

Swindon Borough
Core Strategy & Development Management
Policies

Revised Proposed Submission

Health Impact Assessment

March 2011

1.0 Introduction

What is a HIA?

- 1.1 A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) assesses the potential effects a plan, programme or policy can have on the health of the population and the distribution of those effects within the population (Department of Health, 2010). A HIA is not a statutory requirement of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (“The Core Strategy”) however because of the strategic nature of the Core Strategy, it has been assessed that a HIA should be undertaken to ensure health is considered in the decision making process.
- 1.2 The HIA on the Core Strategy has assessed each individual policy and has identified potential health impacts. The impacts consider the effects of the Core Strategy policies upon key health determinants and how the Core Strategy can either mitigate adverse impacts or maximise benefits. Therefore the aim of this HIA is to aid the progression and decision making of policies within the Core Strategy by identifying potential health impacts including the nature, significance and distribution of impacts.
- 1.3 There is no fixed method for undertaking a HIA however the method used in this assessment reflects the approach of the Diversity Impact Assessment undertaken on the Core Strategy, as the two assessments are similar and this will provide a consistent approach.

Structure of the Report

- 1.4 The structure of this report is as follows;
 - Section 1 is a brief introduction to what a HIA is
 - Section 2 includes an overview of the Core Strategy including the overarching aims, local influences and potential to create health benefits
 - Section 3 identifies the health profile of Swindon’s population as to establish if there are current health issues which need to be addressed
 - Section 4 is the impact assessment, which identifies potential impacts and recommendations
 - Section 5 is the next steps. This includes a summary of the impacts and changes required and future work.

2.0 What is it about?

What is the Core Strategy there for?

- 2.1 The Core Strategy is an overarching document, which sets the strategic direction and policy for Swindon Borough looking forward to 2026 and beyond. It identifies the overall strategy and framework for

development including housing, employment, transport, social and green infrastructure.

- 2.2 The vision states the Core Strategy aims to provide a high quality of life for its residents and visitors and encourage the community of Swindon to respond to the needs of a growing population through healthy living and creating caring and cohesive neighbourhoods. Close working with various organisations will be a major part of achieving this including continuous working with the Primary Care Trust.

Structure of the Core Strategy

- 2.3 The Core Strategy is split into two sections; the first includes the Core Theme Policies, which provides the strategic planning policies enabling the vision to be realised and the second is the Spatial Strategy, which sets out where the Core Themes will be implemented. The Development Management Policies DPD explains how the Council will consider proposals in accordance with the Core Themes and Spatial Strategy.

Wider Policy Framework

- 2.4 The Core Strategy needs to reflect national planning guidance and priorities. Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1); Delivering Sustainable Development sets out principles that should be embedded in local policy to ensure that development meets the current needs of the population without compromising the needs of future generations to meet their own needs. The Core Strategy has integrated these principles including providing a just society that promotes social inclusion and personal well-being as well as protecting and enhancing the natural and physical environment.

Local Policy Framework

- 2.5 The Core Strategy has to integrate and deliver the priorities of the local policy framework including the overarching policies for Swindon Borough in documents such as the Sustainable Community Strategy and 'One Swindon'.
- 2.6 The Swindon Sustainable Community Strategy is a forward-looking vision for the town and borough, which outlines improvements to the social, environmental and economic well-being of the area. The Local Strategic Partnership is responsible for this Strategy and is made up of various partners from within and outside the Council.
- 2.7 This Strategy feeds into the Local Development Framework and the Core Strategy will help to support and deliver the six key themes identified in the vision. To achieve this, the Core Theme Policies in the Core Strategy have been structured around the key themes, which are:

- Theme 1: Swindon as a destination of choice
- Theme 2: All people are benefiting from our growing economy
- Theme 3: We have safeguarded our environment for future generations
- Theme 4: A healthy, caring and supportive community
- Theme 5: A place where high aspirations are supported by superb education provision for all ages
- Theme 6: A place where local people can have real influence and where they feel safe
- Theme 7: Keeping Swindon Moving

2.8 Theme 7 is not included within the Sustainable Community Strategy however because of the cross cutting nature of transport, it is essential to add this theme to the Core Policies.

