

WANDSWORTH

Health Impact Assessment

Local Plan Regulation 18 Consultation Version
November 2020



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the London Borough of Wandsworth (LBW) 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 are¹:
 - 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

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

2 Borough Profile

Population

- 2.1 The estimated resident population of Wandsworth is 329,700 based on ONS Mid-2019 estimates. The population is made up of 48.12% Men and 51.88% women (ONS). This is projected to increase to 365,200 by 2035 (the plan period).

General health

- 2.2 Wandsworth 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 11.2%, compared to 14.1% in London and 17.6% in England.²
- 2.3 An estimated 44,000 people in Wandsworth have a common mental health disorder such as depression and anxiety. Significant numbers of people in the borough engage in behaviours that can have a negative impact on health, including physical inactivity and poor diet, which can further the risk of health conditions.³ In order to combat this, Local plan policies actively encourage and promote good physical and mental wellbeing.

Age

- 2.4 Wandsworth has a distinctively large younger population. According to ONS 2017 estimates, 50.3% of Wandsworth residents were aged between 20 and 44, compared to London (41.1%) and England (34%).⁴
- 2.5 9.4% of Wandsworth residents are aged 65+, compared to London (11.8%) and England (18.0%). However, the older population is projected to increase by 44% in the next 20 years⁵ and the ageing population will require additional services and facilities to support its well-being.

Isolated older people

- 2.6 Over a third of people aged over 65 in the borough are living alone and consequently have a higher risk of social isolation. The average resident can expect 15 years of deteriorating health in old age.

Life expectancy

- 2.7 Life expectancy for over 65s in Wandsworth is significantly lower than the London average.
- 2.8 There is a life expectancy gap of approximately 9.3 years and 4.5 years for men and women respectively between the most and least deprived areas of the borough.

Deprivation

- 2.9 The English Indices of Deprivation (2019) concluded that Wandsworth is within the 50% last deprived Local Authorities in England, where in 2015 it previously ranked amongst the most deprived.⁶ Wandsworth had three Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) that ranked amongst

² <https://www.datawand.info/equalities/>

³ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

⁴ <https://www.datawand.info/equalities/>

⁵ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

⁶ <https://www.datawand.info/indices-of-deprivation-2019/#:~:text=Wandsworth%20ranks%20amongst%20the%20least,score%20for%20Income%20have%20improved>

the 10% most deprived in London: 2 in Latchmere and 1 in Tooting, home to a total of 5300 residents.⁷

- 2.10 In 2014, 20% of children aged under 16 in the borough were living in low income families, lower than the London average (29%) and similar to England (20%).⁸
- 2.11 Over a fifth of the older population in Wandsworth are on low incomes, which is average for London, but still amongst the highest 20% in the country.⁹
- 2.12 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

- 2.13 As with many other London boroughs, Wandsworth is experiencing growing rates of obesity. One in three children leaving primary school aged 10-11 years are overweight or obese. More than half of the boroughs over 16 population are overweight or obese.¹⁰
- 2.14 There is a need to promote active living and promote healthier lifestyles to tackle the issue of obesity.

Ethnicity

- 2.15 Wandsworth is very diverse. 28.6% of the borough's population (87,779 residents) are of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background. Wandsworth is less ethnically diverse than London (40.2% BAME), but significantly more diverse than England (14.6% BAME).
- 2.16 Different ethnic groups have different needs in terms of health and social care services and other types of community infrastructure.

Employment

- 2.17 Wandsworth has the second highest employment rate in London at 79%.¹¹

Education

- 2.18 There are high levels of education amongst the population of the borough. Wandsworth Examination results generally exceed local and regional averages. Almost half of the boroughs schools are rated outstanding, which is double the national figure. 47% of adults are educated to degree level or above, which is the second highest percentage in the country.¹²
- 2.19 A range of positive outcomes are associated with higher levels of education, including better health and wellbeing.

