

# CHANGE FOR THE BETTER 2050: DELIVERING OUR STRATEGIC VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN OXFORDSHIRE

## OXFORDSHIRE HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

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Enhanced well-being sits at the heart of our ambition for Oxfordshire. The county's strategic vision states that:

*"We want Oxfordshire to thrive so that the lives of current and future generations are improved. To achieve this will require bold, innovative, collaborative and inclusive thinking with **decisions and actions** that deliver real and lasting change in ways that build resilience and enhance well-being."*

Oxfordshire's Health Impact Assessment Toolkit is a mechanism for delivering this ambitious change. Sustainable growth across the County has the potential to positively impact on existing health inequalities and the scope to create healthy, more resilient and sustainable communities. However, it will only achieve these outcomes if all those involved in the development process, including developers, land agents, planners and policy makers, are given the tools to help them to apply healthy place shaping principles in practice. This toolkit is a mechanism for ensuring that commonly endorsed place making principles actually influence real development decisions and deliver improvements to health and well-being.

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a tool used to identify the health impacts of a plan or project and to develop recommendations to maximise the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts, while maintaining a focus on addressing health inequalities. By bringing such health considerations to the fore, HIAs add value to the planning process.

Undertaking a Health Impact Assessment of Local Plans and of major developments is endorsed in national guidance with HIAs seen as "an essential tool to 'health-proof' spatial plans and project designs for future generations...HIAs put people and their health at the heart of the planning process. An HIA supports the planning system to address local health and wellbeing needs and tackle inequalities through influencing the wider determinants of health." It enables delivery of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on promoting healthy and safe communities.

In Oxfordshire a sub-group of the Growth Board with representation from all the local planning authorities and public health has been working with consultants to produce an Oxfordshire HIA Toolkit for use with:

- Assessment of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050
- Assessment of Local Plans
- Assessment of major developments in Oxfordshire

It reflects national guidance and draws on best practice to provide a suite of tools for use by developers early in the design stage as much as by planning officers when assessing applications or producing spatial plans. It will be supported by training so that this approach becomes embedded into our approach in Oxfordshire.

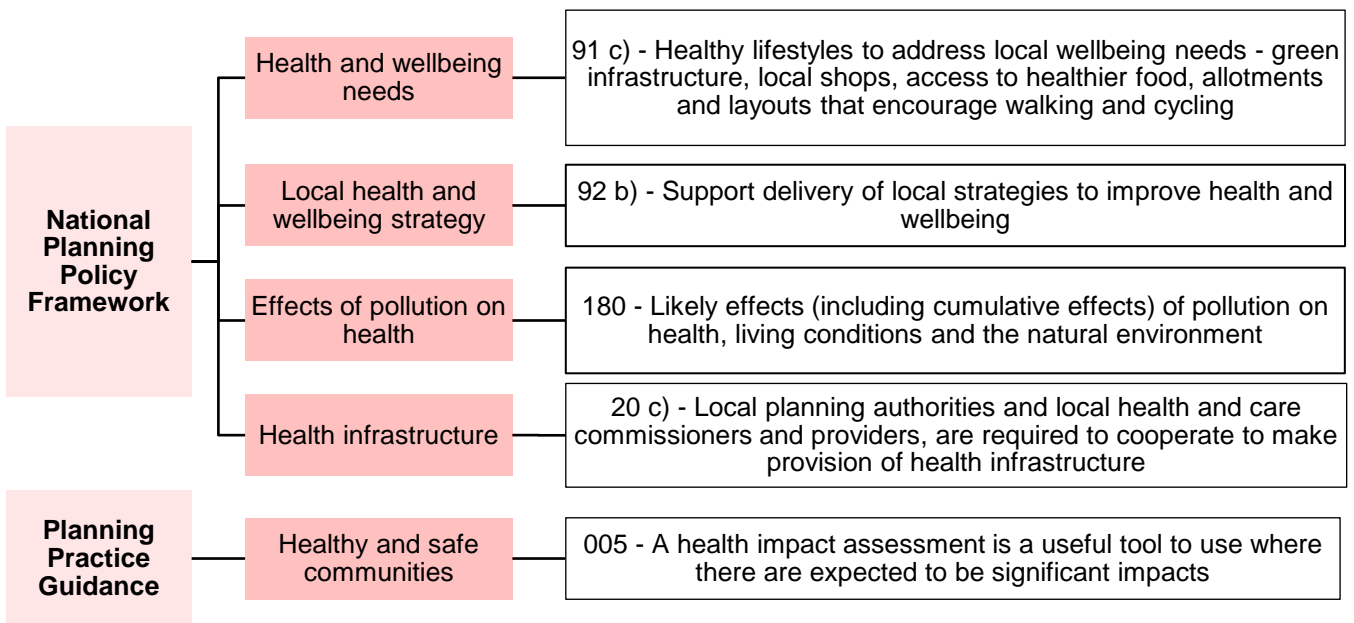
This toolkit has been endorsed by the Executive Officer Group of the Growth Board and we look forward to monitoring its use across the County.

# INTRODUCTION

This toolkit has been prepared by WSP on behalf of Cherwell District Council, to assist Oxfordshire’s local planners and planning applicants in undertaking the screening and, where required the completion of a rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA). The toolkit takes the form of a rapid HIA proforma and methodology, which is expected to be implemented when Oxfordshire’s district council planning departments are determining any ‘major development’ within their district.

## Where do HIAs fit within the Broader Planning Context?

Local plan making and planning decisions are obliged to consider health and well-being, as part of a national policy requirement. Health and well-being impacts of a scheme or project can often be assessed during Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), however this is often a derivative element of the process, and outcomes can be weak. Planners are able to pro-actively address the health and well-being impacts of a scheme as part of a HIA, as consultation with stakeholders is part of the HIA process.



HIAs can be a means by which barriers to securing healthy environments can be overcome. A survey of Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) members in 2009, asked what, at the time, were the main barriers they thought prevented the securing of healthy environments (Table 1). A recent updated survey of members in 2018 indicated that these barriers were still in place.