2.9 One Swindon is a corporate strategy, which sets the strategic direction for Swindon over a four-year period 2010 to 2014. It will create a single plan for Swindon developed by all key delivery partners (including the PCT). Through integrated partnership working, this single plan will offer clarity and focus on the priorities, investment and disinvestments within and across the council. This plan will play an important role especially in response to fewer resources now and in the future and due to extra demand for services.

2.10 The priorities, which have emerged, are based on extensive consultations with public sector partners and local people. These priorities are:

- I like where I live
- Regeneration, employment, skills and managed growth
- Everyone is enjoying sports, leisure and cultural opportunities
- Living independently, making a positive contribution

What potential is there to deliver health benefits?

2.11 The Core Strategy can help create a healthy and sustainable community through ensuring the impacts upon the health of the population are integrated into planning. The causes of health inequalities and benefits are a result of a wide range of factors, which the majority are interlinked. The Core Strategy has a major influence on these factors and how they are delivered within the Borough.

2.12 Spatial planning influences the shape of the built environment including factors such as access to health services and other services which help to improve health e.g. leisure centres, education etc. Also the delivery of open spaces which provide areas for physical activity, travel patterns including dependency on the motor car which contributes to air pollution and providing walkable neighbourhoods to encourage physical activity.

provides data regarding the health of the population, local demographics, socio-economic status and lifestyle choices.

Demographics

- 3.2 Swindon Borough's population density is 852 people per square kilometre (SBC, 2009). This is much higher than the South West and England due to the urban nature of the Borough. This has been steadily increasing in line with population growth over the past 5 years. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimated that the population of the Borough was 198,800 in July 2009. There are slightly more females in the population than males.
- 3.3 The percentage of Swindon Borough's population that is 60 and over has increased since 2001 and is currently just below 20%. By 2026 it is estimated to represent about 24% of the population (SBC, 2010). This reflects the national trend of an ageing population and will increase the need and pressure on health services.

Health Status

- 3.4 The general health of Swindon Borough's population is relatively good. A higher percentage of the population think that they have good health compared to the South West and UK. 7.7% of Swindon Borough's population think that they are not in good health compared to 8.5% of the South West population and 9% of the national population (ONS, 2001). Fifteen percentage of the Borough population have a long-term limiting illness, compared to 18% of the South West and English populations (ONS 2001).
- 3.5 The life expectancy for males and females is close to the national life expectancy. Also in keeping with the national trend, females have a higher life expectancy than men.

Figure 2: Male Life Expectancy (ONS, 2008)

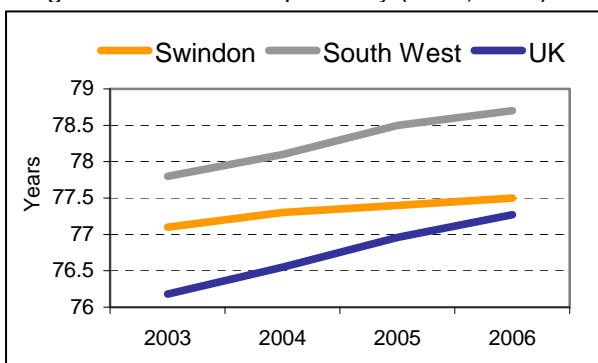
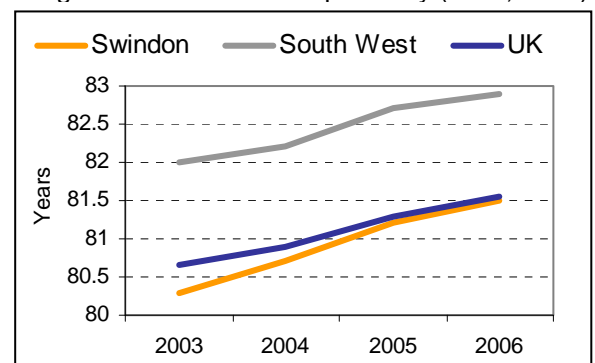


Figure 3: Female Life Expectancy (ONS, 2008)

