

CAMBRIDGE ROAD ESTATE – PLANNING APPLICATION 20/02942/FUL

HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT - NOVEMBER 2020

**** TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
LETTER OF CLARIFICATION DATED 13TH OCTOBER 2021 ENCLOSED BELOW****

Ms Harsha Bhundia
Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames
Guildhall II
Kingston upon Thames
London
KT1 1EU

13th October 2021

Our Reference: 26902/A5/NP

Dear Harsha,

RE: CAMBRIDGE ROAD ESTATE – LETTER OF CLARIFICATION

We write on behalf of the Applicant, Cambridge Road (RBK) LLP, with respect to hybrid planning application reference 20/02942/FUL for the development on land at Cambridge Road Estate, Kingston, ('the Development'), submitted to the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (RBKuT) in November 2020. This planning application is awaiting determination by RBKuT.

Background

Hybrid planning application reference 20/02942/FUL comprises demolition of existing buildings and construction of up to 2,170 new homes and up to 2,935 square metres (sqm) of non-residential floorspace that is to be used as flexible commercial, community and office workspace.

The Development falls within Category 10(b) of Schedule 2 of the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended¹)* as an urban development project which includes more than 150 dwellings and a site area which is more than 5 hectares (ha) in size.

An ES was prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations to accompany the planning application, which was submitted in November 2020. Amendments have subsequently been made to the affordable housing provision for the Development and in light of this change, this letter confirms that the conclusions of the submitted ES remain valid.

Summary of amendments

The amendments include the provision of an additional 74 affordable dwellings (intermediate dwellings) and a reduction of 74 private dwellings in the proposed housing mix for the Development. The overall housing provision for the Development remains up to 2,170 dwellings.

¹ The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 SI No.571) (as amended in 2018 by SI No. 695 and in 2020 by SI No.505)

As result of the change to the affordable housing provision, minor amendments have been made to the traffic data provided by the project Transport Consultant (Markides Associates), which was used as part of the Air Quality assessment work undertaken for the ES (refer to Appendix 1).

Changes to prevailing baseline conditions and cumulative development

The ES was prepared in 2020. The assessment of effects considered a phased demolition and construction period. There have been no material changes to the baseline conditions since the submission of the ES in November 2020.

Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations requires consideration of a proposed development cumulatively with other existing and/or approved development. Guidance on the consideration of cumulative effects in the EIA screening process is set out in the PPG, which echoes the requirements of the EIA Regulations:

"each application (or request for a screening opinion) should be considered on its own merits. There are occasions where other existing or approved development may be relevant in determining whether significant effects are likely as a consequence of a proposed development. The local planning authorities should always have regard to the possible cumulative effects arising from any existing or approved development."

Cumulative development was considered as part of the ES and the Applicant is not aware of any additional approved developments near to the Site that have been approved since the ES was submitted in November 2020, which could have the potential to result in likely significant effects on the environment in cumulation with the Development.

Validity of Likely Significant Effects

The scope of the November 2020 ES comprised the following topics:

- Population and Human Health;
- Air Quality;
- Biodiversity;
- Daylight, Sunlight and Overshadowing; and
- Wind Microclimate.

A detailed review of the above technical ES chapters included as part of the November 2020 ES has been undertaken. The role of the ES is to report on the likely significance of effects on the environment and the aim of the review has been to establish whether any likely significant effects not identified or identifiable at the time of the planning application's submission could now occur as a consequence of the amendment to the Development.

Population and Human Health: The change to the affordable housing provision for the Development has a bearing on the education yield calculations, used to inform the assessment of effects on primary and secondary education from the Development. The net additional education yield calculated in the November 2020 ES chapter was 119 primary school places and 39 secondary school places. As a result of the change in the affordable housing provision, the net additional yield is now 112 primary school places and 36 secondary school places from the Development (refer to Appendix 1).

The baseline assessment in the November 2020 ES chapter identified a significant surplus of primary school places, so the revised mix does not change the assessment of effect presented in the original chapter (negligible for primary education). The baseline assessment identified a deficit of secondary school places in the local area but the demand

for secondary school places, results in only a minor adverse effect. The revised yield calculation (36 secondary school places) does not change this effect. The change to the affordable provision does not therefore change any of the effects or conclusions of the Population and Human Health Chapter submitted as part of the November 2020 ES.

The Health Impact Assessment, submitted as Appendix 6.1 of the November 2020 ES, set out that the provision of affordable homes as part of the Development would have a positive health effect (under key health theme Housing quality and design). This will continue to be the case given the revised increase in affordable housing provision.

Air Quality: From the revised traffic data provided by Markides Associates, there are some minor redistributions of the Development traffic on the local road network (refer to Appendix 2). From review of the revised traffic data, there would be no significant change to the number of Development traffic movements on the major affected road links considered within the air quality assessment for the November 2020 ES (+16 on Cambridge Road North). Additional changes have taken place on road links where adjacent roads, which are not subject to changes to Development traffic numbers, are experiencing higher Development traffic movements. However, the impacts at receptor locations on these roads are predicted to be not significant and as such, it can be considered that air quality impacts associated with the amendments to the distribution will not exceed or significantly alter those previously predicted. Subsequently, it is considered that the conclusions of the air quality assessment for the November 2020 ES will remain the same.

The nature of the amendments have no bearing on the conclusions of the **Biodiversity** chapter prepared as part of the November 2020 ES. As the amendment to the Development does not involve any massing changes, the conclusions of the assessment in relation to **daylight, sunlight and overshadowing** and **Wind Microclimate** would also still apply.

ES Appendices updates

It should be noted that in addition to Appendix 6.1 (Health Impact Assessment), the following Appendices of the November 2020 ES have also been updated as a result of the minor amendments:

- Appendix 2.7: Transport Assessment; and
- Appendix 3.2: Energy Statement.

The changes to the above appendices have no bearing on the conclusions of the November 2020 ES.

Conclusion

Likely significant effects relating to the Development have been considered in relation to proposed amendment to the Development. No likely significant effects, that were not identified or identifiable at the time of the preparation of the November 2020 ES have been identified.

As also set out within this letter, there have been no material changes to the baseline environment and no additional cumulative development have been identified.

It is therefore considered that the conclusions of the November 2020 ES submitted as part of the hybrid planning application (reference 20/02942/FUL) remain valid and that the information provided comprises non-substantive clarification. However, given that this information relates to the submitted ES it should be published for consultation in accordance with the EIA Regulations.

Yours sincerely,



NEIL PURVIS

Associate Environmental Planner

ENCs.

Appendix 1: Pupil Yield Calculations

Appendix 2: Updated Traffic data

APPENDIX 1

PUPIL YIELD CALCULATIONS

Estimated Pupil Take-up from Application for Permission to Develop Land

	Total units	Type of property by number of bedrooms								Child yield by school phase				Pupil take-up ¹	
		Houses				Flats				Nur	Pri	Sec	Total	Pri	Sec
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
[1] Private ownership		Houses				Flats				9%	59%	30%	98%	86%	70%
				14		528	497	190		Nur	Pri	Sec	Total	Pri	Sec
	1,229									42.1	279.0	139.4	470.0	239.9	97.6
	-									-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
	-									-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
	-									-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
	-									-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
[1] Total: Private ownership	1,229	0	0	14	0	528	497	190	0	42.1	279.0	139.4	470.0	239.9	97.6
														Pri	Sec
[2] Social housing		Houses				Flats				Child yield by school phase				100%	100%
				15	33	348	411	117	17	Nur	Pri	Sec	Total	Pri	Sec
	941									429.8	316.8	189.4	936.0	104.5	62.5
	-									-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
	-									-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
	-									-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
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[2] Total: Social housing	941	0	0	15	33	348	411	117	17	429.8	316.8	189.4	936.0	104.5	62.5
														Pri	Sec

Note:
¹ Pupil take-up for social housing is reduced by 67% to account for pupils anticipated to be registered already at local schools.

Primary	344
Secondary	160

Yield from 832 units	232	Net additional yield	112
	124		36

APPENDIX 2

UPDATED TRAFFIC DATA

		2018 Base		2039 Future Base + Com Dev		2039 Future Base + Com Dev + Dev		Net change with Dev	
ATC	Link	AADT (2-way)	HGV%	AADT (2-way)	HGV%	AADT (2-way)	HGV%	AADT (2-way)	% AADT Change
1	London Rd W	22226	11%	25373	11%	25648	11%	275	1%
2	London Rd E	18535	7%	21160	7%	21393	7%	233	1%
3	Cambridge Rd N	16364	8%	18681	8%	19189	8%	508	3%
4	Fairfield South	6969	9%	8062	9%	8188	9%	126	2%
5	Hawks Rd	14117	7%	16222	7%	16348	7%	126	1%
6	Villiers Rd	12011	8%	13712	8%	13815	8%	104	1%
7	Cambridge Rd	19423	9%	22174	9%	22538	9%	364	2%
8	Gloucester Rd	6668	10%	7613	10%	7743	10%	130	2%
9	Cambridge Rd S	16065	11%	18446	11%	18867	11%	421	2%
10	Washington Rd	1148	11%	1310	11%	1504	11%	194	15%
11	St Peters Rd	351	4%	507	4%	507	4%	0	0%
12	Burritt Rd	910	7%	1039	7%	1197	7%	158	15%
13	Vincent Rd	471	7%	538	7%	579	7%	41	8%
14	Cambridge Grove	119	19%	135	19%	135	19%	0	0%
15	Willingham Way	498	13%	568	13%	568	13%	0	0%

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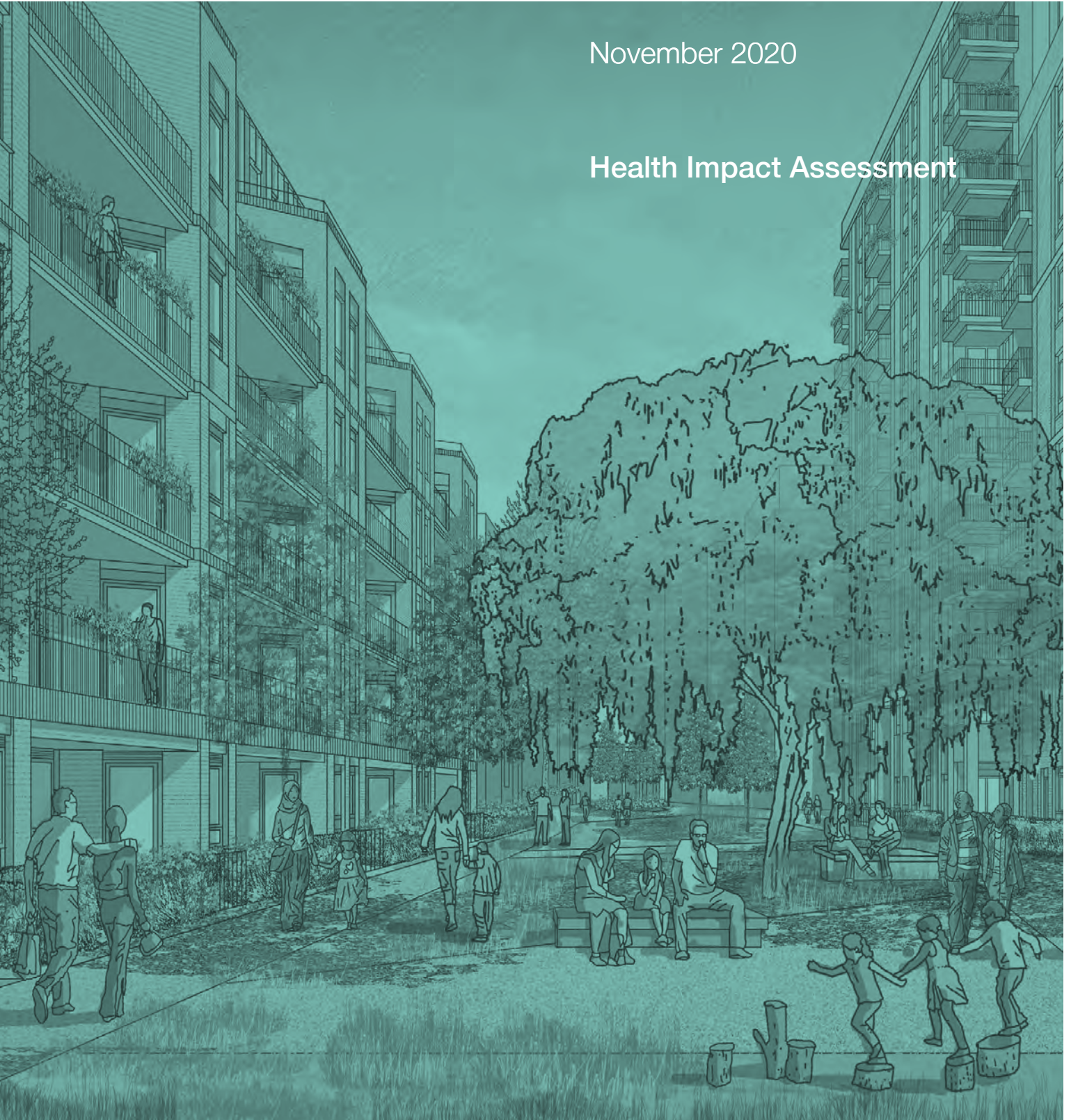
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November 2020

Health Impact Assessment



The Applicant

Cambridge Road (Kingston) Ltd

c/o Countryside Properties
Aurora House
71-75 Uxbridge Road
Ealing
London W5 5SL

The project site

Cambridge Road Estate Project hub

2 Tadlow
Washington Road
Kingston Upon Thames
Surrey
KT1 3JL

Application forms

Covering letter

Application Form and Notices

CIL Additional Information Form

Design proposals

Planning Statement

Design and Access Statement

- Vol.1 - The Masterplan
- Vol.2 - The Detailed Component

The Masterplan

- Parameter Plans
- Illustrative Plans
- Design Guidelines

Phase 1 Architecture and Landscape

- GA Plans, Sections and Elevations

Supporting information

Statement of Community Involvement

Rehousing Strategy

Financial Viability Appraisal

Draft Estate Management Strategy

Transport Assessment

Phase 1 Travel Plan

Car Parking Management Plan

Servicing and Delivery Management Plan

Construction Logistics Plan

Construction Method Statement and Construction
Management Plan

Sustainable Design and Construction Statement
(Including Circular Economy Statement)

Environmental Statement

- Non Technical Summary
- Vol.1 – Technical Reports
- Vol.2 – Technical Appendices
- Vol.3 - Townscape and Visual Impact
Assessment

Energy Statement (Including Overheating
Assessment and Whole Life Cycle Assessment)

Daylight and Sunlight

Internal Assessment of the Detailed Component

External Assessment of the Illustrative Masterplan

Extraction and Ventilation Strategy

Noise Impact Assessment

Arboricultural Report and Tree Conditions Survey

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method
Statement

Preliminary Ecological and Bat Survey Report

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Archaeology and Heritage Assessment

Ground Conditions Assessment

Utilities Report

Flood Risk Assessment

Phase 1 Drainage Statement

Fire Strategy Report

Accessibility Audit

Health Impact Assessment

Equalities Impact Assessment

Cambridge Road Estate, Kingston

Health Impact Assessment

November 2020

Cambridge Road Estate, Kingston

Health Impact Assessment

Prepared by Barton Willmore on behalf of Cambridge Road (RBK) LLP

Project Ref:	26902/A5/HIA	
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Prepared by:	NP/TE	NP/TE
Checked by:	LW	LW

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Appendix 3: HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

Appendix 4: Public Health England: Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Health Profile
2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The importance of healthy communities is a theme running through national and local planning policy. A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared to accompany the planning application for the proposed redevelopment of Cambridge Road Estate, Kingston, Greater London (the 'Site') in accordance with the requirements of Kingston Council's Core Strategy¹ and the London Plan². The Site is located within the administrative boundary of the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (RBKuT).

The Development

The Development comprises the demolition of existing buildings and construction of up to 2,170 new homes and up to 2,935 square metres (sqm) of non-residential floorspace that is to be used as flexible commercial, community and office workspace.

The Development seeks part outline and part detailed permission. The mix of residential, commercial and community uses will be across 15 building plots. Building plots B, C and E comprise the detailed element of the application and building plots A, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P and Q comprise the outline element of the application.

¹ RBKuT, *Core Strategy, 2012*

² Greater London Authority (2016); *The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011*

The Assessment

The assessment has been undertaken using the London Health Urban Development Unit (HUDU) Healthy Urban Planning Checklist³ and the HUDU Rapid HIA Tool⁴. This methodology is used for HIAs across the UK and is recognised as a rigorous methodology. The assessment has reviewed the potential health effects of the Development and provided recommendations to seek to maximise health gains and remove or mitigate potential adverse impacts on health.

The Development has been designed to provide a high quality, attractive and healthy environment for the existing and future residents and users of the Site which will ultimately promote healthy lifestyles. As part of the design of the Development, particular attention has been given to considering and respecting the needs and wishes of existing residents, creating improved housing, associated community space and usable open space.

The assessment provided in Chapter 5 of the HIA has assessed the performance of the Development against the 11 key health themes identified within the HUDU Health Urban Planning Checklist. The assessment identified that the regeneration of Cambridge Road Estate will have positive health effects for all of the 11 key health themes:

- Housing quality and design;
- Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure;
- Access to open space and nature;
- Air quality, noise and neighboured 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; and
- Climate change.

Mitigation or Enhancement Action

Table 0 below sets out potential mitigation and enhancements measures that have been identified within the HIA:

³ London Health Urban Development Unit (April 2017) Healthy Urban Planning Checklist Third Edition.

⁴ London Health Urban Development Unit (October 2019) Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool Fourth Edition.

Table 0: Recommended mitigation or enhancement action for the Development

Health Theme	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Action
Housing quality and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning conditions to be attached to the permission to ensure energy plant, including gas boilers, operate to acceptable standards, on completion of the Development.
Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial contributions (CIL payments) for secondary education facilities.
Access to open space and nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Management Plan to be secured by condition to ensure effective management and maintenance of the new open space and public realm during the operational phase of the Development.
Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Construction Environment Management Plan to be secured by condition that will build on the outline CEMP submitted with the planning application to ensure effective control of noise and air quality emissions during the construction stage; • Framework Travel Plan submitted with the application to be developed to promote a shift to more sustainable ways of travelling, including active travel to minimise air pollution; • Provision of electric vehicle charging points; and • Planning conditions to be attached to the permission to ensure energy plant, including gas boilers, operate to acceptable standards, on completion of the Development.
Accessibility and active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S278 agreements for future highway works including traffic management arrangements and vehicular accesses within the detailed Phase 1 element of the Development. • Measures to support active modes of transport are outlined in a Framework Travel Plan submitted alongside the Transport Assessment. This includes reducing private car mileage in favour of more sustainable modes of travel, such as walking, cycling and use of public transport. There is also a commitment to monitoring Site travel patterns and enforcement measures designed to ensure the Development's traffic is within the bounds of the transport assessment; • Monitoring of the Travel Plans to ensure their effectiveness and where measures are not proving successful, review of the proposals.
Crime reduction and community safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued public consultation and engagement during the future Reserved Matters applications to build this into detailed design.
Access to healthy food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When selecting tenants for commercial floorspace, consider proposed use and potential for adverse effects on health.
Access to work and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to sourcing construction workforce from the local area where possible. • Provision of apprenticeship positions
Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mitigation or enhancement measures considered necessary.
Minimising the use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) to be secured by a planning condition and implemented throughout the construction phase. • The off-site re-use, recycling or recovery of demolition, construction and excavation waste would be maximised where possible. Waste would only be sent to landfill as a last resort if there is no alternative disposal route.
Climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Development has been designed to comply with the Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green to enable the maximum viable reductions in Regulated and Total CO₂ emissions. • Promotion of active and sustainable travel through the monitoring of the Travel Plans. • Inclusion of climate resilient planting species in the detailed landscaping proposals; • The drainage strategy allows for changes in anticipated rainfall as a result of climate change.

Conclusion

As part of the design of the Development, attention has been given to create a sympathetic, integrated community which meets local housing need and provides additional flexible commercial, community and office workspace for the benefit of the occupants and the local community. The Development provides a safe and healthy environment for housing and employment that will integrate with local transport and promote sustainable alternatives without having a negative impact to existing social and health infrastructure. To meet community needs and local targets, a mix of apartment sizes and tenures will be included as part of the Development. The Development has been designed to provide a high quality and healthy environment for future users, building upon local pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and providing enhancement of landscaping and recreation where possible.