All of the 10 main barriers identified by RTPI members below, can either be fully or partially addressed through a thoroughly and consistent HIA process.

Table 1 Main Barriers to Securing Healthy Environments Identified by Participants (RTPI, 2009)

Barrier	% identified	Overcome through HIA process
Lack of financial resources	76%	Yes
Competing policy priorities	66%	Yes
Silo mentality in departments / teams/ professions	54%	Yes
Lack of engagement from / with developers	53%	Yes
Lack of a specific policy or statutory duty	48%	Yes
Influencing local politicians/ political will	45%	Yes
Team Capacity and technical skills	43%	Yes
Lack of leverage with colleagues or external bodies	42%	Yes
Lack of relevant evidence base to support decisions	36%	Yes
Lack of appropriate tools and guidance	25%	Yes

The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) identified in 2014 that HIAs were a useful tool to identify where health impacts of a scheme upon local people could be expected to be significant. The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 shall include a specific Healthy Placeshaping Policy HPS2: *Health Impact Assessments for New Developments*, in which it will be expected that HIAs are to be used routinely to identify adverse health impacts and provide mitigations, as well as identify opportunities to promote potential beneficial health impacts within a plan.

## Who is this Toolkit for?

This toolkit will support planners and help them to identify the health impacts of a scheme, and, where necessary, provide them with a routemap to ensure an appropriate rapid HIA is undertaken. It will also provide both developers and their planning agents with rapid HIA screening and scoping tools for their developments. It could also be utilised by local communities to assist them screening the potential health impacts resulting from changes to their neighbourhood. It also provides other professionals with a consistent and inspecting and commenting on health-related impacts of development proposals.

## Where will the Toolkit be applied?

It is assumed that this methodology will be adopted at the discretion of District Councils in Oxfordshire and aligning with the Healthy Placeshaping Policy HPS2.

HIAs can take a number of forms, and the type of HIA undertaken will depend on the type and scale of a proposed development. The most appropriate type of HIA to conduct can be decided through a short scoping meeting with the local planning authority to discuss timeframes and resources, as well as levels of stakeholder involvement.

It will be up to District Councils to decide how best to embed HIA into their activities. A requirement for undertaking a HIA could be incorporated into the following;

- Emerging Area Action Plans and development framework documents for the Strategic Development Areas (and non-strategic development areas);
- Council Plans;
- Recovery Plans;
- Reviews of Local Plans;
- Specific Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on, say, Healthy Place Shaping;
- Adding to e.g. Design Guide SPD and Local Design Codes; and/or
- Planning Application Validation List.

The main objective of an HIA is to inform and influence decision making, with the main output being an evidence-based set of recommendations that should lead to the minimisation of risks or unintended consequences, and maximisation of potential benefits.

In preparing this methodology template, a review of a selection of existing methodologies has been undertaken, with a summary of each included below.

## EXISTING METHODOLOGIES

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### NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU)

The London Plan, and many London borough Local Plans, refer to the use of HIA. In response, HUDU have developed two widely accepted tools that can be used to ensure health and wellbeing are properly considered in planning policies and proposals.

The **HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Tool**<sup>1</sup> uses existing evidence to quickly assess the impacts of a development plan or proposal and recommends measures to address negative impacts and maximise benefits. This tool is set out as a matrix and focusses on the built environment in London, specifically issues directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions.

For larger development proposals, the **Healthy Urban Planning Checklist**<sup>2</sup> provides a tool to screen for possible health impacts to include in a rapid or full HIA. The checklist is split into four themes (Healthy housing, active travel, healthy environment and vibrant neighbourhoods), under which there are key questions on planning issues which are linked to London-specific policy requirements and standards.

### Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU)

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 requires HIA to be carried out by public bodies in specific, as yet defined, circumstances. Clarification of these circumstances, and further direction, will be included in Statutory Regulations which are anticipated in 2020/21.

The WHIASU has produced a number of resources to support practitioners in completing HIAs, most notable is their publication **Health Impact Assessment: A practical guide**<sup>3</sup> which introduces the HIA process and is complimented by a **Screening Record Sheet**<sup>4</sup>, **Scoping Checklist**<sup>5</sup>, and **Population Groups Checklist**<sup>6</sup>. The guidance provided is generic, and suitable to be adapted and developed to suit a policy, programme, plan, project, or change to service delivery, as necessary.

An additional tool produced by the WHIASU is their **Quality Assurance Review Framework for Health Impact Assessments**<sup>7</sup>, a critical appraisal tool for HIA. This document aims to provide guidance to a range of audiences on undertaking a quality assurance review of HIAs.

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<sup>1</sup> NHS, London Healthy Urban Development Unit, HUDU Planning for Health, Rapid Health Impact Tool, 2019 [online] available at: <https://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-October-2019.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> NHS, London Healthy Urban Development Unit, HUDU Planning for Health, Healthy Urban Planning Checklist, 2017, [online] available at: <https://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Healthy-Urban-Planning-Checklist-3rd-edition-April-2017.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Health Impact Assessment. A practical guide [online] available at: [https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/1415/0710/5107/HIA\\_Tool\\_Kit\\_V2\\_WEB.pdf](https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/1415/0710/5107/HIA_Tool_Kit_V2_WEB.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Health Impact Assessment Screening Record Sheet [online] available at: [https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/1115/0876/0999/Health\\_Impact\\_Assessment\\_Screening\\_Record\\_Sheet\\_in\\_cl\\_MWB\\_template.pdf](https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/1115/0876/0999/Health_Impact_Assessment_Screening_Record_Sheet_in_cl_MWB_template.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Scoping Check list [online] available at: [https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/6414/9993/9603/Scoping\\_info.pdf](https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/6414/9993/9603/Scoping_info.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Population Groups Checklist, [online] available at: [https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/5815/8408/9421/WHIASU\\_Population\\_Groups\\_Checklist.pdf](https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/5815/8408/9421/WHIASU_Population_Groups_Checklist.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/8815/3545/2412/Complete\\_QA\\_Framework.pdf](https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/8815/3545/2412/Complete_QA_Framework.pdf)

## Wakefield Council

In Wakefield, HIAs are required to be submitted as part of the planning application for development schemes likely to have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. In order to simplify the process of carrying out HIA of a development scheme or proposal, Wakefield Council have developed a HIA for Planning Toolkit, with tools for undertaking both **Rapid**<sup>8</sup> and **Comprehensive**<sup>9</sup> HIA. Wakefield Council's Health Improvement Team have identified key **priority themes**<sup>10</sup> for each Wakefield Council Ward, where evidence suggests a HIA should focus.

