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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared by Progress Planning on behalf of Westcombe Group, hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant', in support of an planning application to the London Borough of Richmond for façade and elevational improvments, infill extension at ground floor level, and change of use of the building to provide 70 new homes with associated landscaping, access, parking/refuse provision, and external alterations at Kingston Bridge House, Church Grove, Hampton Wick.
- 1.1.2 Health Impact Assessment is a multidisciplinary process, which typically draws from and builds upon the information presented within the planning application. It is designed to identify and assess the potential health outcomes (both adverse and beneficial) of a proposed project, plan or programme and to deliver evidence-based recommendations that maximise health gains and reduce or remove potential negative impacts on health and wellbeing.
- 1.1.3 In this instance, the purpose of this HIA is to investigate, address and assess potential health risks to the host community directly attributable to what is proposed, but to also test health urban design features intended to support the delivery of a new healthy, vibrant and cohesive community.
- 1.2 Health Impact Assessment (HIA)
- 1.2.1 HIA is a way to identify and improve the health consequences of a project. HIA ais to assess all health effects to enhance benefits and minimise health risks. It includes consideration of the different impact on varying groups in the population. HIA is usually forward looking (prospective), done at a time when it is possible to influence the proposal if necessary.
- 1.2.2 A full health impact assessment relies on engagement with the public and is more suited to policy/guidance led initiatives than individual projects where focus needs to be maintained on the project itself.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 Policy review
- 2.1.1 The basis of this assessment of health impacts is to apply a broad socioeconomic model of health that encompasses conventional health impacts
 such as disease, accidents and risk, along with wider health determinants
 vital to achieving good health and wellbeing such as employment and local
 amenity. It considers both physical and mental health, and also considers
 equality and social impacts where possible. The assessment is therefore
 based on both 'social' and 'ecological' (environmental) determiants of
 health.
- 2.1.2 A number of policies are relevant to health:
 - The NPPF supports the rote 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 organisaitons to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population.
 - The London Plan and Mayoral Strategies in London. Policy GG3 'Creating a health city' of the London Plan states that to improve Londoners' health and reduce health inequalities, those involved in planning and development must assess the potential impacts of development proposals and Development Plan on the mental and physical health and wellbeing of communities, in order to mitigate any potential negative impacts, maximise potential positive impacts, and help reduce health inequalities, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments.



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- The NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit has provided guidance known as HIA Matrix. This takes into account policy changes nationally and in London that relate to health and spatial planning.
- The HUDU assessment matrix is designed to assess the likely health impacts of development plans and proposals, including planning frameworks and masterplans for large areas, regeneration and estate renewal programmes and outline and detailed planning applications. The matrix focuses on the built environment and issues directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions. The matrix is considered pertinent and applicable to a development such as Kingston Bridge House.
- 2.1.3 The online National Planning Practice Guidance refers to Health Impact Assessment (HIA) as a useful tool to assess and address the impacts of development proposals. The London Plan and many borough Local Plans also refer to the use of HIA.
- 2.1.4 A HIA helps ensure that health and wellbeing are being properly considered in planning policies and proposas. HIAs can be done at any stage in the development process, but are best done at the earlierst stage possible. HIAs can be done as stand-alone assessments or as part of a wider Sustainable Appriasal, Environmental Impact Assessment, or Integrated Impact Assessment.
- 2.1.5 HÜDU is able to provide bespoke advice and support on assessing the health and wellbeing impacts of development, and has undertaken a number of HIAs on behalf of primary organisations.
- 2.1.6 The process looks at the positive and negative impacts of a development as well as assessing the indirect implications for the wider community. The aim is to identify the main impacts and prompt discussion about the best ways of dealing with them to maximise the benefits and avoid any potential advser impacts.
- 2.1.7 HIAs are commonly categorised as 'full', 'rapid' or 'desktop'. A full HIA involves in depth evidence based analysis of all potential health and wellbeing impacts on different population groups, using research and community engagement.
- 2.1.8 HUDU has developed a rapid HIA tool which is less resource intensive using existing evidence to quickly assess the impacts of a development plan or proposal and recommend measures to address negative impacts and maximise benefits.
- 2.1.9 The tool does not identify all issues related to health and wellbeing, but focuses on the built environment and issues directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions. Health impacts may be short-term or temporary, related to construction or longer term, related to the operation and maintenance of a development. The tool has been used on strategic planning application in London's 'Opportunity Areas' and on infrastructure projects.
- 2.1.10 The next stage of this HIA adoptes the HUDU's rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool to ensure health has been properly considered as part of this proposal.