It is considered that the redevelopment of Cambridge Road Estate will generate a positive change in the overall wellbeing of residents of Norbiton, and ultimately RBKuT.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared on behalf of Cambridge Road (RBK) LLP (the "Applicant") to accompany a hybrid planning application to the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (RBKuT) for the demolition of the existing buildings and construction of up to 2,170 new homes and up to 2,935sqm of non-residential floorspace ("the Development") at the Cambridge Road Estate, in Kingston, Greater London (the "Site").
- 1.2 The HIA seeks to identify and assess the potential health effects of the Development and provide recommendations that maximise health gains and remove or mitigate potential adverse impacts on health.
- 1.3 The structure of the HIA is set out in the table below.

Chapter	Content
Executive Summary	Summary of the HIA.
Chapter 1	Describes the Site context, Site description and the Development.
Chapter 2	Provides the planning policy context at national, regional and local level and the requirement for a HIA.
Chapter 3	Outlines the assessment methodology.
Chapter 4	Describes the baseline conditions of health within RBKuT, Norbiton and the Cambridge Road Estate.
Chapter 5	Rapid HIA.
Chapter 6	Provides the conclusions of the HIA and sets out recommendations to enhance the beneficial effects and reduce any potential adverse health effects identified.

Site Context

- 1.4 The Site is located within the administrative boundary of RBKuT. It is situated within the Norbiton Ward. Kingston Upon Thames town centre is located approximately 850m to the west of the Site and the River Thames is located approximately 1.2km to the west of the Site.
- 1.5 The Site is located to the immediate south of the A2043 Cambridge Road and Hawks Road. Hampden Road marks the far eastern extent of the Site and the back of the rear gardens to the properties on Portman Road represent the western extent of the Site. The southern boundary of the Site is bound by Bonner Hill Road.

- 1.6 The land use in the immediate vicinity of the Site is predominantly residential and of a domestic suburban character and scale. Residential properties are located to the north of the Site, beyond the A2043 and Hawks Road and to the west of the Site, including along Portman Road, Somerset Road, Rowlls Road and Piper Road. The residential streets of Vincent Road and Cambridge Grove Road are located to the immediate southeast of the Site. A recently constructed student living complex is located to the north of the Site, on the southern side of the A2043.
- 1.7 To the immediate east of the Site, beyond Hampden Road, is an area of commercial and light industrial use. To the south of the Site, beyond Bonner Hill Road is Kingston Cemetery and Crematorium, which is designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and protected Metropolitan Open Land (MOL).
- 1.8 Hogsmill River is located approximately 300m to the south of the Site. Large scale industrial uses are located to the immediate south of Hogsmill River, including Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works and a household Reuse and Recycling Centre.
- 1.9 Kingstonian Football Club Ground (Home of AFC Wimbledon) is located approximately 200m to the southeast of the Site.
- 1.10 Norbiton train station is located approximately 400m to the north of the Site, Kingston train station is located approximately 800m to the north west of the Site and Berrylands train station is located approximately 900m to the south of the Site. All of the train stations provide services into Wimbledon, Clapham Junction and London Waterloo.

Site Description

- 1.11 The Site area extends to approximately 8.86 hectares (ha). Cambridge Road Estate was built in the 1970s and consists of the following buildings and facilities:
- 832 residential homes, distributed across four 15 storey high-rises, low-rise blocks ranging from 2 storey houses to 5 storey maisonettes and flat blocks with elevated walkways and bridges to access upper levels;
 - Hawks Road Clinic within the northwest of the Site;
 - The Bull and Bush Hotel within the west of the Site;
 - The Surrey Sports Centre (disused) within the west of the Site; and
 - Piper Community Hall within the south of the Site.

- 1.12 The Site includes small formal and informal spaces/play spaces and ground level car parking areas.

The Development

- 1.13 The application is for a part outline and part detailed planning permission (hybrid planning application), comprising the following:

"Hybrid Planning Application for a mixed use development, including demolition of existing buildings and erection of up to 2,170 residential units (Use Class C3), 290sqm of flexible office floorspace (Use Class E), 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis), 1,250sqm community floorspace (Use Class F2), new publicly accessible open space and associated access, servicing, landscaping and works.

Detailed permission is sought for Phase 1 for erection of 452 residential units (Use Class C3), 1,250sqm community floorspace (Use Class F2), 290sqm of flexible office floorspace (Use Class E), 395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis), new publicly accessible open space and associated access, servicing, parking, landscaping works including tree removal, refuse/recycling and bicycle storage, energy centre and works

Outline permission (with appearance and landscaping reserved) is sought for the remainder of the development ("the Proposed Development")."

- 1.14 The Development will comprise a mix of uses including residential, commercial and community uses across 15 building plots. Building plots B, C and E comprise the detailed element of the application (which has an area of 2.21ha) and building plots A, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P and Q comprise the outline element of the application (which has an area of 6.65ha).

- 1.15 The outline element of the Development is defined by a set of parameters that place limits on the quantum, extent and type of development that could come forward under future reserved matters applications. The parameters include the following:

- Site Location Plan and Planning Boundary;
- Extent of Outline and Full/Detailed application areas;
- Development Plot Plan;
- Horizontal limits of Development Zones;

- Vertical limits of Development Zones; and
 - Development Zone Plan.
- 1.16 The Development includes the delivery of up to 2,170 new homes across the Site. 452 residential units will be provided as part of the detailed element of the Development and up to 1718 residential units will be provided as part of the outline element of the Development. Dwellings will be provided in a range of tenures, including affordable, shared ownership and private market housing.
- 1.17 The Development includes a range of new and replacement mixed-use facilities, including commercial and community use. Up to a total of 2,935sqm gross external area (GEA) of mixed-use floor space will be provided as part of the Development, which will include up to 290sqm GEA of flexible office floorspace (Use Class E), up to 1,395sqm GEA of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis) and 1,250sqm GEA of community (D1) floor space.
- 1.18 The detailed element of the Development will include 395sqm GEA of flexible retail/commercial floorspace as well as the flexible office floorspace (290sqm GEA) and the community floorspace (1,250sqm GEA). The non-residential use as part in the detailed element will be located in building plot C, within the north of the Development. The outline element of the Development will include up to 1,000sqm GEA of flexible retail/commercial floorspace, which will be located in building plots G and K, within the north and north east of the Development.
- 1.19 The building heights across the Development will vary from 3 storeys up to a maximum of 13 storeys in height. The maximum height of the buildings within the detailed element of the Development will be 52.325m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)) in height for building plot E (within the west of the Development) and the maximum height of buildings within the outline element of the Development will be up to 64.30m AOD in height for building plot K (within the east of the Development).
- 1.20 Up to a total of 27,476sqm of softscape would be provided within the Development, including 5,074sqm provided as part of the detailed element and up to 22,402sqm which would be provided as part of the outline element of the Development. The softscape would comprise amenity lawns, native buffer planting, ground cover and ornamental planting, tall perennials, grassland and/or ornamental planting, community growing space, courtyard ground cover and ornamental planting. Over 250 new trees will also be planted in streets, gardens and open spaces, almost doubling the current number of trees on the existing Site.

2 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Requirement for HIA

- 2.1 The importance of healthy communities is a theme running through National, London and local planning policy. The requirement for HIA in this case specifically comes from the London Plan and local policy. A summary of the relevant planning policy relating to health is set out below.
- 2.2 Building on best practice and national policy, the Applicant has considered the impact of the Development on health at the request of RBKuT. The relevant planning policy relating to health is summarised hereafter.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁵

- 2.3 The revised NPPF published in February 2019 identifies the key principles in relation to health that local planning authorities should consider. In particular Chapter 8 (paragraph 91) of the NPPF 'Promoting healthy and safe communities' states that decisions should aim to achieve the following key features to a healthy and safe community:

- a) "Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use development, strong neighbourhood centre, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;*
- b) Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and*
- c) Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling."*

⁵ CLG (February 2019) *National Planning Policy Framework*

The London Plan (2016)⁶

- 2.4 The London Plan acts as the spatial development strategy for all 32 London boroughs, inclusive of RBKuT, and therefore RBKuT local development documents have to be 'in general conformity' with the London Plan.
- 2.5 The overall strategic sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20–25 years, including:
- the document that brings together the geographic and locational (although not site specific) aspects of the London Mayor's other strategies – including those dealing with:
 - Transport;
 - Economic Development;
 - Housing;
 - Culture;
 - A range of social issues such as children and young people, health inequalities and food; and
 - A range of environmental issues such as climate change (adaptation and mitigation), air quality, noise and waste.
- 2.6 Policy 3.2 'Improving Health and Addressing Health Inequalities' accounts for the account of the potential impact of development proposals on health and health inequalities within London. The Mayor will promote London as a healthy place for all, "*from homes to neighbourhoods and across the city as a whole*", by:
- coordinating investment in physical improvements in areas of London that are deprived, physically run-down, and not conducive to good health;
 - coordinating planning and action on the environment, climate change and public health to maximise benefits and engage a wider range of partners in action; and
 - promoting a strong and diverse economy providing opportunities for all.
- 2.7 "*The impacts of major development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities should be considered, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments (HIA)*". New developments should be designed, constructed and managed in ways that improve health

⁶ Greater London Authority (March, 2016): The London Plan; The Spatial Development Strategy For London Consolidated With Alterations Since 2011. Available online at:

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2016_jan_2017_fix.pdf

and promote healthy lifestyles to help to reduce health inequalities. Policy 3.2 states that the impacts of major development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities should be considered, for example through the use of HIA. For the purposes of HIA, a 'major development' comprises '10 or more residential units (or a site of 0.5 ha or more), or 1,000 square metres or more of non-residential floorspace (or a site area of 1.0 ha or more)'. The Development exceeds these thresholds.

2.8 Policy 3.2 therefore concludes that Boroughs should:

- work with key partners to identify and address significant health issues facing their area and monitor policies and interventions for their impact on reducing health inequalities;
- promote the effective management of places that are safe, accessible and encourage social cohesion;
- integrate planning, transport, housing, environmental and health policies to promote the health and wellbeing of communities; and
- ensure that the health inequalities impact of development is taken into account in light of the Mayor's Best Practice Guidance on Health issues in Planning.

2.9 Other policies in this chapter encourage the provision of a range of community facilities in order to ensure people are able to enjoy a good quality of life. This includes elements such as children's play space (Policy 3.6), mixed and balanced communities (Policy 3.9), social infrastructure (Policy 3.16), health and social care facilities (Policy 3.17), education facilities (Policy 3.18), and sports facilities (Policy 3.19).

[The Draft New London Plan \(2018\)⁷](#)

2.10 Whilst still in draft, the Draft London Plan is a material planning consideration. The Draft London Plan highlights the importance in assessing development proposals on all aspects of health and wellbeing to improve Londoners' health and reduce health inequalities through the use of HIA. The Draft London Plan states that the environment in which Londoners live largely determines the mental and physical health of the public. There are areas within London that are more deprived than others, and this is reflected in the life expectancies that differ across London which is acknowledged within the Draft London Plan.

⁷ Greater London Authority (2018) *The Draft New London Plan*

- 2.11 Policy GG3 'Creating a healthy city' addresses how planning and development must promote healthy lifestyles and hence reduce health inequalities. This policy identifies the use of HIA to assess the potential effects from proposed developments on the health and wellbeing of communities and identify mitigation measures to reduce health inequalities.

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, Local Plan

- 2.12 The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (RBKuT) Council is preparing a new Local Plan which will set their vision for the future development of the Borough through to the year 2041. However, the creation of the new Local Plan is at the first stage of public consultation or 'Local Plan Early Engagement' and, as such, it is considered that limited weight can be attributed to emerging policies. For the purposes of this assessment, focus will therefore be given to the existing, adopted Local Plan policies contained within the Kingston Council Core Strategy, 2012⁸.

Kingston Council, Core Strategy, 2012

- 2.13 The Core Strategy was adopted in April 2012 and through a number of objectives addresses three key themes: Theme 1 to create a sustainable borough by protecting and enhancing the environment; Theme 2 ensuring that the borough is prosperous and inclusive by sharing both prosperity and opportunities; and Theme 3 establishing the borough as a safe, healthy and strong place to live by preventing problems and promoting responsibility and independence.
- 2.14 The Strategy sets the vision for development of the Borough through to the year 2027 and details a series of Policies which will govern how development will be considered:
- Policy KT1 Kingston Town Neighbourhood states that, whilst the Council will accommodate the majority of new housing in Kingston Town Centre, they will also promote the regeneration of the Cambridge Road Estate. It further references enhancing the economy and employment opportunities by working with partners in order to maximise employment opportunities for those residents who face barriers to employment, particularly in order to address disproportionately high levels of worklessness in the Norbiton area. The policy will also maintain and enhance facilities and services in the Neighbourhood's Local Centre including ensuring a range of shops and services are retained in Cambridge Road to meet local need. The policy will further seek to improve education services and facilities by implementing plans for

⁸ RBKuT, Core Strategy, 2012

one new secondary school and will seek to improve community services and facilities by promoting the wider use of facilities such as schools for community based activities.

- Policy KT1 Kingston Town Neighbourhood, section KT1(c) acknowledges that the Kingston Town Neighbourhood is fortunate to have various types of open space due to its proximity to the River Thames, Royal Parks and the Hogsmill Valley (identified as a Key Area of Change).
- Policy CS10 Housing Delivery states that the Council will seek to meet and exceed the Borough's annual housing target as set out in the London Plan for the period 2012/13 to 2026/27. The current target is to achieve 374 new units a year.
- Policy CS11 Economy and Employment states that the Council will ensure that land and premises are available for traditional industrial and office based employment activities (B1, B2 and B8 uses). The will further promote key employment sectors such as retail, leisure, health and education.
- Policy CS13 Improving Community Health and Well-being states that the Council will seek to maximise opportunities to improve public health outcomes through recreation and exercise and will ensure that GP premises are sustainably located and meet NHS standards regarding registered patient list sizes, giving priority to areas with health inequalities or under-provision or where existing premises are unable to meet demand from new housing including in Kingston/Norbiton.
- Policy DM23 Schools states that the Council will require new residential development to contribute to education provision, in accordance with guidance in the Planning Obligations SPD or CIL charge.

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 As mentioned within Chapter 2, the requirement of a HIA for the redevelopment of Cambridge Road Estate is stated within the draft London Plan and RBKuT's Core Strategy. In addition to the policy requirements, *The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)* ("2017 EIA Regulations") that came into force in May 2017 (with amendments in force in October 2018) requires the consideration of human health within the EIA where a development would give rise to likely significant effects. An Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared in support of the planning application. This HIA forms an appendix to the Population and Human Health ES Chapter which assesses socio-economic and wider health effects, as agreed with RBKuT through the EIA Scoping process. A separate letter was issued to RBKuT setting out the proposed approach and methodology for undertaking the HIA and is included as Appendix 2.

Baseline Conditions

- 3.2 This HIA includes a high-level assessment of the baseline conditions within RBKuT and specifically the ward of Norbiton.
- 3.3 Chapter 4 considers the baseline conditions at borough level, ward level and the regeneration area of Cambridge Road Estate. Public Health England (PHE) produce an annual report on the health profile for each local authority, which provides borough wide information on health levels. Utilising the information from PHE's latest report for RBKuT (2019) (Appendix 4), Chapter 4 provides a summary of the latest health profile at borough level.
- 3.4 The baseline conditions of health are also identified for the local area using the English Indices of Deprivation (EID) at small areas (or neighbourhoods) which are also known as lower super output areas (LSOAs) which on average contain around 1,500 people. There are 32,844 of these neighbourhoods across England as a whole. The Site is located within LSOAs named 'KuT 0005B' and 'KuT 005C'. The EID are compared against RBKuT's and England's average.
- 3.5 The Site is located within the Norbiton ward of RBKuT. The PHE Local Health combines a range of sources used for the health indicators at ward level, these include:
- National Child Measurement Programme (2013-2016);
 - ONS Census (2011); and
 - Department of Energy and Climate Change (2014).

Facilities Audit

- 3.6 An audit of existing healthcare infrastructure and the capacity that is available within the existing healthcare facilities within the surrounding area of the Site is provided within Chapter 4 of this HIA, which has been taken from Chapter 6 'Population and Human Health' of the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted in support of the planning application. The levels of under- or over-provision of GPs are determined through reference to the National Health Service (NHS) General and Personal Medical Services statistics⁹ which provide total patient list size for individual GP practices and the number of full time equivalent (FTE) GPs at each practice as at December 2019. The location data relating to each practice has been sourced from NHS Business Services¹⁰. To determine whether existing GP provision is under or over-capacity, GP to patient ratios of local practices are compared to the average for England of 1 GP for every 2,043 people. The ratio of 1 GP per 2,043 people is derived from GP workforce numbers published by NHS Digital¹¹ as at June 2018 and 2018 MYPE (also as at June 2018).
- 3.7 The number of dental practices has also been investigated and those practices accepting new patients identified via a targeted telephone survey. It is not possible to determine the precise number of patient places available as no central census of dentists is conducted and no definitive ratio of patients per dentist exists. However, analysis has been drawn as to availability of new patient registrations for both private and NHS patients, based on survey results.
- 3.8 An audit of educational and community facilities and open space provision is provided within Chapter 6 of the ES. Chapter 6 of the ES has also assessed the effect the Development will have upon the existing educational facilities. Therefore, this HIA draws upon the findings provided within Chapter 6 of the ES and considers the effects identified in terms of wider health effects.

Health Impact Assessment

- 3.9 The assessment has been based on the London HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist¹² which has been used to screen the health impacts of the Development. The HUDU Rapid HIA Tool¹³ has then been used to undertake the main assessment of health effects.

⁹ NHS Digital (30th May 2019) GP Workforce Statistics as at 31st March 2019

¹⁰ NHS Digital (31st May 2019) GP and GP practice related data

¹¹ NHS Digital, General and Personal Medical Services, England June 2018, published 21st November 2017

¹² London Health Urban Development Unit (April 2017) *Healthy Urban Planning Checklist Third Edition*

¹³ London Health Urban Development Unit (April 2017) *Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool Third Edition*

- 3.10 A preliminary assessment was undertaken during preparation of the planning application documents. The assessment was then finalised upon receipt of the final Design and Access Statement submitted in support of the planning application.

HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

- 3.11 The HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist aims to promote healthy urban planning by ensuring that the health and wellbeing implications of local plans and major planning applications are consistently taken into account. The checklist was originally created by with input from the six London Olympic and Paralympic Host Boroughs (Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest), the local NHS, the NHS London HUDU, Greater London Authority and Groundwork London. The latest version of the HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist was updated in April 2017 to be consistent with the adopted London Plan (March 2016). In this assessment, the checklist has been used to screen the health impacts of the Development. The use of the Checklist is considered as the best practice solution to undertaking a HIA, as HUDU encompasses a wide array of determinants of health impacts, as well as being reflective of updated scientific guidance on health.

- 3.12 The HUDU checklist is divided into four main themes:

1. Healthy housing;
2. Active travel;
3. Healthy environment; and
4. Vibrant neighbourhoods.

- 3.13 Each theme contains a number of questions focused on a planning issue and a number of related health and wellbeing issues as set out in Table 1. The checklist has been used as a screening exercise to inform the more detailed Rapid HIA and is included at Appendix 3. To avoid repetition, full details on how the Development responds to the themes in the checklist is provided in Chapter 4 as part of the Rapid HIA.