## South Cambridgeshire District Council

To support Policy SC/2: Health Impact Assessment in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, a specific **Supplementary Planning Document**<sup>11</sup> (SPD) builds on existing guidance and provides advice on the preparation of HIA submitted alongside a planning application. Of particular use is Appendix 3 of this document, which sets out a review checklist for HIA of development project, setting out clearly the expectations of what a HIA should include.

## Ben Cave Associates

Ben Cave Associates have produced a review package<sup>12</sup> which is intended to enable a reviewer of an HIA report to reach an opinion as to the quality of the completed HIA report in a systematic way and to outline the areas of weakness that may need further work and included in further submissions of the planning application. The review package has been specifically developed for reports which are submitted as evidence associated with an application for development consent, however, with some modifications, the review package can also be applied to a wider range of HIAs.

The review package assesses the HIA in four main areas; Context; Management; Assessment; and Reporting. The review process accumulates into a final grade, ranging from A (Good) to D (Not satisfactory).

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<sup>8</sup> Wakefield Council, Rapid Health and Wellbeing Impact Assessment for Planning (HIA) Tool [online] available at: <https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/health-care-advice/public-health/health-impact-assessment/2016/rapid-hia-tool.docx>

<sup>9</sup> Wakefield Council, Comprehensive Health Impact Assessment for Planning (HIA) Tool [online] available at: <https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/health-care-advice/public-health/health-impact-assessment/2016/comprehensive-hia.docx>

<sup>10</sup> Wakefield Council, Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for Planning Priority Themes by Ward <https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/health-care-advice/public-health/health-impact-assessment/2016/priority-themes-by-ward.docx>

<sup>11</sup> South Cambridgeshire District Council, Local Development Framework, Health Impact Assessment, Supplementary Planning Document [online] available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/8950/health-impact-assessment-spd.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Ben Cave Associates, A Review Package for Health Impact Assessment reports of development projects, 2009 [online] available at: [https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/id/eprint/24948/1/Fredsgaard\\_et\\_al\\_2009.pdf](https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/id/eprint/24948/1/Fredsgaard_et_al_2009.pdf)

# PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

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This methodology has been developed to assist with the process of carrying out a rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for planning applications for Major Developments in Oxfordshire.

HIA is a practical approach used to judge the effects a proposed development may have on the health and wellbeing of different groups of people. The findings of HIAs are used to make recommendations to decision makers as to how any negative health impacts of a development can be reduced, and any positive health impacts maximised.

This HIA methodology has been designed to streamline the process of carrying out HIAs of major developments in Oxfordshire. It is intended that this methodology will be used by developers and consultants when preparing major development proposals to help shape and inform design choices.

When using this methodology, the length and detail of the assessment should relate to the scale and complexity of the proposed development. The scope of the assessment, and extent of stakeholder engagement, should be discussed and agreed with the relevant Planning Officer to ensure a proportionate approach to the HIA is taken.

This HIA methodology consists of five stages:

- 1) Description of the proposed development;
- 2) Identification of population groups affected by the development;
- 3) Identification of geographical area and associated health needs and priorities;
- 4) Assessment of health and recommendations; and
- 5) Monitoring.

## **1. Description of the proposed development**

The HIA report should begin with a description of the physical characteristics of the site of the proposed development site and surrounding area, including the current use. The aims and objectives of the project should be stated, and the final operational characteristics of the project should be described. The report should also include the policy context, particularly if there are any relevant policies that protect and promote health and wellbeing.

## 2. Identification of population groups affected by the development

The HIA should consider which groups of the existing population would be affected by the proposed development. Most proposals will not affect all individuals or groups across a community in the same way and listed below are a range of groups to consider. By understanding the composition of a local population, the assessor will be able to identify groups most vulnerable to impacts resulting from a proposed development.

Sex/Gender related groups	Age related groups	Groups at higher risk of discrimination, or other social disadvantage	Income related groups	Geographical groups and/or settings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Female</li> <li>■ Male</li> <li>■ Transgender</li> <li>■ Other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Children and young people</li> <li>■ Early years (including pregnancy and first year of life)</li> <li>■ General adult population</li> <li>■ Older people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Black and minority ethnic groups</li> <li>■ Carers</li> <li>■ Ex-offenders</li> <li>■ Gypsies and Travellers</li> <li>■ Homeless</li> <li>■ Language/culture</li> <li>■ Lesbian, gay and bisexual people</li> <li>■ Looked after children</li> <li>■ People seeking asylum</li> <li>■ People with long term health conditions</li> <li>■ People with mental health conditions</li> <li>■ People with physical, sensory or learning disabilities/difficulties</li> <li>■ Refugee groups</li> <li>■ Religious groups</li> <li>■ Lone parent families</li> <li>■ Veterans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Economically inactive</li> <li>■ People on low income</li> <li>■ People who are unable to work due to ill health</li> <li>■ Unemployed/workless</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ People in key settings: workplaces/schools/hospitals/care homes/prisons</li> <li>■ People living in areas which exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators</li> <li>■ People living in rural, isolated or over-populated areas</li> <li>■ People unable to access services and facilities</li> <li>■ Students</li> </ul>



### 3. Identification of geographical area and associated health needs and priorities

District Councils will need to liaise with colleagues in Public Health to undertake an exercise to identify their own specific, evidence-based health priorities for areas within their District. Sources to use when identifying local health needs and priorities include:

- A local Health and Wellbeing Strategy;
- The local Joint and Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA);
- Publicly available data sets available from <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/> and <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>;
- Data sets available on <https://local.communityinsight.org>; and
- Other health and social care partners including primary care, CCGs and NHS trusts.

