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**Health Impact
Assessment**

Hampton Care Home Limited

Old Police Station, Hampton

Final

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We are able to advise at all stages of projects from planning applications to handover.

Our emphasis is to provide innovative and cost effective solutions that respond to increasing demands for quality and construction efficiency.

This report has been prepared by Hodkinson Consultancy using all reasonable skill, care and diligence and using evidence supplied by the design team, client and where relevant through desktop research.

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is to assess and identify the positive impacts of the proposed redevelopment at Old Police Station, Hampton in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames on health and wellbeing in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, The London Plan, and London Borough of Richmond upon Thames planning policy.

In accordance with relevant guidance, the structure of this document follows that of a Desktop HIA and as such largely follows the structure of the recommended Healthy Urban Planning Checklist published by the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU). A completed HUDU Checklist is also included in **Appendix A**.

This HIA considers the following themes:

- > **Theme 1: Healthy Housing** – The development provides new housing with a high level of accessibility in accordance with London Plan policy and a good mix of units in terms of size and type.
- > **Theme 2: Active Travel** – The proposed development incorporates measures to promote active travel and minimise car use such as cycle storage for residents.
- > **Theme 3: Healthy Environment** – An array of measures are included within the design and construction of the developments to reduce negative impact on the environment, improve air quality, enhance biodiversity, reduce flood risk and prevent overheating.
- > **Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods** – The proposed development is well located for access to local services, employment and amenities making a positive contribution to the vibrancy and health of the wider neighbourhood.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Hodkinson Consultancy, a specialist energy and environmental consultancy for planning and development to accompany the planning applications for the proposed development at Old Police Station, Hampton in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
- 1.2 The London Plan Policy 3.2 states that the impacts of major development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities should be considered, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments (HIA). The Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure SPG describes a HIA as a '*practical decision-making tool that enables the potential positive and negative impacts of a proposal on health and wellbeing to be considered in a consistent, systematic and objective way*'. HIAs are also useful tools for informing developments of local policies and plans.
- 1.3 In accordance with the Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure SPG, this HIA is designed to identify opportunities for maximising potential health gains and minimising harm, whilst addressing inequalities and taking account of the wider determinants of health.
- 1.4 In accordance with relevant London Plan guidance, a Desktop HIA structure has been applied to the proposed redevelopment and therefore largely follows the structure of the recommended Healthy Urban Planning Checklist published by the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU). A completed HUDU Checklist is also included in **Appendix A**. More detailed information about the structure of this HIA is set out in Chapter 5.

2. DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

- 2.1 The proposed at the Old Police Station in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames is located on Station Road (approximately 0.3 miles from Hampton railway station). Hampton is adjacent to Bushy Park and is west of Hampton Wick and Kingston upon Thames, to the north of the River Thames.

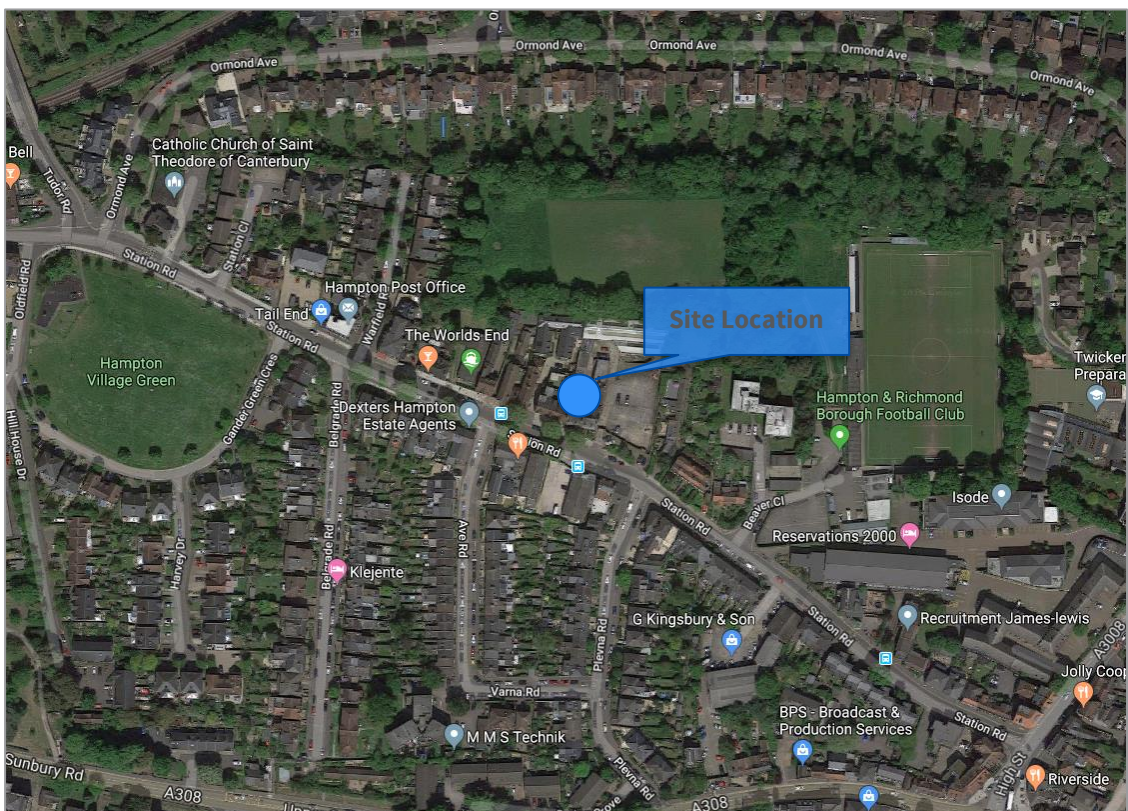


Figure 1: Site Location – Map data © 2019 Google

- 2.2 The site is currently occupied by the Old Police Station building on the south west of the site, while the remainder of the space is used as a parking area. The proposed redevelopment is to include the partial retention of the locally listed Police Station frontage building, and demolition of all other buildings located within the site, with proposed construction of a 67 bedroom care home, plus 22 care suites, with ancillary communal accommodation, staff and back of house facilities, plus connected outbuildings and car parking on site.
- 2.3 The site plan has been provided in Figure 2 overleaf.



Figure 2: Site Plan – PRC (May 2019)

3. RELEVANT POLICY

- 3.1 The following planning policy and legislation has led the structure of the Health Impact Assessment for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy: NPPF

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated on 19th February 2019 and replaced the previous NPPF published in March 2012, and revised in July 2018. The NPPF states that the planning system can play an important role in promoting healthy communities. It supports the role of planning to create healthy, inclusive communities by supporting local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all and by working with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population.

- 3.3 Building on the above, Chapter 8 of the new NPPF calls for the promotion of healthy and safe communities which:

- > Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for multiple connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;
- > Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and
- > Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and wellbeing needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.

Regional Planning Policy: The London Plan

- 3.4 The currently adopted London Plan (2016) links planning and health throughout and includes the following policy on improving health and addressing health inequalities:

- 3.5 **Policy 3.2 Improving Health and Addressing Health Inequalities:** The Mayor will take account of the potential impact of development proposals on health as well as health inequalities within London. The Mayor will work in partnership with the NHS in London, boroughs and the voluntary

and community sector (as appropriate) to reduce health inequalities and improve the health of all Londoners, supporting the spatial implications of the Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy.

