

Kirklees Council Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for spatial planning

Guidance Notes

About this guidance

This guidance and the accompanying tools have been developed to assist with the process of carrying out the Rapid Health Impact Assessment of (pre)planning applications. It can also be used to assess planning policy.

Section A

1. Introduction and overview

Our health and wellbeing is determined by a wide range of factors – these factors include individual characteristics, lifestyle and the social, physical and economic environment. Social, physical and economic factors that affect our health and wellbeing include employment, income and the built and natural environment. These factors combine to have a far greater impact than health services on both how long, and how well, people live. More local intelligence on the wider determinants of health can be found in the [Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment](#).

The 'built and natural environment' refers to the characteristics of a physical environment in which people live, work and play, including: schools; workplaces; homes; communities; parks/recreation areas; green spaces (i.e. visible grass, trees and other vegetation) and blue spaces (i.e. visible water). Many of these aspects of our built and natural environment can be designed and shaped by planning policy and development in order to improve and protect health and wellbeing.

The overarching priority for the Kirklees Local Plan is to deliver long-term sustainable growth, ensuring that the Council positively takes into account the three pillars of sustainable development – that is the economic, the environmental and the social pillars. The Local Plan, and in particular Policy PLP 47 'Healthy, active and safe lifestyles', highlights how new developments can support sustainable health-related objectives and states that:

'Health Impact Assessments will be carried out for all proposals that are likely to have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of the local communities, or particular groups within it, in order to identify measures to maximise the health benefits of the development and avoid any potential adverse impacts.'

2. What is a Health Impact Assessment?

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a structured process that uses evidence, data and intelligence from a range of sources to assess the public health consequences of proposals. In this instance, this is the identification of the health impacts of new developments on people who will live, work or use new developments, the local community and the contribution the proposal is expected to make to health and wellbeing of population of Kirklees.

The National Planning Policy Framework recognises that a strong, healthy and just society is one of the guiding principles of sustainable development. Health Impact Assessment supports sustainable development by:

- Demonstrating that health impacts have been properly considered when preparing, evaluating and determining development proposals.
- Identifying and highlighting any beneficial impacts on health and wellbeing of a particular development scheme and maximising these benefits where possible.
- Identifying and taking action to minimise any negative impacts of a particular development scheme.

Information on how to complete a Health Impact Assessment can be found in this guidance.

3. Requirements of developers

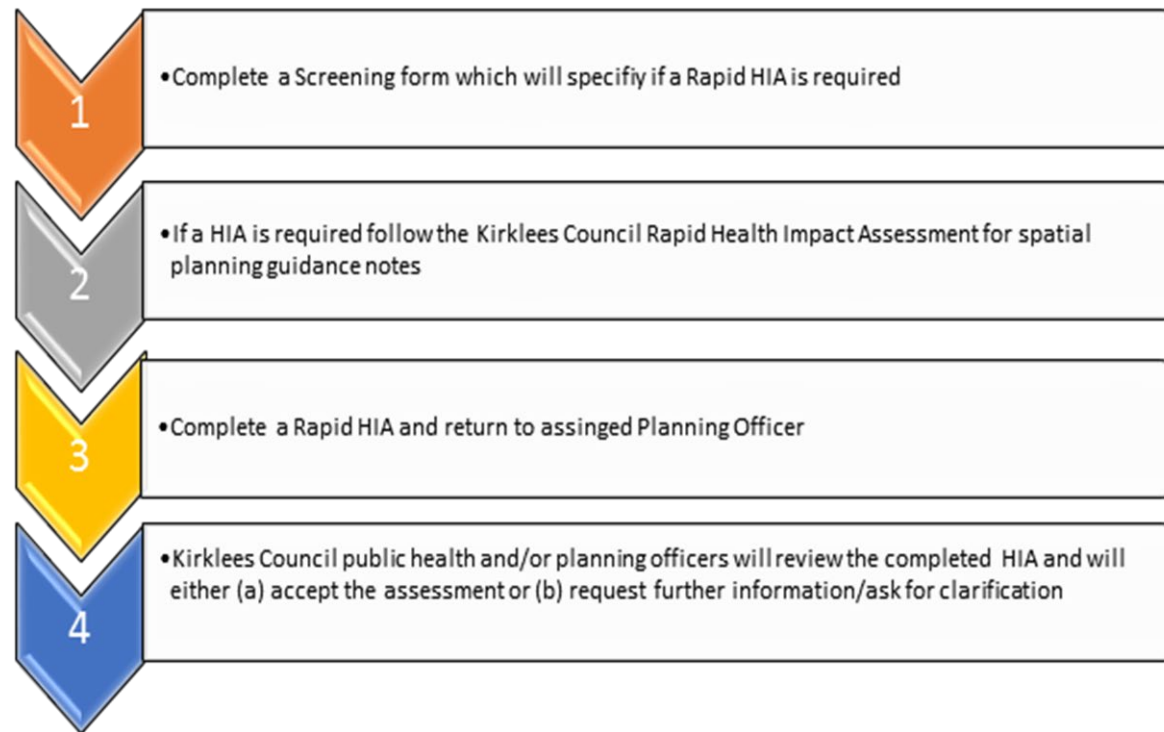
3.1 What type of Health Impact Assessment is required?

