



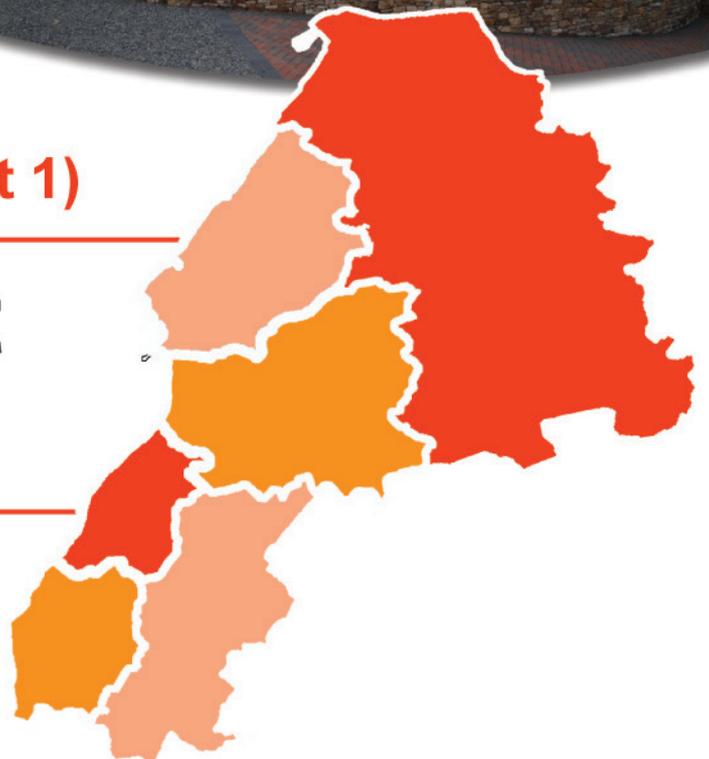
**Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1)**

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# Health Impact Assessment

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**May 2013**



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## **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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Core Strategy and the Development Management policies using sixteen objectives. Among those objectives there are number of links to health.

### **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 Core Strategy and Development Policies 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.

<b>Housing</b>		
<b>Decision making question</b> <b>Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Promote adaptable/lifetime homes?	In part	encourages lifetime homes in policy (S10)
Promote high quality/sustainable design of residential accommodation?	Yes	Policies S1, S4, DM12 and DM14 promote good design standards and sustainable construction
Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services	In part	Policy S3 locates the majority of development in settlements with basic services. However in smaller rural locations development may not have the same access
Seek to provide a mix of types and tenure of housing	Yes	Policy S7
Seek to provide sufficient affordable housing	Yes	Policy S8
<b>Access to public services such as health centres, libraries and education</b>		
<b>Decision making question</b> <b>Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Consider the needs, location and accessibility of public services?	In part	Policy S3 locates the majority of development in areas that have access to local services. However access to public services in rural areas is more difficult especially with limited access to public transport. Site allocations will consider accessibility to services.

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?	Yes	Policy S26 promotes multiple use of community buildings
Seek to provide community facilities in conjunction with development	In part	S21 seeks developer contributions for social and green infrastructure
<b>Opportunities for physical Activity</b>		
<b>Decision making question Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Make provision for a walking and cycling network and seek to prioritise walking and cycling?	yes	Policies S1, DM14, S22, S24
Seek to enhance recreation and leisure facilities?	Yes	S24 and 25
Protect and enhance existing green spaces and seek to create new ones?	Yes	S25
Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services	In part	Policy S3 locates the majority of development in settlements with basic services. However in smaller rural locations development may not have the same access
Seek to enhance the quantity and quality of open space provision?	Yes	Policy S25
<b>Air quality, noise, and neighbourhood amenity</b>		
<b>Decision making question Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Seek to minimise air and noise pollution?	yes	Polices S3,4,5,24,22,32
Promote enhanced air quality? (particularly through green infrastructure)	yes	Policies S22,24, 36

