Central Lincolnshire Healthy Planning Checklist

Updated April 2023

This Healthy Planning Checklist has been designed to enable applicants to quickly assess the potential health impacts of their development proposal.

The Checklist should be completed **by the applicant** at pre-application stage and submitted with a planning application for all schemes of 150 dwellings or more, or 5 hectares or more for non-residential developments. The Checklist can be used as a screening tool to decide whether a Rapid or Full HIA is required, or the applicant may choose to use an alternative screening tool (please see the Health Impact Assessment for Planning Applications: Guidance Note April 2023).

For schemes of less than 150 dwellings, or 5 ha for non-residential developments, HIA is optional and not a policy requirement of Policy S54. Applicants may choose to complete and submit this Healthy Planning Checklist with their planning application to demonstrate how their proposal meets the aims of Policy S54 Health and Wellbeing in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.

The Checklist focuses on the wider determinants of health that are most relevant to the built environment and which can be influenced by planning decisions. It is split into the following sections and should be completed **by the applicant** as follows:

<u>Part 1</u> - Applicant and Scheme Details

<u>Part 2</u> – Checklist:

Theme: The checklist is based on a list of 11 wider determinants of health relevant to planning. Guidance on the planning issues that may impact on health under each broad determinant, potential health impacts and examples of mitigation measures to improve health outcomes, is provided in the table following the Checklist. Note not all themes will be relevant to all development proposals. The applicant should select and prioritise the themes accordingly.

Description of Impact: Briefly describe how the proposal impacts on the health and wellbeing of existing and future residents/users of the site/local area. Include information on which population groups are likely to be affected by the proposal (e.g. older people, children and young people, working age people) and when the impacts will take place (e.g. construction phase, operational phase).

Assessment of Impact: Identify whether the impact is positive, negative, neutral, or not known at this time.

Recommendation: Where an impact is identified, based on the description and assessment of impacts, include recommendations on how the proposal could minimise negative impacts and/or maximise positive impacts.

<u>Part 3</u> – Checklist Outcome: Briefly outline how the scheme will address any identified health impacts, either by avoiding or minimising negative impacts or enhancing further positive impacts.

Part 1. Applicant and Scheme details	
Name of applicant	
Description of proposal	
Address of proposal	
Date assessment completed	

Part 2. Healthy Planning Checklist

Theme	Description of Impact	Assessment of Impact				Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
		Positive	Negative	Neutral	Unknown	
Construction						
Healthy Homes						
Active Travel and Connectivity						

Part 2. Healthy Planning Checklist

Theme	Description of Impact	Assessment of Impact				Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
		Positive	Negative	Neutral	Unknown	
Access to Services and Social Infrastructure						
Open Spaces and Access to Nature						
Healthy Foods						

Part 2. Healthy Planning Checklist						
Theme	**Description of Impact**	**Assessment of Impact**				**Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)**
		Positive	Negative	Neutral	Unknown	
Community Safety						
Equality, Social Relationships and Community						
Employment						

Part 2. Healthy Planning Checklist

Theme	Description of Impact	Assessment of Impact				Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
		Positive	Negative	Neutral	Unknown	
Environment and Resources						
Climate Change						

Part 3. Checklist Outcome:		
Conclusion	**Applicant's Response**	**District Council/Public Health Comments**
Are any changes proposed to the scheme to improve health outcomes and/or address negative impacts?		
Will the proposal require further assessment via a Rapid or Full Health Impact Assessment?		

Planning Issues by Broad Determinant, Health Impacts and Measures to Improve Health Outcomes

Theme	Headline Planning Issues	Potential Impact on Health	Possible Mitigation/Enhancement Measures to Improve Health Outcomes
Construction • Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	• Construction impact from operations during the development phase, including increased vehicle movement and noise.	• Noise and vibration can cause sleep disturbance and stress, which can have a detrimental impact on mental health. Poor air quality from dust is linked to heart conditions, lung disease and asthma levels among children.	• Ensure mechanisms are put in place to control hours of construction and vehicle movements, such as a construction management plan. • Community engagement before and during construction can help alleviate fears and concerns.
Healthy Homes • Does the proposal encourage and promote housing quality, taking into account daylight, sound insulation, private space, and standards for accessible and adaptable dwellings? • Does the proposal provide affordable housing?	• Housing design - orientation, layout and internal space • Accessible and adaptable housing • Housing mix – tenure, sizes • Affordable homes • Energy efficient and affordable to run homes	• Unhealthy living environments, e.g. lack of daylight, ventilation, noise and overcrowding can impact negatively on mental health conditions such as depression and can exacerbate health conditions such as respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and cancer.	• Orientate buildings to maximise natural light. • Accessible and adaptable homes can meet the changing needs of current and future occupants.
Active Travel and Connectivity	• Promoting and prioritising walking and cycling	• Transport is a key wider determinant of health. Reducing car dependency	• Provide safe, well-lit, attractive and clearly

