

## Health Impact Assessment of the Publication Local Plan (Regulation 19)

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### *Planning*

*9 June 2023*

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## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the London Borough of Richmond (LBR) draft Local Plan. There is no statutory requirement to undertake a HIA; but it is considered best practice and reflects the Council's commitment to improving health in the borough.
- 1.2 Health impact assessment is used to evaluate the potential health effects of a policy or plan. This HIA aims to identify positive and negative health and wellbeing impacts that may arise from the policies and proposals in the draft Local Plan. HIA is also useful in highlighting health inequalities amongst different population groups.
- 1.3 This HIA looks at health in its broadest sense, using the determinants identified by the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) and the Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool as a framework. The 11 determinants of health and wellbeing are<sup>1</sup>:
  - Housing quality and design
  - Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
  - Access to open space and nature
  - Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
  - Accessibility and active travel
  - Crime reduction and community safety
  - Access to healthy food
  - Access to work and training
  - Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
  - Minimising the use of resources
  - Climate change

## 2 Policy context

- 2.1 The Local Plan follows the principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development which is embedded in the Local Plan. The NPPF 2021 (Section 8) sets the framework for how the planning system contributes to creating healthy, inclusive and safe places which: promote social interaction; are safe and accessible; and enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs. This guidance shapes the approach taken in the updated Local Plan.
- 2.2 The London Plan 2021 provides a strong policy framework for integrating health and spatial planning. Policy GG3 Creating a Healthy City seeks to improve Londoners' health and reduce health inequalities by prioritising health in all of London's planning decisions, including through design that supports health outcomes, and the assessment and mitigation of any potential adverse impacts of development proposals on health and health inequality. It is recognised that the impact that transport, housing, education, income, working conditions, unemployment, air quality, green space, climate change and social and community networks can have on health and how these determinants can be shaped by the planning system.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.healthyrurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-October-2019.pdf> (pg 19)

### **3 Local Plan**

- 3.1 The new Local Plan will provide the strategic framework for the borough, guiding development over the next 15 years. The Local Plan plays a key role in facilitating the creation of healthy environments and planning policies can therefore have a long-term impact on residents' health and well-being. One of the strategic objectives of the draft Local Plan is 'creating safe, healthy and inclusive communities.' To deliver this strategic objective, the detailed policies should therefore seek to create environments that enable active, resilient and inclusive communities and enable residents to lead healthy lives, recognise the importance of health as a cross-cutting priority and ensure local environmental impacts of development are not detrimental to the health, safety and the amenity of existing and new users or occupiers of a development or the surrounding area.
- 3.2 The draft Local Plan is a review of all the policies in the existing Local Plan, which was adopted in 2018, to bring the policies in line with national and regional policy and reflect the most up-to-date evidence. The draft Local Plan includes borough-wide development policies, as well as specific allocations for a number of sites that are considered to assist with the delivery of the Plan's Spatial Strategy, and to ensure sufficient land is allocated to help meet present and future needs for housing, employment, retail, social infrastructure and leisure facilities.
- 3.3 A Local Plan Direction of Travel consultation was undertaken in early-2020 as the first stage of engagement with residents, businesses and other stakeholders on what the borough's vision for growth and future development should be. A 'Call for Sites' consultation was carried out alongside the Direction of Travel consultation and the responses received to the consultations were used to inform the draft Local Plan policies.
- 3.4 Public consultation on the draft Local Plan (Regulation 18) took place from 10<sup>th</sup> December 2021 until 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022, alongside supporting documents including the Health Impact Assessment. The responses received were analysed and have informed the next stage of the Local Plan which is the Publication (Regulation 19) version.

## 4 Borough Profile

### Population

- 4.1 The resident population of Richmond is 195,232 based on the 2021 Census. The population is made up of 48.1% Men and 51.9% women . This is projected to increase to 206,677 by 2040 (the plan period finishes in 2039)<sup>1</sup>.

### General health

- 4.2 Richmond has a lower rate of people reporting to have a long-term health problem or disability than London or England. The proportion of the people in the borough reporting a condition that limits their day-to-day activity was 12.9%, compared to 15.6% in London and 17.7% in England.<sup>2</sup> Although this is less than the London average, more can be done to reduce this number given Richmond ranks second of all London boroughs in terms of outdoor space per person (1:1,547) and with 128 public green spaces, only bettered by Kingston borough.
- 4.3 An estimated 22,000 people in Richmond have a common mental health disorder such as depression and anxiety. Hospital admissions for alcohol-related issues or intentional self-harm are higher in the borough than the London average (alcohol related admissions 525 per 100,000 compared to London 468, and 157.7 per 100,000 intentional self-harm vs 83 London).<sup>3</sup> In order to combat this, Local plan policies actively encourage and promote good physical and mental wellbeing. Better urban planning can help support people to have more social spaces that do not revolve around alcohol, which will in turn make our daily environment healthier and help tackle excessive drinking culture.

### Age

- 8.4 Richmond has a distinctively larger older population. According to Census 2021, 21.35% of Richmond residents are aged between 60 and 85+, compared to London (16.5%).<sup>4</sup> By examining this in more detail, we can see that 14.7% of the 21.35% are aged 60-74. It is likely that this group of people will require additional services and facilities over the next 15 years to ensure their well-being is supported. Additionally, having a well-designed environment (both in the home and wider community) which supports physical activity can help with dementia prevention/delay or cognitive decline.
- 8.5 The elderly population is also reflected in that 22.9% of Richmond residents are aged between 20 and 39, which is far below the London average of 33.2%.

### Isolated older people

- 4.6 50% of people aged over 75 in the borough are living alone and consequently have a higher risk of social isolation. Local Plan policies such as enhancing community facilities, mixed-use developments and the '20-minute neighbourhood' concept can help increase levels of interaction to provide support to this group.

