

# THE LONDON RESORT

## The London Resort Development Consent Order

BC080001

### Environmental Statement Volume 2: Appendices

#### Appendix 8.1 – Detailed policy

Document reference: 6.2.8.1

Revision: 00

December 2020

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Regulation 5(2)(a)

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

Regulation 12(1)

[This page is intentionally left blank]

## Appendix 8.1 ◆ Policy

### CONTENTS

CONTENTS .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	2
POLICY SUMMARIES .....	2
LEGISLATION .....	7
NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY .....	8
REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICY .....	11
Public services and community facilities, community cohesion and crime .....	11
Healthy lifestyles .....	16
Traffic, transport, and active travel .....	20
Flooding .....	23
Air quality .....	24
Noise and vibration .....	26
Access to work and training .....	28
Inclusive design, site access, and facilities .....	30
Residential accommodation .....	32
Health services .....	35
Pollution .....	43
Neighbourhood amenity .....	48
Climate change .....	50

## INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 This appendix outlines key policies relating to the London Resort at the national, regional and local planning authority (LPA) levels in relation to health. The policies of the following key stakeholders have been reviewed and presented in this appendix: local authorities within the core study area (CSA) (namely Dartford, Gravesham and Thurrock), Ebbsfleet Development Corporation, local enterprise partnerships (LEPs), regional bodies and government departments. This appendix is a detailed review of the policies that are summarised and referenced in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8), with a focus on the key themes of relevance to health.
- 8.1.2 Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) seeks to understand whether significant effects, identified in other relevant technical assessments, would result in health effects for the population, including vulnerable groups. The technical assessments also include a policy review. This health policy review does not duplicate policy which is summarised in other technical chapters. Instead it focuses on policy relevant to health. It should therefore be read alongside the policy of other relevant technical chapters.

## POLICY SUMMARIES

- 8.1.3 This section summarises the policy priorities and requirements across all stakeholders, grouped by broad health topic areas. The key purpose of this section is to provide a link to where each policy theme is addressed in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8).

### ***Public services, community facilities, community cohesion and crime***

- 8.1.4 Developmental policy within the CSA is generally based on the underlying aim of improving the well-being of residents and the community as a whole. Ensuring the continued provision of community facilities for local residents is frequently mentioned in policies. Growing populations are putting pressure on facilities and LPAs acknowledge the need to improve the quantity and quality of such facilities to meet demand. The loss of community services and facilities, without suitable re-provision, is generally resisted in local policies.
- 8.1.5 The host LPAs' policies on issues such as the economy, tourism, green infrastructure and sports/recreational facilities all emphasise the importance of the local community. The provision of community facilities is also frequently mentioned as increasing populations increase the demand for such facilities. National policy further supports the integration of communities, where everyone can feel confident and proud of their identity and participate in a number of ways.
- 8.1.6 Local policies aiming at a reduction of the crime rate require developments to follow design principles which help reduce the opportunities for crime in the vicinity. Particular attention is given to the fear of crime, prevention of crime, drugs and alcohol, youth crime, and domestic abuse. Concern is not limited to reducing crime itself, but also encompasses

a concern for the economic cost of crime, and the adverse impacts and disorder on people's lives.

- 8.1.7 Sections entitled 'Potential health effect of displacement or change in access affecting public services and community facilities' and 'potential health effects from a change in the demand for public services and community facilities' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) assess the health impacts of changes in provision of and access to community facilities and health facilities. 'Potential health effects from changes in community cohesion' and 'potential health effects from the displacement of residential dwellings' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) considers the impacts of changes in community cohesion and relocation on the population's health. 'Potential health effects from changes in crime and community safety (including fear of crime)' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) look at the impacts of changes in crime levels on the population's health. Public services and community facilities contribute positively towards health and well-being, both directly through access to public services and indirectly through the positive effects of social networks (facilitated by community facilities) for individuals.