Theme	Headline Planning Issues	Potential Impact on Health	Possible Mitigation/Enhancement Measures to Improve Health Outcomes
• Does the proposal promote walking and cycling? • Does the proposal seek to minimise car use? • Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures, and safe and well-lit pedestrian and cycling routes and crossings?	• Wheelchair and pushchair access • Minimising the need to travel • Connectivity • Access to public transport • Streetscape • Car dependency	and the provision of safe, sustainable transport options can impact on health by increasing physical inactivity and promoting social interaction, as well as reducing air pollution, noise and accident rates.	signposted walking and cycling routes. • Link new walking and cycling routes with the wider network to ensure people can use them to access education, employment and services and facilities. • Provide cycle parking and storage to encourage cycle participation. • Developments should be accessible by public transport to reduce social isolation and promote participation in physical activity. • Traffic management and calming measures can reduce road accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists and create a safer environment. • The integration of services in a single location can reduce the need to travel and contribute to a reduction of congestion, noise and air pollution.

Theme	Headline Planning Issues	Potential Impact on Health	Possible Mitigation/Enhancement Measures to Improve Health Outcomes
Access to Services and Social Infrastructure • Does the proposal contribute to new social infrastructure that is accessible, affordable and timely? • Have opportunities for multi-use and co-location of services been explored?	• Demand for and access to healthcare services • Access to education • Access to social infrastructure • Multi use of buildings and co-location of services	• Access to health and social care, education and community facilities has a direct impact on human health. Poor access and quality of healthcare services and exacerbate ill health and make effective treatment more difficult. • Poor accessibility to community facilities can limit opportunities for social interaction and lead to isolation and depression. • Access to a range of good quality education opportunities can improve self-esteem, job opportunities and earning capacity.	• Assessing the demand new development generates for new and existing services and facilities ensures those services meet or continue to meet the needs of the local community. • Good public transport links to essential services and facilities can reduce social isolation. • Services located in buildings that are safe and accessible to all encourage people to access those services.
Open Spaces, Access to Nature and Physical Activity • Does the proposal retain or enhance existing open space/s? • Does the proposal provide multi-functional green infrastructure?	• Open spaces • Natural green spaces • Safe play spaces • Views and landscaping • Buildings designed to maximise physical activity	• Lack of good quality, accessible open space can lead to physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity. • Exposure to green and blue infrastructure and contact with nature can have positive impacts on health and wellbeing, including but not	• Provide opportunities for recreation and physical activity that can be accessed by all population groups and support physical activity across all ages. • Ensure the location of play spaces are accessible by walking and cycling routes that are suitable for young

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• Does the proposal encourage and promote physical activity? • Does the proposal create spaces where people can connect with nature?		limited to, lowering blood pressure and cholesterol, reduced levels of depression and stress and enhanced quality of life for both children and adults.	children to use. Consider how natural features can be used as an alternative to manufactured play equipment. • Improve existing, and/or create new habitats or use design solutions to enhance biodiversity.
Healthy Foods • Does the proposal maintain and enhance opportunities for food growing? • Are shops/food markets selling healthy and affordable food accessible by walking, cycling or public transport? • Does the proposal avoid the overconcentration of unhealthy food choices?	• Local food growing – including gardens, allotments • Access to local, affordable fresh food • Healthy food supply • Over concentration of unhealthy food outlets and proximity to facilities aimed at children and young people	• Opportunities for food growing promotes healthy eating and physical activity. Redevelopment of allotments, gardens and agricultural land can reduce the potential for locally grown food. • Limited access to healthy food and poor diet is linked to obesity, diabetes, heart disease, cancer and stroke. • Overconcentration of hot food takeaways can restrict healthy eating choices.	• Provide space for communal and individual food growing opportunities, for example allotments, community orchards etc. • Ensure provision and/or easy access to local food shops and farmers markets.
Community Safety • Does the proposal encourage and promote safety and the	• Designing out crime • Security and street surveillance • Mix of uses	• Perception of crime and fear of crime can impact on mental wellbeing of residents, by limiting how they live their	• Community engagement in the design and planning of development proposals can lessen fears and concerns as