### Life expectancy

- 4.7 Life expectancy in Richmond is 82.6 years for men and 86.3 years for women, both higher than the London average.

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1 <https://www.datarich.info/population/>

2 <https://www.datarich.info/census-2021/>

3 <https://www.datarich.info/health-and-social-care/>

4 <https://www.datarich.info/census-2021/>

### Deprivation

- 4.8 The English Indices of Deprivation (2019) concluded that Richmond is within the 10% least deprived Local Authorities in England, and was the least deprived London Borough in 2015 and 2019.<sup>5</sup> It does however have some areas, such as Barnes; Heathfield; Hampton North (at 37.019); and Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside that had an Indices of Multiple Deprivation score of over 21.29, which is the average IMD score for all London boroughs. Although Richmond is not a deprived borough relative to London and England, it is clear that more work needs to be done to support residents in certain areas of the borough.
- 4.9 In 2018-19, 11.6% of children aged under 16 in the borough were living in low income families, much lower than the London (31.7%) and England (33.7%) averages.<sup>6</sup>
- 4.12 Those living in areas of deprivation are at a higher risk of poor health than those in less deprived areas. Major developments in areas of deprivation should undertake detailed Health Impact Assessments (HIA) as outlined in the Local Plan.

### Obesity

- 4.13 As with many other London boroughs, Richmond is experiencing growing rates of obesity. One in five children leaving primary school aged 10-11 years are overweight or obese.
- 4.14 The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese is 51.9%. Although this is less than the London average, there is a need to improve this figure and promote active living and healthier lifestyles to tackle the issue of obesity e.g. via 'active design'.

### Ethnicity

- 4.15 19.8% of the borough's population (38,651 residents) are of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background. Richmond is significantly less ethnically diverse than London (46.7% BAME).
- 4.16 Different ethnic groups can have different needs in terms of health and social care services and other types of community infrastructure, as well as housing needs e.g. prevalence of inter-generational housing. The design of developments should therefore take the needs of different ethnic groups into consideration.

### Employment

- 4.17 Richmond's employment rate is 76.2%, higher than the London average (73.8%). The economic activity rate is also high at 80%.<sup>7</sup>

### Education

- 4.18 There are high levels of education amongst the population of the borough. Richmond Examination results generally exceed local and regional averages. 45% of the borough's schools are rated outstanding by Ofsted, 59.8% of adults are educated to degree level or above, which is higher than the London average of 52.7%.<sup>8</sup>
- 4.19 A range of positive outcomes are associated with higher levels of education, including better health and wellbeing.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.datarich.info/deprivation/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.datarich.info/deprivation/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.datarich.info/population/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.datarich.info/children-and-young-people/>

<sup>9</sup> [Richmond - Primary Care Networks - South West London CCG \(swlondonccg.nhs.uk\)](https://www.datarich.info/primary-care-networks-south-west-london-ccg/)

### Health infrastructure

- 4.20 Richmond has 29 GP practices across the borough, alongside six primary care networks.<sup>9</sup> As the population ages, there is likely to be greater pressure on GPs and care services.
- 4.21 The population growth associated with housing expansion and regeneration is also likely to put pressure on health and social care infrastructure and services.

### Open space

- 4.22 Open space makes up roughly 40% of Richmond's area. This includes 128 parks, the second highest of all London boroughs.
- 4.23 Open space promotes active living and provides vital physical and mental health benefits for individuals and the community. As the community utilises open and green space, more work should be done to engage them in the design process. This will ensure spaces are designed to suit a variety of user interests and capabilities e.g. health and mobility needs, which may be overlooked by those not directly affected.

### Housing

- 4.24 Richmond's median price of a property is £675,000 according to the ONS. This is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest of all London boroughs. This makes it difficult for first time buyers to get on the property ladder. Richmond does however have higher levels of home ownership at 64.4% than London (49.5%) and England (64%).<sup>9</sup> Home ownership is associated with increased life satisfaction and wellbeing.
- 4.25 34.5% of residents in the borough rent privately, a figure higher than London average of 29%. Richmond's median monthly rent (at £1620) is estimated to be 36% of median household income (£53,470 according to CrystalRoof), making private rent options generally unaffordable for people on lower incomes.<sup>10</sup>
- 4.26 Housing can influence our health in many different ways throughout our lives and is intricately linked to other determinants of health, including affordability and design. As an example, having large unaffordable mortgage or rent payments could impact on buying of essential food or heating.

### Air quality

- 4.27 Richmond has been declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) because it has exceeded permissible levels of pollution. The main source of air pollution in the borough is road traffic, with construction also being an issue.

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<sup>10</sup> ownership figure includes those who own outright, those who own with a mortgage/loan and shared ownership. Source: <https://www.datarich.info/housing/>