There are different types of Health Impact Assessment – these are often referred to as Rapid, Intermediate and Comprehensive HIA. Each of these types differs in complexity, the range of stakeholders who might be involved in the process and the time they take to complete. Comprehensive HIA is the most intensive form of HIA and Rapid HIA the least intensive.

In Kirklees, we would like developers to complete a **Rapid Health Impact Assessment**. This is a relatively quick process, involving desk-top research and your professional knowledge and expertise. However, you may also wish to include insight from stakeholders and/or local people where available and relevant.

Please note, on occasion, there may be a requirement for a more in depth HIA to be completed. **If this is the case, you will be informed of this at the pre-application stage and there will be a clear rationale and additional guidance provided.**

The Rapid Health Impact Assessment screening / completion process:



3.2 When will a Rapid Health Impact Assessment be required?

In relation to (pre)planning applications, Kirklees Council have developed a screening process to determine when a Rapid Health Impact Assessment is required and will therefore advise developers when one needs to be completed. The screening process acknowledges the interrelationship between planning policy, health and health inequalities and that those living in the most deprived neighbourhoods experience both environmental disadvantages and area inequalities which adversely affect population and individual health.

For developments on both allocated and unallocated sites, the screening methodology assesses the size of the site, as well as inequalities in health at a ward level through consideration of the level of socioeconomic deprivation and a series of health indicators on which new developments may have an impact.

The screening methodology can be found in Appendix 1 of this document.

3.3 Is there a Rapid HIA template?

The Rapid Health Impact Assessment template can be found on page 23 of this guidance. It covers a number of planning and development issues that can impact on health. The issues covered in the template may overlap with other assessments that developers are required to complete for Kirklees Council and therefore these can be cross-referenced where appropriate.

3.4 What will happen to the completed Rapid Health Impact Assessment?

Your completed Rapid HIA will be reviewed by Public Health and/or Planning officers who will either accept the assessment or may request further information.

SECTION B- Guidance on how to complete this Rapid Health Impact Assessment

Section 1) Provide some background information on the proposal being assessed.

Section 2) If appropriate, please provide a description of any other stakeholders or organisations who have been involved in the development of the proposal.

Section 3) The final step of the process is the completion of the HIA. The purpose of this is to identify and assess the impacts of your proposal on health and wellbeing; and recommend what can be done to maximise positive and minimise negative impacts. You can use **Section C** of this guidance to provide support to this process. Please note that not all of the guidance provided will apply in every circumstance. Please ensure you consider the health impacts on people who will live, work or use new developments, the local community and the contribution the proposal is expected to make to health and wellbeing of population of Kirklees.