Table 1: Themes within the HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

Theme	Planning Issue	Health and Wellbeing Issue
Healthy Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing design • Accessible housing • Healthy living • Housing mix and affordability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of living space – overcrowding • Unhealthy living environment – daylight, ventilation, noise • Excess deaths due to cold / overheating • Injuries in the home • Mental illness from social isolation and fear of crime

Theme	Planning Issue	Health and Wellbeing Issue
Active Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting walking and cycling Safety Connectivity Minimising car use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity Road and traffic injuries Mental illness from social isolation Noise and air pollution from traffic
Healthy Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Air quality Noise Contaminated land Open space Play space Biodiversity Local food growing Flood risk Overheating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance and stress caused by construction activity Poor air quality - lung and heart disease Disturbance from noisy activities and uses Health risks from toxicity of contaminated land Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity Mental health benefits from access to nature and green space and water Opportunities for food growing – active lifestyles, healthy diet and tackling food poverty Excess summer deaths due to overheating
Vibrant Neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare services Education Access to social infrastructure Local employment and healthy workplaces Access to local food shops Public buildings and spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services and health inequalities Mental illness and poor self-esteem associated with unemployment and poverty Limited access to healthy food linked to obesity and related diseases Poor environment leading to physical inactivity Ill health exacerbated through isolation, lack of social contact and fear of crime

3.14 The checklist (see Appendix 3) and the Rapid HIA have been completed using professional judgement and information from the following planning application documents:

- Planning Application Form (incl. Certificates of Ownership);
- Planning Statement;
- Design and Access Statement;
- Environmental Statement;
- Equalities Impact Assessment;
- Statement of Community Involvement;
- Flood Risk Assessment;
- Sustainability Statement;
- Energy Statement;
- Transport Assessment; and
- Noise Impact Assessment.

The HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool

3.15 The rapid assessment tool is designed to assess the likely health impacts of development plans and proposals. The scope of assessment has been informed by the completed HUDU checklist at Appendix 3.

3.16 The assessment matrix (see Chapter 5) identifies eleven topics of broad determinants:

- 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; and
- Climate change.

3.17 Under each topic, planning issues which are likely to influence health and wellbeing are identified. The Rapid Assessment Tool provides assessment criteria and these have been tailored where possible to the Development. Where an impact has been identified, recommendations to mitigate an adverse impact or enhance a beneficial impact are included where possible.

4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Health conditions in RBKuT

- 4.1 Public Health England publish annual health profiles for Local Authorities across England. The latest for RBKuT was published in 2019 (Appendix 4).
- 4.2 The health profile for RBKuT is generally better than the England average. RBKuT is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 11.7% (3,380) children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average. Life expectancy is 7.4 years lower for men and 5.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Kingston upon Thames than in the least deprived areas.

Child Health

- 4.3 In Year 6, 13.7% (252) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate for alcohol-specific hospital admissions among those under 18 is 13 (per 100,000 of population), better than the average for England. This represents 5 admissions per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score), breastfeeding and smoking in pregnancy are better than the England average.

Adult Health

- 4.4 The rate for alcohol-related harm hospital admissions is 499 (per 100,000 of population), better than the average for England. This represents 762 admissions per year. The rate for self-harm hospital admissions is 114 (per 100,000 of population), better than the average for England. This represents 205 admissions per year. Estimated levels of excess weight in adults (aged 18+) are better than the England average. The rates of killed and seriously injured on roads and new cases of tuberculosis are better than the England average. The rate of new sexually transmitted infections is worse than the England average. The rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime (hospital admissions for violence), under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases and under 75 mortality rate from cancer are better than the England average.

Deprivation levels

- 4.5 The Site is located within two 'neighbourhoods': LSOA Code KuT 005B and LSOA Code KuT 005C, which are ranked 4,000th and 21,686th out of 32,844 LSOAs in England respectively, on the 2019 IMD; where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. Table 2 below details how the LSOA is ranked, both overall and by each deprivation domain, against all the boroughs within England.

Table 2: IMD deprivation ranking for Kingston upon Thames 005B (where the Site is located)

Domain of Deprivation (Rank out of 32,844 where 1 is the most deprived)	KuT 005B	KuT 005C
Overall IMD Rank	4,000	21,686
IMD % Decile	20%	70%
Income Rank	2,177	16,593
Income % Decile	10%	60%
Employment Rank	3,443	23,129
Employment % Decile	20%	80%
Education, Skills and Training Rank	6,459	23,510
Education % Decile	20%	80%
Health, Deprivation and Disability Rank	6,900	25,471
Health % Decile	30%	80%
Crime Rank	18,011	21,390
Crime % Decile	60%	70%
Barriers to Housing and Services Rank	4,559	12,619
Housing % Decile	20%	40%
Living Environment Rank	14,652	10,050
Environment % Decile	50%	40%

- 4.6 As shown by Table 2, LSOA KuT 005B has multiple domains of deprivation which are in the first and second decile (i.e. The most deprived 20% in the country). This includes: Income, Employment, Education and Housing.
- 4.7 In contrast, KuT 005C is not within the most deprived 10% or 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods in England for any domain of deprivation. KuT 005C is within the least deprived 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods for employment, education and health.
- 4.8 The majority of the Site (approximately two thirds) is within KuT 005B and it is clear that IMD places the area as one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

Health Conditions in Kingston upon Thames

- 4.9 As part of the Population and Human Health Chapter (Chapter Six) of the ES submitted as part of this planning application, a review of the Health Profile for the RBKuT, available from Public Health England¹⁴, has been undertaken as part of the assessment. The Health profile includes information on various health features and provides a comparison with data for London and England. This is shown on Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of the Health Profile for RBKuT.

Recorded Health Features for RBKuT	Comparison to Benchmark (London)	Comparison to Benchmark (England)	Recent Trend
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	Better		Could not be calculated
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	Similar	Better	Could not be calculated
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	Better		Could not be calculated
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	Better		Could not be calculated
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	Similar	Better	Could not be calculated
Suicide rate	Similar		Could not be calculated
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	Better		Could not be calculated
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	Worse	Better	Increasing/Getting Worse
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	Similar		No significant change
Cancer diagnosed at early stage (experimental statistics)	Not Compared		Could not be calculated
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	Better	Similar	Could not be calculated
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	Similar		Could not be calculated
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – Under 18s	Similar	Better	Could not be calculated
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions	Better		No significant change

¹⁴<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/healthprofiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132701/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/101/are/E0900009>

Recorded Health Features for RBKuT	Comparison to Benchmark (London)	Comparison to Benchmark (England)	Recent Trend
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) – current smokers	Better		Could not be calculated
Percentage of physically active adults	Better	Similar	Could not be calculated
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	Similar	Better	Could not be calculated
Under 18s conception rate/1,000	Better		No significant change
Smoking status at time of delivery	Better		No significant change
Breastfeeding initiation	N/A	Better	No significant change
Infant mortality rate	Worse	Similar	Could not be calculated
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	Better		No significant change
Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	N/A		Could not be calculated
Smoking Prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64)-current smokers	Similar		Could not be calculated
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	N/A		Could not be calculated
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	N/A		Could not be calculated
Children in low income families (under 16s)	Better		Decreasing/Getting Better
Average Attainment 8 score	Better		Could not be calculated
Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	Similar		No significant change
Statutory homelessness – Eligible homeless people not in priority need	Better	N/A	Decreasing/Getting Better
Violent crime – hospital admissions (including sexual violence)	Better		Could not be calculated
Excess winter deaths index	Similar		Could not be calculated

Recorded Health Features for RBKuT	Comparison to Benchmark (London)	Comparison to Benchmark (England)	Recent Trend
New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25/100,000)	Better	Worse	No significant change
TB incidence (three year average)	Better		Could not be calculated

4.10 The review above identifies that the list of recorded health features of RBKuT are generally better or similar to those recorded for England or the London Region.

Healthcare Infrastructure Audit

4.11 Chapter 6 of the ES has undertaken a review of existing healthcare infrastructure in the area surrounding the site. The review identified that there are currently 17 GP practices, and a further four GP branches associated with two of the 17 GP practices, located within a 3km radius of the Site.

Table 4: Existing Healthcare Provision

GP Practice	GP (FTE)	Patients	Ratio	Capacity
Churchill Medical Centre	10.1	19,377	1:1,919	-1,197
Evesham Terrace	Data included with Churchill Medical Centre			
Churchill Medical Centre				
Canbury Medical Centre	7.3	10,111	1:1,385	3,029
Fairhill Medical Practice	6.9	23,995	1:3,478	-11,575
Fairfield South	Data included with Fairhill Medical Practice			
Health Centre Kingston University				
Kingston Health Centre	5.5	15,138	1:2,752	-5,238
The Groves Medical Centre	12.8	15,923	1:1,244	7,117
St Albans Medical Centre	2.7	6,929	1:2,566	-2,069
O'Flynn (Hampton Wick)	4.0	9,769	1:2,442	-2,569
Langley Medical Practice	4.4	8,048	1:1,829	-128
Berrylands Surgery	4.3	4,556	1:1,060	3,184
Central Surgery	6.9	15,174	1:2,199	-2,754
Brunswick Surgery	3.6	8,213	1:2,281	-1,733
Claremont Medical Centre	4.4	11,199	1:2,545	-3,279
Village Surgery	2.9	5,522	1:1,904	-302
Roselawn	3.6	6,085	1:1,690	395
Holmwood Corner Surgery	8.1	12,786	1:1,579	1,794
Sunray Surgery	2.5	4,968	1:1,987	-468
Red Lion Road Surgery	2.4	3,201	1:1,334	1,119
	92.4	180,994	1:1,959	-14,674

Source: NHS, Digital, Annual GP Census / NHS Patient Lists, December 2019

4.12 The baseline evidence has identified that 6 of the GP Practices assessed are currently operating below the HUDU standard of 1 GP per 1,800 patients and collectively demonstrate capacity to accommodate a further 16,638 patients.

- 4.13 As the Development has been assessed as likely to generate an additional population of up to 3,225 people, some of whom will already live within the local area and be registered already with existing GP Practices, it is considered that there will be an overall negligible effect at a local level on primary healthcare as capacity within existing infrastructure has been established.
- 4.14 A total of 29 dental practices are located within a 3km radius of the Site. Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, it was not possible to obtain data for 19 of the 29 dental practices. Of the 10 dental practices for which data was available, five are accepting new patients on a fee paying (private) basis and two of which are accepting new NHS patients.

5 RAPID HIA

5.1 The tables below set out the potential health and wellbeing impacts associated with the Development during the demolition and construction and operational phases. As set out in the Assessment Methodology section in Chapter 2, the tables have been adapted from the HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool¹⁵.

1. Housing Quality and Design

5.2 The first theme assessed is Housing Quality and Design which can have an effect on both the physical and mental health of residents. The provision of a range of housing of high-quality design that have sufficient space for future residents to live in can have a positive health effect by reducing injuries in the home, premature deaths from damp/cold/overheating and mental illness from social isolation.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal seek to meet all 16 design criteria of the Lifetime Homes Standard or meet Building Regulation requirement M4 (2)?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Building Regulations Part M supersedes the Lifetime Homes guidance. With regard to the housing quality and design, 10% of all 2,170 homes will meet Building Regulation requirement M4 (3) 'wheelchair use dwellings', with the remaining 90% meeting Building Regulation requirement M4 (2) 'accessible or easily adaptable' for wheelchair use, which will provide a healthy environment and generate a positive health effect. As part of detailed element of the Development, this equates to 45 residential dwellings (meeting M4 (3)) and 407 residential dwellings which meet M4 (2).	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	Policy 3.8 of the London Plan states that 90% of new housing should meet the Building Regulation Part M4(2), which the Development complies with.
Does the proposal address the housing needs of older people, i.e. extra care housing,	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Building Regulations Part M supersedes the Lifetime Homes guidance. The Development does not comprise extra care and sheltered	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	Policy 3.8 states that 10% of the new housing should meet

¹⁵ London Health Urban Development Unit (April 2017) *Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool Third Edition*.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes?		<p>housing.</p> <p>The Development does address the housing needs of older people through the provision of 10% of all units (residential units) to be wheelchair adaptable and accessible units designed to comply with Building Regulation Part M4(3) and will be delivered across the Development. These have been evenly spread across the detailed and outline elements of the Development to ensure that households that need wheelchair accessible or wheelchair adaptable apartments are not clustered together.</p> <p>The Development addresses the housing needs of older people and provides high quality facilities for older people. The Development will provide a positive health effect.</p>			Building Regulation Part M4(3), which the Development does comply by providing 10%.
Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people?	Yes ✓ No N/A	As mentioned above, of the 2,170 new and replacement residential homes proposed as part of the Development, 10% of these are wheelchair adaptable units as defined by Building Regulations M4(3). These have been spread across the Development to prevent clustering and allow the entirety of the Site to be accessible to all. All other buildings will meet the Building Regulations M4(2) standards. All residential units are suitable to be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people. Therefore, the Development will provide a positive health effect.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	Compliant with Policy 3.8, as above.
Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Development promotes good design through layout and orientation. The design of the Development has been developed in line with 'Secured by Design' principles with further guidance from 'Secured by Design – New Homes 2016' and 'Secured by Guide – Safer Places'. In addition, the Development has been through a process of consultation, workshops and public exhibitions to inform the design process to ensure all requirements are met, including internal space standards.</p> <p>In addition, the Designing Out Crime Officer and representatives of the Local Police Safer Neighbourhoods</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	Compliant with Policy 3.5 and Policy 7.3.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>team met with the design team on a number of occasions during the preparation of the planning application, and offered comments on the emerging proposals.</p> <p>The Development is compliant with the Draft New London Plan requirements, Chapter 3 'Design' Policy D4 'Housing Quality Standards' and Policy D5 'Accessible Standards/M4(2)'.</p> <p>The Development has been designed through the application of the following Secured by Design Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access and movement: a key principle of the Development has been the establishment of clear wayfinding, with direct pedestrian and cycling routes running parallel to vehicle movements to activate the public realm. 2. Structure: Through the elevation of shared amenity space to podium level and the inclusion of landscaped and enclosed buffer zones around ground floor homes, the Development minimises the amount of building frontage directly addressing the public realm. 3. Surveillance: Passive surveillance of the public realm is delivered through active residential or non residential frontages overlooking public realm front ground and upper storeys of the buildings, with no blank gables to the public realm or unobserved space in insecure areas. <p>Further design details are provided within the Design and Access Statement submitted with the planning application.</p> <p>These provisions and the careful design of the Development will create a positive health effect and improve the levels of deprivation currently experienced in the Cambridge Road Estate regeneration area.</p>			
Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes,	Yes ✓ No N/A	London Plan policies 3.11 and 3.12 identifies the amount of affordable housing to be provided. In addition, Policy 3.14 of the London Plan states that existing affordable housing	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral	N/A	The housing mix provided by the Development has

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?		<p>floorspace should be replaced on an equivalent basis or more.</p> <p>The Development includes the delivery of up to 2,170 new residential dwellings across the Site to be provided in a range of tenures, including social rent, shared equity and market housing. The Development will provide a sustainable mix of residential dwellings which meets the needs of existing residents. The Development will provide up to 767 affordable homes (socially rented and shared ownership), with 150 of these being delivered as part of the detailed element of the Development, and up to 616 being proposed as part of the outline element of the Development.</p> <p>A key objective of the Development, as set out in the Rehousing Strategy submitted in support of the planning application, is to limit disruption to existing occupants as much as possible and where possible to limit occupants to one single move. Engagement with residents has been focused on potential relocation opportunities to agree on the most suitable location to meet the needs of individual residents. There are 832 residential properties on the Site at present (782 of which are currently occupied by social tenants, private tenants or homeowners (figures correct as of June 2020)). Data from RBKuT (June 2020) indicates that a total of 1,642 residents in 710 households will require rehousing as a result of the regeneration process. This will take place in 5 phases over a period of 10 – 15 years. Social tenants and resident homeowners will have the right to one of the new homes on the Cambridge Road Estate. Residents who have been placed in temporary accommodation on Cambridge Road Estate will be offered alternative accommodation when vacant possession of their home is required.</p> <p>The Rehousing Strategy demonstrates that the reasonable maximum amount of affordable housing would be delivered and provides the details of the proposed affordable housing tenures and the likely mix of units with number of habitable rooms.</p>	Uncertain		been determined by complying with Policy 3.11 and 3.12.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>The baseline section of this HIA has identified that the Site is located within two 'neighbourhoods' lower super output areas (LSOA) Code KuT 005B and LSOA Code KuT 005C, which are ranked 4,000^h and 21,686th out of 32,844 LSOAs in England respectively, on the 2019 IMD; where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. The HIA identifies that the majority of the Site (approximately two thirds) is located within KuT 005B, which has multiple domains of deprivation which are in the first and second decile (i.e. the most deprived 20% in the country), including income, employment, education and housing. Due to the majority of the Site falling within KuT 005B, large parts of the Site fall within the most deprived 20% of the country.</p> <p>By providing a range of housing as detailed earlier, the Development will provide residential units of an affordable price that fit the needs of each family. Therefore, the Development is considered to promote health and well-being by providing a variety of sized dwellings to accommodate all needs, therefore a positive health effect is anticipated.</p>			
Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g. a high SAP rating)?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>An Energy Strategy (Appendix 3.3) has been submitted in support of the planning application which sets out the measures to be included in the Development which will ensure the Development is compliant with the London Plan policies.</p> <p>The Strategy follows the London Plan Energy Hierarchy approach to enable the maximum viable reductions in Regulated and Total Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The Development has been designed to comply with these objectives, which include: Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green. The Development will include a range of Be Lean energy efficiency measures as part of the residential dwelling and non – residential uses. In line with the London Plan Energy Hierarchy, they enable the proposed elements to meet the 10% and 15% improvement required from the baseline cases, respectively, through energy efficiency alone.</p> <p>Following Site analysis, a Site wide heating network with a</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	<p><u>Mitigation measure:</u> Planning conditions to be attached to the permission to ensure plant (heating and hot water from gas boilers) operate to acceptable standards, on completion of the Development.</p>	The Development has been designed to ensure its compliance with Policies 5.1 to 5.9 and 5.15, to achieve London's objective to achieve an overall reduction in CO ₂ emissions.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>plant room located at the base of Building Plot E of the detailed Phase 1 of the Development, will be provided. This is to enable the connection to the wider heat network that is being developed by RBKuT. This heat network is expected to utilise heat pumps for heat generation and this Development is intended to be the anchor site and is likely to be connected to this wider network.</p> <p>Across the Site, after the implementation of Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green measures, the cumulative on site savings is 61%, with a total of 1,335 tonnes of CO₂ saved per annum.</p> <p>The Applicant’s commitment to ensure the Development is highly energy efficient will generate a positive health effect as a result.</p>			

