

**Birmingham Public Health**

# Planning Toolkit for Developers

**Guide for the Health Impact Assessment**

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# Planning Toolkit for Developers

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## *Guide to the Health Impact Assessment*

### **Introduction**

The Planning Tool for Developers consists of three main documents:

- Summary for the Planning Tool for Developers
- Health Impact Assessment (including a planning tool model)
- Guide for the Health Impact Assessment

It also references the natural capital tool, which is complementary to this planning toolkit.

Together these documents and associated resources form a toolkit to aid developers in assessing the potential health impacts, identifying recommendations for mitigation and enhancement measures for their developments.

### **How to use this guide**

This Guide forms part of Birmingham's Planning Toolkit for Developers and aims to promote healthy urban planning by ensuring that health and wellbeing implications of local plans and major planning are consistently taken into account. It is designed to assist the planning and development process to "*design in*" salutogenic environments (health giving environments), and *design out* negative health impacts, it is fundamentally aimed at prevention as opposed to having to intervene in future health and wellbeing issues that can arise as the result of poor planning, for example Obesogenic environments.

It is designed to be used to help with preparing a local or neighbourhood plan, or to screen possible health impacts for a rapid or full HIA to identify risks, areas for consideration and opportunity for mitigation.

This guide can also be used on its own as a comprehensive desktop assessment, applied to larger (but not strategic scale) development proposals, aiming to 'mainstream' health into the planning process. The guide poses a series of questions based on Birmingham and National policy requirements and standards which if met can positively influence health and wellbeing.

Developers are encouraged to consider all themes and questions raised in this guide and Health Impact Assessment. However, it is recognised that some issues may not be wholly relevant, whilst other may (or may not) be directly related to an individual development, or at a neighbourhood level where the cumulative impact of development can contribute to a healthy neighbourhood.

The Guide can stimulate discussions and negotiations on planning applications, supported by internal and external consultation and supporting information, for example from public health officers, and signposts to additional tools and resources where appropriate (e.g. the National Capital Tool).

## **The importance of healthy urban planning and design**

Healthy urban planning means good planning and high quality urban design.

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

A well designed 'healthy' development will add economic value by increasing sales and lettings of residential units and producing higher returns on investment.

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

## **Bio-diversity and Natural Capital**

In January 2018 the Government released "A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment". This plan sets out what the Government will do to improve the environment, within a generation. The goals outlined in the plan focus on action needed improve the UK's air and water quality and protect our many threatened plants, trees and wildlife species. This can only be achieved through working with communities and businesses, including housing developments. It is imperative, therefore, that developers consider the impact their site will have on the environment, both short and long term, and measure its natural capital in real terms.

Natural capital is the sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, soils, minerals, our air and our seas. These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly brings value to people and the country at large. They do this in many ways but chiefly by providing us with food, clean air and water, wildlife, energy, wood, recreation and protection from hazards.

By taking a natural capital approach to developments, we are more likely to take better and more efficient decisions that can support environmental enhancement and help deliver benefits such as reduced long-term flood risk, increases in wildlife, and a boost to long-term prosperity. In turn, by factoring in accessible walking routes, green spaces, tree coverage, natural boundaries such as hedging, etc., we can improve the bio-diversity of an area and attract new wildlife, create sustainable outdoor spaces and promote positive health benefits such as improved mental health, physical activity and social networks.

The Natural Capital Tool has been developed to help measure the natural capital of a development and has been referenced within this guide.

