



**Tamworth Borough Council
Draft Local Plan 2006-2031
Health Impact Assessment**

March 2014

Introduction

- 1.1 A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) assesses the potential impacts a plan, programme or policy on the health of the population and the distribution of those effects within the population (Department of Health, 2010). Whilst there is no statutory duty to undertake a HIA, it is considered best practice and provides a useful tool to inform decision making, furthermore because of the strategic nature of the documents within the Local Development Framework, specifically the Local Plan, it is considered that a HIA should be undertaken to ensure that health is embedded within the process.
- 1.2 The HIA of the Local Plan assesses the impacts of each individual policy against the identified health issues for Tamworth and identifies appropriate mitigation measures. Therefore the aim of this HIA is to assist the progression and decision making of the Local Plan.
- 1.3 There is no fixed method for undertaking a HIA however the method used in this assessment reflects the approach of the Sustainability Appraisal where health is already embedded within some of the sustainability objectives.
- 1.4 The HIA update has been carried out by the Development Plan Team with assistance from Tamworth's District Public Health Officer Lead.

1.0 Tamworth Local Plan 2006-2031

- 1.1 The Tamworth Local Plan is an overarching document which sets the strategic direction and policy for Tamworth Borough looking forward to 2031. It identifies the overall strategy and framework for development including housing, employment, green spaces, biodiversity, leisure and shopping. The initial HIA was undertaken for the Tamworth Pre-submission Local Plan in 2012. The Local Plan was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination in November 2012. The Inspector raised a number of concerns relating to the soundness of the Plan and an exploratory meeting was held in February 2013 to discuss the work required to overcome the concerns. The Plan was subsequently withdrawn in March 2013.
- 2.2 Since the withdrawal of the Local Plan the work set out in the exploratory meeting has been completed and parts of the evidence base updated and refreshed where necessary to inform the draft Local Plan 2014. The Plan has been amended to extend the plan period to 2031 and the housing and employment land supply adjusted to take account of completions and commitments to 2013. New allocations have been made to accommodate 4250 dwellings and 18 hectares of employment land within the borough boundary. An update of the HIA is necessary because of the changes to the Local Plan since 2012.

Vision and Strategic Objectives

- 2.3 The Local Plan is divided into a number of chapters. The first of which includes a spatial portrait and vision for the borough. It sets out the key characteristics of Tamworth and identifies the key issues and challenges facing the borough that the Local Plan seeks to address. The vision sets out the type of place Tamworth should become by 2031. It takes into account existing plans and strategies produced by both the council and its partners. The vision results in a set of 12 strategic objectives which are set out in

relation to the key themes to which they relate. Strategic Spatial Objective 7 makes an explicit reference to encouraging active and healthier lifestyles.

Structure of the Local Plan

- 2.4 The policy chapters include policies to guide how the spatial vision and strategic objectives; summarised in four over-arching chapters: a prosperous town, strong and vibrant neighbourhoods, high quality environment and a sustainable town, will be achieved in practical terms. The spatial strategy policies set out how much development there will be, broadly where it will go, when it will take place and who will deliver it. The Core Policies contained within each theme chapter seek to deliver the vision and strategic objectives and should be interpreted within the context of the spatial strategy policies.

Wider Policy Framework

- 2.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the principles that should be embedded within Local Plans. Delivering sustainable development is the overarching aim of the document which focuses on economic, social and environmental role where specific reference is given to supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities. These principles underpin the Local Plan.

Local Policy Framework

- 2.6 The Local Plan should be integrated with and deliver the strategic priorities of the Sustainable Community Strategy to promote the vision of 'One Tamworth, Perfectly Placed'.
- 2.7 The Tamworth Sustainable Community Strategy has been produced by the Tamworth Strategic Partnership, a multiagency partnership committed to improving the quality of life of local people. There are two strategic priorities underpinned by primary outcomes;

Strategic Priority 1

To Aspire and Prosper in Tamworth

Primary Outcome

To create and sustain a thriving local economy and make Tamworth a more inspirational and competitive place to do business through:

- Raising the aspiration and attainment levels of young people
- Creating opportunities for business growth through developing and using skills and talent
- Promoting private sector growth and create quality employment locally
- Branding and marketing "Tamworth" as a great place to "live life to the full"
- Creating the physical and technological infrastructure necessary to support the achievement of this primary outcome.

Strategic Priority 2

To be healthier and safer in Tamworth

Primary Outcome

To create a safe environment in which local people can reach their full potential and live longer, healthier lives through;

- Addressing the causes of poor health in children and young people;
- Improving the health and well being of older people by supporting them to live active, independent lives;
- Reducing the harm and wider consequences of alcohol abuse on individuals, families and society;
- Implementing 'Total Place' solutions to tackling crime and ASB in designated localities;
- Developing innovative early interventions to tackle youth crime and ASB; and
- Creating an integrated approach to protecting those most vulnerable in our local communities

2.8 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA), strongly linked to the Sustainable Community Strategy has been used to appraise and inform the development of the Local Plan. The appraisal uses 18 objectives to assess each policy of which health is already embedded both explicitly, through sustainability objective 6 "To encourage active and healthier lifestyles by providing accessible green infrastructure, including networks of paths and open spaces, and formal and informal sport and recreation facilities" and also implicitly in a number of objectives, for example 17 "To reduce the need to travel, reduce out-commuting and encourage sustainable modes of transport". To this end, although assessing the impact on health has already been considered as part of the SA process this Health Impact assessment focuses on the impacts in more depth and sits alongside the SA and the Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA).

2.9 The Local Plan has been subject to various stages of consultation, from Issues and Options to its present format. At all stages the community and stakeholders have been invited to make comments and help to shape the document. Therefore as part of this process factors related to health have been considered throughout the formulation of the plan.

3.0 Spatial Planning and Health

3.1 Spatial Planning, through the Local Plan, can help create a healthy and sustainable community through ensuring the impacts upon the health of the population are integrated in planning. The link between how an area is planned and the health of its residents is well established and spatial planning cuts across different health determinants.

3.2 The most common link relates to the built form having an impact on active lifestyles which in turn impact on the prevalence of obesity and cardiovascular disease, commonly referred to as 'obesogenic environments'. One such example relates to creating an environment that support regular formal and informal exercise through the provision of suitable infrastructure and encouraging development in sustainable locations, which in turn reduces the reliance on the car and therefore encourages more informal recreation through walking and cycling.

3.3 However there is further evidence related to other health issues beyond obesity and physical activity, for example the link between access to open spaces and mental health. There is empirical evidence from both the US and the UK that supports the impact that a close proximity to open space can improve someone's level of health and wellbeing.

4.0 Health Determinants

- 4.1 To be able to assess the health impacts of the Local Plan, there is a need to identify health determinants in which to assess the policies against. Health determinants are the social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and well-being (Department of Health, 2010). Figure 1 illustrates the determinants of health in relation to settlements and neighbourhoods.

