

Chichester Local 2021 – 2039

Regulation 19 Local Plan

Health Impact Assessment



January 2023

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Chichester Local Plan 2021 – 2039 will guide development in the plan area until 2039 and the strategic objectives and planning policies set out in the Local Plan will impact on the long term health and well-being of Chichester’s residents.
- 1.2. Determinants considered to influence health and well-being encompass physical, social and economic environments (Figure 1).

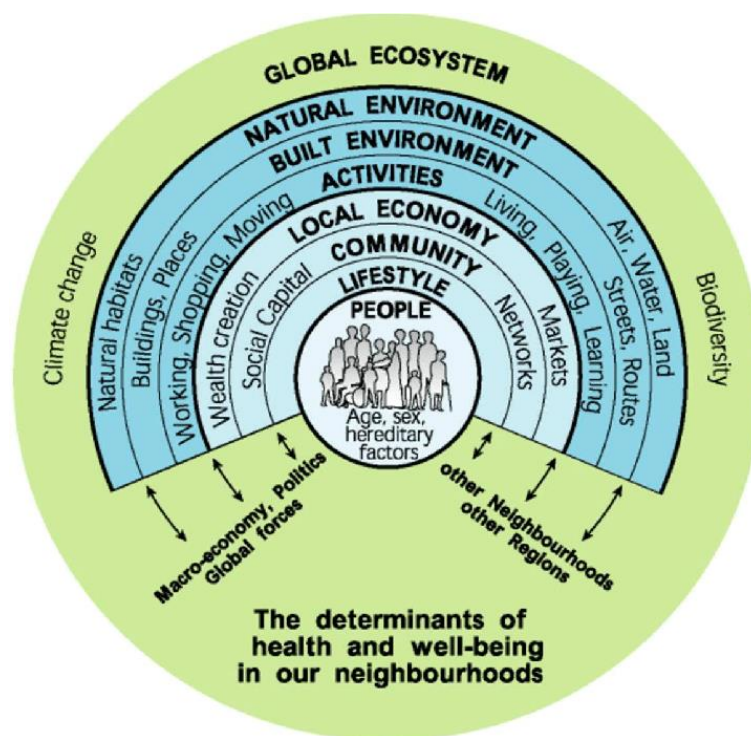


Figure 1: The Health Map Barton and Grant (2006) developed from a concept by Dhalgren and Whitehead (1991)

- 1.3. It is widely recognised that planning is intrinsically linked to health and wellbeing. The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning (2011) identified the role planning can play in affecting health through: the design of developments, ensuring that services are joined up and easier to access, community participation, accessible transport, well located services and by the pursuit of health lifestyles through active travel and use of green space.
- 1.4. The [West Sussex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2024](#) recognises that shaping the physical environment of the community so that it can better promote healthier lifestyles is central to the health improvement role of local authorities.
- 1.5. The Local Plan will, therefore, have an influence on the determinants of health and wellbeing and can unlock opportunities for the creation of healthy and sustainable places to live, work and play.

1.6. This document sets out the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the Chichester Local Plan 2021 - 2039. There is no statutory requirement to undertake a HIA; but it is considered best practice and is one approach to ensure that an explicit regard is given to health and wellbeing outcomes and any potential negative impacts identified are mitigated.

2. National planning policy and health

2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets the framework (section 8) for how the planning system contributes to the 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 wellbeing needs.

2.2. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides further detail on how the planning system can help promote healthy and safe communities. The guidance identifies two ways in which positive planning can contribute to healthier communities:

- By creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles; and
- By identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system (taking into account the changing needs of the population).

3. Health profile of Chichester District

3.1. The estimated resident population of the district is 124,100¹, an increase of just over 9% since 2011. The population is made up of 48% men and 52% women². Chichester district has an older population. The 2021 Census indicated that 27% of residents were aged over 65, compared to 19% for the south east and 18% for England.

3.2. The most recently available health profile data³ for Chichester (appendix 1) concludes that the health of people living in the district is generally better than the England average. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average. Life expectancy is 3.5 years lower for men and 4.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Chichester than those in the least deprived; this is significantly lower than comparable figures for both the south east region and England.

3.3. Early deaths within Chichester district have been consistently below the England average for both men and women. Estimated levels of excess weight in adults (aged 18+) and physically active adults (aged 19+) are better than the England average. In Year 6, 12.7% of children are classified as being obese⁴.

