

Appendix 8.1 ♦ Policy

INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 This appendix outlines key policies relating to the London Resort at the national, regional and local planning authority (LPA) levels in relation to health. The policies of the following key stakeholders have been reviewed and presented in this appendix: local authorities within the core study area (CSA) (namely Dartford, Gravesham and Thurrock), local enterprise partnerships (LEPs), regional bodies and government departments. This appendix aims to act as a more detailed review of the policies that are referenced in **Chapter 8: Health**, with a focus on the key themes of relevance to health.
- 8.1.2 **Chapter 8: Health** seeks to understand whether significant effects, identified in other relevant technical assessments, would result in health effects for the population, including vulnerable groups. The technical assessments also include a policy review. This health policy review does not duplicate policy which is summarised in other technical chapters. Instead it focuses on policy relevant to health. It should therefore be read alongside the policy of other, relevant technical chapters.

POLICY SUMMARIES

- 8.1.3 This section summarises the policy priorities and requirements across all stakeholders, grouped by broad health topic areas. The key purpose of this section is to provide a link to where each policy theme is addressed in **Chapter 8: Health**.

Public services and community facilities

- 8.1.4 Developmental policy within the CSA is generally based on the underlying aim of improving the well-being of residents and the community as a whole. Ensuring the continued provision of community facilities for local residents is frequently mentioned in policies. Growing populations are putting pressure on facilities and LPAs acknowledge the need to improve the quantity and quality of such facilities to meet demand. The loss of community services and facilities, without suitable re-provision, is generally resisted in local policies.
- 8.1.5 “Potential effect of displacement or change in access affecting public services and community facilities” and “potential effects from a change in the demand for public services and community facilities” in **Chapter 8: Health** assess the health impacts of changes in provision of and access to community facilities. Public services and community facilities contribute positively towards health and well-being, both directly through access to public services and indirectly through the positive effects of social networks (facilitated by community facilities) for individuals.

Access to open spaces and nature

- 8.1.6 At the LPA level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services and the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. The needs of residents for, among other things, open space, nature, sports and leisure facilities are considered by planners, and visions for better provision of facilities for recreation, sport, walking and cycling have been set out.
- 8.1.7 “Potential effect of displacement or change in access to open spaces” and “potential effects associated with open space provision and amenity space” in **Chapter 8: Health** assess the health impact associated with changes in open space availability and accessibility. Health impacts from changes in the provision of open space could include physical activity, better cognition, and better mental health outcomes.

Traffic, transport and active travel

- 8.1.8 All the LPAs have set out plans that aim to increase the efficiency of transport networks and minimise car use, whilst simultaneously providing safe and accessible cycling/walking routes for the community to promote healthier lifestyles. A key theme of policy is ensuring the inclusivity of the transport system.
- 8.1.9 “Potential changes to local traffic and transport and changes in use of active travel modes” and “potential health effects from a change in local traffic and active travel” in **Chapter 8: Health** assess the health impacts associated with changes in traffic and accessibility. Associated health effects could include isolation, depression or stress, and a change in physical activity.

Flooding

- 8.1.10 Development will mostly be directed to areas outside of high flood risk zones. According to the policies of the three host LPAs, flood risk will be mitigated, and any future proposals for the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach which deals with the issues of, amongst others, flood risk.
- 8.1.11 “Potential effect of increased flooding” in **Chapter 8: Health** considers the impacts of changes in flooding and flood risk on the population’s health. These are primarily adverse mental health outcomes, including higher levels of PTSD, depression, and anxiety disorders.

Air quality

- 8.1.12 All the host LPAs have developed plans to tackle environmental and climate issues, with reducing air quality being a key part of this. Air quality is seen as an important factor in maintaining good health amongst residents and the community as a whole. Traffic and transport are recognised as key determinants of air quality, and efforts to ameliorate conditions focus on these areas.

- 8.1.13 “Potential effect of construction resulting in changes in air quality” and “potential health effects associated with changes in air quality” in **Chapter 8: Health** look at the impacts of changes to air quality on the population’s health. Associated health impacts result from coronary heart disease, lung cancer, and annoyance.

Noise and vibration

- 8.1.14 An excessive amount of noise and vibration is recognised by the LPAs as an impediment to the well-being of residents and workers, and as a result policy stipulates that the design of any development should sufficiently prevent such issues. Kent County Council found that concerns around noise pollution were raised by many residents and businesses in relation to major transport infrastructure.
- 8.1.15 “Potential effect of construction resulting in changes in noise and vibration” and “potential health effects associated with changes in noise and vibration” in **Chapter 8: Health** consider the health impacts associated with changes to noise and vibration levels. Associated health effects result from sleep disturbance and psychological stress.

