## Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Pg. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Health in Sevenoaks District</td>
<td>Pg. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health in Planning – Policy Context</td>
<td>Pg. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Health Impact Assessment Process</td>
<td>Pg. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Health in the Proposed Submission of the Local Plan and Findings</td>
<td>Pg. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>Pg. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix A – Assessment of Local Plan Policies</td>
<td>Pg.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Introduction

1.1 District Councils are in a unique position to help the County Council’s Public Health team to deliver the health agenda. We are close enough to our communities to understand how they work and how best to reach and support them. We are also close enough to community groups, other commissioned services and a whole range of agencies to provide a co-ordinated community network to deliver health holistically.

1.2 District Councils have a range of statutory duties that are essential to health and wellbeing. Because of their work in areas such as Housing, Planning, Environmental Health, Leisure and Recreation, Community Safety, Licensing and Economic Development, District Councils are able to bring to the table vital components of a local population health offer with measurable return on investment that demonstrates benefits to health.

1.3 This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) considers the health impacts of Sevenoaks District’s proposed Local Plan. As the Local Plan is a statutory planning document, the Council’s Planning Policy team have been looking at how the Plan can influence public health through housing, open spaces and sustainable transport. The Local Plan has been produced in consultation with public health bodies and providers, to ensure that planning and health are integrated into the local planning policies that will shape development across the Sevenoaks District over the new plan period.

1.4 The aim of this report is to critically review the policies for the Local Plan. This HIA will be treated as a live document and will be subsequently updated as the Local Plan progresses ultimately to adoption.

1.5 A Local Plan is a statutory document that all Local Authorities must produce. A document that sets out the strategic planning policies for Sevenoaks District and contains further policies and guidance will help guide development across the District. All other documents within the Local Development Scheme must be consistent with it. Subsequently, the Local Plan must be prepared in line with the latest national planning policy and guidance, while also being considered when considering proposals for development.

1.6 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: promote social interaction, are safe & accessible, and enable & support healthy lifestyles.

1.7 In Sevenoaks, the Planning Policy team, in conjunction with internal stakeholders (i.e. the SDC Communities & Business team), as well as external health partners and providers work together to achieve this. Continued consultation has taken place during the development of the Local Plan.

1.8 Health and wellbeing considerations have been embedded in the process and this is demonstrated by this Health Impact Assessment, which should be considered as a technical document throughout the plan-making process. The purpose of this HIA is
to ensure that the policies in the Local Plan reduce health inequalities and do not actively damage health.
2 Health in Sevenoaks District

2.1 In order to carry out a Health Impact Assessment, a review of the key health issues for Sevenoaks District is required, so it is in line with the requirements of the NPPF and national planning policy guidance (PPG). These issues are taken into account when assessing the Local Plan as it continues to develop. The Health Profile of Sevenoaks in 2018 shows that residents' health in Sevenoaks District is generally better than the average in England\(^1\).

2.2 While Sevenoaks District is one of the 20% least deprived local authority areas in England, there are still pockets of deprivation and health inequality. To illustrate this, two wards within the District that are in the 20% most deprived in England. These wards are Swanley St. Marys and Swanley White Oak.

2.3 Population data for the District shows that one in five people are 65 years old or more. This means that greater pressure will be exerted on health, medical and social care services over the course of the Plan period, as the demographics change.

2.4 When looking at life expectancy across the District for both males and females, the average life expectancy is above the average for England. Approximately, the average life expectancy for men is 81.7 years and for women it is 84.7 years. Yet there is disparity in life expectancy between those in the most deprived areas and those in the least deprived areas:

- For men, the life expectancy is **3.3 years** lower between the most deprived areas and the least deprived areas.
- For women, the life expectancy is **2.6 years** lower between the most deprived areas and the least deprived areas.

2.5 When looking at the causes of early deaths (under 75 years old) in Sevenoaks District, they are broadly below the average for England. Causes of early death include (but not limited to) heart disease, stroke and cancer.

2.6 The District is not significantly different from England average when looking at the number of adults who are considered to have excess weight. This is defined as the percentage of adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, this is slightly better than the England average but needs improvement. In terms of childhood obesity, this is measured by the percentage of school children in Year 6 (10-11 years old), and the District is better than average, but still needs improvement.