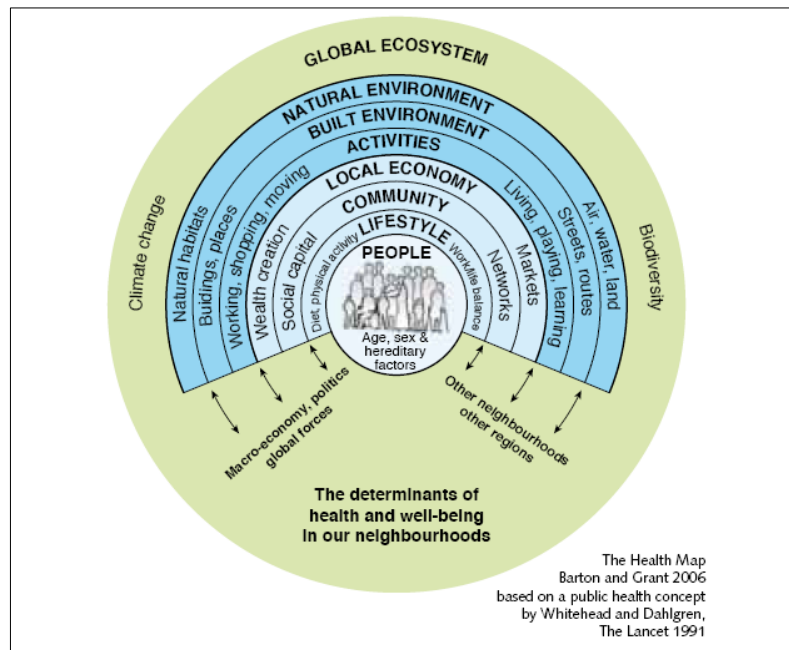


Figure 1 Determinants of Health

- 4.2 The Local Plan may not have an impact on all of these determinants. It is important to identify the main health issues for Tamworth, which can also be considered to relate to spatial planning, to ensure that the appropriate determinants are used in the assessment.

5.0 Tamworth's Community

- 5.1 The delivery of the Local Plan will affect Tamworth's community in a variety of ways. To fully understand how it will impact on the health of the community it is important to understand the demographic and health profile of Tamworth's residents.

Demographics

- 5.2 The population of Tamworth in 2012¹ was 77,100 and is projected to grow by 11.6% by 2031, a total of 9,000 people. However numbers of young adults is forecast to reduce and growth will be concentrated in the older age groups.

¹ 2012 Mid-year estimates (source ONS)

Health

- 5.3 The following section summarises the main health issues in accordance with the categories set out in the document entitled 'Public health issues by local authority' (South Staffordshire PCT, 2011). It is important to note that there will be some health issues and categories which are omitted from this summary, such as rates of teenage pregnancy within the infant health category, because it is not considered that planning has a causal link with this issue. Therefore this summary should not be taken as identifying the only health issues within Tamworth. In addition, whilst there are a number of different data sources for health statistics, this dataset provides the latest statistics and is regularly kept up to date which would enable effective monitoring of identified health issues/objectives in the future.

Life Expectancy

- 5.4 Life expectancy is an important basis for understanding the health of an area. For Tamworth as a whole life expectancy in 2012 for both men and women was virtually the same as the Staffordshire and England average, 78.9 for men and 82.8 for women. However there is significant variation between the most deprived areas of Tamworth and in the least deprived areas, 5.6 years lower for men and 6.7 years lower for women. Consequently reducing health inequalities is a key issue for Tamworth.

Mortality and Preventable Death

- 5.5 The major causes of mortality and morbidity are cancer, respiratory diseases and circulatory disease. The population of Tamworth is relatively young so Tamworth performs relatively well against the England averages for these diseases. However, as the population ages they are likely to become more significant health issues. Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates for men have fallen and the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen to and is similar to the England average. It is worth noting that whilst the premature mortality rate from circulatory diseases at 79 per 100,000 population is similar to the England average of 70 it is also the highest rate in Staffordshire (2007-09 data).

Lifestyle Risk Factors

- 5.6 Lifestyle risk factors are made up of various indicators of which obesity, both childhood and adult, physical activity and diet all feature prominently. It is important to note that, in the absence of local survey data the data related to adult obesity and diet are based on synthetic estimates, i.e. the expected prevalence for an area based on national surveys and the areas characteristics (e.g. age, gender and deprivation levels) and as such should be treated with a degree of caution.
- 5.7 The levels of childhood obesity vary markedly to adult obesity when compared to the England average. The childhood obesity rate, at reception (23.4%) and year 6 (33.3%) is marginally higher than the England and Staffordshire rate, although this difference is not statistically significant.
- 5.8 In contrast, obesity rates amongst adults are estimated to be the highest in England 30.7% compared to an England rate of 24.2%, and a Staffordshire

rate of 26.7%. Figure 2 below demonstrates the estimated locations where obesity is considered to be the most prevalent (Experian, 2012).

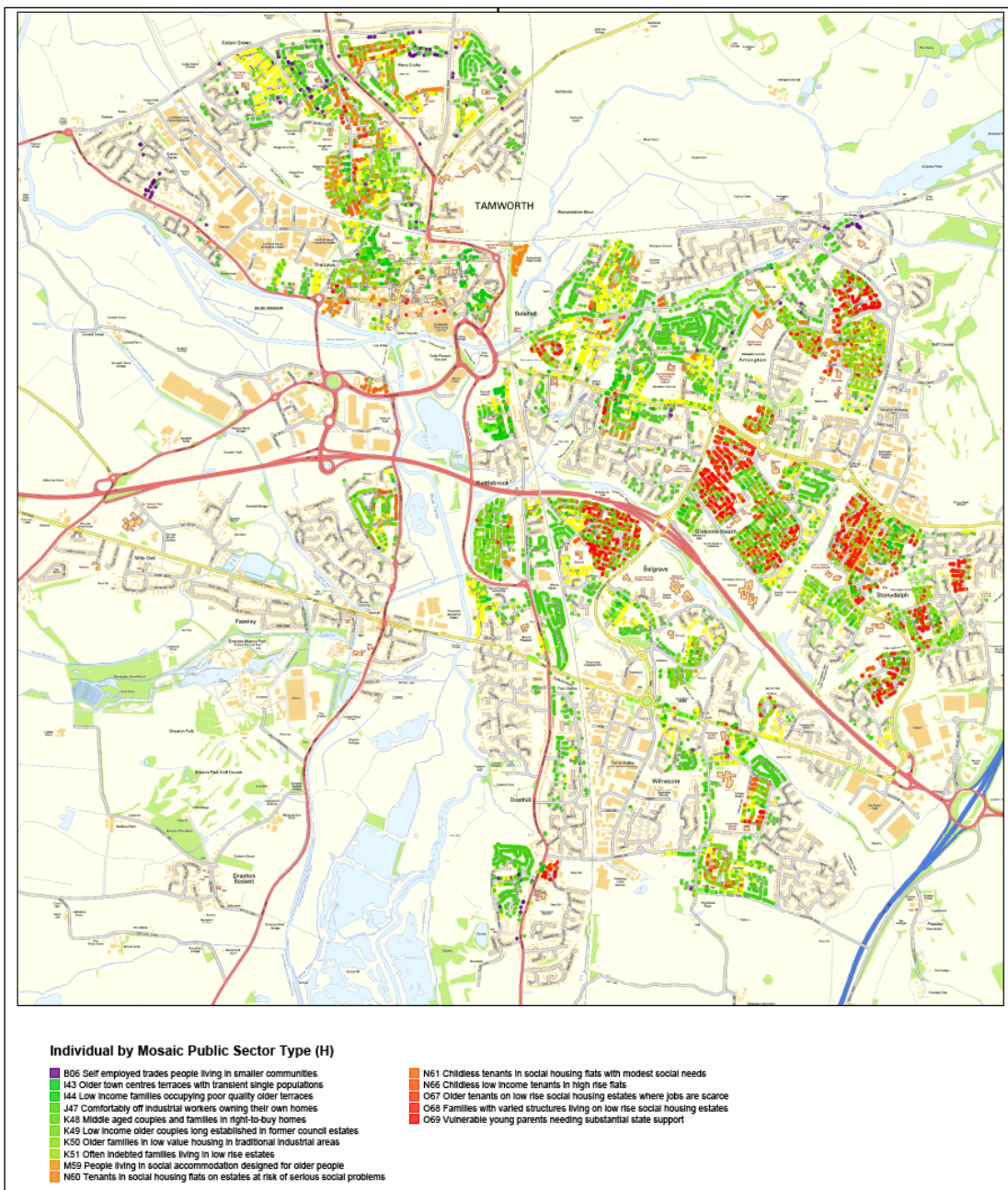


Figure 2 Expected locations where Obesity is prevalent by Mosaic Public Sector Type

