

Bradford Local Plan

Preferred Options



Health Impact Assessment

February 2021

The wording in this publication can be made available in other formats such as large print. Please call 01274 433679.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	1
About this Document & Consultation.....	2
1. Introduction	4
2. What is a Health Impact Assessment?	4
3. Policy Context	4
4. Health Impact Assessment Process.....	9
5. Health & Well-Being Profile of Bradford.....	11
6. Local Plan & Health Impact Assessment Approach.....	16
7. Assessment & Recommendations.....	18
8. Next Steps	18
9. References.....	19
Appendix 1: Local Plan Health Impact Assessment	21
Appendix 2: Local Authority Health Profile 2018 - Bradford.....	66

About this Document & Consultation

<p>What is this document?</p>	<p>The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is used to assess the impact of the Local Plan: Preferred Option policies and proposals on people's health and wellbeing. This report sets an assessment of the Plans policies and proposals on the health and wellbeing of the community</p>
<p>Purpose and scope of the consultation:</p>	<p>We are seeking views on the Local Plan's preferred policy approach. Any comments provided will be considered and where appropriate be used to help shape the revised policies, along with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and planning guidance.</p>
<p>Geographical scope:</p>	<p>The proposals in this document relate to Bradford District as a whole.</p>
<p>Other Documents:</p>	<p>A number of other documents/assessment will support the preparation of the Local Plan, including:</p> <p>Bradford Local Plan Preferred Options Report: The Local Plan sets out the Council's preferred planning strategy for the Bradford District up until 2038. It combines the strategic policies as previously set out within the Core Strategy Partial Review (CSPR) and the preferred site Allocations into one streamlined Local Plan.</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (including Strategic Environmental Assessment) (SEA) – Preferred Options Report: The SA has assessed the proposed policies and sites within the Plan to determine if it will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.</p> <p>Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA): Draft report based upon updated policies and proposal, including those which have a direct impact on the locational distribution of growth.</p> <p>Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA): The EqIA is used to assess the impact of the proposed policies on different groups in the community.</p> <p>Core Strategy Partial Review (CSPR) – Preferred Options Report Statement of Consultation: This report provides a record of the consultation that was undertaken in July 2019 along with a summary of the responses gained along with the Council's response.</p> <p>Allocations Development Plan Document – Issues and Options Statement of Consultation (May 2019): This report provides a record of the consultation that was undertaken in May 2016 along with a summary of the responses gained along with the Council's response.</p>
<p>Timescale of consultation:</p>	<p>This consultation will begin on Monday 8th February 2021 and end at 11:59pm on Wednesday 24th March 2021.</p>

<p>Availability of documents</p>	<p>Due to the current restrictions arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, the Council has published an Interim Statement of Consultation (SCI) January 2021 which sets out the temporary changes to consultation procedures. This is available at https://www.bradford.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/statement-of-community-involvement/</p> <p>During the period that the Covid-19 restrictions are in place, the Council consultation activity will be online with all consultation material being made available on the Council's consultation portal – OpusConsult and on the Council's website.</p> <p>The provision of paper copies may not be available and is discouraged, although exceptions will be considered on a case by case basis</p>
<p>How to respond</p>	<p>Comments on the Local Plan should be made on the dedicated Local Plan consultation portal - https://bradford.oc2.uk/</p> <p>Alternatively, the Council will accept comments via the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By filling in a response form (available on the website) and sending it back to us either by E-mail to: planning.policy@bradford.gov.uk <p>Alternatively, you can post the form back to: Local Plan Team, 4th Floor, Britannia House, Bradford, BD1 1HX</p>
<p>Enquiries</p>	<p>If you have any enquiries regarding this consultation, please contact the Local Plan Team.</p> <p>Email: planning.policy@bradford.gov.uk</p> <p>Phone: 01274 433679</p>
<p>Confidentiality and data protection</p>	<p>Data Protection Act 2018</p> <p>Personal information provided as part of a representation cannot be treated as confidential as the Council is obliged to make representations available for public inspection. However, in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018 the personal information you provide will only be used by the Council for the purpose of preparing the Local Plan.</p> <p>Local Plans Privacy Statement</p> <p>Sets out how the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC) Local Plan team processes your personal data. This notice should also be read in conjunction with the Council's Corporate Privacy Notice and other specific service notices, which are available to view at: https://www.bradford.gov.uk/privacy-notice/</p>

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The link between how an area is planned and developed, and the health and wellbeing of its population has long been established. The planning system, either through developing Local Plans or taking decisions on planning applications, can help create communities that are healthy, happy and sustainable, by ensuring places are well-designed, offer opportunities for leisure and recreation and access to employment and services. This means that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure need to be fully considered in Local Plans and in decision making.
- 1.2 This document has been prepared to accompany the Bradford Local Plan: Preferred Options stage. The new Plan results from changes to national planning policy and also changes in local circumstances. It is considered that a review of the Local Plan is necessary to ensure that the strategic policies remain up-to-date and effective, as well as ensuring that appropriate site allocations are identified to deliver the development requirements set out in the strategic policies. The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will be updated as the plan-making process progresses. It will sit alongside other key documents including the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment), Habitat Regulations Assessment and the Equalities Impact Assessment, as well as a refreshed/updated evidence base.
- 1.3 The purpose of this HIA is to ensure that the policies and proposals support the development of healthy communities and contribute towards reducing health inequalities.

2. What is a Health Impact Assessment?

- 2.1 A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a useful tool that helps to ensure that health and wellbeing is being properly considered in planning policies and proposals. HIAs can be done at any stage in the development process, but are best done at the earliest stage possible. HIAs can be done as stand-alone assessments or as part of a wider Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment). It is intended that the HIA will be a live document, which runs alongside the Local Plan and is updated as the plan progresses.
- 2.2 HIAs have been already been undertaken as part of preparing each of the documents that make up the current Bradford Local Plan - the [Core Strategy DPD](#); [Bradford City Centre AAP](#); [Shipley & Canal Road AAP](#); and [Waste Management DPD](#). This document accompanies the emerging Bradford Local Plan: Preferred Options, and is aimed at highlighting the potential impacts on health and well-being arising from the emerging Plan's policies and proposals.

3. Policy Context

- 3.1 The link between planning, places and health has been long established and the built and natural environment are major determinants of health and wellbeing. The importance of this role is highlighted in the promoting health and safe communities

section of the [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)¹. This is further supported by the three dimensions of sustainable development² and the [National Planning Practice Guidance \(NPPG\)](#)³. Further links to planning and health are found throughout the whole of the NPPF. Key areas include plan making (NPPF paragraphs 20 & 34) and the policies on transport (NPPF chapter 9), achieving well-designed places (NPPF chapter 12), natural environment (NPPF chapter 15) and minerals (NPPF chapter 17).

3.2 The research and evidence base linking the impact of where people live to their health and wellbeing is ever increasing. This includes locally generated research from the Born in Bradford cohort study. The most recent research has been summarised in an extensive review of the literature conducted by the local authority's Public Health Team. A key output of the review has been the identification of ten key approaches to planning healthy and happy places:

- healthy, sustainable and connected;
- prioritise pedestrians and active forms of travel;
- active design principles shape our built environment;
- healthy streets;
- increase and improve urban green space;
- neighbourhoods are inclusive, welcoming and safe;
- children everywhere can play safely close to home;
- ambitious quality standards for housing;
- people can access healthy food where they live; and
- business development supports health and wellbeing.

3.3 At the local level, the Development Plan for Bradford District currently consists of the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (saved policies), Addingham Neighbourhood Plan, Burley-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan and the DPD documents listed in paragraph 2.2 (above) and sets the overall local planning policy framework for the District. The vision and objectives of the Core Strategy DPD seek to ensure that people are supported to live healthy lifestyles and have improved access to services, including health and care. Green infrastructure, in particular, is highlighted as being beneficial for health and wellbeing, and is strongly supported.

3.4 The Local Infrastructure Plan (LIP) is a key part of the evidence base gathered to inform the policy approach of the Local Plan. It identifies the current provision of physical, social, community and green infrastructure in the District, along with the key agencies/partners, their investment programmes and infrastructure

¹ [National Planning Policy Framework \(2019\) – Chapter 8: Paragraphs 91 & 92](#)

² [National Planning Policy Framework \(2019\) – Chapter 2: Paragraph 7 to 9](#)

³ [National Planning Practice Guidance – Health & Wellbeing \(March 2014 onwards – updated July 2017\)](#)

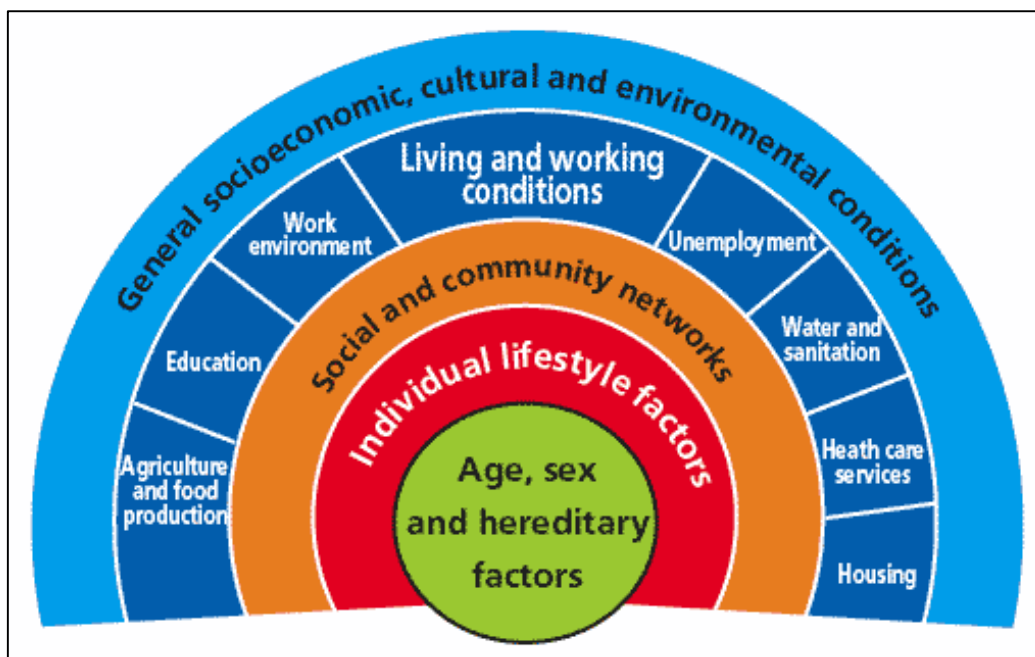
commitments, and any key issues that need to be addressed via planning policy. This includes health. The LIP will be updated as the work on the Local Plan progresses.

- 3.5 Nationally, policy on health and well-being is primarily driven by the Department of Health and Social Care (DoHSC). The Health & Social Care Act 2012 (HSCA 2012) established new arrangements, that took effect in April 2013, for health and social care which seeks to ensure:
- better integration between public health and other local authority policies and strategies;
 - closer integration of health and social care;
 - better integration and a more holistic approach to health and wellbeing at local level through the new local authority led Health and Wellbeing Boards; and
 - a more outcome focussed approach to policy and service delivery.
- 3.6 In addition to The HSCA 2012, the Care Act 2014 sets out a number of new rights for adults who choose to access support from services, carers and families from adult social care, and new duties for City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. These rights are underpinned by a general duty on the Council to promote the wellbeing of all our citizens (section 1 of the Care Act).
- 3.7 Key elements of the new policy framework for health and wellbeing at national level include:
- the Public Health Outcomes Framework
 - the NHS Outcomes Framework
 - other Government/DoHSC policies/Public Health England strategies and guidance e.g. Childhood Obesity: a plan for action (August 2016), and
 - NHS England's Five Year Forward View and Operating Framework documents
- 3.8 Since 2010, the Department of Health and Social Care has published three 'outcomes frameworks' – one for each part of the health and care system. An outcomes framework is a report that sets out the desired outcomes for a particular healthcare system, and sets out how these outcomes will be measured. The outcomes frameworks for Public Health, Adult Social Care and the NHS are intended to provide a focus for action and improvement across the system.
- 3.9 Each of the outcomes frameworks have a number of main areas, or 'domains', where the government would like to see improvement. For example, the NHS Outcomes Framework has a domain covering helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or illness. Similarly, the Public Health Outcomes Framework prioritises reduction of health inequalities through improving the wider determinants of health, such as contributing to reducing re-offending. The Adult Social Care Outcomes

Framework includes a domain that focuses on delaying and reducing the need for care and support.

- 3.10 The health and wellbeing of people and communities is influenced by a range of factors, within and outside their control. One model, which captures the interrelationships between these factors, is the Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991) 'Policy Rainbow' (See Figure 1). It describes the layers of influence of the wider determinants of health on an individual's potential for health. These factors as those that are fixed (core non modifiable factors), such as age, sex and genetic, and a set of potentially modifiable factors expressed as a series of layers of influence including: personal lifestyle, the physical and social environment and wider socio-economic, cultural and environment conditions.

Figure 1: Policy Rainbow, Dahlgren G. and Whitehead M. (1991)



- 3.11 In the context of this health impact assessment the Dahlgren and Whitehead model is important because it gives a framework for looking at the impact of the Local Plan on the modifiable determinants within the model and therefore gives an indicator of likely future impact of individual policies on the health of the District in the future. It is thus a good indicator of the impact on both future health need of the population and likely impact on demand for health from health services.