Access to work and training

- 8.1.16 All authorities have overarching aims of improving the skills of their residents and reducing unemployment. All three host LPAs specify that developments will be expected to deliver skills training so that local residents benefit from economic growth.
- 8.1.17 “Potential effect of work and training opportunities created” and “potential health effects relating to changes in access to work and skills” in **Chapter 8: Health** assess the health impacts associated with changes to access to work and training opportunities. Associated health impacts include better physical health outcomes (e.g. more money available for better services) and better mental health outcomes (e.g. the increased confidence). Better trained and better educated individuals are likelier to have healthier lifestyles and behaviours. The policy in this appendix is also relevant to the “potential effects from displacement of commercial uses” in **Chapter 8: Health**.

Inclusive design, site access and facilities

- 8.1.18 Local policies support inclusive design, both in the design of buildings and how the site is accessed and the specific facilities it contains. “Potential health effects associated with the inclusive design, site access and facilities of the London Resort” in **Chapter 8: Health** assesses the health impacts of changes in inclusive design, site access and facilities.

Health services

- 8.1.19 At the LPA level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services – both primary healthcare and other services – as well as the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. Dartford Council has set out their desire to provide additional primary health services in order to meet the anticipated needs arising from a growing population. Similarly, Gravesham and Thurrock have also stated their

intentions to bolster their health and social care infrastructure systems, with several strategic sites being marked for targeted investment.

8.1.20 “Potential effects from a change in the demand for health services” in **Chapter 8: Health** considers the health impacts of changes in availability of health services.

Community cohesion and relocation

8.1.21 The host LPAs policies on issues such as the economy, tourism, green infrastructure and sports/recreational facilities all contain a community driven element. The provision of community facilities is also frequently mentioned as increasing populations increase the demand for such facilities. National policy further supports the integration of communities, where everyone can feel confident and proud of their identity, and participate in a number of ways.

8.1.22 “Potential effects from changes in community cohesion” and “potential effects from the displacement of residential dwellings” in **Chapter 8: Health** considers the impacts of changes in community cohesion and relocation on the population’s health.

Crime and community safety

8.1.23 Local policies aiming at a reduction of the crime rate require developments to follow design principles which help reduce the opportunities for crime in the vicinity. Particular attention is given to the fear of crime, prevention of crime, drugs and alcohol, youth crime, and domestic abuse. Concern is not limited to reducing crime itself, but also encompasses a concern for the economic cost of crime, and the adverse impacts and disorder on people’s lives.

8.1.24 “Potential effects from changes in crime and community safety (including fear of crime)” in **Chapter 8: Health** look at the impacts of changes in crime levels on the population’s health. Associated health impacts include reduced physical activity, obesity, social isolation, and mental distress.

LEGISLATION

8.1.25 The legislation relevant for the assessment of health effects is summarised in Table 8.1.1.

Table 8.1.1 Legislation relevant for the HIA

Legislation description	Relevance to assessment
<i>Health and Social Care Act 2012 (HM Government of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, 2012a)</i>	
The Act introduced legal duties about health inequalities. It included specific duties for health bodies which require the bodies to consider	Chapter 8: Health will take existing health inequalities into account and

Legislation description	Relevance to assessment
reducing health inequalities in England. The Act also creates duties on local planning authorities (LPAs) to take steps they consider appropriate for improving the health of the people in their area.	specifies effects on vulnerable populations.
<i>The Social Value Act 2012 (HM Government of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, 2012b)</i>	
The Act requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits. Reducing health inequalities is linked to social value creation, and thus within the remit of the Act.	Chapter 8: Health will assist people who commission public services to secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits by grounding a detailed understanding of the relevant issues.
<i>Equality Act 2010 (HM Government of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, 2010a)</i>	
The Act requires public bodies to consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work – in shaping policy, in delivering services and in relation to their own employees. It also requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to: • eliminate discrimination; • advance equality of opportunity; and • foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.	Chapter 8: Health identifies health effects on vulnerable groups in cases where the effects experienced by those groups are different to the general population. Effects on vulnerable groups are considered when assessing potential impacts associated with the London Resort.
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1990 (HM Government of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, 1990)</i>	
Part III of the Act sets out provisions in relation to statutory nuisance. This includes where any premises emit fumes, gases, dust, artificial light or noise that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance.	Chapter 8: Health considers the potential for air quality impacts, noise and vibration, and electromagnetic field exposure to result in health effects.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

8.1.26 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹ sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for development can be produced. The revised NPPF was updated on 19 February 2019.

8.1.27 Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF must be taken into account in preparing the development plan and

¹ MHCLG, 2019, National Planning Policy Framework

is a material consideration in planning decisions.

8.1.28 The NPPF includes statements that frame planning policy and planning determinations regarding health, specifically:

- Paragraph 8: *'Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives...a social objective - to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being...'*
- Paragraph 20: *'Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for...community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure).'*
- Paragraph 34: *'Plans should set out the contributions expected from development. This should include setting out the levels and types of affordable housing provision required, along with other infrastructure (such as that needed for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure). Such policies should not undermine the deliverability of the plan.'*
- Paragraph 91: *'Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which... promote social interaction... are safe and accessible so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion... and enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well- being needs...'*
- Paragraph 92: *'To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should: ...plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities... take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community... guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs...'*
- Paragraph 96: *'Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities.'*
- Paragraph 98: *'Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users...'*
- Paragraph 102: *'Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that: ... opportunities to promote walking,*

cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued; ... and patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.'