- a) **Impact** – Consider if the proposal will have an impact relating to each of the categories listed and if this impact will be positive or negative. Remember an explicit aim of the impact assessment is to reduce inequalities wherever possible. Section C provides specific examples of the types of inequalities which could be affected through developments.

+	-	?
Proposal has a positive impact	Proposal has a negative impact	It is unsure what impact the proposal will have

b) **Certainty** - Think about how certain you are about your assessment for each category. As far as possible, decisions should be supported using available evidence. However where there is no clear evidence, the Developer/ Consultant will need to use their best judgement and may need to do further research. Where this isn't possible, the Developer/ Consultant should be open and honest about this in the report.

?	!
Assumed impact. You have a gut feeling but may need to do some research.	Known impact. You know that your assessment is correct and is based on evidence.

c) Description of Impact - Note how the proposal will impact on an identified specific group or population.

d) Recommendation - Write recommendations in this column detailing how positive impacts could be maximised and negative impacts minimised. This may include further research that is needed to improve the certainty of your assessment.

SECTION C – ADDITIONAL THEME INFORMATION

Construction	
Links to Health	
<p>The construction industry is a major source of pollution, responsible for around 4% of particulate emissions, more water pollution incidents than any other industry, and thousands of noise complaints every year. Although construction activities also pollute the soil, the main areas of concern are: air, water and noise pollution.</p>	
Potential positive impacts on health	Potential negative impacts on health
<p>Implementing measures to minimise the impacts of construction traffic (e.g. controls on dust, noise and congestion).</p>	<p>Activities which contribute to air pollution include: land clearing, operation of diesel engines, demolition, burning, and working with toxic materials. All construction sites generate high levels of dust and this can carry for large distances over a long period of time.</p> <p>Construction sites produce a lot of noise, mainly from vehicles, heavy equipment and machinery, but also from people shouting and radios turned up too loud. Excessive noise can lead to hearing loss, high blood pressure, sleep disturbance and extreme stress.</p> <p>Sources of water pollution on building sites include: diesel and oil; paint, solvents, cleaners and other harmful chemicals; and construction debris and dirt.</p> <p>Surface water run-off also carries other pollutants from the site, such as diesel and oil, toxic chemicals, and building materials like cement. Pollutants on construction sites can also soak into the groundwater, a source of human drinking water. Once</p>

contaminated, groundwater is much more difficult to treat than surface water.

Further Information

<http://www.sustainablebuild.co.uk/pollutionfromconstruction.html>

Kirklees Publication Local Plan, Strategies and Policies

http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1_Kirklees_Publication_Draft_Local_Plan-Strategy_and_Policies.pdf

Policy PLP 24 – Design

Policy PLP 43 - Waste management hierarchy

Policy PLP 47 – Healthy, active and safe lifestyles

Policy PLP 51 – Protection and improvement of local air quality

Policy PLP 52 – Protection and improvement of environmental quality

Housing

Links to Health

Factors such as the location, affordability, condition, design and construction of homes can have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of the people living in them. Inadequate or poorly designed housing that fails to meet the needs of its intended residents can cause or contribute to preventable injuries and a number of health conditions such as respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and mental health conditions such as depression.

Potential positive impacts on health

Ways proposals can have a positive impact on health include:

- Developing housing in an appropriate location (e.g. close to services and amenities appropriate to the needs of people living there and away from sources of noise and air pollution)
- Providing quality affordable housing can result in people have a greater proportion of their income available to

Potential negative impacts on health

Ways proposals can have a negative impact on health include:

- Developing housing in an inappropriate location (e.g. in an isolated location with poor access to local services and amenities)
- Lack of affordable housing can mean people on a low income will spend more on housing costs and less on other health needs (e.g. heating, healthy food, leisure activities.)