- 5.9 The rates of physical activity in Tamworth are lower than the England average, both for participating in at least 3 days per week of 30 minutes moderate participation (19% compared to 22%) and 10% for five days a week of 30 minutes moderate participation (10% compared to 11%). However this variation is not significantly lower although the rate is lower than most other Staffordshire authorities and the Staffordshire average, 21%.
- 5.10 Not with standing the reliability on synthetic estimates which impacts on the statistical validity of some of the data, there appears to be a correlation between the higher levels of obesity and the lower levels of participation, both of which are keys health issues to address.
- 5.11 Focusing on diet, Tamworth has a lower proportion of residents eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day, 21% compared to 29% (England) and 26% (Staffordshire).

Mental Health and Wellbeing

- 5.12 The Health Profile 2010 suggests that Tamworth has similar levels of mental health problems as England. It is estimated that between 26% and 31% of adults aged 16+ experience mental ill health of whom 23% attend primary care (13,900). GPs identify a disorder in 10% of these (6,000) and 2-3% are referred to mental health services (1,200 – 1,800). It is estimated that there are 466 people registered with severe mental health disorders, in Tamworth (0.56%)
- 5.13 Estimates of Mental Illness Needs, using the mental illness needs index suggest that Glascote and Bolehall have higher MINI needs than the rest of Tamworth, albeit based on data from 2000. 0.6% of people in Tamworth are identified on dementia registers a figure which correlates with the Staffordshire average and is marginally worse than the average for England.

Socio-Economic Status

- 5.14 The index of multiple deprivation (IMD) is a nationally recognised measure for social deprivation. Furthermore as it can be mapped, it enables spatial patterns to be established which provides a greater understanding of health inequalities.
- 5.15 Figure 3, below shows the IMD for Tamworth, demonstrating that there are a number of wards where a proportion of the population feature in the higher levels of multiple deprivation.

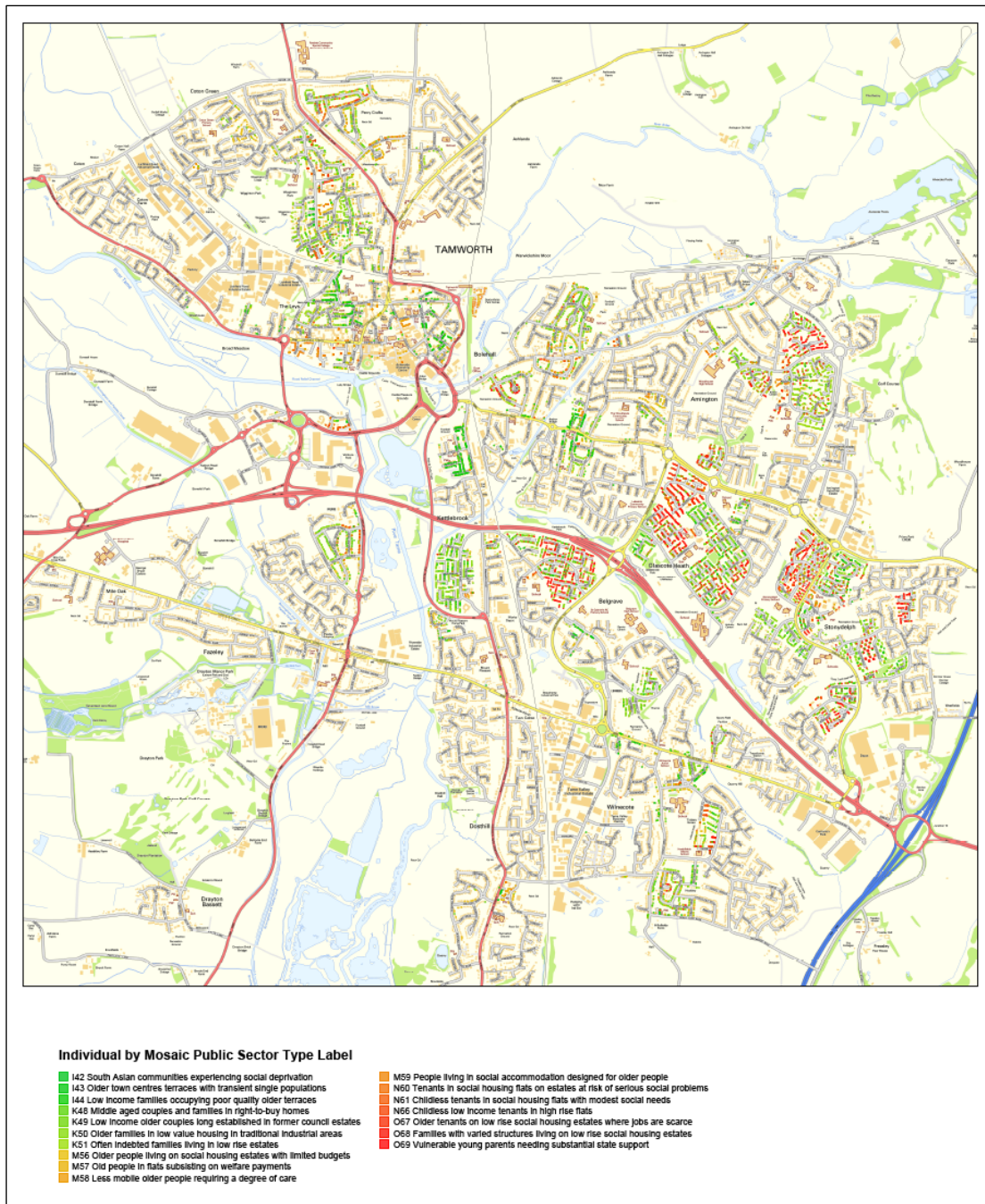


Figure 3 Areas of a higher level of Multiple Deprivation by Mosaic Public Sector Type

5.13 It is clear that there is a clear correlation between the patterns of multiple deprivation to the estimated levels of obesity, low participation levels and lower life expectancy and therefore addressing these separate issues is critical to reducing health inequalities, which itself is a key issue.

6.0 Health Objectives

6.1 Prior to carrying out the health assessment it is important to establish the key health objectives for Tamworth. Based on the outlined health issues in Tamworth, the following health objectives have been identified which will form the basis of the appraisal process.

HO1 Reducing health inequalities within the borough

HO2 Improve diet and nutrition levels

HO3 Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases
 HO4 Reduce the level of obesity
 HO5 Increase the level of physical activity
 HO6 Improved mental health and wellbeing

6.2 Each objective has been assessed against the policies within the Local Plan. It is important to note that due to the structure of the Local Plan, with a series of core policies underpinning broader spatial policies that some policies have been assessed together as part of this appraisal to avoid repetition in the process. This appraisal is included in appendix 1. The only policy that has not been appraised is SP1, A Spatial Strategy for Tamworth because this is the over-arching policy and is considered too broad for the analysis required in this process. However as each policy or group of policies relate to it there is already a degree of analysis when considering this appraisal as a whole.