- Paragraph 103: *'Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health.'*
- Paragraph 116: *'Local planning authorities... should not... set health safeguards different from the International Commission guidelines for public exposure.'*
- Paragraph 117: *'Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions.'*
- Paragraph 122: *'Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account... the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places.'*
- Paragraph 127: *'Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments: are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping... create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit... and create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users'.*
- Paragraph 180: *'Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment... In doing so they should...) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development... identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise...) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.'*

REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

8.1.29 This section summarises relevant regional and local planning policy by theme, focusing on policy specific to health. It does not duplicate policy which is summarised and presented in other technical chapters. For example, **Appendix 7.1: policy** presents policy relating to socio-economic effects that inform the socio-economic assessment. This includes policy relating to socio-economic effects that are also considered from a health perspective, such as access to work and training, crime and open space. These policies are not duplicated below, instead only policy which highlights the link between the topic of socio-economics and health is provided here.

8.1.30 Similarly, where the health assessment is informed by other technical chapters (air quality, noise, flooding, electromagnetic field exposure, and transport), the policy is presented in the technical chapter and is not duplicated below. The below policy should be read alongside the policy of other, relevant technical chapters.

Public services and community facilities, community cohesion, and crime		
Developmental policy within the context of the CSA, is generally based on the underlying aim of improving the well-being of residents and the community as a whole. Ensuring the continued provision of community facilities for local residents is frequently mentioned in policies, with increasing populations forcing the local authorities to improve the quantity and quality of such facilities, in order to meet demand. The loss of community services and facilities, without suitable re-provision, is generally resisted in local policies.		
This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to chapter 7: land use and socio-economics for more information.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	Policy CS7: Employment Land and Jobs <i>“Facilitating job growth in services needed to support the growth in population, through identification of sites and granting of planning permission for retail, leisure and community facilities and working in partnership with service providers, including Kent County Council and the Health Authority to ensure that the provision comes forward.”</i>
		Policy CS14: Green Spaces <i>“A variety of multi-functional green spaces to meet differing needs, and also serving biodiversity and flood mitigation functions, is vital in creating a stable community and shaping the future character of the area.....It also helps support a number of objectives in the Council’s Sustainable Community Strategy, including health and wellbeing improvements resulting from access to open space and outdoor sports activity; reduction in anti-social behaviour through provision for young people in parks and open spaces; and adaptation to climate change through the implementation of a green infrastructure</i>

Public services and community facilities, community cohesion, and crime		
		network.” Policy CS21: Community Services <i>“To ensure that community needs for services are provided in an appropriate location and in a timely and effective way, the Council will:</i> <i>d) Continue to work with the Health Authority to identify the most appropriate distribution of new provision and seek ways to implement this.</i> <i>e) Work in partnership with Kent County Council, the Health Authority and other delivery partners to ensure that new development makes an appropriate contribution towards land and facilities based on the need generated by the development.</i> Policy CS22: Sports, Recreation and Culture Facilities outlines how the Council will extend sports, cultural and recreational facilities in the borough.
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford <i>“Development will only be permitted where it satisfies the locally specific criteria for good design in the Borough:</i> <i>c) Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking/ cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout. Good design should be reinforced and enhanced through integrating new development with the public realm, open space and natural features including rivers and lakes/ ponds. Within large developments, public art reflecting local character and heritage should be included.”</i> “Safe and Accessible Design: <i>Spaces should be designed to be inclusive, safe and accessible for all Dartford’s communities, including young, elderly, disabled and less mobile people. The design of buildings, open space and the private and public realm should, where appropriate, reduce the fear of, and opportunities for, crime, paying attention to the principles of Safer Places (or any future equivalent) otherwise development will not be permitted.”</i>

Public services and community facilities, community cohesion, and crime		
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS06: Ebbsfleet (Gravesham) Opportunity Area <i>“Facilities will be provided to support development of the Springhead Quarter and Northfleet Rise Quarter Key Sites and will be accessible to both existing and future communities. These will include the provision of educational, health, social care, sports and community facilities, open space to meet a variety of needs and recycling and waste transfer facilities.”</i> Policy CS10: Physical and Social Infrastructure <i>“Support will be given to proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing physical and social infrastructure, or lead to the provision of additional infrastructure that improves community well-being.”</i> Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles <i>“New development will encourage sustainable living and choice through a mix of compatible uses which are well connected to places that people want to use, including the public transport network, local services and community facilities; encourage sustainable travel; enhance Green Grid links and encourage healthier lifestyles”</i> <i>“New development will be designed in an inclusive way to be accessible to all members of the community”</i>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	SS06: <i>“Secure and make provision for health and education, and other community facilities that will enhance Thurrock’s community wellbeing by addressing current deficits and the requirements arising from new development focused on the urban areas (Purfleet, Lakeside/West Thurrock, Grays, Aveley/South Ockendon, Tilbury, Stanford-Le-Hope, Corringham).”</i> CSTP9 – Well-Being: Leisure and Sports <i>“The Council and Partners will support the delivery of a physically active, socially inclusive and healthy community through the provision of high quality sports and leisure facilities and appropriate spaces for those that live, work, and visit the borough. To achieve this, the Council and Partners will:</i> <i>New and Existing Facilities</i> VII. <i>Ensure that the potential health impacts of development are identified and addressed at an early stage in the planning process.”</i> CSTP11 – Health provision