¹ Census 2021

² Census 2021

³ [Health profiles online tool](#), Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. Accessed 14 09 22.

⁴ Data from 2019

3.4. In 2019, 7.9% of the population was income-deprived, ranking Chichester as the 237th (from a total of 316) most income deprived local authority⁵. The median housing affordability ratio is 13.67, the 4th highest in the south east region⁶. The district has a high level of home ownership.

4. Health Impact Assessment process

4.1. The HIA is a tool used to evaluate the potential effects of a policy or plan on the health and wellbeing of the local population. This HIA aims to identify the positive and negative health and wellbeing impacts that may arise from implementation of the policies and proposals in the Local Plan. The HIA is also useful in highlighting health inequalities amongst different population groups.

4.2. There is no fixed way to undertake a HIA. The Council has used the quality assurance framework contained in the [Creating Health and Sustainable Places](#) (CHPS) produced by West Sussex County Council (WSCC), as a tool to assess how well health and wellbeing has been addressed in the Local Plan. The CHPS was prepared by WSCC to promote the consideration of health issues within WSCC and partner organisations such as the Council. The development of the CHPS involved input and consultation with the district and borough councils in West Sussex and other organisations.

4.3. The CHPS framework covers the following health and wellbeing topic areas:

- Evidence
- Housing quality and design
- Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
- Access space and nature
- Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
- Accessibility and active transport
- Crime reduction and community safety
- Access to healthy food
- Access to work and training
- Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
- Minimising the use of resources
- Economic factors
- Environment and sustainability factors
- Health inequalities and equity

4.4. The framework has been used to assess not only the proposed standalone health and wellbeing policy but also how other policies in the Local Plan that influence health and wellbeing are addressed, such as housing standards, climate change and active travel.

⁵ 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

⁶ Ratio of house prices to residence based earnings (2021), ONS

5. Health in the early stages of the Local Plan

- 5.1. The planning system can support a healthy population in two ways; firstly by creating environments that support healthy lifestyles and secondly by supporting the provision of health infrastructure. These two elements have been considered in the emerging plan to date as specific health related policies and through supporting policies such as green infrastructure and housing.

Issues and Options

- 5.2. At the Issues and Options stage, consultation comments received in relation to the plan objectives suggested that more explicit reference should be made to health and wellbeing, in particular recognising the significance of the aging population in the plan area. Reference was also made to the Royal Society for Public Health report 'Health on the High Street' which included a range of measures to help high streets promote health.
- 5.3. The aim of retaining, enhancing and increasing the quantity and quality of open space, sport and recreation facilities and improving access to them was supported with a particular focus on access to open spaces i.e. ensuring provision in areas with shortfall. Acknowledging the range of age groups in the plan area was also mentioned.
- 5.4. Health and wellbeing and the way in which it links to greenspace was highlighted as a key issue, particularly the opportunities provided by multi-functional green infrastructure and the creation of pedestrian and cycle paths in new developments. Health was also mentioned in respect of local green spaces (LGS), as these provide important opportunities for health and wellbeing at a local level – usually in a less formal environment than that offered by sports pitches.
- 5.5. It was also suggested that consideration should be given to the advice in 'Spatial Planning for Health' (2017) when planning for healthier places. As reference is made to this document in the WSCC CHSP framework, the use of the CHSP framework will help ensure it is taken into account.

- 5.6. The responses received during the issues and Options consultation were subsequently considered and used to help inform Policy S21 as set out in the Preferred Approach.

Preferred Approach

- 5.7. Using the CHSP framework an assessment of the Preferred Approach policies was undertaken. This found that the majority of the criteria framework were addressed, indicating that health and wellbeing was well considered within the Local Plan. There were four issues identified that would benefit from further work:

- **Health infrastructure**

The assessment suggested that the Health and Wellbeing policy would benefit from use of local health needs data from the JSNA to demonstrate that the policy has taken account of and is justified by local health needs.