## Indicator 1. Housing Quality and Design

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Access to decent and adequate housing is critically important for health and wellbeing, especially for the very young and very old. Environmental factors, overcrowding and sanitation in buildings as well as unhealthy urban spaces have been widely recognised as causing illness since urban planning was formally introduced. Post-construction management also has impact on community welfare, cohesion and mental wellbeing.</p>	<p>Does the proposal seek to meet all the health and wellbeing credits contained in the Code for Sustainable Homes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) The Impact of Overcrowding on Health and Education</li> <li>• BRE Trust (2010) The Real Cost of Poor Housing</li> <li>• World Health Organization (2011) Environmental burden of disease associated with inadequate housing</li> <li>• Report of the Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Marmot Review Team (2011) The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty</li> <li>• Department for Communities and Local Government Code for Sustainable Homes</li> <li>• Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) Investigation into overheating in homes: Literature review and Analysis of gaps and recommendations</li> <li>• Lifetime Homes Foundation, Lifetime Homes Standards</li> <li>• Department for Communities and Local Government (2008) Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods: A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP: policy PG3, policy TP27, TP30</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Places for Living: pg. 8, pg. 9,</li> <li>• Places for All: pg. 7, pg. 8pg 27, pg. 28</li> <li>• Specific Needs Residential Uses: Supplementary Planning Guidance: paragraph 4, paragraph 5</li> </ul> </li> <li>• SPD SUDS guide for Birmingham (2016)</li> <li>• Birmingham Green Living Spaces Plan (2013); 7 principles</li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal address the housing needs of older people, i.e. extra care housing, sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g. a high SAP rating)?</p>		
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>Affordable housing; housing quality; noise insulation; energy efficiency; accessible; adaptable; well orientated; sufficient range of housing tenures; good basic services; adaptable buildings for community use such as health, education and leisure to create sustainable communities</p> <p>Providing lifetime homes (outlined in the code for sustainable homes) – allow residents to remain in their home despite changing accommodation requirements, creating adaptable housing to more easily permit care to be provided in the community</p>		

## Indicator 2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Strong, vibrant, sustainable and cohesive communities require good quality, accessible public services and infrastructure. Encouraging the use of local services is influenced by accessibility, in terms of transport and access into a building, and the range and quality of services offered. Access to good quality health &amp; social care, education (primary, secondary and post-19) and community facilities has a direct positive effect on human health. Opportunities for the community to participate in the planning of these services has the potential to impact positively on mental health and wellbeing and can lead to greater community cohesion.</p>	Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting healthy communities</li> </ul> </li> <li>Paragraph 162 Infrastructure planning</li> <li>Paragraph 204 Planning obligations</li> <li>Report of the Marmot Review Social Inclusion and Social Mobility Task Group (2010)</li> <li>NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit Planning Contributions Tool (the HUDU Model)</li> <li>Institute of Public Health in Ireland (2008) Health Impacts of Education: a review</li> <li>Environmental Audit Committee inquiry into Transport and the Accessibility of Public Services</li> <li>Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)</li> <li>Sport England, Accessing schools for community use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDP, policy TP37, policy TP28, TP45</li> <li>Non-policy- BDP, section 9.60</li> <li>Supplementary planning documents and guidance:</li> <li>Access for People with Disabilities SPD 2006: paragraph</li> </ul>
	Does the proposal assess the demand for healthcare services and identify requirements and costs using the HUDU model?		
	Does the proposal provide for healthcare services either in the form of a financial contribution or in-kind? Does a health facility provided as part of the development match NHS requirements and plans?		
	Does the proposal assess the capacity, location and accessibility (by foot, bicycle and public transport) of other social infrastructure, e.g. schools, social care and community facilities?		
	Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?		
Does the proposal contribute to meeting primary, secondary and post 19 education needs?			
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>Provision of accessible healthcare services and other social infrastructure – supporting population growth and change to create sustainable, healthy communities; modernise and improve quality of facilities and services; co-locating some services – improving effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery – e.g. primary health, social care, dentistry and pharmacies. Siting facilities locally allows for active travel and reduce car travel – bringing health benefits from increased activity and improved air quality.</p>		