<p>spend on their other health needs (e.g. heating, healthy food, leisure activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of good materials for noise insulation and energy efficiency can help to reduce noise pollution, energy waste and fuel poverty. • Ensuring homes are well orientated (e.g. to maximise natural light) • Ensuring homes are accessible and adaptable to support care in the community and independent living enabling people to remain in their homes despite changing requirements caused by age, disability or illness (e.g. Mobility problems or mental health problems such as dementia.) • Providing a range of housing tenures with good basic services and links to local amenities (e.g. shops, schools, health services) can create diverse, sustainable communities and promote social interaction. • Ensuring that new homes adhere to relevant guidance in are relevant Building Regulations guidance on falls, cold homes and fire safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor insulation mean homes are difficult to keep warm in cold weather or cool in hot weather. This can exacerbate some health problems and contribute to fuel poverty and an increased impact on the environment. • Lack of soundproofing can result in noise pollution which can impact on health by interrupting sleep and contributing to mental health problems. • Overcrowded housing can contribute to poor mental health and an increase in accidents.
<p>Further Information</p> <p>Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan, Strategies and Policies http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1 Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan-Strategy and Policies.pdf</p> <p>Policy PLP 11 – Housing mix and affordable housing Policy PLP 47 – Healthy, active and safe lifestyles</p>	<p>WHO Housing and health guidelines 2018 https://www.who.int/sustainable-development/publications/housing-health-guidelines/en/</p>

Sustainable Travel and Transport

Links to Health

Reducing car dependency and the provision of convenient, safe, sustainable transport options (e.g. walking, cycling and public transport) can have a significant effect on health by encouraging participation in physical activity and social interaction, as well as reducing preventable road traffic accidents, noise and air pollution.

Having the ability to travel actively and easily access local public transport can have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities. The risks of not considering this in new developments are far ranging and include:

Obesity

Physical inactivity

Poor mental wellbeing

Social isolation

Road safety / killed and seriously injured

Poor outdoor air quality

Potential positive impacts on health

Ways proposals can have a positive impact on health include:

- Major sites to develop a travel plan which will deliver sustainable transport objectives through the encouragement of public transport, cycling and walking where appropriate.
- Implementing traffic calming measures can reduce road traffic injuries and create a safer environment that promotes greater participation in walking and cycling.
- Locating developments close to local services and amenities encourages people to visit them using sustainable transport methods.

Potential negative impacts on health

Ways proposals can have a negative impact on health include:

- Creating developments that are totally anti-car can have a negative health impact on those people who are unavoidable car dependant (e.g. due to illness or mobility problems)
- Creating isolated developments without adequate public or sustainable transport links can increase car dependence and contribute to more congestion, road traffic accidents, noise and air pollution.
- Giving priority to cars and other motor vehicles can create an environment that is intimidating to walkers and cyclists so discouraging physical activity and social interaction.

- Ensuring developments have good links to the local public transport network.
- Establishing a HomeZones approach, where the road space is shared between drivers of motor vehicles and other road users (e.g. walkers, cyclists and playing children) can encourage greater participation in walking and cycling.
- Integrating a variety of services (e.g. community centre, library, doctors and pharmacy) in a single location can reduce the need to travel

Further Information

Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment <http://observatory.kirklees.gov.uk/jsna/health-and-wellbeing/economic-factors/transport>

Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment <http://observatory.kirklees.gov.uk/jsna/health-and-wellbeing-behaviours/food-obesity-physical-activity>

West Yorkshire Combined Authority TRANSPORT STRATEGY 2040:
<https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/media/2664/transport-strategy-2040.pdf>

Department of Transport. Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/603527/cycling-walking-investment-strategy.pdf

HomeZones

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/267624323> Home zones A planning and design handbook

Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan, Strategies and Policies

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1> Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan-Strategy and Policies.pdf

Policy PLP 19 - Strategic transport infrastructure

Policy PLP 20 – Sustainable travel

Policy PLP 21 – Highway and safety access
Policy PLP 23 – Core walking and cycling network (
Policy PLP 24 – Design
Policy PLP 31 – Strategic Green Infrastructure Network
Policy PLP 47 – Healthy, active and safe lifestyles

Air Quality and Emissions, Technical Planning Guidance, Part of the West Yorkshire Low Emissions Strategy

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/crime-and-safety/pdf/WYLES-air-quality-and-emissions-planning-technical-guide.pdf>

Access to green and open space

Links to Health

Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) “is a network of multifunctional green space, urban and rural, capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.” It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, allotments and gardens, as well as rivers, canals and other water bodies.

Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. People are more likely to make use of a green space if they think it is well-maintained and easy to reach..

As outlined in the Kirklees Local Plan, included in the vision for Kirklees is that by 2031, Kirklees will have reduced health inequalities by working to ensure that everyone has access to “green spaces and opportunities for physical activity and a healthy lifestyle.

Lack of access to open and green spaces is a public health concern and can contribute to physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity. There are also mental health benefits of having access to nature and green space and water.

Green and blue infrastructure close to where people live provide opportunities for sport, recreation and play – providing enjoyment, encouraging healthy lifestyles, and benefiting mental well-being. Access to green and blue spaces can aid recuperation from illness and bring together to socialise and. They are also an essential component of the quality and local character of areas, providing visual amenity and wildlife value.

Potential positive impacts on health

- Ensuring provision of green spaces within developments. It is important that these are the right type of green spaces for the population group
- Ensuring that green and open spaces are of good quality and safe
- Ensuring that new developments do not reduce existing access to green and open spaces for existing communities
- Providing safe play areas
- Providing opportunities for recreation and physical activity for all population groups e.g. outdoor gyms or circular walks
- Providing benches in strategic places i.e. bus stops and regular intervals will allow elderly and other population groups to rest when needed
- Providing attractive and landscaped developments – views of green and blue space have a positive impact on health and wellbeing of communities
- Providing communal spaces to support social cohesion

Potential negative impacts on health

- Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity
- Mental health impact from lack of access to nature and green space and water
- Poor environment leading to physical inactivity

Further Information

Open Space Study 2016

<https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/supportingDocuments/greenbeltOpenspace/Kirklees-Open-space-study-2015-revised-2016.pdf>

Leeds City Region Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2017-2036

<https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/media/3650/leeds-city-region-green-and-blue-infrastructure-4-page-final.pdf>

Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan, Strategies and Policies

http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1_Kirklees_Publication_Draft_Local_Plan-Strategy_and_Policies.pdf

Policy PLP 24 – Design

Policy PLP 29 - Management of water bodies

Policy PLP 31 - Strategic Green Infrastructure Network

Policy PLP 32 – Landscape

Policy PLP 33 - Trees

Policy PLP 34 - Conserving and enhancing the water environment

Policy PLP 47 - Healthy, active and safe lifestyles

Policy PLP 61 - Urban green space

Policy PLP 62 - Local green space

Policy PLP 63 - New open space

Access to healthy food

Links to Health

Poor diet and nutrition is the second leading risk factor for premature death and disability in Yorkshire and Humber (after smoking). The determinants of poor diet and nutrition are complex and include biological, cultural and environmental factors – one environmental factor is access to food stores selling healthy food at reasonable prices.

Access to healthy, nutritious food has been shown to contribute to improving general health. A variety of studies have shown that a poor diet high in saturated fat, salt and sugar and low in fruit and vegetables can contribute to a range of health conditions including diabetes, heart disease, obesity, cancer and stroke.

Department of Health guidelines promote eating more fresh fruit and vegetables and cutting down on saturated fat, salt and sugar as a way to prevent chronic disease. However evidence shows that people on low incomes (e.g. older people, young families, unemployed people,) are the least able to eat well, so increasing health inequalities.

Potential positive impacts on health

- **Ease of access to local food supermarkets (e.g. using the [Food Environment Assessment Tool](#))**
- Promoting small scale community projects that enable local people to locally access affordable, fresh healthy food and the skills to form this into healthy meals (e.g. food coops, community allotments, community cafes)
- Providing gardens and allotment sites which enable people to grow their own fresh food and promotes physical activity.

Potential negative impacts on health

- Centralisation of shopping areas and the dominance of large supermarkets can act to reduce local food choice.
- Redevelopment of allotments, gardens and other similar facilities can result in people having nowhere locally to grow their own food.

