an increase in parking in the surrounding area. In this context, the Council will support much reduced levels of parking in residential development in and near town centres, since these areas are able to support car free lifestyles given the easy access to facilities and alternative transport modes. Compliance will be assessed against published parking standards for Havant Borough. The Council's Parking guidance will be updated separately from the Local Plan.</p> <p>The policy also refers to Hampshire County Council's Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4), which sets out the vision for future transport and travel infrastructure. LTP4 proposes a number of transformational changes, which include: shifting away from planning for vehicles and moving</p> | <p>Positive Negative <u>Neutral</u> Uncertain</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | | <p>towards planning for people and places, reducing reliance on private car travel by providing a choice of high-quality travel options and promoting active lifestyles.</p> <p>The High-quality Design policy requires that development provides car parking that is appropriately integrated within the site... avoiding car dominated layouts.</p> <p>The Housing Density policy explains that proposals that provide excessive car parking provision will be resisted.</p> | |
| allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places? | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>Accessibility to buildings is covered by the Building Regulations.</p> <p>The Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy provides a hierarchy of highway users in which vulnerable users, including people with disabilities or long-term mobility-related health conditions, features second. The policy also contains requirements for transport considerations in new development and states that the site will be located and planned so that safe and suitable access to the site is provided for all people and modes of transport, with priority given to vulnerable users and those walking, cycling and using public transport.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |

6. Crime reduction and community safety

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|--|---|--|--|
| incorporate elements to help design out crime? | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The High-quality Design policy requires development to be well designed and respond to the key principles for well-designed places, reinforcing a sense of safety and encouraging inclusive communities by reducing opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour and making provision for the management and maintenance of the development and supports natural surveillance.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating 'gated communities'? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | 'Gated communities' are not specifically addressed in the plan, however the High-quality Design policy contains the principles to avoid gated communities. The policy requires that development should reinforce a sense of safety and encourage inclusive communities by reducing opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour and making provision for the management and maintenance of the development and support natural surveillance. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | There are a number of policies within the Local Plan which contain design elements which will lead to the creation of attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings. The main policies which will help to achieve this are the High-quality Design policy, the Regeneration policy, the Green and Blue Infrastructure policy, the Health policy and the Town, District and Local Centres policy. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| engage and consult with the local community and voluntary sector? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | Each version of the plan has been open to public consultation, in which the local community and voluntary sector may respond. The Council received a strong number of responses from the local community and voluntary groups through extensive engagement when creating the plan. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

7. Access to healthy food

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| facilitate the supply of local food, for example allotments, community farms and farmers' markets? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Provision of Public Open Space in New Development policy sets out a threshold requirement for allotments and community gardens to be provided. The policy requires that any community food growing provision must be available to all residents in the local area and must meet specific requirements regarding security, layout, water supply, composting facilities, signage and vehicular access.</p> <p>The Health policy states that healthy and inclusive communities will be achieved through promoting healthy food, drink and entertainment environments in line with the Provision of Public Open Space in New Development policy.</p> <p>Although these policies aim to facilitate this, encouraging local food supply and markets are outside of the planning system.</p> | Positive Negative <u>Neutral</u> Uncertain |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| provide a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Local Shops Outside of Designated Centres policy outlines the requirements for exemption of the sequential test. The Town, District and Local Centres policy requires Class E uses at ground floor level within designated town centre and primary shopping areas. However, due to Class E covering a range of uses, the Local Plan cannot specifically require uses such as food stores and smaller affordable shops. Furthermore, planning has no power to determine pricing or rents. | Positive Negative <u>Neutral</u> Uncertain |
| avoid contributing towards an over-concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Food, Drink and Entertainment Uses Policy restricts hot food takeaways and fast food outlets within a 400 metre radius outside of designated town centre boundaries of all primary and secondary schools and colleges. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