- 3.6** The Mayor will promote London as a healthy place for all – from homes to neighbourhoods and across the city as a whole – by:
- > Coordinating investment in physical improvements in areas of London that are deprived, physically run-down, and not conducive to good health;
 - > Coordinating planning and action on the environment, climate change and public health to maximise benefits and engage a wider range of partners in action; and
 - > Promoting a strong and diverse economy providing opportunities for all.
- 3.7** The impacts of major development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities should be considered, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments (HIA).
- 3.8** New developments should be designed, constructed and managed in ways that improve health and promote healthy lifestyles to help to reduce health inequalities.
- 3.9** The draft London Plan showing Minor Suggested Changes (published on 13th August 2018) has recently been considered by a formal Examination in Public. It is now with the Panel of Inspectors to report the findings and provide any recommendations, with the final published New London Plan expected in early 2020. Once adopted, it will inform decisions on London's development between 2019 and 2041.

Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure SPG (2015)

- 3.10** This Supplementary Planning Guidance, adopted in May 2015, describes a Health Impact Assessment as a practical decision-making tool that enables the potential positive and negative impacts of a proposal on health and wellbeing to be considered in a consistent, systematic and objective way.
- 3.11** The SPG sets out the different types of Health Impact Assessment and when to use each type. Health Impact Assessments are commonly categorised as 'full', 'rapid' or 'desktop':
- > **Full:** A 'full' HIA involves comprehensive analysis of all potential health and wellbeing impacts. It can be demanding in time and resources e.g. requiring an extensive evidence search, expert analysis and primary data collection (including qualitative feedback from local residents and other stakeholders).
 - > **Rapid:** A 'rapid' HIA is a less resource-intensive process, involving a more focused investigation of health impacts, and usually takes days or weeks to complete (but still considers both quantitative and qualitative evidence sources, including some consultation with local stakeholders).

- > **Desktop:** The 'desktop' HIA draws on existing knowledge and evidence to complete the assessment, often using published 'checklists' developed for this purpose.

3.12 The SPG stipulates that the type of HIA required should be proportionate to the size of the plan or project type and its likely implications for health and social infrastructure. The SPG also provides a suggested approach for deciding when to use different types of HIA (referred to in the following chapter of this report).

Local Planning Policy: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (Local Plan 2018)

3.13 The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Local Plan (2018) **Policy LP 30 Health and Wellbeing** states:

“Planning, at all levels, can play a crucial role in creating environments that enhance people’s health and wellbeing. The Council promotes and supports healthy and active lifestyles and measures to reduce health inequalities.

- A. *The Council will support development that results in a pattern of land uses and facilities that encourage:*
 - a. *Sustainable modes of travel such as safe cycling routes, attractive walking routes and easy access to public transport to reduce car dependency.*
 - b. *Access to green infrastructure, including river corridors, local open spaces as well as leisure recreation and play facilities to encourage physical activity.*
 - c. *Access to local community facilities, service and shops which encourage opportunities for social interaction and active living, as well as contributing to dementia-friendly environments.*
 - d. *Access to local healthy food, for example, allotments and food growing spaces.*
 - e. *Access to toilet facilities which are open to all in major developments where appropriate.*
 - f. *An inclusive development layout and public realm that considers the needs of all, including the older population and disabled people.*
 - g. *Active Design which encourages wellbeing and greater physical movement as part of everyday routines.*
- B. *The policy will be delivered by requiring developments to comply with the following:*
 - a. *A Health Impact Assessment must be submitted with all major development proposals.*

- b. The Council will manage proposals for new fast food takeaways (A5 uses) located within 400 metres of the boundaries of a primary or secondary school in order to promote the availability of healthy foods.*
- c. Existing health facilities will need to be retained where these continue to meet, or can be adapted to meet, residents' needs.*
- d. Applications for new or improved facilities or loss of health and social care facilities will be assessed in line with the criteria set out in the Social and Community Infrastructure policy.*

London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU)

- 3.14** The London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) works with local, London wide and national organisations on behalf of the NHS. HUDU provides specialist expertise and advice to enable the health and planning sectors to work together effectively to improve the health and wellbeing of London's diverse communities.
- 3.15** The current London Plan states that more than 42,000 new homes will need to be built each year in London to accommodate the projected growth in population. The draft London Plan has increased this number to 65,000 homes. This creates enormous opportunities to improve services and facilities to meet changing healthcare needs, which HUDU assists with.

4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 4.1** The proposed site lies within Hampton, in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. A census of the population of the United Kingdom is taken every ten years and the most recent 2011 census identified the proposed site to lie within the Hampton Ward, shown in Figure 3 below.

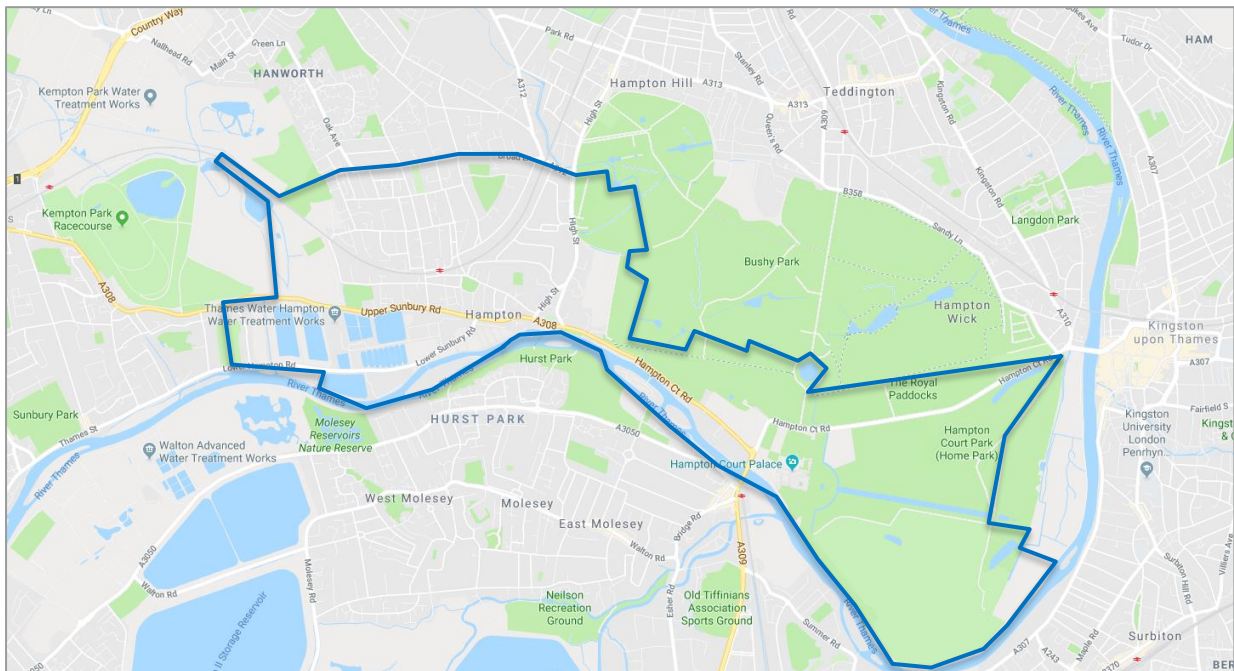


Figure 3: Approximate outline of Hampton Ward (as of 2011) – Map data © 2019 Google

- 4.2** There were 9,985 residents within Hampton Ward at census day 2011, of which residents aged 30 to 59 made up 43.5% of the population. The mean age of the population was 40.1 and the median age of the population was 41.
- 4.3** Of all usual residents, 86.5% were considered to have very good or good health. Only 1% of the residents were considered to have very bad health. 87% of residents' day-to-day activities were not limited by their health.
- 4.4** As of the time of the census, there were 5 communal residential establishments in the Hampton Ward housing 117 residents. 6% of these residents lived in a Local Authority care home or other home; 73.5% of the residents lived in an 'other' care home with nursing; and 20.5% of the residents lived in an 'other' care home without nursing.

