

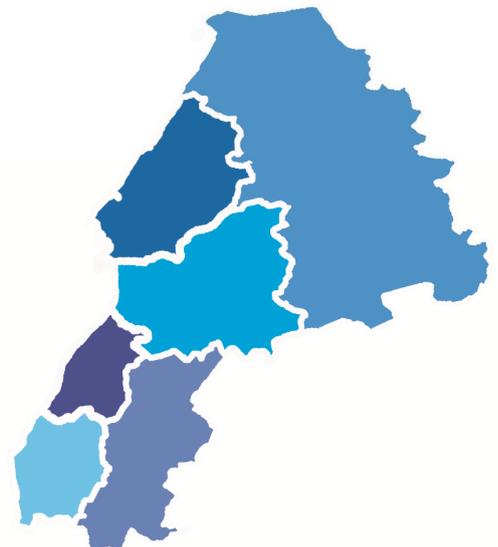


Allerdale Borough Council



Allerdale Local Plan (Part 2) Site Allocations

Health Impact Assessment
January 2017



Contents

Introduction.....	1
Summary of the Health Impact Assessment Findings	3
Health Inequality and Issues in Allerdale	10
Health Impact Assessment Framework	13
Core Strategy Objectives and Health Influences	43
Conclusion	44

Introduction

The Allerdale Local Plan will guide development in the District (outside the National Park) up to 2029. The Local Plan is in two parts. The Local Plan (part 1), which was adopted in July 2014, sets the level of growth, and its broad distribution as well as strategic policies. The second part of the Local Plan will identify the sites to deliver the strategy and growth established in the Local Plan (part 1). The Local Plan (part 1) was subject to a Health Impact Assessment as well as Equality Impact Assessment (EIA).

The Local Plan (part 2) is implementing the strategy and principles in line with the policy framework set out in the first part of the Plan and as such should result in similar outcomes. However despite this a refresh of the Health Impact Assessment as it relates to the site allocations has been undertaken. In addition the sites have been subject to full Sustainability Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment screening which builds on and complements this Health Impact Assessment.

What is a Health Impact Assessment

The assessment seeks to measure the potential health impacts of a policy, programme or project on the wider population.

The rationale of the assessment is to assess impacts on health and health inequalities in a systematic and transparent way. Ultimately the aims of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) are to reduce health inequalities, contribute to improved health and contribute to better decision making.

How does planning influence health?

The roots of town planning lie in the need to improve human health. Rapid industrialisation during the nineteenth century meant municipalities needed to overcome health problems related to slum housing stock, overcrowding and poor sanitation. The Garden City movement of the early 20th century was focussed on providing healthier environments for people to live in and this heavily influenced the first planning legislation in 1909.

Planning has a key role to play in the delivery of healthy sustainable communities. There are a number of areas where planning can make a positive contribution: housing, access to public services, opportunities for physical activity, air quality, transport, community safety, access to employment, social cohesion, and climate change.

Health Impact Assessment links to other assessments

Sustainability Appraisal

The Sustainability Appraisal assesses the social, economic and environmental impacts of the chosen sites and associated policies using a set of indicators, a number of which overlap and inform the Health Impact Assessment.

Links to the Equality Impact Assessment

The Council is required to undertake an Equality Impact Assessment for Council policies. The assessment is a tool for identifying impacts on different groups in the community based on age, race, gender, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, religion and belief. Some of the needs of these groups relate to issues considered in the HIA.

Links to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2012-2015 was produced for Cumbria by a partnership of the primary care trust and local authorities. The assessment identifies the health and social needs and assets in the county and supports the basis of forward planning.

Methodology of Health Impact Assessment

The HIA has been prepared by the planning policy team, taking account of other assessments such as the Equality Impact Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. Using the issues below the Health Impact Assessment shows how the Local Plan (part 2) can influence health and well being.

Summary of the Health Impact Assessment Findings

Although the assessment identified many positives some potential impacts have been identified. The following table provides an overview of the results using the HIA criteria and suggests actions for overcoming negative impacts.