- 3.12 The [Bradford Council Plan \(2021 to 2025\)](#), is the Council's working document for what it wants to achieve to create as good a quality of life as possible for the people and communities of Bradford District. Key priorities and outcomes include:

- Living with COVID-19;
- Building a Better Future;
- Creating a Sustainable District.
- Better Skills, More Good Jobs and a Growing Economy;

- Decent Homes;
 - Good Start, Great Schools;
 - Better Health, Better Lives;
 - Safe, Strong and Active Communities; and
 - An Enabling Council.;
- 3.12 Locally, the council and its local NHS partners are legally required to produce a [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#) . The JSNA provides information on the current and future health and wellbeing needs of people in Bradford District. It comprises overarching information as well as a number of more detailed needs assessments on specific issues and population groups. Its purpose is to provide an assessment of needs to inform priorities for planning and commissioning, with the aim of improving health and wellbeing, and reducing inequalities.
- 3.13 The JSNA informs all of our strategies and commissioning plans; this includes the *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy*, the *District Plan*, and our place based plan, *Happy, Healthy and at Home*.
- 3.14 In addition, The Health and Social Care Act 2012 requires Joint Health and Wellbeing Boards to prepare a [Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy \(JHWS\)](#) to set out the health and wellbeing priorities for the area. The strategy should support the translation of the findings of the JSNA into the strategic planning and commissioning of integrated local services. The latest version covers the period 2018 to 2023. The JSNA and JHWS documents are important pieces of evidence for the Local Plan.
- 3.15 The JHWS seeks to deliver a shared vision and outcomes for the district. These four outcomes are:
- our children have a great start in life
 - people in Bradford District have good mental wellbeing
 - people in all parts of the District are living well and ageing well, and
 - Bradford District is a healthy place to live, learn and work.
- 3.13 The JHWS has a particularly strong focus on developing healthy and happy places; this is in recognition of the fact that the communities where people are born, live, work and socialise have a significant influence on their health and wellbeing. The wider determinants or social determinants of health determine the extent to which people have the physical, social and personal resources to identify and achieve goals, meet their needs and deal with changes to their circumstances. By creating healthy places to live, learn and work, fewer people will develop long term conditions and poor mental wellbeing. As a result, people will live longer lives with more years of good health.
- 3.14 [Happy, Healthy and at Home](#) is the place based plan for the future of health and care in Bradford District. The plan sets out a vision to create a sustainable health and care economy that supports people to be healthy, well and independent. It emphasises

the importance of communities and the association between people in creating health and wellbeing within neighbourhoods. This is especially important in developing a 'community assets' approach where populations are empowered to self-care, maintain their own and others' wellbeing and reduce demands on traditional health and social care.

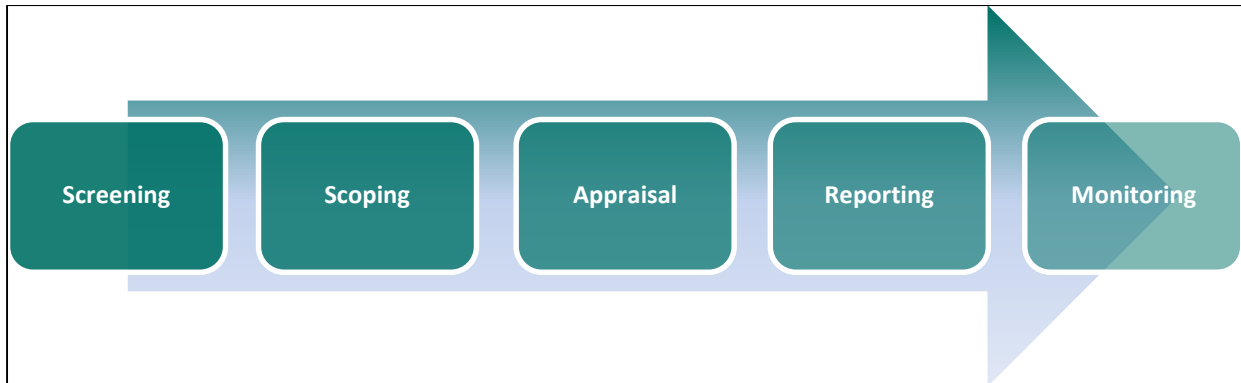
- 3.15 The Plan also recognises that the health of people is mainly determined by socio-economic, environmental and genetic factors on which the NHS alone has limited impact, and it describes how health and wealth are connected. In order to address health inequalities, we must bring our economic and health strategies closer together. Behaviours and culture change are of equal importance as systems and processes of care.
- 3.16 Successful implementation of this Plan will mean that every neighbourhood in Bradford District will be a healthy place. Children will have the best start in life, so they can live and age well. Neighbourhoods and communities are the basic building block on which our system is built. Wherever possible, services will be provided at a local neighbourhood level. Only when the safety, quality and cost-effectiveness of care are improved, by providing it at a greater scale, will services be delivered elsewhere. These are the founding principles for our local place-based and regional health and care partnership plans. There are 13 community partnerships across the health and care system (12 of which are within the geographical footprint of CBMDC).
- 3.17 [Home First](#) sets out the local authority's vision for wellbeing. It states that where possible, people in Bradford District who are in receipt of health and social care services should be supported to stay in their own home. They can then continue to enjoy relationships with their family, friends and be active members of their local community while being able to participate in activities in the wider District. Achieving this vision means that the nature and quality of the places and the housing that are developed and delivered through the Core Strategy over the coming years are of vital importance.
- 3.18 The [Bradford District Health & Wellbeing Board - Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment \(2018 to 2021\)](#) provides a statement of needs for pharmacy services in the area. It provides information for commissioners to help ensure that pharmacies across the district are located in the right places, and that pharmacies are commissioned to provide services according to the needs of the local population. The PNA aims to identify any gaps in the current provision and assess whether there will be any gaps in the near future by looking at prospective commissioning intentions, housing developments within the Bradford District and the population demographics.

4. Health Impact Assessment Process

- 4.1 Health Impact Assessments can be defined as "*a practical approach used to judge the potential health effects of a policy, programme or project on a population, particularly on vulnerable or disadvantaged groups*" with the view that any recommendations made should aim to maximise the proposal's health benefits while minimising any negative health effects.

- 4.2 A HIA is an important tool used to assess how developments contribute to the health and wellbeing of the local population. Local authorities and developers need to consider how developments will impact on health and wellbeing and health inequalities. This HIA will help to identify the potential positive and negative health impacts of the proposed Local Plan.
- 4.3 There is no fixed way to conduct an HIA. However, there are generally five sequential steps that should be accounted for (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: The Health Impact Assessment Process



Step 1: Screening – Determining whether a project should be subject to HIA

- 4.4 The Council considers that the Local Plan is a key strategy that can influence health and wellbeing. Therefore, it is deemed essential that an HIA is carried out to maximise the benefit to health that planning can offer.

Step 2: Scoping – Deciding how to undertake the HIA and identifying potential health impacts

- 4.5 The Council includes a Public Health function amongst its responsibilities, and also liaises with health and medical service partners and providers. At this stage of plan making it was not considered necessary to fully appraise each issue being addressed and a more generalised approach was taken. However, as work progresses, it was anticipated that the HIA will become more comprehensive as more detailed policies and site allocations emerge.

Step 3: Appraisal – Identifying/assessing potential health impacts and mitigation

- 4.6 This stage of the HIA gathers information about the potential nature of the health impacts. It also provides an opportunity to suggest possible ways to maximise the health benefits and minimise the risks. The strategic nature of the Local Plan and the number of people that may potentially be affected means that the council must consult on the document widely, and ensure that all views are taken into account.

Step 4: Reporting – Setting out the health impact assessment of emerging policies and allocations.

- 4.7 This report seeks to be suitable to a wide audience and will be based on the potential health impacts of the Local Plan. Recommendations are made in the conclusion of the document.

Step 5: Monitoring – Assessing health impact assessment in policy formation and development.

- 4.8 The aim of this HIA is to inform decision making and policy formation as the Local Plan progresses. An evaluation will be carried out to assess potential health impacts and effects on the emerging Local Plan and passing recommendations for the Local Plan to consider moving forward. As the Local Plan progresses indicators for policies will be developed, and in due course be monitored in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

5. Health & Well-Being Profile of Bradford

- 5.1 As part of carrying out an HIA, an understanding of the key health and wellbeing-related issues facing Bradford District is needed. The council has produced some useful information about the District on the [Understanding Bradford](#) and [Bradford in Focus](#) sections of its website, whilst Public Health England has prepared a [Local Authority Health Profile](#) for the district (dated July 2018) (see Appendix 1). In addition, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides information on the current and future health and wellbeing needs of people in Bradford District.

Population & Demographic Changes

- 5.2 Bradford District is home to 539,800 people and is the fifth largest local authority in England by population after Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester⁴. Since 2012, the population has grown by 2% (10,400), which is below the national average. Projections show that the population will grow to 560,133 by the end of the Local Plan period in 2038, an increase of 3.8%⁵. There are 207,491 households in the area.
- 5.3 Bradford has one of the youngest populations in the country. More than one-quarter of the District's population is aged less than 20, and nearly seven in ten people are aged less than 50. Bradford has the third highest percentage of the under 16 population in England after Barking & Dagenham, and Slough⁶.
- 5.4 Looking to the future, changes to the population are likely to impact on the broader health and wellbeing of local people, and demand for health and care services, as well as how they may be accessed. Older age groups are projected to have the largest percentage increases in terms of numbers. By 2028 the 65+ age group is projected to increase by 19.1% and the 85+ age group is projected to increase by

⁴ [Bradford District Population Update – Intelligence Bulletin \(CBMDC, July 2020\)](#) based on Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019 (ONS, June 2020)

⁵ [2020 Population Projections – Intelligence Bulletin \(CBMDC, March 2020\)](#) based on Population Projections 2020 (ONS, March 2020)

⁶ [Bradford District Population Update – Intelligence Bulletin \(CBMDC, July 2020\)](#) based on Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019 (ONS, June 2020)

112.2%. By 2041 the 65+ age group is projected to increase by 43.8% and the 85+ age group is projected to increase by 75.9%⁷.

- 5.5 Under-18s made up 27.8% of the District's population in 2018. However, this proportion is projected to decrease by 1.4% by 2026 and by 2.7% by 2043. In 2018, the District's under 18 population was the fourth largest in the country and is projected to remain so in 2028 and 2043. The working age population shows an increase of 1.5% by 2028 and 0.6% by 2041. This does not take account of the future increases in the state pension age. This rose to 66 in October 2020. Government is planning further increases which will raise the State Pension age to 67 between 2026 and 2028⁸.
- 5.6 The 5 to 9 and 30 to 49 age groups are projected to show a marked decrease by 2043, -8.4% and -8.3% respectively⁹.

Life Expectancy

- 5.7 Life expectancy at birth in Bradford is 78 years (men) and 81.9 years (women), in comparison with England averages of 79.7 and 83.3 respectively. The district has the lowest life expectancy figures for men and women at birth in West Yorkshire. However, life expectancy rates for Bradford have improved since 1991-3. Male life expectancy at birth increased by 5.8 years and female life expectancy at birth increased by 3.9 years. The gap between male and female life expectancy has also narrowed from 5.8 years in 1991-3 to 3.9 years in 2017-19.
- 5.8 There are a number of reasons why life expectancies have improved. Male life expectancies, in particular, have improved due to the move away from manual work. Both sexes have seen an improvement in treatment for certain cancers, respiratory diseases and heart disease.
- 5.9 An examination of life expectancy by national deprivation profiles shows that it varies within the district. Males living in the 20% most deprived areas have a life expectancy of 75.7 years, compared to 83.3 for those living the 20% least deprived areas, a difference of 7.6 years. For females it is a similar picture with those living in the 20% most deprived areas having a life expectancy of 79.8 years, compared to 86.1 years for those in the 20% least deprived areas, a gap of 6.3 years¹⁰.

Deprivation and Health

- 5.10 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 places Bradford as the 13th most deprived District nationally¹¹, and the 2nd most deprived within the Yorkshire &

⁷ [2020 Population Projections – Intelligence Bulletin, CBMDC, March 2020](#) based on Population Projections 2020 (ONS, March 2020)

⁸ [2020 Population Projections – Intelligence Bulletin, CBMDC \(March 2020\)](#) (based on Population Projections 2020 (ONS, March 2020)

⁹ [2020 Population Projections – Intelligence Bulletin, CBMDC \(March 2020\)](#) (based on Population Projections 2020 (ONS, March 2020)

¹⁰ [Life Expectancy at Birth – Intelligence Bulletin, CBMDC \(October 2020\)](#) – based on Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Local Areas UK (ONS, September 2020)

¹¹ Where 1 is the most deprived and 317 is the least deprived

Humber region, behind Kingston upon Hull. It ranks as the 5th most income deprived and 6th most employment deprived local authority in England.

- 5.11 District level data masks local patterns of deprivation. More than one third (34%) of district's 310 neighbourhoods fall within the 10% most deprived in England. 14 electoral wards (located in Keighley and Central Bradford) are within the 10% most deprived and one (Wharfedale) is within the 10% least deprived.
- 5.12 The main areas of deprivation can be found in and around central Bradford and in several outlying housing estates in the city, particularly Holme Wood, Ravenscliffe, Buttershaw and Allerton, as well as in Keighley. The least deprived areas are found mainly to the north of the district in Ilkley, Burley in Wharfedale and Menston, as well as Bingley and the rural villages to the west of the district¹².
- 5.13 The main causes of death in Bradford District are the same as other parts of the country – cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and cancer. However, more people die before the age of 75 in the District than in other parts of the country. In some parts of the District as many as 1 in 2 people die before the age of 75¹³.
- 5.14 Evidence suggest that people in Bradford spend many years of their lives not in good health. For women almost 21 years on average are estimated to be spent not in good health; for men this number is just under 15. Inequalities are evident throughout the life course: 28% of children and young people live in households that are below the poverty line. Children in the poorer parts of the District have worse health and wellbeing on average: poorer dental health by age five, and more likely to be overweight by age 11. Children in more deprived areas are more likely to be injured, to have long-term conditions such as asthma, and to be admitted to hospital.
- 5.15 People's health behaviours are widely known to affect their health and risk of dying early. More disadvantaged groups are more likely to have a cluster of unhealthy behaviours – smoking, drinking, poor diets, and low levels of physical activity. Whilst in Bradford overall, 1 in 5 adults smoke, in routine and manual workers this rises to 1 in 3¹⁴.

Mental Health

- 5.16 Mental health issues will affect about 155,000 people in the district at some time during a person's life, with approximately 6,200 people being in need of and in contact with specialist mental health services at any given time. In Bradford District, there are large numbers of people living in environments that pose a risk of mental illness: economic inactivity is much higher in Bradford than nationally¹⁵. At March 2018, 28.7% of the working age population were economically inactive compared to 22.7% in the UK as a whole. The links between physical and mental health have

¹² [Indices of Deprivation 2019 – Intelligence Bulletin, \(CBMDC, October 2019\)](#) based on English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG, September 2019)

¹³ [Local Authority Health Profile 2018 - Bradford \(Public Health England, July 2018\)](#)

¹⁴ [Local Authority Health Profile 2018 - Bradford \(Public Health England, July 2018\)](#)

¹⁵ [Mental Wellbeing in Bradford District & Craven – A Strategy 2016 – 2021 \(CBMDC/NHS, 2016\)](#)

been recognised for many years; nearly half of people with a diagnosed mental illness have one or more long-term conditions. When people with a mental illness have long-term conditions the outcomes of healthcare can be worse, quality of life suffers and life expectancy can be lower as a result of poorly managed health¹⁶.