An example of how these priorities could be presented in a format that is easy to use by anyone undertaking an HIA in the District is shown as an example matrix in **Appendix 1**.

Identifying localised health priorities will enable a HIA to focus on the key issues for a particular location of a development, ensuring any HIA submitted to a Planning Authority is targeted and appropriately scoped so that it provides the most benefit.

The HIA should consider the geographical areas affected by a proposed development, specifically which parish, neighbourhoods and/or communities the proposed development will mostly affect and link these to the health priorities identified by the Local Planning Authority (as outlined above).

The identified health priorities for a particular location will form the basis of the scope of the assessment, though should not be a definitive list. The tables in **Appendix 2** include considerations for each typical health priority theme, which will also assist in determining if a proposed development is likely to have an effect on other aspects of health and wellbeing.

### 4. Assessment

Typical health priorities likely to be affected by a proposed development are:

- Housing,
- Physical activity,
- Healthy food environments,
- Air quality,
- Noise,
- Traffic and Transportation,
- Crime and anti-social behaviour,
- Economy and Employment,
- Education and Skills,
- Local natural environment and access to green spaces, and
- Access to Services.

A series of assessment tables should be completed for each of the health priorities identified as relevant to a proposed development. Assessment tables guide the user through a process of establishing a baseline of the existing situation, building an evidence base around health impacts associated with a health priority (identified in Stage 3), and identification of likely effects (positive and negative), as well as the population groups (identified in Stage 2) likely to experience these effects.

## Assessment Table

STEP	ACTIVITY TO UNDERTAKE
<b>Baseline</b>	Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the priority theme.
<b>Evidence</b>	Build an evidence base as applicable to the priority theme.
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	Include evidence or feedback relevant to the priority theme, derived from stakeholder engagement activities.
<b>Health effects</b>	Describe potential health effects due to the proposed development to arise. Identify beneficial and adverse effects. Identify population groups likely to experience these effects.
<b>Summary</b>	Summarise the identified impacts and recommendations for minimising adverse effects, or maximising opportunities for benefits.

**Appendix 1** provides an example for how District Councils might demonstrate health priorities for different areas within their jurisdiction. When undertaking a HIA, the priorities identified by Local Planning Authorities should be used to set the scope of the assessment.

**Appendix 2** sets out information relevant to each of the likely health priorities listed above. A list of considerations to take into account when deciding if a priority theme is relevant to a proposed development are provided, along with suggested resources to use when developing a baseline and identifying relevant evidence for each priority theme.

**Stakeholder engagement** can be a useful source of evidence in a HIA and should be undertaken at a scale that is proportionate to a proposed development. Consultation could range from discussions with relevant planning officers and technical specialists, to a wider community consultation exercise.

Baseline information and evidence may be included in other documents included as part of a planning submission. The HIA should be informed by, and align with such documents which are likely to include;

- Design & Access Statements,
- Assessments of noise, air quality and/or transport,
- Socio-economics statement, and/ or
- Specialists assessments included in an EIA.

**Appendix 3** sets out a checklist for Local Planning Authority Officers to assess submitted HIAs for completeness and quality.

## 5. Monitoring

A HIA report submitted to the Planning Authority should include a set of recommendations that are linked to the impacts identified by the assessment and which are S.M.A.R.T. The implementation of these health recommendations should be monitored by the Local Planning Authority and the extent to which the HIA has influenced the decision making process evaluated, supported by stakeholder feedback and Public Health data. It will be up to District Councils to determine when, and how frequently, monitoring should occur, but one opportunity could be when reviews are undertaken of Local Plans.

## Appendix 1: Example of Evidence based specific health priorities for Areas

AREA NAME	HOUSING	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND NUTRITION	AIR QUALITY	NOISE	TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT	CRIME AND ASB	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT	EDUCATION & SKILLS	ENVIRONMENT	INEQUALITY	ACCESS TO SERVICES
Oxford City												
Barton and Sandhills		<p>✓</p> <p>There are worse than average levels of obesity in Year 6</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>Worse than average hospital admissions for COPD</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>31% of households have no car in Barton and Sandhills compared with 26% across England</p>	<p>X</p> <p>The overall crime rate is lower than the average across England</p>	<p>X</p> <p>42% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Barton and Sandhills compared with 39% across England</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>23% of people have no qualifications in Barton and Sandhills compared with 22% across England</p>	<p>X</p> <p>The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' (83.0%) is higher than the average across England (79.3%)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>23% of children are living in poverty in Barton and Sandhills compared with 17% across England</p> <p>Worse than average income deprivation affecting children, worse than average Income deprivation</p>	
Blackbird Leys												
Littlemore												
Northfield Brook												

## Appendix 2: Assessment Tables of Typical Health Priorities

THEME	TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of sustainable transport options and incentives</li> <li>• Speed reduction measures</li> <li>• Reducing the need to travel, particularly by car</li> <li>• Provision or enhancement of the public transport network</li> <li>• Provision or enhancement of sustainable travel facilities</li> <li>• Needs of people who are car dependant</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing public transport/sustainable travel facilities</li> <li>• Levels of car ownership</li> <li>• Road safety (accidents, number killed or seriously injured)</li> <li>• Traffic congestion and traffic flows</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include ONS, Census, Department of Transport data<sup>13</sup>, Local Authority, Public Health England (PHE) local authority profiles, and other relevant bodies such as Sustrans.</p>
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport, Health &amp; Wellbeing: An evidence review for the Department for Transport<sup>14</sup></li> <li>• PHE, Spatial planning for health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> Department of Transport traffic count data available at: <https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/downloads>