2. Access to Healthcare Services and Other Social Infrastructure

5.3 Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure is important to ensure every member of the public has equal access to healthcare services to treat illness and injuries as well as education opportunities. In addition, access to community services can increase levels of social interaction and prevent feelings of isolation.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Site includes existing community uses, including Hawks Road Clinic, the Bull and Bush Hotel, the Surrey Sports Centre (disused) and Piper Community Hall, which will be demolished prior to the construction works.</p> <p>However, the Development will provide up to 2,935sqm of new mixed use floor space, which will include up to 290sqm of flexible office floorspace (Use Class E), up to 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis) and 1,250sqm of community (D1) floor space, which would be an improvement on the existing social infrastructure.</p> <p>The detailed element of the Development will include 395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace as well as the flexible office floorspace (290sqm) and the community floorspace (1,250sqm). The non-residential (inclusion of a new Community Centre) uses as part of the detailed element will be located in building plot C, within the north of the Development</p>	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	N/A	There are no specific policies within the London Plan in relation to healthcare services.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>The range of new and replacement mixed use facilities will be designed to be high quality, flexible spaces that will be co – located in centralised strategically located buildings to ensure the usability and functionality of the floorspace is maximised.</p> <p>The provision of replacement community floorspace on the Site will promote a sense of neighbourliness within the Site, which will improve the health and well-being of the residents and therefore, create a positive health effect.</p>			
Does the proposal assess the impact on healthcare services?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>Chapter 4 of this HIA has identified the baseline conditions in terms of the current healthcare infrastructure surrounding the Site.</p> <p>Chapter 6 of the ES has identified that there are 17 GP practices and a further four GP branches associated with two of the 17 GP Practices within a 3km radius of the Site. In addition, four individual practices operate from the Surbiton Health Centre. Out of the 17 GP practices, only Canbury Medical Centre, The Groves Medical Centre, Berrylands Surgery, Roselawn, Holmwood Corner Surgery and Red Lion Road Surgery are operating at GP to patient ratios below that recommended by HUDU of 1 GP per 1,677 patients and collectively demonstrate capacity to accommodate an additional 16,638 patients before meeting the HUDU standard. Chapter 6 sets out that collectively the 17 GP Practices are operating over capacity, but the 6 discussed are able to accommodate a further 16,638 patients and therefore, it is considered that the GP provision provided within the surrounding local area can accommodate the needs arising from the Development.</p>	Positive Negative Neutral ✓ Uncertain	N/A	As above.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>Within the assessment of existing healthcare capacity, it is reasonable to assume that patient lists will include the number of existing residents of Cambridge Road Estate. This demonstrates that existing healthcare provision can accommodate the current size of the Cambridge Road Estate population and that the need remains to assess healthcare capacity to accommodate those due to live in the number of additional homes (up to 832). Therefore, it is considered that there will be an overall negligible effect at a local level on primary healthcare as capacity within existing infrastructure has been established.</p>			
<p>Does the proposal include the provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility and does the facility meet NHS requirements?</p>	<p>Yes✓ No N/A</p>	<p>As mentioned above, Chapter 6 of the ES has identified that there are 17 GP practices and a further four GP branches associated with two of the 17 GP Practices within a 3km radius of the Site. In addition, four individual practices operate from the Surbiton Health Centre. Out of the 17 GP practices, only Canbury Medical Centre, The Groves Medical Centre, Berrylands Surgery, Roselawn, Holmwood Corner Surgery and Red Lion Road Surgery are operating at GP to patient ratios below that recommended by HUDU of 1 GP per 1,677 patients and collectively demonstrate capacity to accommodate an additional 16,638 patients before meeting the HUDU standard. Chapter 6 sets out that collectively the 17 GP Practices are operating over capacity, but the 6 discussed are able to accommodate a further 16,638 patients and therefore, it is considered that the GP provision provided within the surrounding local area can accommodate the needs arising from the Development.</p>	<p>Positive Negative Neutral ✓ Uncertain</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>As above.</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal assess the capacity, location and accessibility of other social infrastructure, e.g. schools, social care and community facilities?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>Chapter 6 of the ES assesses the capacity, location and accessibility of social infrastructure in the area.</p> <p>It has been assessed that there is sufficient pupil place surplus at primary level, however, currently a deficit of secondary school places within 3km of the Site, equivalent to 183 places.</p> <p>The RBKuT, School Place Planning Strategy identifies a potential growth of 10% in secondary school aged children, resulting in a need for an additional 1,005 pupil places. The Strategy identifies a growth in secondary pupil place demand from 1,838 in 2019 to 1,963 in 2023 (125 places). Following consultation with RBKuT, the School Place Planning 'Achieving for Children (2nd August 2019) established that the Diocese of Southwark had submitted an application for a 6FE (180 places per year) Church of England secondary school which the Council believed had potential for reach approval in the Autumn of 2019 and with an opening date of either 2022 or 2023. Calculations of the overall Site, resulted in a project pupil regeneration of up to 163 secondary aged pupils, after the level of existing accommodation on site is taken into account, the uplift in dwellings and mix generate to an additional 39 secondary pupils.</p>	Positive Negative Neutral ✓ Uncertain	<u>Mitigation Measure:</u> Financial contributions (CIL payments) for secondary education facilities.	The Development enhances the existing social infrastructure on the Site. The Development has been subject to an assessment which has ensured that the Development will comply with Policies 3.16 to 3.19, Policy 7.1 of the London Plan.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>When compared to the levels of existing primary place surplus and secondary place deficit, it is considered that the Development will have a negligible effect on primary education and a minor adverse effect on secondary education at the local level. Whilst no mitigation is required for the anticipated negligible effect on primary education, it is considered likely that developer contributions will need to be secured to mitigate for a minor adverse effect on secondary education.</p> <p>The Development will replace the existing with new community facilities space on the Site and will be of high-quality design. The provision of replacement community floorspace will encourage a sense of community feeling within the future residents and improve their health and well-being, thereby creating a positive health effect.</p>			
Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Development does explore opportunities for shared community use and the co-location of services. The Development seeks to provide up to 2,935sqm of mixed-use floor space, which will include 1,250sqm of community (D1) floor space to be provided in Building Plot C of detailed Phase 1 of the Development.</p> <p>The provision of the community services as part of the Development have been strategically located to be in accessible locations on the Site (within the north of the Development off Cambridge Road) to benefit all needs of the future residents and employees of the Site.</p> <p>The co-location of these services creates community hubs to attract the future residents of the Development to collate and support each other, thereby creating a support network within the neighbourhood and ultimately improving the health and well-being of the future residents. Therefore, a positive health effect is anticipated for the Development.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	As above.

3. Access to Open Space and Nature

- 5.4 The provision of attractive open space and nature within or in close proximity to a development can promote mental and physical health and reduce morbidity and mortality in urban residents by providing psychological relaxation and stress alleviation, stimulating social cohesion, supporting physical activity and reducing exposure to poor air quality.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>Within the existing Estate, a quarter of the land is occupied by buildings with no amenity space at roof level. The Site has significant areas of tarmac and concrete road surfaces, with a further quarter of the Site dedicated to vehicle use. In total, 52% of the Site has been identified as 'usable open space'. The Development proposes to accommodate more than double the existing residential dwellings, whilst maintaining a similar area of publicly open space at a third, and of built form with a quarter of the Site. In total, 59% of Development has been identified as 'usable open space'.</p> <p>The Development will include areas of both hard and soft landscaping. The main soft landscaped areas proposed within the Development will be Madingley Gardens, Childerly Green, Piper Green, Fordham Gardens, Madingley Carpark roof as well as a number of smaller play spaces and one enclosed basketball court.</p> <p>The Development seeks to transfer ownership of the soft landscaping and trees to the public realm, allowing many more residents and visitors to share the benefits of a greener environment. The quality of the built environment will see a dramatic improvement on the existing Estate, through the creation of tree lined planted streets, gardens and planted swales. As a result, every part of the Development will be significantly greener than the existing Estate.</p>	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	N/A	The Development complies with Policies 2.18 and 7.18.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>The Development has been designed to integrate playable features of landscaping for informal play, as well as more formally clustered play with larger equipment and safety surfacing.</p> <p>The provision of open space will provide opportunities for the future residents to use this space, thereby creating a positive health effect.</p>			
<p>In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?</p>	<p>Yes✓ No N/A</p>	<p>The baseline assessment included in Chapter 6 'Population and Human Health' of the ES highlights that the RBKuT, Green Spaces Strategy (2015 – 2021) states that Kingston is referred to as a 'green and leafy' suburb of Greater London and is well served by the surrounding large open spaces. The largest open spaces in relation to the Site include Richmond Park, the largest of London's Royal Parks which carries several official designations including a National Nature Reserve (NNR); a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The Park covers approximately 955 hectares (ha) (over twice the size of a Regional Park) to the north of the Development and is within a 23-minute walking distance of the Site (1.7km distance by road). Secondly, Hampton Court Park is located to the west of the Site and is accessible by road within a 24-minute walking distance. The Park is also one of London's Royal Parks and covers 88.9ha (in excess of the size of a Metropolitan Park) and is designated a Biological SSSI.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the Site has access to five local parks and small local parks within less than 1 km distance of the Site.</p> <p>The baseline section of Chapter 6 indicates that there is up to 28,246 sqm of existing publicly accessible open space on site and up to 16,139sqm of privately demised open space, equating to a total of 44,385sqm.</p> <p>The Development provides an enlarged quantum of open</p>	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>As above.</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>space amounting to up to 50,891 sqm, including provision of up to 29,689 sqm of public accessible open space, up to 8,328 sqm of semi-private open space, and up to 12,874 sqm of privately demised open space.</p> <p>Therefore, the Development will deliver a net increase in the amount of open space on the Site, thereby complying with the requirements of the NPPF, the adopted London Plan, the draft London Plan, designed to maximise the opportunities for fitness, health and wellbeing, social and generational integration, leisure and relaxation.</p>			
Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>In terms of play space provision, a minimum of 9,744sqm of play space will be provided across the Development within a mix of semi-private and public areas, providing discrete play opportunities for residents, as well as wider community benefits. In addition, secure Local Areas of Play (LAP) (up to 2,932 sqm) for under children under five years old will be provided very close to homes, typically within semi-private podium residential amenity spaces or designated areas in publicly accessible gardens.</p> <p>Up to 3,910sqm of Locally Equipped Areas for Play (LEAP) will be provided across the Development. These areas will be targeted at children between 5 and 11 years old and are provided within publicly accessible gardens and in turn, will provide opportunities for play for children who are able to play independently. Finally, up to 2,932sqm of Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAP) will be proposed across the Development. These areas are targeted at children over 11 years old, which will be provided in publicly accessible open spaces.</p> <p>Therefore, the Development will provide a range of play spaces for children and young people of the Site and surrounding area to access and use, creating a positive health benefit.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The provision of children’s playspace will be designed to be compliant with the draft London Plan standards.
Does the proposal	Yes ✓	As noted above, the local area is well served by public open	Positive ✓	N/A	The

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?	No N/A	<p>green space. The Development will seek to retain the existing connections and enhance them to create more legible and accessible routes between the residential, community and flexible commercial elements of the Development to aid permeability and provide a clear gateway from all areas of the Development to Fairfield Park, Kingsmeadow, Kingston Road Recreation Ground and Athelstan Recreation Ground in the vicinity of the area.</p> <p>The Development will provide opportunities for the future residents to access the open space within the Site and the surrounding areas, thereby aiding the active design principles by providing pedestrian and cycle connections that are direct to these areas of open spaces and public realm. A positive health effect is anticipated as the Development is considered to promote healthy lifestyles through the amount of open space provision.</p>	Negative Neutral Uncertain		Development has assessed the deficiency and access of open spaces surrounding the Site and by complying with Policy 7.18 of the London Plan the Development has incorporated links for the public to access the surrounding open spaces.
Are the open and natural spaces welcoming and safe and accessible for all?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Development has been designed in line with 'Secured By Design' principles.</p> <p>A well-designed furniture and lighting scheme will enhance the resident and visitor experience, but also ensure its welcoming, safe and accessible for all. Proposed equipment will be robust and easily maintainable to work within adoption standards and maintenance requirements. Providing flexibility in the furniture specification, size and arrangement will allow for different uses and sizes of grounds to find multiple ways to enjoy the outdoor spaces.</p> <p>In addition, the above, there will a clear design logic to the Development through the use of key marker buildings which will provide an alternative solution to typical estate signage. Clear linear avenues will provide strong permeable wayfinding connections while integrating the Estate into the surrounding community. This passive approach works to reinforce Healthy Street principles and enables all spaces to be safe and accessible.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The Development has been designed in accordance with Policy 3.6 to ensure the play space provided as part of the Development is safe, welcoming and accessible.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>As previously detailed in the baseline section of the assessment, the majority of the Site is located within LSOA 'KuT 005B' a neighbourhood area that is amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England. The lighting design of the Development will improve the physical appearance of the Site and decrease the levels of deprivation within the Site by making it welcoming and safe, thereby creating a positive health effect.</p>			
<p>Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?</p>	<p>Yes ✓ No N/A</p>	<p>Volume 3 of the ES 'Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment (TVIA)' proposes the mitigation measures to help manage and maintain the new areas of outdoor space on the Site.</p> <p>As part of the landscape management strategy, ongoing maintenance and management of the public realm will be undertaken, which is vital to both the establishment and long term success of the Development. It is envisaged that an Estate Management Company will be established to maintain aspects of the buildings, landscape and unadopted streets. The dedicated management company will ensure the Development is maintained to the highest standard at all times. Typical duties will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding of hard landscaped areas; • Maintaining and pruning of shrubs, flowers and trees; • Litter collection and removal; • Maintaining external and communal internal lighting; and • Façade cleaning and maintenance. 	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	<p><u>Mitigation measure</u></p> <p>Landscape Management Strategy for ongoing maintenance and management of public realm (to be secured via a planning condition).</p>	<p>The policies within the London Plan do not make specific reference to management and maintenance of open spaces.</p>

4. Air Quality, Noise and Neighbourhood Amenity

5.5 The next theme assessed is the Development’s effect upon air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity. Poor air quality where there are high concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter can cause lung and heart disease and thus lower the health of future residents and users of the Site. Noisy activities and uses can cause disturbance, sleep deprivation and direct annoyance which in turn has an effect on mental health.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Development has sought to minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise and vibration where possible. The technical chapters of the ES, and Noise Impact Assessment (Appendix 2.6 of the ES) submitted in support of the planning application consider the effects of the Development during the demolition and construction phase.</p> <p>Chapter 7 ‘Air Quality’ of the ES has acknowledged that following the implementation of a Dust Management Plan (DMP) and best practice measures, the construction impacts in regard to dust generating activities is predicted to be minor adverse which is considered not significant. The measures proposed to reduce dust construction effects include, locating machinery and dust causing activities as far away as possible from sensitive receptors. The use of good practice control measures will provide suitable mitigation for a Development of this size and nature and reduce potential impacts so that they are not significant.</p> <p>The standalone Noise Impact Assessment (Appendix 2.6 of the ES) concluded that the Development is not expected to have an adverse impact on health or quality of life and any potential adverse impacts are mitigated by implementing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A glazing and ventilation strategy; and 2. Maximum noise level limits have been set of 	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Measure:</u> A CEMP and a Dust Management Plan to be secured by a planning condition and implemented throughout the construction phase.</p> <p>Planning conditions to be attached to the permission to ensure plant operates to acceptable standards, on completion of the Development.</p>	<p>The Development has been subject to technical assessments which have concluded that no significant effects are anticipated during the construction phase in relation to air quality and noise emissions.</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		proposed building services plant.			
Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>A Transport Assessment (TA) has been prepared (refer to Appendix 2.7) sets out that the Development is forecast to result in an increase in approximately 606 trips in the AM peak and 707 trips in the PM peak and 5901 across the day. The increases in trips outlined is not considered to be significant due to the extremely high accessibility of public transport within close proximity to the Site across which these trips are forecast to be distributed. In addition, the Development will result in vehicular traffic of reducing 79 trips in the AM peak, 84 in the PM peak and 1988 across the day. Therefore, the assessment concluded that the Development would generate less air pollution due to the decrease in daily vehicular activities.</p> <p>In addition, the streets of the Development have been carefully designed to be permeable by foot and cycle, whilst ensuring they connect to the wider public transport network.</p> <p>The Site already benefits from connections with public transport, local services and facilities. The bus stops which are within the closest proximity to the Site are situated on the A2043 Cambridge Road are named 'Cambridge Road' Stop A and Stop L. These are located 550m from the centre of the Site, which is around a 7-minute walk.</p> <p>An Energy Strategy has been prepared for the Development (refer to Appendix 3.3 of the ES). The Strategy follows the London Plan Energy Hierarchy approach to enable the maximum viable reductions in Regulated and Total CO₂ emissions. The Development has been designed to comply with these objectives, which include: Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green. The Development will include a range of Be Lean energy efficiency measures as part of the residential dwelling and non – residential uses. In line with the London Plan Energy Hierarchy, they enable the proposed elements to meet the 10% and 15% improvement required from the baseline cases, respectively, through energy efficiency</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	<p><u>Mitigation Measure:</u> A Dust Management Plan to be secured by a planning condition and implemented throughout the construction phase of the Development.</p> <p>Planning conditions to be attached to the permission to monitor air quality and to ensure that acceptable standards are met on completion of the Development.</p> <p>A Framework Travel Plan for the outline element of the Development and a Travel Plan for the detailed element of the</p>	The Development has been designed to be compliant with the Mayor of London's Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green initiative to improve London's air quality. The Development has been subject to a Air Quality Assessment (ES Chapter 7) and Energy Strategy (ES Appendix 3.3). The assessments undertaken have shown that there would be a reduction in CO ₂ emissions, therefore the Development is compliant with Policy 7.14.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>alone.</p> <p>A Site wide heating network with a plant room located at the base of Building Plot E (detailed Phase 1 element of the Development) will be provided. This is to enable the connection to the wider heat network that is being developed by the RBKuT. This heat network is expected to utilise heat pumps for heat generation and this Development is intended to be the anchor site and is likely to be connected to this wider network.</p> <p>Across the Site, after the implementation of Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green measures, the cumulative on-site savings is 61%, with a total of 1,335 tonnes of CO₂ saved per annum.</p> <p>Chapter 7 'Air Quality' of the ES has acknowledged that following the implementation of a DMP and best practice measures, the construction impacts in regard to dust generating activities is predicted to be a minor adverse which is considered not significant. The measures proposed to reduce dust construction effects include, locating machinery and dust causing activities as far away as possible from sensitive receptors. The use of good practice control measures will provide suitable mitigation for a Development of this size and nature and reduce potential impacts so the residual effect is predicated to be a minor effect which is considered not to be significant.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that the proposed measures ensure that the energy facilities and traffic emissions will minimise air pollution and generate a positive health effect by improving the physical conditions of the Site.</p>		<p>Development (Phase 1) have been submitted with the TA. The Travel Plans encourage the use of sustainable transport methods to help reduce air pollution.</p>	
Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Noise Impact Assessment (Appendix 2.6) which accompanies the planning application has assessed the Development in respect to noise. The assessment proposes a glazing and ventilation strategy, which sets that enhanced glazing will be provided in Building Plots C (detailed Phase	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	<u>Mitigation Measure:</u> CEMP to be secured by condition to	The Development has been subject to a Noise Impact

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>1), K and N (outline Phases 2-5) to prevent noise disturbances overlooking Cambridge Road and the Park Brewery.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the TA sets out that the Development is forecast to result in an increase in approximately 606 trips in the AM peak and 707 trips in the PM peak and 5901 across the day. The increases in trips outlined are not considered to be significant due to the extremely high accessibility of public transport within close proximity to the Site across which these trips are forecast to be distributed. In addition, the Development will result in vehicular traffic of reducing 79 trips in the AM peak, 84 in the PM peak and 1988 across the day. Therefore, the assessment concluded that the Development would generate less noise pollution due to the decrease in daily vehicular activities.</p>		<p>ensure effective control of noise emissions during the construction stage.</p>	<p>Assessment (ES Appendix 2.6) undertaken by a competent expert who has offered design measures to be incorporated into the Development to ensure no significant adverse effects arise as a result of the Development and thus, complies with Policy 7.15.</p>