- **Local evidence**
The assessment suggested that the vision and objectives could be amended to be more specific to the plan area. In particular, health infrastructure and elderly care. It was also suggested that including data from the JSNA in the supporting text would help provide context for the local population's health.
- **Future policy monitoring**
The assessment recommended that further work be undertaken to consider if suitable indicators could be identified that would help monitor and review health impacts and benefits. The Authority Monitoring Report did not specifically consider health and wellbeing, as there were no specific policy indicators in the Local Plan monitoring framework.
- **Health Impact Assessments**
The assessment identified that the use of Health Impact Assessments (HIA) for certain types of development was not referenced in the Local Plan or included in the local list of requirements for a planning application. HIAs can be a useful tool for assessing how a development would help implement the vision, objectives and policies of the local plan. HIAs are produced by the applicant to demonstrate how the proposals supports health and wellbeing priorities. The assessment recommended that the Local Plan would benefit from reference to HIAs and information on when they will be required from developers in support of planning applications and the information which should be included.

5.8. The following specific issues were also identified for further consideration in preparing the Regulation 19 Local Plan.

- Objectives refer to people with disabilities rather than just wheelchair users
- Need to consider how disability issues are covered in certain aspects of the Local Plan e.g. housing needs and accessible buildings
- Housing quality and design and how this impacts on an aging population and delivering properties that cater for different aspects of a person's life
- Availability of evidence to demonstrate how factors that contribute to health and wellbeing, such as income, food and fuel poverty have been considered

5.9. The key issues raised in the Preferred Approach consultation responses to Policy S21: Health and Wellbeing were the capacity of healthcare infrastructure with an increasing population, the aging population and provision of relevant facilities i.e. care facilities. While the Policy would provide the framework to provide or improve these facilities the policy as drafted did not ensure their delivery. As such, it was considered that consideration should be given to ways in which the policy could support the delivery of infrastructure, which acknowledging that certain aspects fall outside the remit of the planning system.

Sustainability Appraisal

5.10. Health and wellbeing is included as an objective in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) framework. The SA is used to assess the sustainability benefits of policies and proposals throughout the local plan process. At each stage of the Local Plan, it is assessed against a number of objectives to assess social, economic and environmental impacts. The SA provides an opportunity to identify potential negative effects of a policy and where they are identify propose amendments to the policy or mitigation measures.

6. Health in the Regulation 19 Local Plan

6.1. Following the Preferred Approach, a number of the policies were amalgamated or rewritten to address consultation comments and/or clarify elements of the policies. Although the overall direction and intent of the Plan did not change, the assessment using the CHSP framework has been updated to reflect the Regulation 19 Local Plan (Appendix 2).

6.2. In terms of addressing the issues identified in respect of the assessment of the Preferred Approach, the Local Plan now:

- Includes references to the JSNA in the supporting text to the Health and Wellbeing section of the Local Plan;
- Includes an indicator in the monitoring framework related to the percentage of adults participating in different levels of exercise per week;
- Includes a policy requirement for the submission of Health Impact Assessments to support proposals for major residential development or where the proposal may have an impact on health;
- Has a redrafted health and wellbeing objective that is more encompassing;
- Includes a policy requirement that a percentage of dwellings on housing sites are built to accessible and adaptable standards, thereby increasing the opportunity for older and/or disabled residents to remain living independently in their own home as their needs change;
- Expects the design of development to be inclusive and accessible, ensuring all residents are able to get around regardless of physical ability; and
- Has a redrafted health and wellbeing policy that requires new development to contribute towards the provision of new or enhanced healthcare facilities.

6.3. The assessment demonstrates that the policies in the Local Plan are not anticipated to have any negative effects on the health and wellbeing of the plan area residents. The inclusion in the Local Plan of an overarching health and wellbeing objective and policy, together with hooks in a number of other policies has the potential to positively influence the general health of the plan area by identifying sustainable transport i.e. walking and cycling as opportunities to improve physical activity, provision of housing to suit people's needs and accessibility to green infrastructure, open space and sports facilities.