### ***Healthy lifestyles***

- 8.1.8 At the LPA level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services and the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. The needs of residents for, among other things, open space, nature, sports and leisure facilities are considered by planners, and visions for better provision of facilities for recreation, sport, walking and cycling have been set out.
- 8.1.9 'Potential health effect of displacement or change in access to open spaces', 'potential health effects associated with open space provision and amenity space', and 'potential health effects from changes to access to healthy and unhealthy food' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) assess the health impact associated with healthy lifestyles such as changes in open space availability and accessibility, and access to healthy food. Health impacts from changes in the provision of open space could include physical activity, better cognition, and better mental health outcomes, while the primary risk of unhealthy eating is overweight or obesity.

### ***Traffic, transport and active travel***

- 8.1.10 All the LPAs have set out plans that aim to increase the efficiency of transport networks and minimise car use, whilst simultaneously providing safe and accessible cycling/walking routes for the community to promote healthier lifestyles. A key theme of policy is ensuring the inclusivity of the transport system.
- 8.1.11 'Potential changes to local traffic and transport and changes in use of active travel modes' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) assesses the health impacts associated with changes in traffic and accessibility. Associated health effects could include mental health impacts associated with isolation, depression or stress, and the physical health impacts arising from changes in levels of physical activity.

**Flooding**

- 8.1.12 Development will mostly be directed to areas outside of high flood risk zones. According to the policies of the three host LPAs, flood risk will be mitigated, and any future proposals for the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach which deals with the issues of, amongst others, flood risk.
- 8.1.13 'Potential health effect of increased flooding during construction' and 'potential health effect of increased flooding' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) considers the impacts of changes in flooding and flood risk on the population's health. These are primarily adverse mental health outcomes, including higher levels of PTSD, depression, and anxiety disorders.

**Air quality**

- 8.1.14 All the host LPAs have developed plans to tackle environmental and climate issues, with improving air quality being a key part of this. Air quality is seen as an important factor in maintaining good health amongst residents and the community as a whole. Traffic and transport are recognised as key determinants of air quality, and efforts to ameliorate conditions focus on these areas.
- 8.1.15 'Potential health effect of construction resulting in changes in air quality' and 'potential health effects associated with changes in air quality' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) look at the impacts of changes to air quality on the population's health. Associated health impacts result from coronary heart disease, lung cancer, and annoyance.

**Noise and vibration**

- 8.1.16 An excessive amount of noise and vibration is recognised by the LPAs as an impediment to the well-being of residents and workers, and as a result policy stipulates that the design of any development should sufficiently prevent such issues. Kent County Council found that concerns around noise pollution were raised by many residents and businesses in relation to major transport infrastructure.
- 8.1.17 'Potential health effect of construction resulting in changes in noise and vibration' and 'potential health effects associated with changes in noise and vibration' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) consider the health impacts associated with changes to noise and vibration levels. Associated health effects result from sleep disturbance and psychological stress.

**Access to work and training**

- 8.1.18 All authorities have overarching aims of improving the skills of their residents and reducing unemployment. All three host LPAs specify that developments will be expected to deliver skills training so that local residents benefit from economic growth.

8.1.19 'Potential health effect of work and training opportunities created' and 'potential health effects relating to changes in access to work and skills' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) assess the health impacts associated with changes to access to work and training opportunities. 'Potential health effect of the displacement of commercial uses' considers the health impact of the changes in access to employment and income through the displacement of commercial uses currently within the Project Site, that are displaced by the land take associated with construction and operational activities. Associated health impacts include better physical health outcomes (e.g. more money available for better services) and better mental health outcomes (e.g. increased confidence). Better trained and better educated individuals are likelier to have healthier lifestyles and behaviours.

### ***Inclusive design, site access and facilities***

8.1.20 Local policies support inclusive design, both in the design of buildings and how the site is accessed and the specific facilities it contains. 'Potential health effects associated with the inclusive design, site access and facilities of the London Resort' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) assesses the health impacts of changes in inclusive design, site access and facilities.

### ***Residential accommodation***

8.1.21 Local policy aims to deliver high-quality, accessible residential accommodation at the LPA level. The importance of quickening the pace of delivery gains further mentions. The 'Potential health impact of the change in the demand for residential accommodation' section of ES chapter 8 assesses the potential for the London Resort to induce demand for accommodation within the CSA to affect health outcomes, for example through increases in the demand for short-stay visitor accommodation reducing the available supply of housing. The 'potential health effect of the provision of worker accommodation' considers the health impact of the delivery of worker accommodation on-site during the operational phase, and the corresponding health impact of this accommodation for workers.