Housing		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Promote adaptable/lifetime homes?	N/A for Local Plan (part 2)	Local Plan (part 1) encourages lifetime homes in policy (S10)
Promote high quality/sustainable design of residential accommodation?	N/A for Local Plan (part 2)	Policies S1, S4, DM12 and DM14 promote good design standards and sustainable construction in local plan (part 1)
Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services	yes	Policy S3 locates the majority of development in settlements with basic services. However in smaller rural locations development may not have the same access. In the Local Plan part 2 the site selection criteria aims to maximise accessibility to local services.
Seek to provide a mix of types and tenure of housing	N/A for local plan (part2)	Policy S7 in local plan (part 1)
Seek to provide sufficient affordable housing	Yes	Policy S8 amended in the Local Plan (part 2). Requires housing development to have an element of affordable housing.
Access to public services such as health centres, libraries and education		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Consider the needs, location and accessibility of public	yes	Policy S3 in the first part of the plan locates the majority of development

services?		in areas that have access to local services. In addition part of the selection criteria for the preferred sites includes distances to services and access to public transport.
Consider the requirements for the delivery of health services?	In part	The Infrastructure Delivery Plan assesses the requirement of health services as well as the site allocations work
Seek to facilitate multiple building uses for different public services?	N/A to local plan (part 2)	Policy S26 of local plan (part1) promotes multiple use of community buildings
Seek to provide community facilities in conjunction with development	N/A to local plan (part 2)	S21 of local plan (part 1) seeks developer contributions for social and green infrastructure
Opportunities for physical Activity		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Make provision for a walking and cycling network and seek to prioritise walking and cycling?	yes	Policies S1, DM14, S22, S24 in part 1. Green infrastructure is identified and safeguarded on the Proposals map in part 2 of the local plan with supporting policy to incorporate into development and enhancing linkages.
Seek to enhance recreation and leisure facilities?	Yes	S24 and 25 in the local part 1. Important open space is safeguarded in part 2 of the plan.
Protect and enhance existing green spaces and seek to create new ones?	Yes	S25 of the local plan (part 1) Important areas of open space are safeguarded in part 2.
Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services	Yes	Policy S3 locates the majority of development in settlements with basic services. In addition the

		selection criteria for the preferred sites include distances to services and access to public transport.
Seek to enhance the quantity and quality of open space provision?	Yes	Policy S25 Important open space is safeguarded with additional policy support.
Air quality, noise, and neighbourhood amenity		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Seek to minimise air and noise pollution?	The local plan (part 2) does not directly influence this.	Polices S3, 4, 5,24,22,32 of the local plan (part 1) addresses this.
Promote enhanced air quality? (particularly through green infrastructure)	yes	Policies S22,24, 36 Green Infrastructure is safeguarded in the local plan (part 2)
Seek to provide high quality amenity space close to people's homes?	yes	S24,25,4 of the local plan (part 1) Part 2 seeks to maintain and safeguard open space that is important to the community both for recreation use and amenity value.
Seek to minimise car use and/ or road freight?	Yes	S22 in the local plan (part 1). Site selection has prioritised sites close to services to encourage other modes of transport such as walking and cycling.
Segregate bad neighbour uses	Yes	S4,32, DM3 and 4 of the local plan part 1. Site selection criteria took into account neighbouring uses such as working farms.
Seek to protect open spaces that offer visual amenity?	In part	S25, S30. Although open space could be lost to development if alternatives are found. Local Plan part 2 has assessed open space and safeguarded those

		that offers important visual amenity for the community.
Accessibility and Transport		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Promote enhanced streetscape?	No	S4,22,24 DM10 of the local plan (part 1)addresses this.
Seek to enhance public transport provision	yes	S21, 23. Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services	yes	Policy S3 locates the majority of development in settlements with basic services. Sites were selected to maximise access to local services by a variety of transport modes.
Make provision for walking and cycling network and seek to prioritise walking and cycling?	N/A . detailed design is supported by the policies in the Local Plan (part 1)	S22,24
Crime reduction and community safety		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Contain urban design policies that seek to design out crime	N/A for Local Plan (part 2)	S2,4 local Plan (part 1)
Access to healthy food		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Make provision for spaces where community can grow their own food	In part	Specific place for food are not identified but policies on allotments, open space and green infrastructure make a contribution S2,24
Seek to enhance convenience goods retail if there is a shortfall	yes	S16 in the local Plan (part 1). Sites for retail development are allocated in the Local Plan (part 2)
Seek to avoid an over concentration of fast	N/A for Local Plan (part 2)	DM9 in Local Plan (part 1)