2.7 However, while residents are in general good health, there are a number of local health priorities that have been highlighted by health partners, including Public Health England, the NHS Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), the NHS West Kent CCG, the Kent Public Health Observatory and SDC’s Health & Communities team. These local health priorities include:

---
- Addressing childhood obesity;
- Smoking during pregnancy;
- Road injuries and fatalities.
3 Health in Planning – Policy Context

3.1 There are a number of factors that can influence health inequalities. These issues are known as the wider determinants of health\(^2\).

![Figure 1 Determinants of Health (Dahlgren & Whitehead (1991)) ^3](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK221240/)

3.3 To address the health inequalities of Sevenoaks District, it will require an all-inclusive approach to find solutions. This will include working collaboratively with a number of organisations and ensuring that there is constructive and meaningful discussions around how planning can improve public health and reduce inequalities through collaborative plan-making and formation of local planning policies. Equally, it is important to recognise that the design of buildings and the quality of the public realm are recognised as factors that can have a significant influence on health.

3.4 At the national level, the NPPF is clear that plan- and decision-making should take health as a serious consideration when looking at development proposals, as outlined in paragraph 1.6 of this document. The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) is equally clear on the role of health within plan-making.

3.5 Additionally, the NPPF has policies which account for creating sustainable and healthy communities to include high quality open spaces, safe and accessible communities and ensuring that facilities are within easy reach, as well as high quality homes and encouraging sustainable transport modes.

---


3.6 The existing Local Plan comprises the Core Strategy (2011) and Allocations and Development Management Plan (ADMP) (2015). Both documents cover the plan period, up to 2026. While there is no specific policy to assess health impacts from developments, the Core Strategy and ADMP have a series of strategic and detailed policies surrounding various aspects of health including:

- Mitigating noise and air pollution (Core Strategy Policy SP2 and ADMP Policy EN6)
- Mitigating travel impacts (Core Strategy SP2 and ADMP Policy T1)
- High quality design principles (ADMP Policy EN1)
- Maintaining and enhancing public open space and green infrastructure (Core Strategy Policy SP10 and ADMP Policy GI1 & GI2)

3.7 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Local Plan considers the impact of health and wellbeing as a key theme. Commentary is extensive and focused on how the policies set out in the Local Plan will have an impact on health.

3.8 The Council has also produced a number of documents (both solely and with partners) to identify the health challenges across the District and outlining strategies to deal with these issues. These documents will be considered as part of the Local Plan and how their objectives can be met or facilitated through the local plan-making process. Documents include:

- Sevenoaks District Health Deal
- Sevenoaks District’s Health Inequalities Action Plan 2015-18 (currently being updated)
- Sevenoaks District Community Plan Priorities 2019-2022
- Sevenoaks Housing Strategy 2017

---

4 [https://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/info/20069131/local_plan_examination/458/submission_documents](https://www.sevenoaks.gov.uk/info/20069131/local_plan_examination/458/submission_documents)
4 Health Impact Assessment Process

4.1 A HIA can be defined as "a practical approach used to judge the potential health effects of a policy, programme or project on a population, particularly on vulnerable or disadvantaged groups" with the view that any recommendations made should aim to maximise the proposal's health benefits while minimising any negative health effects.

4.2 A HIA is an important tool used to assess how developments contribute to the health and wellbeing of the local population. Local authorities and developers need to consider how developments will affect health and health inequalities. This HIA will help to identify the potential positive and negative health impacts of the proposed Local Plan.

4.3 There is no fixed way to conduct an HIA. However, there are five sequential steps that should be accounted for:

4.4 Step 1: Screening

The Council considers that the Local Plan has important strategies that can influence health and wellbeing. Therefore, it is deemed essential that an HIA is carried out to maximise the benefit to health that planning can offer.

4.5 Step 2: Scoping

Sevenoaks District Council has an in-house Communities & Business team, and also liaises with health and medical service partners and providers. At the current stage of plan making, each policy has been assessed.

4.6 Step 3: Appraisal

This stage of the HIA gathers information about the potential nature of the health impacts for the Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan. It also provides an opportunity to suggest possible ways to maximise the health benefits and minimise the risks. The strategic nature of the document and the number of people affected means that we have consulted on the document widely, and ensured that all views have been taken into account.
4.7 **Step 4: Reporting**

This report is sought to be suitable to a wide audience, and will be based on the potential health impacts of each policy theme. Recommendations are made in the conclusion of the document.