⁷ <https://www.datawand.info/indices-of-deprivation-2019/#:~:text=Wandsworth%20ranks%20amongst%20the%20least,score%20for%20Income%20have%20improved>

⁸ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

⁹ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

¹⁰ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

¹¹ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

¹² <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

Health infrastructure

- 2.20 There are a wide range of Healthcare assets in the borough: St George's Hospital, 42 GP Surgeries, 60 community pharmacies and 33 care homes.¹³
- 2.21 The population growth associated with housing expansion and regeneration is likely to put pressure on health and social care infrastructure and services.

Open space

- 2.22 Wandsworth has over 30 parks and open spaces, which make up almost a quarter of the total area of the borough.
- 2.23 Open space promotes active living and provides vital physical and mental health benefits for individuals and the community.

Housing

- 2.24 Wandsworth has the 10th highest housing affordability ratio in the country, meaning that it is difficult for first time buyers to get on the property. Wandsworth has lower levels of home ownership at 47% than London (49.5%) and England (64%).¹⁴ Home ownership is associated with increased life satisfaction.
- 2.25 32% of residents in the borough rent privately, a figure higher than London average of 29%. Wandsworth's median monthly rent (at £1650) is estimated to be 40% of median household income, making private rent options generally unaffordable for people on lower incomes.¹⁵
- 2.26 Housing estates cover 10% of the area of Wandsworth and social housing accounts for 19% of property.¹⁶

Air quality

- 2.27 Wandsworth 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.
- 2.28 10 Wandsworth primary schools are in areas that exceed the legal air pollution limits. It is estimated that 40,000 residents are exposed to high levels of transport noise, which exceed averages for both London and England.¹⁷

¹³ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

¹⁴ Home ownership figure includes those who own outright, those who own with a mortgage/loan and shared ownership. Source: <https://www.datawand.info/housing/>

¹⁵ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

¹⁶ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

¹⁷ <https://www.datawand.info/jsna/>

3 Health Impact Assessment

3.1 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.