- 5.17 The Mental Wellbeing in Bradford District and Craven strategy recognises the many determinants of mental health and wellbeing, including the environment and green space; a key strategic outcome of the strategy is that people will enjoy environments at work, home and other settings that promote good mental health and improved wellbeing.

Obesity and Physical Activity

- 5.18 Obesity amongst adults and children continues to be a challenge. 24.4% of the District's 10 to 11 year olds are classified as obese compared to 21% regionally and 20.2% nationally¹⁷. This is a number that has continued to increase steadily over the last decade. Just under two thirds of adults (63.7%) are classed as being overweight or obese, compared with 61.3% in England¹⁸.
- 5.19 There are a number of local strategies, research, and commissioning activities and services aimed at reducing the prevalence of obesity. These include Every Baby Matters, Better Start Bradford, Active Bradford Strategy, and the Bradford Breastfeeding Strategy. However, the [Healthy Bradford Plan](#)¹⁹ is the District's overarching plan for reducing obesity. This Plan was developed in 2017 to establish a clear strategic approach to obesity in Bradford District. The Plan recognises that the causes of obesity are complex; accordingly, complex causes require a complex response. The traditional approach of targeting people through face to face services simply won't reach enough people. Furthermore, without tackling the root causes of obesity, it is difficult for people to maintain healthy lifestyles when the environments in which they live, learn and work, don't always support this.
- 5.20 Being physically active is paramount to improving the physical and mental health of our population; it also brings with it social, economic and environmental benefits. Born in Bradford data has shown that 77% of 5-11 years old in their cohort study did not do the recommended 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous activity each day.
- 5.21 According to the Active Lives Survey, 60% of adults in Bradford District are meeting the Chief Medical Officer's guidelines and achieving 150 minutes of activity per week. This is slightly below the regional and national averages (62.5% and 63.3%). An estimated 63.1% of 16-24 years old and 66.4% of 25-34 years old meet the guidelines. For people aged 55 to 64 and 65 to 75 it is 61.5% and 65.7%. The former

¹⁶ See above

¹⁷ [Poverty & Deprivation – Intelligence Bulletin \(CBMDC, January 2020\)](#) based on National Child Measurement Programme 2018/19, published 4/5/19, NHS Digital

¹⁸ [Joint Strategy Needs Assessment – Chapter 4 \(CBMDC, January 2019\)](#) from Public Health England Data (2016/17)

¹⁹ [Bradford District Plan \(2016 to 2020\) – Annual Progress Report \(2017 to 2018\), BDP \(March 2018\)](#)

is similar to the regional average and just below the national average, whilst the latter is above both²⁰.

Table 1: Percentage of People Participating in 150 Minutes Activity Per Week (by Age Group)

Age Groups	Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	England
16 – 24	63.1	74.2	74.1
25 - 34	66.4	66.0	67.1
35 - 44	54.9	62.8	65.8
45 – 54	59	65.1	66.3
55 – 64	61.5	61.4	62.1
65 – 74	65.7	59.9	59.8
75 - 85	46.3	44.6	44.2
85 +	-	25.5	23.2

5.22 The health benefits of a physically active lifestyle are well documented; there is a large amount of evidence to suggest that regular activity is related to good health and wellbeing, and helps prevent many long term conditions. Physical activity contributes to a wide range of health benefits, and regular physical activity can improve health and wellbeing outcomes irrespective of whether individuals want to lose weight.

Health Care Provision

5.23 The district is covered by the [Bradford District and Craven Clinical Commissioning Group \(CCG\)](#) who are responsible for commissioning services including hospital care, general practice, and community and mental health services. The CCG works closely with the local authority to ensure that services for our population are integrated and joined up.

5.24 There are around 80 GP practices (some have more than one site and some premises house more than one practice)²¹, 68 dental practices²² and 150 pharmacies²³. Hospital services are provided by [Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust](#) and [Airedale NHS Foundation Trust](#) across a number of sites. There are two Emergency Departments in the District. [Bradford District Community NHS Foundation Trust](#) provide community services such as district nursing and mental health services. The Voluntary and Community Sector are also commissioned to provide a range of services, including social prescribing (Community Connectors) and mental health support.

²⁰ [Active Lives Survey November 2018 to November 2019 \(Sport England\)](#)

²¹ NHS Information

²² NHS Information

²³ [Bradford District Health & Wellbeing Board - Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment \(2018 to 2021\)](#)

- 5.25 Bradford District is part of the [West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership](#), a partnership of organisations, working closely together to plan services and address the challenges facing health and care systems.
- 5.26 Under the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Public Health became responsible for commissioning smoking cessation services, health checks, 0-19 services (health visiting and school nursing), drug and alcohol treatment services, and sexual health services. These are currently delivered by a range of providers.

6. Local Plan & Health Impact Assessment Approach

6.1 As highlighted in paragraph 1.2 (above), a number of factors have influenced the need to prepare a single Local Plan for Bradford District. Based on this main policy areas being considered are:

- **The Local Plan Period** – national policy indicates that the plan should look ahead over a 15-year period. The current Core Strategy plan runs until 2030. It is proposed that the new Local Plan period should be set at 2020 to 2038.
- **Strategic Policies (Policies SP1 to SP16)** – these policies provide the overall context for the Local Plan including setting the development strategy, levels and distribution of growth, approach to addressing climate change, and supporting healthy places and communities;
- **Thematic Policies: Planning for Prosperity (Policies EC1 to EC4 and TR1 to TR8)** - These policies set out the approach to delivering economic growth as well as transport planning. This includes an employment land and sites strategy and supporting existing employment zones, as well as improved local skills/training. It also addresses the role of town centres, retail and leisure.
They set out the approach to transport planning, including key delivery projects, the relationship between transport and the environment, development and tourism together with policies on parking, freight and aircraft safety.
- **Thematic Policies: Planning for Homes (Policies HO1 to HO11)** – These policies set out how the district's overall housing requirement as set out in policy SP8, will be delivered. This includes the provision of affordable and specialist housing, ensuring an appropriate mix of housing types and tenures and addressing Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople accommodation needs. They also set out standards for new housing provision and an approach to deal with overcrowded and empty homes.
- **Thematic Policies: Planning for Places & Communities (Policies EN1 to EN21, CO1 to CO3 and DS1 to DS5)** - These policies set out how the district's natural and built environment will be protected and enhanced including managing the impacts of minerals and waste development. It also sets out how community facilities will be protected and enhanced and a framework for high quality design.
- **Local Areas & Allocations** - These are a series of profiles of each of the district's settlements and communities, and provide details of the proposed site allocations to meet housing and employment requirements

- **Implementation & Delivery (Policies ID1 to ID3)** - These policies set out how the Council intends to ensure that infrastructure is delivered to support growth and that development contributes towards its provision, where required, together with how developer contributions to fund infrastructure will be secured.
- 6.2 An HIA Scoping Report was produced and published for public and stakeholder consultation alongside the Core Strategy Partial Review – Scoping Report in January 2019. This set out the background on the links between health and wellbeing and planning and a proposed approach for undertaking the HIA. This also included a screening of those policy elements included within the scope of the partial review against four key questions to determine whether or not they will have an impact on health.
1. Does the policy area have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?
 2. Will the policy area have an impact on the social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?
 3. Will the policy area affect an individual’s ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?
 4. Will the policy potentially lead to a change in demand for or access to health and social care services?
- 6.3 If the answer to any of the screening questions was yes, it was proposed that the emerging updated policies be evaluated against a range of local health priorities/outcomes as set out in the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Bradford & Airedale (2018 to 2038) and the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

Connecting People & Place for Better Health & Wellbeing – A Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Bradford and Airedale (2018 to 2023) – Outcomes

- **Outcome 1: Our children have a great start in life**
- **Outcome 2: People in Bradford District have good mental wellbeing**
- **Outcome 3: People in all parts of the District are living well and ageing well**
- **Outcome 4: Bradford District is a healthy place to live, learn and work**

Public Health Outcomes Framework Objectives & Indicators

Vision:

To improve and protect the nation’s health and wellbeing and improve the health of the poorest fastest

Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Increased healthy life expectancy, i.e. taking account of the health quality as well as the length of life

Outcome 2; Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities (through greater improvements in more disadvantaged communities)

Public Health Outcomes Framework Objectives & Indicators

- **Improving the wider determinants of health**
Objective – Improvements against wider factors which affect health and wellbeing and health inequalities
- **Health improvement**
Objective: People are helped to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities
- **Health protection**
Objective: The population's health is protected from major incidents and other threats, whilst reducing health inequalities
- **Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality**
Objective: Reduced numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, whilst reducing the gap between communities

6.4 Generally, this initial screening considered that the Local Plan and its policies should be subject to further assessment via the HIA process.

The Local Plan: Preferred Options has been assessed using the HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool (see

- 6.5 Appendix 1: The matrix is categorised by 11 determinants of health focusing on impacts that are directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions and the built environment.
- 6.6 The HIA also aims to identify possible mitigation measures and make recommendations which will inform the subsequent stages including the Submission Draft version. The HIA will form a key part of the evidence base for the Plan, and will form part of the supporting documentation that will eventually be submitted to the Secretary of State (Planning Inspectorate) for independent examination.

7. Assessment & Recommendations

- 7.1 The assessment has identified that a number of the Local Plan's policies will have a positive benefit on the health and wellbeing of Bradford district's communities, when tested against the criteria within the assessment. This includes policies relating to the provision of housing, environmental protection, transport and movement, Green Infrastructure, infrastructure provision, and design. Details of the assessment are set out in more detail in Table 1.
- 7.2 Where appropriate recommendations in relation to health and wellbeing have been put forward for consideration when drafting policies for the Local Plan: Submission Draft. In some case it may be more appropriate to address them through other areas of work within the council, whilst other may already be addressed through other policies in the plan.

8. Next Steps

- 8.1 The Bradford Local Plan has the potential to influence the health of Bradford's communities and population in a positive way.
- 8.2 The Local Plan Preferred Options, is the third stage in updating the development plan for Bradford to ensure that it is consistent with recent changes to national policy. As the plan develops and updated policy is brought forward, there will be a need to continually assess the health impacts that might arise (both positive and negative).
- 8.3 As well as identifying the broader development strategy for the district, the Local Plan includes sites for housing, employment, retail, leisure, infrastructure and other uses. The formation of updated local planning policy will be widely consulted upon during the course of the Plan preparation, including dialogue with health and medical partners.
- 8.4 This HIA will be published alongside the Local Plan: Preferred Options document as part of the community and stakeholder engagement process and the Council will be inviting comments from a wide range of stakeholders. Any additional issues identified through the consultation feedback will be considered as the plan progresses.
- 8.5 The findings of the HIA, together with any consultation responses and emerging evidence will be considered by policy authors as part of the preparation of the Submission Draft version of the Local Plan.

9. References

Bradford Council – Intelligence Bulletins

- [2020 Population Projections – Intelligence Bulletin \(CBMDC, March 2020\)](#) based on Population Projections 2020 (ONS, March 2020)
- [Bradford District Population Update – Intelligence Bulletin \(CBMDC, July 2020\)](#) based on Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019 (ONS, June 2020)
- [Indices of Deprivation 2019 – Intelligence Bulletin, \(CBMDC, October 2019\)](#) based on English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG, September 2019)
- [Life Expectancy at Birth – Intelligence Bulletin, CBMDC \(October 2020\)](#) – based on Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Local Areas UK (ONS, September 2020)
- [Poverty & Deprivation – Intelligence Bulletin \(CBMDC, January 2020\)](#) based on National Child Measurement Programme 2018/19, published 4/5/19, NHS Digital

Bradford District Partnership Documents

- [Bradford District Plan \(2016 to 2020\), BDP \(2016\)](#)
- [Bradford District Plan \(2016 to 2020\) – Annual Progress Report \(2017 to 2018\), BDP \(March 2018\)](#)

Bradford Health & Wellbeing Documents/Information

- [Bradford District Health & Wellbeing Board - Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment \(2018 to 2021\)](#)
- [Bradford District Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(2019\)](#)
- [Connecting People and Place for Better Health and Wellbeing - Bradford & Airedale Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy \(2018 to 2023\), JHWB \(2018\)](#)
- [Healthy Happy & At Home – A plan for the future of health and care in Bradford District and Craven \(November 2017\)](#)
- [Home First – Our Vision for Wellbeing, CBMDC](#)
- [Mental Health & Wellbeing in Bradford District & Craven: A Strategy 2016 – 2021 \(CBMDC/NHS, 2016\)](#)

Bradford Local Plan Documents

- [Core Strategy DPD \(July 2017\);](#)
- [Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan \(December 2017\);](#)
- [Shipley & Canal Road AAP \(December 2017\);](#)
- [Waste Management DPD \(October 2017\)](#)

National Planning Policy

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(2018\) – Chapter 2: Paragraph 7 to 9 & Chapter 8: Paragraphs 91 & 92](#)
- [National Planning Practice Guidance – Health & Wellbeing \(March 2014 onwards – updated July 2017\)](#)

Public Health England Documents

- [Local Authority Health Profile – Bradford Unitary Authority \(July 2018\)](#)

Websites

- [Active Lives Survey November 2018 to November 2019 \(Sport England\)](#)
- [Airedale NHS Foundation Trust Website](#)
- Bradford Council – [Understanding Bradford](#) & [Bradford in Focus](#)
- [Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Website](#)
- [West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership](#)

Appendix 1: Local Plan Health Impact Assessment

(L) Low	(M) Medium	(H) High	(+) Positive	(-) Negative	(N) Neutral
---------	------------	----------	--------------	--------------	-------------