## 5 Summary

- 5.1 The draft Local Plan contains a strategic 'Health and Wellbeing' policy with an over-arching objective for the Council to support development that promotes healthy lifestyles and reduces health inequalities. This should therefore result in a pattern of land-uses that provides: access to sustainable modes of travel; access to green infrastructure; access to local community facilities; access to local healthy food; access to free public toilet facilities; access to free drinking water at appropriate locations; a safe, inclusive development layout and public realm; active design that encourages wellbeing and greater physical movement as part of people's everyday routines; and access to healthy housing to create internal environments and associated external spaces that support the health and wellbeing of future occupiers.
- 5.2 Measures for delivering the policy will include the requirement for a Health Impact Assessment to be submitted with all major development proposals and the requirement to include an Inclusive Design Statement in Design and Access Statements (required with all planning applications). There are a number of issues that are particularly relevant to the consideration of health impact in this borough:
- Older people**
- 5.3 Life expectancy has been increasing over time and Richmond continues to have a growing proportion of older people. As such, there are likely to be an increasing number of older residents in the borough living at home and with long-term physical and mental conditions such as dementia. The design of the built environment is expected to specifically consider the needs of the older population. Policy 28 Local character and design quality seeks to ensure that new development delivers a high quality, inclusive and accessible urban environment. New housing development is also expected to consider the needs of the older population, with Housing Mix and Standards policy 13 recognising that older people may want to downsize to smaller properties. Policy 12 Housing Needs of Different Groups requires high standards for inclusive access and that new accommodation should meet identified local needs.
- Healthy lifestyles**
- 5.4 The draft Local Plan recognises the importance of supporting residents of all ages in leading healthy lifestyles. Policy 37 Public Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation, as well as policy 34 Green and Blue Infrastructure, policy 35 Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Local Green Space and policy 36 Other Open Land of Townscape Importance (OOLTI) all contribute to the provision of places where children can play safely and access green spaces, breathe clean air and be active.
- 5.5 In order to tackle the problems caused by an unhealthy food environment, particularly for children and young people, the Health and Wellbeing policy 51 states the council will refuse applications for new fast food take-aways located within 400m of the boundaries of a primary and secondary school.
- 5.6 The Living Locally and 20-minute Neighbourhood Concept seeks to encourage less reliance on public transport and more-so on sustainable travel such as walking or cycling. It also seeks to reduce loneliness through providing community facilities and assets conveniently for residents.



### **Risks associated with poor air quality**

- 5.6 Good air quality is vital to people’s health and wellbeing. The whole of the borough has been declared as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and as such any new development and its impact upon air quality must be considered very carefully. There are a number of areas of the borough that do not comply with air quality targets and action needs to be taken to control, minimise and reduce the contributing factors or poor air quality. Policy 53 on Local environmental impacts promotes good air quality design and new technologies. All developments are required to be at least “Air Quality Neutral” and major developments and large-scale developments subject to an EIA are required to achieve “Air Quality Positive”

### **Pressure on Health Infrastructure**

- 5.7 There is pressure on health facilities in the borough with currently some shortfall in GP floorspace in parts of the borough. Existing health facilities should be protected and the provision of new or improved facilities appropriate to local needs is encouraged. Applications for new or loss of health and social care facilities will be considered in line with the criteria of Policy 49 Social and Community Infrastructure which sets out that written agreement of the relevant health body must be provided to assess the loss of any existing health facilities.

### **Housing Design**

- 5.8 We spend around 80% of our time at home, which ultimately has a significant impact on Health and Wellbeing. It is therefore important that homes should be adaptable as we age as a population. This includes considerations for wheelchair users, BAME communities and their needs, as well as other protected groups.

## **6 Conclusion**

- 6.1 This HIA demonstrates that the policies in the Local Plan are not anticipated to have any negative effects on the health and wellbeing of the borough residents. The policies provide a number of hooks and recommendations for improving the health outcomes.
- 6.2 This positive outcome is seen to be a reflection of both the increasing amount of evidence available about the inter-relationship between the environment and people’s health, which mean that health considerations have been a key thread throughout all of the policies in the Plan, as well as a reflection of the high levels of collaboration that already exist between planning and public health teams at the Council.
- 6.3 Overall, the Plan will improve health outcomes across a number of key indicators over the lifetime of the plan period. A focus on enhancing green infrastructure, encouraging active travel, improving air quality, elevating design and construction standards, and supporting social and community infrastructure is at the heart of the plan, underpinned by the Living Locally concept, and will benefit residents, workers, and visitors in the borough.

## 7 Health Impact Assessment

7.1 A variation of HUDU’s Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix has been completed to identify the possible health implications of policies within the Local Plan, whether these will have a positive or negative impact on residents and recommend mitigation actions.

7.2 Evaluation is presented using the evaluation framework of:

High positive	H+	High negative	H-	
Medium positive	M+	Medium negative	M-	(N) Neutral
Low positive	L+	Low negative	L-	