- 4.5** The Police Station was built in 1905 and is recognised by the London Borough of Richmond as a Building of Townscape Merit, and as a positive contributor to the character and appearance of Hampton Village Conservation Area. This is primarily due to the front block of the original 1905 building, as opposed to the car park and concrete extensions to the rear of the building. A Heritage Statement has been undertaken by Build Heritage Consultancy (September 2019), detailing the full history of the site. Please refer to this report for further detail.

5. STRUCTURE OF THE HIA

Using an appropriate type of HIA

- 5.1 In accordance with the suggested approach set out in the Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure SPG, a Desktop HIA is considered the most appropriate for Old Police Station. This is because the proposed development does not include a major infrastructure project nor does it fall within An Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF). The development is also not subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- 5.2 In order to provide an appropriate level of assessment and in accordance with guidance in the Mayor's SPG, the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) Healthy Urban Planning Checklist April 2017 version has been used.

Themes

- 5.3 In accordance with the HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist, this HIA is divided into the following four themes:
- > **Theme 1: Healthy Housing** – Includes an assessment of housing design, accessible housing, healthy living, and housing mix and type.
 - > **Theme 2: Active Travel** – Includes an assessment of measures to promote walking and cycling, safety, connectivity, and minimising car use.
 - > **Theme 3: Healthy Environment** – Includes an assessment of construction, air quality, noise, contaminated land, open space, play space, biodiversity, local food growing, flood risk and overheating.
 - > **Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods** – Includes an assessment of healthcare services, education, access to social infrastructure, local employment and healthy workplaces, access to local food shops and public buildings and spaces.
- 5.4 In keeping with the HUDU checklist guidance, it may be the case that some issues under the above mentioned themes will be more relevant to the development than others. Also, some issues may be directly related to the development whilst others may be relevant at a neighbourhood level where the cumulative impact of the development can contribute to the health of the neighbourhood.
- 5.5 Within the following chapter, this HIA provides information and assessment of each theme and refers to relevant planning policy where appropriate. A HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist has also been completed and is included in **Appendix A**.

6. HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Theme 1: Healthy Housing

Healthy Design

- 6.1 An assessment of the design in relation to health has been undertaken with specific focus on meeting carbon dioxide emissions targets and meeting standards for daylight, sound insulation, private space, and accessible and adaptable dwellings.
- 6.2 According to the Energy Statement by Harniss Consulting, the energy strategy has been formulated following the London Plan's Energy Hierarchy (*Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green*). This has been developed to comply with Policy 5.2 by achieving a 35% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions over Building Regulations Part L 2013. Energy Statement submitted with the planning applications should be referred to for more information and detail.
- 6.3 Achieving good levels of daylight within the new rooms has been integral to the design process in order to improve the quality of life and reduce the need for energy to light the dwellings. The latest Daylight Assessment by Hodkinson Consultancy confirms that high levels of daylight and sunlight will be achieved, and the majority of rooms fall (89%) within the recommended criteria set out in the BRE's 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: A Guide to Good Practice'.
- 6.4 All dwellings will be provided with inclusive outdoor space in the form of a lower garden terrace, upper garden terrace, lower courtyard garden and 2nd floor roof terrace. These spaces will aim to improve social cohesion within the residents of the care home, as well as improve physical and mental wellbeing.
- 6.5 In order to reduce the likelihood of noise disturbances and complaints from neighbours and to ensure high quality developments are created, the redevelopment will be aiming to achieve airborne sound insulation values that will improve upon the performance standards outlined within the Building Regulations for England and Wales, Approved Document E.

Accessible and Adaptable Housing

- 6.6 Due to the nature of the proposed redevelopment, the care home will be wheelchair accessible throughout all areas occupied by residents.
- 6.7 A total of 14 parking spaces, including one designated Blue Badge parking bay and one enlarged parking bay are to be provided. Furthermore, the care home will include two lifts, a 13 person lift and an 8 person lift, which are sized to be able to accommodate an ambulance trolley. These will both assist with accessibility for less able residents.

Healthy Living

- 6.8** The rooms have been designed to comply with the relevant London Plan and Nationally Described Space Standards which includes minimum standards for bedrooms, storage and internal areas.
- 6.9** Guidance on healthy living recommends that to promote healthy living outside of individual dwellings it is important that stair cases are located at the front of buildings to encourage people to use them. In the case of the proposed apartments at Old Police Station, the applicant will ensure that the stairs are easily accessible, attractive, welcoming and adequately lit to encourage residents to use them, if able too.

BREEAM Assessment

- 6.10** BREEAM is the world's leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings which sets the standard for best practice in sustainable design.
- 6.11** A BREEAM Pre-Assessment Report has been produced to accompany the planning application, demonstrating a strategy to achieving a BREEAM 'Excellent' rating, in accordance with the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames' Sustainable Construction Checklist Guidance Document. An 'Excellent' rating represents a high level of sustainable design and construction.
- 6.12** The principles and requirements of the individual credits feature within the BREEAM Pre-Assessment Report, however the mandatory credits for BREEAM 'Excellent' are listed as follows:
- > **Man 03: Responsible Construction Practices** – A minimum of one credit is to be achieved, requiring a Considerate Constructors Scheme score of between 25 and 34.
 - > **Man 04: Commissioning and Handover** – Prior to handover, two building user guides must be developed. A non-technical user guide for the building occupiers and a technical user guide for the premises facilities manager.
 - > **Ene 01: Reduction in CO₂ emissions** – An Energy Performance Ratio (EPR) is to be compared against benchmark figures to minimise operational energy demand and carbon emissions in buildings. A minimum of four credits are to be achieved.
 - > **Wat 01: Water Consumption** – A minimum improvement of 12.5% over baseline building water consumption to be achieved.
 - > **Wat 02: Water Monitoring** – A water meter is to be provided on the mains water supply which should have a pulsed output connected to a Building Management System (BMS).
 - > **Mat 03: Responsible Sourcing** – All timber used on the project must be sourced in accordance with the UK Government's Timber Procurement Policy.

- > **Wst 03: Operational Waste** – A dedicated space(s) for the segregation and storage of operational recyclable waste is to be provided. This is to be clearly labelled, easily accessible (to building users and for waste collection) and of an adequate size.

6.13 In the Health and Wellbeing section of the BREEAM assessment, 13 out of the 20 credits available have been targeted. This includes:

- > **Hea 01: Daylighting** – A glare control assessment to be undertaken; minimum daylighting standards to be achieved; view out to be achieved; and internal and external lighting levels to meet relevant standards.
- > **Hea 04: Thermal Comfort** – Thermal modelling to be carried out, to include designing for future thermal comfort and thermal zoning and controls.
- > **Hea 05: Acoustic Performance** – Acoustician to advise on how appropriate acoustic performance standards and testing requirements are to be met for sound insulation, indoor ambient noise level and room acoustics.
- > **Hea 06: Security** – A Suitably Qualified Security Specialist to conduct a Security needs assessment and any recommendations to be incorporated into the development.
- > **Hea 07: Safe and Healthy Surroundings** – Outdoor space to provide building users with an external amenity area.