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
1. Housing Design & Quality			
1a: Does the proposal seek to meet all 16 design criteria of the Lifetime Homes Standard or meet Building Regulation requirement M4 (2)?	<p>Lifetime Homes Standards were withdrawn by the Government in 2015 with a new approach that introduced 'optional' building regulations requirements for access. A nationally described space standard was also introduced which could be implemented through the planning system rather than the building control system</p> <p>Policy HO9 seeks to ensure that the new housing developments include a proportion of dwellings that are accessible and easily adaptable to support the changing needs of families and individuals over their lifetimes, including older people and people with disabilities.</p> <p>It sets out minimum acceptable standards for internal space standards and optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing and criteria to be considered in the design of new residential development. It expects all new build homes to meet Building Regulation requirement M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'.</p> <p>On major development sites (over 0.5 hectare or 10 or more dwellings), the policy states that a minimum of 5% of dwellings should meet the Building Regulations requirement M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings'.</p>	H+	The standards will be secured through the development management process.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>designed to be wheelchair accessible, or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users. In addition, residents of these dwellings should have the ability to use any outdoor space, parking and communal facilities.</p> <p>Well-designed homes will be beneficial to the health of the Districts' population, particularly those who need adaptable, accessible or wheelchair suitable homes.</p> <p>Further policy guidance is set out the <i>Homes and Neighbourhoods: A Guide to Designing in Bradford Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</i>.</p>		
<p>1b: Does the proposal address the housing needs of older people, i.e. extra care housing, sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes?</p>	<p>Policy SP8 sets out the overall housing requirement and distribution for the District, together with details of how it will be delivered. Part of this involves delivering the right range of specialist housing and accommodation to support the needs of older people and those with complex care needs, together with members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities within locations accessible to services and facilities.</p> <p>It is supported by Policy HO7, which seeks to support an increase in the provision of specialist housing schemes such as accommodation for older persons and people with disabilities in suitable locations to meet identified needs. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2019 and SHMA Addendum Report (2021) provides details of these needs over the plan period.</p> <p>Policy HO9 seeks to ensure that the new housing developments include a proportion of dwellings that are accessible and easily adaptable to support the changing needs of families and individuals over their lifetimes, including older people and people with disabilities.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Ongoing engagement between the Council, providers and developers will be beneficial in order to have a clear understanding of the needs of older people within the District.</p> <p>The standards will be secured through the development management process including the use of planning conditions.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>It sets out minimum acceptable standards for internal space standards and optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing and criteria to be considered in the design of new residential development. It expects all new build homes to meet Building Regulation requirement M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'.</p> <p>On major development sites (over 0.5 hectare or 10 or more dwellings), the policy states that a minimum of 5% of dwellings should meet the Building Regulations requirement M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings', designed to be wheelchair accessible, or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users. In addition, residents of these dwellings should have the ability to use any outdoor space, parking and communal facilities.</p> <p>Other relevant policies include Policies SP14, SP15, DS1 to DS5 and housing policies in relation to dwelling mix and housing standards together with the council's residential design guide SPD '<i>Homes and Neighbourhoods: A Guide to Designing in Bradford</i>'.</p> <p>As highlighted in the main report, the proportion of older people within the District is likely to increase during the Local Plan period. Therefore, appropriate housing provision is needed to meet the needs of older people including specialist accommodation, adaptable homes and accessible homes.</p>		
1c: Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for	Policy SP8 sets out the overall housing requirement and distribution for the District, together with details of how it will be delivered. Part of this involves delivering the right range of specialist housing and accommodation to support the needs of older people and those with	H+	The Council will ensure that the necessary standards are secured through development management process including the use of planning conditions.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
older and disabled people?	<p>complex care needs, together with members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities within locations accessible to services and facilities.</p> <p>Policy HO7 seeks to support an increase in the provision of specialist housing schemes such as accommodation for older people and people with disabilities in suitable locations to meet identified needs.</p> <p>Policy HO9 seeks to ensure that the new housing developments include a proportion of dwellings that are accessible and easily adaptable to support the changing needs of families and individuals over their lifetimes, including older people and people with disabilities.</p> <p>It sets out minimum acceptable standards for internal space standards and optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing and criteria to be considered in the design of new residential development. It expects all new build homes to meet Building Regulation requirement M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'.</p> <p>On major development sites (over 0.5 hectare or 10 or more dwellings), the policy states that a minimum of 5% of dwellings should meet the Building Regulations requirement M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings', designed to be wheelchair accessible, or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users. In addition, residents of these dwellings should have the ability to use any outdoor space, parking and communal facilities.</p> <p>These policies will assist in delivering appropriate accommodation to meet the needs of older people and those with disabilities both now and in the future.</p>		

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>1d: Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards?</p>	<p>Policy SP2 seeks to ensure that well-designed, high quality development contributes to the creation and delivery of healthy places, improving the people’s health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities. This is supported by Policies SP14 and SP15.</p> <p>Policy HO9 provides a policy framework for ensuring that all new homes meet minimum acceptable standards for internal space. It states that all new homes should be well laid out internally and provide suitable space standards appropriate to the type of home with rooms receiving adequate levels of daylight. As a minimum they should meet the Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS) for internal space in new dwellings.</p> <p>Where proposals involve a change of use, student accommodation and houses in multiple occupation they will not be subject to the NDSS, however they should reflect the NDSS with appropriate adjustments to address the particular characteristics of these types of development. They should also meet standards of general amenity for occupiers to include adequate space, light and ventilation.</p> <p>Policy HO3 seeks to ensure that internal spaces within urban housing provide good quality living conditions in terms of aspect, natural light, ventilation, circulation, storage and privacy.</p> <p>These policies will help to ensure that new homes within the District provide appropriate living spaces to meet the new needs of residents both now and in the future. This includes making sure that they have adequate daylight and ventilation that will contribute to healthy living environments and a good quality of life.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The Council will ensure that the necessary standards are secured through development management process including the use of planning conditions.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>1e: Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?</p>	<p>Policy SP8 identifies the provision of affordable housing as a key priority for the District. It seeks to ensure that approximately 25% of the total housing requirement is affordable housing as defined in national policy.</p> <p>Policy HO4 seeks to ensure that a mix and balance of housing is provided to meet the District’s needs, with sites of 10 or more dwellings incorporating a mix of housing types, sizes, prices and tenures. The exact mix should be based on market demand and the level of need together with any other robust local evidence. It also identifies a number priority house types that should be delivered.</p> <p>Policy HO5 seeks to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of good quality affordable housing that meets identified needs across the District, particularly in the areas of highest need. Affordable housing is to be provided on developments of 10 dwellings or more and a range of targets are set for different parts of the District.</p> <p>A tenure mix of affordable housing is sought on individual sites to be determined by negotiation. The starting point for tenure mix is 65% affordable housing for rent and 35% for home ownership products, whilst at least of the 10% of overall affordable housing contribution from a site should be to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would significantly prejudice the ability to meet identified local affordable housing needs.</p> <p>Ensuring that the District has a range of affordable housing types and sizes will benefit existing and future residents who may be in housing need or living in homes that are not suitable for them. The policies will assist in</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The Council will seek to ensure that affordable housing provision is secured through the development management process including the use of planning obligations.</p> <p>Engagement will take place with developers and registered providers to ensure that maximum levels of affordable housing is secured and delivered to meet the needs of the community.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	supporting the creation of sustainable communities as well as reducing health inequalities.		
1f: Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g. a high SAP rating)?	<p>Policy SP9 seeks to ensure that development proposals use resources sustainability and reduce their environmental impacts by reducing the need for energy for lighting, heating and cooling through appropriate designs and layouts.</p> <p>Policy HO9 encourages and supports new residential developments to achieve high sustainable design and construction standards and achieve high energy efficient standards by 2025 in line with the Government's Future Homes Standard, which exceed the minimum standards where possible. The minimum acceptable sustainable housing standards are set out in the Building Regulations.</p> <p>Policy EN10 focusses on energy efficiency and usage in new developments as well as looking at the potential for the provision of renewable and low carbon energy. The policy includes provision for a stronger role for smarter technology to be built into building design to minimise energy use. It also expects all new residential development to be designed to maximise fabric energy efficiency including measures such as: building orientation; high levels of insulation of roofs, floors and walls; maximising airtightness and using solar gain through window/door orientation whilst avoiding overheating.</p> <p>It also seeks to encourage residential development of 50 or more dwellings to strongly aim to achieve zero net-carbon emissions, with all residential developments meeting the Future Homes Standard by 2025.</p>	H+	None identified

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	Having more energy efficient homes reduces the requirements of energy and will help to lead to lower costs for residents.		
2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure			
2a: Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure	<p>Policy SP8 states that the right infrastructure will be delivered at the right time to support housing growth and sustainable communities, including the provision of digital technology infrastructure and investments in transport, health and education. This is supported by Policy HO1.</p> <p>Policy CO2 seeks to support the provision of new or enhanced community infrastructure/facilities within the District and guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the ability of local communities to meet their day-to-day needs. This includes social infrastructure such as community centres and medical facilities.</p> <p>Policy SP15 sets out the approach to delivering new or enhanced healthcare infrastructure.</p> <p>These policies will ensure that people have access to local services and facilities, which are essential for the wellbeing of communities.</p>	H+	Further work will be undertaken to understand any potential shortfalls in social infrastructure provision as part of developing the Local Infrastructure Plan, which will accompany the Local Plan.
2b: Does the proposal assess the impact on healthcare services?	Policy SP15 refers to the need to ensure that health and wellbeing considerations are central to good development. As such, it requires Health Impact Assessments to be undertaken for major developments (as set out in Policy CO3).	H+	Developers will be encouraged to engage with the Bradford District and Craven CCG and the NHS to ensure

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>In addition, Policy SP15 seeks to ensure that new development is supported by sufficient health care infrastructure (either new or enhanced) and that it is located in accessible locations. It also notes that developer contributions may be sought under the provisions of Policies CO2, ID1 and ID2.</p> <p>Policy CO2 seeks to support the provision of new or enhanced community infrastructure/facilities within the district and guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the ability of local communities to meet their day-to-day needs. This includes social infrastructure such as medical facilities.</p> <p>It also supports innovation in the delivery of health infrastructure including co-location of primary health care facilities together with improvements to the scale, quality, digital infrastructure and accessibility of health care infrastructure within the District including new hospitals, GPs and community health facilities.</p> <p>The policies seek to ensure that local people have good access to healthcare facilities and services close to where they live in order to prevent ill health and reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Policies ID1 and ID2 set out the Council's approach to delivering infrastructure and seeking developer contributions.</p>		<p>that health care infrastructure needs are fully understood and considered.</p> <p>The Council will continue to engage health infrastructure providers as part of the process of developing the Local Infrastructure Plan.</p>
2c: Does the proposal include the provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility and	<p>Policy SP15 seeks to ensure that new development is supported by sufficient health care infrastructure (either new or enhanced) and that it is located in accessible locations. It also notes that developer contributions may be sought under the provisions of Policies CO2, ID1 and ID2.</p>	H+	Developers will be encouraged to engage with the Bradford District and Craven CCG and the NHS to ensure