4.8 **Step 5: Monitoring**

The aim of this HIA is to inform decision making and policy formation as the Local Plan progresses to adoption. The Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan sets out monitoring indicators for policies, and in due course be monitored in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
5 Health in the “Submission Version of the Local Plan” and Findings

5.1 The Submission Version of the Local Plan sets out the strategic vision for meeting the various needs of the District, as well as setting out allocations for development and policies which will help determine planning applications. Six topics of the Local Plan have been identified which include housing, the natural and built environments, economy, infrastructure, health and “green future”. These topics are coupled with six Local Plan objectives, which are:

1) Promote housing choice for all;
2) Promote well designed, safe places and safeguard and enhance the District’s distinctive high quality natural and built environments;
3) Support a vibrant local economy both urban and rural;
4) Support lively communities with well performing town and village centres which provide a range of services, facilities and infrastructure;
5) Support healthy living opportunities; and
6) Promote a greener future.

The following section sets out an overview of the themes, which have been considered for the HIA against the six Local Plan objectives. Further analysis of the potential health impacts of the policies has also been provided in Appendix A of this paper.

5.2 Physical Activity

Improving physical activity across Sevenoaks District will have a significant impact on the general health of the population. People need to be able to incorporate physical activity within their daily routine. The Local Plan recognises the importance of physical activity within place making and this is incorporated into the local plan.

The Local Plan has identified sustainable transport and active travel (i.e. walking and cycling) as opportunities to improve physical activity, while noting that physical activity can also be encouraged through the provision of high quality open space, a greater provision of sport facilities (indoor and outdoor) and better linkages to facilities which could reduce a person’s dependency on the private vehicle to travel.

The enhancement of green infrastructure is also encouraged, by allocating open space, and enhancing natural and semi-natural green spaces, as this can have positive impacts on both physical and mental health. It is also recognised that air quality could be improved through encouraging walking, and therefore, reducing the need for people to drive.

5.3 Housing

Following extensive consultation and development of the Local Plan, a number of policies have been put forward which address housing needs and issues that the District faces and identifying potential strategies and policies that should be used to address the District’s requirements. The District’s housing supply has increased to meet the projected demands over the course of the new plan period. The proposals
will lead to an increase in the population across the District and it is important that the impact on health facilities be considered fully.

The Local Plan allocates the most appropriate sites in sustainable locations, while providing guidance and policy to encourage high quality design. An important focus for future health and social care provision is for older people to be able to live independently. In order to support people as they age, new housing should incorporate lifetime homes standards, including consideration for wheelchair assessable homes.

Further consideration should be given to energy efficiency when designing housing. This will improve heat retention and consequently reduce the risk of chest and heart complaints etc., and likelihood of accidents in the home such as trips and falls, and reduce the impact of extreme temperature changes.

5.4 Employment

The employment and economic growth strategy set out in the Local Plan will help to provide accessibility to employment and training opportunities within Sevenoaks District. Employment and education have an important influence on health and wellbeing as they provide both social and psychological benefits and can have a positive impact on the long-term health of the population. The Local Plan has the potential to contribute to improving health and wellbeing through education, job creation and retention, and reducing health inequalities over the long term.

5.5 Accessibility

The Local Plan has the potential to provide opportunities for social interaction through promoting housing development close to existing transport links, local centres and employment. The ability to walk or cycle to local services is addressed through references to county-level strategies and initiatives, such as the Kent County Council Local Transport Plan 4 and the Kent County Council Active Travel Strategy. In addition, the District Council will look to produce a new Transport Strategy to support growth in the District, as well as accommodating public transport and active travel in the Local Plan. Further considerations should be given to car parking associated with new developments as well as emerging technologies (i.e. electrical vehicle charging points).

It is important that there is access to green infrastructure, open space and sports facilities to contribute towards good mental and physical health. The Local Plan through policies for design, open space and natural environment ensures these spaces are provided and incorporated into developments in the District.

5.6 Environmental Impact

The Local Plan covers environmental issues such as air quality, flooding and the risk of climate change upon development. Increased population may lead to an increase in air pollution and noise, and lead to associated health impacts, but technological enhancements may support longer term improvements. Once adopted, the Local Plan
will account for these factors by ensuring that suitable mitigation measures are taken into consideration when determining planning applications.

## 5.7 Social Cohesion and Communities

The Local Plan has undergone several extensive periods of public engagement, which have allowed residents to understand the future requirements and participate in the development of Sevenoaks District. Improved social cohesion and well-functioning communities can benefit health and wellbeing through the provision of community facilities, areas for play, and increased opportunities for walking and cycling.