Theme 2: Active Travel

Promoting Walking & Cycling

- 6.14** Sustainable transport options have been considered and measures have been incorporated into the design to promote healthy travel methods by residents. These include the provision of cycle storage spaces, with 22 spaces being provided in total.
- 6.15** Pedestrian infrastructure surrounding the site is well supported by continuous wide footways along both sides of Station Road. These footpaths provide direct access to the surrounding local area, including the A308 High Street to the south-east and Station Road. There is a Waitrose within walking distance of the site, situated near to Hampton Railway Station.
- 6.16** The site is also situated in a sustainable location which is well connected to local transport services such as Hampton Railway Station and local bus routes.

Safety

- 6.17** According to the Transport Assessment by Paul Mew Associates, the level of vehicle traffic arising from the proposals is relatively low and it is anticipated that there will be minimal and insignificant impact on the adjoining highway. The vehicle trips will likely fall within daily/weekly fluctuations in vehicle flow on Station Road.

Connectivity

- 6.18** The scale of the site is such that it does not present any significant opportunity to connect to the public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks and public transport. It does however promote the use of cycling by providing secure, covered cycle storage with direct access onto the street and the site is in a sustainable location with excellent access to public transport.
- 6.19** The application site is located within approximately 450m of Hampton Railway Station which provides frequent rail services to London Waterloo. London Bus services also operate along Station Road, which provide regular routes to the surrounding areas such as Hanworth, Sunbury-on-Thames and Staines-upon-Thames.
- 6.20** Residents will also benefit from good access to a range of shops and services within Hampton.

Minimising Car Use

- 6.21** Through the provision of cycle storage and a sustainable location, within close proximity to transport links such as bus services and train stations, the use of sustainable transport modes will be encouraged. Furthermore, the Travel Plan will ensure sustainable modes of transport will be encouraged amongst residents, staff and visitors.
- 6.22** Secure and sheltered cycle parking will be provided within a lockable cycle shelter. The total number of spaces to be provided is a minimum of 15 long-stay spaces and 5 short-stay spaces, in accordance with the minimum requirements set out in the London Plan.
- 6.23** The proposed dwellings will be provided with a total of 14 off-street car parking spaces inclusive of one designated Blue Badge parking bays, one enlarged parking bay and three electric vehicle (EV) bays. The remainder of the bays will be provided with the underlying electrical infrastructure for future provision.

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Construction

- 6.24** The site will be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) and will target 'Beyond Best Practice' certification, requiring a score of no less than 35 out of 50, with none of the five sections scoring less than seven points.
- 6.25** The CCS is designed to encourage environmentally and socially considerate ways of working, to reduce any adverse impacts arising from the construction process. As commonly known, the aims are as follows:
- > Enhancing the appearance;
 - > Respecting the community;
 - > Protecting the environment;
 - > Securing everyone's safety; and
 - > Caring for the workforce.
- 6.26** During the construction processes, control procedures will be put in place to minimise noise and dust pollution and roads will be kept clean. Energy and water consumption will be recorded and measured against target consumption rates, and all construction timber will either be recycled or sourced from responsible sources. In addition, measures will be adopted to minimise the impact on the local area during construction including the limiting of air and water pollution in accordance with best practice principles.
- 6.27** The London Plan – The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG seeks to reduce emissions of dust from construction and demolition activities in London. In accordance with this SPG and other relevant legislation, policy and guidance on the matter including London Plan Policies 5.3 and 5.18, it is anticipated that for a site of this scale and given the nature of the proposed developments, measures will be implemented to reduce the impact of construction such as noise, vibration and dust, including the following:
- > Applying 'Best Practical Means' to reduce noise and vibration and their impacts;
 - > The application of 'Prior Consent' to the Local Authority for noise generating activities;
 - > Continuous monitoring during works and attention to agreed site working hours;
 - > Minimising noise and vibration through effective working practices;

- > Reducing dust through preparation, maintenance and operating techniques;
- > Preventing pollution;
- > Maintaining neighbourhood relations through community engagement before and during construction to help alleviate fears and concerns; and
- > Minimising disruption to the local highway network.

6.28 The above measures will ensure that the impact of the construction process on the health of the local environment will be effectively minimised and managed.

Air Quality

6.29 The long-term impact of poor air quality has been linked to life-shortening lung and heart conditions, cancer and diabetes. Addressing air pollution as a result of new or redevelopment is therefore important.

6.30 Resource and Environmental Consultant Limited have undertaken an Air Quality Assessment, which confirms the following:

- > Impact from Construction Activities: The impact of fugitive dust emissions can be reduced to negligible through appropriate mitigation measures.
- > Impact of Vehicle Emissions: A screening assessment indicated that the impacts of the exhaust emission associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site is anticipated to be not significant.
- > Dispersion modelling confirmed that pollutant levels across the site were below the standards at all locations across the site.

Noise

6.31 Reducing noise pollution helps to improve the quality of life for residents, particularly in urban locations.

6.32 Noise Solutions have carried out an External Building Fabric Assessment, setting out the acoustic design criteria upon which the assessment has been based on. An appropriate noise mitigation scheme has been recommended for the new rooms which should provide sufficient noise attenuation to meet the required internal acoustic criteria and fully protect the amenity of future residents in accordance with BS 8233.

Open Space

- 6.33** Access to open space is important as it has a positive impact on health and wellbeing. The proposed redevelopment includes private balconies and open space in the form of a garden and amenity area to the rear.
- 6.34** The location of the site is such that there are also several other areas of open green space within close proximity. Bushy Park is the second largest of London's Royal Parks (445 hectares) and is famed for its mix of waterways, gardens and grassland, and roaming herds of red and fallow deer. The entrance to the park is only 850m from the site. Hampton Court Park is also nearby, adjacent to Bushy Park.

Biodiversity

- 6.35** The proposed site has been previously used for development and is predominantly covered in hard standing and is therefore considered brownfield.
- 6.36** The proposed redevelopment will introduce soft landscaping, areas of green roof and communal gardens, which will provide opportunity for small scale planting. As such it is anticipated that the development will provide a benefit to ecological value and biodiversity. The following measures will be incorporated into the scheme for soft landscaping and new planting wherever possible:
- > The use of native species and/or species of known wildlife value;
 - > The promotion of local ecology through the use of native seed and fruit bearing species;
 - > Attracting pollinators such as bees and butterflies through the use of flowering, nectar rich species;
 - > Combining natural and ornamental species to enrich the planting mix and promote local biodiversity.

Flood Risk

- 6.37 According to the Environment Agency's Flood Map shown in Figure 4 below, the site lies in a low risk flood zone, indicating that the probability of flooding is 0.1% (1 in 1000 years).