food outlets		
Protect/enhance the provision of allotments	N/A to local Plan (part 2)	S24 Local Plan (part 1)
Maintain/enhance the vitality and viability of town and local centres	yes	S16, DM7 and 8 Local Plan (part 1) the second of the local plan has reviewed town centres boundaries.
Access to work and impact of unemployment and low incomes		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Seek to provide a range of jobs close to where people live, in accessible locations, particularly the most deprived communities	Yes	S3,12 of the local plan (part 1) The second part of the plan ensures that there is a supply of employment land in all the key service centres and safeguards important employment sites. However some sites are not well served by public transport.
Promote the use of local labour agreements	N/A to local plan (part 2)	S20- this policy seeks to encourage the use of the local labour force in nationally Significant infrastructure projects
Ensure employment sites are located close to basic services	In part	S12- and proposed sites/allocations are spread across the area not all will be close to local services
Seek to raise the profile of the district to encourage investment	yes	S4,13,24 DM10 Local Plan (part 1). The supply of employment land will support encourage investment in the area.
Social Cohesion and social capital		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Seek to provide a mix of types and tenures of housing in all communities where possible	N/A to the local plan (part 2)	S7 Local Plan (part1)
Ensure residential	In part	S3, 12, 26. Although it is

developments are located close to basic services, meeting places and employment opportunities		planned for the majority of development to go into locations close to services and employment. This will not always be possible in rural areas
Seek to provide high quality amenity space close to people's homes	N/A Local Plan (part2)	S4,25 Local Plan (part 1)
Seek to provide community facilities in conjunction with development	N/A to Local Plan (part 2)	S21 seeks developer contributions for social and green infrastructure
Resource Minimisation		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Encourage the redevelopment of brownfield land	Yes	S30 of the Local Plan (part 1) A distinction was made between green and brownfield sites in the site assessment but due to viability and delivery issues brownfield sites may not be prioritised in all cases.
Encourage and promote recycling	N/A to Local Plan (part 2)	S2 DM12 Local Plan (part 1)
Promote building designs which seek to minimise resources	N/A to Local Plan (part 2)	S4 DM12 Local Plan (part 1)
Climate Change		
Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Promote the use of renewable energy	N/A to the local plan (part 2)	S2 and 19 DM12. Local Plan (part 1)
Promote sustainable drainage systems	N/A to local plan (part 2)	S29 DM12 Local Plan (part 1)
Seek to minimise flood risk impacts on new development	Yes	DM12. The selection of sites took into account flood risk.
Seek to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding	Yes	S29 The selection of sites took into account flood risk.
Fuel Poverty		

Decision making question Does the plan?	Answer	Suggested actions (and relevant policy)
Promote building designs which seek to minimise resources	N/A to the local plan (part 2)	S4 DM12

Health Inequalities and Issues in Allerdale

Profile of Allerdale

The district of Allerdale is located in Cumbria, in the North West of England. It is bordered to the west by the Irish Sea and to the west and north by the Solway Firth; Carlisle and Eden Councils are located to the east, with Copeland and South Lakeland Councils to the south. The south west part of the borough is located within the Lake District National Park. Excluding the National Park, the district covers an area of 763km².

Allerdale's Local Plan (Part 1) sets out the adopted settlement hierarchy for the district. Allerdale has one Principal Service Centre (Workington), five Key Service Centres (Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport, Silloth and Wigton) and 11 Local Service Centres (Abbeytown, Allonby, Brigham, Broughton (Great and Little Broughton), Broughton Moor, Dearham, Flimby, Great Clifton, Kirkbride, Prospect and Thursby). Additionally, the borough also has a number of villages and smaller settlements. The district is predominantly rural in nature; settlements in the north are small and dispersed, while the main urban centres are located in the south, where the majority of the population resides.

In 2013, the mid-year population estimate for the district was 96,208. This was an increase of 1,600 people from the 2003 mid-year population estimate, equating to a rise of 1.7%. This overall rise is reflected across the age groups very differently with a sharp decline in the number of 0-14 and 30-44 year olds (-9.4% and -18.7% respectively) and an intense increase in the 60-74, 75-84 and 85+ age groups (+24.2%, +13.5% and +35.6% respectively).