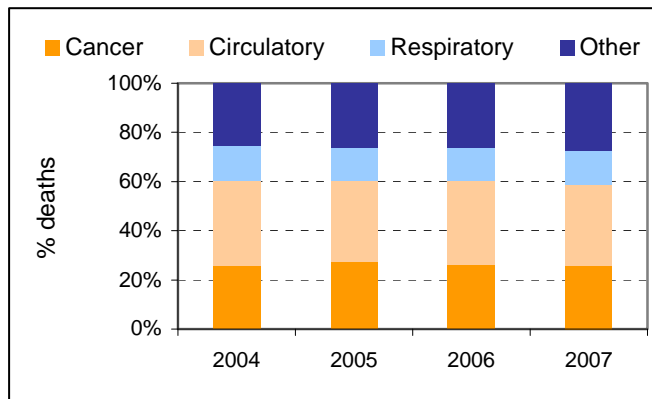


- 3.6 The standardised mortality ratio for Swindon Borough is slightly lower at 97 than the expected mortality ratio (100 nationally)(ONS 2010). Infant mortality rates in Swindon declined rapidly in recent years, but

rates have begun to increase again and rates in Swindon are now above the South West average (Swindon JSNA, 2010). Infant mortality is a sensitive indicator of health inequality relating to a number of factors including deprivation, maternal care and teenage pregnancy.

- 3.7 Cancer and circulatory causes account for approximately 60% of all deaths in the Borough. This has remained consistent since 2004.

Figure 4: Cause of death (ONS, 2007)