5. Accessibility and Active Travel

5.6 Physical activity through active travel measures, such as walking and cycling can encourage healthy growth and development, maintain a healthy weight and reduce anxiety and stress. Measures to promote active travel are also important to discourage the use of private cars which also eases traffic pressures on local highway networks.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared spaces?)	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Development seeks to promote and encourage walking across the Site through connecting the open space areas that will be provided, as well as designing the residential and community spaces to be as permeable as possible.</p> <p>The Development provides pedestrian routes and cycle routes throughout the Site, which are based on north/south and east/west grid system which provides direct linkages throughout the Estate and excellent connections to the surrounding network. To facilitate access to the Development, a number of significant improvements to the public realm in and around the immediate vicinity of the Site are proposed. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New pedestrian routes linking throughout the Development increasing pedestrian and cycle permeability; and • The provision of short stay cycle parking evenly distributed throughout the Site to encourage cycling. <p>Building Plots B and E of the detailed Phase 1 element will benefit from new pedestrian infrastructure in and around the plots, providing access to existing infrastructure on Washington Road, Rowlls Road and Willingham Way. A new pedestrian route running north / south linking Washington Road and Rowlls Road is proposed as part of the Development. In addition, Building plot C of the detailed element will benefit from new pedestrian routes providing access to the new green space and also link to Madlingley and Eureka Road.</p>	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	<p>A Framework Travel Plan for the outline element of the Development and a Travel Plan for the detailed element of the Development (Phase 1) have been submitted with the TA. The Travel Plans encourage the use of sustainable transport methods.</p>	<p>The Development has been designed to ensure the streets provided are permeable, attractive and safe to use to encourage walking throughout the Site, thus complying with Policy 6.10.</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>The streets have been designed to be safe for pedestrian use with strategic soft landscape features to make them attractive to use. This also applies for the use of lighting at night time, which has been carefully designed to discourage anti-social behaviour and thus, ensure the Development encourages walking at all times.</p> <p>Active lifestyles have been promoted as part of the design objectives for the Development, including through the green space provision and improved access and linkages for pedestrians and cycles using the Development.</p>			
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes)?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Development will include the provision of a series of footpaths and cycleways to improve linkages for pedestrians and cyclists through the Site. Transport improvements provided as part of the Development (refer to the TA (Appendix 2.7 of the ES))) will also improve access for cyclists at the Site.</p> <p>As above, the Development provides pedestrian routes and cycle routes throughout the Site, which are based on north/south and east/west grid system which provides direct linkages throughout the estate and excellent connections to the surrounding network.</p> <p>In addition, extensive provision of long stay and short stay cycle parking will be provided for the Development, allowing safe and secure cycling parking. As part of the Development, 3,914 long stay cycle parking spaces and 112 short stay cycle parking spaces will be provided. The improved cycle access connections and cycle parking spaces would have wider human health benefits, increasing the numbers cyclists in the area and ensuring safe cycling. 829 long stay and 58 short stay cycle parking spaces will be delivered as part of the detailed element of the Development.</p> <p>By providing the facilities required for safe and accessible cycling measures which the Development will provide, will encourage future residents to cycle instead of using private cars to make local trips. Thereby, encouraging a more active lifestyle which will have improvements on the general health of the future residents.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The Development provides cycle parking and cycle paths across the Site as well as providing links to the wider cycle network in London, therefore the Development complies with Policy 6.9.
Does the proposal	Yes ✓	As above, the Development will improve walking networks and cycle	Positive ✓	N/A	As above.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?	No N/A	<p>routes within the Site which will enable the Site to be better connected to the surrounding local networks.</p> <p>The TA highlights that the pedestrian routes throughout the Site are based on north/south and east/west grid system which provides direct linkages throughout the Estate and excellent connections to the surrounding network. These routes allow for cycling/walking for leisure, commuting or servicing and deliveries. The provision of cycle and walking networks within the Site and the connections to the wider networks promotes healthy living, thereby creating a positive health effect.</p>	Negative Neutral Uncertain		
Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The TA, submitted in support of the planning application details the improvements that will be made to the local highway network to help reduce road injuries and thus, improve safety. During the construction phase of the Development, a CEMP will be implemented (including a Construction Logistics Plan (CLP)), as well as temporary traffic management works to mitigate and reduce road injuries. The CEMP and CLP will clearly set out the methods of managing environmental issues for all involved with the construction works, including supply chain management.</p> <p>All streets will feature traffic calming measures to ensure safety throughout the Site. During the construction phase of the Development, s278 agreements will be sought to secure appropriate working methods for highway works including traffic management arrangements and vehicular accesses within the detailed Phase 1 element of the Development.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	<p><u>Mitigation action:</u></p> <p>Implementation of CEMP and CLP</p> <p>S278 agreements for future highway works during the course of the Development.</p>	The Development has been designed to be compliant with Policy 6.11.
Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Site already benefits from connections with public transport, local services and facilities. The bus stops which are within the closest proximity to the Site are situated on the A2043 Cambridge Road are named 'Cambridge Road' Stop A and Stop L. These are located 550m from the centre of the Site, which is around a 7 minute walk. These bus stops are served by bus routes 131 and N87. Further to this, there are also bus stops located to the north of the Site along the A308 London Road and are called Norbiton Church, these are located 700m to the north of the Site, which is around an 8 minute walk. Norbiton Church bus stop is served by 57, 85, 213,	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The existing Site benefits from connections with public transport, local services and facilities. The redevelopment of the Site seeks to retain the

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>371, K2, K3, K4 and K5 bus routes.</p> <p>The nearest railway station is Norbiton Railway Station which is approximately 900m north east of the railway station, which is around a 13 minute walk from the Site. Norbiton Railway Station is served by South Western Railway with destinations including London Waterloo Station, Richmond and Kingston. The Site is also within walking distance of Kingston Railway Station which is located 1.4km to the north west of the Site, which is around an 18 minute walk. Kingston Railway Station is also served by South Western Railway and therefore has the same destinations as Norbiton Railway Station. The local railway services by destination, their frequency and journey times are summarised below.</p> <p>Providing this additional capacity will encourage the new residents of the Development and the existing residents in the surrounding area to continue to use the local bus network and discourage private car use. Therefore, providing a positive health effect.</p>			<p>existing connections and enhance these to comply with Policy 6.11.</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>Yes ✓ No N/A</p>	<p>A Framework Travel Plan for the outline element of the Development and a Travel Plan for the detailed element of the Development (Phase 1) have been submitted with the TA. The Travel Plans encourage the use of sustainable transport methods and aim to minimise single occupancy car travel.</p>	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Action:</u></p> <p>The success of the Travel Plans should be monitored against clearly defined targets.</p> <p>If the targets are not being met then measures will be reviewed and amended to step up the effectiveness of the measures. Such measures</p>	<p>The Development promotes the use of public transport and provides pedestrian and cycle paths to reduce private car use, thereby achieving compliance with Policy 6.11.</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
				would need to be agreed with RBKuT's Travel Plan Officer.	
Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>To accommodate the needs of Blue Badge holders, the Applicant proposes providing 3% of all spaces as accessible parking bays. It is intended that each accessible space is located as close as possible to building entrances, i.e. the most convenient location for Blue Badge holders either living, working or visiting the proposed buildings.</p> <p>The Development will create a more attractive environment, with active frontages and a permeable network for all residents and visitors to access buildings and places more easily, whilst ensuring they are safe. The Development seeks to create a place that is inviting, enjoyable, convenient and ultimately accessible.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The Development has been designed in accordance with policy 6.13 to ensure sufficient amount of disabled parking is provided on the Site as well as ensuring that every part of the Site is accessible to all needs.

6 Crime Reduction and Community Safety

5.7 Community safety is a concept that is concerned with achieving a positive state of well-being among people within social and physical environments. Not only is it about reducing and preventing injury and crime, it is about building strong, cohesive, vibrant, participatory community.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The design of the Development has been specifically designed to deter crime and antisocial behaviour. Security concerns have addressed by utilising Secured by Design principles, including active frontages and well-lit spaces to discourage crime across the Site. The DAS submitted in support of the planning application provides the details for how the design of the Development will reduce crime and anti-social behaviour on the Site.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	By utilising the Secured by Design principles within the design process, the Development complies with Policy 7.3.
Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating 'gated communities'?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Development has been configured in a loose grid of building plots divided by roads and open spaces, running north-south or east-west. Embedding a clear logic into the design of the Development through the use of key marker buildings provides an alternative solution to typical estate signage. Clear linear avenues provide strong permeable wayfinding connections while integrating the Estate into the surrounding community. This passive approach works to reinforce Healthy Street principles and enables all spaces to be safe and secure, whilst avoiding creating gated communities. The DAS submitted in support of the planning application provides the detail for the techniques used in the design of the Development to ensure a secure, friendly environment.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	As above. In addition, the Development has sought to create a new community that is inclusive to every member of the public to comply with Policy 7.2.
Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Development has been through a design process that has involved key consultation with stakeholders, technical consultants, the local community and with RBKuT to ensure attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings will be provided. The DAS submitted in support of the planning application sets out the design details for	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The Development is of high-quality design to provide an

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>the public spaces and buildings. Careful consideration has been given to the type of materials used for the buildings, as well as the balance between soft and hard landscaping techniques to produce attractive public spaces.</p>			<p>attractive new community that offers a range of services to support the local needs of the area, thereby the Development complies with Policy 3.5.</p>
<p>Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community?</p>	<p>Yes ✓ No N/A</p>	<p>The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) submitted in support of the planning application details the extensive public exhibition, workshops and consultation process the Development has undergone that has influenced the final design.</p> <p>Extensive engagement and consultation has been carried out with the existing residents and surrounding local community through the design of Development. The engagement process was split into four stages and during each stage, a range of engagement events were held. The engagement process focussed on acquiring feedback and contribution on the design of new homes, community facilities and public open spaces in the Development.</p> <p>The stages were split as detailed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first stage of the process was focussed on introducing the project to residents and establish the masterplan principles for the regeneration of the Estate; 2. After having agreed the masterplan principles with Cambridge Road Estate residents in Stage 1, the details of those principles were consulted on to shape the masterplan; 3. Further feedback on the masterplan design was gained in Stage 3, with a focus on feedback on the design of the new homes and the kitchens and bathrooms modelled in a community showroom; 4. Landlord offer and regeneration ballot – consultation on the landlord offer ahead of circulation to all residents and an independently run regeneration ballot, to determine whether 	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Measure</u> Continued public consultation and engagement with the future Reserved Matters applications.</p>	<p>The Development has been through a process of public consultation and stakeholder engagement as identified within Policy 3.7 for large residential developments.</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>residents wanted redevelopment of the Estate to proceed or not; and</p> <p>5. Stage 4 – following a successful ballot, the focus of the consultation shifted to the detail of Phase 1 of the Development. Since the residents ballot, further consultation has been undertaken prior to submission of the planning application.</p> <p>Feedback from all these sessions was taken into account and reflected in the design evolution of the Development. As outlined in the SCI, throughout the consultation process, the Applicant was committed to keeping residents at the heart of the scheme in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and in line with the Mayor’s Estate Regeneration Good Practice Guide. The comments received were integral to evolving the Development and design and the final submission meets the aspirations of local residents.</p>			

7. Access to Healthy Food

- 5.8 Access to healthy food corresponds with a good diet, lower risk of obesity and other diet-related chronic diseases. In addition, without access to healthy food such as local grocery stores and other food retailers, communities are missing the commercial viability that makes neighbourhoods liveable and helps local economies thrive.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal facilitate the supply of local food, i.e. allotments, community farms and farmers' markets?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The existing Site does not include allotment provision. The nearest allotment (self-managed allotment site) is located to the south east of the Site and Kingsmeadow Park. If RBKuT suggested that a Farmer's Market could be held in this location, then it could be considered that the community centre, public space and strategic landscaping proposed as part of the Development would provide an opportunity to host such an event.	Positive Negative Neutral ✓ Uncertain	N/A	Policy 7.22 recognises the importance of protecting existing land for food but also identifying new areas for food production or community gardening. The Development does not include the provide of allotments but a Farmers Market could potentially be held in the Development.
Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?	Yes ✓ No N/A	As mentioned above, the Development will provide up to up to 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis) and 1,250sqm of community (D1) floor space. This will provide an opportunity for smaller affordable shops to be provided on the Site for the future users of the Development.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	<u>Recommended Enhancement Action:</u> Consider committing some of the proposed commercial	The Development could provide small shops as part of the retail element and thus, comply with Policy 4.9 to support

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
				floorspace for social enterprises.	affordable shop units suitable for small or independent retailers.
Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an over-concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Site does not currently include commercial floorspace and there are no fast food takeaways. There are a number of takeaways within 100m of the Site boundary, including the Kingston Charcoal Grill, The Pizza Box and Favourite Chicken and Ribs on Cambridge Road. The retail floorspace to be provided on the Site is currently flexible in the uses proposed and could possibly provide fast food takeaways. However, the Development will avoid contributing towards an over-concentration of hot food takeaways on the Site.	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain ✓	<u>Recommended Mitigation Action:</u> When selecting tenants for commercial floorspace, consider proposed use and potential for adverse effects on health.	The London Plan has no specific policies regarding the provision of takeaways.

8. Access to Work and Training

5.9 The opportunity for employment has a positive health effect, as work contributes to our happiness, helps build confidence and self-esteem and rewards us financially which also allows individuals to explore other interests. Both physical and mental health are generally improved through work, where there are opportunities to be challenged, socialise, build contacts and find support in the local community.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliance with the London Plan?
Does the proposal provide access to local employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>Chapter 6 'Population and Human Health' of the ES submitted in support of the planning application details the effect the Development has on employment. The Development is likely to produce employment for an average of 456 full time equivalent (FTE) workers per month during the construction period.</p> <p>The Development will provide up to a total of 2,935sqm of non - residential floorspace, including up to 290sqm of flexible office floorspace (Use Class E), up to 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis) and 1,250sqm of community (D1) floor space. During the operational phase, the Development could produce between 78 and 104 gross jobs from the employment potential per use class (retail/commercial and office space), which is considerably higher than the existing uses which employ 40 full time equivalent jobs. This generates net additional jobs of between 38 and 64 full time equivalents.</p> <p>The Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) submitted in support of the planning application has identified that the majority of the population in Norbiton are of working age. As part of the Development, it is envisaged that employment opportunities will be presented to the local population as a consequence of the Development.</p> <p>Chapter 6 'Population and Human Health' of the ES, set out the Development is considered to have a temporary, minor to</p>	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	<p><u>Recommended Enhancement Action:</u></p> <p>Commit to sourcing construction workforce from the local area where possible. Consider whether any apprenticeship positions could be provided.</p>	<p>The Development includes the provision of commercial, retail and community floorspace to provide employment opportunities to the future residents of the Site and surrounding area, thus the Development complies with Policies 2.14, 4.12 and 7.1.</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliance with the London Plan?
		moderate beneficial effect on employment at local and borough levels during the construction phase and a permanent, minor beneficial effect on employment at local and borough level during the operational phase.			
Does the proposal provide childcare facilities?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Development will provide up to a total of 2,935 sqm of non residential floorspace, which will include up to 290sqm of flexible office floorspace, up to 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace and 1,250sqm of community floor space. However, the proposal does not provide childcare facilities.	Positive Negative Neutral ✓ Uncertain	N/A	The Development community floorspace which may provide the opportunity to be used for childcare facilities which if it did would comply with Policy 3.18.
Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	Yes ✓ No N/A	As mentioned above, the Development will provide up to 2,935sqm of non-residential floorspace to be used as flexible office/retail/commercial and community use. The provision of these uses is to ensure a continuity and enhancement of employment and thus providing floorspace for local businesses.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	<u>Recommended Enhancement Action:</u> Consider whether any commitment could be made to affordable rents for local businesses.	The Development includes the provision of flexible commercial and community floorspace to provide employment opportunities to the future residents of the Site and surrounding area, thus the Development complies with Policies 2.14, 4.12 and 7.1.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliance with the London Plan?
Does the proposal include opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements?	Yes ✓ No N/A	As mentioned previously, the Development includes a variety of floorspace on the Site which could provide opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements.	Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain ✓	<u>Recommended Enhancement Action:</u> Consider whether any commitment could be made to employment opportunities for local people.	As above.

9. Social Cohesion and Lifetime Neighbourhoods

5.10 Relationships are important for physical health and psychological well-being. High levels of social support can positively influence health outcomes through behavioural and psychological pathways and prevent social isolation.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
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?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Development seeks to improve the current uses and character of the Site and provide enhancement features through improved facilities and opportunities. The residential-led Development will become a new focal centre of the existing communities. The design of the Development has gone through extensive consultation to ensure the layout and routes through the Development will connect with the existing communities, avoid physical barriers and encourage social interaction.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The Development seeks to retain the existing uses and connections the Site already benefits from but enhance these to regenerate the area to improve the quality of life of the existing residents and surrounding communities. The Development has been designed to ensure the entirety of the Site is permeable to all and encourage a community feeling, thus the Development complies with Policy 7.1.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Development seeks to provide up to 2,935sqm of mixed use floor space, which will include up to 290sqm of flexible office floorspace, up to 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace and 1,250sqm of community floor space. Therefore, providing a mix of uses and community facilities.</p> <p>The Development will also provide up to 50,891 sqm of total open space, including provision of up to 29,689 sqm of public accessible open space, up to 8,328 sqm of semi-private open space, and up to 12,874 sqm of privately demised open space for the community.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	As above, the Development seeks to retain the existing uses on the Site and enhance these features to provide a range of services that supports the local needs. The Development has been designed to comply with Policy 7.1 to achieve the delivery of a Lifetime Neighbourhood.
Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?	Yes ✓ No N/A	As mentioned above, the Development provides opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors by the provision of up to up to 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace and 1,250sqm of community floor space.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	As above.
Does the proposal address the six key components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?	Yes ✓ No N/A	The Development does address the six key components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	As above.

10. Minimising the Use of Resources

- 5.11 The extraction and consumption of natural resources disrupts the environment and creates pollution. Reducing the use of natural resources, such as fossil fuels and wood products, will protect human and environmental health.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal make best use of existing land?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The Development seeks to redevelop the existing Site. The Development looks to enhance the opportunities already existing on the Site and improve the physical environment, raise the aspirations and improve the life chances of those living in the RBKuT.</p> <p>Furthermore, the existing open space areas on the Site will be enhanced to make it more of an attractive area for the surrounding communities to use.</p> <p>The Development will maintain the character and uses of the Site and enhance these to improve the quality of life for the existing residents and create a high quality and vibrant mixed-use development that will build on the history of the area, therefore making the best use of the existing land.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	There is no relevant policy within the London Plan which refers to making the best use of existing land.
Does the proposal encourage recycling (including building materials)?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be implemented throughout the construction phase.</p> <p>The offsite reuse, recycling or recovery of demolition, construction and excavation waste would be maximised where possible. Waste would only be sent to landfill as a last resort if there is no alternative disposal route.</p> <p>The outline CMP sets out that detailed procedures for the handling and recycling of waste materials are in place and all sub contractors are required to comply with these. In terms of Site management, all demolition and construction waste material will be placed into designated skips and removed to a transfer station for recycling off site.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	SWMP to be secured by planning condition	The Development provides refuse and recycling facilities across the Site to encourage recycling, therefore the Development complies with Policy 5.16.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>In terms of operational waste and recycling, the Sustainability Statement (refer to ES Appendix 3.4) outlines that accompanies the planning application sets out that space will be provided for segregated recycling waste bins within the kitchen areas for household waste. This will involve the installation of recycling bins, where waste can be segregated into paper, glass, cans, plastic and cardboard, if necessary. In addition, the amount of commercial waste that will be sent to landfill will be reduced by the implementation of adequate space for the segregation and storage of commercial waste and recycling in designated communal stores at ground floor level. This space will meet the following BREEAM requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bins were clearly labelled to assist with waste segregation, storage and collection; • The stores will be accessible to building occupants and facilities operators; and • The storage will be of a capacity that is appropriate to the building’s type, size and predicted volume of waste. 			
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	Yes ✓ No N/A	An outline CMP has been submitted with the planning application and is included as Appendix 5.1 of the ES. A detailed CEMP will be secured by condition. The detailed CEMP and CLP will ensure that the best practice measures are incorporated into the Development. These two plans will detail the design and techniques that will be adopted during the construction phase and will set out how the Development meets the planning policy requirements related to sustainable development.	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	An outline CMP has been undertaken. A detailed CEMP will be secured by condition and will details the sustainable design and techniques to be implemented and to comply with Policy 5.3.