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
<b>1. Housing quality and design</b>			
Does the proposal seek to meet all 16 design criteria of the Lifetime Homes Standard or meet Building Regulation requirement M4 (2)?	The Housing Mix and Standards policy 13 requires at least 10% new build housing to Building Regulation M4 (3) and all other new build housing to M4 (2).	H+	Council to ensure the necessary housing standards are secured through early liaison with providers and developers and through planning conditions.
Does the proposal address the housing needs of older people (i.e. extra care housing, sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes)?	<p>The Housing Needs of Different Groups policy 12 seeks to ensure that homes are designed to be inclusive, accessible and safe to all, as well as that housing for older people should demonstrate how it satisfies the need of said people.</p> <p>The Housing Mix and Standards policy 13 recognises some older people will seek to downsize to smaller homes. There is flexibility on the requirement for family units for retirement, sheltered or extra care housing.</p> <p>Richmond has one of the highest proportions of older people of all London boroughs, therefore</p>	H+	Council to ensure the necessary housing standards are secured through early liaison with providers and developers and through planning conditions.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>provision of adequate housing and wheelchair accessible homes is essential in meeting the complex needs of older residents now and in the future.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people?</p>	<p>The Housing Needs of Different Groups policy 12 seeks to ensure that homes are designed to be inclusive, accessible and safe to all. This includes the ability to be adapted where the need arises, such as for wheelchair users to help individuals live more independently.</p> <p>The Housing Mix and Standards policy 13 also seeks to ensure housing meets the specific community needs, including that of older and disabled people.</p> <p>The Design Process policy 44 strongly encourages applicants to engage with local consultation, particularly to take account of the needs of less frequently-heard communities and groups typically underrepresented in the planning system which would ensure that the needs of older people and disabled people are incorporated into proposals.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure the necessary housing standards are secured through early liaison with providers and developers and through planning conditions.</p>
<p>Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards?</p>	<p>The Design Process policy 44 seeks to establish 'good design' as an integral part of any planning application, such as by outlining the</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that the standards set out in policies are strictly adhered to in planning applications and if necessary, also secured</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>requirements for Design and Access Statements.</p> <p>Policy 51 – Health and Wellbeing requires an Inclusive Design Statement as part of the Design and Access Statement.</p> <p>A design-led approach will be taken to all new developments, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the National Design Guide.</p> <p>The Housing Mix and Standards policy 13 confirms space, access and safety requirements from the London Plan.</p> <p>The Design Process policy 44 emphasises that the council is committed design excellence and achieving high quality, sustainable development.</p> <p>The Housing Mix and Standards policy 13 states that all new developments must comply with the Nationally Described Space Standard and the higher Building Regulations Part M for inclusive access, with the former including standards for internal space requirements.</p> <p>Together these policies will provide healthy living environments for residents by ensuring homes have adequate living space,</p>		<p>through planning conditions.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	daylight & sunlight, ventilation and are not negatively impacted by noise.		
Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?	<p>The Affordable Housing policy 11 seeks to secure provision of affordable housing or financial contributions towards affordable housing of at least 50% of new housing, with developers encouraged to achieve a higher proportion.</p> <p>Policy 12 Housing Needs of Different Groups ensures there is a mix of accommodation types to cater for the needs of certain groups, particularly older people and people with care needs. It also sets out criteria for new Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.</p> <p>The Housing Mix and Standards policy 13 reflects local housing needs. The Local Housing Need Assessment recommends that the focus of new market housing provision should be on 2 bedroom (34%), 3 bedroom (45%) dwellings, then 1 bedroom and 4 bedroom both at 11%. This is subject to change depending on current housing need.</p> <p>Provision of a mix of dwelling types and sizes of affordable housing will have a positive impact on residents, particularly those on lower incomes, those in areas of deprivation and</p>	H+	The developer and provider must engage with the Council in the earliest planning stages to ensure adequate affordable housing provision is made.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	overcrowded housing. These Housing policies will help in creating socially blended and tenure blind communities and help to reduce health inequalities.		
Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g. a high Standard Assessment Procedure - SAP - rating)?	<p>The Minimising Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Efficiency policy 4 states that all new developments must be fit for the future, which includes being ultra-energy efficient and climate resistant, and maximise low carbon and renewable energy. New residential developments of 1 or more dwellings must achieve net-zero carbon with a minimum 60% on-site reduction.</p> <p>The Sustainable Construction Standards policy 6 includes a Fabric First approach, which looks to ensure buildings are delivered with proper energy efficient material.</p> <p>Homes that are energy efficient will result in lower energy costs for residents and will have a positive impact on health.</p>	H+	Developers must assess overheating risk from energy efficient homes. There is a risk of a number of respiratory and cardiovascular conditions as a result of excess heat.
<b>2. Access to healthcare and other social infrastructure</b>			
Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 states the Council will work with service providers and developers to ensure the adequate provision of community services and facilities, especially in areas where there is an identified need or shortage. Proposals for new or extensions to	H+	The Council must maintain an Infrastructure Needs Assessment and Delivery Plan (IDP) to assess existing provision of social and community facilities and keep on top of demand.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>existing social and community infrastructure will be supported where it provides for an identified need and is of high quality and inclusive design providing access for all. In addition, the loss of existing social or community infrastructure will be resisted. This will help to ensure residents have sufficient access to local services and facilities and will lead to the betterment of their health and wellbeing.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal assess the impact on healthcare services?</p>	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 covers any type of social and community infrastructure floorspace, including statutory services such as health. It states that the council will work with partners to ensure that local communities continue to have access to such services. Development proposals for 10 or more units must consider impacts to these services and demonstrate there is sufficient capacity.</p> <p>Policy 51 Health and Wellbeing expects existing health facilities to be retained where these continue to meet, or can be adapted to meet, resident's needs.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>In determining whether there is a need or demand for healthcare services, reference should be made to Council publications such as Richmond Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. It is also important to liaise with appropriate NHS service providers.</p> <p>Infrastructure provision and needs have been identified with relevant partner organisations and are set out in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).</p> <p>Where appropriate, the Council should seek section 106 planning obligations to ensure that the additional demand a</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
			development places on existing community infrastructure and services is met.
Does the proposal include the provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility and does the facility meet NHS requirements?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 states that the council will work with health partners to ensure adequate provision of services and facilities, especially in areas where there is an identified need or shortage. Proposals for new or extensions to existing social and community infrastructure will be supported where they meet an identified need and are of high-quality and inclusive design providing access to all.	H+	Applicants must work closely with Richmond CCG and NHS England to ensure healthcare facility needs are fully understood and considered in development plans.
Does the proposal assess the capacity, location and accessibility of other social infrastructure, e.g. schools, social care and community facilities?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 makes reference to the need for the Council to maintain an Infrastructure Needs Assessment and Delivery Plan (IDP) to assess existing provision of social and community facilities.	H+	The Council must keep on top of IDP to ensure any shortfalls of particular social infrastructure are identified and can be dealt with accordingly.
Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 supports the co-location of social infrastructure uses, which can increase public access and help to minimise cost for community groups.</p> <p>Education and Training Policy 50 encourages the multi-use of education facilities with other social infrastructure and community uses where</p>	H+	Council and service providers to ensure agreements are in place which detail how shared community use is to operate efficiently.



Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>practicable. Multi-use and co-location of facilities can increase the wider community benefits of education proposals. The Urban Design Study 2021 also seeks to encourage co-location where possible.</p> <p>This will enable the Council to meet the needs of the growing population and tackle deficiencies in infrastructure.</p>		
<b>3. Access to open space and nature</b>			
Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?	<p>The Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Local Green Space policy 35 seeks to protect the borough's open and natural spaces from inappropriate development. These policies have several health benefits. Preservation and enhancement of Open Space and ensuring accessibility for all encourages an active lifestyle and will help with health issues such as obesity. These spaces also have a positive impact on the mental health of residents.</p>	H+	<p>It is important that developers work closely with the Council in early stages to ensure that open space requirements are considered as part of major development proposals.</p> <p>The Council has produced an Open Space Assessment which assessed all the open and green space in Richmond. It recommends a number of actions to enhance existing space and their facilities.</p>
In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?	<p>The Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Local Green Space policy 35 encourages the improvement and enhancement of the openness, character and use of the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land</p>	H+	<p>The Council has produced an Open Space Assessment which assessed all the open and green space in Richmond, identifying areas of deficiency of open space and ways they</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>where appropriate. Measures could include improvements to landscape quality, biodiversity or accessibility.</p> <p>The Green and Blue Infrastructure (24), Urban Greening (38), and Public Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation (37) policies seek to protect and improve existing open space in the borough.</p> <p>These policies are considered to be beneficial to residents physical and mental health &amp; wellbeing.</p>		<p>can be improved. This should be closely and regularly monitored to ensure positive outcomes are being delivered.</p>
<p>Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?</p>	<p>The Public Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation policy 37, and the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Local Green Space policy 35 ensure that an adequate &amp; varied amount of play space is provided and accessible by children of all ages and abilities. Policies also require developers to provide adequate play space on site where certain criterion is met e.g. if child occupancy on a development is ten or more.</p> <p>A childhood obesity issue has been identified in the borough and access to play spaces for all children will be beneficial in trying to tackle this. It encourages physical activity and social interaction, which has a positive impact on children's health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that consultation is carried out with potential users and the local community in terms of accessibility. Policy 44 Design Process strongly encourages early engagement with the local community and puts emphasis on engagement with seldom heard groups, including children.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?	<p>The Living Locally policy 1 puts a lot of emphasis on the importance of developing better public realm and open spaces, dubbed the '20-minute neighbourhood' concept to make places complete, compact and connected in the borough.</p> <p>The Urban Design Study states that major developments will be required to make public realm improvements.</p>	H+	Council to ensure criteria regarding open space and public realm improvements are satisfied by development proposals at application stage and that these are followed through and implemented.
Are the open and natural spaces welcoming and safe and accessible for all?	<p>Policy 35 Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Lane and Local Green Space supports measures to increase accessibility of the borough's open and natural spaces, where appropriate.</p> <p>The Public open space, play, sport and recreation policy 37 encourages improvements to existing facilities and spaces, including their accessibility.</p> <p>Policy 43 on artificial lighting recognises the potential benefits to safety of artificial lighting, which needs to be balanced with consideration of impacts to biodiversity.</p> <p>Open spaces that are designed to be safe and inclusive will be beneficial to all residents of the borough.</p>	H+	Developments to follow urban design principles.
Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?	The Green and Blue Infrastructure policy 34, and Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation policy 37 state	N/A	The maintenance of open spaces is required and should be secured by condition and/or

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	the council will protect and improve existing open space in the borough, as well as ensure major developments enhance or provide new open spaces.		appropriate S106 agreement.
<b>4. Air quality, noise, neighbourhood amenity and land contamination</b>			
Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	<p>The Sustainable Construction Standards policy 6 seeks to ensure that development proposals are conducted sustainably and do not lead to detrimental effects on the health, safety and amenity of residents.</p> <p>Construction impacts (dust, noise, vibration and odours) can potentially have a negative impact on the mental and physical health of residents.</p>	H+	Developers should follow guidance on minimising local environmental impacts and pollution, as well as noise generating and noise sensitive development and engage with Environmental Health appropriately. The council can also set planning conditions where necessary to reduce environmental impacts by requiring a Construction Method Statement on certain applications.
Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	<p>The Energy Infrastructure policy states that the Council will promote low and zero carbon heat sources to mitigate the impact to air pollution/quality.</p> <p>The Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47 states that the Council will work with others to bring about solutions to reduce air pollution and promote sustainable transport to maximise opportunities for health benefits. This is also supported in the Health and Wellbeing policy 51 which</p>	H+	Developers required to secure at least 'Emissions Neutral' development.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	seeks to reduce car dependency.		
Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?	<p>The Local Environmental Impacts policy 53 states the Council encourages good acoustic design to protect occupiers of new and existing noise sensitive buildings.</p> <p>The Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47 will help to reduce noise pollution as it encourages the use of safe and sustainable transport options.</p> <p>Noise pollution can be harmful to the physical and mental health of residents and these policies seek to mitigate potential harm.</p>	H+	Council to ensure that applicants consider acoustic design at the earliest stages of the planning process. And adhere to statutory requirements.
Does the plan seek to address contaminated land?	<p>The Local Environmental Impacts policy 53 establishes that where development is proposed on contaminated or potentially contaminated land, a desk study and site investigation in line with the most up-to-date guidance will be required. Proposals for the remediation of any contamination identified will need to be agreed with the Council before development proceeds.</p> <p>Contaminated land can have adverse effects on health either directly or indirectly. Through redevelopment these adverse impacts can be addressed.</p>	H+	Council to ensure that in relation contaminated land that applicants submit Decontamination Strategies secured through condition.
<b>5. Accessibility and active travel</b>			
Does the proposal prioritise and	The Local Character and Design Quality Policy 28	H+	Developments to follow good design