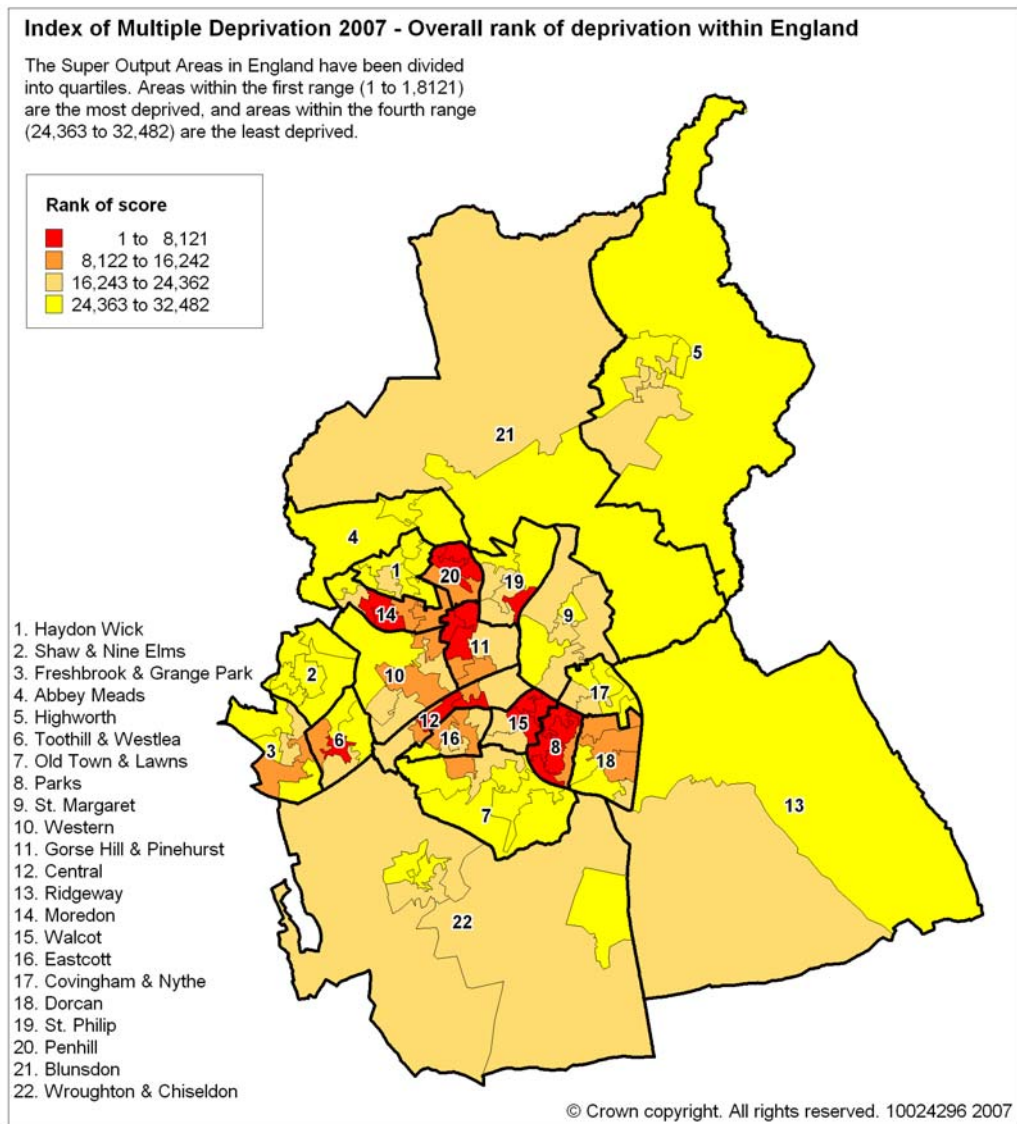
Life Style

- 3.8 Health behaviour trends are actions taken by a person to achieve good health and to prevent illness. These factors are related to socio-economic factors and impact on causes of mortality.
- 3.9 The Swindon JSNA 2009-10 reported that although physical activity rates are similar to those in the South West and England, the number of people who live in Swindon and do not participate in sport is relatively high and increased from 2007 to 2008. Survey results also suggest that there are local disparities in exercise uptake as those living in neighbourhood renewal areas are less likely to engage in sport compared to the population of Swindon as a whole. The same survey also found that there has been an increase in the number of people who do not regularly take moderate intensity exercise.
- 3.10 There has been a reduction in alcohol consumption in Swindon, but there continues to be a rise in levels of alcohol related harm and conditions (Swindon JSNA 2009-2010).
- 3.11 The number of people who smoke in Swindon has been declining in recent years and smokers now account for 17% of the population. However people living in neighbourhood renewal areas are more likely to smoke, with the figure standing at 28% (Swindon JSN 2009-2010).
- 3.12 Model based estimates of obesity suggest that Swindon has the high prevalence of obesity in the South West (Model based estimate 2003-2005, Office for National Statistics). There is some difference between geographical areas, but it is not statistically significant.

Socio- Economic Status

- 3.13 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a nationally recognised measure of social deprivation, Figure 2, below, shows the IMD 2007 for Swindon. The measure is applied spatially and is only an indication based on the statistics for the given area. It does not mean that the entire population in the area is experiencing that level of deprivation. Figure 5 shows that there are areas of deprivation in a number of wards located within the Swindon Urban area.

Figure 2: Index of Multiple Deprivation for Swindon



4.0 Health Impact

- 4.1 The health assessment has been undertaken using a matrix to assess the health impact of each individual policy, which can be seen in

Appendix 1. The matrix includes which health determinants will be impacted from the policy, summary of the key impacts and proposed recommendations for the Core Strategy, where appropriate, in light of the findings.

4.2 A list of health determinants was developed in light of what the Core Strategy is aiming to achieve and the current health condition of Swindon's community, which are explained in the previous sections. The health determinants are as follows:

- Housing
- Employment
- Transport
- Accessibility
- Education
- Local Facilities
- Healthy Lifestyle
- Sport & Leisure
- Safety
- Climate Change
- Environment

4.3 For each policy, the health determinants that are likely to be influenced and thus indirectly affect the health or well-being of the community were noted. From this the likely impacts that would arise, focusing on the health determinants, were explained.

What Consultation has taken place?

4.4 The Core Strategy has been evolving over a couple of years, including a number of consultation periods enabling the community to provide their views and influence the development of Swindon.

4.5 Swindon Primary Care Trust have been consulted throughout the process of developing the Core Strategy and their input has shaped the Core Strategy.

5.0 Summary and Next Steps

5.1 The HIA has assessed whether the Core Strategy and Development Management DPD will have either a positive or negative impact upon the health of Swindon's community.

5.2 The overall outcome of this assessment has shown that the Core Strategy will have a positive impact upon the community. However where there are clear 'wins win wins' across policy areas, for example a green infrastructure network can increase physical activity and health, which can be shown to reduce health inequalities, these are not explicit in the Core Strategy. Recognising and promoting these 'win win

wins' through the supporting text will clearly illustrate what health benefits will arise from the Core Strategy, as there are plentiful.

What recommendations have been identified?