Seek to provide high quality amenity space close to people's homes?		S24,25,4
Seek to minimise car use and/ or road freight?	Yes	S22
Segregate bad neighbour uses	Yes	S4,32, DM3 and 4
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.
<b>Accessibility and Transport</b>		
<b>Decision making question Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Promote enhanced streetscape?	yes	S4,22,24 DM10
Seek to enhance public transport provision	yes	S21,23
Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services	In part	Policy S3 locates the majority of development in settlements with basic services. However in smaller rural locations development may not have the same access
Make provision for walking and cycling network and seek to prioritise walking and cycling?	yes	S22,24
<b>Crime reduction and community safety</b>		
<b>Decision making question Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Contain urban design policies that seek to design out crime	yes	S2,4
<b>Access to healthy food</b>		
<b>Decision making question Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
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
Seek to avoid an over concentration of fast food outlets	yes	DM9
Protect/enhance the provision of allotments	yes	S24
Maintain/enhance the vitality and viability of town and local centres	yes	S16, DM7 and 8
<b>Access to work and impact of unemployment and low incomes</b>		
<b>Decision making question Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Seek to provide a range of jobs close to where people live, in accessible locations, particularly the most deprived communities	Yes	S3,12
Promote the use of local labour agreements	In part	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- existing 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
<b>Social Cohesion and social capital</b>		
<b>Decision making question Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Seek to provide a mix of types and tenures of housing in all communities where possible	Yes	S7
Ensure residential developments are located close to basic services, meeting places and employment opportunities	In part	S3, 12, 26. Although it is 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	Yes	S4,25
Seek to provide community facilities in conjunction with development	In part	S21 seeks developer contributions for social and green infrastructure
<b>Resource Minimisation</b>		
<b>Decision making question</b> <b>Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Encourage the redevelopment of brownfield land	Yes	S30
Encourage and promote recycling	Yes	S2 DM12
Promote building designs which seek to minimise resources	Yes	S4 DM12
<b>Climate Change</b>		
<b>Decision making question</b> <b>Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Promote the use of renewable energy	Yes	S2 and 19 DM12
Promote sustainable drainage systems	Yes	S29 DM12
Seek to minimise flood risk impacts on new development	Yes	DM12
Seek to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding	Yes	S29
<b>Fuel Poverty</b>		
<b>Decision making question</b> <b>Does the plan?</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Suggested actions (and relevant policy)</b>
Promote building designs which seek to minimise resources	Yes	S4 DM12

## Health Inequalities and Issues in Allerdale

According to the last Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, the story of health and wellbeing in Allerdale is mixed.

Suicide is a significant and increasing issue in Allerdale. The district has the highest mortality rate from suicide and injuries undetermined in Cumbria.

There are significant issues relating to the health of children and young people in the district with evidence of risk taking behaviour. The rate of teenage pregnancies in Allerdale is rising and is the second highest in Cumbria. The district has the fourth highest rate of alcohol related harm among children and young people in England. Levels of childhood obesity are also higher than the county average.

Allerdale has the second lowest percentage of disabled adults in Cumbria and the highest rate of those with a disability that are currently in employment.

The district's overall performance in a range of health and wellbeing indicators disguises significant inequalities in health outcomes. Within Allerdale there is a significant difference between the highest and lowest life expectancies.

The ageing nature of Allerdale's population presents significant health challenges for the district in terms of future demand on health and social care services. Allerdale currently has the second highest rate of adult social care service users in the county and demand on services is projected to rise significantly in the future.

### Health Profile 2012:

- The health of people in Allerdale is mixed compared with the England average. 2,800 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 8.9 years lower for men and 6.8 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Allerdale than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is similar to the England average.
- About 21.7% of Year 6 children are classified as obese, higher than the average for England. Levels of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18, breast feeding initiation and smoking in pregnancy are worse than the England average.
- The estimated level of adult physical activity is better than the England average. Rates of road injuries and deaths and smoking related deaths are worse than the England average. The rate of sexually transmitted infections is better than the England average.
- Priorities in Allerdale include tackling smoking, alcohol misuse and teenage pregnancy.

## Health Impact Assessment Framework

Influence	Impacts	Positive Effects of Planning	Decision making questions Does the plan...	Comments
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overcrowding and sanitation</li> <li>• Lack of affordable housing- low income families spend high proportion of income on housing to detriment of lifestyle</li> <li>• Poor choice of location and bad design/orientation can lead to physical and mental health conditions</li> <li>• Poor construction methods can</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code for Sustainable Homes</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Adaptable/lifetime homes</li> <li>• Good design and orientation including internal layout</li> <li>• Housing mix (the type and tenure)</li> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> <li>• Affordable homes</li> <li>• Location close to basic services such as post offices, shops and health facilities</li> <li>• The provision of land in the right places to fulfil housing need.</li> </ul>	<p>Promote adaptable/lifetime homes?</p> <p>Promote high quality/ sustainable design of residential accommodation?</p>	<p><b>S2-</b> homes that meet the future needs of households  <b>S7-</b> seeks to provide different type sizes and tenures  <b>S10-</b> encourages Lifetime Homes standards, seeks to provide Extra Care Housing</p> <p><b>S1, S4, DM 12 and DM 14</b> seek to promote good quality living conditions and promote low energy and low carbon</p>