The percentage changes at the district level reflect the countywide trend. In 2014, the mid-year estimate for Allerdale was 96,471, an annual increase of 263 since 2013. However, the increase came from migration into the district, rather than natural growth as the number of deaths was greater than the number of births. The falling natural population growth for the mid-2014 was a county trend, with Carlisle being the only district to defy the trend.

	Allerdale	Cumbria
0-14	- 9.4%	- 8.9%
15-29	+ 6.8%	+ 5.3%
30-44	- 18.7%	- 18.9%
45-59	+ 4%	+ 5.6%
60-74	+ 24.2%	+ 22.2%
75-84	+ 13.5%	+ 10.5%
85+	+ 35.6%	+ 34.7%

Table 1: Population percentage change from mid-2003 to mid-2013
(Source: Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, 2014)

The 2011 Census showed that there are approximately 45,500 houses within Allerdale and that 69% are owner occupied. Around 19% of the houses are rented from a housing association or social landlord, whilst approximately 10% are rented within the private sector.

Housing affordability within Allerdale is an important issue; whilst the average house price is £157,189 (CACI Street Value, 2014) this masks vast differences across parishes in the district. The average housing affordability ratio is 5.1.

Employment in Allerdale is largely dominated by manufacturing and construction, the public sector and the retail and service centre. In the rural north, agriculture is still an important sector for employment and the economy. The average annual household income is £31,073 for Allerdale which is below the countywide (£31,832) and national averages (£36,266) (CACI Paycheck, 2014).

Allerdale's historic environment contributes significantly to its landscape and townscape character. There are a wide range of historic assets including the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, a number of Listed Buildings (29 Grade I, 33 Grade II* and 1,266 Grade II), 21 conservation areas, 80 ancient monuments and one registered park and garden. The historic environment contributes significantly to the local economy through its tourism and leisure industries.

The rich natural environment of the district is recognised on an international, national and regional scale through Special Conservation Area, Special Protection Area and Sites of Special Scientific Interest designations. The area also provides a range of important habitats for a number of key protected species.

Figure 1 below summarises some of the districts key health data¹.

- 20.3% of people live in the 20% most deprived areas of England
- 16.1% of children are classified as living in poverty
- 0.6% of the district population are classed as being statutorily homeless
- 61.3% of Year 11 students achieved 5 A*-C GCSEs (including maths and English)
- There were 10.3 recorded violent crimes per 1,000 people
- 7.9% of people are long term unemployed
- 22% of Year 6 children are categorised as obese
- 58.7% of Allerdale adults are physically active
- 24.2% of adults are obese
- 704 hospital stays were as a result of alcohol related harm
- The average district male life expectancy is 78.9 years
- The average district female life expectancy is 81.7 years
- There were 200 smoking related deaths

Figure 1: Key Allerdale Health Statistics 2015
(Source: Public Health England, June 2015)

Based on this, the local health priorities for Allerdale have been identified as: reducing childhood obesity; reducing alcohol misuse and reducing smoking.

¹ <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=50403>

	<p>between housing stock and household needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some houses may lack basic facilities to enable the preparation of healthy foods 		<p>Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services</p>	<p>development.</p> <p>S3 Spatial Strategy locates the majority of development in settlements that have basic services. However the rural villages will have to travel to access some services.</p> <p>S22 requires development to be located near a range of transport where possible</p> <p>S26 seeks to maintain shops and other community facilities in lower tier centres</p> <p>The site selection criteria aims to locate housing development close to services</p>
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			<p>Seek to provide a mix of types and tenures of housing?</p> <p>Seek to provide sufficient affordable housing</p>	<p>S7 seeks to provide an appropriate mix of housing, in accordance with the evidence base.</p> <p>S8 requires the provision of affordable housing on site through out the settlement hierarchy. Selection criteria for site allocations include accessibility to services and public transport.</p>
<p>Access to public services such as health centres, libraries and information centres and education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to public services required to develop strong communities, can lead to greater community cohesion • Use of primary/preventat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take Account of public services needs, location and accessibility • Reconfiguration of health and social service provision • Co-location of public services 	<p>Consider the needs, location and accessibility of public services</p>	<p>S3 Spatial Strategy locates the majority of development in settlements that have basic services. Selection criteria for site allocations include accessibility to</p>