### Indicator 3. Access to open space and nature

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Providing secure, convenient and attractive open/green space can lead to more physical activity and reduce levels of ill-health problems that are associated with both sedentary occupations and stressful lifestyles. There is growing evidence that access to parks and open spaces and nature can help to maintain or improve mental health.</p> <p>The patterns of physical activity established in childhood are perceived to be a key determinant of adult behaviour; a growing number of children are missing out on regular exercise, and an increasing number of children are being diagnosed as obese. There is a strong correlation between the quality of open space and the frequency of use for physical activity, social interaction or relaxation</p>	<p>Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</li> <li>• Promoting healthy communities; 9 Protecting Green Belt land; 11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</li> <li>• Department of Health (2011) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Call to Action on Obesity in England</li> <li>• Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: Natural Choice securing the value of nature</li> <li>• UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011)</li> <li>• Foresight Report (2007) Tackling Obesities: future choices</li> <li>• NICE (2008) Guidance on the promotion and creation of physical environments that support increased levels of physical activity (PH8)</li> <li>• Report of the Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Faculty of Public Health (2010) Great Outdoors: How Our Natural Health Service Uses Green Space To Improve Wellbeing</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2008) Health, Place and Nature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP: policy TP7, TP8, TP9, T1, T2, T27, T39, T40</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:</li> <li>• Access for People with Disabilities SPD 2006: paragraph 9.4,9.6, 9.7, 9.10, 9.14, 9.15,</li> <li>• Public Open Space in New Residential Development 2007: paragraph 3.2, paragraph 3.3</li> <li>• Places for living 2001, pg. 11</li> <li>• Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022</li> <li>• Natural Capital Tool</li> <li>• Birmingham and Black Country Biodiversity Action Plan (2010)</li> <li>• Birmingham City Council Green Living Spaces Plan</li> <li>• Birmingham Green Commission Carbon Roadmap</li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal improve the green infrastructure of the city (in line with the expectations of the 25 year environment plan)?</p>		
	<p>In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access (by foot, bicycle and public transport) to existing spaces?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal provide safe, walkable links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?</p>		
	<p>Are the open and natural spaces welcoming and safe and accessible for all?</p>		

	<p>Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport England Active Design</li> <li>• HM Government, Greener Space 25 year environment plan 2018</li> <li>• Natural England, Access to Green Spaces standards (2014)</li> <li>• NIA Ecological Strategy</li> <li>• LNP State of the Environment dashboard</li> <li>• LNP Health &amp; Wellbeing Progress Report</li> <li>• Green Cities Good Global evidence archive</li> <li>• Natural England (2009), Our Natural Health Service role of the natural environment in maintaining healthy lives</li> <li>• Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England Wildlife and Ecosystem Services</li> </ul>	
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<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>Publicly accessible green space and play spaces can encourage physical activity and maintain or improve positive mental health. A range of formal and informal play spaces and equipment will need to reflect growing populations, particularly an increase in children. Natural spaces and tree cover provide areas of shade and can improve air quality. Opportunities to integrate space with other related health and environmental programmes such as food growing and biodiversity. Improving connectivity between green space and the public realm, allows greater access to both spaces and adds value for residents and wildlife.</p>
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## Indicator 4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>The quality of the local environment can have a significant impact on physical and mental health. Pollution caused by construction, traffic and commercial activity can result in poor air quality, noise nuisance and vibration. Poor air quality is linked to incidence of chronic lung disease (chronic bronchitis or emphysema) and heart conditions and asthma levels of among children. Noise pollution can have a detrimental impact on health resulting in sleep disturbance, cardiovascular and psycho-physiological effects. Good design and the separation of land uses can lessen noise impacts.</p>	<p>Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as construction traffic, dust, noise, vibration and odours? (Where appropriate a construction management plan should be produced)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting Green Belt land</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Paragraph 200 Tailoring planning controls to local circumstances</li> <li>• Supporting information</li> <li>• Report of the Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Environmental Protection UK (2010) Development Control: Planning for Air Quality</li> <li>• British Medical Association (July 2012) Healthy transport = Healthy lives</li> <li>• Health Protection Agency (2010) Environmental Noise and Health in the UK</li> <li>• European Environment Agency (2010) Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects, EEA Technical report No 11/2010</li> <li>• HM Government, Greener Space 25 year environment plan 2018</li> <li>• Trees Design Action Group: First steps in urban air quality (2018)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP: Policy PG3, TP1, TP7, TP8, TP9, TP15, TP27, TP28, TP37, TP38, TP43, TP44, TP45</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UDP: paragraph 8.27 8.29, 8.32</li> <li>• Places for worship SPD may 2011: paragraph 5.6.1</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022</li> <li>• Natural Capital Tool</li> <li>• Planning consultation guidance note noise and vibration (?source)</li> <li>• Birmingham City Council guidance on mitigating the impact from construction activities</li> <li>• Air Quality Plan??</li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic, industrial uses and energy facilities (by provided ULEV infrastructure, for example)?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses through insulation, engineering, site layout, landscaping and cycling and walking infrastructure?</p>		
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>The use of construction management plans can lessen construction impacts, particularly hours of working and construction traffic movements. Reduced levels of car parking and travel plans which encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking will result in better local environmental conditions. Good design and the sensitive location and orientation of residential units can lessen noise impacts, contribute to improved air quality and neighbourhood amenity and reduce noise pollution. Natural spaces and trees can improve the air quality in urban areas.</p>		