7.0 Health Impact Scoring

7.1 The Health Impact Appraisal has been carried out to reflect the SA scoring which is as follows;

Double Positive	++	2
Positive	+	1
No Impact	0	0
Single Negative	-	-1
Double Negative	--	-2

This reflects the scoring adopted as part of the Sustainability Appraisal and ensures a consistent approach between both documents.

7.2 The scoring is summarised in the matrix below (figure 5) and set out in full in Appendix 1. Appendix 1 assesses the likely impact of the local plan policies on health, alongside the likely impact without the policy for comparison purposes. A small number of changes have been made to the matrix. The first is to CP7 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People where it was considered that there is no direct link between the policy and the health objectives, therefore all of the impacts have been set to 0. SP6, which previously dealt with the Anker Valley Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood, had a single negative for HO1 reducing health inequalities, due to its location away from the most deprived areas and spin-off benefits, such as community facilities, may not have a direct impact on these areas. This has been changed to a single + because the new strategic allocations are more evenly distributed around the borough and the allocation on the eastern side of the borough is closer to the more deprived areas.

7.3 The matrix demonstrates that with the exception of CP7 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People and CP15, Flood Risk and Water Management, every other policy or combination of policies is considered, in general terms, to have a positive impact on health in the Borough. CP8 Sport and Recreation, and CP9 Open Space both scored highest (9 out of 12) and this is probably as a consequence of the clearer link that can be identified in relation to open space and participation in physical activity. Furthermore, this scoring reflects the correlation between three of the health objectives, HO3

(Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases), HO4 (Reduce the level of obesity) and HO5 (increase the level of physical activity), in that they all relate to participation in physical activity and therefore policies where the link can clearly be made are not surprisingly going to achieve a better score. In this case both CP8 and CP9 achieve a score of 2 (++) for these three health objectives.

7.4 Policy SP2, Supporting Investment in Tamworth Town Centre and CP1 Hierarchy of centres for town centre uses obtained the next best score of 8 out of 12. Whilst this scored positively for each health objective, HO2 (Improved diet and nutrition) and HO6 (Improve mental health and wellbeing) both achieved a score of 2. This demonstrates the important role that the town centre can have on these factors and the market and strong public realm were key feature in this.

7.5 Other notable scores related to SP7 Regeneration Priority Areas and CP16, Community Infrastructure, both of which scored 7 out of 12 overall and 2 for reducing health inequalities because they focus on supporting the deprived areas shown in figures 2 and 3. This correlation can be demonstrated by comparing the spatial diagram (regeneration priority areas indicated in purple) with the map showing the areas that feature the higher levels in the index of multiple deprivation, shown below in figure 4.

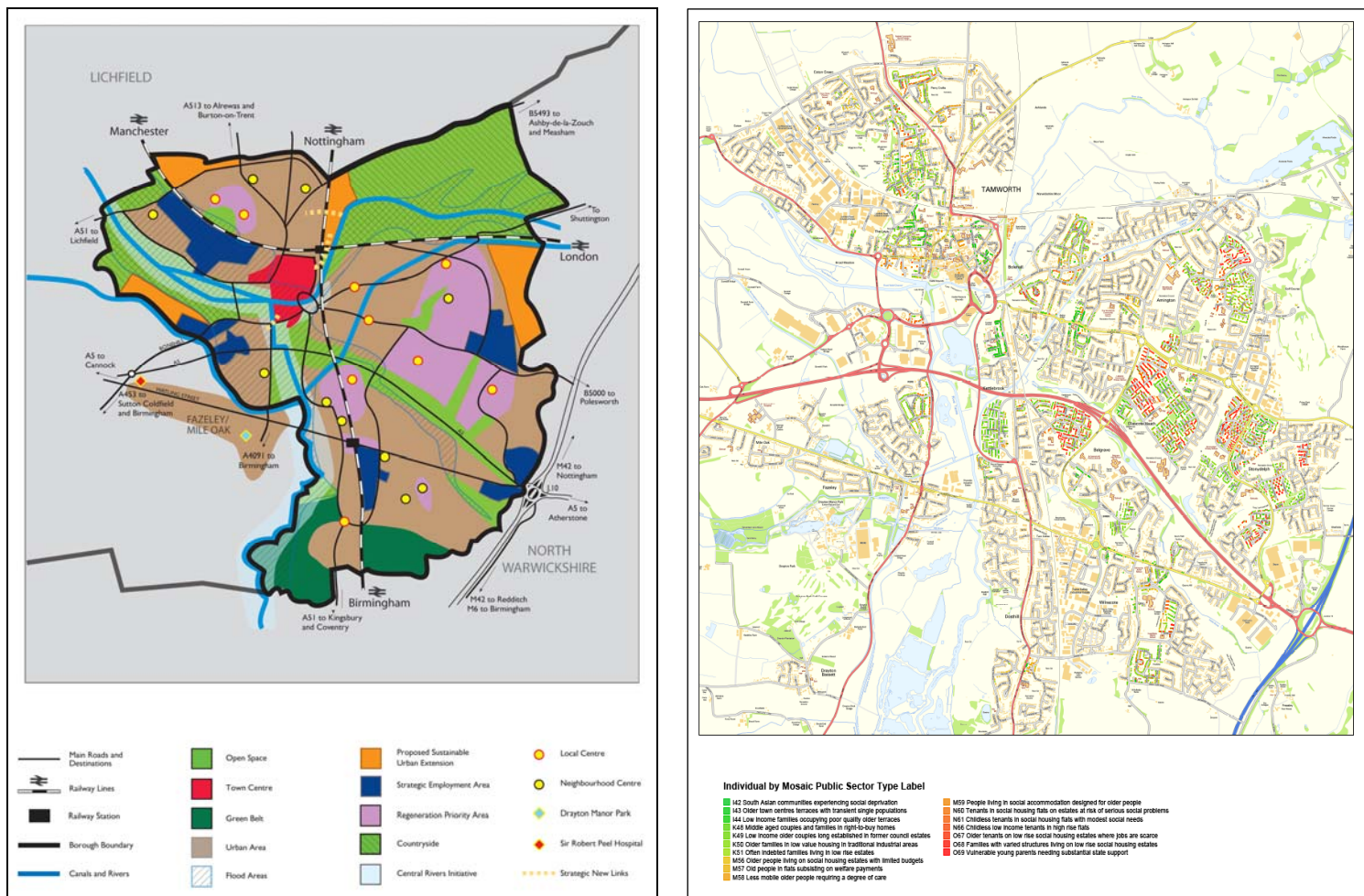


Figure 4 Spatial Diagram and Map showing Index of Multiple Deprivation

Policy	Health Objective						Total Score
	HO1	HO2	HO3	HO4	HO5	HO6	
SP2 Supporting Investment in Tamworth Town Centre and CP1 Hierarchy of centres for town centre uses	+	++	+	+	+	++	8
SP3 Supporting Investment in Local and Neighbourhood Centres and CP1 Hierarchy of centres for town centre uses	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
SP4 Sustainable Economic Growth and CP2 Employment Areas	+	0	+	+	+	+	5
CP3 Culture and Tourism	0	0	+	+	+	+	4
SP5 Housing, CP4 Affordable Housing, CP5 Housing Types and CP6 Housing Density	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
SP6 Strategic Urban Extensions	+	+	+	+	+	+	6
SP7 Regeneration Priority Areas	++	+	+	+	+	+	7
CP7 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP8 Environmental Assets	+	0	+	+	++	+	5
CP8 Sport and Recreation	+	0	++	++	++	++	9
CP9 Open Space	+	0	++	++	++	++	9
CP10 Design of new development	0	0	0	0	0	+	1
CP11 Protecting the Historic Environment	0	0	0	0	0	+	1
CP12 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity	0	0	+	+	+	+	4
SP9 Sustainable Tamworth and CP13 Delivering Sustainable Transport	+	0	+	+	+	0	4
CP14 Sustainable Development and Climate Change Mitigation	+	0	+	+	+	0	4
CP15 Flood Risk and Water Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CP16 Community Infrastructure	++	+	+	+	+	+	7