<sup>14</sup> NatCen Social Research, Transport, health and wellbeing: An evidence review for the Department for Transport, 2019 [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/847884/Transport\\_health\\_and\\_wellbeing.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport_health_and_wellbeing.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Public health England, Spatial Planning for Health, An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places, 2017, [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/729727/spatial\\_planning\\_for\\_health.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729727/spatial_planning_for_health.pdf)

THEME	ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to relevant and skills specific employment and training opportunities</li> <li>• Provision of a diversity of job opportunities</li> <li>• Provision of accessible employment opportunities appropriate to the skill sets present in local community</li> <li>• Provision of childcare facilities and other employee support services</li> <li>• Supporting business start-up, development and survival</li> <li>• Provision of a safe and pleasant biophilic working environment</li> <li>• Creating an attractive business location that encourages investment (e.g. appropriate infrastructure; clean and pleasant environment and promotes a positive green working infrastructure).</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current levels of employment in the area</li> <li>• Breakdown of types of employment (permanent, casual, zero hours) and occupations</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include ONS, Oxfordshire JSNA, Census, Local Authority, NOMIS and other relevant bodies such as the local Chamber of Commerce.</p>
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHE, Local action on health inequalities: Increasing employment opportunities and improving workplace health<sup>16</sup></li> <li>• Department for Work and Pensions, Is work good for your health and well-being?<sup>17</sup></li> <li>• The Health Foundation, What makes us healthy? An introduction to the social determinants of health<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> Public Health England, Local action on health inequalities: Increasing employment opportunities and improving workplace health, 2014, [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/356064/Review5\\_Employment\\_health\\_inequalities.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/356064/Review5_Employment_health_inequalities.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> Burton, K and Waddell, G (commissioned by the Department for Work and Pensions) Is work good for your health and well-being?, 2006, [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/214326/hwwb-is-work-good-for-you.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/214326/hwwb-is-work-good-for-you.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> The Health Foundation, What makes us healthy? An introduction to the social determinants of health, 2018 [online] available at: <https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/What-makes-us-healthy-quick-guide.pdf>

THEME	AIR QUALITY
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution caused by traffic (during both construction and operation)</li> <li>• Provision of green infrastructure to protect sensitive receptors</li> <li>• Construction impacts such as dust and odours</li> <li>• Provision of parking spaces</li> <li>• Opportunities to increase active travel</li> <li>• Proximity of residential units to industrial uses, or uses generating dust or other particulate matter</li> <li>• Domestic fuel sources</li> <li>• Agricultural development</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity and location of AQMAs</li> <li>• Current levels of traffic and congestion</li> <li>• COPD and Asthma indicators</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include Defras Air Quality information website<sup>19</sup> and local authority monitoring reports.</p>

<sup>19</sup> Defra Air Quality Management Areas available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/>

THEME	AIR QUALITY
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHE, Review of interventions to improve outdoor air quality and public health<sup>20</sup></li> <li>• PHE, Health Matters: Air Pollution<sup>21</sup></li> <li>• Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP)<sup>22</sup></li> <li>• Understanding the health impacts of air pollution in London, King's College London<sup>23</sup></li> <li>• The Lancet Commission on pollution and health<sup>24</sup></li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>25</sup> (Chapters 4, 9, 13 and 15)</li> </ul>

THEME	NOISE
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise pollution caused by traffic (during both construction and operation)</li> <li>• Inclusion of design measures that minimise the impact of noise</li> <li>• Proximity and location of Noise Action Important Areas (NIAs) and noise agglomerations</li> <li>• Proximity of development to major sources of noise</li> <li>• Landscape design of development, tree cover and green infrastructure</li> <li>• Proximity of residential units to industrial uses or uses generating late night noise can cause nuisance</li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> Public Health England, Review of Interventions to Improve Outdoor Air Quality and Public Health, 2019 [online] available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/795185/Review\\_of\\_interventions\\_to\\_improve\\_air\\_quality.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/795185/Review_of_interventions_to_improve_air_quality.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> Public Health England, Health Matters: Air Pollution, [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-air-pollution/health-matters-air-pollution#resources>

<sup>22</sup> Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/comeap-mortality-effects-of-long-term-exposure-to-particulate-air-pollution-in-the-uk>

<sup>23</sup> Understanding the health impacts of air pollution in London, King's College London report available at:

<https://www.kcl.ac.uk/lsm/research/divisions/aes/research/ERG/research-projects/UnderstandingtheHealthImpactsofAirPollutioninLondon>

<sup>24</sup> The Lancet Commission on pollution and health available at: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)32345-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32345-0)

<sup>25</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 [online] available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/810197/NPPF\\_Feb\\_2019\\_revised.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf)

THEME	NOISE
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity and location of noise agglomerations and potential sources of noise;</li> <li>• Current levels of traffic and congestion;</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include Noise Action Plans<sup>26</sup>, Defra Air Quality Background maps<sup>27</sup>, Department of Transport traffic count data<sup>28</sup>, England Noise and Air Quality Viewer<sup>29</sup></p>
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institute of Acoustics, Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise<sup>30</sup></li> <li>• Defra, Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)<sup>31</sup></li> <li>• European Environment Agency, Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects<sup>32</sup></li> <li>• NPPF (Chapter 15)</li> <li>• European Commission, Environmental Noise Directive<sup>33</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>26</sup> Defra, Noise action plans: large urban areas, roads and railways, 2014 [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/noise-action-plans-large-urban-areas-roads-and-railways>

<sup>27</sup> Air Quality background maps available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-home>

<sup>28</sup> Department of Transport traffic count data available at: <https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/downloads>

<sup>29</sup> Extrium, England Noise and Air Quality Viewer [online] available at: <http://extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html>

<sup>30</sup> Institute of Acoustics (Working Group) ProPG: Planning & Noise: Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise, 2017, [online] available at: <https://www.ioa.org.uk/sites/default/files/14720%20ProPG%20Main%20Document.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> Defra, Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), 2010 [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/69533/pb13750-noise-policy.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69533/pb13750-noise-policy.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> European Environment Agency, Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects, 2010 [online] available at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/good-practice-guide-on-noise>