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
encourage walking (such as through shared spaces?)	<p>states that developments should improve existing patterns of development and movement, permeability and street widths to enhance active travel.</p> <p>Throughout the Local plan the Council emphasises that developments should be easily accessible by walking. There are many other policies within the plan that encourage walking, particularly: Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47, and Public Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation policy 37, as well as the '20 minute neighbourhood' concept.</p> <p>Higher levels of walking and cycling will have a positive impact on resident's physical health and mental wellbeing. This will also have positive environmental effect (particularly with regard to air quality) as fewer car journeys will be made if residents actively travel more regularly.</p>		principles including Healthy Street principles as well as community engagement best practice.
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes)?	<p>The Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47 encourages active travel methods, such as cycling.</p> <p>Throughout the Local plan the Council emphasises that developments should be easily accessible by cycling. There are many other policies within the plan that encourage cycling, such as: Vehicular Parking Standards, Cycle Parking, Servicing and</p>	H+	Council to ensure that developments provide adequate cycle parking, storage and other facilities in order to encourage residents to cycle.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>Construction Logistics Management policy 48, the Public Open Space, Sport, Play and Recreation policy 37, and finally the Health and Wellbeing policy 51.</p> <p>Higher levels of cycling will have a positive impact on resident's physical health and mental wellbeing. This will also have positive environmental effect as fewer car journeys will be made if residents are cycling more regularly.</p>		
Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?	<p>The Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47 encourages active travel methods, such as cycling and walking, and ties into the Living Locally policy 1 to connect cycle and walking networks. It states that proposals will be permitted where the proportion of trips made by walking, cycling and public transport is increased, and local connections by these modes are improved.</p> <p>The Urban Design Study also seeks to ensure that development ensures the urban grain and site layout take account of, and improve, existing patterns of development and movement, permeability and street widths in order to, contribute positively to wellbeing and enhance active travel.</p> <p>This policy will improve walking and cycling routes</p>	H+	Council to ensure that all planning applications for major developments are accompanied by a Transport Assessment including Travel Plan

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	and encourage residents to use these modes of travel, which will have a positive impact on health.		
Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	<p>The Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47 emphasises the need to reduce the volume and dominance of motor traffic and that development proposals should meet the Healthy Streets objectives.</p> <p>The Vehicular Parking Standards, Cycle Parking, Servicing and Construction Logistics Management policy 48 identifies where car-free developments may be acceptable and the criteria for assessing proposals. Car-free developments will still be expected to make provision for off-street disabled vehicular parking.</p> <p>The Local plan policy aims to reduce vehicular traffic or minimise car ownership that will help reduce road injuries.</p>	L+	Developments to follow good design principles including Healthy Street principles as well as community engagement best practice.
Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?	<p>Policies throughout the Local Plan seek to ensure that developments are well connected to public transport, local services and facilities; particularly the Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47, the Living Locally policy 1, and the Local Character and Design Quality policy 28.</p> <p>The Living Locally and the 20-minute neighbourhood policy 1 seeks to greater connect our neighbourhoods</p>	H+	Council to ensure that all planning applications demonstrated that they are well connected to public transport, local services and facilities.



Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>to ensure most things people need are an easy walk or cycle away. The Local Character policy 28 also encourages this in relation to the public realm, while the Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47 seeks to reduce car dependency and encourage public transport use.</p> <p>By ensuring adequate access to public transport, local services and facilities, these policies support the health and wellbeing of all residents. Greater levels of walking, cycling and public transport use, as well as fewer car journeys, will help to reduce air pollution. This will also ensure that older and vulnerable residents can easily access essential facilities.</p>		
Does the proposal seek to reduce car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car clubs and travel plans measures?	<p>The Sustainable Travel Choices policy 47 emphasises the need to reduce the volume and dominance of motor traffic. Size thresholds are provided for the requirement for travel plans for new developments.</p> <p>The Vehicular Parking Standards, Cycle Parking, Servicing and Construction Logistics Management policy 48 provides policy support for car-free developments and car club provision in new developments above a certain size (100+ dwellings). Developments are expected</p>	L+	Developers should ensure that they do not encourage additional car ownership.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>to adopt London Plan vehicle and cycle parking standards.</p> <p>The Living Locally policy 1 aims to naturally reduce car use by concentrating local services within walking or cycling distance from home. Development proposals should contribute to increasing accessibility of these centres by foot, bike, and public transport, thus reducing dependency on car use.</p> <p>Lower levels of car use will help to reduce air pollution and encourage active methods of travel such as walking and cycling, which will have a positive impact on resident's health.</p>		
Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?	<p>Several policies within the Local Plan emphasise the need for developments to be accessible to all, particularly residents with a disability and older residents with mobility issues.</p> <p>The Living Locally policy 1 recognises that not everyone can engage with walking and cycling to the same ability and specific considerations are needed to encourage as much walking and cycling as possible such as benches for rest along walking routes and cycle lanes wide enough for specialist bikes.</p> <p>The Local Character and Design Quality policy 28 seeks to ensure the public</p>	H+	Council to ensure that all planning applications meet appropriate standards of accessibility.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>realm is well-designed, safe, accessible and inclusive, and that new developments achieve the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design.</p> <p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 supports proposals for new and extended facilities that is of a high quality and inclusive design providing access for all.</p> <p>These policies will be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of residents with mobility issues.</p>		
<b>6. Crime reduction and community safety</b>			
Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime?	<p>The Local Character and Design Quality policy 28 seeks to minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour through the use of natural surveillance and good orientation of buildings, as well as uses. Policy 19 Managing Impacts encourages considering ways to manage impacts of evening and food and drink uses, and Policy 43 Floodlighting and other external artificial lighting to recognise the benefits of floodlighting for safety of movement.</p> <p>Policy 51 Health and Wellbeing requires an Inclusive Design Statement as part of the Design and Access Statement, and links</p>	H+	Council to ensure that planning applications incorporate elements to help design out crime.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>to the Council's Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2022- 25 in the supporting text.</p> <p>The promotion of community safety has a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of all residents.</p>		
Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating 'gated communities'?	The Local Character and Design Quality policy 28 requires developments to improve existing patterns of development and movement and permeability and street widths that encourage and promote active travel and wellbeing. Developments are expected to achieve the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design, with the aim of providing connectivity and permeability throughout and as such gated developments will not be permitted. This will be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of all residents as it encourages social cohesion.	H+	Council to ensure that planning applications adhere to requirements in policies promoting good design.
Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 states that the Council supports new social and community facilities in buildings that are flexible, adaptable, capable of multi-use and co-located with other social infrastructure uses which increases public access. This is also echoed in the Education and Training policy 50.	H+	N/A