This is incorporated into several policy themes of the Local Plan including health and wellbeing; green environment; design; communities; retail; housing and leisure. Providing suitable shops and centres for people to meet will help to build social capital and combat isolation, as well as supporting accessible community facilities such as schools, healthcare and places of worship. The District’s towns and local centres will continue to be the focus for major community and social facilities, which will allow accessibility by public transport, as well as rural communities. The Local Plan will also consider the Council’s corporate objectives to health and wellbeing through communities by accounting the strategies in the Council’s Community Plan.

Public transport improvements will help those without a car, particularly the young, elderly and mobility impaired, to socialise and interact. This includes those residents in rural communities. This may help to reduce social isolation and improve an individual’s wellbeing and mental health. It may also contribute to reducing pollutants from excessive car trips, improving air quality, and in turn improving health.

Social cohesion and better mental health is supported through opportunities within green infrastructure, which also includes play areas, school grounds, allotment sites and the public realm. These areas will need to be well designed to encourage their use and for increased social capital. Loneliness and isolation can be reduced by ensuring that new housing is built near existing towns and villages. For older people it is recognised that in many cases family support networks are essential in providing informal care and preventing loneliness and isolation. This is covered in the Local Plan by ensuring that housing options can be provided in all settlements, including rural villages, to ensure that older people can engage with their existing communities.

The Council supports Neighbourhood Plans, which enables communities to set out a positive vision for how they want their community to develop and steer development in their area. Neighbourhood Plans can take positive actions to improve health and wellbeing, for example, by identifying new facilities or improving the quality of design of new developments. In addition, residents groups have been brought together to participate in the Local Plan process to work towards shaping the District and achieve common goals including those related to health and wellbeing.
6 Conclusion

6.1 The Local Plan has the potential to positively influence the general health of the District, while reducing health inequalities. This HIA represents an appraisal of health themes that the Local Plan may be able to address and an assessment of policies.

6.2 As the Local Plan has developed, there has been a continual assessment of the health impacts which might arise. The health impact will continue to be assessed until adoption of the Local Plan.

6.3 The formation of local planning policy has been widely consulted upon during the course of the Local Plan preparation, including dialogue with health and medical partners.

6.4 This HIA has been submitted alongside the Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate. The Council has invited comments from a wide range of stakeholders, including residents and technical specialists.
Appendix A – Assessment of Local Plan Policies

The following table outlines whether the policies in the Proposed Submission document would have an impact on health in relation to development objectives in the Local Plan. The assessment of the policies in the Local Plan are categorised as:

- **Positive** – where the policy has a beneficial impact on health for the Local Plan.
- **Neutral** – the policy’s impact on health has neither a beneficial nor an adverse impact on the Local Plan.
- **Negative** – where the policy has an adverse impact on health for the Local Plan.

Additional commentary on the impacts of the policy has also been provided. The HIA will be submitted alongside the Proposed Submission of the Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Local Plan Policy</th>
<th>Does the policy have an impact on health in relation to the Local Plan objectives?</th>
<th>Additional Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST1</td>
<td>A Balanced Strategy for Growth in a Constrained District</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>The policy is the main strategic policy of the Local Plan by promoting the use of sustainable land, protecting the Green Belt and creating safe, healthy and well-connected places across the District. The policy embodies all six Local Plan objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST2</td>
<td>Housing and Mixed Use Site Allocations</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>The policy describes the housing and mixed-use site allocations for the Local Plan to address its housing needs. Well-designed development on these sites can have a positive impact on people’s health and wellbeing for existing and new communities. This will be achieved through national and local planning policies, as well as other local evidence provided when determining a planning application on the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>Market and Affordable Housing Mix</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>The policy seeks to address the lack of affordable housing in Sevenoaks District through a variety of housing types. It also sets the expected thresholds for house sizes, as well as requirements for Local Essential Workers, older persons and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
those people who wish to build their own home. The policy provides a positive impact on health, as it supports better social cohesion by supporting more opportunities for more varied housing mixes within developments. Housing that is more accessible is provided for as well as supporting the development of retirement villages and specialist housing for older people.