11. Climate Change

5.12 Climate change can affect human health directly through death/injury in floods/hurricanes and indirectly through changes in the ranges of disease vectors, water-borne diseases, water quality, air quality and food availability.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The design of the Development has taken into account the Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green strategy and an Energy Strategy (Appendix 3.3 of the ES) has been prepared for the Development.</p> <p>The Strategy follows the London Plan Energy Hierarchy approach to enable the maximum viable reductions in Regulated and Total CO₂ emissions. The Development has been designed to comply with these objectives, which include: Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green. The Development will include a range of Be Lean energy efficiency measures as part of the residential dwelling and non – residential uses.</p> <p>In accordance with the Energy hierarchy, the feasibility of heating infrastructure as a Be Clean measure has been carefully examined. Following a site wide analysis, a site wide heating network with a plant room located at the base of Block E of detailed Phase 1 will be present. This is to enable the connection to the wider heat network that is being developed by RBKuT. The heat network is expected to utilise heat pumps for heat generation. In accordance with the Energy Hierarchy, the relevant Be Green renewable energy generating technologies have been evaluated. Renewable technologies will be maximised through the application of low carbon heating and where safely and practically feasible, application of photovoltaics.</p> <p>Chapter 7 of the ES (Air Quality) also identifies principles of good techniques which will be implemented as part of the Development, including the provision of Electric Vehicle Charging Points. This type of renewable energy would reduce</p>	<p>Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain</p>	N/A	<p>The Development has been designed in accordance with the Mayor of London’s Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green initiative and identifies that a site wide heating network can be incorporated into the Development and thus to comply with Policy 5.7.</p>

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		<p>the reliance on car use and result in associated reductions in traffic emissions.</p> <p>In line with the London Plan Energy Hierarchy, they enable the proposed elements to meet the 10% and 15% improvement required from the baseline cases, respectively, through energy efficiency alone.</p> <p>Across the Site, after the implementation of Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green measures, the cumulative on site savings is 61%, with a total of 1,335 tonnes of CO₂ saved per annum.</p>			
Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The buildings and residential homes will be of a higher-quality design and comprise better insulation.</p> <p>The access to daylight and sunlight is a key aspect to mental health well-being, as the amount of direct sunlight one receives can affect your mood, alertness, productivity, sleep patterns etc which all contributes to somebody’s mental well-being.</p> <p>An assessment has been undertaken within Chapter 9 of the ES which identifies the effects of the Development with respect to ‘Daylight, Sunlight and Overshadowing’. The assessment takes into account the iterative design process of the Development, and identifies a number of significant adverse effects prior the implementation of additional mitigation measures. The likely significant effects will be mitigated through the detailed design to include articulation of the buildings, meaning there would be a reduction in the massing overall and therefore, a reduction in the magnitude of impact to surrounding receptors that experience effects.</p> <p>Furthermore, the landscaping strategy of the Development has been specifically designed to tolerate the effects of climate change. Thereby, a positive health effect is anticipated as the Development can respond to changes in temperature and be resilient to climate change.</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The London Plan doesn’t have any specific policies relating to daylight, sunlight access.
Does the proposal	Yes ✓	As set out in the Biodiversity chapter of the ES, through the	Positive ✓	Mitigation	The

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
maintain or enhance biodiversity?	No N/A	<p>embedded landscaping proposals to be provided as part of the design of the Development, it has been concluded that the Development is likely to have permanent positive impacts on most ecological receptors through the provision of better-quality roosting, nesting, foraging and commuting habitat following completion of the Development.</p> <p>In addition, an Ecological Management Plan will be prepared for each phase of the Development to maintain the biodiversity.</p>	Negative Neutral Uncertain	<p><u>Action:</u></p> <p>A Landscape Management Plan to be produced and secured via planning condition.</p> <p>An Ecological Management Plan (EMP) to be produced and secured via planning condition.</p>	Development provides enhanced landscape measures to increase biodiversity and thus comply with Policy 7.19.
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable urban drainage techniques?	Yes ✓ No N/A	<p>The drainage strategy for the Development will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SUDS) to ensure the sustainable management of surface water on the Site. The proposed SUDS for the Development seek to deliver long term mitigation by attenuating and treating surface water runoff from the Development. The proposed drainage design will be implemented to control the rate of runoff from the Site by means of attenuation and other SUDS methods. A combination of SUDS measures as set out below would be adopted to provide sustainable design, (these would be subject to review prior to the development of each phase):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living roofs; • Basins and ponds; • Filter strips and swales; • Infiltration devices; • Permeable surfaces and filter drains; and • Tanked systems. <p>Further detail is provided within the Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy to be submitted with the planning application</p>	Positive ✓ Negative Neutral Uncertain	N/A	The Development will incorporate Sustainable Drainage System techniques that have been designed to comply with Policy 5.13.

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions	Compliant with the London Plan?
		(Appendix 2.4 of the ES).			

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 An assessment of the potential health effects of the Development has been undertaken. The HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist has been completed (see Appendix 3) which has helped focus the assessment of effects (set out in Chapter 5) using the HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool.
- 6.2 A review of the baseline conditions of the Site and the surrounding area has been provided within Chapter 4. The Site is located within the area of Norbiton which includes areas that are amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England. The majority of the Site is located within LSOA neighbourhood 'KuT 005B', which is ranked 4,000th in England respectively, on the 2019 IMD; where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. KuT 005B has multiple domains of deprivation which are in the first and second decile (i.e. The most deprived 20% in the country), which includes for Income, Employment, Education and Housing.
- 6.3 The performance of the Development has been assessed against 11 key health themes:
- Housing quality and design;
 - Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure;
 - Access to open space and nature;
 - Air quality, noise and neighboured 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; and
 - Climate change.
- 6.4 As part of the design of the Development, particular attention has been given to creating a balanced, mixed-use community which meets local housing needs and provides employment opportunities. The Development seeks to maintain the current uses on Site by re-providing, yet enhancing the number of housing, employment, community and open space uses to provide a new focal point for the wider communities of Kingston upon Thames. The design approach of the Development is committed to achieving a total reduction in regulated CO₂ emissions to comply with the overarching strategic objectives as set out in the Draft London Plan by embodying the Mayor of London's Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green principles. To aid the Development to comply with the Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green principles, the Development

promotes active and sustainable travel, including attractive and safe cycling and pedestrian facilities that connect to the wider area to discourage private car use and ultimately reduce vehicle emissions.

- 6.5 Furthermore, these measures comply with the 'Secured by Design' principles, to ensure all spaces are safe and secure for the future residents and users of the Site. The Development also includes new replacement of community use within the Site, and the design team have incorporated multi-use open space throughout the public and private areas which will provide a range of beneficial health effects. It is evident the Development provides the opportunities to establish healthy lifestyles for the future residents and users of the Site.
- 6.6 Table 5 below outlines the positive health effects that have been identified from the Rapid HIA in Chapter 5 for the Development. Positive effects are forecast for 11 of the 11 health themes.

Table 5: Positive health effects anticipated by the Development

Health Theme	Positive health effect
Housing quality and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Development will comply with Building Regulation requirement M4 (2). • The Development does address the housing needs of older people and comply with Building Regulation requirement M4(3). • The design of the Development is in line with the 'Secured by Design' principles and been through an extensive consultation process which has included workshops to ensure all requirements are met, including internal space standards. • The Development includes the delivery of up to 2,170 residential dwellings which will be provided in a range of tenures and sizes. 767 of these will be affordable homes. • The Development contains homes that are highly energy efficient. The Development has been designed to comply with Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green strategy.
Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Development will provide up to 2,935sqm of new mixed use floor space, which will include up to 290sqm of flexible office floorspace (Use Class E), up to 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis) and 1,250sqm of community (D1) floor space, which would be an improvement on the existing social infrastructure. • The impact of the Development on healthcare facilities has been assessed and has identified a negligible effect on healthcare provision. • The Development has been found to have a negligible effect on primary education provision in the local area and a minor adverse effect on secondary education. It is considered likely that developer contributions will need to be secured to mitigate the adverse effect on secondary education. • The Development will replace the existing community facilities with new facilities which will promote a sense of neighbourliness within the Site, improve the health and well-being of the residents and therefore, create a positive health effect.
Access to open space and nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Development provides an enlarged quantum of open space amounting to up to 50,891 sqm, including provision of up to 29,689 sqm of public accessible open space, up to 8,328 sqm of semi-private open space, and up to 12,874 sqm of privately demised open space. • A minimum of 9,744sqm of play space will be provided across the

Health Theme	Positive health effect
	<p>Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development will seek to improve the connections to the existing open spaces surrounding the Site. The Development will provide a range of play spaces for children and young people across the Site. The Development has been designed in line with 'Secured by Design' principles which has ensured that the open spaces are welcoming, safe and accessible for all.
Air quality, noise and neighboured amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development has sought to minimise construction effects such as dust, noise and vibration where possible. The Development incorporates measures to reduce air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities. The Development has been designed to comply with these objectives, which include: Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green, to enable the maximum viable reductions in Regulated and Total CO₂ emissions.
Accessibility and active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development has been designed to encourage walking and cycling by providing pedestrian and cycle routes across the Site, in addition to strategic links to the wider surroundings. The Development will include improved and enhanced cycle parking facilities. Extensive provision of long-stay and short-stay cycle parking spaces will be provided for the residential and non residential uses on the Site, allowing safe and secure cycle parking. The Development will maintain and enhance the existing connections to the wider networks. Travel Plans have been prepared to encourage more sustainable modes of travel, such as walking, cycling and use of public transport and to minimise single occupancy car travel. Wheelchair accessible spaces have been provided across on the Site and the Development has been designed to ensure the entirety of the Site is accessible to all.
Crime reduction and community safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security concerns haven addressed by utilising Secured by Design principles, including active frontages and well-lit spaces to discourage crime across the Site. A clear logic has been embedded into the design of the Development through the use of key marker buildings. Clear linear avenues also provide strong permeable wayfinding connections while integrating the Estate into the surrounding community. This passive approach works to reinforce Healthy Street principles and enables all spaces to be safe and secure, whilst avoiding creating gated communities. The Development has been through a design process that has involved key consultation with stakeholders, technical consultants, the local community and with RBKuT to ensure attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings will be provided.
Access to healthy food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development will provide up to up to 1,395sqm of flexible retail/commercial floorspace (Use Class E/Sui Generis) and 1,250sqm of community (D1) floor space. This will provide an opportunity for smaller affordable shops to be provided on the Site for the future users of the Development. The Development will avoid an over-concentration of hot food takeaways on the Site.
Access to work and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development will generate between 38 and 64 full time equivalents net additional jobs as well as indirect jobs during the construction phase. The Development includes a variety of floorspace on the Site which could provide opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements.
Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development will provide links to connect with the existing communities in the surrounding area. The Development provides a mix of uses and a range of community facilities for the surrounding areas to use. The Development provides opportunities for the voluntary and

Health Theme	Positive health effect
	<p>community sectors by the provision of up to 1,250sqm of community floorspace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development does address the six key components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods.
Minimising the use of resources and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development will enhance the character and uses of the Site, improve the quality of life for the existing residents and create a high quality and vibrant mixed-use development, therefore making the best use of the existing land. Appropriate space for residential residual waste as well as for the segregation and storage of commercial waste and recycling will be provided as part of the Development. An outline Construction Method Statement and Construction Management Plan has been submitted with the planning application. A detailed CEMP will be secured by condition.
Climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the Development has complied with the Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green strategy. The Development will provide an uplift of open space already on the Site, totalling up to 50,891 sqm of open space. The Development includes measures across the Site to promote biodiversity across the Site. Travel Plans have been prepared to encourage more sustainable modes of travel, such as walking, cycling and use of public transport and to minimise single occupancy car travel The Development will incorporate Sustainable Drainage System techniques. A combination of measures Living roofs, Basins and ponds, Filter strips and swales, Infiltration devices, Permeable surfaces and filter drains and tanked systems would be adopted to provide sustainable design (these would be subject to review prior to the development of each phase).

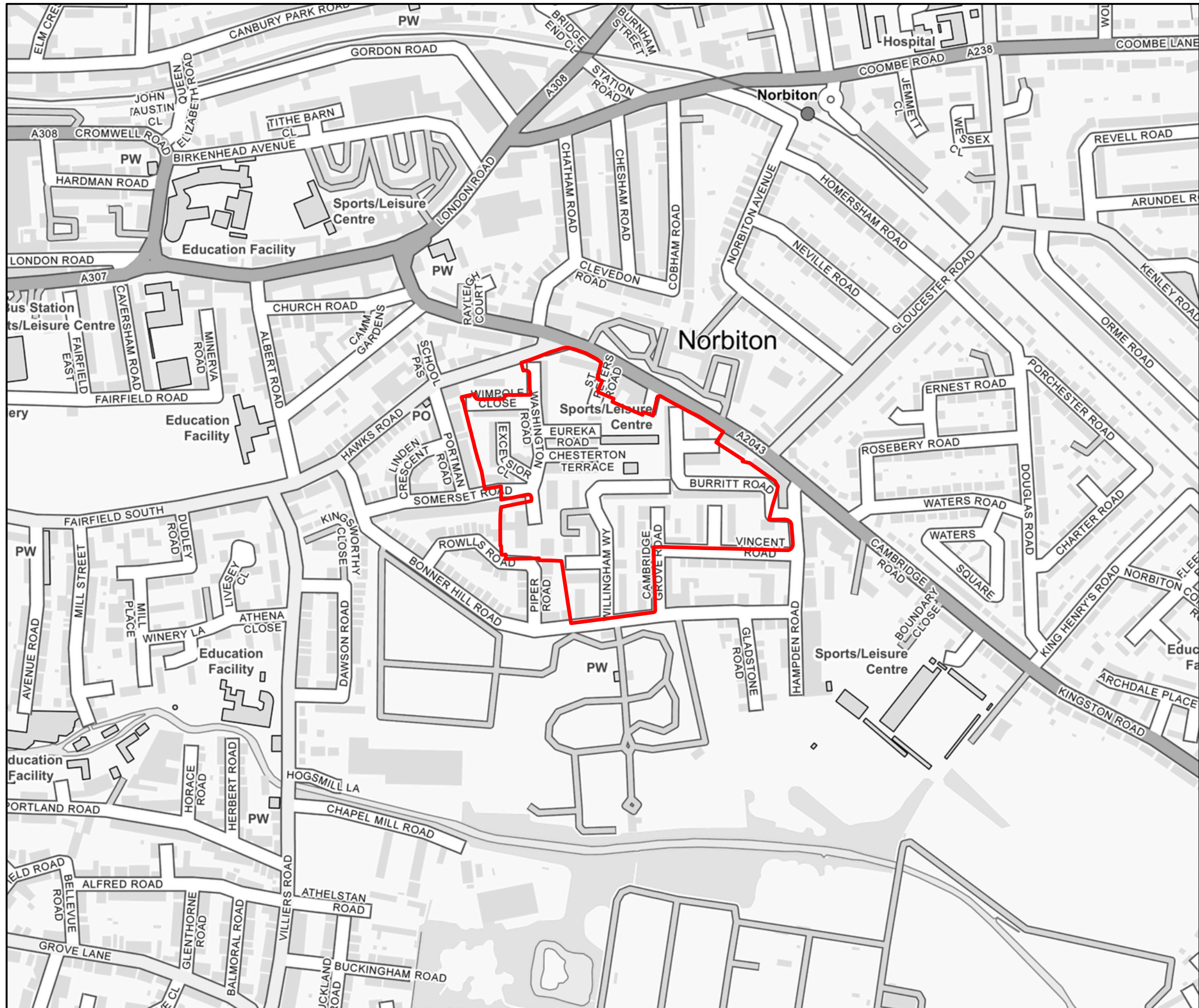
6.7 Table 6 below sets out potential mitigation and enhancements measures that have been identified within the HIA.

Table 6: Recommended mitigation or enhancement action for the Development

Health Theme	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Action
Housing quality and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning conditions to be attached to the permission to ensure energy plant, including gas boilers, operate to acceptable standards, on completion of the Development.
Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial contributions (CIL payments) for secondary education facilities.
Access to open space and nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Management Plan to be secured by condition to ensure effective management and maintenance of the new open space and public realm during the operational phase of the Development.
Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Construction Environment Management Plan to be secured by condition that will build on the outline CEMP submitted with the planning application to ensure effective control of noise and air quality emissions during the construction stage; Framework Travel Plan submitted with the application to be developed to promote a shift to more sustainable ways of travelling, including active travel to minimise air pollution; Provision of electric vehicle charging points; and Planning conditions to be attached to the permission to ensure energy plant, including gas boilers, operate to acceptable standards, on completion of the Development.
Accessibility and active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S278 agreements for future highway works including traffic management arrangements and vehicular accesses within the detailed Phase 1 element of the Development.

Health Theme	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Action
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to support active modes of transport are outlined in a Framework Travel Plan submitted alongside the Transport Assessment. This includes reducing private car mileage in favour of more sustainable modes of travel, such as walking, cycling and use of public transport. There is also a commitment to monitoring Site travel patterns and enforcement measures designed to ensure the Development's traffic is within the bounds of the transport assessment; • Monitoring of the Travel Plans to ensure their effectiveness and where measures are not proving successful, review of the proposals.
Crime reduction and community safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued public consultation and engagement during the future Reserved Matters applications to build this into detailed design.
Access to healthy food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When selecting tenants for commercial floorspace, consider proposed use and potential for adverse effects on health.
Access to work and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to sourcing construction workforce from the local area where possible. • Provision of apprenticeship positions
Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mitigation or enhancement measures considered necessary.
Minimising the use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) to be secured by a planning condition and implemented throughout the construction phase. • The off-site re-use, recycling or recovery of demolition, construction and excavation waste would be maximised where possible. Waste would only be sent to landfill as a last resort if there is no alternative disposal route.
Climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Development has been designed to comply with the Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green to enable the maximum viable reductions in Regulated and Total CO₂ emissions. • Promotion of active and sustainable travel through the monitoring of the Travel Plans. • Inclusion of climate resilient planting species in the detailed landscaping proposals; • The drainage strategy allows for changes in anticipated rainfall as a result of climate change.

APPENDIX 1:
SITE LOCATION PLAN



The scaling of this drawing cannot be assured

Revision _____ Date _____ Drn _____ Ckd _____

LEGEND

 Site Boundary

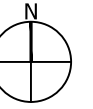
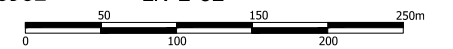


FIGURE 1

Project
Cambridge Road Estate

Drawing Title
Site Location Plan

Date	Scale	Drawn by	Check by
16.11.2020	1:5,000 @ A3	GS	NP
Project No	Drawing No	Revision	
26902	LN-E-02	-	



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APPENDIX 2:
LETTER TO RBKUT – HIA METHODOLOGY

Harsha Bhundia
Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
Guildhall
High Street
Kingston upon Thames
KT1 1EU

Our Reference: 26902/A5/NP
8th October 2020

Dear Harsha,

CAMBRIDGE ROAD ESTATE PLANNING APPLICATION
HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

As you will be aware, Cambridge Road (KBK) LLP is preparing to submit a hybrid planning application for the redevelopment of the Cambridge Road Estate in the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames (RBUKT) to provide a new, residential-led scheme. The Site has been identified as an opportunity for comprehensive redevelopment to create a new high-quality living environment for existing and future residents of the Cambridge Road Estate.

Barton Willmore is undertaking the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equalities Impact Assessment which will be submitted in support of the planning application.

As key themes of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the London Plan, and supported by the Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (May 2016), HIA is required to demonstrate that no groups or communities are, protected under the Equalities Act 2014, are left disadvantaged by the proposed development and that the relationship between health and spatial planning has been a key consideration in the design process.

The follow text sets out our approach to undertaking the HIA for the proposed development.

Our Approach

The NPPF supports the role of planning to create healthy, inclusive communities by supporting local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all and by working with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population¹. Policy 3.2C of the London Plan (2016) states "*the impacts of major development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities should be considered, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessment*". Though HIA can be of different depths and durations from desk-based up to comprehensive (often dependent on the scale of the development and/or type of development), for which there are different accepted methodologies, we propose to follow an approach consistent with that that of the London Plan.

¹ "The role of health and wellbeing in planning": <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-and-wellbeing>



The London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU), which is part of the NHS, has a rapid HIA tool designed to assess the likely health impacts of development plans that would be appropriate. This includes a 'Healthy Urban Planning Checklist' which aims to "*promote healthy urban planning by ensuring that the health and wellbeing implications of location plans and major planning applications are consistency taken into account*". It comprises a desktop assessment aiming to 'mainstream' health into the planning process and poses a series of questions based on London Policy requirements and standards.

We propose that a rapid HIA is sufficient for planning purposes, making use of published baseline data using the HUDU rapid HIA tool and healthy urban planning checklist. Baseline information on topics such as the capacity of primary healthcare services (GPs and dentists) etc. and the publicly available health profile data from Public Health England would be drawn from the Population and Human Health chapter of the accompanying Environmental Statement (ES).

We would assess likely impacts of the project with respect to health by completing the rapid HIA tool and healthy urban planning checklist referred to above. The HIA will assess the performance of the proposed development against key health themes and will draw on the completed technical reports submitted in support of the application (Planning Statement, Design and Access Statement, Environmental Statement etc).

The proposed development has been designed to provide a high quality, attractive and healthy environment for future users, which meets local housing need and enhances green infrastructure for the benefit of the occupants and of the local public. As part of the design process, extensive community consultation has been undertaken which has given a depth of knowledge of wellbeing issues of the existing community

The importance of physical and mental wellbeing has been key in the design of the proposed development. The scheme will improve the quality of life for the existing residents in an area which exhibits high levels of deprivation, and positively contribute to the health of the residents within the Site and the surrounding area. So, whilst the HIA would report on the health and wellbeing credentials of the planning application, wellbeing has been at the core of the design process throughout.

I trust you are in agreement with the proposed methodology as set out above for undertaking the HIA. Should you have any queries or wish to discuss any matters set out above, please do not hesitate to contact me on 020 7446 6877.

Yours sincerely,



NEIL PURVIS
Senior Environmental Planner

APPENDIX 3:
HUDU HEALTHY URBAN PLANNING CHECKLIST

HUDU Planning for Health

Healthy Urban Planning Checklist



Third Edition
May 2017

Purpose of the checklist

The checklist aims to promote healthy urban planning by ensuring that the health and wellbeing implications of local plans and major planning applications are consistently taken into account. By bringing together planning policy requirements and standards that influence health and wellbeing the checklist seeks to mainstream health into the planning system.