3.2 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
1. Housing quality and design			
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 Standards policy (LP29) seeks to ensure that homes are designed to be inclusive, accessible and safe to all.</p> <p>The Housing Mix policy (LP26) recognises the need for older people to downsize and that there is flexibility on the requirement for family units for retirement, sheltered or extra care housing.</p> <p>With the older population projected to increase in upcoming years, provision of adequate housing and wheelchair accessible homes is essential in meeting the complex needs of older residents now and in the future.</p>	H+	Council to ensure the necessary housing standards are secured through early liaison with providers and developers and through planning conditions.
Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people?	The Housing Standards policy (LP29) seeks to ensure that homes are designed to be inclusive, accessible and safe to all. It directs to the London Plan policy D7 that requires 10% of dwellings to be wheelchair accessible and	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>90% to be accessible and adaptable (Building Regulation (M4).</p> <p>The Housing Mix policy (LP26) aims to ensure housing matches specific community needs, including that of older and disabled people.</p> <p>The Purpose Built Student Accommodation policy (LP30) has a provision for disabled people, guaranteeing that 10% of student rooms are easily adaptable for occupation by wheelchair users.</p>		
Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards?	<p>LP10 – Responding to the Climate Crisis establishes that residential buildings will be encouraged to meet the BRE Home Quality Mark or Passivhaus.</p> <p>The General Development Principles policy (LP2) seeks to ensure that developments protect the amenity of existing/future occupants, neighbours and the wider community.</p> <p>LP26 – Housing Standards confirms space, access and safety requirements from the London Plan. It also promotes dual-aspect housing.</p> <p>The Urban Design policy (LP1) emphasises that the council is committed design excellence and achieving</p>	H+	Council to ensure that the standards set out in policies are strictly adhered to in planning applications and if necessary, also secured through planning conditions.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>high quality, sustainable development.</p> <p>The Housing Standards policy states that all new developments must comply with the Nationally Described Space Standard, which includes internal space requirements.</p> <p>Together these policies will provide healthy living environments for residents by ensuring homes have adequate living space, daylight & sunlight, ventilation and are not negatively impacted by noise.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?</p>	<p>The Affordable Housing policy (LP25) seeks to secure provision of affordable housing or financial contributions towards affordable housing of up to 50% of new housing with half being social and the other half intermediate housing.</p> <p>The Housing Mix policy (LP26) reflects local housing needs. The Local Housing Need Assessment recommends that the focus of new market housing provision should be on 2 bedroom (35-40%) and 3 bedroom (30-35%) dwellings. This is subject to change depending on current housing need.</p> <p>Provision of a mix of dwelling types and sizes of</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The developer and provider must engage with the Council in the earliest planning stages to ensure adequate affordable housing provision is made.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	affordable housing will have a positive impact on residents, particularly those on lower incomes, those in areas of deprivation and 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 Responding to the Climate Crisis policy (LP10) refers to energy efficiency as a key component of the Council’s approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change.</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.
2. Access to healthcare and other social infrastructure			
Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) seeks to ensure that adequate, high quality social and community facilities and services are developed and/or improved to meet the changing needs of the community. The loss of existing facilities will be resisted in all cases except where it can be demonstrated that there is no current or future need/demand for it. This will help to ensure residents have sufficient access to local services and facilities and will lead to the	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
	betterment of their health and wellbeing.		
Does the proposal assess the impact on healthcare services?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) states that the council supports the investment plans of health organisations (including mental health care, GP and local hospital services) to expand their operations, as these by extension will have several social and health benefits for Wandsworth residents.	H+	<p>In determining whether there is a need or demand for healthcare services, reference should be made to Council publications such as Wandsworth Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. It is also important to liaise with appropriate NHS service providers.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the Council should seek section 106 planning obligations to ensure that the additional demand a development places on existing community infrastructure and services is met.</p>
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 states that the council supports the investment plans of health organisations (including mental health care, GP and local hospital services) to expand their operations, as these by extension will have several social and health benefits for Wandsworth residents.	H+	Applicants must work closely with Wandsworth 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	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy states that the Council must maintain an Infrastructure Needs Assessment and Delivery Plan (IDP) to assess	H+	The Council must keep on top of IDP to ensure any shortfalls of particular social infrastructure are

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care and community facilities?	existing provision of social and community facilities.		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 supports the dual use of social, educational and community facilities, particularly the use of school buildings after hours. It states that new developments should support co location where possible. It also specifies that developments should be accessible to the community they serve, including people with disabilities.</p> <p>This will enable the Council to meet the needs of the growing population and tackle deficiencies in infrastructure.</p>	H+	Council and service providers to ensure agreements are in place which detail how shared community use is to operate efficiently.
3. Access to open space and nature			
Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?	<p>The New Open Space policy requires major developments to enhance existing public open space or provide new spaces that are accessible to all, designed sustainably and enhance placemaking, amongst several other criteria.</p> <p>The Protection and Enhancement of Open Space and Green Infrastructure policy and Public Open Space, Play Space and Recreation policy seek to protect and improve existing open space in the borough.</p>	H+	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.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>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>		
<p>In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?</p>	<p>The New Open Space policy requires major developments to enhance existing public open space or provide new spaces that are accessible to all ages and abilities, designed sustainably and enhance placemaking, amongst several other criteria.</p> <p>The Protection and Enhancement of Open Space and Green Infrastructure policy and Public Open Space, Play Space and Recreation policy 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 & wellbeing.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The Council has produced an Open Space Study which assess all the open and green Space in Wandsworth, identifying areas of deficiency of open space and ways they 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 Play Space policy (LP19) New Open Space policy (LP20) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation policy (LP56) ensure that an adequate & varied amount of play space is provided and accessible by children of all ages and abilities.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that consultation is carried out with potential users and the local community in terms of accessibility</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	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.		
Does the proposal provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?	<p>The Urban Design policy (LP1) states that planning permission will be granted to developments that include well-located public spaces and provide high-quality public realm.</p> <p>The New Open Space policy (LP20) 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>The Urban Design policy (LP1) states that developments should be designed in a way that minimises opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The New Open Space policy (LP20) requires major developments to enhance existing public open space or provide new spaces that are accessible to all ages and abilities.</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	The New Open Space policy (LP20) requires that major	N/A	The maintenance of open spaces is required