Further Information

<p>Food Environment Assessment Tool - FEAT Tool http://www.feat-tool.org.uk/</p> <p>Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan, Strategies and Policies http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1 Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan-Strategy and Policies.pdf</p> <p>Policy PLP 47 - Healthy, Active and Safe Lifestyles</p>	
--	--

Community Safety	
Links to Health	
<p>The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. In the context of community safety the NPPF 2012 paragraph 69 states that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve places which promote: <i>safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion;</i></p>	
<p>Potential positive impacts on health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments that include mixed use of buildings and public spaces can encourage their positive use by a wide range of community members. • Provision of effective lighting can limit the opportunities for antisocial behaviour. • Involving local communities in the planning and design of developments can help to identify actual and perceived safety issues as well as creating a sense of empowerment and ownership/stewardship. 	<p>Potential negative impacts on health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluding certain individuals or groups from using certain buildings or public spaces can create feelings of alienation, inequality and isolation that can lead to antisocial behaviour. • Failure to involve local communities in the planning and design of developments can result in potentially important safety issues being missed and lead to people feeling powerless, uninvolved, uncooperative and antagonistic towards those developments.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a pedestrianised area can encourage people to interact socially. • Creating safe and secure formal and informal play and recreation areas can help divert people from crime and antisocial behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating areas that are unsafe or feel unsafe discourages their use and further increase the perception that they are unsafe. • Creating an area where priority is given to cars can create an area that is intimidating to pedestrians and perceived as unsafe. • Creating an area with ineffective lighting can encourage crime and antisocial behaviour.
<p>Further Information</p> <p>Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan, Strategies and Policies http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1_Kirklees_Publication_Draft_Local_Plan-Strategy_and_Policies.pdf Policy PLP 24- Design Policy PLP 47 - Healthy, active and safe lifestyles Policy PLP 48 - Community facilities and services</p> <p>Secure by Design https://www.securedbydesign.com/</p>	
<p>Employment and Economy</p>	
<p>Links to Health</p>	

The Local Plan spatial strategy seeks to develop a strong and thriving economy, combining great quality of life and a strong and sustainable economy leading to thriving communities, growing businesses, high prosperity and low inequality and where people enjoy better health throughout their lives. This reflects the Local Plan vision and the main priorities identified in the Leeds City Region (LCR) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) and the Kirklees Economic Strategy (KES) and Joint Health and Well-being Strategy.

Potential positive impacts on health

For housing developments:

- Ensuring that people can access work places through variety of transport modes including walking, cycling and public transport.

For employment developments:

- Providing new employment opportunities for local people

Potential negative impacts on health

For housing developments:

- Creating employment opportunities in inaccessible locations with poor transport links can greatly limit who is able to access those opportunities.

For employment developments:

- Areas that are too reliant on a single employer or lacking in job variety can stifle the aspiration and limit employment opportunities of the local workforce and as a result have a negative impact on health and wellbeing.
- Developments in areas with poor infrastructure can make less competitive or attractive business locations, discouraging investment in an area.
- Creating employment opportunities that are inappropriate to the skills of the local resident workforce results in that workforce deriving little economic benefit from those opportunities.

Further Information

Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan, Strategies and Policies

http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1_Kirklees_Publication_Draft_Local_Plan-Strategy_and_Policies.pdf
 Policy PLP 9 – Supporting skilled and flexible communities and workforce
 Policy PLP 47 – Healthy, active and safe lifestyles

Community Cohesion

Links to Health

Community Cohesion and the extent to which people and communities “get along” can be influenced by a wide range of issues, which includes the physical structure of an area and opportunities for communities to interact socially.

Poor connectivity and social cohesion can lead to ill-health exacerbated through isolation, lack of social contact and fear of crime. Badly designed environments can also constrain vulnerable groups from participating in everyday life.