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>does the facility meet NHS requirements?</p>	<p>Policy CO2 seeks to support the provision of new or enhanced community infrastructure/facilities within the district and guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the ability of local communities to meet their day-to-day needs. This includes social infrastructure such as medical facilities.</p> <p>It also supports innovation in the delivery of health infrastructure including co-location of primary health care facilities together with improvements to the scale, quality, digital infrastructure and accessibility of health care infrastructure within the District including new hospitals, GPs and community health facilities. In addition, it provides a framework to provide for larger scale facilities.</p> <p>Policies ID1 and ID2 set out the Council's approach to delivering infrastructure and seeking developer contributions.</p> <p>These policies seek to ensure that the District has sufficient health care provision to meet its needs both now and in the future, and that is accessible to local people.</p>		<p>that health care infrastructure needs are fully understood and considered.</p> <p>The Council will continue to engage health infrastructure providers as part of the process of developing the Local Infrastructure Plan.</p>
<p>2d: Does the proposal assess the capacity, location and accessibility of other social infrastructure, e.g. schools, social care and community facilities?</p>	<p>Policy CO2 seeks to support the provision of new or enhanced community infrastructure/facilities within the district and guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the ability of local communities to meet their day-to-day needs. This includes social infrastructure such as schools and community facilities.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Developers will be encouraged to engage with the various providers to ensure that social infrastructure needs are fully understood and considered.</p> <p>The Council will continue to engage social infrastructure providers as part</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>It highlights that provision will be made for sufficient education infrastructure should a need be identified as well as supporting the delivery of appropriate healthcare infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy CO1 relates to the open space, whilst Policy SP15 provides the policies framework for health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Ensuring all residents have access to social infrastructure is an important factor in community health and wellbeing.</p>		of the process of developing the Local Infrastructure Plan.
2e: Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	<p>Policy SP15 seeks to ensure that new health care facilities are located where they can be served by a range of transport modes. It also supports, where appropriate, opportunities for the multi-use and co-location of facilities and services, in order to assist in the co-ordination of local service provision and allow greater convenience for residents. This approach is also supported in Policy CO2, which encourages innovation in the delivery of health care infrastructure including the co-location of primary care facilities. In addition, the policy seeks to ensure that new or enhanced community facilities are adaptable to meet a range of needs.</p>	N	The Council will continue to engage infrastructure and service providers as part of the process of developing the Local Infrastructure Plan.
2f: Does the proposal contribute to meeting primary, secondary and post 19 education needs?	<p>Policy SP6 supports development that relates to the operational needs and/or expansion for the Districts higher, further and specialist education establishments in order to support the delivery of improved skills. In relation to primary and secondary education infrastructure, Policy CO2 seeks to ensure that sufficient infrastructure is provided to meet needs arising from future growth during the Plan period.</p>	H+	The Council will continue to engage the Local Education Authority (and others) as part of the process of preparing the Local Infrastructure Plan to ensure that the implications of future growth on education infrastructure are fully understood.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	Both policies are beneficial in ensure good access to education and training opportunities for local people.		
3. Access to open space and nature			
3a: Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?	<p>Policy SP2 seeks to protect and enhance the District’s environmental resources including designated areas, the character and qualities of the District’s heritage, landscape and countryside and maximise the contribution they can make to the delivery of wider economic and social objectives.</p> <p>Policy SP10 seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the District’s Green and Blue Infrastructure network. This includes areas of open space, biodiversity assets, water assets and landscape and cultural assets.</p> <p>Policy SP11 specifically relates to the protection of the South Pennines SPA/SAC. Policy SP15 also supports the provision, protection and improvement of multifunctional green infrastructure, therapeutic environments, open space and leisure and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Policies EN2 and EN3 are concerned with the natural environment especially protecting and enhancing important wildlife sites and trees, and requiring a net gain in biodiversity as part of new developments.</p> <p>Policy CO1 seeks to protect a wide range of designated open spaces and also requires new open space to be provided within new development.</p> <p>The plan recognises that providing good quality, accessible open space has a number of quality of life benefits for communities including giving people the opportunity to live active and healthy lifestyles, encouraging</p>	H+	It will be important that, where possible, new or enhanced areas of open space are included within new developments or in accessible locations.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>physical activity, helping to improve mental and physical health, providing a connection to the natural environment, supporting wildlife and biodiversity, and helping to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. These policies will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of Bradford District's residents, both now and in the future.</p>		
<p>3b: In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?</p>	<p>Policy CO1 seeks to protect a wide range of designated open spaces and sets out the requirements for the provision of new open space and/or the enhancement of existing open space as part of new housing developments – ensuring that adequate provision is made. In determining the amount and type of open space to be provided, part of this involves examining existing levels of provision and addressing any identified deficiencies taking into account the results of the Open Space Audit.</p> <p>The plan is supported by the Bradford Open Space Needs and Demand Assessment and the Bradford Open Space Audit, which provides an up-to-date evidence base on the amount of open space in the District and the levels of satisfaction with the existing provision. This information has been used to help set local standards for the provision of, and access to, open space and in particular identifies where there are deficiencies of the different typologies of open space in each settlement and sub-area.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>It will be important that where possible new or enhanced areas of open space are included within new developments or in accessible locations.</p>
<p>3c: Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?</p>	<p>Policy SP15 seeks to ensure that an appropriate and varied mix of play opportunities are provided for children of different ages, whilst Policy CO1 seeks to protect a wide range of designated open spaces and sets out the requirements for the provision of new open space and/or the enhancement of existing open space as part of new housing developments. This includes play spaces for children and young people.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>It will be important that new or enhanced areas of open space, including children's play spaces, are located within new developments or in accessible locations.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>The plan is supported by the Bradford Open Space Needs and Demand Assessment and the Bradford Open Space Audit, which provides an up-to-date evidence base on the amount of open space in the District and the levels of satisfaction with the existing provision. This information has been used to help set local standards for the provision of, and access to, open space and in particular identifies where there are deficiencies of the different typologies of open space in each settlement and sub-area.</p> <p>Policies SP15 and CO1 will be beneficial for the health and wellbeing of the District's children and young people as it supports the provision of space for them to play and interact safely. In addition, they encourage opportunities for physical activity, which will assist in addressing childhood obesity.</p>		
3d: Does the proposal provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?	<p>Policy SP10 seeks to define a Green and Blue Infrastructure network for the District as well as including new or enhanced Green Infrastructure provision within developments. Implementing GI needs to deliver landscape or public realm creation, enhancement or restoration. Policy SP14 seeks to ensure that development contributes to creating high quality places, and green, safe, inclusive and distinctive neighbourhoods through providing a well-connected network of attractive green routes and spaces that are safe and easy to use.</p> <p>The plan recognises that providing good quality, accessible open space has a number of quality of life benefits to communities including giving people the opportunity to live active and healthy lifestyles, encouraging physical activity, helping to improve mental and physical health, providing a connection to the natural environment, supporting wildlife and</p>	H+	<p>The Council will seek to ensure that new or enhanced open space is provided within new developments or in accessible locations, whilst improvements to the public realm will also be supported.</p> <p>As part of the planning application stage appropriate links between open spaces and the public realm could be shown on plans</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>biodiversity, and helping to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Policy CO1 highlights that new or enhanced open space should be located close to the population it is intended to serve and that it is publically accessible and usable, whilst Policy DS5 requires neighbourhoods, streets and spaces to be inclusive and accessible to all</p> <p>These policies will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of Bradford district's residents, both now and in the future.</p>		
<p>3e: Are the open and natural spaces welcoming and safe and accessible for all?</p>	<p>Policy SP15 supports the healthy streets principle of promoting well designed and safe places. Policy CO1 highlights that new or enhanced open space should be located close to the population it is intended to serve and that it is publically accessible and usable, whilst Policy DS5 seeks to ensure that development creates a safe and secure environment and reduces the opportunities for crime. It also requires neighbourhoods, streets and spaces to be inclusive and accessible to all.</p> <p>Further policy guidance is set out in the Homes and Neighbourhoods Design Guide. This states, as part of creating neighbourhoods, that high quality and green open spaces must be provided as part of new residential developments, and they should be safe and well-overlooked.</p> <p>Crime and the fear of crime can have an impact on mental wellbeing. As such, it is important that places are designed in a way that reduces opportunities for crime to occur and creates a feel of safety.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>Development will be expected to follow good design principles.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
3f: Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?	Policy CO1 requires that where open space is to be provided, an appropriate regime is put in place to ensure that the long term maintenance and up-keep of the open space that can be guaranteed in perpetuity. This may be through a contribution to the Council or the use of a private management company.	N/A	The Council to ensure an effective management and maintenance plan for ensuring the quality of open spaces is in place.
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity			
4a: Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	<p>The Plan recognises that it is important for the District's land, air and water quality to be protected and not adversely affected by new development.</p> <p>Policy EN9 covers a number of areas relating to pollution control including land, nuisance and water quality. It states that proposals which are likely to cause pollution or are likely to result in exposure to sources of pollution (including noise, odour, light, water or soil pollution) or risks to safety, will only be permitted if suitable and sustainable mitigation measures can be implemented to minimise the pollution and risk to a level that provides a high standard of protection for health, environmental quality and amenity</p> <p>The impacts of construction on the surrounding area can have the potential to affect the health and wellbeing of residents. Therefore, it is essential that they are managed to ensure that they are reduced. The policy will assist in achieving this.</p>	H+	The Council may require construction management plans to be provided at the planning application stage. Alternatively, conditions may be applied to planning permissions that seek to place controls on a development to ensure impacts are reduced/avoided.
4b: Does the proposal minimise air pollution	Addressing air quality issues is recognised within the Local Plan and is a key priority for the Council. Bradford has declared four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) where the annual mean levels of nitrogen	H+	Air quality issues and mitigation measures to tackle these will be set

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>caused by traffic and energy facilities?</p>	<p>dioxide have exceeded the maximum legal limits. Poor air quality is linked to respiratory illnesses, heart disease and asthma and is a major public health concern. The Local Plan seeks to address this through determining where development is located, the type of places that are built, effective infrastructure planning and the design of development to minimise impacts.</p> <p>Policy EN8 sets out how this will be addressed. It is concerned with ensuring that the implications of growth in relation to air pollution are minimised at a strategic level and developments are designed to minimise the impact of pollution. It also supports the implementation the emerging Clean Air Plan and proposed Clean Air Zone, within which measures will be taken to reduce emissions from road transport.</p> <p>The policy is complementary to the aim of achieving a reduction in emissions from transport. This is reflected in transport policies including Policies SP7, TR1, TR2, TR3 and TR5 and the overall strategic approach to addressing climate change (Policy SP9) and creating healthy places (Policy SP15). The Local Plan also features a strong focus upon protecting and enhancing open spaces (Policy CO1), protecting biodiversity (Policy EN2) and integrating and further developing the District's green infrastructure network (Policy SP10).</p> <p>Policy EN9 covers a number of areas relating to pollution control including land, nuisance and water quality. It seeks to proposals which are likely to cause pollution or are likely to result in exposure to sources of pollution (including noise, odour, light, water or soil pollution) or risks to safety, will only be permitted if suitable and sustainable mitigation measures can be</p>		<p>out in detail within a Clean Air Zone Supplementary Planning Document.</p> <p>This will include a requirement for an Air Quality Assessment (and where appropriate air quality modelling data) to be provided alongside major planning applications. These assessments should follow the practical guidance set out within the SPD to ensure that proposals are fully compliant with Policy EN8 Air Quality.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>implemented to minimise the pollution and risk to a level that provides a high standard of protection for health, environmental quality and amenity</p> <p>Policy EN10 provides a policy framework to support a move to a low carbon future, including maximising improvements to energy conservation and efficiency, and decarbonisation of energy sources to achieve a target of net zero carbon emissions by 2038.</p>		
<p>4c: Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?</p>	<p>The plan acknowledges that nuisance issues such as noise can have an impact on quality of life and contribute towards reduced health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Policy SP15 promotes health and wellbeing and the creation of healthy places. Development should contribute to a healthy, sustainable and well-connected District by seeking environmental improvements that minimise exposure to pollutants. This could be including noise pollution arising from transport and commercial uses.</p> <p>Policy EN9 covers a number of areas relating to pollution control including land, nuisance, and water quality and seeks to protect public health and the environment. It states that proposals which are likely to result in exposure to sources of pollution including noise, will only be permitted if suitable and sustainable mitigation measures can be implemented to minimise the pollution and risk to a level that provides a high standard of protection for health, environmental quality and amenity.</p> <p>It also requires development proposals to identify potential nuisance issues (including noise, vibration, odour, light and dust) arising from the</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The Council will ensure that applicants provide noise assessments as part of planning applications, where appropriate, and identify potential mitigation measures. Planning conditions may be imposed in relation to noise limits or hours of operation.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	nature of the proposal and address impacts on that development from existing land uses.		
5. Accessibility and active travel			
5a: Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared spaces?)	<p>Policy SP3 seeks to improve opportunities for active travel including walking within and between the District’s settlements. Policy SP4 adopts a transport orientated approach to the location of development. It provides scope to foster “walkable” 15 minute active neighbourhoods clustered along transport corridors. More broadly together with Policies SP7 and SP15, it seeks to ensure that more journeys are made by public transport, foot and cycle.</p> <p>Policy SP7 seeks to encourage people to travel by more sustainable transport modes including walking. It also supports the delivering more sustainable streets that make it easier for walking as well as a shift in road space to create more walking opportunities. Policy SP9 seeks to ensure development mitigates its potential impact on climate change by improving access to sustainable transport modes including walking. Policy SP15 directs development towards well connected locations to enable more active travel, as part of creating healthy places.</p> <p>Policies TR1 to TR3 and TR5 reflect this approach by encouraging increase opportunities for walking through the provision of coherent, direct, safe, comfortable and attractive networks as well as greater pedestrian priority. Within Policy TR3, development is encouraged to support and contribute to appropriate levels of enhancement of all transport networks including cycling and walking. It also requires all new developments to encourage walking and cycling by connecting to the existing street and</p>	H+	Developments will be expected to follow good design principles.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>path network. Policy CO1 seeks to ensure that open spaces are close to where people live and publically accessible and usable, whilst Policy CO2 seeks to ensure that community facilities are located where they are accessible by walking.</p> <p>Policy DS4 seeks to ensure that development proposals take opportunities to encourage walking through a range of design measures.</p> <p>Providing greater opportunities for walking can help to improve activity levels amongst the local population, which in turn will improve fitness and reduce obesity levels. In addition, it can help to reduce the number of journeys made by car, improving air quality.</p>		
<p>5b: Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes)?</p>	<p>Policy SP2 seeks to ensure that transport management and investment decisions supports a shift to sustainable and active forms of movement. Similarly, Policy SP4 seeks to ensure development is located where it maximises accessibility by walking and cycling, whilst Policy SP7 aims for a modal shift in transport away from the private car to other more sustainable modes including making provision for cycling. Policy SP15 also supports creating opportunities for active travel.</p> <p>Policies TR1 & TR3 place a strong focus on providing quality, accessible cycle facilities to facilitate cycling for everyone. In some places, this will require constructing facilities on existing roads, while in others this will involve building new stretches of cycle track with walking potential. Policy DS4 encourages plans and development proposals to take opportunities to encourage people to cycle. This includes creating a network of connected routes, integrating existing cycle paths as part of new development, using an approach to highway design that prioritises cycling</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The Council will that ensure adequate cycle parking and storage is provided as part of new development to encourage greater cycle participation, in particular at the planning application stage.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>and walking, and integrating cycle parking and infrastructure within new developments to make cycling a more attractive and convenient way to travel. Appendix 7 sets out the standards of cycle parking provision that will be required with various types of development.</p> <p>Increased opportunities for cycling will in turn provide more opportunities for local people to increase physical activity rates as well as reduce the number of journeys taken by car. This can help to reduce levels of obesity and improve air quality.</p>		
5c: Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?	<p>Policy SP2 seeks to ensure that transport management and investment decisions supports a shift to sustainable and active forms of movement. Similarly, Policy SP4 seeks to ensure development is located where it maximises accessibility by walking and cycling, whilst Policy SP7 aims for a modal shift in transport away from the private car to other more sustainable modes including making provision for cycling and walking Policy SP15 also supports creating opportunities for active travel.</p> <p>Policies TR1 to TR3 and TR5 reflect this approach by encouraging increase opportunities for walking and cycling through the provision of coherent, direct, safe, comfortable and attractive networks including expansion of the existing networks. Within Policy TR3, development is encouraged to support and contribute to appropriate levels of enhancement of all transport networks including cycling and walking. It also requires all new developments to encourage walking and cycling by connecting to the existing street and path network.</p>	H+	The Council will ensure that applications are accompanied by a Transport Assessment or Transport Statement, where appropriate. In addition, development should follow good design principles.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>Policy DS4 encourages plans and development proposals to take opportunities to encourage people to cycle. This includes creating a network of connected routes, integrating existing cycle paths as part of new development, using an approach to highway design that prioritises cycling and walking</p> <p>Increased opportunities for cycling and walking will in turn provide more opportunities for local people to increase physical activity rates as well as reduce the number of journeys taken by car. This can help to reduce levels of obesity and improve air quality. Improved conditions for cyclists and pedestrians should encourage greater participation.</p>		
5d: Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	<p>Policy SP7 aims for a modal shift in transport away from the private car to other more sustainable modes of transport. It also supports the delivery of more sustainable streets, which make it easier to participate in walking and cycling as well as a shift in road space from cars to walking, cycling and public transport through the creation of sustainable transport corridors.</p> <p>Policy SP14 highlights that development should contribute to creating high quality places, and green, safe, inclusive and distinctive neighbourhoods through providing a well-connected network of attractive green routes and spaces that are safe and easy to use and move around for all members of the community. Similarly, Policy SP15 recognises that traffic calming, particularly in residential streets, can be beneficial to supporting healthy streets and creating more inclusive, social places that anyone can use.</p> <p>Policy TR1 supports the introduction of modal filters as well as traffic calming and reduction to create low traffic neighbourhoods, active travel</p>	M	The Council will ensure the relevant traffic management and calming measures are included in the Transport Assessment / Statement and are implemented. Development will be expected to follow good design principles.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>neighbourhoods and healthy high streets to benefit cyclists and pedestrians.</p> <p>Further policy guidance is set out in the Homes and Neighbourhoods Design Guide SPD.</p>		
<p>5e: Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?</p>	<p>A number of the Plan's policies seek to ensure that development is located where it is well connected to public transport, local services and facilities. Policy SP4 requires a transport orientated approach to the location of development, whilst Policies SP7 and TR1 to TR6 seek to assist in creating a more sustainable transport network that prioritises movement by walking, cycling and public transport by focusing development in locations well-served by public transport or close to a range of services. Policy SP15 also highlights this.</p> <p>In relation to housing, Policy HO2 seeks to ensure that high density residential developments are situated in sustainable locations, close to public transport and services, whilst Policy HO3 support urban housing schemes where they are within 400m of stations or high frequency public transport links. Policy HO7 seeks to ensure that specialist housing and/or older people's accommodation is in accessible locations within City, Town and District Centres, close to public transport or within walking distance to a range of community facilities including shops, medical services and public open spaces. Accessibility criteria are set out in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Policy EC4 seeks to concentrate retail and other town centre uses within City, Town, District and Local Centres, where they can be accessed by a range of transport modes. Policy CO2 seeks to ensure that new or enhanced community facilities and infrastructure are located where they</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>A key part of the Local Plan is to ensure that facilities are accessible to local residents by a range of transport modes, in particular by public transport, walking and cycling. Proposals should be compliant with this policy approach.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>can be accessed a choice of transport modes and are close to the communities they serve. Larger community facilities should also be accessible by a mix of modes including public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>All of the above policies seek to ensure that all residents have good access to local services, facilities and public transport. They will encourage greater levels of walking and cycling as well as public transport use leading to fewer car journeys and improved air quality. In addition, they will ensure easy access to essential facilities for vulnerable and older residents thereby increasing levels of social interaction and reducing isolation.</p>		
<p>5f: Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?</p>	<p>Policy SP14 seeks to that development contributes to creating high quality places that are safe and inclusive. This includes providing a well-connected network of attractive green routes and spaces that are safe and easy to use and move around for all members of the community, as well as designing places and buildings which can adapt to changing circumstances and needs, particularly in relation to accessibility to ensure they will function well over the long term.</p> <p>Policy HO4 seeks to ensure that new residential developments include a mix of housing types including accessible and adaptable homes, whilst Policy HO7 supports the provision of appropriate specialist housing and accommodation including for older people, vulnerable people and people with disabilities, which is well-designed with supporting infrastructure to meet the particular requirements of residents.</p> <p>Policy HO9 seeks to ensure that a proportion of homes built within the District are accessible and adaptable, including for wheelchair users, to</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The Council will ensure that appropriate levels of accessibility are considered within development proposals at the planning application stage.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>meet identified needs. This will include ensuring residents within wheelchair user dwellings should also have the ability to use any outdoor space, parking and communal facilities.</p> <p>Policy TR2 supports sustainable travel within new development by requiring applicants to demonstrate that they are inclusive for people with a range of needs including those who have a disability and mobility impairments as well as people with non-visible disabilities and conditions including dementia and autism. Appendix 7 sets standards for the provision of parking for disabled motorists in new developments.</p> <p>In relation to open space, Policy CO1 seeks to ensure that new or enhanced spaces are publically accessible and usable by the community they serve. Policy CO2 requires proposals for new and/or enhanced community facilities to be accessible to all members of society. Policy DS5 sets out policy framework for development to make a positive contribution to people’s lives through high quality, inclusive design. This includes ensuring that neighbourhoods, streets, spaces and buildings are designed to be inclusive and accessible to all and allow everyone to participate equally in everyday activities, including older people, children and those with disabilities.</p> <p>All of these policies will be beneficial to the health of the whole population, and particularly those with mobility difficulties.</p>		