## Indicator 5. Accessibility and active travel

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Convenient access to a range of services and facilities minimises the need to travel and provides greater opportunities for social interaction. Buildings and spaces that are easily accessible and safe also encourage all groups, including older people and people with a disability, to use them. Discouraging car use and providing opportunities for walking and cycling can increase physical activity and help prevent chronic diseases, reduce risk of premature death and improve mental health</p>	<p>Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared and natural spaces, good crossing facilitates well-lit and direct walking routes)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting sustainable transport; 7</li> <li>• Requiring good design; 8</li> <li>• Promoting healthy communities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• WHO (2011) Health economic assessment tools (HEAT) for walking and for cycling</li> <li>• Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Bristol Essential evidence – benefits of cycling &amp; walking</li> <li>• Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (2010) Manual for Streets 2</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2012) Guidance on the Appraisal of Walking and Cycling Schemes</li> <li>• DfT Local Transport Note 1/11: Shared Space</li> <li>• DfT (2012) Investigating the potential health benefits of increasing cycling in the Cycling City and Towns</li> <li>• The City of New York Active (2010) Design Guidelines – Promoting physical activity and health in design</li> <li>• Transport for London (2011) Transport planning for healthier lifestyles: A best practice guide</li> <li>• HM Government, Greener Space 25 year environment plan 2018</li> <li>• Transport for London Health Streets Guide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP: Policy TP7, TP21, TP22, TP24 TP27, TP28, TP38, TP39, TP40, TP41, TP44, TP45</li> <li>• Non-policy- BDP, section 9.60, 9.61, 9.62</li> <li>• UDP: paragraph 8.7</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access for People with Disabilities SPD 2006: paragraph 9.4,9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.1, 9.14, 9.15, 9.16, 9.18</li> <li>• Places for worship SPD may 2011: paragraph 5.2.1 , 5.2.2</li> <li>• Places for living 2001, pg. 8, pg. 13, pg. 16, pg. 18</li> <li>• Places for All: pg. 7, pg. 10, pg. 11, pg. 13, pg. 14</li> <li>• Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022</li> <li>• Natural Capital Tool</li> <li>• Birmingham Connected</li> <li>• Birmingham Road Safety Strategy</li> <li>• West Midlands Movement for Growth</li> <li>• West Midlands Health and Transport Strategy</li> <li>• West Midlands Cycle Design Guidance's</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure, visible cycle parking, showers, cycling infrastructure, crossing facilities and good signposting)?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks and provide streets with permeable access for cyclists and pedestrians?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal include traffic management and speed reduction measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries (for example crossing facilities, speed limits, etc.)?</p>		
	<p>Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal minimise transport emissions and discourage car use through parking management measures, provision of sustainable transport infrastructure, ULEV charging provision, car clubs, service and delivery plans and construction management plans?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal provide parking/charging facilities for low emissions?</p>		

	Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DfT DH, January 2011, Transport and Health Resource: Delivering Healthy Local Transport Plans</li> <li>• British Medical Association (July 2012) Healthy transport = Healthy lives</li> </ul>	
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<b>Potential Health Impacts</b>	Combining active travel and public transport options can help people achieve recommended daily physical activity levels. Inclusive design, access, orientation and streetscape planners can make it easier for people to access facilities using public transport, walking or cycling. Reduced levels of car parking and travel plans encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking will result in increased active travel. Planning can promote cycling and walking by connecting routes and public to wider networks, providing safe junctions and calming traffic and providing secure cycle parking spaces. Improved accessibility and walking spaces supports the principles of Walkability outlined in the Birmingham Connected Report (Placing Pedestrians at the Top of the Transport Hierarchy).
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## Indicator 6. Crime reduction and community safety