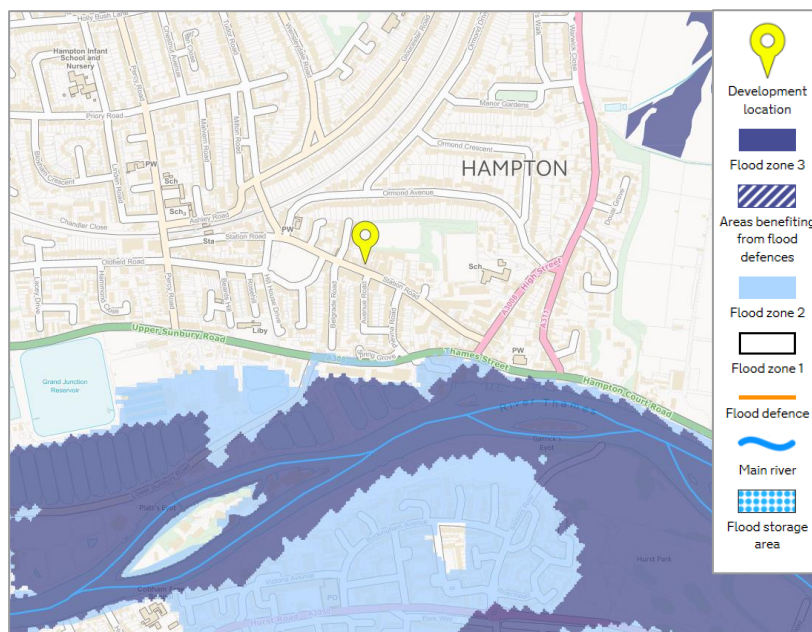


Figure 4: Environment Agency Flood Map – <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>

- 6.38 As confirmed by the Drainage Strategy produced by CWA Ltd, the surface water drainage strategy will be designed to cater for storm events up to 1 in 100 plus 40% climate change and the site will drain at runoff rate of 2 litres/second via a cellular attenuation tank and pumps.
- 6.39 The use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) has been considered and surface water discharge will be attenuated on site via a cellular attenuation storage tank system with an attenuation volume of approximately 145m³.

Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods

Health Services

- 6.40 The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames website provides information on the support services and advice available to residents of the Borough including relating to the following:
- > Adults and older people;
 - > Carers;

- > Children and family care;
- > Community transport services;
- > Disabilities
- > Drug or alcohol addiction
- > Food;
- > Fostering, adopting and looked after children;
- > Help to quit smoking
- > Mental health services
- > Occupational therapy and specialist equipment
- > Residential and nursing care
- > Support to live at home.

6.41 An NHS Choices search has been undertaken to demonstrate a selection of the local dentists, GP surgeries and hospitals and is included in **Appendix B**.

Education

6.42 It is not considered relevant whether there are sufficient educational establishments nearby, as the care home will predominantly cater for the elderly.

Access to Social Infrastructure

6.43 Good access to local services is important to create and maintain lifetime neighbourhoods. The proposed redevelopment will provide a care facility for the elderly (comprising of 67 bed care home and 22 care suites). The care home will provide a means of delivering care closer to home than a hospital, therefore maintaining the resident's quality of life.

Local Employment & Healthy Workplaces

6.44 The proposed redevelopment does not include any commercial space. However, the construction process will be expected to create employment and supply opportunities to local businesses and opportunities for the local work force to receive training during site construction. Where possible, local labour force will be utilised and local businesses throughout the construction programme.

Access to Local Food Shops

6.45 Hot food takeaways and similar outlets selling fast food can harm the vitality and viability of local centres and undermine attempts being made in a locality to promote the consumption of healthy food, particularly where schools are located nearby. The proposed development does not include any retail outlets such as hot food takeaways and fast food restaurants.

Public Realm

6.46 The scale of the redevelopment is such that it does not include any public realm. It does however compliment the character of the area through sympathetic design and improvements to street scene appearance therefore having a positive impact on people's sense of place, security and belonging.

7. SUMMARY

- 7.1** It is considered through this desktop Health Impact Assessment (HIA) that the proposed development at Old Police Station, Hampton will benefit from features in its design, and its location, that will be positive towards the health of the occupants as well as to local residents. It is also not considered to have any significant adverse impact on the provision of healthcare or educational facilities within the local or wider area.
- 7.2** Furthermore, the proposed development includes design features which will have a positive impact on the health of residents throughout its lifespan.
- 7.3** In accordance with relevant guidance, a Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) Healthy Urban Planning Checklist has been completed and is attached in **Appendix A**.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

Appendix B

NHS Choices Search Results

Appendix A

Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

Theme 1: Healthy Housing

Issue	Key questions	Yes /No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
a. Healthy design	Does the proposal meet all the standards for daylight, sound insulation, private space and accessible and adaptable dwellings?	<p>Daylight: TBC.</p> <p>Sound insulation: Rooms are aiming to achieve airborne sound insulation values that will improve upon the performance standards outlined within the Building Regulations Part E standards.</p> <p>All rooms will be provided with inclusive outdoor space in the form of a lower garden terrace, upper garden terrace, lower courtyard garden and 2nd floor roof terrace. These spaces will aim to improve social cohesion within the residents of the care home, as well as improve physical and mental wellbeing.</p>	<p>London Plan Policy 5.2 Minimising carbon dioxide emissions and Housing SPG Standard 35: zero carbon residential buildings from 2016 and non-domestic buildings from 2019.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 29 on dual aspect and Standard 32 on daylight and sunlight.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 4 on communal open space, supported by London Plan Policy 2.18, Standards 1 and 2 on defining good places, and Standard 3 on public open space.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 26 and 27 on minimum provision of private (amenity) open space.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 3.8 Housing choice and Housing SPG Standard 11 on access require 90% of new homes meet Building Regulation M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'.</p> <p>Sound insulation and noise - London Plan Policy 7.15 and Housing SPG Standard 30 on noise.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 8 and 9 on entrance and approach.</p>	<p>Satisfying these standards can help meet carbon dioxide emissions targets.</p> <p>Good daylight can improve the quality of life and reduce the need for energy to light the home.</p> <p>The provision of an inclusive outdoor space, which is at least partially private, can improve the quality of life.</p> <p>Improved sound insulation can reduce noise disturbance and complaints from neighbours.</p>

Theme 1: Healthy Housing

Issue	Key questions	Yes /No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
b. Accessible housing	<p>Does the proposal provide accessible homes for older or disabled people?</p> <p>Does the proposal ensure that every non-ground floor dwelling is accessible by a lift that can accommodate an ambulance trolley?</p>	<p>Yes: Building Regulations Approved Document M4(3) standards - TO BE CONFIRMED BY ARCHITECT.</p> <p>Yes: The care home will include two lifts, a 13 person lift and an 8 person lift, which are sized to be able to accommodate an ambulance trolley. These will both assist with accessibility for less able residents.</p>	<p>London Plan Policy 3.8 and Housing SPG Standard 11 on access require 10 per cent all new housing to be designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable such that they meet Building Regulation M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings'.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 15 and 16 relate to the provision of lifts. Good practice standard - the provision of an ISO standard 13 person lift in a configuration which can accommodate a trolley bed (see Department of Health Technical Memorandum 08-02: Lifts).</p>	<p>Accessible and easily adaptable homes can meet the changing needs of current and future occupants.</p> <p>One of the main methods of transportation of immobile patients is by trolley bed. Non-ground floor dwellings should be accessible by a lift that can accommodate an ambulance trolley.</p>
c. Healthy living	<p>Does the proposal provide dwellings with adequate internal space, including sufficient storage space and separate kitchen and living spaces?</p> <p>Does the proposal encourage the use of stairs by ensuring that they are well located, attractive and welcoming?</p>	<p>Yes: Rooms are designed in accordance with London Plan space standards.</p> <p>Yes: Communal stairs will be easily accessible, attractive, welcoming and adequately lit to encourage residents to use them.</p>	<p>London Plan Policy 3.5 (Table 3.3 - minimum space standards for new dwellings) and Housing SPG Standard 24 on dwelling space standards.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 25 - dwellings should accommodate the furniture, access and activity space requirements relating to the declared level of occupancy.</p> <p>Also, Housing SPG Standard 28 on privacy and Standard 31 on ceiling heights.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 12 to 16 relate to shared internal circulation, cores and lifts.</p>	<p>Sufficient space is needed to allow for the preparation and consumption of food away from the living room to avoid the 'TV dinner' effect.</p> <p>Rather than having lifts at the front and staircases at the back of buildings, it is preferable to have them located at the front to encourage people that can to use them.</p>