6. Crime reduction and community safety

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
6a: Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime?	<p>Policy SP14 seeks to ensure that development contributes to creating high quality places and green, safe, inclusive and distinctive neighbourhoods, whilst Policy SP15 supports the healthy streets principle of promoting well designed and safe places. Policy DS5 seeks to ensure that development creates a safe and secure environment and reduce the opportunities for crime. It also requires neighbourhoods, streets and spaces to be inclusive and accessible to all.</p> <p>Crime and the fear of crime can have an impact on mental wellbeing. As such it is important that places are designed in a way that reduces opportunities for crime to occur and creates a feel of safety.</p>	H+	The Council will ensure that appropriate elements are included within development proposals to design out crime at the planning application stage.
6b: Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating 'gated communities'?	<p>Policy SP14 seeks to ensure that development should contribute to creating high quality places and green, safe, inclusive and distinctive neighbourhoods, whilst Policy SP15 supports the healthy streets principle of promoting well designed and safe places.</p> <p>Policy DS4 supports the creation of a network of connected routes that are well overlooked and convenient and easy for all people to move around. Policy DS5 seeks to ensure that development creates a safe and secure environment and reduce the opportunities for crime. It also requires neighbourhoods, streets and spaces to be inclusive and accessible to all.</p> <p>Policy support is included in the Homes and Neighbourhoods Design Guide. It seeks to ensure that streets are designed to be safe and characterful and that new homes and neighbourhoods are designed in way that will make people feel safe and secure.</p>	H+	The Council will ensure that appropriate elements are included within development proposals to design out crime and increase feelings of security at the planning application stage.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	It is important that places are designed in a way that reduces opportunities for crime to occur and creates a feeling of safety		
6c: Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings?	<p>Policy SP10 seeks to define a Green and Blue Infrastructure network for the District that includes a range of multi-functional green spaces, and incorporate opportunities for new or enhanced green infrastructure within new developments. Policy SP14 requires development to contribute to creating high quality places, and green, safe, inclusive and distinctive neighbourhoods through designing places and buildings which can adapt to changing circumstances and needs, particularly in relation to accessibility and climate resilience, to ensure they will function well over the long term.</p> <p>Policy CO2 supports the provision of new and/or enhance community facilities and infrastructure. Part of this involves ensuring that community facilities are designed to be adaptable and can be easily altered to meet future demands. In relation to healthcare facilities, the policy (together with Policy SP15) also encourages, where appropriate, opportunities for the multi-use and/or co-location of facilities with services in accessible locations, in order to assist in the co-ordination of local service provision and allow greater convenience for residents.</p> <p>Policy DS5 seeks to ensure that development makes a positive contribution to people's lives through high quality, inclusive design, with neighbourhoods, streets, spaces and building being designed to allow flexibility to adapt to changing needs and circumstances.</p>	H+	None identified
6d: Has engagement and consultation been carried	Community and stakeholder consultation on the scope of a partial review of the Bradford Local Plan Core Strategy was undertaken between 11 th	H+	The Council to continue engagement and consultation with the community

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>out with the local community?</p>	<p>January and 22nd February 2019. This sought views on which matters and policies should be covered as part of the review. Over 1,600 individual comments were received as part of this consultation exercise. These were assessed and taken into account, together with the emerging evidence, in the preparation of a Preferred Options version of the Core Strategy Partial Review document.</p> <p>Consultation took place on the Core Strategy Partial Review – Preferred Options been 30th July and 24th September 2019. Over 3,900 representations were received during this consultation from a wide range groups, organisation and individuals. These were duly considered and have contributed towards the preparation of a new single Local Plan for District.</p> <p>In relation to site allocations, an Issues & Options consultation took place in 2016. The comments received have contributed toward the development of the new single Local Plan.</p> <p>A Preferred Options version of the new, single Local Plan has now been drafted based on previous consultation feedback and an updated evidence base as revised national planning policy. This is out for public consultation between 8th February and 24th March 2021. Once the consultation closes, the representations received will be logged and assessed, as part of the process of preparing the final draft version of the Local Plan – the Publication Draft.</p> <p>The Publication Draft version of the Local Plan will be published for a formal six-week period to allow representations to made on its “soundness” and legal compliance. After that consultation, the plan together with the</p>		<p>and other key stakeholders as the plan progresses towards independent examination and adoption.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>representations received and supporting evidence base will be submitted to Government (the Planning Inspectorate) for independent examination.</p> <p>In addition, various events and roadshow took place during the earlier stages of the Core Strategy Partial Review process. This allowed local people to get involved in the process.</p>		
7. Access to healthy food			
<p>7a: Does the proposal facilitate the supply of local food, i.e. allotments, community farms and farmers' markets?</p>	<p>Policy SP10 seeks to identify a Green and Blue Infrastructure network for the District and encourages its inclusion within new development. It recognises that this network will consist of a variety of spaces and assets including allotments. As part of creating healthy places, Policy SP15 seeks to ensure that development allows local people to access and produce healthy food and create a positive food environment where they live by supporting the protection of allotments and delivery of additional new spaces for food growing.</p> <p>Policy CO1 seeks to protect a wide range of designated open spaces include allotments and avoid their un-necessary loss. It also sets out the requirements for the provision of new open space and/or the enhancement of existing open space as part of new housing developments. Policy CO2 adopts a similar approach to community facilities. Both seek to ensure that any new or enhanced facilities are located where they can be easily accessed by the communities they serve.</p> <p>Providing space for local food growing is important in promoting more active lifestyles, better diets and social benefits.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>None identified.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>7b: Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?</p>	<p>Policy EC4 sets out the Council’s overarching approach to the District’s retail centres, including establish a retail hierarchy (city centre, town centres, district centres and local centres).</p> <p>It seeks to support their vitality and viability as key retail and service hubs for the communities that they serve by encouraging a variety, choice and quality of retail, commercial, business and leisure provision in the city and town centres and other district and local centres. Furthermore, it seeks to ensure that they are accessible by a choice of transport including walking and cycling, to facilitate combined shopping trips and minimise the need to travel.</p> <p>In addition, it supports the provision of small shop units within walking distance of residential properties, provided that development will not lead to the creation of a shop or group of small shops which collectively would have a significant adverse impact on the vitality and viability of the network and hierarchy of centres.</p> <p>Policy SP3 also provides support for enhancing the vitality and viability of the district’s city, town, district and local centres. Policies do not specifically support the provision of affordable shops.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>None identified. Proposals must be policy compliant.</p>
<p>7c: Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an overconcentration of hot food takeaways in the local area?</p>	<p>Policy SP15 seeks to ensure that development allows people to access and produce healthy food and create a positive food environment where they live by supporting the protection of allotments and delivery of additional new spaces for food growing including allotments in line and effectively managing the levels of takeaways and hot food outlets.</p> <p>The plan recognises the challenge posed within District due to the number of takeaways and hot food outlets that are present. As part of seeking</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Undertake additional work to understand the impact of takeaways and hot food outlets on the health of the population as part of developing the evidence base to support the</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	managed and understand their impacts, Policy CO3 requires proposals for ones to be supported by a Health Impact Assessment.		Regulation 19 version of the Local Plan.
8. Access to work and training			
8a: Does the proposal provide access to local employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?	<p>The plan seeks to transform the economic, environmental, physical and social conditions within the District, including enhancing its role as a key business location with a good supply of labour (Policy SP2).</p> <p>Policy SP6 sets a target of delivering 1,600 jobs per annum during the plan period and seeks to ensure that development proposals above the thresholds identified in Policy EC3 should seek to support employment, skills development, apprenticeships and other training and education opportunities, in both the construction and end-use phases, including through Section 106 obligations where appropriate. The policy also supports development which relates to the operational needs of and/or expansion of the District's higher, further and specialist education establishments.</p> <p>Policy SP6, EC1 and EC2 seeks to provide appropriate levels of employment land as well as protecting and enhancing existing employment areas within the District to ensure that local people have access to local employment opportunities.</p> <p>Policy EC3 sets a policy framework through which employment and skills plans to link construction projects to local education, training and apprenticeship opportunities, supporting local communities improve economic circumstances and build high quality skills and career paths.</p>	H+	The Council will seek to ensure that opportunities for appropriate employment and training are secure through the development management process.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>Policy CO2 seeks to ensure that provision is made for education infrastructure to support growth and contribute towards creating and maintaining sustainable communities. Where appropriate, developer contributions may be sought for enhanced education infrastructure, in line with the provisions of Policies ID1 and ID2.</p> <p>Unemployment and limited access to employment can have an impact on the people's mental and physical health and wellbeing. Policies that seek to ensure that local opportunities for employment and/or training will be beneficial to local people both now and in the future.</p>		
8b: Does the proposal provide childcare facilities?	The Local Plan does not make specific reference to the provision of childcare facilities as part of new development. Policy CO2 looks to support the provision of new and enhanced community facilities, and protect existing ones to ensure communities can meet their day-to-day needs. Childcare and early years provision could be classed as an important community facility.	N	Council to work with service providers to understand future requirements for childcare and early years provision within the District and seek to identify areas where future provision is required. The will form part of the work on the emerging Local Infrastructure Plan
8c: Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	<p>The plan seeks to transform the economic, environmental, physical and social conditions within the District, including enhancing its role as a key business location with a good supply of labour (Policy SP2).</p> <p>Policies SP6, EC1 and EC2 seeks to provide appropriate levels of employment land as well as protected and enhance existing employment areas within the District to ensure that local people have access to local</p>	H+	The Council will seek to encourage a mix of sites and premises to meet the needs of existing and future businesses as part of new employment developments.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	employment opportunities. However, policies do not refer specifically to the provision of managed and affordable workspaces.		
8d: Does the proposal include opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements?	<p>The plan seeks to transform the economic, environmental, physical and social conditions within the District, including enhancing its role as a key business location with a good supply of labour (Policy SP2).</p> <p>Policy SP6 sets a target of delivering 1,600 jobs per annum during the plan period and seeks to ensure that development proposals above the thresholds identified in Policy EC3 should seek to support employment, skills development, apprenticeships and other training and education opportunities, in both the construction and end-use phases, including through Section 106 obligations where appropriate.</p> <p>Policy EC3 sets a policy framework through which employment and skills plans to link construction projects to local education, training and apprenticeship opportunities, supporting local communities improve economic circumstances and build high quality skills and career paths.</p> <p>Unemployment and limited access to employment can have an impact on the people’s mental and physical health and wellbeing. Policies that seek to ensure that local opportunities for employment and/or training will be beneficial to local people both now and in the future.</p>	H+	The Council will seek to ensure that opportunities for appropriate employment and training are secure through the development management process.
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods			
9a: Does the proposal connect with existing	Policy SP2 seeks to ensure that developments are of a high quality and well-designed in order that they contribute to inclusive built and natural	H+	The Council will seek to ensure connections to surrounding areas are