Figure 5 Matrix summarising the appraisal results

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 It is evident that the policies contained within the Local Plan contribute to improving the health of Tamworth's population in that they broadly support the different health objectives established for the borough. Furthermore policies related to promoting the town centre, sustainable travel, protecting and enhancing the existing network of open space, sport and recreation facilities and regenerating deprived neighbourhoods are identified through the assessment as being of particular importance in meeting these health objectives. This will need to be considered in the decision making process where applicable.
- 8.2 This is the first time that a health impact assessment has been carried out and the assessment process may change in future to reflect demographic changes and internal processes. The correlation between the three health objectives relating to physical activity and policies on open space and sport and recreation which achieve a better score is logical and obvious. Consequently, there may be potential to revise and combine some of the objectives for future health impact assessments to provide a more balanced process.
- 8.3 This assessment has captured a snap shot in time. However it will only be possible to establish the full health impacts through analysis of the delivery of the Local Plans policies, hence the importance of monitoring the health impacts.
- 8.4 This appraisal has purely focused on spatial planning which is one component of health. Many factors play a role in keeping a person healthy from good employment and decent housing to eating well and having good social networks. This wide range of issues means that many services play an important role in keeping a person healthy and well. The Healthy Tamworth initiative aims to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing health inequalities within Tamworth through effective partnership working.

Appendix 1: Health Impact Policy Appraisal

SP2 Supporting Investment in Tamworth Town Centre and CP1 Hierarchy of centres for town centre uses

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Promoting the role of the town centre, which is the most accessible location by a variety of transport modes from around the Borough, will increase equal access to a variety of services, facilities and employment opportunities including medical services and leisure facilities which are located in the town centre.	-	Without supporting a vibrant town centre there will be limited opportunities for equal access to a variety of services, facilities and employment which in turn will make public transport less viable. Therefore facilities will become more disparate or cease to exist, thus making them difficult to access for more deprived groups with limited access to the private car which will worsen health inequalities within the Borough.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
++	Promoting the town centre as a retail centre, including its market, will increase the range of fresh produce available to improve diet and nutrition. Furthermore, access to medical services will provide information on diet and nutrition.	-	Not supporting the town centre as a retail centre could lead to a reduction in the viability of the market which will restrict access to a range of fresh produce.	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				

+	<p>Promoting the town centre with its unique network of leisure facilities and green spaces will encourage cardiovascular activity. Furthermore, reducing reliance on the private car by virtue of its accessibility by sustainable transport modes will reduce CO2 emissions and contribute to improving air quality.</p>	-	<p>Not supporting the town centre may reduce the viability of its network of leisure facilities, leading to potential closure through lack of investment thus reducing opportunities for cardiovascular activity. Alternative locations to the town centre of an equivalent scale such as out of town gyms, are more heavily reliant on the private car which will generate increased CO2 emissions and reduce air quality. However there remains a significant network of green space, further enhanced through the close proximity to the countryside, which does provide opportunities for informal recreation and a limited network of leisure facilities situated on school sites which provide opportunities to participate locally.</p>
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity			
+	<p>Promoting the town centre with its unique network of leisure facilities, green spaces and strong public realm, will encourage cardiovascular activity through informal and formal exercise, which in turn should contribute to reduced levels of obesity.</p>	-	<p>Not supporting the town centre may reduce the viability of its network of leisure facilities, leading to potential closure through lack of investment thus reducing opportunities for cardiovascular activity. Alternative locations to the town centre of an equivalent scale are more heavily reliant on the private car and have limited public realm which do not support informal recreation through cycling and walking which may contribute to increased levels of obesity. However there remains a significant network of green space, further enhanced through the close proximity to the countryside, which does provide opportunities for informal recreation and a limited network of leisure facilities situated on school sites which provide opportunities to participate locally.</p>
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity			

+	Promoting the town centre with its unique network of leisure facilities, green space and strong public realm will encourage cardiovascular activity through informal and formal exercise.	-	Not supporting the town centre may reduce the viability of its network of leisure facilities thus reducing cardiovascular activity. Alternative locations to the town centre of an equivalent scale are more heavily reliant on the private car and have limited public realm which do not support informal recreation through cycling and walking.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
++	A strong town centre that is highly accessible by a variety of transport modes, will increase interaction, reduce isolation and provide support services to help people suffering from mental illness. The varied environment with the natural features of the Anker and Tame Rivers and open spaces will offer a peaceful and calming environment and help to relieve stress. A strong town centre with an attractive historic setting will provide a positive experience.	-	Lack of investment in the town centre will reduce its vibrancy and consequently the number of visitors., There will be limited scope for interaction between people through less people visiting and accessing shops, services and facilities which would in turn increase feelings of isolation. A less vibrant town centre with limited access by public transport reduces the potential for people to access the varied environment and thus benefit from the potential associated benefits for stress relief.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
8		-6		

SP3 Supporting Investment in Local and Neighbourhood Centres and CP1 Hierarchy of centres for town centre uses

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Local and neighbourhood centres offer access by a variety of modes. Promoting their role will increase equal access to a variety of services and facilities including medical services, particularly for deprived communities.	-	Without a strong network of local and neighbourhood centres there will be limited access to services and facilities through sustainable transport modes. This network is of particular benefit to deprived communities reliant on these centres and this would worsen health inequalities.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
+	Promoting the role of local and neighbourhood centres, in particular their retail role, will provide access to information and support services in relation to diet and nutrition through access to schools and medical services.	-	Without a strong network of local and neighbourhood centres there will be limited access to information and support services in relation to diet and nutrition, in particular for those who have no access to the private car.	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Promoting the local and neighbourhood centres which are accessible by walking and cycling will encourage cardiovascular activity through informal exercise. Accessing the centres by sustainable transport modes will reduce reliance on the private car, reduce CO2 emissions and contribute to improving air quality around the Borough.	-	Without a strong network of local and neighbourhood centres people will be reliant on the private car to access services and facilities further from where they live. This will not increase cardiovascular activity and will generate increased levels of CO2 emissions which will reduce air quality in the Borough. However through retention of the existing network of green space there will remain some opportunities for informal recreation.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				

+	Promoting the local and neighbourhood centres which are accessible by walking and cycling will encourage cardiovascular activity through informal exercise. Strong local and neighbourhood centres will have facilities to accommodate exercise classes thereby promoting formal recreation. Increasing participation in exercise will help to reduce levels of obesity.	-	Without a strong network of local and neighbourhood centres people will be reliant on the private car to access services and facilities. This will not increase cardiovascular activity through informal recreation and therefore will not help to reduce obesity through exercise. Furthermore those who do not have access to the private car will be less likely to access facilities which are not situated locally and therefore less likely to participate. However through retention of the existing network of green space there will remain some opportunities for informal recreation.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	Promoting the local and neighbourhood centres which are accessible by walking and cycling will encourage cardiovascular activity through informal exercise. Strong local and neighbourhood centres will have facilities to accommodate exercise classes, thereby promoting formal recreation.	-	Without a strong network of local and neighbourhood centres people will be reliant on the private car to access services and facilities. This will not increase cardiovascular activity through informal recreation and therefore will not increase the amount of exercise. Furthermore those who do not have access to the private car will be less likely to access facilities which are not situated locally and therefore less likely to participate. However through retention of the existing network of green space there will remain some opportunities for informal recreation.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
+	Strong local and neighbourhood centres will help increase interaction and reduce isolation. Medical services and community hubs located in local and neighbourhood centres will provide support services to help people suffering from mental illness.	-	Without a strong network of local and neighbourhood centres there will be limited scope for increased interaction which will increase isolation. Furthermore there will be less access to support services to help people suffering from mental illness.	