- 5.3 The impact assessment shown in Appendix 1 includes proposed recommendations for the Core Strategy and whether any future work is required. These recommendations have been considered and integrated into the Core Strategy where it was felt necessary.
- 5.4 There is only one recommendation in reference to future work, which relates to Policy NC4. An Eastern Villages Supplementary Planning Document will be produced which will need to consider health impacts due to the size of the proposed development and impact it will have on the existing community. The Core Strategy DIA identifies a need to undertake a separate DIA on this document therefore the consideration of health impacts can be integrated into the DIA as to avoid duplication.

Next Steps

- 5.5 Consultation on the Core Strategy will commence in March 2011. Any future changes to the Core Strategy in light of the outcome of consultation will lead to a review of the HIA.

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
DS1	All	Ensuring development takes place within Swindon and appropriate surrounding settlements will ensure employment opportunities, local facilities, transport and services are accessible reducing social exclusion and associated health impacts. No Recommendations	+
CORE THEME POLICIES			
CT1	Transport Accessibility Healthy Lifestyle Education Employment Local Facilities Climate Change? Safety Sport & Leisure	Regeneration, town expansion and skills enhancement will provide a diverse range of employment opportunities which has the potential to increase self-containment and well-being. Improving the transport network to create a safer environment and providing healthier choices will improve actual and perceived level of crime and physical well-being. Providing higher and further education will increase the potential for the population to develop skills and increase self-confidence. Providing a range of local facilities will meet the needs of the population however accessibility is crucial. Proposed Recommendation: <i>The supporting text could emphasise the positive impact that promoting a safer, healthier and greener approach will have on the health of community.</i>	+
CT2	Employment Housing Accessibility Transport Safety	Inward investment and supporting the development of a range of employment sectors is increasing and diversifying employment opportunities, which will improve self-containment and mental well-being. Providing a range of types and sizes of housing including affordable homes is fundamental to meeting a variety of needs and providing a good standard of health. Ensuring accessibility to facilities, employment and housing will provide a balanced community and potentially increase opportunities for social inclusion. There is mention of how growth will benefit new and existing communities, which will facilitate a balanced community. Proposed Recommendation: <i>Emphasis in the supporting text could be placed on the importance of delivering decent, safe and</i>	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
		<i>affordable homes on health.</i>	
CT3	Environment Climate Change	Providing a connected and multi functional network of green spaces will encourage and promote physical activity and a healthier lifestyle. Supporting and encouraging sustainable energy sources will, in the long-term, provide financial gain which can reduce potential stress and anxiety. Also sustainable energy sources will reduce air pollution improving physical health. Reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce the potential of social exclusion. Ensuring there is an adequate water supply is crucial to maintaining good health. No Recommendations	++
CT4	Healthy Lifestyles Environment Local Facilities Housing Transport Sport & Leisure	Supporting an active and healthy lifestyle is increasing the potential for physical activity that will provide a range of physical and mental health benefits. Design out crime and providing more locally and integrated facilities will increase social inclusion and community involvement. Further and enhanced provision of health care facilities will help meet the growing demand and ensure an adequate service is provided. Developing a network of sports centres promoting sport participation will encourage physical activity. This policy does recognise the need to meet the needs of the ageing population and the extra demand this will place upon delivering services. Ensuring accessibility to facilities, employment and housing will provide a balanced community and potential increase opportunities for social inclusion. No Recommendations	+
CT5	Education Accessibility Transport	Improving and providing education for the young, for all capabilities and life-long learning will enable the population to develop skills to obtain employment which can provide a sense of well-being and self containment. Ensuring schools are accessible through walking and cycling will encourage physical activity. No Recommendations	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
CT6	Local Facilities	<p>This policy ensures the community have the opportunity to participate in the planning process and influence the future development of Swindon. Enabling the community to influence the future of Swindon will give the community a sense of pride and ownership.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
CT7	Transport Accessibility Healthy Lifestyles Safety Climate Change	<p>Supporting a active and healthy lifestyle through developing walkable neighbourhoods and encouraging walking and cycling is increasing the potential of physical activity which will provide many physical and mental health benefits. Making sustainable modes of transport safer will improve the actual and perceived level of crime and encourage social inclusion and physical health.</p> <p>Reducing the emissions from traffic will improve air quality and subsequently health.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
SPATIAL STRATEGY			
SC1	Accessibility Local Facilities Sport & Leisure Housing Environment Employment Transport Education Climate Change	<p>Developing a variety of uses within the Central Area will provide a diverse range of employment opportunities and potential to increase self-containment and well-being. Regenerating the central area to provide a diversity of facilities including sport, leisure and education will increase accessibility and increasing social well-being, social cohesion and provide physical and mental health benefits. Providing a green spine and a walking and cycling network is encouraging physical activity. Increasing the health care facility will help to meet growing demand whilst delivering a good, accessible service.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