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3 Health Impact Assessment

- 3.1 Approach
- 3.1.1 It is widely recongised that there are three types of Health Impact Assessment:
 - A 'deskstop' assessment which draws on existing knowledge and evidence, often using checklists or templates which provide a broad overview of potential health impacts
 - A 'rapid' assessment, which is a more resource intensive process, involving a more focused investigation of health impacts and recommending mitigation and enhancement measures
 - A 'full' assessment which involves comprehensive analysis of all potential health and wellbeing impacts, which may include quantitative and qualitative information, data from health needs assessments, reviews of the evidence base and community engagement.
- 3.1.2 As mentioned, HUDU has developed a Rapid HIA tool using existing evidence to assess the impacts of a development plan or proposal and recommend measures to mitigate negative impacts and maximise health benefits. New development may generally bring about a number of positive impacts.
- 3.1.3 HÜDU recommend the use of Rapid HIA for Major Applications of the type hereby submitted.
- 3.1.4 The rapid HIA tool provides an assessment matrix based on eleven topics or broad determinants:
 - 1. Housing design and affordability
 - 2. Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure
 - 3. Access to open space and nature
 - 4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
 - 5. Accessibility and active travel
 - 6. Crime reduction and community safety
 - 7. Access to healthy food
 - 8. Access to work and training
 - 9. Social cohesion and inclusive design
 - 10. Minimising the use of resources
 - 11. Climate change
- 3.1.5 The assessment has been completed in the subsequent pages.





Section 1 – HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix

The assessment matrix is designed to rapidly assess the likely health impacts of development plans and proposals, including planning frameworks and masterplans for large areas, regeneration and estate renewal programmes and outline and detailed planning applications. It should be used prospectively at the earliest possible stage during plan preparation, or prior to the submission of a planning application to inform the design, layout and composition of a development proposal.

The matrix does not identify all issues related to health and wellbeing, but focuses on the built environment and issues directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions. It is generic and should be localised for specific use. Not all the issues or assessment criteria may be relevant and the user is encouraged to prioritise specific actions which focus on key impacts.

The assessment matrix identifies eleven topics or broad determinants. Under each topic, Section 2 of the tool identifies examples of planning issues which are likely to influence health and wellbeing and the section also provides supporting information and references.

Health impacts may be short-term or temporary, related to construction or longer-term, related to the operation and maintenance of a development and may particularly affect vulnerable or priority groups of the population. This should be indicated in the details / evidence section. Where an impact is identified, actions should be recommended to mitigate a negative impact or enhance or secure a positive impact.

Name of assessor / organisation:Progress Planning
Name of project (plan or proposal): Kingston Bridge House, Church Grove, Kingston-Upon-Thames, KT1 4AG
Planning reference (if applicable):N/A
Location of project: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames
Date of assessment:25/03/2022

1 Housing design and affordability

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal seek to meet all 16 design criteria of the Lifetime Homes Standard or meet Building Regulation requirement M4 (2)?	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	See accompanying proposed 'floor plans' and 'planning statement'.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal address the housing needs of older people, ie extra care housing, sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes?	☑ Yes □ No □ N/A	10% of the proposed dwelling will need M4(£) standards.	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	10% of the proposed dwelling will need M4(£) standards.	✓ Positive✓ Negative✓ Neutral✓ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards?	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The internal spaces meet location and national space standards.	✓ Positive✓ Negative✓ Neutral✓ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The proposal includes a good mix of 1 bed, 2 bed and 3 bed units.		N/A
Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (eg a high SAP rating)?	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The energy efficiency of the building is significantly increased - please see accompanying 'energy statement'.		N/A

2 Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal retain or reprovide existing social infrastructure?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal assess the impact on health and social care services and has local NHS organisations been contacted regarding existing and planned healthcare capacity?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal include the provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility and does the facility meet NHS requirements?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal assess the capacity, location and accessibility of other social infrastructure, eg primary, secondary and post 19 education needs and community facilities?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The building is located in a sustainable location which is highly accessible to social infrastructure.	✓ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A

3 Access to open space and nature

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The site is currently almost entirely hard surfaced. The proposal seeks to increase soft landscaping and open and natural spaces.		Provide enhanced measures through a landscaping strategy.
In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	The site is located next to paths.		N/A
Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	The site is located next to existing playgrounds. Please see accompanying 'play & child statement'.	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	A contribution to enhance existing play provisions could be provided.
Does the proposal provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The site is very accessible to local paths. Please see accompanying 'open spaces assessment'.	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Are the open and natural spaces welcoming and safe and accessible for all?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The site is very accessible to local paths. Please see accompanying 'open spaces assessment'.	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A