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
<p>communities, i.e. layout and movement which avoids physical barriers and severance and land uses and spaces which encourage social interaction?</p>	<p>environments which protect and enhance local settings, and heritage and reinforce or create a sense of local character, community and distinctiveness, supported by high quality infrastructure. In addition, it seeks to ensure they contribute to the creation and delivery healthy places, improve people’s health and wellbeing and help reduce health inequalities, by planning sustainable, resilient and well-connected places where people want to live and work. Policy SP14 builds on this approach by supporting development that understands the place and its wider context, and takes opportunities to improve areas and make them as good as they can be.</p> <p>In relation to transport and movement, Policy TR3 seeks to ensure that new development encourages walking and cycling by connecting into to the existing street and path network, and cycle routes as well as public transport hubs. It highlights the need to ensure that any networks are coherent and direct, safe, comfortable and attractive.</p> <p>Policy DS3 seeks to ensure that development creates a strong sense of place and is locally distinctive, with designs being appropriate to their context in terms of layout, scale, density and materials. Part of this may involve taking opportunities to create new public spaces. Policy DS4 states that development proposals should take opportunities to encourage more walking, cycling and public transport use, including ensuring that it connect into existing street and path networks, public transport and places where people want to go in obvious and direct ways. It also supports taking an approach to highway design that encourages people to use streets as social spaces rather than just as routes for traffic movement.</p> <p>Policy DS5 requires development to make a positive contribution to people’s lives through high quality, inclusive design with neighbourhoods,</p>		<p>included, where appropriate, as part of development proposals.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>streets, spaces and buildings being designed to be inclusive and accessible to all and encourage social interaction.</p> <p>These policies are considered to be important in creating a high quality, accessible and inclusive public realm that allows local people to interact with one another. This will assist in improve the wellbeing of the population by increasing opportunities for social contact.</p>		
<p>9b: Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities?</p>	<p>Policy SP7 requires applicants to include an appropriate mix of uses within major development proposals submitted for planning permission, including health, retail, leisure and community services. Providing these services within developments will reduce the need for users to travel long distances to undertake essential day to day activities, and provide a focus for social interactions between people working or living within the development.</p> <p>Policy SP15 highlights the need for the delivery of essential community facilities are part of creating healthy places, including ensuring development is supported by sufficient healthcare infrastructure in accessible locations, with consideration given to opportunities for multi-use and co-location of facilities and services.</p> <p>Policy HO3 considers that urban housing schemes should, where appropriate, provide a mix of uses at ground floor level including community facilities. Policies TR3 and TR6 focus on the need to reduce travel for people and goods, which can be achieved through careful planning, adopting mixed-use developments and incorporating digital solutions.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>None identified</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>Policy CO2 looks to support the provision of new and enhanced community facilities, and protect existing ones to ensure communities can meet their day-to-day needs.</p>		
<p>9c: Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?</p>	<p>The plan recognises that its policies can only be delivered through co-operation and partnership with a wide range of bodies and organisations. This includes the voluntary and community sectors. Policy SP16 continues to recognise the key opportunities for working together with organisations and partners to make great places. Policy ID1 also highlights this in relation to the provision of infrastructure to support growth and development.</p> <p>Both policies will help to ensure opportunities for the community and voluntary sectors get to involved the delivery of the plan, contributing towards improved social wellbeing in the district.</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>None identified</p>
<p>9d: Does the proposal address the six key components of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?</p>	<p>The Lifetime Homes concept has been withdrawn by Government, however the plan seeks to ensure that sustainable communities are created and maintained across the district. This is borne out a wide range of the plan's policies.</p> <p>Policy SP2 identifies a number of key spatial priorities for the plan, including ensuring that well-designed, high quality development contributes to the creation and delivery of healthy places, improving people's health and wellbeing and helping reduce health inequalities, by planning sustainable, resilient and well-connected places where people want to live and work. Policy SP14 seeks to ensure that development contributes to high quality places and green, safe, inclusive and</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>None identified</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>distinctive neighbourhoods, whilst Policy SP15 provides a framework for creating healthy places.</p> <p>The plan recognises the importance of community facilities and infrastructure and its essential role in creating and supporting sustainable communities. Policy CO2 seeks to protect and enhance existing community facilities and safeguard against their un-necessary loss. It supports the provision of new or enhanced facilities.</p>		
10. Minimising the use of resources			
10a: Does the proposal make best use of existing land?	The whole Local Plan sets out the Council's intentions for the best use of existing land and the achievement of sustainable development. Policies throughout the Plan explain how this is to be achieved.	H+	The Council will seek to balance the different strands of sustainable development when assessing proposals for development in order to ensure that the best use of land within the District is made.
10b: Does the proposal encourage recycling (including building materials)?	<p>Policy SP13 seeks to ensure that waste is managed in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy including recycling, and provides a policy framework for meeting the district's waste management needs.</p> <p>Policy HO9 also seeks to ensure that new development provides well designed storage solutions for bins and recycling that are convenient and accessible for all residents. In addition, the policy encourages the use of new and innovative smart waste collection systems including underground bin systems where appropriate and feasible.</p>	H+	The Council will ensure that new developments include appropriate arrangements for the storage, recycling and collection of waste as well as encouraging the use of recycled materials in construction. Site Waste Management Plans may also be required.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>Policy EN11 encourages the use of recycled and secondary aggregates to help meet the need for aggregates. Policy EN21 encourages the uses of secondary and recycling materials in construction and for new development demonstrate design that minimises the disposal of waste and maximises the recovery and recycling of materials at the end of the development's life. Policy DS5 requires development to include appropriate design arrangements for servicing, waste handling, recycling and storage.</p>		
<p>10c: Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?</p>	<p>One of the plan's themes is a focus upon embedding 'smart planning' within policy and ensuring that new development in housing and employment is future fit and adaptable. Innovation in the delivery of housing - through modern methods of construction and high environmental standards is encouraged through various policies to further support the culture of innovation within the District and set new benchmarks of quality and originality in place-making.</p> <p>Policy SP2 highlights the need for development to ensure a move towards a green economy and a resilient lower energy and low carbon future, as well as contributing to creating sustainable, resilient and well-connected places. Policy SP15 supports high quality standards for new homes and neighbourhoods. This is amplified in Policy HO9 which encourages new residential developments to achieve high sustainable design and construction standards and achieve high energy efficient standards by 2025 in line with the Government's Future Homes Standard.</p> <p>Policy EN8 encourages the use of sustainable design and construction methods to minimise air pollutants from the demolition and construction of buildings, whilst Policy EN9 seeks to manage water demand and improve</p>	<p>H+</p>	<p>The Council will ensure, where feasible, that sustainable design and consultation is incorporated within development proposals through the development management process.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>water efficiency through the use of appropriate measures including rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling as part of new development. Policy EN10 provides a framework to support a move to a lower carbon future, including maximise improvements to energy conservation and efficiency, and decarbonisation of energy sources to achieve a target of net zero carbon emissions by 2038.</p> <p>It seeks ensure that development is designed to maximise energy efficiency in order to reduce demand. For residential development this includes the use of measures such as smart technology, building orientation; high levels of insulation of roofs, floors and walls; maximising airtightness and using solar gain through window/door orientation. The use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies is also supported. Non-residential developments must meet BREEAM Excellent standards.</p> <p>The use of sustainable design and construction techniques in new development will help to promote the efficient use of resources and assist in the reduction of carbon emissions contributing towards achieving zero carbon. This will improve air quality within the district.</p>		
11. Climate Change			
11a: Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy?	<p>Policy SP2 aims to support a moved towards a green economy and a resilient, lower energy and low carbon future.</p> <p>Policy SP9 sets out the Council’s approach to managing and adapting to climate change, environmental sustainability and resource use. As part of mitigating potential impacts of development it seeks to maximise energy</p>	H+	Developers to use an energy assessment tool to show how proposals meet the “energy hierarchy”, proportionate to the scale of the development.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>efficiency and supports opportunities for the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy including the District heat network.</p> <p>Policy EN10 provides a framework to meet national and local carbon-cutting ambitions, significantly higher levels of energy efficiency and greater use of low carbon and renewable energy.</p> <p>The policy sets out measures relating to improving the energy performance of domestic and non-domestic development including through design, incorporation of on-site renewable and low carbon energy technologies (where feasible), and the provision of site wide heating and cooling systems.</p> <p>It states the Council will work with partners to maximise improvements to energy conservation and efficiency, and decarbonisation of energy sources to achieve a target of net zero carbon emissions by 2038. Major developments are required to demonstrate the application of the “energy hierarchy” to reduce energy demand for heating, lighting and cooling and minimise carbon dioxide emissions using an energy assessment tool proportional to the scale of the development.</p> <p>The policy also sets out measures relating to improving the energy performance of domestic and non-domestic development including through design, incorporation of on-site renewable and low carbon energy technologies (where feasible), and provision of site wide heating and cooling systems. It also sets out a broadly supportive strategic planning framework for determining proposals for renewable and low carbon energy projects.</p> <p>These measures together with the inclusion of renewable and low carbon energy technologies will be play an important role in reducing carbon</p>		

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	emissions and improving air quality, thus help to address on the key health issues affecting the district.		
11b: Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping.	<p>Policy SP9 sets out the Plan’s approach to climate change, environmental sustainability and resource use. It seeks to ensure developments use resources more sustainably and their environmental impact is reduced by utilising natural light, ventilation and solar gain through their design and layout (such as Passive design), thereby reducing the need for energy for lighting, heating and cooling, as well as achieving high standards of energy efficiency through the use of appropriate materials and insulation. In addition, it supports the incorporation of Green Infrastructure from the outset including landscaping, green roofs and walls as well as SuDs. Policy SP10 provided greater detail on Green Infrastructure provision.</p> <p>Policy HO3 seeks to ensure that the internal spaces in urban housing developments provide good quality living environments including aspect, natural light and ventilation. Policy HO9 sets out details of the standards that will be expected within new residential development including ensuring that all new homes are well laid out internally and provide suitable space standards appropriate to the type of home with rooms should receiving adequate levels of daylight.</p> <p>Policy EN10 provides a framework to support a move to a lower carbon future, including maximise improvements to energy conservation and efficiency, and decarbonisation of energy sources to achieve a target of net zero carbon emissions by 2038. It seeks ensure that development is designed to maximise energy efficiency in order to reduce demand. For residential development this includes the use of measures such as smart technology, building orientation; high levels of insulation of roofs, floors</p>	H+	The Council will seek to ensure that development proposals include climate adaption techniques, where appropriate and feasible, and included in new development from the outset.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	and walls; maximising airtightness and using solar gain through window/door orientation whilst avoiding overheating. Policy DS5 highlights the need for development proposals allow for flexibility to adapt to changing needs and circumstances.		
11c: Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity?	<p>Policy SP1 seeks to ensure that development enables the enhancement of the built and natural environment and minimises the adverse environmental impacts of growth, in particular with regards to climate change, air quality, biodiversity and habitats, whilst Policy SP2 seeks to protect and enhance the District's environmental resources including designated sites. Policy SP3 seeks to create new and improve existing open space, green areas, networks and corridors across all settlements including their fringes to enhance biodiversity and recreation.</p> <p>Policy SP5 states that where sites are removed from the Green Belt, they will be required to provide compensatory improvements to the environmental quality of the remaining Green Belt, including enhancing biodiversity. As part of adapting to climate change, Policy SP9 seeks to facilitate the management, enhancement and expansion of vulnerable habitat types: primarily blanket bog and woodland, which are important for carbon sequestration; and ensuring a net gain in biodiversity</p> <p>Policy SP10 highlights that the District's biodiversity network including designated sites form an important element of the area's Green Infrastructure network. It considers that development proposals should make a positive contribution to GI provision by protecting, enhancing and securing net gains in biodiversity. Policy SP11 seeks to protect the South</p>	H+	None identified

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>Pennine Moors SPA / SAC and their zone of influence. A Habitats Regulations Assessment accompanies the Local Plan.</p> <p>Policy EN2 seeks to promote the protection, enhancement, restoration and expansion of the District’s biodiversity and geodiversity networks, recognising the importance of a coherent network of designated sites, from international to local, and the function that wider biodiversity and geodiversity plays in supporting designated sites, ecosystem services and the economic and social wellbeing of businesses, residents and visitors. The policy also seeks secure net gains in biodiversity as part of new developments, and provides a framework for assessing development proposals affecting the biodiversity and geodiversity networks. Policy EN3 is concerned with the importance of trees and woodland, and their protection and enhancement. Policy EN5 relating to landscape also strong links with biodiversity and supporting ecological networks.</p> <p>Policy DS2 seeks to ensure that development is integrated into the wider landscape, including retaining existing landscape and ecological features.</p> <p>Ensuring that local people have access to nature and biodiversity can help to improve their physical and mental wellbeing, thus having a positive impact on health.</p>		
11d: Does the proposal incorporate sustainable urban drainage (SuDS) techniques?	Policy SP9 sets out the Council’s approach to addressing climate change, environmental sustainability and resource use. As part of adapting to the impacts of climate change and to build resilience into new development, it seeks to reduce flood risk through the introduction of SuDS systems. The policy also highlights that SuDS can form part of the Green Infrastructure	H+	The Council will seek to ensure that flood risk and drainage assessments are submitted with planning applications, where appropriate.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>within a development scheme, and can be utilised as part of sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>Policy EN7 sets out the Council’s approach to managing flood risk and requires major developments, and where appropriate all other developments, to incorporate SuDS in a manner that is integral to site design, achieves high water quality standards and maximises habitat value, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not technically feasible.</p> <p>It highlights that arrangements should be made to ensure the management and maintenance of the SuDS scheme for the lifetime of the development. Retrofitting SuDS into existing developments is also supported where opportunities arise.</p> <p>Policy SP10 seeks to ensure that developments make a positive contribution to the provision of Green Infrastructure and that is should be designed and integrated from the outset. SuDs are identified as forming a potential element of GI within new developments.</p> <p>In relation to transport, Policy TR2 highlights the need to transport projects to take every opportunity to improve outcomes for the environment, including through improving the local climate by incorporating sustainable urban drainage, expansion of tree cover, and other such opportunities to bring greenery into environments affected by transport developments. Similarly, Policy TR5 seeks to ensure that new developments to take a design led approach to parking which can include incorporating greenery and sustainable drainage.</p> <p>Flooding and its impacts can result in risks to physical health and also mental wellbeing due to stress. These policies seek to establish a</p>		

Assessment Criteria	Relevant Local Plan Policies and Discussion	Impact of policies on health and wellbeing	Recommendation of mitigation or enhancement actions
	<p>framework and set out measures to reduce flood risk. This will be beneficial to residents' health, particularly those living in areas of flood risk.</p> <p>The Homes and Neighbourhood SPD also encourages the use of SuDS in new developments to receive surface water run-off in order to reduce pollution and flood risk in watercourses as well as to improve biodiversity.</p>		

See Next Page.