Final Health Impact Assessment Score			
6		-6	

SP4 Sustainable Economic Growth and CP2 Employment areas

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Promoting the network of strategic employment areas will provide equal access to employment opportunities throughout the Borough , thereby reducing deprivation and health inequalities.	-	Without a strong network of strategic employment areas spread throughout the Borough there will be limited equal access to employment opportunities. This will increase deprivation and health inequalities as people will have to travel further to access employment opportunities.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No direct impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Promoting the network of strategic employment areas and improving access by sustainable transport to the employment areas will increase informal recreation through the use of sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling, thus increasing cardiovascular activity. Reducing reliance on the private car will help to improve air quality through reducing CO2 emissions.	-	Without a strong network of strategic employment areas accessible throughout the Borough via a variety of sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling, people will be reliant on the private car to access employment opportunities which will reduce the likelihood of informal recreation. Furthermore increased reliance on the car will lead to an increase in CO2 emissions thus reducing air quality.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				

+	Promoting the network of strategic employment areas and improving access by sustainable transport to the employment areas will increase informal recreation through the use of sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling.	-	Without a strong network of strategic employment areas accessible throughout the Borough via a variety of sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling, people will be reliant on the private car to access employment opportunities. This will reduce the likelihood of informal recreation and therefore not help to reduce obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	Promoting the network of strategic employment areas and improving access by sustainable transport to the employment areas will increase informal recreation through the use of sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling.	-	Without a strong network of strategic employment areas accessible throughout the Borough via a variety of sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling, people will be reliant on the private car to access employment opportunities. This will reduce the likelihood of informal recreation and therefore not improve the level of physical activity.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
+	Promoting the strategic employment areas and sustainable economic growth should reduce unemployment and possibly promote more independence and self esteem.	-	Without a strong network of strategic employment areas and sustainable economic growth there could be increased unemployment which could in turn lead to increased depression related to lower self-esteem and independence.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
5		-5		

SP4 Sustainable Economic Growth and CP3 Culture and Tourism

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
0	No direct impact	0	No direct impact	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No direct impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Promoting leisure and cultural facilities will increase opportunities for formal recreation. Regenerating and restoring the river and canal corridors will promote opportunities for informal recreation through walking and cycling.	-	A reduction in leisure and cultural facilities through lack of investment will reduce opportunities for formal recreation. Furthermore through a lack of investment in regeneration and restoring the river and canal corridors there will be limited opportunities for informal recreation through walking and cycling.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
+	Promoting leisure and cultural facilities will increase opportunities for formal recreation. Regenerating and restoring the river and canal corridors will promote opportunities for informal recreation through walking and cycling. Increasing participation in exercise will help to reduce levels of obesity.	-	A reduction in leisure and cultural facilities through lack of investment will reduce opportunities for formal recreation. Furthermore through a lack of investment in regeneration and restoring the river and canal corridors there will be limited opportunities for informal recreation through walking and cycling. Collectively this will lead to a reduction in participation which could lead to a increase in obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				

+	Promoting leisure and cultural facilities will increase opportunities for formal recreation. Regenerating and restoring the river and canal corridors will promote opportunities for informal recreation through walking and cycling.	-	A reduction in leisure and cultural facilities will reduce opportunities for formal recreation. Furthermore through a lack of investment in regeneration and restoring the river and canal corridors there will be limited opportunities for informal recreation through walking and cycling. Collectively this will lead to a reduction in participation.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
+	Promoting cultural facilities and the tourism offer will increase opportunities for social interaction and reduced isolation. Restoring the river/canal corridor will provide a calming and peaceful environment to help reduce stress.	-	A reduced cultural and tourism offer will limit opportunities for interaction and thus not help to reduce isolation.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
4		-4		

SP5 Housing, CP4 Affordable Housing, CP5 Housing Types and CP6 Housing Density

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Providing high quality housing, which is suitable and available for everyone, will reduce health inequalities by improving living conditions. Providing housing in sustainable locations, which support the town centre and network of local and neighbourhood centres, will enable access to medical services.	-	Without providing high quality housing which is suitable and available for everyone health inequalities will worsen as deprived communities only have access to poor quality accommodation. Furthermore through not promoting housing in sustainable locations there will be reduced access to the town centre and the network of local and neighbourhood centres and there associated medical services.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
+	Affordable rents would free up funds that could be spent on high quality food.	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Providing high quality housing, which is suitable and available for everyone, will improve living conditions and reduce the incidence of respiratory disease. Promoting housing in sustainable locations will promote informal recreation through the use of sustainable modes of transport, including cycling and walking, which will increase cardiovascular activity.	-	Through not promoting housing in sustainable locations there will be limited scope for promoting informal recreation through sustainable modes of transport such as cycling and walking and therefore limited increases in cardiovascular activity.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				

+	Promoting housing in sustainable locations will promote informal recreation through the use of sustainable modes of transport, including cycling and walking, which in turn will help to reduce obesity.	-	Through not promoting housing in sustainable locations there will be limited scope for promoting informal recreation through sustainable modes of transport such as cycling and walking and therefore limited impact on reducing obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	Promoting housing in sustainable locations will promote informal recreation through using sustainable modes of transport including cycling and walking.	-	Through not promoting housing in sustainable locations there will be limited scope for promoting informal recreation through sustainable modes of transport such as cycling and walking.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
+	Providing suitable housing to meet the needs of different groups will improve mental health and wellbeing by reducing instances of people living in unsuitable, possibly overcrowded accommodation. Furthermore it will help to reduce homelessness which has strong links to depression.	-	Though not promoting suitable housing to meet the needs of different groups instances of people living in unsuitable, possibly overcrowded accommodation alongside homeless could increase. Thus having a negative impact on mental health and wellbeing.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
6		-5		

SP6 Strategic urban extensions

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Focusing a significant amount of housing development in several strategic locations, with sustainable links to the town centre could improve health .	0	Not possible to quantify effects.	It will be important to ensure that the sustainable links link to the existing network of green infrastructure which will enable access to the wider community. Policy SP7, through focusing on the regeneration priority areas is considered to address health inequalities by focusing on the more deprived areas of the Borough.
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
+	The strategic urban extensions will have access to the town centre via sustainable linkages. This will help to promote the town and support the viability of its services, including the market. This will support access to fresh produce and information services related to diets.	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				

+	The strategic urban extensions will have access to the town centre via sustainable linkages. This will reduce reliance on the private car, thus mitigating increased air pollution associated with new development which is heavily reliant on this mode. Providing access to open space within the site and links to the wider countryside will encourage informal recreation.	0	Not possible to quantify effects.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
+	The strategic urban extensions will have access to the town centre via sustainable linkages, in particular walking and cycling, which will encourage active lifestyles. Providing access to open space within the site and links to the wider countryside will encourage informal recreation. Both will contribute to increased activity and help to reduce obesity.	0	Not possible to quantify effects.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	The strategic urban extensions will have access to the town centre via sustainable links, in particular walking and cycling, which will encourage active lifestyles. Providing access to open space within the site and links to the wider countryside will encourage informal recreation.	0	Not possible to quantify effects.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				