SC2	Environment Climate Change Education Leisure & Sport Transport Safety	Strengthening the green connections and space throughout Swindon will encourage physical activity. Further provision of education will help meet the growing demand and improve accessibility. Delivering a network of specialised sports centre will provide opportunities for a range of physical activity and led to increased self-motivation. Improving public transport, corridors and cycling and walking networks will improve accessibility providing opportunities for healthy lifestyles. No Recommendations	+
SC3	Sport & Leisure Local Facilities Environment Education Safety Housing	Protection and enhancement of open space and the County Ground will provide good quality facilities for the community to undertake physical activity. Improving and diversifying the local facilities will encourage social cohesion and potential to increase access to local foods. Addressing social issues and providing CCTV will improve actual and perceived safety encouraging social inclusion which has indirect positive impacts on health. No Recommendations	+
SC4	Leisure & Sport Transport Education Local Facilities Employment Housing Healthy Lifestyle	Protection and enhancement of open space and Dorcan Recreation Complex will provide good quality facilities for the community to undertake physical activity. Improving local facilities and centres will encourage social cohesion especially facilities such as the library and community centres. Providing activities for the young and improving the walking network is encouraging a more active lifestyle. Improving public transport to the hospital is improving access to health facilities. Addressing social issues and providing CCTV will improve actual and perceived safety encouraging social inclusion which has indirect positive impacts on health No Recommendations	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
SC5	Sport & Leisure Employment Transport Climate Change Environment Local Facilities Education Housing	<p>Protection and enhancement of open space, playing facilities, Esprit Academy and the introduction of new sports facilities will provide good quality facilities for the community to undertake physical activity. Improving local facilities, education and centres will encourage social cohesion. Improving public transport, corridors and cycling and walking networks will improve accessibility and opportunities for a more active lifestyle. Providing employment opportunities will provide opportunities for the population to live where they work encouraging a healthy lifestyle. Reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce the potential of social exclusion and associated health impacts. Providing affordable homes provides decent and safe accommodation for those in need, which is fundamental in providing a range of health benefits. Addressing safety issues will improve actual and perceived safety.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
SC6	Sport & Leisure Transport Education Environment Local Facilities Healthy Lifestyle Climate Change	<p>Protection and enhancement of open space, Moulden Hill and Haydon Leisure Centre will provide good quality facilities for the community to undertake physical activity. Improving local facilities, education and centres will encourage social cohesion especially the North Swindon Library. Providing activities for the young and maintaining the walking network is encouraging a more active lifestyle. Reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce the potential of social exclusion and associated health impacts. Improving transport corridors will improve accessibility.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
SC7	Employment Transport Environment Local Facilities Housing Healthy Lifestyles	<p>Providing employment opportunities will provide opportunities for the population to live where they work encouraging a healthy lifestyle. Improving transport corridors and public transport will improve accessibility. Increasing the amount and access to open spaces will provide the opportunity for physical activity. Providing and improving community and shopping facilities will increase access to local foods and general accessibility. Providing activities for the young is encouraging a more active lifestyle. Providing affordable homes provides decent and safe accommodation for those in need which is fundamental in providing a range of health benefits.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
SC8	Sport & Leisure Transport Local Facilities Environment Healthy Lifestyles	<p>Increased access and enhancement of open space, Coate Water and Croft Sports Centre will provide good quality facilities for the community to undertake physical activity. Providing activities for the young is encouraging a more active lifestyle. Improving transport corridors and addressing transport issues will improve accessibility. Providing and improving community facilities and the Old Town retail area will increase access to local foods and general accessibility. Expanding the Great Western Hospital will allow for the expansion of health facilities reflecting increase in demand.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
SC9	Sport & Leisure Local Facilities Employment Transport Environment Healthy Lifestyles	<p>Protection and enhancement of open space, Lydiard Park, Shaw Forest and Link Centre will provide good quality facilities for the community to undertake physical activity. Providing employment opportunities will provide opportunities for the population to live where they work encouraging a healthy lifestyle. Providing and enhancing community facilities and local and district centre will increase access to foods and general accessibility. Improving transport corridors, public transport and addressing transport issues will improve accessibility. Providing activities for the young is encouraging a more active lifestyle.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
NC1	All	<p>Timely delivery of infrastructure is essential as to ensure sectors of the community are not socially excluded or do not have access to essential services which could be detrimental to health. The creation of Design Codes & Frameworks should in particular consider designing out crime and accessibility to services in relation to health.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