<sup>33</sup> Environmental Noise Directive, Directive 2002/49/EC



THEME	HEALTHY FOOD ENVIRONMENTS
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity of proposed development to fast food outlets/hot food takeaways</li> <li>• Inclusions of fast food outlets/hot food takeaways within the proposed development and the proximity to local schools</li> <li>• Opportunities to grow and purchase local healthy food locally</li> <li>• Redevelopment or provision of local allotments, community growing projects, communal gardens or agricultural land</li> <li>• Promotion of diversity of shopping facilities</li> <li>• Opportunities for “greening” the environment, through green infrastructure than contributes to food provision</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Density of fast food outlets</li> <li>• Percentage of population (adults and children) who are classed as overweight or obese</li> <li>• Existing land use (if applicable e.g. allotments, community growing spaces, agricultural land)</li> <li>• Existing green infrastructure</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Local Planning Databases, PHE local authority profiles, Good Food Oxford<sup>34</sup></p>
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHE, Strategies for Encouraging Healthier ‘Out of Home’ Food Provision<sup>35</sup></li> <li>• PHE, Healthy High Streets Good place-making in an urban setting<sup>36</sup></li> <li>• NPPF<sup>25</sup> (Chapters 7, 8 and 12)</li> <li>• <a href="https://www.rsph.org.uk/our-work/campaigns/health-on-the-high-street/2015.html">https://www.rsph.org.uk/our-work/campaigns/health-on-the-high-street/2015.html</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.foodforlife.org.uk/~media/files/evaluation%20reports/impactreportfinalpdf7716.pdf">https://www.foodforlife.org.uk/~media/files/evaluation%20reports/impactreportfinalpdf7716.pdf</a></li> </ul>

<sup>34</sup> Good Food Oxford; Feeding the Gaps Report available at: <https://goodfoodoxford.org/uncategorized/feeding-the-gaps/>

<sup>35</sup> Public Health England, Strategies for Encouraging Healthier ‘Out of Home’ Food Provision, 2017 [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/832910/Encouraging\\_healthier\\_out\\_of\\_home\\_food\\_provision\\_toolkit\\_for\\_local\\_councils.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/832910/Encouraging_healthier_out_of_home_food_provision_toolkit_for_local_councils.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> Public Health England, Healthy High Streets Good place-making in an urban setting, 2018 [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/699295/26.01.18\\_Healthy\\_High\\_Streets\\_Full\\_Report\\_Final\\_version\\_3.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/699295/26.01.18_Healthy_High_Streets_Full_Report_Final_version_3.pdf)

THEME	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for physical activity</li> <li>• Opportunities for active travel</li> <li>• Facilitated access to open and natural space</li> <li>• Infrastructure (built and transport) that incentivises and supports physical activity</li> <li>• Opportunities for leisure activities including informal activities such as gardening or food growing</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of physical activity</li> <li>• Access to open space (including play space and sports facilities)</li> <li>• Local authority area information from the Sport England Active Lives database (<a href="https://activelives.sportengland.org/">https://activelives.sportengland.org/</a>)</li> <li>• Information about existing indoor and outdoor local sports facilities (Sport England's Active Places database <a href="https://www.activeplacespower.com/">https://www.activeplacespower.com/</a>), can also include community halls and spaces in addition to sports halls and purpose built spaces</li> <li>• Access to allotments</li> <li>• Ability to walk and cycle to work or other community facilities</li> <li>• Access barriers (e.g. financial cost to participate or transport)</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include local authorities, PHE local authority profiles, Oxfordshire JSNA, Natural Environment Valuation Online tool (NEVO)<sup>37</sup>, Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool<sup>38</sup>, Oxfordshire Insight, Local Authority local plan evidence base (Playing Pitch assessment/strategy, indoor sports facilities strategy/assessment and Open Spaces Study)</p>

<sup>37</sup> University of Exeter, Natural Environment Valuation Online Tool (NEVO), [online] available at: <https://www.exeter.ac.uk/leep/research/nevo/>

<sup>38</sup> University of Exeter, Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool, [online] available at: <https://www.leep.exeter.ac.uk/orval/>

THEME	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
<b>Evidence</b>	Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (Chapter 3)<sup>39</sup></li> <li>• Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation<sup>40</sup></li> <li>• Health and the natural environment: A review of evidence, policy, practice and opportunities for the future<sup>41</sup></li> <li>• Spatial planning for health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>

THEME	CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designing out crime, including both the built and landscaped environments</li> <li>• Level of security and street surveillance</li> <li>• Community engagement</li> <li>• Major accidents/disasters</li> <li>• Safety after dark</li> <li>• Creation of safe and inclusive environments, spaces and places</li> </ul>

<sup>39</sup> HM Government, A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018 [online] available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> HM Government, Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation, 2015 [online] available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/486622/Sporting\\_Future\\_ACCESSIBLE.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/486622/Sporting_Future_ACCESSIBLE.pdf)

<sup>41</sup> Lovell, M, Maxwell, S, (In partnership with the Defra, the University of Exeter and the European Centre for Environment and Human Health) Health and the natural environment: A review of evidence, policy, practice and opportunities for the future, 2015 [online] available at:

<http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&Completed=0&ProjectID=19511>

THEME	CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indices of multiple deprivation – Crime domain</li> <li>• Number of recorded crimes</li> <li>• Perceptions of crime and feelings of safety</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include Oxfordshire Insight, Oxfordshire JSNA, Ministry of Housing, Communities &amp; Local Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation, ONS, Police.UK, local police reports</p>
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment<sup>42</sup></li> <li>• Secured by Design development guides<sup>43</sup></li> <li>• NPPF<sup>21</sup> (Chapter 8 and 12)</li> <li>• Home Office, Modern Crime Prevention Strategy<sup>44</sup></li> <li>• ONS The Nature of Violent Crime in England and Wales<sup>45</sup></li> <li>• London School of Economics, Social disadvantage, crime, and punishment<sup>46</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>42</sup> Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment, 2020, [online] available at: <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/system/files/documents/OxonSIA2020Apr20FINAL.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.securedbydesign.com/guidance/design-guides> *The user should note that the National Planning Policy Framework promotes the pursuit of sustainable development in a “positive way” with a “presumption in favour of sustainable development”, which may sometimes be at odds with the Secure by Design Guides, for examples regarding communal areas and play space.*