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
space will be managed and maintained?	<p>developments to enhance existing public open space or provide new spaces and that they are maintained in perpetuity.</p> <p>The Protection and Enhancement of Green and Blue infrastructure policy (LP55) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation (LP56) policy state the council will protect and improve existing open space in the borough.</p>		through LP20 and should be secured by condition and/or appropriate s106 agreement.
4. Air quality, noise, neighbourhood amenity and land contamination			
Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	<p>The Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development policy (LP14) seeks to ensure that development proposals 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.
Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	The Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development policy (LP14) states that the Council promotes good air quality design and new technologies. It also requires developers to secure at least 'Air Quality Neutral' development.	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
	<p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP51) states that the Council will support proposals that promoted sustainable transport solutions which will minimise the impacts of air pollution and maximise opportunities for health benefits.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?</p>	<p>The Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development policy (LP14) states the Council encourages good acoustic design to protect occupiers of noise sensitive buildings.</p> <p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP51) 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>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that applicants consider acoustic design at the earliest stages of the planning process. And adhere to statutory requirements.</p>
<p>Does the plan seek to address contaminated land?</p>	<p>Policy LP14 Air Quality, Pollution and Managing Impacts of Development 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</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that in relation contaminated land that applicants submit Decontamination Strategies secured through condition.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>either directly or indirectly. Through redevelopment these adverse impacts can be addressed.</p>		
5. Accessibility and active travel			
<p>Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared spaces) ?</p>	<p>The Urban Design policy (LP1) 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 Transport (LP51), Public Transport and Infrastructure (LP54) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation (LP56).</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>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Developments to follow good design principles including Healthy Street principles as well as community engagement best practice.</p>
<p>Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes)?</p>	<p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP51) encourages active travel methods, such as cycling.</p> <p>Throughout the Local plan the Council emphasises that</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that developments provide adequate cycle parking, storage and other facilities in order to encourage residents to cycle.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>developments should be easily accessible by cycling. There are many other policies within the plan that encourage cycling, such as: Public Transport and Infrastructure (LP54) and Open Space, Sport and Recreation (LP56).</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>		
<p>Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?</p>	<p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP51) encourages active travel methods, such as cycling and walking. 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>Urban Design policy (LP1) 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>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that all planning applications for major developments are accompanied by a Transport Assessment including Travel Plan</p>

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 Transport policy (LP51) emphasises the need to reduce the volume and dominance of motor traffic and that development proposals should meet the Healthy Streets objectives.</p> <p>Policy LP 53 Parking, Servicing, and Car Free Development establishes that car-free development will be required where the PTAL is 5 or higher (with low car development at PTAL 3 or 4).</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 LP2 General Development Principles, LP54 Public Transport and Infrastructure and LP17 Social and Community Infrastructure.</p> <p>The General Development policy (LP2) requires development to take account of existing or planned social and transport infrastructure and contributes to additional infrastructure where necessary, so that development is adequately served by public transport</p>	H+	Council to ensure that all planning applications demonstrated that they are well connected to public transport, local services and facilities.