Bradford

Unitary authority

This profile was published on 3 July 2018

Local Authority Health Profile 2018

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Bradford. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Health in summary

The health of people in Bradford is varied compared with the England average. Bradford is one of the 20% most deprived districts/unitary authorities in England and about 22% (27,100) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Health inequalities

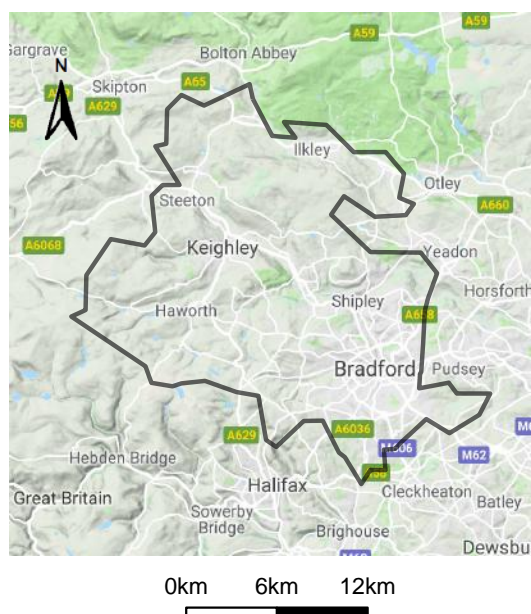
Life expectancy is 8.8 years lower for men and 7.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Bradford than in the least deprived areas.**

Child health

In Year 6, 23.7% (1,637) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 40*, worse than the average for England. This represents 56 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment, breastfeeding initiation and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 727*, worse than the average for England. This represents 3,452 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 224*, worse than the average for England. This represents 1,221 stays per year. Estimated levels of adult smoking are worse than the England average. The rate of TB is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and people killed and seriously injured on roads are better than average.



Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2018
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2018
Map data © 2018 Google
Local authority displayed with ultra-generalised clipped boundary

For more information on priorities in this area, see:

- <https://jsna.bradford.gov.uk/>

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more area profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

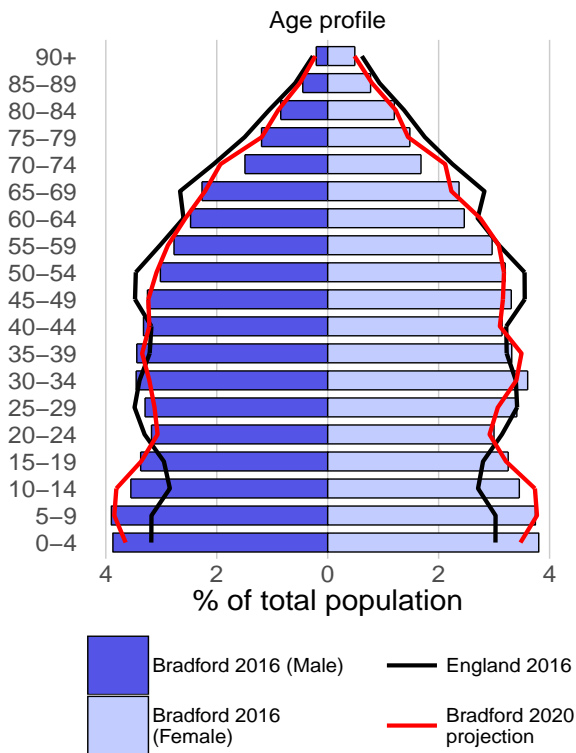
Local Authority Health Profiles are Official Statistics and are produced based on the three pillars of the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#): Trustworthiness, Quality and Value.

Follow [@PHE_uk](#) on Twitter

* rate per 100,000 population

** see [page 3](#)

Population



Understanding the sociodemographic profile of an area is important when planning services. Different population groups may have different health and social care needs and are likely to interact with services in different ways.

	Bradford (persons)	England (persons)
Population (2016)*	533	55,268
Projected population (2020)*	538	56,705
% population aged under 18	26.5%	21.3%
% population aged 65+	14.5%	17.9%
% people from an ethnic minority group	25.4%	13.6%

* thousands

Source:
 Populations: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence
 Ethnic minority groups: Annual Population Survey, October 2015 to September 2016

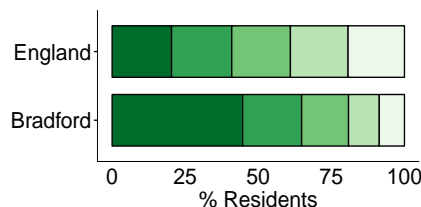
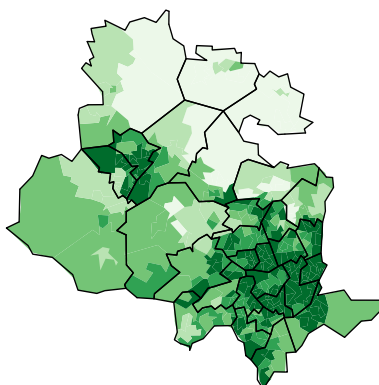
Deprivation

The level of deprivation in an area can be used to identify those communities who may be in the greatest need of services. These maps and charts show the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015).

National

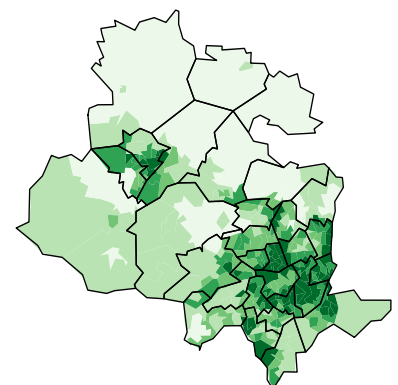
The first of the two maps shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

The chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



Local

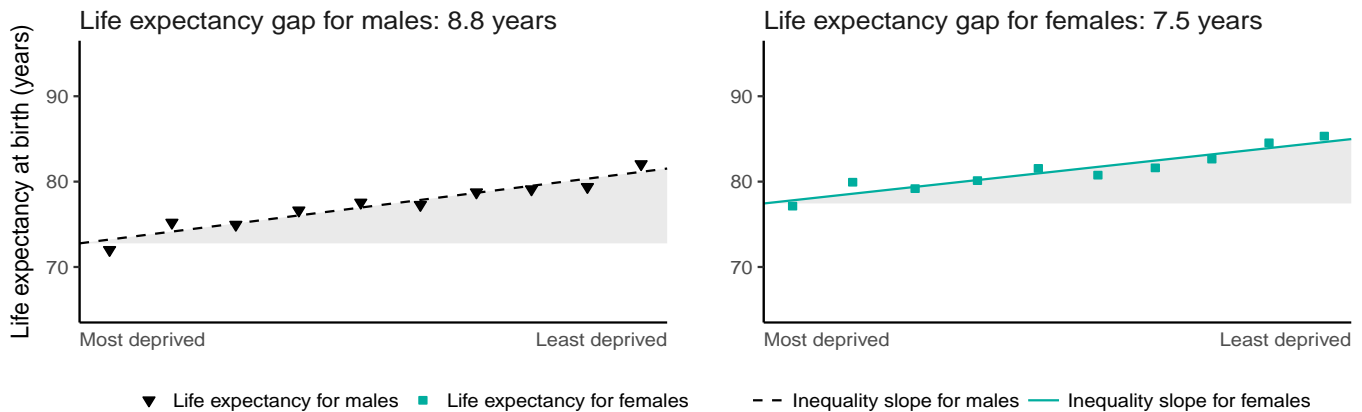
The second map shows the differences in deprivation based on local quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015 for this area.



Lines represent electoral wards (2017). Quintiles shown for 2011 based lower super output areas (LSOAs). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2018. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0

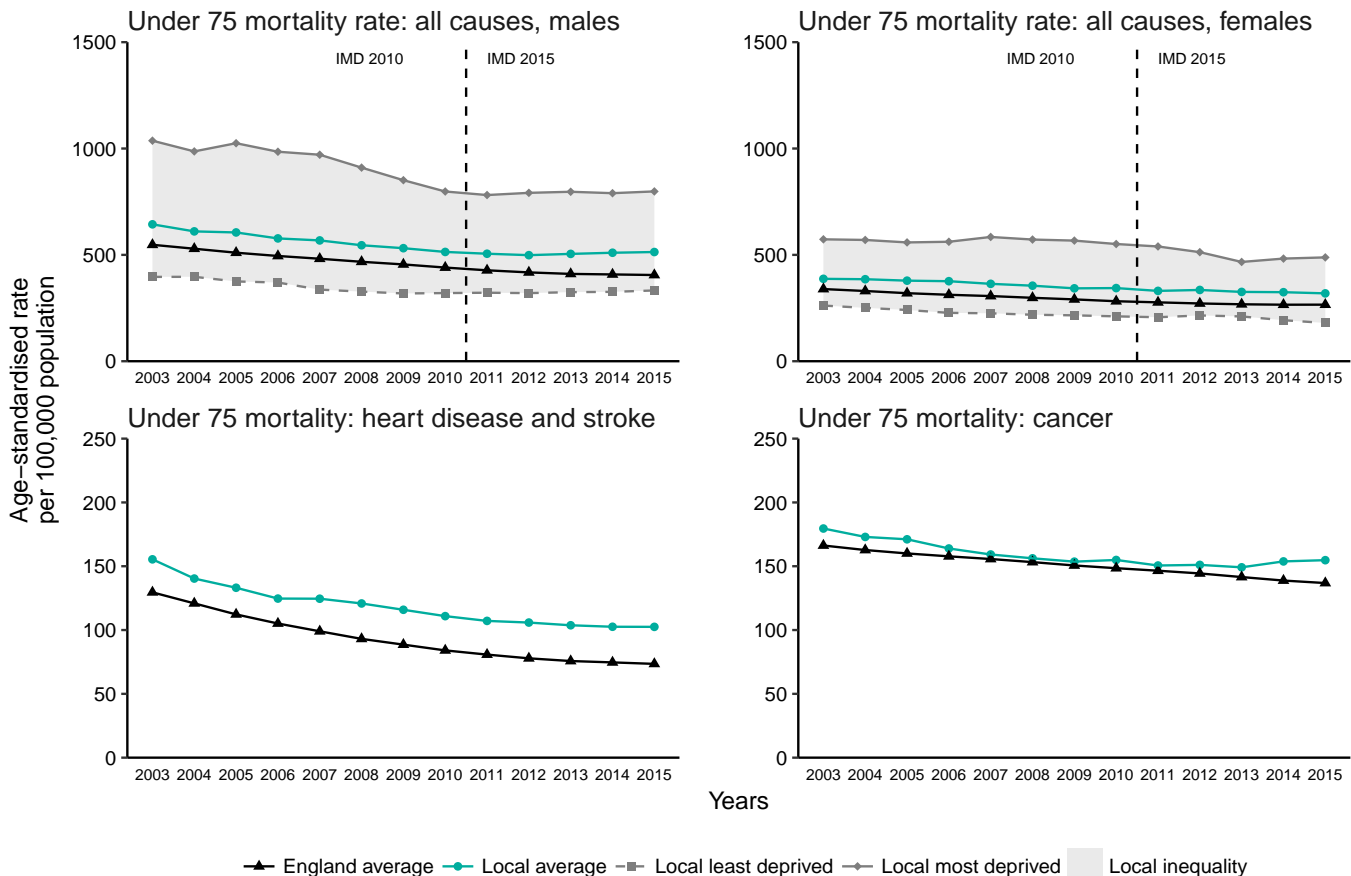
Health inequalities: life expectancy

The charts show life expectancy for males and females within this local authority for 2014-16. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015). The life expectancy gap is the difference between the top and bottom of the inequality slope. This represents the range in years of life expectancy from most to least deprived within this area. If there was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.



Trends over time: under 75 mortality

These charts provide a comparison of the trends in death rates in people under 75 between this area and England. For deaths from all causes, they also show the trends in the most deprived and least deprived local quintiles (fifths) of this area.



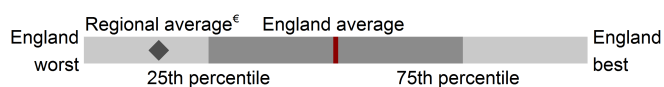
Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with the time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of examining changes over time by deprivation.

Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

Health summary for Bradford

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator. However, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared



	Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst		Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 – 16	n/a	77.5	79.5	74.2		83.7
	2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 – 16	n/a	81.5	83.1	79.4		86.8
	3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 – 16	4,802	413.4	333.8	545.7		215.2
	4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 – 16	1,162	102.5	73.5	141.3		42.3
	5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 – 16	1,746	154.7	136.8	195.3		99.1
	6 Suicide rate	2014 – 16	122	9.2	9.9	18.3		4.6
Injuries and ill health	7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 – 16	570	35.8	39.7	110.4		13.5
	8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	1,221	223.9	185.3	578.9		50.6
	9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	471	610.6	575.0	854.2		364.7
	10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	858	50.8	52.6	39.3		61.9
	11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n/a	83.7	77.1	54.3		96.3
	12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	4,218	81.3	67.9	45.1		90.8
Behavioural risk factors	13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 – 16/17	169	40.2	34.2	100.0		6.5
	14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	3,452	727.3	636.4	1,151.1		388.2
	15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+)	2017	73,882	18.9	14.9	24.8		4.6
	16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n/a	63.7	66.0	53.3		78.8
	17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n/a	63.7	61.3	74.9		40.5
Child health	18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	216	20.0	18.8	36.7		3.3
	19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	1,057	13.8	10.7	28.1		2.3
	20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	5,481	71.5	74.5	37.9		96.7
	21 Infant mortality rate	2014 – 16	141	5.9	3.9	7.9		0.0
	22 Obese children (aged 10–11)	2016/17	1,637	23.7	20.0	29.2		8.8
Inequalities	23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	33.2	21.8	42.0		5.0
	24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n/a	31.8	25.7	48.7		5.1
Wider determinants of health	25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	27,105	21.6	16.8	30.5		5.7
	26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	3,101	48.1	57.8	44.8		78.7
	27 Employment rate (aged 16–64)	2016/17	220,700	67.2	74.4	59.8		88.5
	28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	68	0.3	0.8			
	29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	16,228	30.5	20.0	42.2		5.7
Health protection	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 – Jul 2016	690	16.4	17.9	30.3		6.3
	31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	1,714	509.7	793.8	3,215.3		266.6
	32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 – 16	288	18.1	10.9	69.0		0.0

For full details on each indicator, see the definitions tab of the Health Profiles online tool: www.healthprofiles.info

Indicator value types

1, 2 Life expectancy - Years 3, 4, 5 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 6 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over 7 Crude rate per 100,000 population 8 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 9 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 10 Proportion - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 11 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of diabetes as a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes 12 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of dementia as a proportion of the estimated number with dementia 13 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged under 18 14 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 15, 16, 17 Proportion - % 18 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19, 20 Proportion - % 21 Crude rate per 1,000 live births 22 Proportion - % 23 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 score 24, 25 Proportion - % 26 Proportion - % 5 A*-C including English & Maths 27 Proportion - % 28 Crude rate per 1,000 households 29 Crude rate per 1,000 population 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths (%) 31 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 (excluding Chlamydia) 32 Crude rate per 100,000 population

€"Regional" refers to the former government regions.

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3



FEBRUARY 2021