NPPF 2012, paragraph 68 states there should be:

Opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity;

Potential positive impacts on health

- Creating buildings and spaces where people can meet formally and informally can help to stimulate the creation of social networks
- Creating mixed use developments can stimulate interaction between different social groups with a

Potential negative impacts on health

- Placing a busy road or other development through the middle of a community can act to split that community in two and hinder social interaction between the severed parts

<p>community (e.g. Parent and Toddler Group and Older Peoples group based in same space)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging people to walk to local facilities rather than travelling by car encourages them to interact more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ill-health exacerbated through isolation, lack of social contact and fear of crime Badly designed environments can constraint vulnerable groups from participating in everyday life
<p>Further Information</p> <p>Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan, Strategies and Policies</p> <p>http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1_Kirklees_Publication_Draft_Local_Plan-Strategy_and_Policies.pdf</p> <p>Policy PLP 48 - Community facilities and services</p>	

Climate Change	
<p>Links to Health</p> <p>Research shows that climate change is likely to impact on human health in a range of ways. Harmful impacts may include extreme weather events and hotter weather and heatwaves. The majority of the UK's greenhouse gas emissions arise from the production and consumption of energy.</p>	
<p>Potential positive impacts on health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating sustainable drainage systems can safely deal with surface run off and minimise the risk of flooding Creating energy efficient well insulated buildings can reduce carbon emissions 	<p>Potential negative impacts on health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building development on flood planes can increase the risk of flooding Buildings constructed with poor quality materials can be less energy efficient and so contribute to increased carbon emissions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments that use renewable energy sources (e.g. solar, wind, biofuels) for all or part of their energy needs reduces carbon emissions • Referring to sustainability standards when designing developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that all developments provide green infrastructure • Provision of street trees and other vegetation can reduce urban heat island effect • Providing benches in shelter of trees 	
<p>Further Information Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan, Strategies and Policies http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1_Kirklees_Publication_Draft_Local_Plan-Strategy_and_Policies.pdf</p> <p>Policy 24 – Design Policy PLP 26 – Renewable and low carbon energy Policy PLP 27 - Flood risk Policy PLP 28 – Drainage Policy PLP 43 - Waste management hierarchy</p>	

SECTION D - KIRKLEES RAPID HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- PROPOSAL SUMMARY**

Please provide a brief summary of the proposal

- STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT**

Please provide a description of any other stakeholders or organisations who have been involved in the development of the proposal. If appropriate, please also detail any changes that have been made as a result of this involvement.

3. Rapid Health Impact Assessment Template

Planning and Development Issue							
Construction	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Pollution (e.g air, noise)							
Other							

Planning and Development Issue							
Housing	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Housing Mix							
Affordable Housing							
Accessible and adaptable housing							
Energy efficiency (cold homes and fuel poverty)							
Accidents - falls							
Accidents – fire safety							
Other							

Planning and Development Issue							
Access to Sustainable Travel and Transport	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Promotion and ease of cycling and walking							
Access to public transport links							
Other							

Planning and Development Issue							
Access to open and green space	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Safe , secure and accessible open and green space for all							
Play space							
Other							

Planning and Development Issue							
Access to healthy food/food	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Ease of access to local supermarkets or convenience stores							
Opportunities for local food growing							
Other							

Planning and Development Issue							
Community Safety	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Traffic management							
Lighting							
Safe and secure play areas							
Safe and inclusive environments							
Prevention of crime and anti-social behaviour							

Planning and Development Issue							
Employment and Economy	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Local employment opportunities							
Access of a variety of travel modes to places of work							
Other							

Planning and Development Issue							
Community Cohesion	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Ease of access to public buildings for all							
Ease of access to public spaces for all							
Opportunities for promoting community interaction							
Other							

Planning and Development Issue							
Climate Change	Impact			Certainty		Description of Impact on health and your rationale for this	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	?	!		
Green infrastructure							
Low carbon and renewable energy							
Flood risk and drainage							
Other							

Appendix 1. Site Methodology Screening Flow Chart

Kirklees Council- Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) at Pre-planning stage.

Allocated and unallocated sites

Screening Process