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community?	Public consultation for the Local Plan was held from 10 December 2021 to 31 January 2022. Public consultation for the next iteration of the Local Plan is being held from 9 June 2023 to 24 July 2023, which will provide an opportunity for this HIA to be published.	M+	N/A
<b>7. Access to healthy food</b>			
Does the proposal facilitate the supply of local food, i.e. allotments, community farms and farmers' markets?	<p>The Allotments and Food Growing Spaces policy 52 seeks to protect existing allotments and support the creation of community gardens and innovative spaces for growing food.</p> <p>This contributes to the borough's overall amount of green and open space and contributes to tackling climate change and its effects. Allotments promote healthy living, sustainability and social inclusivity, which has a positive impact on all residents but particularly on the elderly who are at a higher risk of social isolation.</p>	H+	Council to consider where opportunities for allotment and food growing spaces are identified or proposed
Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?	Richmond's Supporting our Centres and Promoting Centres policy 17 and Local Shops and Services policy sets out the Council's approach to the development of centres across the borough and hierarchy of centres. Local Centres and Local shopping parades ensure residents have access to shops within	H+	Where necessary and justified, the Council will use conditions and/or planning obligations to limit uses consented within Class E.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>walking distance for top-up grocery shopping.</p> <p>The Development in Centres policy 18 states that proposals for town centre uses will be supported where they optimise the potential of the site by contributing a suitable use or mix of uses that enhance the vitality and viability of the centre.</p> <p>The Living Locally policy 1 aims to create a pattern of development that would support a range of retail uses, particularly local shops that serve an essential need such as food stores.</p>		
Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an overconcentration of hot food takeaways in the local area?	<p>The Development in Centres policy 18 states that proposals for town centre uses will be supported if they do not result in an overconcentration of similar uses (e.g. takeaways) in any one area. The Health and Wellbeing policy 51 also includes restrictions on the location of takeaways in proximity of schools.</p> <p>This will restrict the availability of unhealthy foods in certain areas, which is particularly important for the children in the borough to address the increasing levels of childhood obesity.</p>	H+	Council to refuse planning applications if it would result in an overconcentration of takeaways in any one area or would be too close to a primary or secondary school.

## 8. Access to work and training

Does the proposal provide access to local	Protecting the Local Economy policy 21,	H+	Major developments to enter into Local
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Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?	<p>Promoting Jobs and our Local Economy policy 22, seeks to ensure that new development provides opportunities for local employment and training. Details are set out in policy 50 Education and Training, and in the Planning Obligations SPD. This includes a requirement for temporary construction jobs and permanent end use jobs. All new major development will be required to enter into a Local Employment Agreement with the Council's Economic Development Office.</p> <p>The creation of employment and training opportunities has a positive impact on resident's mental health and can help reduce health inequalities.</p>		Employment Agreements with the council.
Does the proposal provide education facilities?	The Education and Training policy 50 encourages the provision of facilities and services for education and training of all age groups.	M+	Secure provision through s106 agreements.
Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	The Affordable, Flexible and Managed Workspace policy 25 protects existing affordable workspace and encourages development proposals for new affordable, flexible and managed workspace. Developments over 1000sqm are expected to provide at least 10% affordable workspace to be secured through planning obligations. This is beneficial	H+	Council to ensure that the appropriate s106 agreements are agreed in order to secure provision of affordable managed and affordable workspace.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>in providing local job opportunities and therefore reducing health inequalities.</p> <p>Other policies such as 23 Offices, and 21 Protecting the Local Economy also mention the provision of affordable office/workspace.</p>		
Does the proposal include opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements?	<p>Policy 50 Education and training states the Council will promote local employment opportunities and training programmes, and seek opportunities to support local procurement of goods and services. This is also reflected in the Promoting Jobs and our Local Economy policy 22, as well as the Protecting the Local Economy policy 21. This is beneficial in providing local job opportunities and therefore reducing health inequalities.</p>	H+	Major developments to enter into Local Employment Agreements with the council.
<b>9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods</b>			
Does the proposal connect with existing communities, i.e. layout and movement which avoids physical barriers and severance, and land uses and spaces which encourage social interaction?	<p>The Living Locally and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods policy 1 aims to create permeable catchment areas connecting residents to local services and green infrastructure and enhancing access where possible. It is hoped the development of vibrant centres and communities will increase opportunities for social interaction.</p> <p>The Local Character and Design Quality policy 28</p>	H+	Council to ensure that new developments comply with criteria in Urban Design policy.



Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>requires development proposals to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the site and how it relates to its existing context and take opportunities to improve the quality and character of buildings, spaces and the local area. It also states that developments should respond to and where possible improve existing patterns of movement, permeability and street widths, ensure public realm is well-designed, safe, accessible, inclusive, attracted and well-connected, and ensure developments provide connectivity and permeability throughout.</p> <p>This promotes physical activity and social interaction, which will be beneficial in combatting social isolation.</p>		
Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 seeks to ensure the adequate provision of community services and facilities, especially where there is an identified need or shortage. The Council considers it important to protect such uses and facilities as they play a key role in maintaining and fostering community and social cohesion. Some examples of social and community infrastructure include public services, GP surgeries, nurseries,	H+	Council to work with service providers and developers to ensure adequate provision of community services and facilities.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>community centres, public halls, arts and cultural facilities, policing, fire and ambulance services, youth centres, social clubs, indoor sport and recreation facilities, libraries, laundrettes, places of worship, and public houses.</p> <p>Having a range of community facilities is beneficial to the wellbeing of all residents as it encourages social interaction and ensures that residents have access to the services that they need.</p>		
Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy 49 seeks to protect and enhance social and community facilities, which includes voluntary and community sectors. The COVID-19 pandemic had a widespread impact on how services and support are delivered to local people, and it has brought a focus on the importance of having local, community hubs, as part of “Living Locally” and adaptable spaces bringing opportunities for interaction. The Affordable, Flexible and Managed Workspace policy 25 protects existing affordable workspace and establishes that development proposals for affordable, flexible and managed workspace will be supported in order to meet the specific needs of,</p>	M+	Affordable workspace for social enterprises should be secured through s106 agreement.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	amongst others, social enterprises.		
Does the proposal address the six key components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?	The Lifetime Homes Concept has been withdrawn by Government but the individual components i.e. supporting residents to develop lifetime neighbourhoods, accessibility, services and amenities, built and natural environments, social networks/wellbeing, and housing are addressed in detail throughout the Local Plan.	H+	N/A
<b>10.Minimising the use of resources</b>			
Does the proposal make best use of existing land?	Policies throughout the Local Plan set out the Council's intentions for ensuring growth is delivered in a sustainable way as set out in the Spatial Strategy: Managing Change in the Borough policy 2. The policy seeks to direct new higher density development to sites in town centres that are well-connected to jobs, services, infrastructure and amenities by public transport, walking and cycling. Development in the borough will prioritise the use of previously developed land.	H+	Council to ensure that developers are making the best use of land by working closely with them in the early stages.
Does the proposal encourage recycling (including building materials)?	The Waste and the Circular Economy policy 7 states that developments must include adequate refuse and recycling storage space and facilities for the separate collection of dry recyclables and food, which allows for ease of collection and which	H+	Council to ensure that refuse and recycling facilities have been well considered and implemented by developers at planning application stage in line with the adopted Refuse and Recycling

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>residents and occupiers can easily access. The policy requires all development proposals to adopt a circular economy approach to building design and construction to reduce waste, to keep materials and products in use for as long as possible, and to minimise embodied carbon.</p>		<p>Storage Requirements SPD.</p>
<p>Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?</p>	<p>The Tackling the Climate Emergency policy 3 requires all development proposals to consider sustainable design and construction holistically from the start of the design process, and demonstrate how they will comply with all relevant policies on climate change and sustainable design during design, construction and operation of the development.</p> <p>The Sustainable Construction Standards policy 6 seeks to ensure the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in developments.</p> <p>Sustainable design and construction techniques will help to improve air quality in the borough. It will also help to ensure that buildings are energy efficient, which will be particularly beneficial to older residents, the clinically vulnerable and those on lower incomes.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that planning applications incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques. This can be achieved through a Construction Method Statement.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
<b>11. Climate change</b>			
Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy?	<p>The Tackling the Climate Emergency policy 3 states that the Council will promote zero carbon development, with the aim that all buildings and infrastructure projects in the borough will be net-zero carbon by 2043 at the latest. This transition will be supported by maximising energy efficiency, zero and low carbon heat and local renewable energy generation. This will help to reduce air pollution and is therefore beneficial to all residents in the borough.</p> <p>The Minimising Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Promoting Energy Efficiency policy 4 also seeks to ensure all developments maximise the opportunities to use renewable and low carbon energy generation. The Energy Infrastructure policy 5 states that all developments should maximise opportunities for on-site electricity and heat production from renewable energy sources.</p>	M+	Council to ensure that major development proposals should provide a reduction in expected carbon dioxide emissions through the use of on-site renewable energy generation, where feasible.
Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping.	<p>Policies in the Local Plan address temperature.</p> <p>The Tall and Mid-Rise Building Zones policy 45 states that proposals for tall buildings will only be appropriate where the development would not result in any adverse visual,</p>	H+	Council to ensure that planning applications have fully considered how well their design responds to winter and summer temperatures including overheating.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>functional, environmental or cumulative impacts, and take account of the local context.</p> <p>The Tackling the Climate Emergency policy 3 requires new developments, in their layout, design, construction, materials, landscaping and operation, should minimise the effects of overheating, mitigate the urban heat island effect, and minimise energy consumption. It seeks compliance with the cooling hierarchy in the London Plan.</p> <p>The Trees, Woodland and Landscape policy 42 requires the protection of existing trees in the borough, and the provision of new trees. It also aims to increase the borough’s tree canopy cover. Trees and other landscape features can help areas to adapt to the likely effects of climate change; for example, they have a cooling effect and contribute to the reduction of urban heat islands by regulating local temperature extremes.</p> <p>The Urban Greening policy 38 requires all development proposals to contribute to the greening of the borough by including urban greening as a fundamental element of site and building design, and by incorporating measures such as high quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green</p>		

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	walls and nature-based sustainable drainage.		
Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity?	<p>The Biodiversity and Geodiversity policy 39 seeks to protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity.</p> <p>Several other policies throughout the local plan emphasise the need to maintain biodiversity. Access to biodiversity contributes to good physical and mental wellbeing for residents.</p>	H+	Council to ensure that biodiversity is maintained and enhanced, in line with the local Biodiversity Action Plan and other relevant strategies.