			Seek to provide sufficient affordable housing	<b>S8</b> requires the provision of affordable housing on site through out the settlement hierarchy.
Access to public services such as health centres, libraries and information centres and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to public services required to develop strong communities, can lead to greater community cohesion</li> <li>• Use of primary/prevent ative healthcare dependent on accessibility</li> <li>• Services located far away can cause significant problems for the less mobile, including the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take Account of public services needs, location and accessibility</li> <li>• Reconfiguration of health and social service provision</li> <li>• Co-location of public services</li> </ul>	Consider the needs, location and accessibility of public services?	<b>S3</b> 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. The delivery of housing and employment land will be assessed for access/capacity of public services in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan <b>S22</b> requires development to be located near a range of transport where possible

	<p>elderly, particularly lack of social interaction- potentially leading to isolation and depression</p>		<p>Consider the requirements for the delivery of health services in affected area been assessed?</p> <p>Seek to facilitate multiple building uses for different public services?</p> <p>Seek to provide community facilities in conjunction with development</p>	<p><b>S21</b> seeks developer contributions towards social infrastructure  <b>S23</b> seeks to provide essential infrastructure including health.</p> <p>The requirement is assessed as part of the Infrastructure delivery plan and sites for health facilities will also be addressed in the site allocations work.</p> <p><b>S26</b> promotes the multi use of community facilities.</p> <p><b>S21</b> seeks developer contributions towards social and</p>
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				green infrastructure where there is a deficit.
Opportunities for physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low levels of physical activity are the main cause of obesity and a range of other significant health issues</li> <li>• Green space facilitates opportunities for exercise</li> <li>• Green spaces can help reduce depression for those in urban areas</li> <li>• Physical activity in childhood perceived to be a significant determinant in adult</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitating walking and cycling</li> <li>• Recreation opportunities distributed equally across communities</li> <li>• Protecting/enhancing green space</li> <li>• Locating housing and employment close to services/facilities</li> <li>• Planning for extended schools</li> </ul>	<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><b>S1-</b> seeks to increase the opportunities to walk and cycle  <b>DM 14-</b> seeks to include cycling and pedestrian networks in new development  <b>S22-</b> gives priority to pedestrians and cyclists in new development and town centres  <b>S24-</b> seeks to create and enhance cycleways and footpaths between towns    <b>S24-</b> seeks to protect and enhance green infrastructure including assets</p>

	<p>behaviour- access to sport and play facilities important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Isolated developments can lead to sedentary lifestyles and mental ill health</li> <li>• Badly located facilities can lead to excessive use of cars and lack of physical activity</li> <li>• Moderate physical activity can help against cognitive decline in older people</li> </ul>		<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>used for recreation. <b>S25-</b> seeks to protect and enhance sports provision and recreation opportunities</p> <p><b>S25-</b> seeks to protect open space from development, where replacement is involved that the facility is enhanced.</p> <p><b>S3</b> 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><b>S26</b> seeks to maintain shops and other community facilities in lower</p>
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			Seek to enhance the quantity and quality of open space provision?	tier centres <b>S25</b> seeks to enhance open space provision and address existing deficits in both quality and quantity.
Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor air quality can lead to increased incidence of lung and heart conditions and potentially asthma amongst children</li> <li>• Living in proximity to busy roads is linked to negative health outcomes</li> <li>• Absence of good neighbour policy can mean residents</li> </ul>	<p>Segregation of 'bad neighbour' uses Enhanced green space and green infrastructure Good quality amenity space incorporated into development Deter car use and restrict lorries to specific routes to minimise air pollution</p>	Seek to minimise air and noise pollution?	<p><b>S3-</b> seeks to deliver 5167 dwellings, and 51 hectares of employment land. This could have the potential to reduce air quality and cause nuisance and affect amenity.</p> <p><b>S4/S5-</b> seeks to ensure the design of new development takes account of environmental quality and amenity.</p> <p><b>S24-</b> Green</p>

	<p>and workers are subject to excessive noise and fumes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visually and environments can undermine wellbeing and not facilitate physical activity</li> </ul>			<p>Infrastructure can assist in increasing walking and cycling and act as a 'carbon sink' and a barrier to reduce noise pollution.</p> <p><b>S22-</b> seeks to ensure other forms of transport other than the car which help to reduce congestion and improve air quality.</p> <p><b>S32-</b> seeks to safeguard amenity/ noise/ air quality.</p>
			<p>Promote enhanced air quality?</p>	<p>Not directly but <b>S22-</b> seeks to ensure other forms of transport other than the car which help to reduce congestion and improve air quality.</p> <p><b>S24-</b> Green Infrastructure can</p>