8. Access to work and training

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|
| provide access to local employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Employment and Skills Plans policy provides a threshold for new residential developments and commercial developments, requiring site specific Skills and Employment Plans to support the Borough's residents in accessing employment and skills training. The Supporting a Prosperous and Sustainable Economy policy sets the overarching vision that the local economy will be supported through working with developers to secure training to improve the skills and qualifications of the Borough's residents. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| provide childcare facilities? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Infrastructure and Environmental Mitigation to Support Development policy sets out the areas of focus for strategic infrastructure investment in the Borough, which includes supporting the provision of sufficient early years spaces where they are needed. The Southleigh allocation policy requires early years provision to serve the development. The IDP contains the relevant information with regard to early years education infrastructure. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|
| include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Local Plan contains allocations for a range of different types and sizes of employment land to ensure there is a choice of sites available to meet business needs. The Supporting a Prosperous and Sustainable Economy policy and the Protecting Employment Uses policy support appropriate intensification, redevelopment and upgrading of existing employment sites to make a more efficient use of space and respond to modern business needs and support sustainable job growth. Although these policies aim to supply different types and sizes of employment units, planning has no power to determine pricing or rents. | Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| include opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Employment and Skills Plans policy sets a requirement for sites of a certain threshold to provide a specific Skills and Employment Plan to support the Borough's residents to access employment and skills training. | Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain |

9. Social cohesion and inclusive design

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| consider health inequalities by addressing local needs through community engagement? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | Each version of the plan has been open to public consultation, in which the local community and voluntary sector may respond. The Healthy Borough Assessment forms part of the evidence base informing the Local Plan, which considered local health needs. The report used a range of data for the local area, including the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) which looks at current and future health and wellbeing needs and inequalities. | Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| connect with existing communities, ie layout and movement which avoids physical barriers and severance and land uses and spaces which encourage social interaction? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Accessibility, Transport and Parking policy requires that development sites are well integrated with surrounding communities and surrounding walking and cycling networks and public transport routes and stops, and that the layout prioritises comfortable non-motorised movement to all parts of the site, and provides a high level of permeability to link with the wider network beyond the site. The policy also requires that the street design, layout, materials and street furniture must make the public areas and streets safe, pleasant and sociable places, which encourage use by pedestrians and cyclists. The Health policy sets out that healthy and inclusive communities can be achieved through enabling active lifestyles and social interaction by improving the Borough's network of good | Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | quality, accessible, well connected and safe open, outdoor sports, recreation and play spaces. | |
| include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Protecting Existing Community Facilities policy provides protection of existing facilities such as; schools, galleries, libraries, places of worship, community halls, sports facilities, public houses and entertainment venues, from change of use or loss of premises/land unless certain criteria can be met.</p> <p>The Southleigh Allocation Policy requires that a range of community infrastructure is provided and that planning permission will be granted where proposals: Provide a local centre with a mix of uses which supports the new community; Provide open space within the parkland of Southleigh Park House; Provide a primary school to serve the development; Provide early years provision to serve the development; Provide a community centre or extend an existing facility to serve the development</p> <p>The Town, District and Local Centres policy requires Class E uses at ground floor level within designated town centres. Class E comprises shops, some food and drink premises, services, indoor sport and recreation and some other uses which can contribute to social cohesion and a mix of uses.</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors? | Yes <u>No</u> N/A | The Protecting Existing Community Facilities policy aims to protect the loss of some uses which contribute to creating opportunity for these sectors. | Positive Negative <u>Neutral</u> Uncertain |
| take into account issues and principles of inclusive and age-friendly design? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Retirement and Specialist Housing policy requires new homes to be fit for purpose, ensuring that extra care housing for older people should be built to HAPPI and Hampshire County Council Extra Care Design Guide standards. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | The Health policy states that healthy neighbourhood design can help contribute to building healthy communities, through the creation of an inclusive built, natural and historic environment. Inclusive design means providing for all people regardless of age, ability or general health. | |
|--|--|---|--|

10. Minimising the use of resources

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| make best use of existing land? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Housing Density policy outlines that the Council will support development that makes optimal use of each site and will refuse applications which are considered to fail to make efficient use of land. The policy also requires higher densities in the designated town centres and in the defined opportunity areas. The policy states that residential developments providing an artificially lowered density will be refused.</p> <p>The plan has a focus on town centres and regeneration, which assists in the aim of making best use of existing land.</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| encourage recycling, including building materials? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Climate Change policy promotes recycling and waste reduction both during construction and occupation.</p> <p>The Sustainable Construction Methods, Materials and Waste policy sets out that development should follow the construction methods, materials principles and waste hierarchy through the careful choice, use and sourcing of local and sustainable materials. The policy also requires that development reuses and recycles appropriate materials that arise through demolition and refurbishment.</p> <p>The High-quality Design policy sets a requirement that all non-householder developments creating new floorspace will need to ensure that refuse and recycling facilities are conveniently located and integrated into the overall design. The Sustainable Construction Methods, Materials and Waste policy sets out that waste and recycling storage within development should be accessible, suitable in size and location, discreet and designed for purpose. Sufficient dedicated space should be set out for current waste management and recycling needs.</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|
| incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | The Sustainable Construction Methods, Materials and Waste policy provides the requirements for development to use sustainable construction techniques and how to 'design out waste'. | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|