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Thoughtful planning and urban design that promotes natural surveillance and social interaction can help to reduce crime and the ‘fear of crime’, both of which impacts on the mental wellbeing of residents. As well as the immediate physical and psychological impact of being a victim of crime, people can also suffer indirect long-term health consequences including disability, victimisation and isolation because of fear. Community engagement in development proposals can lessen fears and concerns</p>	<p>Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime (for example, well lit spaces and natural surveillance)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requiring good design</li> <li>• Promoting healthy communities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Supporting information                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of the Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Department of Health (2012) No health without mental health: implementation framework</li> <li>• ODPM (2004) Safer Places – the planning system and crime prevention</li> <li>• Secured By Design’ Design Guides for; Homes, Commercial, Schools and Hospitals</li> <li>• Design Council Guides: Design out Crime</li> <li>• CABE (2009) This Way to Better Residential Streets</li> <li>• Lighting Against Crime: A Guide for Crime Reduction Professionals</li> <li>• Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Housing in the UK - Armitage, Rachel (2017)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP: policy PG3, TP11, TP27, TP37, TP39, UDP: paragraph 8.7</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:</li> <li>• Places for living 2001, pg. 20, pg. 21, pg. 25, pg. 27,</li> <li>• Places for All: pg. 16, pg. 18</li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal follow the five underlying principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)? i) physical security ii) surveillance; iii) movement control; iv) management and maintenance and v) defensible space</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating ‘gated communities’?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings with clear indications of intended use?</p>		
	<p>Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community?</p>		
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>The detailed design and layout of residential and commercial areas can ensure natural surveillance over public space. This can be assisted by creating places which enable possibilities for community interaction and avoiding social exclusion. Active use of streets and public spaces, combined with effective lighting and greenery, is likely to decrease opportunities for anti-social behaviour or criminal activity. Planners to work with the Designing Out Crime Officers to obtain their advice on making development proposals follow the principles within the Secure by Design guides. They can also involve communities to foster a sense of ownership and empowerment, which can also help to enhance community safety.</p>		

## Indicator 7. Access to healthy food

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Access to healthy and nutritious food can improve diet and prevent chronic diseases related to obesity. People on low incomes, including young families, older people are the least able to eat well because of lack of access to nutritious food. They are more likely to have access to food that is high in salt, oil, energy-dense fat and sugar.</p> <p>Opportunities to grow and purchase local healthy food and limiting concentrations of hot food takeaways can change eating behaviour and improve physical and mental health.</p>	<p>Does the proposal facilitate the supply, delivery and self-sufficiency growing of local food, within a safe and sustainable environment (allotments, community gardens and farms, access to water, compost, and farmers' markets, for example)?</p> <p>Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?</p> <p>Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an over-concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area in line with Birmingham policy?</p> <p>Does the proposal allow for large vehicle access to properties for the purpose of home deliveries and accessibility?</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring the vitality of town centres</li> <li>• Requiring good design</li> <li>• Promoting healthy communities</li> </ul> <p>Supporting information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Health (2011) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Call to Action on Obesity in England</li> <li>• Mayor of London (2006) London Food Strategy - Healthy &amp; Sustainable Food for London</li> <li>• Foresight Report (2007) Tackling Obesities: future choices</li> <li>• Report of the Marmot Sustainable Development Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Sustain (2011) Good planning for good food - using planning policy for local and sustainable food</li> <li>• HM Government 25 year Environment Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP, policy TP9, TP24, TP27,</li> <li>• Non-policy- BDP, section 9.60</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:</li> <li>• Shopping and Local Centres Supplementary Planning Guidance: policy 4, policy 6</li> <li>• Natural Capital Tool</li> <li>• Birmingham Green Living Spaces</li> </ul>
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>Consider food access, location and how to facilitate social enterprises planners can help to create the conditions that enable low income people to have better and affordable access to nutritious food. Planning can preserve and protect areas for small-scale community projects/local food production, including allotments. Planning can increase the diversity of shopping facilities in local centres, restrict large supermarkets, and limit concentrations of hot food takeaways.</p>		