+	The strategic urban extensions will feature networks of well planned open space, community facilities and access to the open countryside. This infrastructure will provide opportunities for social interaction and help reduce isolation. Natural and semi natural spaces will provide areas where people can experience a peaceful and calming environment.	0	Not possible to quantify effects.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
6		0		

SP7 Regeneration Priority Areas

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
++	Focusing regeneration, including improvements to open space, enhancing local community facilities and services and improving accessibility to employment, key services and the town centre in the post war planned neighbourhoods, which predominantly suffer the poorest health, will help to reduce health inequalities.	-	Without focusing regeneration in the most deprived communities which suffer the poorest health i.e. the post war planned neighbourhoods there will not be investment in open space, community facilities and services and therefore health inequalities could worsen.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
+	Improving the network of local and neighbourhood centres within the post war planned neighbourhoods through regeneration initiatives to support viability will enable access to community hubs and medical services with information on diet and nutrition.	-	Without focusing regeneration via improving the network of local and neighbourhood centres within the post war planned neighbourhoods there will be reduced access to community hubs and medical services with information on diet and nutrition.	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Promoting improvements to the network of open space within the post war planned neighbourhoods will provide opportunities for informal recreation and therefore increase cardiovascular activity. Improving connectivity to surrounding areas and accessibility by sustainable modes of transport to employment areas and the town centre will reduce the reliance on the private car and reduce CO2 emissions, thus helping to improve air quality.	-	Without improvements to the network of open space within the post war planned neighbourhoods there will be a reduction in the potential to increase informal recreation and therefore reduce the potential for increased cardiovascular activity.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				

+	Promoting improvements to the network of open space, improving connectivity with the surrounding areas and promoting the use of sustainable transport modes within the post war planned neighbourhoods will provide opportunities for informal recreation, thus helping to increase exercise activity which in turn should help reduce obesity.	-	Without improvements to the network of open space within the post war planned neighbourhoods there will be a reduction in the potential to increase informal recreation and therefore reduce the potential for increased exercise which could lead to increase in levels of obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	Promoting improvements to the network of open space, improving connectivity with the surrounding areas and promoting the use of sustainable transport modes within the post war planned neighbourhoods will provide opportunities for informal recreation, thus helping to increase activity	-	Without improvements to the network of open space within the post war planned neighbourhoods there will be a reduction in the potential to increase informal recreation and therefore reduce the potential for increased exercise	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
+	Focusing regeneration in the post war planned neighbourhoods will improve mental health and wellbeing in the medium to long term by improving open space and community facilities which will increase social interaction. Improving community facilities within local and neighbourhood centres will provide access to support services to help people suffering from mental illness. However, there may be a short term negative impact as part of the regeneration, such as where people may have to be placed in temporary accommodation.	-	Without focusing improvements to open space and community facilities within the post war planned neighbourhoods their role in increasing social interaction will be limited. Furthermore without improving community facilities there may limited opportunities to provide access to support services to help people suffering from mental illness	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
7		-6		

CP7 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people

(Without an allocation it is difficult to assess the impacts however the following table makes an assessment in relation to the criteria set out in the policy)

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
0	No impact	0	No impact.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
0		0		

SP8 Environmental Assets

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Promoting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure will provide opportunities for informal and formal recreation for residents throughout the Borough and thus help to reduce health inequalities.	-	Without protecting and promoting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure there will not be sufficient opportunities for informal and formal recreation which could increase health inequalities with people in deprived communities unable to access areas for recreation.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Promoting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure will provide opportunities for informal and formal recreation, thus promoting cardiovascular activity.	-	Without protecting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure there will be reduced opportunities for informal and formal recreation thus reducing cardiovascular activity.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
+	Promoting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure will provide opportunities for informal and formal recreation, which should help to reduce obesity.	-	Without protecting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure there will be reduced opportunities for informal and formal recreation which could lead to an increase in the level of obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
++	Promoting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure will provide increased opportunities for informal and formal recreation.	-	Without protecting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure there will be reduced opportunities for informal and formal recreation which could lead to a reduction in someone's ability to participate in exercise.	

HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing			
+	Promoting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure will provide opportunities for both social interaction and experience of a peaceful and calming environment to help relieve stress.	-	Without protecting Tamworth's network of green and blue infrastructure there will be reduced opportunities for social interaction and experience of a peaceful and calming environment to help relieve stress.
Final Health Impact Assessment Score			
6		-5	

CP8 Sport and Recreation

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Providing facilities for sport and recreation, in particular through a new community use leisure centre in an accessible location, alongside protecting existing facilities and promoting the dual use of school sites, will enable opportunities for participation in sport for all groups and will in turn help to reduce health inequalities.	--	Without providing sufficient facilities for sport and recreation accessible to all groups of the community including not providing a community use leisure centre or securing the dual use of school sites health inequalities will worsen as deprived communities cannot access facilities.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
++	Providing facilities for sport and recreation, in particular through a new community use leisure centre, protecting existing facilities and promoting the dual use of school sites will promote cardiovascular activity.	-	Without providing appropriate facilities for sport and recreation the level of cardiovascular activity will decrease.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
++	Providing facilities for sport and recreation, in particular through a new community use leisure centre, protecting existing facilities and promoting the dual use of school sites will promote opportunities for formal recreation which should help to reduce obesity.	-	Without providing appropriate facilities for sport and recreation the level of participation in exercise will decline which could lead to an increase in the level of obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				

++	Providing facilities for sport and recreation, in particular through a new community use leisure centre, protecting existing facilities and promoting the dual use of school sites will promote formal recreation which will have a direct impact on someone's ability to participate in exercise.	-	Without providing appropriate facilities for sport and recreation the level of participation in exercise will decline	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
++	Providing opportunities for formal recreation, through participation in team based sports and exercise classes should promote social interaction and reduce isolation. It may also extend an individual's support network which could improve their mental health and wellbeing.	-	Without providing appropriate facilities for sport and recreation there may be a reduction in participation in team based sports which could increase isolation and reduce an individual's support network which could harm their mental health and wellbeing.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
9		-6		

CP9 Open Space

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Promoting a multi-functional and diverse network of accessible open space will provide equal opportunities to access open space.	-	Without providing sufficient open space accessible to all groups of the community this will lead to worsening health inequalities as deprived communities cannot access open space and the opportunities for informal recreation. Furthermore though not delivering an Urban Park to the East of the Borough this will not provide an improved environment with greater facilities which will not promote different forms of recreation in an accessible location close to some of the existing regeneration priority areas.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Promoting opportunities for informal recreation through protecting and enhancing the network of sport and recreation facilities will help to promote cardiovascular exercise.	-	Without providing sufficient open space providing opportunities for sport and recreation the level of cardiovascular activity will decrease.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
++	Promoting opportunities for informal recreation through protecting and enhancing the network of sport and recreation facilities will help to promote exercise which should reduce the level of obesity.	-	Without providing a network of accessible open space to promote formal and informal participation in exercise the rate of participation will decline which could lead to an increase in the level of obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				