<sup>44</sup> Home Office, Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, 2016 [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/509831/6.1770\\_Modern\\_Crime\\_Prevention\\_Strategy\\_final\\_WEB\\_version.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509831/6.1770_Modern_Crime_Prevention_Strategy_final_WEB_version.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> ONS, The Nature of Violent Crime in England and Wales: Year ending March 2018, 2019

<sup>46</sup> Newburn, T, Social disadvantage, crime, and punishment, [online] available at: [http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/68133/1/Newburn\\_Social%20Disadvantage%20and%20Crime.pdf](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/68133/1/Newburn_Social%20Disadvantage%20and%20Crime.pdf)

THEME	EDUCATION AND SKILLS
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to schools/higher education</li> <li>• Local school capacity</li> <li>• Opportunities for people to learn in an alternative educational setting</li> <li>• School performance</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of qualifications;</li> <li>• Achievement of Attainment 8;</li> <li>• Schools capacity</li> <li>• Schools performance</li> <li>• IMD – Education and skills domain</li> <li>• Special Education Needs provision</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include Oxfordshire Insight, NOMIS, Oxfordshire JSNA, Ministry of Housing, Communities &amp; Local Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation, ONS, Department for Education ‘Find and compare schools in England’ tool</p>

THEME	EDUCATION AND SKILLS
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review<sup>47</sup></li> <li>• ONS, An overview of lifestyles and wider characteristics linked to Healthy Life Expectancy<sup>48</sup></li> <li>• OECD (2019), Health at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators<sup>49</sup></li> <li>• The Wellbeing Effect of Education<sup>50</sup></li> <li>• NPPF (Chapters 6 and 7)<sup>25</sup></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.foodforlife.org.uk/~media/files/policyreports/state-of-the-nation-soil-association-report.pdf">https://www.foodforlife.org.uk/~media/files/policyreports/state-of-the-nation-soil-association-report.pdf</a></li> </ul>

THEME	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural, ecologically functioning spaces, including water, grassland, woodland/trees</li> <li>• Accessibility to natural green and blue spaces and places</li> <li>• Consideration of community barriers to access</li> <li>• Use/greening of existing built infrastructure</li> <li>• Design of existing environments including footpath and cycle ways to maintained green spaces and places</li> <li>• Support maintenance open spaces, play spaces and sports facilities</li> <li>• Temporary or permanent diversion and/or closure of walking, cycling or horse riding routes</li> <li>• Agricultural development and associated localised environmental impacts (e.g. pollution/run off)</li> </ul>

<sup>47</sup> Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review, A Strategic review of health inequalities in England post-2010, 2010, [online] available at: <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review/fair-society-healthy-lives-full-report-pdf.pdf>

<sup>48</sup> ONS, An overview of lifestyles and wider characteristics linked to Healthy Life Expectancy in England: June 2017 [online] available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthinequalities/articles/healthrelatedlifestylesandwidercharacteristicsofpeoplelivinginareaswiththehighestorlowesthealthylife/june2017>

<sup>49</sup> OECD (2019), Health at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/4dd50c09-en>.

<sup>50</sup> Economic and Social Research Council, The Wellbeing Effect of Education, [online] available at: <https://esrc.ukri.org/files/news-events-and-publications/evidence-briefings/the-wellbeing-effect-of-education/>

THEME	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functioning ecological nature network</li> <li>• Open space provision (including play space and sports facilities), accessible natural green space standards</li> <li>• Public rights of way, as well as other informal walking, cycling and horse riding routes</li> <li>• Population density</li> <li>• Distance to local accessible green space</li> <li>• Overcrowding</li> <li>• IMD – Living Environment Domain</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include local authorities, PHE local authority profiles, Natural Environment Valuation Online tool (NEVO)<sup>51</sup>, Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool<sup>52</sup>, Oxfordshire Insight, Ministry of Housing, Communities &amp; Local Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation</p>
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHE, Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places<sup>15</sup></li> <li>• PHE, Local action on health inequalities: Improving access to green spaces<sup>53</sup></li> <li>• NPPF (Chapters 8, 13 and 15)</li> <li>• The Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan (Chapter 3)<sup>39</sup></li> <li>• Natural England, Links between natural environments and mental health<sup>54</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>51</sup> University of Exeter, Natural Environment Valuation Online Tool (NEVO), [online] available at: <https://www.exeter.ac.uk/leep/research/nevo/>

<sup>52</sup> University of Exeter, Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool, [online] available at: <https://www.leep.exeter.ac.uk/orval/>

<sup>53</sup> Public Health England, Local action on health inequalities: Improving access to green spaces, 2014, [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/355792/Briefing8\\_Green\\_spaces\\_health\\_inequalities.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/355792/Briefing8_Green_spaces_health_inequalities.pdf)

<sup>54</sup> Natural England Access to Evidence Information Note EIN018: Links between natural environments and mental health: Evidence briefing, 2016

THEME	HOUSING
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of affordable housing</li> <li>• Provision of accessible and adaptable dwellings</li> <li>• Housing density</li> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMD – Barriers to housing domain</li> <li>• Overcrowding</li> <li>• Housing tenure</li> <li>• House prices</li> <li>• Homelessness</li> <li>• Future housing delivery</li> <li>• Fuel Poverty</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include local authorities, PHE local authority profiles, Oxfordshire JSNA, ONS, Local Plans, Oxfordshire Insight, Ministry of Housing, Communities &amp; Local Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy</p>
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHE, Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places<sup>15</sup></li> <li>• Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Fuel Poverty Statistics<sup>55</sup></li> <li>• NPPF (Chapters 5, 8 and 12)</li> <li>• The Health Foundation, What makes us healthy? An introduction to the social determinants of health<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>55</sup> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, Fuel Poverty Statistics [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics>