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	<p>and a range of community facilities.</p> <p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) states that community facilities should be close or accessible to the community they serve by a range of transport modes (walking, cycling & public transport).</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>		
<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>	<p>The Sustainable Transport policy (LP51) emphasises the need to reduce the volume and dominance of motor traffic.</p> <p>The Parking, Servicing and Car Free Development policy (LP53) states that development will be permitted where Car Club Parking and memberships are provided in all residential developments that require travel plans. The policy also states that car free and low-car development will be required in certain circumstances (e.g. nearby public transport</p>	<p>L+</p>	<p>Developers should ensure that they do not encourage additional car ownership.</p>

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	<p>interchanges). This policy ensures that no additional parking permits will be issued to any occupiers of additional housing units created in major residential or mixed-use developments.</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>		
<p>Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?</p>	<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 Urban Design policy (LP1) states that all developments should achieve the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design.</p> <p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) requires community facilities to be accessible to people with disabilities.</p> <p>The Parking, Servicing and Car Free Development policy (LP53) states that development will be permitted where minimum numbers of disability-friendly parking spaces are provided.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that all planning applications meet appropriate standards of accessibility.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	These policies will be beneficial to the health and wellbeing of residents with mobility issues.		
6. Crime reduction and community safety			
Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime?	The Urban Design policy (LP1) requires developments minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour. The promotion of community safety has a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of all residents.	H+	Council to ensure that planning applications incorporate elements to help design out crime.
Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating 'gated communities'?	Although the Local plan does not explicitly mention 'gated communities', The Urban Design policy (LP1) requires developments to improve existing patterns of development and movement and permeability and street widths. It also states that developments should define a clear pattern of streets that promotes activity and social interaction. 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 Urban Design policy.
Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) states that the Council supports the dual use of social, educational and community facilities for a mix of sporting, social, cultural and recreational uses. It also states that new community facilities should be in buildings that are flexible, adaptable, capable of multi-use and support co-location where practical.	H+	N/A

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	<p>Urban Design policy (LP1) promotes that provision of recognisable, permeable and legible street networks, and other spaces to promote accessibility, social interaction, health and wellbeing. This includes well located public spaces that support a wide variety of activities.</p>		
<p>Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community?</p>	<p>There will be an 8-week public consultation for the Local Plan held in early 2021 from 4 Jan. This Health Impact assessment will form part of that consultation and findings will be incorporated into it. There will also be a second round of public consultations set to take place in the latter part of 2021 which will provide an opportunity for this HIA to be revisited.</p>	<p>M+</p>	<p>N/A</p>
7. Access to healthy food			
<p>Does the proposal facilitate the supply of local food, i.e. allotments, community farms and farmers' markets?</p>	<p>The Allotments and Food Growing Spaces policy (LP21) 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</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Council to consult with Enable and Parks where opportunities for allotment and food growing spaces are identified or proposed</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	the elderly who are at a higher risk of social isolation.		
Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?	<p>Wandsworth's Centres and Parades policy (LP44) sets out the Council's approach to the development of centres across the borough and hierarchy of centres. Local Centres and Parades of Local Importance ensure residents have access to shops within walking distance for top-up grocery shopping.</p> <p>The Development in Centres policy (LP45) 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>	H+	Establish and apply 15-minute neighbourhood test for Area Strategies.
Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an overconcentration of hot food takeaways in the local area?	<p>The Development in Centres policy (LP45) 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. It also includes restrictions on the location of takeaways in proximity of schools.</p> <p>This will restrict the availability of unhealthy foods, 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.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
8. Access to work and training			
Does the proposal provide access to local employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?	<p>The Local Training and Employment Opportunities policy seeks to ensure that new development generates employment and training opportunities for residents and existing businesses throughout both the construction and operational phases of new development. All new major development will be required to enter into a Local Employment and Enterprise 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>	H+	Major developments to enter into Local Employment and Enterprise Agreements with the council.
Does the proposal provide education facilities?	Policy LP22 Planning Obligations establishes that planning obligations will be sought to mitigate the specific impact of development and/or additional facilities made necessary by the proposal, subject to the three tests set out in the CIL Regulations and the principles set out in the Council's Planning Obligations SPD.	M+	Secure provision through s106 agreements.
Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	The Affordable, Flexible and Managed Workspace policy (LP41) encourages development proposals for affordable, flexible and managed workspace. The policy also states that development for economic uses is expected to be leased at reasonable rents and	H+	Council to ensure that the appropriate s106 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
	under flexible leasing arrangements. This is beneficial in providing local job opportunities and therefore reducing health inequalities.		
Does the proposal include opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements?	The Local Training and Employment Opportunities policy (LP42) seeks to ensure that new development generates employment and training opportunities for residents and existing businesses throughout both the construction and operational phases of new development. This is beneficial in providing local job opportunities and therefore reducing health inequalities.	H+	Major developments to enter into Local Employment and Enterprise Agreements with the council.
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods			
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 Urban Design policy (LP1) requires developments to take a design-led approach to optimise the potential of sites so that the layout and arrangement of buildings ensures a high level of physical integration with their surroundings. It also states that developments should define a clear pattern of streets and include well-located public spaces that support a wide variety of activities. This promotes physical activity and social interaction, which will be beneficial in combatting social isolation.</p> <p>The Urban Design policy (LP1) also requires developments to achieve the</p>	H+	Council to ensure that new developments comply with criteria in Urban Design policy.