++	Promoting opportunities for informal recreation through protecting and enhancing the network of sport and recreation facilities will have a direct impact in promoting the level of physical activity through informal and formal recreation.	-	Without providing a network of accessible open space to promote formal and informal participation in exercise the rate of participation will decline.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
++	Providing access to a multi-functional and diverse network of open spaces should improve health and wellbeing by providing opportunities for social interaction, such as at the urban parks. Access to natural green spaces will enable people to experience a peaceful and calming environment which may help to reduce stress related illness.	-	Without providing a network of open space there may be a reduction in social interaction which could impact on mental health and wellbeing through increased isolation. Furthermore there will be limited opportunities to access natural spaces and associated benefits relating to relief of stress.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
9		-5		

CP10 Design of new development

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
0	No impact	0	No Impact	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No Impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
0	No Impact	0	No Impact	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
0	No Impact	0	No Impact	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
0	No Impact	0	No Impact	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
+	Through good design, in particular promoting active frontages and high quality public realm, new development should improve health and wellbeing by helping to facilitate social interaction. In addition good design could enable greater civic pride and sense of place which may improve health and wellbeing.	-	Without promoting good design there could be development which does not help to facilitate social interaction, for example if it is inward facing or has poor quality public realm. Also poor design could reduce a sense of place and civic pride with could have a negative impact on health and wellbeing.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
1		-1		

CP11 Protecting the historic environment

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
0	No Impact	0	No impact	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
0	No Impact	0	No impact	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
	No Impact	0	No impact	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
+	Protecting the historic environment should enable greater civic pride and sense of place which may improve health and wellbeing.	-	Without protecting the historic environment there may be reduced sense of place and civic pride which could have a negative impact on health and wellbeing.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
1		-1		

CP12 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Protecting and enhancing the network of sites of biodiversity value, many of which are located close to residential areas, will promote opportunities for informal recreation which should help to promote cardiovascular activity. Furthermore, it will reduce reliance on the car for accessibility which should improve air quality.	-	Without protecting and enhancing the network of biodiversity value there will be reduced opportunities for informal recreation and cardiovascular activity. Furthermore it may increase use of the private car as people travel further to access equivalent areas, this could lead to increased CO2 emissions and poorer air quality.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
+	Protecting and enhancing the accessible network of sites of biodiversity value will promote opportunities for informal recreation which should help to reduce the level of obesity.	-	Without protecting and enhancing the network of sites of biodiversity value there may be less opportunities for informal recreation which could increase the level of obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	Protecting and enhancing the accessible network of sites of biodiversity value will promote opportunities for informal recreation and thus help to increase the level of physical activity.	-	Without protecting and enhancing the network of sites of biodiversity value there may be less opportunities for informal recreation.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				

+	Protecting and enhancing the accessible network of sites of biodiversity value will provide a calming and peaceful environment to help reduce stress.	-	Without protecting and enhancing the network of sites of biodiversity value there will be reduced opportunities to access a calming and peaceful environment.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
4		-4		

SP9 Sustainable Tamworth and CP13 Delivering Sustainable Transport

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Promoting development that encourages the use of sustainable transport modes should provide equal access to services and amenities for all residents and therefore reduce health inequalities.	-	Without promoting development that encourages the use of sustainable transport modes there will be limited access to services and amenities for all residents which could increase health inequalities.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Promoting sustainable transport modes, in particular walking and cycling, should encourage informal recreation which should increase the amount of cardiovascular activity. Furthermore, reducing the reliance on the private car should reduce CO2 emissions and therefore improve air quality.	-	Without promoting sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling there will be less opportunities for informal recreation and therefore a reduction in cardiovascular activity. Furthermore this could increase reliance on the private car which could increase CO2 emissions and reduce air quality.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
+	Promoting sustainable transport modes, in particular walking and cycling, should encourage informal recreation which should help to reduce obesity.	-	Without promoting sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling there will be less opportunities for informal recreation which could increase levels of obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	Promoting sustainable transport modes in particular walking and cycling should encourage informal recreation therefore increasing the level of physical activity.	-	Without promoting sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling there will be less opportunities for informal recreation.	

HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing			
0	No impact	0	No impact
Final Health Impact Assessment Score			
4		-4	

CP14 Sustainable Development and Climate Change Mitigation

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
+	Promoting development that encourages the use of sustainable transport modes should provide equal access to services and amenities for all residents and therefore reduce health inequalities.	-	Without promoting development that encourages the use of sustainable transport modes there will be limited access to services and amenities for all residents which could increase health inequalities.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Promoting sustainable transport modes, in particular walking and cycling, should encourage informal recreation and increase the amount of cardiovascular activity. Furthermore, reducing reliance on the private car should reduce CO2 emissions and therefore improve air quality.	-	Without promoting sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling there will be less opportunities for informal recreation and therefore a reduction in cardiovascular activity. Furthermore this could increase reliance on the private car which could increase CO2 emissions and reduce air quality.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
+	Promoting sustainable transport modes, in particular walking and cycling, should encourage informal recreation which should help to reduce obesity.	-	Without promoting sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling there will be less opportunities for informal recreation which could increase levels of obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	Promoting sustainable transport modes, in particular walking and cycling, should encourage informal recreation therefore increasing the level of physical activity.	-	Without promoting sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling there will be less opportunities for informal recreation.	

HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing			
0	No impact	0	No impact
Final Health Impact Assessment Score			
4		-4	

CP15 Flood Risk and Water Management

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
0	No impact	0	No impact	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
0		0		

CP16 Community Facilities

Policy Score		Score without policy		Mitigation
Rating	Commentary/Explanation	Rating	Commentary/Explanation	
HO1: Reducing health inequalities within the borough				
++	Providing suitable accessible community facilities, including health and education, will help to reduce health inequalities by enabling equal access to healthcare facilities.	-	Without providing suitable community facilities across the Borough there could be increased health inequalities as people are unable to access healthcare facilities.	
HO2: Improve diet and nutrition levels				
+	Providing access to education and health facilities should help to improve diet and nutrition levels by enabling people to access information on healthy diet and nutrition.	-	Without providing access to education and health facilities diet and nutrition levels could worsen as people do not have access to information on healthy diet and nutrition.	
HO3: Reduce the risk of respiratory and circulatory diseases				
+	Encouraging access by sustainable modes of transport to community facilities should increase informal recreation. The opportunity for formal recreation within schools and community facilities, for example through the use of sports facilities or exercise classes within community centres, should increase which should increase the level of cardiovascular activity.	-	Without providing an accessible network of community and school facilities with associated facilities for informal and formal recreation rates of cardiovascular activity will decline.	
HO4: Reduce the level of obesity				

+	Encouraging access by sustainable modes of transport to community facilities should increase informal recreation. The opportunity for formal recreation within schools and community facilities, for example through the use of sports facilities or exercise classes within community centres should increase, This could reduce levels of obesity.	-	Without providing an accessible network of community and school facilities with associated facilities for informal and formal recreation there will be less opportunities for participation which could increase rates of obesity.	
HO5: Increase the level of physical activity				
+	Encouraging access by sustainable modes of transport to community facilities should increase informal recreation. The opportunity for formal recreation within schools and community facilities, for example through the use of sports facilities or exercise classes within community centres should increase. This should increase the level of participation in exercise.	-	Without providing an accessible network of community and school facilities with associated facilities for informal and formal recreation there will be less opportunities for participation in physical activity.	
HO6: Improve mental health and wellbeing				
+	Providing access to health and education facilities will enable people to access support services to help improve mental health and wellbeing.	-	Without an accessible network of health and education facilities there will be less opportunities to access support services which will not help to improve mental health and wellbeing.	
Final Health Impact Assessment Score				
7		-6		