NC2	Housing Employment Local Facilities Education Environment Climate Change Transport Accessibility	<p>The delivery of a mix and type of housing and affordable homes is fundamental to providing essential health benefits. Provision of local centres, health care facilities, buildings for community use and schools will meet the needs of the growing and existing population and will provide opportunities for community spirit to develop and also provide health facilities within walking and cycling distances. Creation of walking and cycling links and further, enhanced provision of leisure facilities is encouraging the community to have a more active lifestyle. Enhancing and protecting open space and environmental assets is encouraging physical activity and social cohesion but also providing mental health benefits. Reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce the potential of social exclusion. Improving access to key destinations and transport corridors will improve chances of gaining employment and undertaking education which can improve self containment and other mental health benefits.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
NC3	Housing Employment Local Facilities Education Sport & Leisure Environment Transport Accessibility	<p>The delivery of a mix and type of housing and affordable homes is fundamental to providing essential health benefits. Provision of a local centre and primary school will meet the needs of the growing and existing population and will provide opportunities for community spirit to develop and also provide facilities within walking and cycling distances. Enhancing, integrating and protecting open space and environmental assets is encouraging physical activity and social cohesion but also providing mental health benefits. Safeguarding land for the Great Western Hospital will ensure the hospital will be able to develop in line with demand. Creation and integration of walking and cycling links is encouraging the community to have a more active lifestyle</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
NC4	Housing Employment Local Facilities Education Climate Change Environment Sport & Leisure Transport Accessibility	<p>Delivering a large amount of employment land will develop employment opportunities which, depending on design, will allow the community to live and work in the same location which can provide a range of health benefits. The provision of a district centre, local centres, health care facilities, buildings for community use and schools will meet the needs of the growing and existing population and will provide opportunities for community spirit to develop and providing health facilities within walking and cycling distances, depending on design. Creation of walking and cycling links and further, enhanced provision of leisure facilities is encouraging the community to have a more active lifestyle. Enhancing and protecting open space and environmental assets is encouraging physical activity and social cohesion but also providing mental health benefits. Reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce the potential of social exclusion and associated health impacts. It will be essential that a development of this size is integrated with the existing urban area as to not cause physical and social exclusion which can have indirect impacts on health.</p> <p>Proposed Recommendation: <i>Due to the size of this development, the majority of the health benefits are unclear and dependent on design. The Core Strategy DIA has highlighted a need to undertake a DIA on the Eastern Villages SPD. This DIA will need to consider and integrate potential health impacts.</i></p>	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
NC5	Housing Employment Local Facilities Education Environment Sport & Leisure Climate Change Transport Accessibility	<p>Provision of a local centre and primary school will meet the needs of the growing and existing population and will provide opportunities for community spirit to develop and provide facilities within walking and cycling distances. Enhancing, integrating and protecting open space and environmental assets is encouraging physical activity and social cohesion but also providing mental health benefits. Creation of walking and cycling links and further provision of leisure facilities is encouraging the community to have a more active lifestyle.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
RS1	Local Facilities Employment Healthy Lifestyle Environment Transport Sport & Leisure	<p>Supporting the identities of Highworth and Wroughton and encouraging involvement from the community in planning matters will enhance social cohesion and sense of pride. Ensuring local facilities are retained and enhanced and supporting business opportunities and diversification will ensure the needs of the local population are met and provide employment opportunities. This can bring a range of health benefits including positive changes to lifestyle. Protecting and providing sports, leisure facilities, providing facilities for the young and protecting recreational spaces such as Pentylands will encourage physical activity. Strengthening links to employment areas will provide further opportunities for employment. Strengthening links to the Great Western Hospital will increase accessibility to health care facilities.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
RS2	Environment Local Facilities Sport & Leisure Education Transport Climate Change	Supporting and preserving the identity and character of South Marston will enhance social cohesion and sense of pride which can provide a range of mental health benefits. Ensuring the needs of the community are met, including education, community uses and retail are essential. Incorporating existing recreational spaces into the GI network and providing recreational facilities will ensure and encourage opportunities for physical activity. Providing traffic management will aim to reduce volume of traffic through South Marston thus mitigate against possible increase in air pollution and associated health impacts. Reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce the potential of social exclusion and associated health impacts. No Recommendations	+
RS3	Local Facilities Transport Employment Housing Environment	Supporting the local communities and encouraging involvement from the community in planning matters will enhance social cohesion and sense of pride. Ensuring local facilities are retained and enhanced and supporting local business opportunities will ensure the needs of the local population are met and provide employment opportunities. This can bring a range of health benefits including positive changes to lifestyle. Strengthening links to Swindon by public transport and supporting rural transport initiatives will increase accessibility. Strengthening walking and cycling links between Swindon and Broad Blunsdon and supporting access to environmental assets is encouraging a more active lifestyle and can bring associated mental health benefits as well. Providing affordable homes provides decent and safe accommodation for those in need which is fundamental in providing a range of health benefits No Recommendations	+
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES			