<p>| H2 | Provision of Affordable Housing | Neutral | The policy supports the development of affordable housing where there is a locally identified need. While there is a potential positive benefit, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application. |
| H3 | Housing in Rural Areas | Neutral | The policy supports the development of affordable housing where there is a locally identified need in rural area. While there is a potential positive benefit especially for social cohesion, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application. |
| H4 | Provision for the Gypsy and Traveller Community | Neutral | By providing pitches for the Gypsy and Travellers community in the Local Plan, it reduces the number of unauthorised pitches and temporary permissions. While there is a potential positive benefit, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>H5</strong></td>
<td>Housing Density</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>While there is a potential positive benefit, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMP1</strong></td>
<td>Supporting a Vibrant and Balanced Economy</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>The policy seeks to support a vibrant economy in the District by allocating sites for employment uses. This includes the retention, intensification and regeneration of allocated sites. The policy also addresses the loss of employment land to residential use, providing that other uses are considered beforehand. The policy can contribute to improving health and wellbeing through job retention and creation, and reducing health inequalities over the long term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMP2</strong></td>
<td>Town and Local Centres</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>The Local Plan is clear that it will support a vibrant and well-balanced economy through the allocation of employment sites and ensuring that town centres are viable. The policy will ensure that town centre uses are considered to meet the needs of the local community. The determination of appropriate town centre uses will be considered through the Development Management process. It is noted that Change of Use applications will be considered through Prior Approval notifications. The Local Plan has other policies to deal with any adverse impacts that town centre uses may have on health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMP3</strong></td>
<td>Tourism and Rural Economy</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>The policy seeks to support a vibrant tourist economy by providing new tourist accommodation across the District. While there is a potential positive benefit, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Transport and Infrastructure</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>The policy commits the Local Plan to providing more opportunities for active travel (walking and cycling) within and around new developments. It also states that the Local Plan should enhance and improve existing active travel infrastructure including public rights of ways. The policy encourages development to be located near good public transport links to reduce reliance on private vehicles for short journeys. Provision for electric vehicle charging points is also included in the policy, which will have a positive impact on reducing carbon emissions. Therefore, it is considered that the policy will have a positive impact on health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA1</td>
<td>Landscape and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>The policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment especially in relation to the District’s Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Maintaining the District’s distinctive landscape and characteristics, and access to the AONB has positive benefits for physical and mental health and wellbeing. The scale and design of developments which are permitted to be built in the AONB, and therefore, the impacts of the policy on health, will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB1</td>
<td>Development in the Green Belt</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>The policy seeks to maintain the openness of the Green Belt and any potential development that may occur. While there is a potential positive benefit in maintaining the openness of the District’s distinctive landscape, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will be dependent on the scale and design of a scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Code</td>
<td>Policy Description</td>
<td>Impact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF1</td>
<td>Ashdown Forest</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>While there is a potential positive benefit in maintaining the openness of the District's distinctive landscape and characteristics, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of developments, which given permission in the AONB. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WN1</td>
<td>Safeguarding Places for Wildlife and Nature</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is a potential positive benefit on health associated with this policy as it accounts for the protection of the blue green infrastructure network in the District, in relation to development. The effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application. Therefore, it is considered that the policy will have a positive impact on health.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN1</td>
<td>Design Principles</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is a potential positive benefit on health associated with this policy as it accounts for inclusiveness, landscaping and high quality public realm design. The effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEN1</td>
<td>Historic Environment</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>While there is a potential positive benefit with using the historic environment to benefit health, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEN2</td>
<td>Heritage Assets</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>While there is a potential positive benefit with using the historic environment to benefit health, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of the scheme. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE1</td>
<td>Health, Wellbeing and Air Quality</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>The policy is closely aligned to the Local Plan Health objective as it seeks Health Impact Assessments on different types of development that are considered to have adverse health impacts on the community. The policy also seeks to improve air quality through mitigation measures. The policy is aligned to national policy as well as the District Council's own health objectives. Therefore, it is considered that the policy will have a positive impact on health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC1</td>
<td>Climate Change, Flooding and Water Management</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>The policy seeks to contribute to reducing the causes and effects of climate change and flooding, and promote good water management and sustainable drainage. While there is not direct impact on health, there could be an indirect impact to the Local Plan health objective. Ultimately, the effects that the policy has on health objectives will depend on the scale and design of developments that are permitted. Therefore, the impacts of the policy on health will be determined through the Development Management process by an individual planning application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS1</td>
<td>Open Space, Sport and Leisure</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>The policy is closely aligned to the Local Plan Health objective as it seeks the protection of open spaces, sports and leisure facilities. The policy is aligned to national policy as well as the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
District Council's own health objectives. Therefore, it is considered that the policy will have a positive impact on health.