Appendix 1 – Chichester Health Profile

Indicator	Period	Chichester			Region England			England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best	
Life expectancy and causes of death										
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range)	2018 - 20	-	-	80.6	80.6	79.4	74.1			
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 1 year range)	2020	-	-	79.7	80.1	78.7	73.6			
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range)	2018 - 20	-	-	84.5	84.1	83.1	79.0			
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 1 year range)	2020	-	-	84.3	83.7	82.6	78.0			
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (3 year range)	2018 - 20	-	1,046	268.6	293.9	336.5	570.7			220.1
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (1 year range)	2020	→	380	291.5	308.0	358.5	622.8			202.4
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (3 year range)	2017 - 19	-	208	53.0	57.1	70.4	121.6			39.8
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (1 year range)	2020	→	68	50.6	61.5	73.8	137.1			36.1
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (3 year range)	2017 - 19	-	451	113.7	121.6	129.2	182.4			17.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (1 year range)	2020	→	165	122.9	116.2	125.1	187.1			3
Suicide rate New data	2018 - 20	-	38	12.2	10.1	10.4	20.3			5.0
Injuries and ill health										
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2020	-	-	-	95.4*	86.1*	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart		
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	2020/21	→	200	186.9	201.9	181.2	471.7			41.5
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2020/21	→	200	538	508	529	746			
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2	2019	→	397	55.6%	57.0%	55.0%	45.1%			
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	-	-	73.1%	75.2%	78.0%	54.3%			
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over) New data	2022	→	1,226	57.4%	*	62.0%	41.2%			
Behavioural risk factors										
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	2018/19 - 20/21	-	30	44.8	31.3*	29.3	84.0			7.7
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow): New method. This indicator uses a new set of attributable fractions, and so differ from that originally published.	2020/21	→	505	391	389	456	805			251
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	2019	-	9,167	9.3%	12.2%	13.9%	26.4%			1%
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (2020 definition)	2020	-	-	11.2%	11.1%	12.1%	25.0%			3%
Percentage of physically active adults	2020/21	-	-	75.6%	69.2%	65.9%	48.8%			3.4%
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	2020/21	-	-	59.4%	62.4%	63.5%	76.3%			
Child health										
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2020	→	22	12.7	10.6	13.0	30.4			2.1
Smoking status at time of delivery	2020/21	→	74	8.4%	9.0%	9.6%	21.4%			1.8%
Baby's first feed breastmilk	2018/19	-	-	-	72.7%	67.4%	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart		
Infant mortality rate	2018 - 20	-	11	3.8	3.5	3.9	8.3			0.8
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	2021/22	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
Inequalities										
Deprivation score (IMD 2019)	2019	-	-	14.1	15.5	21.7	45.0			5.5
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS)	2019	-	-	23.1%	23.7%	24.5%	60.3%			3.5%
Smoking prevalence among adults aged 18-64 in routine and manual occupations (APS) (2020 definition)	2020	-	-	*	20.1%	21.4%	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart		
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018 - 20	-	-	3.5	7.9	9.7	17.0			
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018 - 20	-	-	4.4	6.0	7.9	13.9			
Wider determinants of health										
Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2020/21	↑	2,857	14.3%	14.3%	18.5%	42.4%			6.2%
Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2020/21	→	2,283	11.3%	11.6%	15.1%	39.2%			5.2%
Average Attainment 8 score	2020/21	-	48,642	50.9	52.1	50.9	42.7			
Percentage of people in employment	2020/21	→	48,900	70.2%	77.7%	75.1%	59.5%			
Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2020/21	-	-	*	9.9	11.3	31.0			1.6
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2018/19 - 20/21	-	90	29.2	29.4	41.9	116.8			7.9
Health protection										
Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	-	60	11.6%	17.4%	17.4%	50.2%			0.7%
New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000	2020	↓	215	312	461	619	3,547			158
TB incidence (three year average)	2018 - 20	-	7	1.9	5.6	8.0	43.1			0.3

Appendix 2 – Assessment of Regulation 19 Local Plan policies

KEY:

Positive	Negative	Neutral	Uncertain

No.	Assessment criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact	Assessment summary including any recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
1	Is evidence used to identify and assess impacts	Yes Partial No	All evidence referenced within the Local Plan	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The assessment of the Preferred Approach Plan recommended inclusion of links to the WSCC Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) data, and West Sussex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2024. These are now included in the supporting text for the Health and Wellbeing Policy, although it should be noted that the latest available information dates from 2019.
2	Does the proposal make use of: Community/population health and socioeconomic data profile Literature/evidence review Stakeholder opinion and experience Technical data (if relevant) ie air quality statistics or health outcome projections	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The evidence studies which support and underpin the Local Plan use a number of information sources and technical data. For example, the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) uses a range of information including on demography, disability and affordability. At key stages of preparing the Local Plan, the Council must carry out engagement and seek the views of local communities, including residents, businesses, organisations and public bodies and to take into account the comments made.
3	Is there a clear link between the evidence gathered, assessment and recommendation?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The reasons for the Local Plan policies are clearly justified and articulated in the supporting text and/or evidence base.
4	Does the proposal seek to address the housing needs of the wider community by requiring provision of variation of house type that will meet the needs of older or disabled people? (For example, does it meet all Lifetime	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, HEDNA	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The HEDNA has assessed the mix of housing by type and tenure required during the plan period to meet specific housing needs in the plan area. This is reflected in Policies H5 (Housing mix), H8 (Specialist accommodation), Policy H10 (Accessible and adaptable dwellings) and P6 (Amenity).

No.	Assessment criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact	Assessment summary including any recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
	Homes Standards, Building for Life?)				
5	Does the proposal promote development that will reduce energy requirements and living costs and ensure that homes are warm and dry in winter and cool in summer?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P1 (Design principles) requires all development proposals to be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how the proposal applies sound sustainable design and good environmental practices and includes measures to adapt to climate change.
6	Does this proposal contribute to access and quality services: medical and healthcare services?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, IDP	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P16 (Health and wellbeing) sets out the requirement for residential developments to contribute towards new or enhanced healthcare facilities as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) sets out how the necessary infrastructure will be secured.
7	Does this proposal contribute to access and quality services: leisure services?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, IDP	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy 15 (Open Space, Sport and Recreation) seeks to resist the loss of existing and support the provision of new sport and recreation facilities and on-site open space as part of new development in accordance with the Council's open space standards.
8	Does this proposal contribute to access and quality services: Career advice?	Yes Partial No	N/A	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Career advice is outside remit of Local Plan. However, the Local Plan is supported by an IDP, which has been prepared with input from the education authority (West Sussex County Council) and identifies the new education provision required to support the Local Plan proposed level and location of growth. Where new school provision is required on-site this is reflected in the relevant allocation policies. Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) provides the policy basis for securing necessary infrastructure.
9	Does this proposal contribute to access and quality services: shops and commercial services?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies supported by Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Study	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy E5 (Retail strategy and new development) sets out the retail hierarchy and together with Policies E6 (Chichester city centre) and E7 (Local centres) provides guidance on the nature and scale of retail and commercial development appropriate for each defined centre.
10	Does this proposal contribute to access and quality services: public amenities?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P17 (New and existing local and community facilities) seeks to support the retention of social and community facilities as well as the development of new facilities. Policy NE10 (Development in the countryside) specifically references the provision of facilities which serve rural communities. Policy P15 (Open Space, Sport and Recreation) seeks to resist the loss of existing and support the provision of new sport and recreation facilities and on-site open space. Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) seeks to ensure that new social infrastructure required to

No.	Assessment criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact	Assessment summary including any recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
					support development is provided in a timely manner.
11	Does this proposal contribute to access and quality services: sustainable transport?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy T1 (Transport infrastructure) seeks to ensure that new development encourages the use of sustainable modes of transport. Policies T2 (Transport and development) and T3 (Active travel – cycling and walking) both seek to improve pedestrian and cycling accessibility and Policy P14 (Green Infrastructure) encourages the opportunities provided by multi-functional green corridors.
12	Does this proposal contribute to access and quality services: education and training?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, IDP	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Local Plan is supported by an IDP, which has been prepared with input from the education authority (West Sussex County Council) and identifies the new education provision required to support the Local Plan proposed level and location of growth. Where new school provision is required on-site this is reflected in the relevant allocation policies. Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) provides the policy basis for securing necessary infrastructure.
13	Does this proposal contribute to access and quality services: information technology, internet access, digital services?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, IDP	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) requires new development to safeguard the requirements of infrastructure providers to deliver gigabit-capable electronic communication networks and for new development to benefit from gigabit-capable broadband infrastructure at the point of occupation.
14	Does the proposal seek to retain, replace or provide health and social care related infrastructure?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, IDP	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Local Plan is supported by an IDP, which has been prepared with input from the Integrated Care Board (NHS Sussex) and West Sussex County Council and identifies the new health care and social provision required to support the Local Plan's proposed level and location of growth. Where new provision is required on-site this is reflected in the relevant allocation policies. Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) provides the policy basis for securing necessary infrastructure.
15	Does the proposal address the proposed growth/ assess the impact on healthcare and social services?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, IDP	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Future growth and impacts are assessed through the IDP which has been prepared with input from the relevant service providers. Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) provides the policy basis for securing the necessary infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of development.
16	Does the proposal explore/allow for opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) seeks to ensure that new development looks at opportunities for co-location, sharing and multi-functional use of services and facilities. The comprehensive masterplanning of strategic sites can also help maximise opportunities for shared use of facilities.
17	Does the proposal seek to retain and enhance existing and provide new open and natural spaces to support	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, Open Space, Sport and	Positive Negative Neutral	Policy 15 (Open Space, sport and recreation) seeks to resist the loss of existing and support the provision of new sport and recreation facilities and on-site open space as part of new development in accordance with