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
DMP1	Safety Transport Accessibility Healthy Lifestyles Climate Change Environment	Ensuring good design principles are integrated into every development will ensure the community develop or keep a sense of pride of their area. It will allow easy navigation, access, safe and secure environments which indirectly brings associated health benefits. No Recommendations	+
DMP2	Climate Change Housing	This policy will minimise the impact buildings and developments have on climate change which will indirectly bring health benefits through improved air quality and reduced costs of living in the long-term. No Recommendations	+
DMP3	Climate Change	Reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce the potential of social exclusion and associated health impacts. No Recommendations	+
DMP4	All	This policy ensures the appropriate infrastructure and services are provided to support new and existing communities. This will prevent the possibility of social and physical exclusion and ensure access to health, employment and other local services. No Recommendations	+
DMP5	Employment	Allowing other class uses than B on appropriate employment sites, with the appropriate restrictions, will diversify the range of employment opportunities at existing accessible locations. This can indirectly improve self-containment and mental well-being. No Recommendations	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
DMP6	Employment	<p>This policy aims to focus large office development in the Central Area through adopting a sequential approach. This approach directs large office developments to accessible locations which will increase access to employment. This will indirectly improve self-containment and mental well-being.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
DMP7	Housing	<p>Delivering affordable homes and wheelchair accessible homes will help to meet local need. It will also provide decent and safe homes for those in need, which is fundamental in providing a range health benefits.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
DMP8	Housing Safety	<p>This policy allows HMOs to be implemented to an appropriate and adequate standard. This will lead to decent HMOs being provided which will ensure a good standard of living and thus health of residents.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
DM9	Housing	<p>This policy allows for self build, innovative developments. These developments will be of a high sustainable construction standard thus reducing potential emissions from these developments which will positively impact on communities health. This potential impact is minimal.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	0
DM10	Transport Accessibility	<p>This policy ensures sustainable travel choices are integrated into all types of development. This will promote walking and cycling travel options, which encourages physical activity.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+

Policy	Health Determinants	Key Impacts	Overall Impact
DM11	Environment Healthy Lifestyle	<p>Ensuring the delivery and enhancement of the Green Infrastructure network will encourage and promote physical activity and a healthier lifestyle. Increasing access to open space will also encourage physical activity. Encouraging community involvement can help develop community spirit which can bring associated mental health benefits.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
DMP12	Local Facilities Accessibility	<p>Protecting and supporting community facilities will provide the community with local services such as health care, retail, food etc, which are key to maintaining a good standard of health. The restrictions on the loss of community facilities reflects whether the facility is required will ensure no essential facility is loss.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
DMP13	Local Facilities Employment	<p>This policy ensures retail development is focused within existing centres. This will led to further provision and enhancement of retail facilities within existing accessible locations. This will ensure communities have access to retail facilities including food and drink which are crucial to maintaining a good standard of health.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+
DMP14	Environment	<p>Protecting and enhancing historical assets is maintaining the culture and history of Swindon which plays a crucial part in community spirit and sense of pride in a place. These aspects contribute to the social well-being of the community which can influence the mental health of the population.</p> <p>No Recommendations</p>	+

References

Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy, Department of Health (2010)