The checklist was originally developed in 2012 by representatives from the six London Olympic and Paralympic Host Boroughs, the local NHS, the NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit, Greater London Authority and Groundwork London. This third edition has been fully updated to be consistent with [The London Plan](#), the Spatial Development Strategy for London consolidated with alterations since 2011, published in March 2016. This will be referred to simply as the London Plan 2016. From this date, the formal alterations to the London Plan form part of the statutory development plans for London Boroughs.

Who is the checklist for?

The [National Planning Policy Framework \(March 2012\)](#) promotes a collaborative approach to health and planning whereby local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population and the barriers to improving health and well-being (paragraph 171). The supporting online [Planning Practice Guidance](#) refers to the use of health impact assessment as a useful tool to assess the impacts of development proposals.

The checklist supports this collaborative approach and encourages different stakeholders to work together to address the health impacts of plans and development proposals. As such, the checklist could be used by:

- Developers, to screen and scope the health impacts of development proposals;
- Planning officers, to help identify and address the health impacts of plans and development proposals;
- Public health and environmental health professionals, to comment and scrutinise plans and development proposals;
- Neighbourhood forums, community groups and housing associations to comment on major planning applications to help foster community engagement

To create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities, the Marmot Review of Health Inequalities in England '[Fair Society Healthy Lives](#)' recommends that the planning system should be fully integrated with transport, housing, environmental and health policy.

Therefore, the checklist will also be of interest to environmental health officers concerned with environmental impacts and risks, transport planners concerned with promoting active travel and housing officers seeking to ensure that new housing is affordable and accessible.

What is healthy urban planning?

Healthy urban planning aims to promote healthy, successful places for people to live and work in. This can be achieved by providing the homes, jobs and services that people need, reducing environmental risks and delivering well designed buildings and urban spaces which will create the conditions for healthy, active lifestyles. In addition to access to healthcare services, a number of other factors are known to influence a person's health status and lifestyle, including economic, environmental and social conditions. These factors are referred to as the wider or social determinants of health.

Healthy urban planning seeks to highlight and promote the role of planning to influence these social determinants of health. In many ways, planners already 'do' health, by promoting sustainable development and travel, enhancing green spaces, reducing pollution and protecting residential amenity. However, healthy urban planning goes further by explicitly recognising the role of planning and by using health issues as a way to promote good planning and design and raise standards. Poorly planned and designed buildings and spaces could deter healthy lifestyles and exacerbate poor physical and mental health. The principles of healthy urban planning apply to both new development and urban regeneration programmes such as housing estate renewal schemes.

Local authorities are responsible for a number of regulatory functions, which are separate from planning controls, such as building regulations, traffic regulations, environmental protection and a range of licensing regimes. The checklist refers only to planning controls, although other regulatory controls, particularly environmental protection, food premises licensing and traffic regulations are closely related and required in order to achieve a 'healthy' development.

Urban design and healthy urban planning

Healthy urban planning means good planning and high quality urban design. Good design and good planning can help reduce health care costs over time by preventing ill-health from risks attributed to urban planning, including air pollution, road injuries, worklessness and poor housing. Good design also generates financial, social and environmental value. A well designed 'healthy' development will add economic value by increasing sales and lettings of residential units and producing higher returns on investment.

'Active Design' is a key element of healthy urban planning. Design has a crucial role to support activity in buildings and places in response to rising levels of obesity and related chronic diseases. New York City has produced [Active Design Guidelines](#), which provides guidance on creating healthier buildings, streets, and urban spaces. The Guidelines demonstrate that active design will help to reduce energy consumption, increase sustainability, and be cost effective. It is recognised that active design can also address mental health and wellbeing.

Bringing together policy requirements, standards and assessments

The checklist aims to bring together key policy requirements and standards, which influence health and wellbeing to assist the decision-making process. A ‘healthy’ development can be achieved when these requirements and standards are met and exceeded.

The [London Plan 2016](#) provides a strong policy framework for integrating health and spatial planning. It seeks to improve health and address health inequalities by requiring new developments to be designed, constructed and managed in ways that improve health and promote healthy lifestyles to help to reduce health inequalities ([Policy 3.2](#)).

The checklist refers to London Plan policies and standards set out in Mayoral supplementary planning guidance, notably the quality and design standards in the [Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance \(2016\)](#). This guidance updates London housing standards to reflect the implementation of the Government’s new national technical standards. In addition to these standards the checklist also includes good practice standards which seek to ‘raise the bar’ and demonstrate that a development has fully considered health and wellbeing issues.

There are a range of national standards and assessments which when used together constitute healthy urban planning, such as the [Housing - Optional Technical Standards](#), [Lifetime Homes](#) and [Lifetime Neighbourhoods](#), [Building for Life](#) and [Secured by Design](#). These assessments are illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Assessments and standards



Much of the information needed to complete the checklist will be contained in documents submitted with a planning application required to validate the application (see Table 1 below). The checklist seeks to bring together existing information and assessments to demonstrate that health, as a material planning consideration, has been addressed.

Table 1 - Planning application information requirements

	Air Quality assessment	Biodiversity and ecology report	Housing Optional Technical Stand's	Design and Access Statement	Flood risk assessment	Landscaping Strategy	Noise impact assessment	Open space assessment	Planning Statement	Regeneration statement	Retail impact assessment	Sustainability statement	Transport Assessment and Travel Plan
Healthy homes			✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	
Active Travel				✓					✓				✓
Healthy environment	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Vibrant neighbourhoods				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		

The Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013 introduced measures to speed up the planning application process. The amount of information submitted with a planning application has been reduced to a 'reasonable' level and design and access statements are now only required for major applications.

When to use the checklist?

The [Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance \(May 2015\)](#) describes three types of health impact assessment (HIA): a 'full' HIA involves comprehensive analysis of all potential health and wellbeing impacts; a 'rapid' HIA is a less resource intensive process, involving a more focused investigation of health impacts; and a 'desktop' assessment which draws on existing knowledge and evidence, often using published checklists. It suggests that the Healthy Urban Planning Checklist could be used as a 'desktop' assessment tool.

The checklist can be used to ensure that health and wellbeing issues are embedded into local plans, masterplans and major planning applications.

The checklist should be customised for local use to reflect local circumstances and priorities and could be used:

- as part of a Local Plan review to ensure that health and wellbeing issues are identified and addressed
- to screen possible health impacts as part of Health Impact Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment processes
- to accompany a planning application, subject to local policy guidance and validation requirements
- by internal and external consultees to comment on and scrutinise major development proposals
- to help develop a neighbourhood plan and neighbourhood 'health' projects.

It is important that the use of the tool is monitored and evaluated. The checklist could be periodically reviewed by local health and wellbeing boards and recommendations could outline where further evidence is needed, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment or action supported by wider public health initiatives. The [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) could be used to measure impacts and assess the effectiveness of the checklist. At a local level, the checklist should be updated by local authority planning departments to ensure that the national, regional and local policy and guidance references are up to date.

Neighbourhood planning

Neighbourhood planning was introduced as part of the Localism Act 2011. In London, neighbourhood forums can draw up a neighbourhood development plan. A proportion of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding can be spent on local community priorities. Therefore, local communities have a greater opportunity to shape local policy and infrastructure priorities and influence development proposals. This checklist could be used to help develop a neighbourhood plan, including identifying possible neighbourhood CIL 'health' projects and as a resource to help community groups comment on a planning application.

The planning application process

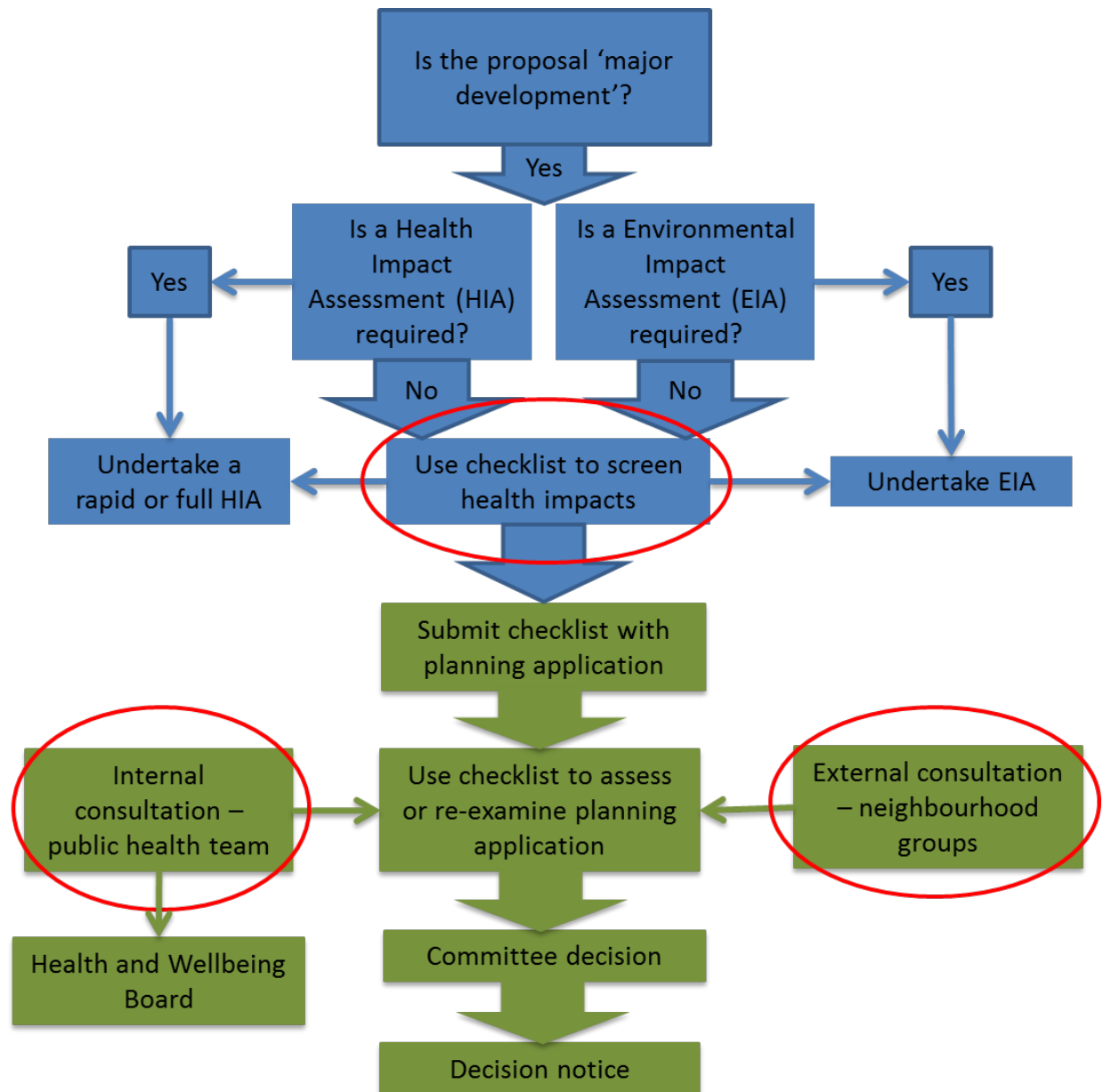
It is intended that the checklist should be applied to major development proposals comprising 10 or more residential units (or a site area of 0.5 hectares or more), or 1,000 square metres or more of non-residential floorspace (or a site area of 1.0 hectares or more). The checklist is most effective when used throughout the lifecycle of a development proposal from pre-application discussions to the determination of a planning application. At the pre-application stage, there is more scope to influence the design, layout and composition of a development proposal.

For large scale development proposals a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) may be required, with a full assessment providing information on health needs and priorities, including

community engagement, and setting out a detailed assessment of health impacts and proposed mitigation and enhancement measures. For large scale development proposals such as strategic planning applications referred to the Mayor of London, it is recommended that other assessment tools, such as the [HUDU Rapid HIA Tool](#) is used.

Figure 2 below illustrates how the checklist could be used as part of the planning application process. Three key areas where the checklist could be used are highlighted.

Figure 2 - the planning application process



How to use the checklist

The checklist is divided into four themes. Each theme contains a number of questions focused on a planning issue. Under each theme there are a number of related health and wellbeing issues many of which are identified in local joint strategic needs assessments and health and wellbeing strategies, such as those related to:

- Obesity and diseases related to physical inactivity and poor diet
- Excess winter deaths
- Air and noise pollution
- Road safety
- Social isolation

Theme	Planning issue	Health and wellbeing issue
1. Healthy housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing design • Accessible housing • Healthy living • Housing mix and affordability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of living space - overcrowding • Unhealthy living environment – daylight, ventilation, noise • Excess deaths due to cold / overheating • Injuries in the home • Mental illness from social isolation and fear of crime
2. Active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting walking and cycling • Safety • Connectivity • Minimising car use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity • Road and traffic injuries • Mental illness from social isolation • Noise and air pollution from traffic
3. Healthy environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Air quality • Noise • Contaminated land • Open space • Play space • Biodiversity • Local food growing • Flood risk • Overheating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance and stress caused by construction activity • Poor air quality - lung and heart disease • Disturbance from noisy activities and uses • Health risks from toxicity of contaminated land • Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity • Mental health benefits from access to nature and green space and water • Opportunities for food growing – active lifestyles, healthy diet and tackling food poverty • Excess summer deaths due to overheating
4. Vibrant neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare services • Education • Access to social infrastructure • Local employment and healthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and health inequalities • Mental illness and poor self-esteem associated with unemployment and poverty • Limited access to healthy food linked to obesity and related diseases • Poor environment leading to physical

Theme	Planning issue	Health and wellbeing issue
	workplaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to local food shops • Public buildings and spaces 	inactivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health exacerbated through isolation, lack of social contact and fear of crime

It may be the case that not all the issues and questions will be relevant to a specific plan or development proposal and the user should select and prioritise the issues accordingly. Some issues may be directly related to an individual development, others may be relevant at a neighbourhood level where the cumulative impact of development can contribute to a healthy neighbourhood.

Each section summarises the impact on health. Under each theme, key questions are asked linked to policy requirements and standards. The checklist identifies why each issue is important to health and wellbeing. An appendix providing general policy references and sources of evidence is provided. This should be supplemented with local information.

The checklist aims to ensure a development proposal is as ‘healthy’ as possible, by achieving as many ‘Yes’ ticks and avoiding ‘No’s. A ‘No’ gives a warning that an aspect of a development may need to be reconsidered. Local circumstances may justify why a scheme cannot meet the expected standard.

Where the response to a question is unclear or not known, more information may be required. The checklist can stimulate discussions and negotiations on planning applications, supported by internal and external consultation and supporting information, for example from public health officers.

Note on Code for Sustainable Homes and Lifetime Homes Standards

Following the technical housing standards review, the Government has withdrawn the Code for Sustainable Homes, aside from the management of legacy cases.

Legacy cases are those where residential developments are legally contracted to apply a code policy (e.g. affordable housing funded through the national Affordable Housing Programme 2015 to 2018, or earlier programme), or where planning permission has been granted subject to a condition stipulating discharge of a code level, and developers are not appealing the condition or seeking to have it removed or varied. In these instances, it is possible to continue to conduct code assessments.

Details of the new approach to the setting of technical housing standards in England were announced on 27 March 2015 and a new set of streamlined national technical standards were published. The Code for Sustainable Homes is now no longer Government policy and has been archived.

The Government has also withdrawn the Lifetime Homes concept. However, many local planning policies will continue to require Lifetime Homes standards in new developments. However, as of October 2015, the London Plan will no longer be linked to Lifetime Homes standards. In particular, the requirement in London Plan Policy 3.8 B(c) that ‘all new housing is built to The Lifetime Homes standard’ is replaced by ‘ninety percent of new housing meets Building Regulation requirement M4 (2) “accessible and adaptable dwellings”’. The Healthy Urban Planning Checklist has been updated to include the modified London Plan requirements.

Theme 1: Healthy Housing

Issue	Key questions	Yes /No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
a. Healthy design	Does the proposal meet all the standards for daylight, sound insulation, private space and accessible and adaptable dwellings?		<p>London Plan Policy 5.2 Minimising carbon dioxide emissions and Housing SPG Standard 35: zero carbon residential buildings from 2016 and non-domestic buildings from 2019.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 29 on dual aspect and Standard 32 on daylight and sunlight.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 4 on communal open space, supported by London Plan Policy 2.18, Standards 1 and 2 on defining good places, and Standard 3 on public open space.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 26 and 27 on minimum provision of private (amenity) open space.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 3.8 Housing choice and Housing SPG Standard 11 on access require 90% of new homes meet Building Regulation M4(2) ‘accessible and adaptable dwellings’.</p> <p>Sound insulation and noise - London Plan Policy 7.15 and Housing SPG Standard 30 on noise.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 8 and 9 on entrance and approach.</p>	<p>Satisfying these standards can help meet carbon dioxide emissions targets.</p> <p>Good daylight can improve the quality of life and reduce the need for energy to light the home.</p> <p>The provision of an inclusive outdoor space, which is at least partially private, can improve the quality of life.</p> <p>Improved sound insulation can reduce noise disturbance and complaints from neighbours.</p>

Theme 1: Healthy Housing

Issue	Key questions	Yes /No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
b. Accessible housing	<p>Does the proposal provide accessible homes for older or disabled people?</p> <p>Does the proposal ensure that every non-ground floor dwelling is accessible by a lift that can accommodate an ambulance trolley?</p>		<p>London Plan Policy 3.8 and Housing SPG Standard 11 on access require 10 per cent all new housing to be designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable such that they meet Building Regulation M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings'.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 15 and 16 relate to the provision of lifts. Good practice standard - the provision of an ISO standard 13 person lift in a configuration which can accommodate a trolley bed (see Department of Health Technical Memorandum 08-02: Lifts).</p>	<p>Accessible and easily adaptable homes can meet the changing needs of current and future occupants.</p> <p>One of the main methods of transportation of immobile patients is by trolley bed. Non-ground floor dwellings should be accessible by a lift that can accommodate an ambulance trolley.</p>
c. Healthy living	<p>Does the proposal provide dwellings with adequate internal space, including sufficient storage space and separate kitchen and living spaces?</p> <p>Does the proposal encourage the use of stairs by ensuring that they are well located, attractive and welcoming?</p>		<p>London Plan Policy 3.5 (Table 3.3 - minimum space standards for new dwellings) and Housing SPG Standard 24 on dwelling space standards.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 25 - dwellings should accommodate the furniture, access and activity space requirements relating to the declared level of occupancy.</p> <p>Also, Housing SPG Standard 28 on privacy and Standard 31 on ceiling heights.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 12 to 16 relate to shared internal circulation, cores and lifts.</p>	<p>Sufficient space is needed to allow for the preparation and consumption of food away from the living room to avoid the 'TV dinner' effect.</p> <p>Rather than having lifts at the front and staircases at the back of buildings, it is preferable to have them located at the front to encourage people that can to use them.</p>

Theme 1: Healthy Housing

Issue	Key questions	Yes /No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
d. Housing mix and affordability	Does the proposal provide affordable family sized homes?		<p>London Plan Policy 3.8 Housing choice.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 3.11 Affordable housing targets seeks to maximise affordable housing provision and to ensure an average of at least 17,000 more affordable homes per year in London over the term of the London Plan. 60% of the affordable housing provision should be for social and affordable rent and 40% for intermediate rent or sale.</p> <p>The Mayor's Homes for Londoners: Affordable Homes Programme 2016-21 is a £3bn fund to help start building at least 90,000 affordable homes by 2021.</p>	<p>The provision of affordable housing can create mixed and socially inclusive communities. The provision of affordable family sized homes can have a positive impact on the physical and mental health of those living in overcrowded, unsuitable or temporary accommodation.</p> <p>Both affordable and private housing should be designed to a high standard ('tenure blind').</p>

Theme 2: Active Travel

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
a. Promoting walking and cycling	Does the proposal promote cycling and walking through measures in a travel plan, including adequate cycle parking and cycle storage?		London Plan Policy 6.3 (C) Travel plans London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling. London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking. London Plan - Parking Addendum to Chapter 6 on cycle parking : Table 6.3 Cycle parking minimum standards. Housing SPG Standards 20 and 21 on cycle storage.	A travel plan can address the environmental and health impacts of development by promoting sustainable transport, including walking and cycling. Cycle parking and storage in residential dwellings can encourage cycle participation.
b. Safety	Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures and safe and well lit pedestrian and cycle crossings and routes?		London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling. London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking.	Traffic management and calming measures and safe crossings can reduce road accidents involving cyclists and pedestrians and increase levels of walking and cycling.
c. Connectivity	Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks and public transport?		London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling - Map 6.2 Cycle superhighways . London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking - Map 6.3 Walk London Network . Green Infrastructure: The All London Green Grid SPG (March 2012). Transport for London Legible London . Transport for London Bus Service Planning Guidelines .	Developments should prioritise the access needs of cyclists and pedestrians. Routes should be safe, direct and convenient and barriers and gated communities should be avoided. Developments should be accessible by public transport.