	<p>ive healthcare dependent on accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services located far away can cause significant problems for the less mobile, including the elderly, particularly lack of social interaction- potentially leading to isolation and depression 		<p>Consider the requirements for the delivery of health services in affected area been assessed?</p>	<p>services and public transport. However the rural villages will have to travel to access some services. The delivery of housing and employment land has been assessed for access/capacity of public services in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan S22 requires development to be located near a range of transport where possible S21 seeks developer contributions towards social infrastructure S23 seeks to provide essential infrastructure including health.</p>
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			<p>Seek to facilitate multiple building uses for different public services?</p> <p>Seek to provide community facilities in conjunction with development</p>	<p>The requirement is assessed as part of the Infrastructure delivery plan and sites for health facilities has also been addressed in the site allocations work.</p> <p>S26 promotes the multi use of community facilities.</p> <p>S21 seeks developer contributions towards social and green infrastructure where there is a deficit. Site selection is underpinned by analysis of infrastructure and service capacity.</p>
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				Supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Opportunities for physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of physical activity are the main cause of obesity and a range of other significant health issues • Green space facilitates opportunities for exercise • Green spaces can help reduce depression for those in urban areas • Physical activity in childhood perceived to be a significant determinant in adult behaviour- access to sport and play facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating walking and cycling • Recreation opportunities distributed equally across communities • Protecting/enhancing green space • Locating housing and employment close to services/facilities • Planning for extended schools 	<p>Make provision for a walking and cycling network and seek to prioritise walking and cycling?</p> <p>Seek to enhance recreation and leisure facilities?</p>	<p>S1- seeks to increase the opportunities to walk and cycle DM 14- seeks to include cycling and pedestrian networks in new development S22- gives priority to pedestrians and cyclists in new development and town centres S24- seeks to create and enhance cycleways and footpaths between towns S24- seeks to protect and enhance green infrastructure</p>

	<p>important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated developments can lead to sedentary lifestyles and mental ill health • Badly located facilities can lead to excessive use of cars and lack of physical activity • Moderate physical activity can help against cognitive decline in older people 		<p>Protect and enhance existing green spaces and seek to create new ones?</p> <p>Ensure residential development is located close to basic services?</p>	<p>including assets used for recreation.</p> <p>S25- seeks to protect and enhance sports provision and recreation opportunities</p> <p>S25- seeks to protect open space from development, where replacement is involved that the facility is enhanced.</p> <p>S3 Spatial Strategy locates the majority of development in settlements that have basic services. However the rural villages will have to travel to access some services.</p>
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			Seek to enhance the quantity and quality of open space provision?	<p>S26 seeks to maintain shops and other community facilities in lower tier centres</p> <p>S25 seeks to enhance open space provision and address existing deficits in both quality and quantity.</p> <p>Local Plan (part 2) safeguards open space and the green infrastructure network in the main towns.</p>
Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor air quality can lead to increased incidence of lung and heart conditions and potentially 	<p>Segregation of bad neighbourques</p> <p>Enhanced green space and green infrastructure</p> <p>Good quality amenity space incorporated into development</p> <p>Deter car use and restrict lorries to specific routes to minimise air pollution</p>	Seek to minimise air and noise pollution?	<p>S3- seeks to deliver 5471 dwellings, and 54 hectares of employment land. This could have the potential to reduce air quality</p>

	<p>asthma amongst children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living in proximity to busy roads is linked to negative health outcomes • Absence of good neighbour policy can mean residents and workers are subject to excessive noise and fumes • Visually and environments can undermine wellbeing and not facilitate physical activity 		<p>and cause nuisance and affect amenity.</p> <p>S4/S5- seeks to ensure the design of new development takes account of environmental quality and amenity.</p> <p>S24- Green Infrastructure can assist in increasing walking and cycling and act as a carbon sink and a barrier to reduce noise pollution. Green Infrastructure is safeguarded as part of the site allocations.</p> <p>S22- seeks to ensure other forms of transport other</p>
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				<p>than the car which help to reduce congestion and improve air quality.</p> <p>S32- seeks to safeguard amenity/ noise/ air quality. Site selection criteria take account of neighbouring uses to minimise potential amenity issues. Green Infrastructure in the main towns has been defined the local plan part2</p>
			Promote enhanced air quality?	<p>Not directly but S22- seeks to ensure other forms of transport other than the car which help to reduce congestion and improve air quality.</p> <p>S24- Green Infrastructure can</p>