Theme 1: Healthy Housing

Issue	Key questions	Yes /No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
d. Housing mix and affordability	Does the proposal provide affordable family sized homes?	Not relevant - The proposed development is for a care home. Therefore, family sized homes are not included.	<p>London Plan Policy 3.8 Housing choice.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 3.11 Affordable housing targets seeks to maximise affordable housing provision and to ensure an average of at least 17,000 more affordable homes per year in London over the term of the London Plan. 60% of the affordable housing provision should be for social and affordable rent and 40% for intermediate rent or sale.</p> <p>The Mayor's Homes for Londoners: Affordable Homes Programme 2016-21 is a £3bn fund to help start building at least 90,000 affordable homes by 2021.</p>	<p>The provision of affordable housing can create mixed and socially inclusive communities. The provision of affordable family sized homes can have a positive impact on the physical and mental health of those living in overcrowded, unsuitable or temporary accommodation.</p> <p>Both affordable and private housing should be designed to a high standard ('tenure blind').</p>

Theme 2: Active Travel

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
a. Promoting walking and cycling	Does the proposal promote cycling and walking through measures in a travel plan, including adequate cycle parking and cycle storage?	Yes: 20 cycle storage spaces will be provided in total.	London Plan Policy 6.3 (C) Travel plans London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling . London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking . London Plan - Parking Addendum to Chapter 6 on cycle parking: Table 6.3 Cycle parking minimum standards . Housing SPG Standards 20 and 21 on cycle storage.	A travel plan can address the environmental and health impacts of development by promoting sustainable transport, including walking and cycling. Cycle parking and storage in residential dwellings can encourage cycle participation.
b. Safety	Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures and safe and well lit pedestrian and cycle crossings and routes?	N/A: The scale of the development is such that such measures are not relevant.	London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling . London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking .	Traffic management and calming measures and safe crossings can reduce road accidents involving cyclists and pedestrians and increase levels of walking and cycling.
c. Connectivity	Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks and public transport?	N/A: The scale of the development is such that such measures are not relevant. The site's location is sustainable with good access to local walking/cycling routes and public transport networks such as rail and buses.	London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling - Map 6.2 Cycle superhighways . London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking - Map 6.3 Walk London Network . Green Infrastructure: The All London Green Grid SPG (March 2012) . Transport for London Legible London . Transport for London Bus Service Planning Guidelines .	Developments should prioritise the access needs of cyclists and pedestrians. Routes should be safe, direct and convenient and barriers and gated communities should be avoided. Developments should be accessible by public transport.

Theme 2: Active Travel

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
d. Minimising car use	Does the proposal seek to minimise car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car free development and car clubs?	Yes: The site is in a highly sustainable location within close proximity to public transport links, such as Hampton Railway Station. Car and cycle parking is to be provided in accordance with policy requirements.	<p>London Plan Policy 6.13 Parking - Table 6.2 Car parking standards (Parking addendum to chapter 6).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 17 to 19 on car parking provision.</p>	<p>Space for pedestrians and cyclists should be given priority over commercial and private vehicles. Maximum car parking levels allows for provision to be reduced as far as practicable.</p> <p>Car clubs can be effective in reducing car use and parking demand at new residential developments.</p>

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
a. Construction	Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	<p>Yes: Construction site impacts will be minimised through site monitoring and adopting best practices to reduce air, noise, vibration and odours.</p> <p>The site will also be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.</p>	<p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.18 Construction, excavation and demolition waste.</p> <p>The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition SPG (July 2014).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 34 on environmental performance.</p>	<p>Construction sites can have a negative impact on an area and can be perceived to be unsafe. Construction activity can cause disturbance and stress, which can have an adverse effect on physical and mental health.</p> <p>Mechanisms should be put in place to control hours of construction, vehicle movements and pollution.</p> <p>Community engagement before and during construction can help alleviate fears and concerns.</p>
b. Air quality	Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	<p>Yes: The proposed development is not expected to generate significant additional traffic movements than the previously consented scheme.</p> <p>Mitigation measures such as cycle parking will aim to minimise air pollution.</p>	<p>London Plan Policy 7.14 Improving air quality.</p> <p>At least 'air quality neutral' - Housing SPG Standard 33 on air quality.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p>	<p>The long-term impact of poor air quality has been linked to life-shortening lung and heart conditions, cancer and diabetes.</p>

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
c. Noise	Does the proposal minimise the impact of noise caused by traffic and commercial uses through insulation, site layout and landscaping?	Yes: Rooms will be designed to achieve airborne sound insulation values that improve upon Building Regulation Part E standards. The soft landscaping around the site will also create a more pleasant acoustic environment.	<p>London Plan Policy 7.15 Reducing and managing noise, improving and enhancing the acoustic environment and promoting appropriate soundscapes.</p> <p>Limit the transmission of noise to sound sensitive rooms - Housing SPG Standard 30 on noise.</p>	Reducing noise pollution helps improve the quality of urban life.
d. Open space	<p>Does the proposal retain or replace existing open space and in areas of deficiency, provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?</p> <p>Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?</p>	All rooms will be provided with inclusive outdoor space in the form of a lower garden terrace, upper garden terrace, lower courtyard garden and 2nd floor roof terrace. These spaces will aim to improve social cohesion within the residents of the care home, as well as improve physical and mental wellbeing.	<p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.18 Protecting open space and addressing deficiency, Table 7.2 Public open space categorisation.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.19 Biodiversity and access to nature.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 3 and 4 on communal and public open space.</p>	<p>Access to open space has a positive impact on health and wellbeing. Living close to areas of green space, parks, woodland and other open space can improve physical and mental health regardless of social background.</p> <p>To maintain the quality and usability of open spaces an effective management and maintenance regime should be put in place.</p>

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
e. Play space	Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?	Not relevant - The proposed development is for a care home, catering predominantly for the elderly. Notwithstanding, there is ample open space nearby (such as Bushy Park and Hampton Court Park).	<p>London Plan Policy 3.6 Children and young people’s play and informal recreation facilities.</p> <p>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG (Sept 2012) - quantity Benchmark Standard of a minimum of 10 square metres per child regardless of age (4.24) and accessibility to play space Benchmark Standard (Table 4.4).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 5 on play space.</p>	<p>Regular participation in physical activity among children and young people is vital for healthy growth and development.</p> <p>The location of play spaces should be accessible by walking and cycling routes that are suitable for children to use.</p>
f. Biodiversity	Does the proposal contribute to nature conservation and biodiversity?	Yes: The site is currently considered brownfield and will look to enhance the ecological value through the provision of private amenity space, areas of green roof and surrounding landscaping.	<p>London Plan Policy 7.19 Biodiversity and access to nature. Table 7.3 - London regional Biodiversity Action Plan habitat targets for 2020.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 40 on ecology.</p>	<p>Access to nature and biodiversity contributes to mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>New development can improve existing, or create new, habitats or use design solutions (green roofs, living walls) to enhance biodiversity.</p>
g. Local food growing	Does the proposal provide opportunities for food growing, for example by providing allotments, private and community gardens and green roofs?	No: Site not of a scale whereby provision of community food growing is considered feasible however, communal areas are provided.	<p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.22 Land for food.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs.</p>	<p>Providing space for local food growing helps promote more active lifestyles, better diets and social benefits.</p>