4 Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The proposal seeks to restore and upgrade an existing building for a new us as appose to seeking a replacement building.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The proposal would reduce the amount of vehicle trips to the site and therefore improve air quality.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Given the nature of the change of use, noise from various sources is likely to be reduced.	☑ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A

5 Accessibility and active travel

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal address the ten Healthy Streets indicators?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Please see accompanying 'planning statement' for more details.	✓ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking, for example through the use of shared spaces?	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Alternative green modes of transport, including walking are being encouraged.		N/A
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling, for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Alternative green modes of transport, including walking are being encouraged.		N/A
Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The building is located next to a main cycle route. The development encourages the use of cycling.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The site had a PTAL of 4 which indicates a good level of public transport accessibility.		N/A
Does the proposal seek to reduce car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car clubs and travel plans measures?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Car parking is being reduced. A 'travel plan' has been prepared which will encourage us of car clubs.		N/A
Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The entire development will be step free and the requisite level of disabled parking bay provided.	✓ Positive✓ Negative✓ Neutral✓ Uncertain	N/A

6 Crime reduction and community safety

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The development has been designed to meet Approved Document Q: Security – Dwellings of the Building Regulations.		N/A
Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating 'gated communities'?	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	At ground level, defensible space is provided between the proposed units and communal/public areas.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community and voluntary sector?	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	Further encouragement with the community could be carried out.

7 Access to healthy food

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal facilitate the supply of local food, for example allotments, community farms and farmers' markets?	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	Not feasible at this location.
Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	Not feasible given the existing building and proposed use.
Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an over-concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	No hot food takeaway is being proposed as part of the scheme.	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A

8 Access to work and training

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal provide access to local employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	A range of construction jobs/employment will be generated by the development should it be approved.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal provide childcare facilities?	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal include opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Apprenticeships for local people will be encouraged during construction.	✓ Positive✓ Negative✓ Neutral✓ Uncertain	N/A

9 Social cohesion and inclusive design

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal consider health inequalities by addressing local needs through community engagement?	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Engagement with a local housing association has influenced the design of the development.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal connect with existing communities, ie layout and movement which avoids physical barriers and severance and land uses and spaces which encourage social interaction?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities?	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ N/A	N/A	☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☑ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal take into account issues and principles of inclusive and age-friendly design?	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Please see accompanying 'planning statement' for more details.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A

10 Minimising the use of resources

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal make best use of existing land?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The proposal seeks to seeks to reuse a vacant building and deliver much needed housing.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal encourage recycling, including building materials?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Recycling storage in accordance with local standards are being proposed.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	Renovation of the existing building is being sought as oppose to demolishing and rebuilding.	☑ Positive☑ Negative☑ Neutral☑ Uncertain	N/A

11 Climate change

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The proposal complies with the London Plan with regards to carbon reduction. PV's will be delivered where possible on the roof.	✓ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Neutral ☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, for example ventilation, shading and landscaping?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The energy efficient at external walls/windows are being improved through there replacement.		N/A
Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	The proposal increases the amount of green soft landscaping and will increased biodiversity as a result.	✓ Positive☐ Negative☐ Neutral☐ Uncertain	N/A
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable urban drainage techniques?	✓ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	A range of SUDS are proposed, please see accompanying 'SUDS statement' for more details.		N/A

4 Conclusions

- 4.1.1 The assessment has found that many of the health determinants included in the HUDU checklist are considered to result in positive and neutral impacts on health. There were no instances where the development was found to have negative impact on health.
- 4.1.2 In summary, upon completion and occupation the Proposed Development is likely to lead to the following types of impacts under each of the eleven topics.
 - Housing design and affordability = positive impacts
 - Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure = positive and neutral impacts
 - Access to open space and nature = positive and neutral impacts
 - Air Quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity = positive impacts
 - Accessibility and active travel = positive impacts
 - Crime reduction and community safety = positive and neutral impacts
 - Access to health food = neutral impacts
 - Access to work and training = positive and neutral impacts
 - Social cohesion and inclusive design = positive and neutral impacts
 - Minimising the use of resources = positive impacts
 - Climate change = positive impacts
- 4.1.3 assessment identifies recommended mitigation enhancement actions. These will be considered further going forward with the Applicant:
 - Provision of robust landscaping strategy
 - Possible contribution towards enhancing existing play provision locally
 - Further engagement with the local community





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