No.	Assessment criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact	Assessment summary including any recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
	healthy living and physical activity?		Recreation Study, IDP	Uncertain	the Council's open space standards.
18	Does the proposal promote links between open and natural spaces and areas of residence, employment and commerce?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, Green Infrastructure study	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P15 (Open Space, sport and recreation) requires the provision of open space to be made on site as part of new developments and Policy P16 (Health and wellbeing) promotes the development of pedestrian and cycling routes as part of multi-functional green infrastructure.
19	Does the proposal seek to ensure that open and natural spaces are welcoming, safe and accessible to all?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Both Policies P1 (Design principles) and P5 (Spaces and landscaping) require the design of open spaces to be inclusive, serving the whole community.
20	Does the proposal seek to provide a range of play spaces for children and young people (e.g. play pitches, play areas etc.) including provision for those that are disabled?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, IDP	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P15 (Open space, sport and recreation) requires the provision of different types of open space and recreational facilities depending on the size of development, with Policies P1 (Design principles) and P5 (Spaces and landscaping) requiring the design of open spaces to be inclusive, serving the whole community.
21	Does the proposal seek to minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P6 (Amenity) and Policy NE20 (Pollution) seek to ensure that all developments do not result in unacceptable impact on the amenity of an area, users or residents. The impact and mitigation of specific issues are addressed by Policies NE22 (Air quality) and NE23 (Noise). The use of construction management plans and/or planning conditions attached to planning a permission can also control impacts.
22	Does the proposal seek to minimise air pollution caused by traffic and employment/ commercial facilities?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy NE20 (Pollution) seek to ensure that all developments do not result in unacceptable impact on the amenity of an area, users or residents. This is supported by Policy E2 (Employment development) which seeks to ensure that existing and new employment developments do not result in unacceptable levels of air pollution and Policy T2 (Transport and development) requires the submission of an Air Quality Assessment where the transport impacts of a development are likely to have a significant adverse impact and, where such impacts are identified, that appropriate mitigation measure are identified.
23	Does the proposal seek to minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and employment/ commercial facilities?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral	Policy NE23 (Noise) seek to ensure that new development which is likely to have an adverse noise impact is accompanied by a noise impact assessment and the identification of appropriate mitigation measures.

No.	Assessment criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact	Assessment summary including any recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
				Uncertain	This is supported by Policy E2 (Employment development) which seeks to ensure that existing and new employment developments do not result in unacceptable levels of noise and Policy A16 (Goodwood Motor Circuit and Airfield) which covers the specific noise issues associated with the operation of this site.
24	Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared spaces) connecting to local walking networks?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy T3 (Active travel – walking and cycling) seeks to ensure that new development delivers, enables and contributes to walking and cycling routes that integrate with the existing network and planned cycling and walking routes identified in the Chichester Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan and WSCC strategies.
25	Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes) connecting to local and strategic cycle networks?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	See response to Q24. Policy T3 (Active travel – walking and cycling) also requires the provision of appropriate facilities to support and encourage cycling.
26	Does the proposal support traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy T2 (Transport and development) seeks to ensure that major development incorporates measures that decrease traffic speed and flows and is designed so that the safety of pedestrians and cyclists is not compromised.
27	Does the proposal promote accessible buildings and places to enable access to people with mobility problems or a disability?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy H10 (Accessible and adaptable homes) requires a certain percentage of all new dwellings to be built to accessible standards. Policy P4 (Access and layout) also requires the layout and access of all spaces and buildings to be designed to provide inclusive access and egress.
28	Does the proposal create environments & buildings that make people feel safe, secure and free from crime ?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P1 (Design principles) seeks to ensure that development is designed to make a positive contribution to creating a safe and secure environment, with the integration of measures for security, designing out crime and opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.
29	Does the proposal support the retention and creation of food growing areas , allotments and community gardens in order to support a healthy diet and physical activity?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, IDP	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P15 (Open space, sport and recreation) seeks to protect existing allotments and requires the provision of new allotments within developments over a certain size. Policy P16 (Health and wellbeing) supports the provision of garden plots within the development and opportunities for small scale agriculture and farmers markets to provide access to healthy, affordable locally produced food options.
30	Does the proposal seek to restrict the development of hot food takeaways	Yes Partial	Retail and Main Town Centre	Positive Negative	The Local Plan does not specifically cover this issue. The Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Study indicates that the number of takeaways in