## Indicator 8. Access to work and training

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Employment and income is a key determinant of health and wellbeing. Unemployment generally leads to poverty, illness and a reduction in personal and social esteem. Works aids recovery from physical and mental illnesses.</p> <p>Locating training and access to work experience, jobs and apprenticeships in inaccessible locations or failing to provide a diversity of local jobs or training opportunities can negatively affect health and mental wellbeing both directly and indirectly.</p>	<p>Does the proposal provide access (by foot, bicycle or public transport) to local employment, training, work experience and apprenticeship opportunities, including temporary construction delivery phase and 'end-use' jobs? Does the proposed development place with accessible work experience, training, apprenticeships and job opportunities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</li> <li>• Building a strong, competitive economy</li> <li>• Ensuring the vitality of town centres</li> <li>• Supporting a prosperous rural economy</li> <li>• Supporting information</li> <li>• Department for Work and Pensions Cross-Government initiative 'Health, Work and Well-being'</li> <li>• Report of the Marmot Review Social Inclusion and Social Mobility Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Report of Marmot Review Employment and Work Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Leeds Metropolitan University (2010) Mental Health and Employment review</li> <li>• Inclusive Growth strategy</li> <li>• Industrial Strategy</li> <li>• Government skills strategy</li> <li>• HM Government 25 year environment plan</li> <li>• Socail Value Act 2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP: policy TP26, TP27, TP28, TP34,</li> <li>• Birmingham Skills and Investment plan</li> <li>• Greater Birmingham LEP skills for Growth Strategy</li> <li>• Mental health commission: WMCA</li> <li>• Skills and Productivity Commission. WMCA</li> <li>• Birmingham Connected (Placing Pedestrians at the Top of the Transport Hierarchy)(2014)</li> <li>• Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility</li> <li>• Birmingham Procurement Policy Framework for jobs and skills</li> <li>• Birmingham Planning Protocol for jobs and skills</li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal link skills development with technology and services that will help manage our relationship with the natural environment into the future?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal provide childcare and training facilities?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?</p>		
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>Urban planning linked to clear strategies for economic regeneration, allocation of appropriate sites and coordination of infrastructure provision can help to facilitate attractive opportunities for businesses, encourage diversity in employment and ensure that local jobs are created and retained. Equitable transport strategies can play an important part in providing access to job opportunities. The provision of local work can encourage shorter trip lengths, reduce emissions from transport and enable people to walk or cycle. Access to other support services, notably childcare, work experience and training can make employment opportunities easier to access.</p>		

## Indicator 9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Friendship and supportive networks in a community can reduce depression/ levels of chronic illness as well as speed recovery after illness and improve wellbeing. Fragmentation of social structures can lead to communities demarcated by socio-economic status, age and/or ethnicity. Building networks for people who are isolated and disconnected, and to provide meaningful interaction to improve mental wellbeing.</p> <p>Lifetime Neighbourhoods places the design criteria of Lifetime Homes into a wider context, creating environments that people of all ages and abilities can access and enjoy, facilitating communities that people can participate in, interact and feel safe.</p>	<p>Does the design of the public realm maximise opportunities for social interaction and connect the proposal with neighbouring communities by promoting physical activity (walking cycling etc) the use of public transport, social interactions, community activity and the use of public nature or green and blue) spaces?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) 8 Promoting healthy communities</li> <li>• NICE (2004) Social capital for health: Issues of definition, measurement and links to health</li> <li>• Marmot Review Social Inclusion and Social Mobility Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Marmot Review Employment and Work Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Department for Communities and Local Government (2011) Lifetime Neighbourhoods</li> <li>• National MWAH Collaborative (England) (2011) Mental Health Wellbeing Impact Assessment: A Toolkit for Well-being</li> <li>• UK National Statistics: societal wellbeing theme</li> <li>• Young Foundation (2010) Cohesive Communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP: policy PG3, TP27, TP30, UDP: Paragraph 3.14</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:</li> <li>• Birmingham Green Living Spaces Plan (2013)</li> <li>• Places for living 2001, pg. 8, pg. 9</li> <li>• THRIVE, West Midlands combined Authority</li> <li>• Places for All</li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities appropriate to demographic need?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal include provision of communal areas facilities within multi-dwelling buildings (apartments, student accommodations, mixed dwellings, etc)?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal address the principles of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?</p>		
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>Urban planning can help to facilitate social cohesion by creating safe and permeable environments with places where people can meet informally. Mixed-use developments in town centres and residential neighbourhoods can help to widen social options for people. The provision of a range of diverse local employment opportunities (paid and unpaid) can also improve mental health, social cohesion and the creation of lifetime neighbourhoods.</p>		