				<p>assist in increasing walking and cycling and act as a 'carbon sink' and a barrier to reduce noise pollution</p> <p><b>S36-</b> seeks to enhance air quality.</p>
			<p>Seek to provide high quality amenity space close to people's homes?</p>	<p><b>S24-</b> seeks to alleviate open space deficiencies and ensure open space is high quality.</p> <p><b>S25-</b> requires open space provision in residential development</p> <p><b>S4-</b> promotes incorporating green space in to the design of development.</p>
			<p>Seek to minimise</p>	<p><b>S22-</b> seeks to</p>

			car use/ road freight	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.
			Segregate 'bad neighbour' uses?	<p><b>S4, S32</b>, seeks to safeguard the amenity of existing residents.</p> <p><b>DM3-</b> 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><b>DM4-</b> seeks to support expansion of existing employment sites,</p>

				however this is on the basis that there is no material harm to local residents
			Seek to protect open spaces that offer visual amenity	<b>S25-</b> seeks to protect open space, however space could be lost if alternative provision is made. <b>S30-</b> gives priority to brownfield sites but does allow greenfield development. In some case this may impact on visual amenity.
Accessibility and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy, well orientated and walkable access to facilities provides the opportunities for greater social interaction</li> <li>• Easily</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved streetscape</li> <li>• Improved choice of modes of transport by ensuring homes, jobs and services are well connected to each other and to existing transport corridors</li> <li>• Making local facilities accessible by walking and cycling</li> <li>• Promoting walking and cycling networks</li> <li>• Traffic calming in residential</li> </ul>	Promote an enhanced streetscape?	<b>S4, DM10</b> seeks to provide quality public space in new development and enhance existing. <b>S22, S24</b> seeks to provide and enhance pedestrian and cycle networks as a priority.

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

				services. <b>S26</b> 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?	<b>S22, S24</b> seeks to provide and enhance pedestrian and cycle networks as a priority
Crime reduction and community safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment (street design, unfriendly environments) can increase 'fear of crime' and be detrimental to wellbeing</li> <li>• Where a pedestrian environment is intimidating people use cars and social</li> </ul>	Layout of spaces to ensure natural surveillance Designing places to enhance opportunities for social interaction Improved lighting in public places Designing out crime	Contain urban design policies that seek to 'design out crime'	<b>S2</b> includes in the sustainable development principles promoting well designed and safe places  <b>S4</b> seeks to ensure development provides a safe environment, minimises opportunity for crime

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

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

				frontages are prevented which can have an adverse environmental and social impact.
			Protect/enhance the provision allotments?	<b>S24</b> —seeks to protect allotments and supports the creation of new ones.
			Maintain/enhance the vitality and viability of town and local centres	<b>S16, DM7 and 8</b> 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.
Access to work and impact of unemployment and low incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job security and job variety leads to increased health and wellbeing</li> </ul>	<p>Allocating appropriate accessible sites  Encouraging diversity in employment  Local job retention through local labour agreements  Promoting access to work via walking and cycling</p>	Seek to provide a range of jobs close to where people live, in accessible locations, particularly the most	<b>S3</b> - employment areas are spread across the district are mostly located in the main towns which are served

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income is a strong indicator of health</li> <li>• Job satisfaction links to increased contribution to social networks</li> <li>• Correlation between unemployment and heightened health risks</li> <li>• Employment opportunities in inaccessible locations can affect health and wellbeing</li> </ul>	<p>Available of support services- such as childcare- but other town centre uses- shops and services</p> <p>Provision of facilities/activities for people on low/limited incomes</p>	<p>deprived communities?</p>	<p>by public transport. Workington is a Principal Centre with areas of deprivation and a focus for employment opportunities</p> <p><b>S12</b> 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</p>
			<p>Promote the use of local labour agreements?</p>	<p>The only mention is under <b>S20</b> where the Council will seek promote the use of the local labour force with developers of</p>

				Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
			Ensure employment sites are located close to basic services?	<b>S12</b> the provision of employment sites and offices are generally directed to the main services centres. However the major employment site at Lillyhall is located outside the town centre and as such does not have easy access to basic services.
			Seek to raise the profile of the district to encourage investment?	<b>S13</b> promotes the delivery of Energy Coast through the delivery of high quality sites, up grades to essential infrastructure, developing the skill base. <b>S4 and DM10</b> seek

				to improve the standard of design <b>S24-</b> promotes green infrastructure that will enhance the attractiveness of the built environment. The Vision sees Allerdale as having a strong and diverse economy.
Social Cohesion and social Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fragmentation of social structure can lead to ghettos-contributing to isolation and insecurity</li> <li>• Material deprivation but also social and psychological problems of living in poverty</li> <li>• Dispersal of residential communities and roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mixed use developments in town centres</li> <li>• Safe and permeable environments with natural social foci</li> <li>• Providing diverse employment opportunities</li> <li>• Involvement of the voluntary sector in the planning process</li> </ul>	<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><b>S7</b> seeks to provide an appropriate mix of housing, in accordance with the evidence base</p> <p><b>S3</b> 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>serving as barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of community facilities such as education, health care and meeting places</li> <li>• Indirect impacts on income arising from spatial planning such as access to employment</li> <li>• Perceptions of racial discrimination contribute to mental ill health</li> <li>• Improved social networks and social support can improve mental wellbeing</li> </ul>			<p><b>S26</b> seeks to maintain shops and other community facilities in lower tier centres</p> <p><b>S12</b> 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</p>
			<p>Seek to provide high quality amenity space close to people's homes?</p>	<p><b>S25</b> requires development to provide new or improved open</p>

				space, with existing open space protected <b>S4</b> ensures that open space forms part of new design schemes.
			Seeks to provide community facilities in conjunction with development?	<b>S21-</b> seeks to ensure that new development contributes to community facilities required in conjunction development.
Resource minimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing and minimising waste can improve environmental quality and improve human health</li> <li>• Disposal of hazardous waste can have significant health impacts</li> <li>• Maximising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impose standards on hazardous waste disposal and waste linked to development</li> <li>• Redevelopment of brownfield sites-recycling land</li> <li>• Improved building design by meeting BREEM standards</li> </ul>	Encourage the redevelopment of brownfield land	<b>S30-</b> encourages the re-use of Brownfield sites before greenfield

	natural light can have a therapeutic/calming effect			
			Encourage and promote recycling?	<b>S2-</b> promotes recycling in general while <b>DM12</b> 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 <b>S4</b> also expects sustainable construction methods and energy efficiency measures
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme weather events can affect health</li> <li>• Anxiety arising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on energy use through building design, transport</li> <li>• Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding in accordance with the sequential</li> </ul>	Promote the use of renewable energy	<b>S19-</b> promotes renewable energy projects. <b>S2, DM12</b> encourage the use

	<p>from vulnerability to flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical health risks from flooding, with sewers flooding</li> </ul>	and exception tests		of renewable energy in new development
			Promote sustainable drainage systems?	<p><b>S29-</b> requires development to incorporate sustainable drainage systems</p> <p><b>DM12-</b> encourages Code for sustainable homes and BREEM</p>
			Seek to minimise flood risk impacts of new development?	<p><b>DM12-</b> seeks to minimise surface water run-off through the design of the development including sustainable drainage schemes and permeable surfaces.</p>
			Seek to avoid inappropriate development in	<p><b>S29-</b> seeks to ensure that development avoid</p>

			areas at risk of flooding?	locations at risk from flooding. Requires the sequential testing of sites.
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?	<p><b>S4-</b> seeks to promote the use of sustainable construction methods and energy efficiency</p> <p><b>DM12-</b> encourages Code for sustainable homes and BREEM</p>

## Core Strategy Objectives and health influences

Core Strategy Objective	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
SO 1a				X						X	X	
SO1b				X							X	
SO1c		X			X			X				
SO1d		X			X				X			
SO1e									X	X	X	
SO1f										X		
SO1g									X			
SO2a	X									X		
SO2b	X								X			
SO2c	X											
SO2d	X								X			
SO2e	X								X			
SO3a								X				
SO3b								X				
SO3c								X				
SO3d								X				

SO3e								X				
SO3f		X						X				
SO3g								X	X			
SO3h								X				
SO3i		X										
SO3j					X			X				
SO4a		X	X		X			X			X	
SO4b					X			X				
SO4c		X	X		X							
SO4d		X	X		X			X				
SO4e					X							
SO4f					X							
SO4g												
SO5a			X	X		X			X			
SO5b				X					X			
SO5c		X										
SO5d			X	X							X	
SO5e											X	
SO5f				X					X			
SO6a			X									
SO6b											X	
SO6c			X									
SO6d				X								
SO6e			X								X	