Public services and community facilities, community cohesion, and crime		
		<i>“According to Thurrock Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (2008), the health of the population has been improving steadily. However, despite this general improvement, the gap in the main causes of death between those in advantaged and disadvantaged groups has widened. Those in disadvantaged groups are more likely to die earlier and to be in poorer health than the rest of the population. This is linked to social and demographic circumstances such as educational attainment, occupation, income, housing type and where people live. A range of policies within the Core Strategy provide measures to help tackle health inequality in Thurrock by ensuring good accessibility to services and facilities, including open and green spaces, community spaces and infrastructure and sport facilities.</i> <i>This policy aims to highlight the planned delivery of health services that will benefit the existing and future local community of Thurrock. The longer-term vision for health care provision is to introduce a sustained realignment of the whole health and social care system. Far more services will be delivered safely and effectively in settings closer to home, and services will be built around the needs of individuals and not service providers.</i> <i>The Council will work with partners to deliver:</i> <i>I. A healthy, strong and vibrant sustainable community by ensuring the delivery of health care infrastructure within Thurrock through a tiered model for health care provision.</i> <i>II. A significant reduction in health inequalities between different groups within the Borough, and between the Borough and the region, in line with national and regional NHS objectives.”</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	A Framework for Community Safety 2012 - 2015	“Our Overall Aims Our overall aims for Community Safety are to: • <i>reduce the level of actual crime and disorder;</i> • <i>reduce the adverse impact of crime and disorder on people’s lives; and</i> • <i>reduce the economic costs of crime.</i> We will pay particular attention to: • <i>the fear of crime</i> • <i>prevention of crime</i> • <i>drugs and alcohol</i> • <i>youth crime</i> • <i>domestic abuse”</i>

Access to open spaces and nature

At the LPA level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services, as well as the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. The needs of residents for, among other things, sports and leisure facilities will be taken into account by planners, and visions for better provision of facilities for recreation, sport, walking and cycling have been set out.

This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to **chapter 7: land use and socio-economics** for the full policy review.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	The Council's vision for Dartford 2026 <i>"6. Excellent recreational, sports and leisure facilities and an extensive network of multifunctional green spaces will enable residents to enjoy their free time and lead healthy lifestyles."</i> Strategic Objective 6 <i>"A green borough that is resilient to the effects of climate change and offers a high quality of life, with an enhanced network of landscaped paths, cycle routes, open spaces and biodiversity habitats and corridors, and with links to the countryside and the Thames."</i>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection <i>"Development will only be permitted where it does not result in unacceptable material impacts, individually or cumulatively, on neighbouring uses, the Borough's environment or public health."</i> Policy DP24: Open Space <i>"Development on playing fields, sports pitches, and any land shown on the Policies Map as Borough Open Space, will not be permitted unless it is clearly demonstrated that one of the following criteria is satisfied:</i> <i>b) Where development will result in a significant loss in the quantity of open space or loss of sports pitches, replacement provision will be delivered within accessible walking distance of the site; unless it is clearly demonstrated that the existing provision is surplus to current and future requirements for sports and recreation in the locality and the Borough, the amenity and health/ wellbeing of residents and/ or biodiversity. The replacement must be shown to be of an equivalent type and of equal or greater quantity and quality to that being lost."</i>

Access to open spaces and nature		
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS03: Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area <i>“Any future proposals for the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach which deals with the issues of flood risk, transport and access, ground conditions, proximity to existing industrial uses, air quality, biodiversity, utilities, navigation and the presence of the HS1 railway line.”</i> Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles <i>“New development will encourage sustainable living and choice through a mix of compatible uses which are well connected to places that people want to use, including the public transport network, local services and community facilities; encourage sustainable travel; enhance Green Grid links and encourage healthier lifestyles.”</i>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	SS06: “Create a safe, healthy, accessible and inclusive environment for the community of Thurrock through high quality design led development and open space.” CSTP20 – open space <i>“Wherever possible, open spaces should be identified, planned, designed and managed as areas that can perform multiple functions. Functions to be considered in the planning, design and management of open spaces include: i. strategic functions (buffering and linkages); ii. biodiversity; iii. climate change mitigation and adaptation; iv. historic interest; v. urban quality; vi. health and well-being; vii. sustainable transport and movement; viii. productivity of land (food production, allotments); ix. community use (places for congregating and events) and x. visual amenity.”</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	A strategy for the environment in Kent. It acknowledges the priorities for Kent in terms of environmental and the related health outcomes.