				<p>assist in increasing walking and cycling and act as a carbon sink and a barrier to reduce noise pollution. Green Infrastructure network in the main towns is safeguarded in the main towns in part 2 of the plan.</p> <p>S36- seeks to enhance air quality.</p>
			<p>Seek to provide high quality amenity space close to people's homes?</p>	<p>S24- seeks to alleviate open space deficiencies and ensure open space is high quality.</p> <p>S25- requires open space provision in residential development</p>

				S4- promotes incorporating green space in to the design of development.
			Seek to minimise car use/ road freight	S22- seeks to improve travel choice and reduce the use of the private car. It requires travel plans and makes provision of pedestrian and cycle routes a priority. The site allocations seeks to identify site which are accessible to public transport.
			Segregate bad neighbourques?	S4, S32, seeks to safeguard the amenity of existing residents. Local Plan (part 2) site assessment takes account of

				<p>adjoining uses to ensure any allocation is compatible.</p> <p>DM3- Protection of employment land could have a negative impact where they are close to housing however the design and amenity policy should minimise potential impacts</p> <p>DM4- seeks to support expansion of existing employment sites, however this is on the basis that there is no material harm to local residents</p>
			<p>Seek to protect open spaces that offer visual amenity</p>	<p>S25- seeks to protect open space, however space could be lost if alternative</p>

				<p>provision is made. The site allocation does identify important areas of open space which would add to the protection and help safeguard these areas from development.</p> <p>S30- gives priority to brownfield sites but does allow greenfield especially where there is viability issues concerning the delivery of development. In some case this may impact on visual amenity.</p>
<p>Accessibility and Transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy, well orientated and walkable access to facilities provides the opportunities for greater social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved streetscape • Improved choice of modes of transport by ensuring homes, jobs and services are well connected to each other and to existing transport corridors • Making local facilities accessible by 	<p>Promote an enhanced streetscape?</p>	<p>S4, DM10 seeks to provide quality public space in new development and enhance existing.</p> <p>S22, S24 seeks to provide and</p>

	<p>interaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily accessible buildings and spaces encourages greater use by elderly/disabled • Reducing car dependency leads to more physical exercise • Poor access can disadvantage particular community groups such as elderly, children • Traffic congestion can lead to more hostile environments and reduce reliability of bus services, therefore decreasing walking • Road traffic accidents are a major cause of 	<p>walking and cycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting walking and cycling networks • Traffic calming in residential areas • Requiring travel plans to support modal shift 		<p>enhance pedestrian and cycle networks as a priority.</p> <p>This policy framework has been applied to the selection of site in part 2 of the Plan.</p>
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	injury and fatality in young people and perceived danger can place restrictions on children's mobility			
			Seek to enhance public transport provision	S23- seeks to promote the use of public transport. S21 seeks developer contributions for public transport where appropriate.
			Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services?	S3 Spatial Strategy locates the majority of development in settlements that have basic services. The site selection process seeks to locate develop on sites closest to services and public transport. However the rural villages will have to travel

				to access some services. S26 seeks to maintain shops and other community facilities in lower tier centres
			Make provision for a walking and cycling network and seek to prioritise walking and cycling?	S22, S24 seeks to provide and enhance pedestrian and cycle networks as a priority
Crime reduction and community safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment (street design, unfriendly environments) can increase \pm fear of crime and be detrimental to wellbeing Where a pedestrian environment is intimidating 	<p>Layout of spaces to ensure natural surveillance Designing places to enhance opportunities for social interaction Improved lighting in public places Designing out crime</p>	Contain urban design policies that seek to design out crime	<p>S2 includes in the sustainable development principles promoting well designed and safe places</p> <p>S4 seeks to ensure development provides a safe environment, minimises</p>