No.	Assessment criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact	Assessment summary including any recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
	in specific areas?	No	Uses Study	Neutral Uncertain	the plan area's town and local centres is significantly below the national average and food takeaways near schools has not been noted as a specific issue to be addressed.
31	Does the proposal seek to provide new employment opportunities and encourage local employment and training?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, HEDNA	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Local Plan contains several policies relating to the economy that are designed to encourage and support the sustainable economic growth of the plan area. Policies E1 (Meeting employment land needs) and E2 (Employment development) aim to improve the quality and choice of local employment opportunities through the allocation of sites and enabling other employment sites to come forward. Policy NE10 (New development in the countryside) supports development that would contribute to the rural economy.
32	Does the proposal connect with existing communities where the layout and movement avoids physical barriers and severance and encourages social interaction ? [For example, does it address the components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?]	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Local Plan design policies (Policies P4 (Layout and access) and P5 (Spaces and landscaping)) require development to take a design led approach so that the layout and orientation of buildings and spaces ensures a high level of physical integration with their surroundings. Developments should define a clear pattern of streets and well located spaces to promote physical activity and social interaction. The design of development should also be inclusive and accessible, ensuring all residents are able to get around regardless of physical ability.
33	Does the proposal seek to incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P1 (Design principles) requires all development proposals to be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how the proposal applies sound sustainable design and good environmental practices.
34	Does the proposal consider gross domestic product (GDP)?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, HEDNA	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Local Plan and the supporting evidence (HEDNA) does not consider GDP specifically but rather considers the economy of the plan area as a whole.
35	Does the proposal consider economic development (rural & urban)?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, HEDNA	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Local Plan addresses economic development in both rural and urban areas. Policies E1 (Meeting employment land needs) and E2 (Employment development) aim to improve the quality and choice of local employment opportunities through the allocation of sites and enabling other employment sites to come forward across the plan area. Policy NE10 (New development in the countryside) supports development that would contribute to the rural economy.
36	Does the proposal consider economic inactivity?	Yes Partial No	HEDNA	Positive Negative Neutral	The Local Plan supporting evidence (HEDNA) considers economic activity rates in relation to labour supply and future economic growth.

No.	Assessment criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact	Assessment summary including any recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
				Uncertain	
37	Does the proposal consider income?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, HEDNA	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The HEDNA considers household income in relation to the affordability of home ownership, which is reflected in Policy H4 (Affordable housing) and Policy H5 (Housing mix).
38	Does the proposal consider poverty including fuel and food?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	There are no direct references within Local Plan policies that address poverty; however the Local Plan does aim to address these issues in an indirect way through the Vision and Strategic Objectives.
39	Does the proposal consider personal and household debt?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	See Q37.
40	Does the proposal consider social justice and equality issues?	Yes Partial No	Equality Impact Assessment	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken at each stage of the Local Plan to evaluate whether it would cause a differential impact on groups with protected characteristics.
41	Does the proposal consider climate change i.e. flooding, heatwaves	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	One of the overarching objectives of the Local Plan is addressing the impacts of climate change across the plan area. Policies that specifically do this include: Policy NE11 (The Coast), Policy NE14 (Integrated Coastal Zone Management for the Manhood Peninsula), Policy NE16 (Flood risk and water management), Policy P1 (Design principles) and P5 (Spaces and landscaping).
42	Does the proposal consider the cost of living i.e. food, rent, transport and house prices	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, HEDNA	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	See Q37.
43	Does the proposal consider sustainable development principles (integration; collaboration; involvement; long term thinking; and prevention)?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Local Plan vision and objectives build on the three overarching sustainable development objectives in the National Planning Policy Framework (economic, social and environmental). The vision and objectives have informed the spatial strategy and policies in the Local Plan, to ensure that the plan is promoting a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to meet the development needs of the area; align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects.
44	Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy and ensure that	Yes Partial	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative	Policy NE1 (Stand-alone renewable energy) supports proposals for renewable energy subject to certain criteria being met. Policy P1 (Design