Traffic, transport, and active travel

All the local authorities have set out plans that aim to increase the efficiency of transport networks and minimise car use, whilst simultaneously providing safe and accessible cycling/walking routes for the community to promote healthier lifestyles.

This table summarises transport policy relevant to health. Refer to **chapter 9: transport, accessibility and movement** for the full policy review.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<i>“The successful achievement of Dartford’s economic potential and the creation of cohesive and prospering communities is dependent on a transport network which is reliable, has good connectivity with the wider region, allows easy access to key facilities, and has sufficient capacity to meet the needs of residents and businesses whilst minimising environmental, health and social impacts.”</i> Policy CS 15: Managing Transport Demand outlines the measures for how the Council will reduce the need to travel, minimise car use and make the most effective use of the transport network.
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford <i>“Development will only be permitted where it satisfies the locally specific criteria for good design in the Borough:</i> <i>c. Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking/ cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout. Good design should be reinforced and enhanced through integrating new development with the public realm, open space and natural features including rivers and lakes/ ponds. Within large developments, public art reflecting local character and heritage should be included.”</i> Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection <i>“Development will only be permitted where it does not result in unacceptable material impacts, individually or cumulatively, on neighbouring uses, the Borough’s environment or public health. Particular consideration must be given to areas and subjects of potential sensitivity in the built and natural environment (including as highlighted on the Policies Map) and other policies, and other potential amenity/ safety factors such as:</i> <i>a) air and water quality, including groundwater source protection zones;</i> <i>d) traffic, access, and parking;</i> <i>e) noise disturbance or vibration;</i> <i>f) odour;</i> <i>g) light pollution;”</i>

Traffic, transport, and active travel		
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS11: Transport summarises Gravesham’s policy with respect to transport. Gravesham acknowledges that: <i>“It is important to ensure that walking and cycling is the first choice of transport for people for short journeys in the Borough for functional (e.g. work, school) and leisure purposes as they are the most sustainable forms of transport. This helps to reduce congestion and improve air quality. It also makes a significant contribution to the health and well-being of the Borough’s residents, workers and visitors.”</i>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSTP14 – Transport in the Thurrock Urban Area: Purfleet to Tilbury <i>“Combined with parking controls, the improvement of sustainable transport modes can tackle congestion in urban areas by means of modal shift and improve economic productivity. The policy highlights the benefits of modal shift for reducing emissions, and the health benefits of active transport.”</i> PMD10 – Transport Assessments and Travel Plans <i>“The purpose of the policy is to encourage safe, healthy and sustainable travel options. By reducing car travel, Travel Plans/ Assessments can improve health and wellbeing, free up car parking space, and make a positive contribution to mitigating adverse impacts on the transport system, the environment and amenity.”</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent Council	Local Transport Plan 4: Delivering Growth without Gridlock 2016–2031	<i>“As a Council, what we want to achieve from transport for our residents, businesses and visitors is clearly set out in the outcomes described in this LTP4.</i> <i>These are:</i> • <i>Outcome 1: Economic growth and minimised congestion</i> • <i>Outcome 2: Affordable and accessible door-to-door journeys</i> • <i>Outcome 3: Safer travel</i> • <i>Outcome 4: Enhanced environment</i> • <i>Outcome 5: Better health and wellbeing”</i>

Flooding		
Development will mostly be directed to areas outside of high flood risk zones. According to the policies of the three CSA local authorities, flood risk will be mitigated, and any future proposals for the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach which deals with the issues of, amongst others, flood risk.		
This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to chapter 16: water resources and flood risk for the full policy review.		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	Policy CS24: Flood Risk outlines how the Council will manage and mitigate flood risk
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford references the need for consideration of on-site flood alleviation. Policy DP11: Sustainable Technology and Construction notes that development should be located and designed to minimise flood risk.
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS03: Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area notes that any future proposals should be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach that deals with the issues of flood risk. Policy CS18: Climate Change outlines the policy with respect to flood risk, water quality, sustainable drainage and surface water-runoff, water demand management, and carbon reduction. Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles notes that new development should include protection against flood risk.
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSTP25 – Addressing Climate Change introduces the need for developers to consider the potential flood risk from tidal, fluvial and surface water. CSTP27 – Management and Reduction of Flood Risk
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	Towards a sustainable future: <i>“Kent is actively addressing the risks, impacts and opportunities from environmental and climate change, whilst delivering wider economic and health opportunities.”</i>

Air quality

All the host LPAs have developed plans that are partly based on tackling environmental and climate issues, with air quality being one of many components in this policy area. Air quality is also seen as an important factor in maintaining good health amongst residents and the community as a whole. Traffic and transport are recognised as key determinants of air quality, and efforts to ameliorate conditions focus on these areas.