	<p>people use cars and social interaction is reduced- increasing potential crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly designed green space can potentially increase crime and anti-social behaviour • Lack of trust in services can increase the fear of crime. 			opportunity for crime
Access to healthy food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People on low incomes less able to eat well • Food production co-op schemes can increase wellbeing, levels of physical activity and social interaction • Centralisation of food shopping facilities can 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding areas for community food growing • Diversity of food shopping facilities including access to affordable healthy food and avoiding an over concentration of fast food outlets • Reduced reliance on large supermarkets • Retention/enhancement/provision of allotments • Development of farmers markets 	Make provision for spaces where community can grow their own food?	<p>S24- seeks to promote opportunities for farmers</p> <p>S2 supports local food production</p> <p>S24 . seeks to protect allotments and supports the creation of new ones.</p>

	<p>reduce variety locally and exacerbate social inequity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A concentration of fast food outlets, particularly in areas close to schools, could potentially increase consumption of unhealthy foods 			
			<p>Seek to enhance convenience goods retail if there is a shortfall?</p>	<p>S16 seeks to provide shops, for convenience retail, in all centres in the hierarchy- relative to their size and function. The Local Plan (part 2) does allocate sites for retail development.</p>
			<p>Seek to avoid over concentration of fast food outlets?</p>	<p>DM9 seeks to ensure that over concentration of fast food outlets in Primary and</p>

				Secondary frontages are prevented which can have an adverse environmental and social impact.
			Protect/enhance the provision allotments?	S24. seeks to protect allotments and supports the creation of new ones.
			Maintain/enhance the vitality and viability of town and local centres	S16, DM7 and 8 seek to provide shops for convenience retail, in all the centres in the hierarchy relative to their size and function. Out of town development which could impact on the centres is resisted. The Local Plan (part 2) has reviewed the town centre boundaries to reflect recent

				consents and provide flexibility to support the town centres.
Access to work and impact of unemployment and low incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job security and job variety leads to increased health and wellbeing • Income is a strong indicator of health • Job satisfaction links to increased contribution to social networks • Correlation between unemployment and heightened health risks • Employment opportunities in inaccessible locations can affect health and wellbeing 	<p>Allocating appropriate accessible sites Encouraging diversity in employment Local job retention through local labour agreements Promoting access to work via walking and cycling Available of support services- such as childcare- but other town centre uses-shops and services Provision of facilities/activities for people on low/limited incomes</p>	<p>Seek to provide a range of jobs close to where people live, in accessible locations, particularly the most deprived communities?</p>	<p>S3- employment areas are spread across the district are mostly located in the main towns which are served by public transport. Workington is a Principal Centre with areas of deprivation and a focus for employment opportunities</p> <p>S12 seeks to safeguard employment sites. Both the housing and employment policies seek to align to ensure people have the opportunity to live close to areas of work. This policy</p>

				also directs offices to town centres locations. The identification of employment sites in the local plan part 2 and the safeguarding of existing ones reflects this strategy.
			Promote the use of local labour agreements?	The only mention is under S20 where the Council will seek promote the use of the local labour force with developers of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
			Ensure employment sites are located close to basic services?	S12 the provision of employment sites and offices are generally directed to the main services centres. However

				<p>the major employment site at Lillyhall is located outside the town centre and as such does not have easy access to basic services.</p>
			<p>Seek to raise the profile of the district to encourage investment?</p>	<p>S13 promotes the delivery of Energy Coast through the delivery of high quality sites, up grades to essential infrastructure, developing the skill base.</p> <p>S4 and DM10 seek to improve the standard of design</p> <p>S24- promotes green infrastructure that will enhance the attractiveness of the built environment. The Vision sees Allerdale as having</p>

				a strong and diverse economy. The Local Plan (part 2) has allocated sufficient supply and quality of employment land to support investment in the area
Social Cohesion and social Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmentation of social structure can lead to ghettos-contributing to isolation and insecurity • Material deprivation but also social and psychological problems of living in poverty • Dispersal of residential communities and roads serving as barriers • Loss of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use developments in town centres • Safe and permeable environments with natural social foci • Providing diverse employment opportunities • Involvement of the voluntary sector in the planning process 	<p>Seek to provide a mix of types and tenures of housing in all communities, where possible?</p> <p>Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services, meeting places and employment opportunities?</p>	<p>S7 seeks to provide an appropriate mix of housing, in accordance with the evidence base</p> <p>S3 Spatial Strategy locates the majority of development in settlements that have basic services. However the rural villages will have to travel to access some services. Site allocations</p>