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
h. Flood risk	Does the proposal reduce surface water flood risk through sustainable urban drainage techniques, including storing rainwater, use of permeable surfaces and green roofs?	Yes: The site is located in Flood Zone 1 (low risk). SuDs to be employed where practical, including green roofs. Soft landscaping to reduce surface water run-off.	<p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.13 Sustainable drainage.</p> <p>Flooding and drainage - Housing SPG Standards 38 and 39.</p>	<p>Flooding can result in risks to physical and mental health. The stress of being flooded and cleaning up can have a significant impact on mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>It is likely that increasing development densities and building coverage coupled with more frequent extreme weather events will increase urban flood risk.</p>
i. Overheating	Does the design of buildings and spaces avoid internal and external overheating, through use of passive cooling techniques and urban greening?	An Overheating Assessment is not being undertaken at this time.	<p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.9 Overheating and cooling.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs.</p> <p>Overheating - Housing SPG Standards 36.</p>	<p>Climate change with higher average summer temperatures is likely to intensify the urban heat island effect and result in discomfort and excess summer deaths amongst vulnerable people.</p> <p>Urban greening - tree planting, green roofs and walls and soft landscaping can help prevent summer overheating.</p>

Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
a. Health services	Has the impact on healthcare services been addressed?	Yes: The scale of the development is such that there will be minimal impact on healthcare services. NHS Choices search results included in Appendix B.	London Plan Policy 3.17 Health and social care facilities. NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit Planning Contributions Tool (the HUDU Model). Social Infrastructure SPG (2015).	Poor access and quality of healthcare services exacerbates ill health, making effective treatment more difficult. The provision of support services and advice on healthy living can prevent ill health.
b. Education	Has the impact on primary, secondary and post-19 education been addressed?	Not relevant - The proposed development is for a care home, catering predominantly for the elderly.	London Plan Policy 3.18 Education facilities.	Access to a range of primary, secondary and post-19 education improves self-esteem, job opportunities and earning capacity.
c. Access to social infrastructure	Does the proposal contribute to new social infrastructure provision that is accessible, affordable and timely? Have opportunities for multi-use and the co-location of services been explored?	Good access to local services is important to create and maintain lifetime neighbourhoods. The proposed development will provide an 89 bed care home for the elderly (comprising of 67 care bedrooms and 22 care suites). The care home will provide a means of delivery care closer to home than a hospital, therefore maintaining the resident's quality of life.	London Plan Policy 3.16 Protection and enhancement of social infrastructure. London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods. Social Infrastructure SPG (2015).	Good access to local services is a key element of a lifetime neighbourhood and additional services will be required to support new development. Not doing so will place pressure on existing services. Future social infrastructure requirements are set out in Borough infrastructure plans and developments will be expected to contribute towards additional services and facilities.

Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
d. Local employment and healthy workplaces	<p>Does the proposal include commercial uses and provide opportunities for local employment and training, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?</p> <p>Does the proposal promote the health and wellbeing of future employees by achieving BREEAM health and wellbeing credits?</p>	<p>No, the proposed development does not include commercial floorspace. However, staff will be required for the running of the care home and the construction process will create employment opportunities and supply opportunities to local businesses.</p> <p>Opportunities for local work force to receive training during site construction.</p>	<p>London Plan Policy 4.12 Improving opportunities for all and London Plan Policy 8.2 Planning obligations.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Workplace environment - BREEAM health and wellbeing credits.</p>	<p>Unemployment generally leads to poverty, illness and a reduction in personal and social esteem. Employment can aid recovery from physical and mental illnesses.</p> <p>Creating healthier workplaces can reduce ill health and employee sickness absence.</p>
e. Access to local food shops	<p>Does the proposal provide opportunities for local food shops?</p> <p>Does the proposal avoid an over concentration or clustering of hot food takeaways in the local area?</p>	<p>The development does not include any retail outlets such as hot food takeaways.</p>	<p>London Plan Policy 4.7 Retail and town centre development.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 4.8 Supporting a successful and diverse retail sector.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 4.9 Small shops.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>A proliferation of hot food takeaways and other outlets selling fast food can harm the vitality and viability of local centres and undermine attempts to promote the consumption of healthy food, particularly in areas close to schools.</p>

Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods

Issue	Key questions	Yes / No / Not relevant Comment	Policy requirements and standards	Why is it important
f. Public realm	<p>Does the design of the public realm maximise opportunities for social interaction and connect the proposal with neighbouring communities?</p> <p>Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?</p>	<p>The scale of the development is such that it does not include any public realm. It does however compliment the character of the area through sympathetic design and improvements to street scene appearance therefore having a positive impact on people's sense of place, security and belonging.</p>	<p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.2 An inclusive environment.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.5 Public realm. Shaping Neighbourhoods. Accessible London: Achieving and Inclusive Environment SPG (Oct 2014).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 10 on active frontages.</p>	<p>The public realm has an important role to play in promoting walking and cycling, activity and social interaction. It also affects people's sense of place, security and belonging. It is a key component of a lifetime neighbourhood.</p> <p>Shelter, landscaping, street lighting and seating can make spaces attractive and inviting.</p> <p>Implementing inclusive design principles effectively creates an accessible environment, in particular for disabled and older people.</p>

Appendix B

NHS Choices Search Results

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Results for GP in TW12 2BJ

Showing 1-10 of 1899 results

Distances given are in a straight line but travel routes may be longer. Please check before starting your journey

Topics Key Facts Sort by Nearest	NHS.UK users rating	Registered patients	Electronic prescription service	Weekday evening and weekend appointments offered here or nearby
Hampton Medical Centre				
Tel: 02089793306 Hampton Medical Centre Lansdowne 49A Priority Road Hampton Middlesex TW12 2PB Book appointment online 0.4 miles 	 7 ratings - Rate it yourself	12117 patients		YES Contact practice for appointment availability
Broad Lane Surgery				
Tel: 02089795406 71 Broad Lane Hampton Middlesex TW12 3AX Book appointment online 0.6 miles 	 9 ratings - Rate it yourself	5544 patients		YES Contact practice for appointment availability
Vine Medical Centre				
Tel: 02087830154 69 Pemberton Road East Molesey Surrey KT8 9LJ Book appointment online 0.9 miles 	 4 ratings - Rate it yourself	6372 patients		YES Contact practice for appointment availability
Hampton Hill Medical Centre				
Tel: 02089770043 94-102 High Street Hampton Hill Hampton Middlesex TW12 1NY Book appointment online 1.0 miles 	 19 ratings - Rate it yourself	8592 patients		YES Contact practice for appointment availability
Glenlyn Medical Centre				
Tel: 0208 979 3253 115 Molesey Park Road East Molesey Surrey KT8 0JX Book appointment online 1.3 miles	 130 ratings - Rate it yourself	21529 patients		YES Contact practice for appointment availability