This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to **chapter 15: air quality** for the full policy review.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	Strategic Objective 6 <i>“A green borough that is resilient to the effects of climate change and offers a high quality of life, with an enhanced network of landscaped paths, cycle routes, open spaces and biodiversity habitats and corridors, and with links to the countryside and the Thames.”</i> Strategic Objective 10 <i>“A sustainable borough leading the way with energy and water efficient buildings, widespread use of renewable energy and well-adapted to climate change.”</i>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection <i>“Development will only be permitted where it does not result in unacceptable material impacts, individually or cumulatively, on neighbouring uses, the Borough’s environment or public health. Particular consideration must be given to areas and subjects of potential sensitivity in the built and natural environment (including as highlighted on the Policies Map) and other policies, and other potential amenity/ safety factors such as:</i> <i>a) air and water quality;”</i> <i>“Addressing pollution and public health is a primary reason to adhere to the transport and spatial strategy set out in Dartford’s development plan policies to manage growth.”</i>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS03: Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area <i>“Any future proposals for the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach which deals with the issues of flood risk, transport and access, ground conditions, proximity to existing industrial uses, air quality, biodiversity, utilities, navigation and the presence of the HS1 railway line.”</i>

Air quality		
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	PMD1 – Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity, Health, Safety and the Natural Environment <i>“The Council’s aspiration is to break from previous trends and to minimise pollution, enhance local amenity and provide safe and healthy environments for the community.”</i> <i>“1. Development will not be permitted where it would cause or is likely to cause unacceptable effects on:</i> <i>i. the amenities of the area;</i> <i>ii. the amenity, health or safety of others;</i> <i>iii. the amenity, health or safety of future occupiers of the site; or</i> <i>iv. the natural environment.</i> <i>2. Particular consideration will be given to the location of sensitive land uses, especially housing, schools and health facilities, and nationally, regionally and locally designated biodiversity sites, and areas of recreational and amenity value which are relatively undisturbed by noise and valued for this reason.”</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	Sustainable Growth <i>“We have commitments to carbon reduction and renewable energy generation, and incentives and legislation to manage air quality; this will require additional low carbon and renewable energy infrastructure, smarter business and travel choices along with the increased uptake of energy demand reduction initiatives”</i> Health and Well-being Targets: <i>“Decrease the number of days of moderate or higher air pollution and the concentration of pollutants (align with the Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership and national monitoring standards)”</i>

Noise and vibration

An excessive amount of noise and vibration (generated by development) is recognised by the LPAs as an impediment to the well-being of surrounding residents and workers, and as a result policy stipulates that the design of any development should sufficiently prevent such issues. Kent County Council found that concerns around noise pollution were raised by many residents and businesses in relation to major transport infrastructure.

This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to **chapter 14: noise** for the full policy review.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection <i>“Development will only be permitted where it does not result in unacceptable material impacts, individually or cumulatively, on neighbouring uses, the Borough’s environment or public health. Particular consideration must be given to areas and subjects of potential sensitivity in the built and natural environment and other policies, and other potential amenity/ safety factors such as:</i> <i>e) noise disturbance or vibration”</i>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles <i>“New development will be located, designed and constructed to:</i> • <i>avoid adverse environmental impacts from pollution, including noise, air, odour and light pollution, and land contamination;”</i>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	PMD1 – Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity, Health, Safety and the Natural Environment <i>“The Council’s aspiration is to break from previous trends and to minimise pollution, enhance local amenity and provide safe and healthy environments for the community.”</i> <i>“1. Development will not be permitted where it would cause or is likely to cause unacceptable effects on:</i> <i>i. the amenities of the area;</i> <i>ii. the amenity, health or safety of others;</i> <i>iii. the amenity, health or safety of future occupiers of the site; or</i> <i>iv. the natural environment.</i> <i>2. Particular consideration will be given to the location of sensitive land uses, especially housing, schools and health facilities, and nationally, regionally and locally designated biodiversity sites, and</i>

Noise and vibration		
		<i>areas of recreational and amenity value which are relatively undisturbed by noise and valued for this reason."</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	Sustainable Growth: <i>"Noise pollution is a key concern for many residents and businesses in relation to major transport infrastructure, along with the impacts of growth on our natural and cultural assets. Decisions on development and infrastructure need to consider and integrate such requirements and concerns."</i>

Access to work and training

All authorities have overarching aims of improving the skills of their residents, so that their workforces become more developed and higher quality, with greater earnings potential. All the host LPAs specify that developments will be expected to deliver skills training, so that their local residents benefit from new opportunities. The South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SE LEP) places focus on the Government's new T-Level qualifications, and the Thames Gateway Kent Partnership (TGKP) aims to increase the proportion of residents with NVQ4+ qualifications to at least 90% of the national average by 2020. The SE LEP is placing significant emphasis on simplifying the skills landscape for employers, working in tandem with employers (for example, through an employer-led skills advisory panel) so that schemes can deliver better economic outcomes.