## Indicator 10. Minimising the use of resources

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Reducing or minimising waste including disposal, processes for construction as well as encouraging recycling at all levels can improve human health directly and indirectly by minimising environmental impact, such as air pollution.</p>	<p>Does the proposal make best use of existing land, green and natural spaces, waterways and natural resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</li> <li>• Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Supporting information                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of the Marmot Sustainable Development Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Mayor of London and London Councils (2006) The Control of Dust and Emissions from Construction and Demolition: Best Practice Guidance</li> <li>• Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>HM Government, Greener Space 25 year environment plan 2018                              BRE Green Code                              BRE BES6001:2008 Part G Building regulations                              WRAP guidance on designing out waster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDP, policy TP3, TP5, TP13, TP14, TP27,</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:</li> <li>• Access for People with Disabilities SPD 2006: paragraph 9.4,9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.1, 9.14, 9.15, 9.16, 9.18</li> <li>• Public Open Space in New Residential Development 2007: paragraph 3.2, paragraph 3.3</li> <li>• Places for living 2001, pg. 31, pg. 34</li> <li>• Places for All: pg. 23</li> <li>• Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022</li> <li>• Natural Capital Tool</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal encourage recycling (including building materials)?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal allow for future waste collection and promote minimisation on site?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal make effective use of water minimisation techniques, infrastructure and materials to reduce water waste during the development and into the future?</p>		
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>Planning can impose standards and criteria on hazardous waste disposal, recycling and domestic waste and that linked to development. It can ensure that hazardous waste is disposed of correctly, as well as ensure that local recycled and renewable materials are used whenever possible in the building construction process. Redevelopment on brownfield sites or derelict urban land also ensures that land is effectively used, recycled and enhanced. Through encouraging reduction, reuse and recycling, resource minimisation can be better realised and contribute towards a better environment. For larger scale developments, the impact on natural capital and its related health benefits can be measured through the National Capital Tool.</p>		



## Indicator 11. Climate change

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>There is a clear link between climate change and health. The Marmot Review is clear that local areas should prioritise policies and interventions that 'reduce both health inequalities and mitigate climate change' because of the likelihood that people with the poorest health would be hit hardest by the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Planning is at the forefront of both trying to reduce carbon emissions and to adapt urban environments. Poorly designed homes can lead to fuel poverty in winter and overheating in summer contributing to excess winter and summer deaths. Developments also have the potential to contribute towards mental wellbeing of residents</p>	<p>Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy and encourage climate change mitigation measures (safe walking routes, cycling, public transport infrastructure, ULEV provision, for example)?</p> <p>Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping?</p> <p>Does the proposal maintain or enhance nature conservation and biodiversity?</p> <p>Does the proposal reduce surface water flood risk through sustainable urban drainage systems?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) 10 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</li> <li>• Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) Investigation into overheating in homes: Literature review</li> <li>• Department for Communities and Local Government Code for Sustainable Homes</li> <li>• Assessment Method (BREEAM)</li> <li>• Marmot Sustainable Development Task Group (2010)</li> <li>• Green and Blue Space Adaptation for Urban Areas and Eco Towns (GRaBS) project</li> <li>• NHS Sustainable Development Unit (2009) Saving Carbon, Improving Health – NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy for England</li> <li>• Lancet (2009) Health benefits of tackling climate change: evidence</li> <li>• Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2012) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</li> <li>• HM Government, Greener Space 25 year environment plan 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TP5, TP6, TP7, TP8, TP27, TP38, TP39, TP40, TP41</li> <li>• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:</li> <li>• Places for Living: pg. 30,</li> <li>• Places for All: pg. 22, pg. 25</li> <li>• BDP, policy TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP13,</li> <li>• Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022</li> <li>• Natural Capital Tool</li> <li>• SPD SUDS guide for Birmingham (2016)</li> <li>• Birmingham Green Living Spaces Plan (2013)</li> <li>• Air Quality Plan</li> </ul>
<p><b>Potential Health Impacts</b></p>	<p>Urban planning can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by requiring lower energy use in buildings and transport, and by encouraging renewable energy sources, contributing to the climate change mitigation. Planning can address sustainability and environmental considerations through the use of standards such as the Code for Sustainable Homes will help to reduce energy demands and increase the amount of renewable energy. For larger scale developments, the impact on natural capital and its related health benefits can be measured through the National Capital Tool.</p>		