Theme 2: Active Travel

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
d. Minimising car use	Does the proposal seek to minimise car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car free development and car clubs?		<p>London Plan Policy 6.13 Parking - Table 6.2 Car parking standards (Parking addendum to chapter 6).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 17 to 19 on car parking provision.</p>	<p>Space for pedestrians and cyclists should be given priority over commercial and private vehicles. Maximum car parking levels allows for provision to be reduced as far as practicable.</p> <p>Car clubs can be effective in reducing car use and parking demand at new residential developments.</p>

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
a. Construction	Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?		<p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.18 Construction, excavation and demolition waste.</p> <p>The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition SPG (July 2014).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 34 on environmental performance.</p>	<p>Construction sites can have a negative impact on an area and can be perceived to be unsafe. Construction activity can cause disturbance and stress, which can have an adverse effect on physical and mental health.</p> <p>Mechanisms should be put in place to control hours of construction, vehicle movements and pollution.</p> <p>Community engagement before and during construction can help alleviate fears and concerns.</p>
b. Air quality	Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?		<p>London Plan Policy 7.14 Improving air quality.</p> <p>At least 'air quality neutral' - Housing SPG Standard 33 on air quality.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p>	<p>The long-term impact of poor air quality has been linked to life-shortening lung and heart conditions, cancer and diabetes.</p>

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
c. Noise	Does the proposal minimise the impact of noise caused by traffic and commercial uses through insulation, site layout and landscaping?		<p>London Plan Policy 7.15 Reducing and managing noise, improving and enhancing the acoustic environment and promoting appropriate soundscapes.</p> <p>Limit the transmission of noise to sound sensitive rooms - Housing SPG Standard 30 on noise.</p>	Reducing noise pollution helps improve the quality of urban life.
d. Open space	<p>Does the proposal retain or replace existing open space and in areas of deficiency, provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?</p> <p>Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?</p>		<p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.18 Protecting open space and addressing deficiency, Table 7.2 Public open space categorisation.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.19 Biodiversity and access to nature.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 3 and 4 on communal and public open space.</p>	<p>Access to open space has a positive impact on health and wellbeing. Living close to areas of green space, parks, woodland and other open space can improve physical and mental health regardless of social background.</p> <p>To maintain the quality and usability of open spaces an effective management and maintenance regime should be put in place.</p>

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
e. Play space	Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?		<p>London Plan Policy 3.6 Children and young people’s play and informal recreation facilities.</p> <p>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG (Sept 2012) - quantity Benchmark Standard of a minimum of 10 square metres per child regardless of age (4.24) and accessibility to play space Benchmark Standard (Table 4.4).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 5 on play space.</p>	<p>Regular participation in physical activity among children and young people is vital for healthy growth and development.</p> <p>The location of play spaces should be accessible by walking and cycling routes that are suitable for children to use.</p>
f. Biodiversity	Does the proposal contribute to nature conservation and biodiversity?		<p>London Plan Policy 7.19 Biodiversity and access to nature. Table 7.3 - London regional Biodiversity Action Plan habitat targets for 2020.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 40 on ecology.</p>	<p>Access to nature and biodiversity contributes to mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>New development can improve existing, or create new, habitats or use design solutions (green roofs, living walls) to enhance biodiversity.</p>
g. Local food growing	Does the proposal provide opportunities for food growing, for example by providing allotments, private and community gardens and green roofs?		<p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.22 Land for food.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs.</p>	<p>Providing space for local food growing helps promote more active lifestyles, better diets and social benefits.</p>

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
h. Flood risk	Does the proposal reduce surface water flood risk through sustainable urban drainage techniques, including storing rainwater, use of permeable surfaces and green roofs?		<p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.13 Sustainable drainage.</p> <p>Flooding and drainage - Housing SPG Standards 38 and 39.</p>	<p>Flooding can result in risks to physical and mental health. The stress of being flooded and cleaning up can have a significant impact on mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>It is likely that increasing development densities and building coverage coupled with more frequent extreme weather events will increase urban flood risk.</p>
i. Overheating	Does the design of buildings and spaces avoid internal and external overheating, through use of passive cooling techniques and urban greening?		<p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.9 Overheating and cooling.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs.</p> <p>Overheating - Housing SPG Standards 36.</p>	<p>Climate change with higher average summer temperatures is likely to intensify the urban heat island effect and result in discomfort and excess summer deaths amongst vulnerable people.</p> <p>Urban greening - tree planting, green roofs and walls and soft landscaping can help prevent summer overheating.</p>

Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
a. Health services	Has the impact on healthcare services been addressed?		<p>London Plan Policy 3.17 Health and social care facilities.</p> <p>NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit Planning Contributions Tool (the HUDU Model).</p> <p>Social Infrastructure SPG (2015).</p>	Poor access and quality of healthcare services exacerbates ill health, making effective treatment more difficult. The provision of support services and advice on healthy living can prevent ill health.
b. Education	Has the impact on primary, secondary and post-19 education been addressed?		<p>London Plan Policy 3.18 Education facilities.</p>	Access to a range of primary, secondary and post-19 education improves self-esteem, job opportunities and earning capacity.
c. Access to social infrastructure	<p>Does the proposal contribute to new social infrastructure provision that is accessible, affordable and timely?</p> <p>Have opportunities for multi-use and the co-location of services been explored?</p>		<p>London Plan Policy 3.16 Protection and enhancement of social infrastructure.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Social Infrastructure SPG (2015).</p>	<p>Good access to local services is a key element of a lifetime neighbourhood and additional services will be required to support new development. Not doing so will place pressure on existing services.</p> <p>Future social infrastructure requirements are set out in Borough infrastructure plans and developments will be expected to contribute towards additional services and facilities.</p>

Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
d. Local employment and healthy workplaces	<p>Does the proposal include commercial uses and provide opportunities for local employment and training, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?</p> <p>Does the proposal promote the health and wellbeing of future employees by achieving BREEAM health and wellbeing credits?</p>		<p>London Plan Policy 4.12 Improving opportunities for all and London Plan Policy 8.2 Planning obligations.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Workplace environment - BREEAM health and wellbeing credits.</p>	<p>Unemployment generally leads to poverty, illness and a reduction in personal and social esteem. Employment can aid recovery from physical and mental illnesses.</p> <p>Creating healthier workplaces can reduce ill health and employee sickness absence.</p>
e. Access to local food shops	<p>Does the proposal provide opportunities for local food shops?</p> <p>Does the proposal avoid an over concentration or clustering of hot food takeaways in the local area?</p>		<p>London Plan Policy 4.7 Retail and town centre development.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 4.8 Supporting a successful and diverse retail sector.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 4.9 Small shops.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>A proliferation of hot food takeaways and other outlets selling fast food can harm the vitality and viability of local centres and undermine attempts to promote the consumption of healthy food, particularly in areas close to schools.</p>

Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
f. Public realm	<p>Does the design of the public realm maximise opportunities for social interaction and connect the proposal with neighbouring communities?</p> <p>Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?</p>		<p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.2 An inclusive environment.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.5 Public realm.</p> <p>Shaping Neighbourhoods. Accessible London: Achieving and Inclusive Environment SPG (Oct 2014).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 10 on active frontages.</p>	<p>The public realm has an important role to play in promoting walking and cycling, activity and social interaction. It also affects people’s sense of place, security and belonging. It is a key component of a lifetime neighbourhood.</p> <p>Shelter, landscaping, street lighting and seating can make spaces attractive and inviting.</p> <p>Implementing inclusive design principles effectively creates an accessible environment, in particular for disabled and older people.</p>

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[Leeds Metropolitan University \(2010\) Mental Health and Employment review](#)

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[Secured by Design Interactive Guide](#)

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Glossary

Amenity (or residential amenity) – is physical external space which is part of the private home and enjoyed by occupiers of the dwelling. The level of enjoyment is also dependent on a number of factors, including daylight/sunlight, air quality, noise and light pollution and visual quality.

Biodiversity – refers to a diverse variety of life (species) in a habitat or ecosystem.

BREEAM - Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology is a method of assessing, rating and certifying the sustainability of buildings developed by the Building Research Establishment.

Building Regulations – are standards that apply to most building work with approval required from Building Control Bodies - either the Local Authority or the private sector as an Approved Inspector.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – is a charge levied on development under the Planning Act 2008 by charging authorities (in London, the boroughs and the Mayor of London) to contribute towards a range of infrastructure, including physical, green and social infrastructure.

Car club - is a service that allows its members to hire a car for short-term use enabling members to have the option of using a car from time to time without having to own one.

Environmental protection - Unitary and district local authorities are responsible for inspections and enforcement duties under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 regarding pollution prevention and control, noise disturbance and contaminated land.

Gated developments - developments that are totally secured from non-residents through the use of controlled access gates.

Green roof or wall - a roof or wall that is intentionally covered with vegetation which can help reduce the causes and effects of climate change locally whilst promoting enhanced biodiversity.

Licensing - Unitary or district local authorities are responsible for a range of licensing regimes, including alcohol, entertainment and food premises under the Licensing Act 2003, gambling premises under the Gambling Act 2005 and houses in multiple occupation under the Housing Act 2004.

Lifetime Neighbourhoods – Lifetime neighbourhoods are places where people are able to live and work in safe, healthy, supportive and inclusive environments with which they are proud to identify. There are numerous design standards and checklists that cover elements of the lifetime neighbourhoods process, including WHO Age Friendly Cities checklist, BREEAM for Communities, and Building for Life.

Pedestrian - refers to a person walking on foot, but also includes those using wheelchairs and mobility scooters.

Planning Obligations (also known as 'Developer Contributions' or 'Section 106 Agreements') are private agreements made between local authorities and developers under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). They can be attached to a planning permission to make development acceptable which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms. The land itself, rather than the person or organisation that develops the land, is bound by the agreement. Since the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy, agreements are focused on site-specific mitigation.

Public realm - the space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Social exclusion/isolation - is a term to describe the effect whereby individuals or entire communities of people are excluded or disadvantaged from access to housing, employment, healthcare and civic engagement.

Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) - used to describe the various approaches that can be used to manage surface water drainage in a way that mimics the natural environment.

Tenure blind residential development - used to promote integration of different tenures in a single development by designing houses for sale and houses built for affordable or social rent so that they are similar in design and appearance so as to mask the tenures. The conviction is that tenure blind design helps social integration without affecting property prices.

Traffic calming - self-enforcing measures designed to encourage driving at speeds appropriate to local conditions, improve the environment and reduce accidents.

Traffic regulations and highway powers - Unitary and county authorities are responsible for traffic regulations regarding parking, speed limits and crossings under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and powers under the Highways Act 1980 to maintain and ensure safe public use of local highways. Developer contributions towards highway improvements can be secured under section 278 of the Highways Act.

Travel plan - a plan to manage travel to and from a development site or occupied building, to reduce transport impacts and deliver sustainable transport on an on-going basis.

NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit

www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk

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Richmond upon Thames

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Area type: Unitary authority
Region: London

Local Authority Health Profile 2019

This profile gives a picture of people’s health in Richmond upon Thames. It is designed to act as a ‘conversation starter’, to help local government and health services understand their community’s needs, so that they can work together to improve people’s health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles> for more area profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

Health in summary

The health of people in Richmond upon Thames is generally better than the England average. Richmond upon Thames is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 8.5% (2,795) children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 6.5 years lower for men and 2.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Richmond upon Thames than in the least deprived areas.

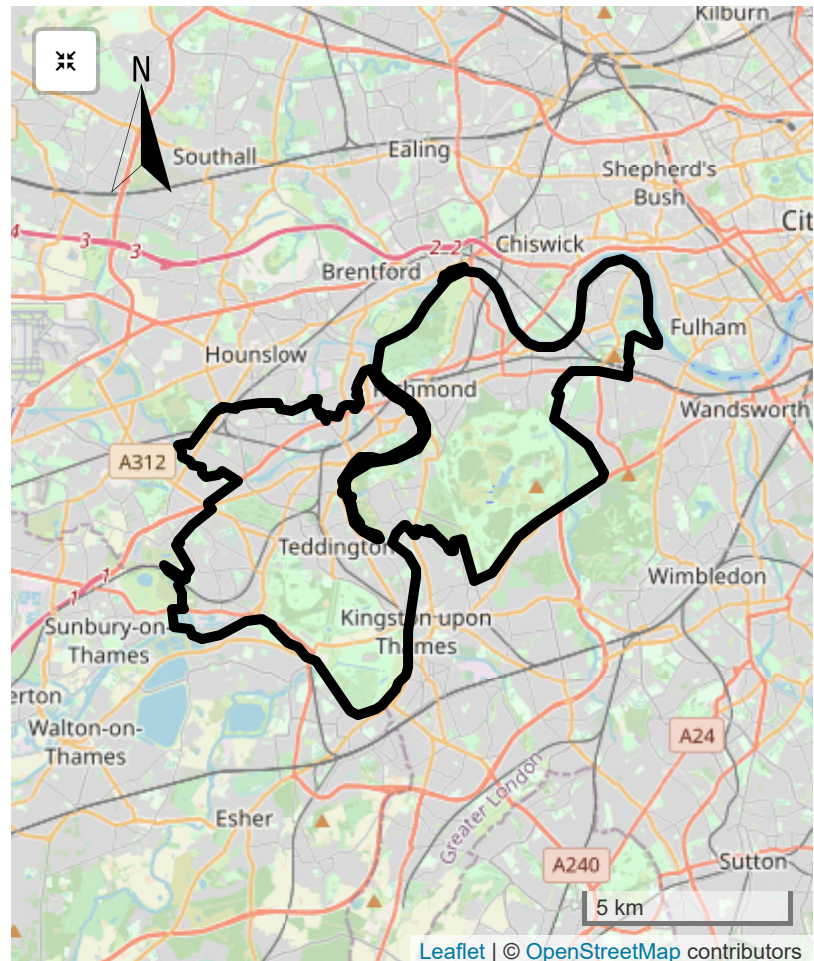
Child health

In Year 6, 10.7% (213) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate for alcohol-specific hospital admissions among those under 18 is 33*. This represents 15 admissions per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score) and smoking in pregnancy are better than the England average.

Adult health

The rate for alcohol-related harm hospital admissions is 525*, better than the average for England. This represents 949 admissions per year. The rate for self-harm hospital admissions is 132*, better than the average for England. This represents 240 admissions per year. Estimated levels of excess weight in adults (aged 18+), smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+) and physically active adults (aged 19+) are better than the England average. The rates of killed and seriously injured on roads and new cases of tuberculosis are better than the England average. The rate of new sexually transmitted infections is worse than the England average. The rates of violent crime (hospital admissions for violence), excess winter deaths, under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases and under 75 mortality rate from cancer are better than the England average.

* rate per 100,000 population



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Local authority displayed with full resolution clipped boundary

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Health summary for Richmond upon Thames

Key

Significance compared to goal / England average:

Significantly worse	Significantly lower	↑ Increasing / Getting worse	↑ Increasing / Getting better
Not significantly different	Significantly higher	↓ Decreasing / Getting worse	↓ Decreasing / Getting better
Significantly better	Significance not tested	↑ Increasing	↓ Decreasing
		↑ Increasing (not significant)	↓ Decreasing (not significant)
		— Could not be calculated	→ No significant change

Life expectancy and causes of death

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
1 Life expectancy at birth (male)	All ages	2016 - 18	n/a	82.5	80.7	79.6	↑
2 Life expectancy at birth (female)	All ages	2016 - 18	n/a	86.4	84.5	83.2	↑
3 Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	1129	239.9	303.3	330.5	↓
4 Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	221	48.2	70.5	71.7	↓
5 Mortality rate from cancer	<75 yrs	2016 - 18	500	107.3	120.1	132.3	↓
6 Suicide rate	10+ yrs	2016 - 18	44	8.73	8.11	9.64	↑

Injuries and ill health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
7 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) rate on England's roads	All ages	2016 - 18	209	35.6	39.5 ^	42.6 ^	—
8 Emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm	All ages	2018/19	240	132.2	83.4	193.4	↑
9 Emergency hospital admission rate for hip fractures	65+ yrs	2018/19	155	488.7	485.3	558.4	↓
10 Percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage	All ages	2017	387	56.2	52.7	52.2	↑
11 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	17+ yrs	2018	n/a	55.5	71.4	78.0	↑
12 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate	65+ yrs	2019	1484	69.6 *	72.6 *	68.7 *	↑

Behavioural risk factors

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
13 Hospital admission rate for alcohol-specific conditions	<18 yrs	2016/17 - 18/19	45	33.2	16.5	31.6	↑
14 Hospital admission rate for alcohol-related conditions	All ages	2018/19	949	525.1	556.5	663.7	↑
15 Smoking prevalence in adults	18+ yrs	2018	8873	5.86	13.9	14.4	↓
16 Percentage of physically active adults	19+ yrs	2017/18	n/a	77.2	66.4	66.3	↑
17 Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese	18+ yrs	2017/18	n/a	47.7	55.9	62.0	↓

Child health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
18 Teenage conception rate	<18 yrs	2017	20	6.64	16.4	17.8	↓
19 Percentage of smoking during pregnancy	All ages	2018/19	44	2.25	4.81 ^	10.6	↓
20 Percentage of breastfeeding initiation	All ages	2016/17	1522	- \$	- \$	74.5	—
21 Infant mortality rate	<1 yr	2016 - 18	11	1.51	3.30	3.93	↓
22 Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	10-11 yrs	2018/19	213	10.7	23.2	20.2	↓

Inequalities

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	All ages	2015	n/a	10.0	-	21.8	—
24 Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations	18-64 yrs	2018	n/a	29.3	23.6	25.4	↑

Wider determinants of health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
25 Percentage of children in low income families	<16 yrs	2016	2795	8.50	18.8	17.0	↑
26 Average GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score)	15-16 yrs	2018/19	79781	57.5	50.0	46.9	↑
27 Percentage of people in employment	16-64 yrs	2018/19	96000	77.2	74.2	75.6	↑
28 Statutory homelessness rate - eligible homeless people not in priority need	Not applicable	2017/18	n/a	~	0.98	0.79	—
29 Violent crime - hospital admission rate for violence (including sexual violence)	All ages	2016/17 - 18/19	175	31.8	46.2	44.9	↑

Health protection

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
30 Excess winter deaths index	All ages	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	61	15.7	27.1	30.1	↓
31 New STI diagnoses rate (exc chlamydia aged <25)	15-64 yrs	2018	1183	935.8	1713	850.6	↑
32 TB incidence rate	All ages	2016 - 18	35	5.95	21.9	9.19	↓

For full details on each indicator, see the [definitions tab of the Local Authority Health Profiles online tool](#).
For a full list of profiles produced by Public Health England, see the fingertips website: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

Indicator value types

1,2 Life expectancy - years 3,4,5 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 6 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over 7 Crude rate per 100,000 population 8 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 9 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 10 Proportion - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 11 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of diabetes as a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes 12 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of dementia as a proportion of the estimated number with dementia 13 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged under 18 14 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 15,16,17 Proportion 18 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19,20 Proportion 21 Crude rate per 1,000 live births 22 Proportion 23 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 score 24 Proportion 25,26 Slope index of inequality 27 Proportion 28 Mean average across 8 qualifications 29 Proportion 30 Crude rate per 1,000 households 31 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 32 Ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths 33 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 (excluding Chlamydia) 34 Crude rate per 100,000 population

*	Value compared to a goal (see below)
~	Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count
\$	Value not published for data quality reasons
^	Aggregated from all known lower geography values

Thresholds for indicators that are compared against a goal

Indicator Name	Green	Amber	Red
12 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	>= 66.7% (significantly)	similar to 66.7%	< 66.7% (significantly)

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