This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to **chapter 7: land use and socio-economics** for the full policy review.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	Policy CS 7 Employment Land and Jobs <i>“In the period 2006-2026, identified sites and potential new service jobs provide sufficient capacity to achieve a net growth of up to approximately 26,500 jobs (B class) through:</i> <i>d) Facilitating job growth in services needed to support the growth in population, through identification of sites and granting of planning permission for retail, leisure and community facilities and working in partnership with service providers, including Kent County Council and the Health Authority to ensure that the provision comes forward.”</i>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS07: Economy, Employment and Skills summarises the borough's policies with respect to this theme.
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSSP2 Sustainable Employment Growth outlines how the Council will encourage and develop a thriving economy by ensuring there is sufficient land and floorspace to accommodate projected employment growth. This is expected to provide direct benefits to local communities.
Regional and sub-regional policy		
South East LEP	Strategic Economic	Increase industry-relevant qualifications for all ages Simplify the skills landscape for employers

Access to work and training		
	Statement 2018	
South East LEP	South East LEP Smarter Faster Together: towards a local industrial strategy 2019	Priority 2: Developing tomorrow's workforce
Thames Gateway and Kent Partnership	TGKP Growth Plan 2014	Objective 6. Improve the skills of North Kent's workforce and tackle unemployment
Kent County Council	Refresh of the 14-24 learning, employment and skills strategy 2017-2020	Area of focus: to raise attainment and skill levels

Inclusive design, site access, and facilities

The general consensus on this policy area is that inclusive design, including how the site is access and the specific facilities it contains, are important and may influence the health outcomes for particular groups.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford <i>“Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking/ cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout. Good design should be reinforced and enhanced through integrating new development with the public realm, open space and natural features including rivers and lakes/ ponds. Within large developments, public art reflecting local character and heritage should be included...”</i> <i>Safe and Accessible Design</i> <i>4. Spaces should be designed to be inclusive, safe and accessible for all Dartford’s communities, including young, elderly, disabled and less mobile people. The design of buildings, open space and the private and public realm should, where appropriate, reduce the fear of, and opportunities for, crime, paying attention to the principles of Safer Places (or any future equivalent) otherwise development will not be permitted.”</i>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles <i>“New development will be designed in an inclusive way to be accessible to all members of the community;”</i>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSTP22 – Thurrock Design <i>“Development must provide a high standard of inclusive design so that it is accessible to all users.”</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	Inclusive Design and Placemaking, supplementary	A technical appendix to the Kent Design Guide by providing specific detail and guidance on how to address accessibility for all in Kent’s future built environment.

Inclusive design, site access, and facilities		
	appendix to Kent Design Guide, 2010	

Health services

At the local level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services, as well as the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. Dartford Council has set out their desire to provide additional primary health services in order to meet the anticipated needs arising from a growing population. Similarly, Gravesham and Thurrock have also stated their intentions to bolster their health and social care infrastructure systems, with several strategic sites being marked for targeted investment.

This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to **chapter 7: land use and socio-economics** for more detail.

Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	Policy CS05: Ebbsfleet Valley Strategic Site <i>“Applications for changes to existing consents or new applications will be determined on the basis of the following principles:</i> <i>e) Provision of community infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, sports and leisure facilities, community meeting places and shops provided at an appropriate stage of development to meet the needs of residents and complementary to existing provision in adjoining communities”</i> Policy CS21: Community Services <i>“To ensure that community needs for services are provided in an appropriate location and in a timely and effective way, the Council will:</i> <i>d) Continue to work with the Health Authority to identify the most appropriate distribution of new provision and seek ways to implement this.”</i>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford <i>“Development will only be permitted where it satisfies the locally specific criteria for good design in the Borough:</i> <i>c) Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking / cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout.”</i>

Dartford	Infrastructure Delivery Plan (November 2019)	The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2019) sets out plans to deliver and develop several new/existing healthcare facilities, as follows:				
		<u>1. Fully Funded Projects:</u>				
		Location	Project	Need for Project	When	Cost
		Health				
		Ebbsfleet Garden City	New primary care facility linked to the EDC proposed health, education and innovation	To provide a new primary care facility within Ebbsfleet Garden City	Uncertain	Uncertain
		<u>2. Projects with Potential to be Unlocked by CIL</u>				
		Location	Project	Need for Project	When	Cost
		Health				
		Dartford Town Centre	Health and Well-being hub – primary health and social care services	To provide for demand from new development at Northern Gateway and the town centre. Assessment of GP services in the area indicate that current GP practices and facilities are at capacity	2021/22	£12m
		Stone/Greenhithe area	New primary care facility	To provide new facilities for 3 existing GP practices and to provide for demand from new development at Stone, and St Clements, Greenhithe.	2022	TBC

Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	Spatial Vision <i>“In Gravesham, opportunities to improve health and accessibility will have been seized by the provision of better facilities for recreation, sport, walking and cycling.”</i> Policy CS06: Ebbsfleet (Gravesham) Opportunity Area <i>“Facilities will be provided to support development of the Springhead Quarter and Northfleet Rise Quarter Key Sites and will be accessible to both existing and future communities. These will include the provision of educational, health, social care, sports and community facilities, open space to meet a variety of needs and recycling and waste transfer facilities.”</i> Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles <i>“New development will be visually attractive, fit for purpose and locally distinctive. It will conserve and enhance the character of the local built, historic and natural environment, integrate well with the surrounding local area and meet anti-crime standards...This will be achieved through the criteria set out below:</i> <i>• New development will encourage sustainable living and choice through a mix of compatible uses which are well connected to places that people want to use, including the public transport network, local services and community facilities; encourage sustainable travel; enhance Green Grid links and encourage healthier lifestyles.”</i>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	CSSP3 – Sustainable Infrastructure <i>“The Council has identified the Key Strategic Infrastructure Projects set out below as essential to the delivery of the Core Strategy:</i> Social Community Infrastructure - Health and Well-Being <i>• Grays Community Hospital</i> <i>• Development of new and improved Primary Health Facilities and GP Practice facilities across Thurrock including: Multi-hub Community Centres: enhanced provision will be achieved through development of a network of new multi-hub Centres providing a range of services and facilities for local neighbourhoods, including some Centres located within Schools.</i> <i>• The “Cornerstone” project at Chadwell St. Mary where a range of public and voluntary sector services will be provided in addition to health and wellbeing.”</i>

		CSTP9 – Well-Being: Leisure and Sports: <i>“The Council and Partners will support the delivery of a physically active, socially inclusive and healthy community through the provision of high-quality sports and leisure facilities and appropriate spaces for those that live, work, and visit the borough. To achieve this, the Council and Partners will:</i> <i>New and Existing Facilities</i> • <i>Ensure that the potential health impacts of development are identified and addressed at an early stage in the planning process.”</i> CSTP11 – Health Provision <i>Health Care Provision</i> <i>“The Council will work with partners to deliver:</i> <i>I. A healthy, strong and vibrant sustainable community by ensuring the delivery of health care infrastructure within Thurrock through a tiered model for health care provision.</i> <i>II. A significant reduction in health inequalities between different groups within the Borough, and between the Borough and the region, in line with national and regional NHS objectives.</i> <i>III. Health care facilities that are located according to need, and which are accessible to all people in the Borough, including by public transport, cycling or walking.</i> <i>IV. Health care facilities that meet existing and future community needs, including those needs arising from the new housing and employment that will be developed in the Borough over the lifetime of the plan.</i> <i>V. Improved access to General Practitioners within West Thurrock and Purfleet where an existing deficit has been identified.”</i> <i>Developer Contributions</i> <i>“Any significant new developments that will have an adverse impact on the current accessibility and capacity of health care services will be required to contribute towards the community needs generated by the development and address any identified deficiencies in the locality that they generate or exacerbate.”</i> CSTP12 – Education and Learning <i>General Approach</i>
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		<i>“In order to enhance educational achievement and skills in the Borough, the Council will work with the Department of Children Schools and Families (DCSF), the TTGDC, schools, learners, employers and other partners to ensure:</i> <i>III. The integration of schools into multi-functional hubs with linkages to key facilities such as sports and leisure facilities, health and social care.”</i> PMD1 – Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity, Health, Safety and the Natural Environment: <i>“Development will not be permitted where it would cause or is likely to cause unacceptable effects on:</i> <i>ii. the amenity, health or safety of others;</i> <i>iii. the amenity, health or safety of future occupiers of the site</i> <i>Particular consideration will be given to the location of sensitive land uses, especially housing, schools and health facilities, and nationally, regionally and locally designated biodiversity sites, and areas of recreational and amenity value which are relatively undisturbed by noise and valued for this reason.”</i> CSTP13 – Emergency Services and Utilities <i>“1. The Council will work with partners to ensure the adequate provision of emergency services and utilities to meet existing and future needs. The Council will ensure that:</i> <i>I. Proposals for development will not be permitted unless the Council is satisfied that any consequential loss or impact on utility infrastructure or emergency services is fully mitigated.”</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent and Medway	Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework Kent County Council (2018 Update)	Demographic Headlines: <i>“An ageing population presents its own challenges and will alter infrastructure demands in Kent and Medway. These challenges include changing requirements for house types to be more adaptable and the increasing need for better healthcare and accessible infrastructure.”</i> Local Care Workforce Challenges: <i>“Fragility within local care is characterised by low numbers of</i>

		<i>GPs and practice nurses per head of population, high vacancy rates and high stand-in use. Local care is struggling with practices closing, workforce issues and variable infrastructure.</i> <i>A suite of preventative measures during and beyond the five year STP period is likely to bring a substantial financial and societal benefit to the Kent system, if delivered at the pace and scale with the participation of the wider health, social care and public sector workforce. Preventative measures could include green space, outdoor gyms etc. that are available for the community to use to keep active and healthy."</i> Prevention and Integration: <i>"A focus on prevention and early intervention is very important in improving health and well-being for local people, particularly those in more deprived areas. Despite this, only 2% of health and social care funding is spent on public health in Kent and Medway."</i> Planning for Growth Clusters: <i>"Three proposals for new facilities for postgraduate medical training have been identified in Ebbsfleet, Canterbury and Maidstone. These would all help serve Kent's rapidly growing population and provide a focus for the integration of the health and social care economy, which is significant to Kent's economy. Not only would they fulfil an identified need to train more medical and social care practitioners, they would also provide the catalyst for clusters of health technology (medtech) and life science companies."</i>
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