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	buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping?	No		Neutral Uncertain	principles) requires all development proposals to be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how the proposal applies sound sustainable design and good environmental practices.
45	Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy NE5 (Biodiversity and net gain) seeks to ensure that the plan area's biodiversity is maintained and enhanced, including the requirement for new developments to deliver at least a 10% net gain in biodiversity. The plan also proposes the identification of a number of Strategic Wildlife Corridors (Policy NE4) to ensure connectivity between the two protected landscapes of the Chichester and Pagham Harbours and the South Downs National Park.
46	Does the proposal consider access, availability, and quality of green and blue space, natural space?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P14 (Green infrastructure) seeks to protect the integrity of the existing green and blue infrastructure network and improve and enhance this through further provision of multi-functional green spaces.
47	Does the proposal consider health and Safety i.e. falls, home safety, safety of public places?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy P1 (Design principles) seeks to ensure that development is designed to make a positive contribution to creating a safe and secure environment, with the integration of measures for security, designing out crime and opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.
48	Does the proposal consider light pollution?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policy NE21 (Lighting) covers matters related to light pollution.
49	Does the proposal consider odour pollution?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Policies P6 (Amenity) and NE22 (Air quality) both deal with this issue.
50	Does the proposal consider waste disposal?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies, Wastewater Position Statements	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Council is not the waste disposal authority so the Local Plan does not include policies on this matter. Policy NE15 (Water management and water quality) covers the specific issue of managing wastewater from development so as to avoid detrimental environmental impacts. The Council works closely with the relevant bodies including Southern Water and the Environment Agency on this matter and has agreed Position Statements on available wastewater capacity.
51	Does the proposal consider noise pollution?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral	Policy NE23 (Noise) seek to ensure that new development which is likely to have an adverse noise impact is accompanied by a noise impact assessment and the identification of appropriate mitigation measures.

No.	Assessment criteria	Relevant	Details/evidence	Potential health impact	Assessment summary including any recommended amendments or enhancement actions to the proposal under consideration
				Uncertain	
52	Does the proposal consider road hazards?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	This is not specifically relevant to the Local Plan, although Policy T2 (Transport and development) seeks to ensure that major development incorporates measures that decrease traffic speed and flows and is designed so that the safety of pedestrians and cyclists is not compromised.
53	Does the proposal consider injury hazards?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	This is not specifically relevant to the Local Plan.
54	Does the proposal consider quality and safety of play areas?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The supporting text to Policy P15 (Open space, sport and recreation) sets out that new play areas should be designed and built in accordance with relevant governing body or national standards/guidance. Policy I1 (Infrastructure provision) also requires that arrangements are put in place (secured through legal agreement) for the in-perpetuity costs of the future management and maintenance of facilities.
55	Does the proposal consider health inequalities and encourage engagement by underserved communities?	Yes Partial No		Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Not specifically, but the Local Plan Vision and objectives now has a strong focus on health and wellbeing, that is also evident through Local Plan policies that reflect on the opportunities for healthy communities. Engaging with hard to reach groups is a long-standing issue, not just in Chichester District, and Local Plan consultations are promoted through a variety of channels in an attempt to engage widely.
56	Does the proposal focus on contributing to achieving health equity?	Yes Partial No	Local Plan policies	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	The Local Plan Vision and objectives now has a stronger focus on health and wellbeing, that is also evident through Local Plan policies that reflect on the opportunities for healthy communities. Policy P16 (Health and wellbeing) requires the submission of a Health Impact Assessment to support major planning applications or where the proposed development might have an impact on health.