P				
Fir Road Surgery				
<p>Tel: 02088980253</p> <p>50 Fir Road Feltham Middlesex TW13 6UJ</p> <p>Book appointment online</p> <p>1.5 miles</p>	 <p>3 ratings - Rate it yourself</p>	8969 patients		<p>YES Contact practice for appointment availability</p>
Park Road Surgery (Dr Patton & Partners)				
<p>Tel: 02089775481</p> <p>37 Park Road Teddington Middlesex TW11 0AU</p> <p>Book appointment online</p> <p>1.5 miles</p>	 <p>9 ratings - Rate it yourself</p>	12942 patients		<p>YES Contact practice for appointment availability</p>
P				
Twickenham Park Surgery				
<p>Tel: 02084817989</p> <p>192 Twickenham Road Hanworth Feltham Middlesex TW13 6HD</p> <p>Book appointment online</p> <p>1.6 miles</p>	 <p>2 ratings - Rate it yourself</p>	3771 patients		<p>YES Contact practice for appointment availability</p>
Sarajlic (Staines Road)				
<p>Tel: 02088942722</p> <p>Staines Road Medical Centre 325 Staines Road Twickenham Middlesex TW2 5AU</p> <p>Book appointment online</p> <p>1.8 miles</p>	 <p>5 ratings - Rate it yourself</p>	3285 patients		<p>YES Contact practice for appointment availability</p>
P				
Thameside Medical Practice - Childs & Partners				
<p>Tel: 02086144930</p> <p>Thames House 180-194 High Street Teddington Middlesex TW11 8HU</p> <p>Book appointment online</p> <p>1.9 miles</p>	 <p>3 ratings - Rate it yourself</p>	4437 patients		<p>YES Contact practice for appointment availability</p>
P				

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Results for Dentists in TW12 2BJ





Showing 1-10 of 1838 results

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Address & contact details	NHS.UK users rating	Accepting NHS patients by referral only	Accepting new adult NHS patients	Accepting new adult patients entitled free NHS dental care
Courtyard Dental Practice				
Tel: 020 8979 8383 Courtyard Dental Practice Rear of 70 - 74 Station Road Hampton TW12 2AX 0.0 miles 	5 ratings - Rate it yourself	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice
mydentist, Walton Road, West Molesey				
Tel: 020 8979 8138 502 Walton Road West Molesey Surrey KT8 2QF 0.9 miles 	9 ratings - Rate it yourself		Adults 18 and over	
Bupa Dental Care, Hampton Hill				
Tel: 020 8941 9944 Oasis Dental Care 127-129 High Street Hampton Hill TW12 1NJ 0.9 miles 	No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice
Richmond & Twickenham PCT				
Tel: 020 8641 5642 Hampton Community Health Centre Tangley Park Road Hampton TW12 3YH 1.0 miles 	No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice
Mr M A Crowley				
Tel: 020 8979 6573 The Molesey Dental Practice 4 Seymour Road East Molesey Surrey KT8 0PF 1.0 miles 	No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice
Mr MA Crowley and Mr AW Smith				
150-152 Walton Road East Molesey				

Surrey KT8 0HP 1.1 miles	No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice	No data supplied by the dental practice
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Mr MA Crowley and Mr AW Smith

152-154 WALTON ROAD EAST MOLESEY KT8 0HP 1.1 miles	 No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	 No data supplied by the dental practice	 No data supplied by the dental practice	 No data supplied by the dental practice
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Thames Orthodontics

Tel: 020 8977 7272 Thames Orthodontics 7 Alpha Road Teddington Middlesex TW11 0QG 1.2 miles 	 10 ratings - Rate it yourself	 No data supplied by the dental practice	 No data supplied by the dental practice	 No data supplied by the dental practice
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Richmond & Twickenham PCT

Tel: 020 86145300 Teddington H & S C Centre 18 Queens Road Teddington TW11 0LR 1.3 miles 	 No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	 No data supplied by the dental practice	 No data supplied by the dental practice	 No data supplied by the dental practice
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Miss C A Stock

Tel: 020 8977 2911 Teddington Orthodontics 2a Gloucester Road Teddington TW11 0NU 1.4 miles 	 No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	 No data supplied by the dental practice	 No data supplied by the dental practice	 No data supplied by the dental practice
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Results for Hospitals in TW12 2BJ

Showing 1-10 of 238 results

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Topics Key Facts Sort by Nearest	NHS.UK users rating	Care Quality Commission inspection ratings	Recommended by staff	Mortality rate (in hos discharge)
Molesey Community Hospital				
Tel: 020 8941 4481 High Street West Molesey Surrey KT8 2LU 1.2 miles 	 1 rating - Rate it yourself	n/a Not yet rated	n/a No relevant data available	n/a Not available for independent or s
Teddington Memorial Hospital				
Tel: 020 8714 4000 Teddington Memorial Hospital Hampton Road Teddington Middlesex TW11 0JL 1.3 miles 	 18 ratings - Rate it yourself	n/a Not yet rated	 Within expected range with a value of 78%	n/a Not available for independent or s
Cassel Hospital				
Tel: 020 8483 2900 The Cassel Hospital 1 Ham Common Richmond Surrey TW10 7JF 2.8 miles 	 1 rating - Rate it yourself	n/a Not yet rated	 Within expected range with a value of 56%	n/a Not available for independent or s
Walton Community Hospital - Virgin Care Services Ltd				
Tel: 01932 414205 Rodney Road Walton-on-Thames Surrey KT12 3LD 3.0 miles 	 No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	n/a Not yet rated	n/a No relevant data available	n/a Not available for independent or s
Surbiton Hospital				
Ewell Road Surbiton Surrey KT6 6EZ 3.3 miles 	 No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	n/a Not yet rated	 Within expected range with a value of 67%	 Number of deaths within the expe
Kingston Hospital				
Tel: 020 8546 7711 Galsworthy Road Kingston Upon Thames Surrey KT2 7QB	 146 ratings - Rate it yourself	 Good Visit CQC profile	 Within expected range with a value of 77%	 Lower number of deaths than exp

3.6 miles 				
Tolworth Hospital				
Tel: 020 3513 5000 Red Lion Road Red Lion Road Surbiton Surrey KT6 7QU 4.2 miles 	 No ratings yet - Rate it yourself	 No rating Visit CQC profile	 Within expected range with a value of 55%	n/a Not available for independent or s
West Middlesex University Hospital				
Tel: 020 8560 2121 Twickenham Road Isleworth Middlesex TW7 6AF 4.5 miles 	 224 ratings - Rate it yourself	 Good Visit CQC profile	 Within expected range with a value of 78%	 Lower number of deaths than exp
Richmond Royal Hospital				
Tel: 020 3513 3200 Kew Foot Road Richmond TW9 2TE 4.6 miles 	 2 ratings - Rate it yourself	n/a Not yet rated	 Within expected range with a value of 55%	n/a Not available for independent or s
New Victoria Hospital				
Tel: 020 8949 9000 184 Coombe Lane West Kingston Upon Thames Surrey KT2 7EG 4.8 miles 	 1 rating - Rate it yourself	 No rating Visit CQC profile	 Within expected range with a value of 77%	 Lower number of deaths than exp