THEME	ACCESS TO SERVICES
<b>Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of accessible healthcare services</li> <li>• Access to existing local facilities and services (e.g. GP surgeries, pharmacists, shops, recreation etc.)</li> <li>• Health and social care needs and demand for services</li> <li>• Capacity of existing local services and facilities</li> <li>• Access and use of buildings by disabled people, older people and those suffering from dementia.</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number and proximity of Local services</li> <li>• Capacity and quality of local services and facilities</li> </ul> <p>Sources likely to include local authorities' local plans and infrastructure delivery plans, Oxfordshire JSNA, ONS, Oxfordshire Insight, NHS Service search</p>
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHE, Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places<sup>15</sup></li> <li>• NHS England, Improving access for all: Reducing inequalities in access to general practice services<sup>56</sup></li> <li>• Sport England, Planning for sport guidance<sup>57</sup></li> <li>• The King's Fund, Reimagining community services Making the most of our assets<sup>58</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>56</sup> NHS England, Improving access for all: Reducing inequalities in access to general practice services, 2018 [online] available at: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/inequalities-resource-sep-2018.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> Sport England, Planning for Sport, 2019, [online] available at: <https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-01/planning-for-sport-guidance.pdf?V91Twg6jajoe7TpardJDn9h6s9AiSqw0>

<sup>58</sup> The King's Fund, Reimagining community services Making the most of our assets, 2018, [online] available at: [https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-01/Reimagining\\_community\\_services\\_report.pdf](https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-01/Reimagining_community_services_report.pdf)

## Appendix 3: Rapid HIA Review Checklist

	CRITERIA	GRADING ADEQUATE (A) FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED (F) INADEQUATE (I)	COMMENTS • WHAT'S MISSING? • ARE THERE ANY WEAKNESSES/WHAT NEEDS STRENGTHENING? • WHAT'S HELPFUL OR COMPLETED WELL?
<b>Section 1: Description of the proposed development</b>			
1.1	<p>There is a clear description of the project being assessed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims and objectives of the proposed development;</li> <li>• Physical characteristics of the site of the proposed development and surrounds;</li> <li>• Characteristics of the proposed development once operational; and</li> <li>• Timescales and durations of the construction and operational phases of the proposed development.</li> </ul>		
1.2	<p>Policy context for the project has been set out, noting any relevant health and wellbeing policies.</p>		
<b>Section 2: Identification of population groups affected by the development</b>			
2.1	<p>A process to identify groups of the population likely to be affected by the proposed development has been undertaken.</p>		
2.2	<p>Evidence to support the inclusion of identified groups has been provided, this might be presented as a Population Profile and could include quantitative and qualitative information.</p>		
<b>Section 3: Identification of geographical area and associated health priorities</b>			
3.1	<p>A process to identify the geographical scope of the assessment has been undertaken.</p>		
3.2	<p>Health priorities for the affected geographic scope are identified for inclusion in the assessment. Any additional priority themes are also identified for inclusion should they be considered relevant.</p>		
<b>Section 4: Assessment of health</b>			
4.1	<b>Baseline</b>		
4.1.1	<p>There should be a narrative which interprets the data collected in the context of the HIA.</p>		
4.1.2	<p>The HIA uses robust data sources which could include other key environmental or technical specialists involved in the proposed development</p>		
4.2	<b>Evidence</b>		

	CRITERIA	GRADING ADEQUATE (A) FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED (F) INADEQUATE (I)	COMMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHAT'S MISSING?</li> <li>• ARE THERE ANY WEAKNESSES/WHAT NEEDS STRENGTHENING?</li> <li>• WHAT'S HELPFUL OR COMPLETED WELL?</li> </ul>
4.2.1	The sources of evidence used are relevant to the project and scale of the HIA.		
4.2.2	Evidence and data sources used are clearly referenced.		
4.2.3	The quality and depth of evidence is sufficient to inform the assessment of likely impacts.		
4.2.4	There is some critical assessment of the literature used.		
4.2.5	Any limitations of the evidence collected are highlighted and a rationale provided.		
4.3	<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>		
4.3.1	Evidence of discussion with the appropriate Local Authority Officer to agree a proportionate approach to stakeholder engagement is provided, and this approach has been followed.		
4.3.2	The report identifies all stakeholder groups relevant to the health assessment for the proposed development.		
4.3.3	The range of stakeholders and the variety of groups that were engaged has been recorded.		
4.3.4	The methods of engagement were appropriate, and their effectiveness evaluated.		
4.3.5	There is evidence that information gathered from stakeholders has been used to inform and influence the assessment.		
4.4	<b>Health effects</b>		
4.4.1	Any positive impacts, or opportunities to maximise health and wellbeing outcomes, are identified and how they were identified is presented clearly.		
4.4.2	Any negative impacts, gaps or unintended consequences are identified and how they were identified is presented clearly.		
4.4.3	It is made clear how each impact identified is supported by the evidence gathered. The strength and sources of evidence for each impact is clearly communicated.		
4.4.4	It is clear who will be impacted, with affected populations explicitly identified, and any potential inequalities in the distribution of impacts are identified.		

	<b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>GRADING</b> ADEQUATE (A) FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED (F) INADEQUATE (I)	<b>COMMENTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHAT'S MISSING?</li> <li>• ARE THERE ANY WEAKNESSES/WHAT NEEDS STRENGTHENING?</li> <li>• WHAT'S HELPFUL OR COMPLETED WELL?</li> </ul>
4.5	<b>Summary</b>		
4.5.1	A conclusion is provided summarising the key outcomes and messages from the assessment, any recommendations to manage health effects, and supporting evidence.		
4.5.2	Any recommendations for further action identify who is responsible for taking forward the action.		
	<b>Conclusions of the reviewer:</b> <i>(Commentary on the overall quality of the HIA identifying key strengths and weaknesses)</i>		