11. Climate change

| Assessment criteria – Does the Local Plan help to... | Relevant? | Details/evidence | Potential health impact? |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| incorporate renewable energy? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Renewable Energy Infrastructure policy supports the installation of renewable energy in principle. The policy also provides a list of criteria that proposals for renewable energy have to meet.</p> <p>The Low Carbon Development policy promotes the use of renewable energy for residential development through the energy hierarchy.</p> <p>The Infrastructure and Environmental Mitigation to Support Development supports the delivery of infrastructure for the generation, storage and use of renewable energy.</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |
| ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, for example ventilation, shading and landscaping? | <u>Yes</u> No N/A | <p>The Preventing Overheating policy requires development to be designed to avoid overheating now and in the future. The Cooling Hierarchy requires development to reduce the amount of heat entering a building in summer through orientation, shading, albedo, fenestration insulation and green roofs and walls. The policy also sets out that adding green infrastructure can support urban cooling and create an access to shady outdoor spaces. Increased tree planting, canopy coverage, green walls and roofs can provide further shading and where relevant, passive ventilation (and cooling) should be prioritised alongside minimising excess heat generation.</p> <p>The High-quality Design policy requires development to be designed to improve or achieve thermal comfort, with proposals needing to demonstrate climate change adaptation and resilience through building layout, orientation, massing, landscaping and materials, in a positive and integrated way.</p> | <u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | | <p>The Health policy requires that buildings are designed sustainably and to be resilient to a range of climatic impacts, which can have a significant impact on the health of populations. The policy states that design policies within the plan have regard to a range of factors including thermal comfort, ventilation measures, green infrastructure and sufficient light.</p> | |
| maintain or enhance biodiversity? | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Biodiversity Net Gain policy sets out the requirements for developments which are required to provide BNG under the Environment Act.</p> <p>The Local Ecological Network policy sets out the requirements for development to protect and enhance the Borough’s Local Ecological Network of local designated sites, Irreplaceable Habitats, Priority Habitats, and other areas of local biodiversity value.</p> <p>The Plan also refers to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Hampshire which details specific opportunities for enhancing biodiversity.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |
| incorporate sustainable urban drainage techniques? | <p><u>Yes</u> No N/A</p> | <p>The Drainage policy requires all new development to incorporate SuDS, unless it can be demonstrated that this would be inappropriate. The policy also sets out detailed information and guidance on incorporating and designing SuDS.</p> | <p><u>Positive</u> Negative Neutral Uncertain</p> |

3. Conclusion

- 3.1. The Building a Better Future Plan (BBFP) has the potential to make a positive contribution to the health and wellbeing of residents through addressing a range of determinants of health. This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has considered the potential effects of the BBFP on the health and wellbeing of current and future communities.
- 3.2. Although there is not a statutory requirement to undertake a HIA, this assessment has proved valuable in demonstrating that the BBFP is positive in its approach to promoting psychological and mental health and wellbeing through development. The assessment has shown that the majority of aspects in achieving healthy and sustainable communities have been addressed in the BBFP, through the largely 'positive' scoring.
- 3.3. The HIA has highlighted some areas where the outcome is 'uncertain' or 'neutral', however this is due to some of these aspects being outside of the scope of what the Local Plan can achieve, for example a matter addressed under the Building Regulations. A further reason for some of these 'neutral' or 'uncertain' scores are due to competing demands such as housing supply. The HIA has also demonstrated that there are no 'negative' outcomes scored in any of the assessment criteria.
- 3.4. Overall, it is considered that the BBFP is positive in its approach to health, with it being a key consideration in many other themes within the Plan, such as; climate change, housing, open spaces, nature, transport and movement, design, neighbourhood amenity, infrastructure and pollution.