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feeling of safety in the community? • Does the proposal reduce opportunities for people to commit crime?	• Community ownership engagement	lives leading to social isolation.	well as create a sense of ownership. • Design and layout of residential and commercial areas should ensure natural surveillance over public space. • Streets and public spaces should encourage active use through use of materials, effective lighting, street furniture and signage.
Equality, social relationships and community • Does the proposal facilitate equal access to services, facilities and open spaces for all social groups?	• Social interaction • Mixed communities • Preventing community severance • Lifetime neighbourhoods • Local inequalities • Access to community facilities which promote social interaction (e.g. village hall, community centre)	• Inequalities and divisions in a community can lead to health inequalities. • Social interaction in the community has positive effects on mental health and wellbeing and can aid recovery after illness. • Lack of certain facilities, such as public toilets, can impact negatively on vulnerable groups, for example older people and young children.	• Mixed use developments can support linked trips and widen social options for people. • Ensure design and layout of new development creates safe and permeable environments where people can interact, socialise, organise and word together. • Maximise opportunities for community ownership of community space, community centres etc.
Employment	• Access to local employment and training • Job diversity	• Employment and income are key determinants of health and wellbeing. Having a job	• Ensure people can access local work opportunities by a

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• Does the proposal promote access to employment and training opportunities? • Does the proposal promote the health and wellbeing of future employees?	• Healthy workplaces • Childcare	can increase health and wellbeing and make it easier to lead a healthier lifestyle • Those who experience unemployment, poverty, and low income are less able to make healthy choices. • Healthy workplaces can reduce ill health and employee sickness absence.	variety of transport modes, including walking and cycling. • The internal and external layout and design of buildings should promote opportunities for physical activity, such as located in close proximity to walking and cycle routes and promotion of staircases. • Childcare and other support services located close to areas of employment can make job opportunities more accessible to a wider range of people.
Environment and Resources • Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities? • Does the proposal minimise the impact of noise caused by traffic and commercial uses?	• Air pollution • Soil pollution - contaminated land • Noise pollution • Potential hazards • Minimise waste, recycling and reuse of waste • Making best use of existing land • Sustainable design and construction methods	• Poor air quality can lead to life shortening lung and heart conditions, cancer and diabetes. • Inappropriate disposal of hazardous waste can impact negatively on the health of nearby communities. • Noise pollution can contribute to sleep deprivation, and mental health problems such as stress and depression. • Health risks from contaminated land.	• Ensure local recycled and renewable materials are used wherever possible, including in the construction process. • Make best use of existing land to reduce pollution, provide shade and cooling and reduce flood risk. • Encourage and maximise reduction, reuse and recycling of resources. • Providing green infrastructure can help intercept pollutants as they spread from road,

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			filtering and trapping particulates and absorbing gases.
Climate Change • Does the proposal reduce surface water flood risk (for example, through sustainable drainage techniques, use of permeable surfaces, green roofs etc)? • Does the design of buildings and spaces avoid internal and external overheating (e.g. through passive cooling techniques and urban greening).	• Flood risk and drainage • Building design • Renewable energy • Sustainable transport • Resilience to future climate change • Sustaining and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity	• Poorly designed homes can lead to fuel poverty in winter and overheating in summer, contributing to excess winter and summer deaths. • Flooding can result in risks to both physical and mental health from actual and fear of flooding. Exposure to contaminated flood water increases the risk of illnesses such as respiratory illness.	• Green infrastructure in the form of urban trees, green roofs and soft landscaping can help prevent summer overheating by reducing the heat island effect. • Energy efficient, well insulated and well-designed buildings can reduce carbon emissions. • Sequential approach to locating development and mitigation measures such as sustainable urban drainages can reduce the risk of flooding.