## Indicator 12. Digital and Technology

Overview	Issues for consideration	National Policies and Documents	Regional and local Policies
<p>Understanding the role digital and technology have in the planning process is instrumental to ensure developments are able to adapt and evolve with changing technologies and digital advancements.</p> <p>As well as providing greater connectivity for a growing flexible workforce who are required to work from home or on the move, technology advancements also allow for improved healthcare provision at home via telecare, ability to introduce smarthome adaptations to better regulate environments, improved information points for transport infrastructure, and the opportunity to harness new energy provision and work smarter using existing infrastructure.</p> <p>The ability to move flexibly and stay connected is paramount to maintain both physical and mental health well-being.</p>	<p>Is there a telecommunication/connectivity plan submitted as part of the proposals in a similar way as with other utilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review, Department for Digital, Culture, Media &amp; Sport, July 2018.</li> <li>• BS ISO 37106:2018, Sustainable cities and communities. Guidance on establishing smart city operating models for sustainable communities</li> <li>• PAS 2016:2010: next generation access for new build homes guide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birmingham Big City Plan, Smithfield</li> </ul>
	<p>Does the proposal provide for a digital model or 3D visualisation of the development as part of the consultation, review and user engagement process?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal ensure that there is robust coverage of telecommunication cellular networks?</p>		
	<p>Is there adequate provision of internet and broadband available within the proposal from multiple providers, encouraging consumer choice and preventing provider monopolies?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal provide for additional ducting to the premises to enable new telecommunication entrants to deliver competitive services and facilitate upgrading of technology through the lifespan of the building to avoid retrospective civil works?</p>		
	<p>Does the proposal require that all buildings are fully wired up with fibre to ensure digital services are easily deployable?</p>		
	<p>build design minimised barriers to cellular network penetration?</p>		
	<p>Does the technology embedded in this proposal enable users to control their environmental quality (ventilation, light, air quality etc)?</p>		
<p>Does the development maximise use of natural light, and use sustainable, low energy, low glare lighting?</p>			

	Does the proposal make provisions for street based assets to be digitally enabled e.g. smart lighting, remote monitoring, sensor deployment for environmental air quality, noise monitoring		
	Are there sufficient electrical and digital points within the buildings to enable easy deployment of IoT, other sensors and other digital devices for health and social care monitoring?		
	Does the proposal provide for the deployment of digital displays (bus shelters or public displays) that provide public services information about sustainable travel, carbon savings and other environmental monitoring services?		

<b>Potential Health Impacts</b>	Future planning for telecom infrastructure within the initial stages of planning can encourage the development of new technologies, promote competition and offer greater consumer choice, and ensure greater connectivity for those who work flexibility and those most vulnerable. Strategies such as the Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review offer insight on how planning now, through simple measures such as additional ducting or multi-purpose fibre cabling, can allow developments to evolve with technology into sustainable housing, with minimal disruptions to the public and encouraging communities to grow.
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## **Next Steps**

Once you have completed the HIA, it will be considered by a multidisciplinary team who will represent the indicators that are relevant to the proposal.

You will be notified within 14 days of submission as to the preliminary outcome of the detailed assessment.

You will be invited to a multidisciplinary team meeting to discuss the outcomes of the detailed assessment; this could be an opportunity to consider endorsing the proposal, or to offer advice and guidance with reference to mitigating opportunities.

The outcomes of the meeting and any agreed mitigations actions will be consolidated into ongoing real-time support to assist the proposal in maximising the positive health impacts available – this will continue until the development is complete. This is also the time to discuss further monitoring and evaluation of the impacts.



## **Public Health Division**

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