	<p>community facilities such as education, health care and meeting places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect impacts on income arising from spatial planning such as access to employment • Perceptions of racial discrimination contribute to mental ill health • Improved social networks and social support can improve mental wellbeing 		<p>has assessed suitability in terms of access to services, employment hubs as reflected in the spatial strategy.</p> <p>S26 seeks to maintain shops and other community facilities in lower tier centres</p> <p>S12 seeks to safeguard employment sites. Both the housing and employment policies seek to align to ensure people have the opportunity to live close to areas of work. This policy also directs offices to town centres locations. Key employment sites</p>
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				have been safeguarded in the Local Plan (part 2)
			Seek to provide high quality amenity space close to people's homes?	S25 requires development to provide new or improved open space, with existing open space protected S4 ensures that open space forms part of new design schemes.
			Seeks to provide community facilities in conjunction with development?	S21- seeks to ensure that new development contributes to community facilities required in conjunction development.
Resource minimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing and minimising waste can improve environmental quality and improve human health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impose standards on hazardous waste disposal and waste linked to development Redevelopment of brownfield sites- recycling land Improved building design by meeting BREEM standards 	Encourage the redevelopment of brownfield land	S30- encourages the re-use of Brownfield sites before greenfield. The site selection does take account of the difference

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of hazardous waste can have significant health impacts • Maximising natural light can have a therapeutic/calming effect 			between greenfield and brownfield. However the need to ensure sites are deliverable and viable has resulted in greenfield sites being selected over brownfield.
			Encourage and promote recycling?	S2- promotes recycling in general while DM12 promotes recycling as part of the construction process
			Promote building designs which seek to minimise resources?	DM12 promotes sustainable construction methods such as reclaimed materials and energy efficiency S4 also expects sustainable construction methods and energy efficiency

				measures
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme weather events can affect health • Anxiety arising from vulnerability to flooding • Physical health risks from flooding, with sewers flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on energy use through building design, transport • Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding in accordance with the sequential and exception tests 	Promote the use of renewable energy	<p>S19- promotes renewable energy projects.</p> <p>S2, DM12 encourage the use of renewable energy in new development</p>
			Promote sustainable drainage systems?	<p>S29- requires development to incorporate sustainable drainage systems</p> <p>DM12- encourages Code for sustainable homes and BREEM</p>
			Seek to minimise flood risk impacts of new development?	<p>DM12- seeks to minimise surface water run-off through the design of the development including sustainable drainage schemes and permeable</p>

				surfaces. The site selection takes account of areas at risk from flood
			Seek to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding?	S29- seeks to ensure that development avoid locations at risk from flooding. Requires the sequential testing of sites. Flood risk was a key criteria in the selection of sites in the Local Plan (part 2).
Fuel poverty	Cold housing is a health risk and contributes to extra deaths in winter	Sustainable design	Promote building designs which seek to minimise resources?	S4- seeks to promote the use of sustainable construction methods and energy efficiency

				DM12- encourages Code for sustainable homes and BREEM
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Core Strategy Objectives and health influences

Local Plan (part 2) policies	Health influences											
	housing	Access to public services	Opportunities for Physical Activity	Air Quality, Noise and N'hood Amenity	Accessibility and Transport	Crime Reduction and Community safety	Access to healthy foods	Access to work & impact of unemployment	Social cohesion and social capital	Resource Minimisation	Climate Change	Fuel Poverty
SA1	X	X			X							
SA2	X	X										
SA3	X											
SA4	X											
SA5	X								X			
SA6	X											
SA7								X				
SA8		X	X					X	X			
SA9								X			X	X
SA10			X						X		X	
SA11			X						X		X	
SA12			X						X		X	

Conclusion

Overall the Local Plan (part 2) has a positive impact on health. It ensures that the majority of the sites selected are in sustainable locations in terms of access to services and public transport. It provides for the identified local housing and employment need. Important open space and green infrastructure are identified and protected for the benefit of the local community. The green networks help to encourage walking and cycling and promote a healthy environment. Despite these positive elements the rural nature of the Borough will make access to services, employment and public challenging in some locations. However these rural communities still need to be sustained in the long term through small scale development. One element that may reduce the health benefits from development will be the viability of the scheme. This could have impact on design, contributions to infrastructure, green networks and levels of affordable housing. The safeguard in policy is to require evidence that viability is a consideration and therefore compromise on the scheme is justified.