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	highest standards of accessible and inclusive design, ensuring that all residents are able to comfortably get around, regardless of physical ability.		
Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities?	<p>The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) seeks to ensure that adequate, high quality social and community facilities and services are developed and/or modernised to meet the changing needs of the community. There are a good mix of community facilities in the borough, including: education and training, health, social, leisure, places of worship, burial spaces, community spaces including public houses and bars where these are of community value, cultural and civic uses and provision related to community safety such as police and emergency services.</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>	H+	Council to work with service providers and developers to ensure adequate provision of community services and facilities.
Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?	The Social and Community Infrastructure policy (LP17) seeks to protect and enhance social and community facilities, which includes voluntary and community sectors. The	M+	Affordable workspace for social enterprises should be secured through s106 agreement.

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	policy also recognises that the cost of land and impact of COVID-19 may mean that community facilities may come under pressure from uses which attract higher land values. To counter this policy LP41 Affordable, Flexible and Managed Workspace establishes that development proposals for affordable, flexible and managed workspace will be supported in order to meet the specific needs of, 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
10. Minimising the use of resources			
Does the proposal make best use of existing land?	Policies throughout the Local Plan set out the Council's intentions for the best use of existing land and the achievement of sustainable development.	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)?	General Development Principles policy (LP2) states that developments must include on-site waste and recycling storage facilities, or off-site provision in exceptional circumstances.	H+	Council to ensure that refuse and recycling facilities have been well considered and implemented by developers at planning application stage.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>The Waste Management policy (LP13) states that the Council will support the circular economy and contribute towards London’s recycling and net self-sufficiency targets by safeguarding existing waste sites and identifying suitable areas for new waste facilities.</p> <p>The Utilities and Digital Connectivity Infrastructure policy (LP23) also recognises recycling facilities as essential.</p>		
<p>Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?</p>	<p>Both the Urban Design (LP1) and Responding to the Climate Crisis (LP10) policies seek to ensure that developments achieve the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.</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.</p>
<p>11.Climate change</p>			
<p>Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy?</p>	<p>The Responding to the Climate Crisis (LP10) policy encourages the increased use of renewable energy. This will help to reduce air pollution and is therefore</p>	<p>M+</p>	<p>Council to ensure that major development proposals should provide a reduction in expected carbon dioxide emissions through the use of on-</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan policies and discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
	beneficial to all residents in the borough.		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>LP4 Tall Buildings indicates that the choice of building materials should mitigate the contribution to urban heat island effect through thermal radiation as well as release of anthropogenic (waste) heat.</p> <p>LP10 Responding to the Climate Crisis requires new development, 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 Tree Management and Landscaping policy (LP58) requires the protection of trees in the borough. 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>LP59 Urban Greening Factor requires all development proposals to contribute to</p>	H+	Council to ensure that planning applications have fully considered how well their design responds to winter and summer temperatures including overheating.

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	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 walls and nature-based sustainable drainage.		
Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity?	<p>The Biodiversity policy (LP57) 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.

For more information write to:
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