8.1.22 There is a large literature linking the availability and quality of housing to health outcomes, demonstrating that where access to quality housing is constricted, both mental and physical health can suffer as a result.

### ***Health services***

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

8.1.24 'Potential health effects from a change in the demand for health services', 'Potential

health effect of construction workers on health services' and 'potential health effects from the spread of communicable diseases' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) consider the health impacts of changes in availability of health services, and the risks from the spread of communicable diseases.

### ***Pollution***

8.1.25 Local policies aim at preserving water quality in the area and preventing its pollution or contamination. LPAs have formulated policies for the management of waste, including hazardous waste. Developers are required to meet high standards of environmental safety, as well as development meeting water efficiency criteria.

8.1.26 'Potential health effect of construction resulting in hazardous waste', 'Potential health effects of construction resulting in water contamination', 'Potential health effects associated with the creation and disposal of hazardous waste', and 'Potential health effects related to water contamination' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) look at the impacts of various forms of pollution on the population's health.

### ***Neighbourhood amenity***

8.1.27 Neighbourhood amenity reflects the combination effect of environmental effects that result in changes to the physical environment (traffic, air quality, noise and visual amenity). As such, all the health policies identified under these headings apply. All CSA LPAs have local policies aiming to safeguard the heritage and attractiveness of their neighbourhoods.

8.1.28 'Potential health effects of construction related to changes to levels of neighbourhood amenity', 'potential health effects related to changes to levels of neighbourhood amenity' in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) look at the neighbourhood amenity impacts on the population's health.

### ***Climate change***

8.1.29 All the host LPAs have developed plans that are partly based on tackling environmental and climate issues. New development is required to adhere to high standards of energy-efficiency, sustainable resource use and construction technology, and renewable power generation.

8.1.30 'Potential construction health effects related to a changing climate', and 'potential health effects related to a changing climate', in Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) look at the impacts of climate change on the population's health. Associated health impacts include increased exposure to heatwaves, UV radiation, and air pollutants, to name a few.



**LEGISLATION**

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

**Table 8.1.1** Legislation relevant for the HIA

<b>Legislation description</b>	<b>Relevance to assessment</b>
<i>Health and Social Care Act 2012 (HM Government of Great Britain &amp; Northern Ireland, 2012a)</i>	
The Act introduced legal duties about health inequalities. It included specific duties for health bodies which require the bodies to consider reducing health inequalities in England. The Act also creates duties on local planning authorities (LPAs) to take steps they consider appropriate for improving the health of the people in their area.	Chapter 8: <i>Human health</i> (document reference 6.1.8) takes existing health inequalities into account and specifies effects on vulnerable populations.
<i>The Social Value Act 2012 (HM Government of Great Britain &amp; Northern Ireland, 2012b)</i>	
The Act requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits. Reducing health inequalities is linked to social value creation, and thus within the remit of the Act.	Chapter 8: <i>Human health</i> (document reference 6.1.8) aims to assist stakeholders who commission public services to secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits by grounding a detailed understanding of the relevant issues.
<i>Equality Act 2010 (HM Government of Great Britain &amp; Northern Ireland, 2010a)</i>	
The Act requires public bodies to consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work – in shaping policy, in delivering services and in relation to their own employees. It also requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eliminate discrimination;</li> <li>• advance equality of opportunity; and</li> <li>• foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.</li> </ul>	Chapter 8: <i>Human health</i> (document reference 6.1.8) identifies health effects on vulnerable groups in cases where the effects experienced by those groups are different to the general population. Effects on vulnerable groups are considered when assessing potential impacts associated with the London Resort.
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1990 (HM Government of Great Britain &amp; Northern Ireland, 1990)</i>	
Part III of the Act sets out provisions in relation to statutory nuisance. This includes where any premises emit fumes, gases, dust, artificial light or noise that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance.	Chapter 8: <i>Human health</i> (document reference 6.1.8) considers the potential for air quality impacts, noise and vibration, and electromagnetic field exposure to result in health effects.

**NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY*****National Networks National Policy Statement (NPS) (December 2014)***

- 8.1.32 *(Paragraph 4.79) National road and rail networks and strategic rail freight interchanges have the potential to affect the health, well-being and quality of life of the population. They can have direct impacts on health because of traffic, noise, vibration, air quality and emissions, light pollution, community severance, dust, odour, polluting water, hazardous waste and pests.*
- 8.1.33 *(Paragraph 4.80) New or enhanced national network infrastructure may have indirect health impacts; for example if they affect access to key public services, local transport, opportunities for cycling and walking or the use of open space for recreation and physical activity.*
- 8.1.34 *(Paragraph 4.81) As described in the relevant sections of this NPS, where the proposed project has likely significant environmental impacts that would have an effect on human beings, any environmental statement should identify and set out the assessment of any likely significant adverse health impacts.*
- 8.1.35 *(Paragraph 4.82) The applicant should identify measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for adverse health impacts as appropriate. These impacts may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant, and the Secretary of State (in determining an application for development consent) should consider the cumulative impact on health.*

***NPS for Ports (January 2012)***

- 8.1.36 The NPS for Ports provides the framework for decisions on proposals for new port development. It is also a relevant consideration for the Marine Management Organisation, established in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, which decides other port development proposals, and for local planning authorities where they have a role to play.
- 8.1.37 *(Paragraph 4.16.1) Ports have the potential to affect the health, well-being and quality of life of the population.*
- 8.1.38 *(Paragraph 4.16.2) Port developments can have direct impacts on health, including increasing traffic, air pollution, dust, odour, polluting water, hazardous waste and pests.*
- 8.1.39 *(Paragraph 4.16.3) New port developments may also affect the composition, size and proximity of the local population, and in doing so may have indirect health impacts – for example if they affect access to key public services, transport or the use of open space for recreation and physical activity.*
- 8.1.40 *(Paragraph 4.16.4) These impacts may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant and the decision-maker should consider the cumulative impact on health.*

8.1.41 *(Paragraph 4.16.5) The applicant should identify any adverse health impacts and identify measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate.*

8.1.42 The document also recognises that *'the construction, operation and decommissioning of port infrastructure may have socio-economic impacts at local and regional levels.'* In relation to the health assessments carried out in this chapter, the following impacts have been drawn out from the NPS (Paragraph 5.14.3):

- *The creation of jobs and training opportunities*
- *the provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure, including the provision of educational and visitor facilities;*
- *the impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the energy infrastructure. This could change the local population dynamics and could alter the demand for services and facilities in the settlements nearest to the construction work (including community facilities and physical infrastructure such as energy, water, transport and waste). There could also be effects on social cohesion, depending on how populations and service provision change as a result of the development;*

8.1.43 The NPS also states that *'(Paragraph 5.14.4) Applicants should describe the existing socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the proposed development and should also refer to how the development's socio-economic impacts correlate with local planning policies.'*

### **National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)**

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

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

- *Paragraph 8: 'Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives...a social objective - to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being...'*
- *Paragraph 20: 'Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for...community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure).'*

---

<sup>1</sup> MHCLG, 2019, National Planning Policy Framework

- Paragraph 34: *'Plans should set out the contributions expected from development. This should include setting out the levels and types of affordable housing provision required, along with other infrastructure (such as that needed for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure). Such policies should not undermine the deliverability of the plan.'*
- Paragraph 91: *'Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which... promote social interaction... are safe and accessible so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion... and enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs...'*
- Paragraph 92: *'To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should: ...plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities... take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community... guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs...'*
- Paragraph 96: *'Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities.'*
- Paragraph 98: *'Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users...'*
- Paragraph 102: *'Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that: ... opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued; ... and patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.'*
- Paragraph 103: *'Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health.'*
- Paragraph 116: *'Local planning authorities... should not... set health safeguards different from the International Commission guidelines for public exposure.'*
- Paragraph 117: *'Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions.'*

- Paragraph 122: *'Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account... the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places.'*
- Paragraph 127: *'Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments: are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping... create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit... and create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users'.*
- Paragraph 180: *'Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment... In doing so they should... ) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development... identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise... ) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.'*

## REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

8.1.46 This section summarises relevant regional and local planning policy by theme, focusing on policy specific to health. It does not duplicate policy which is summarised and presented in other technical chapters. For example, Appendix 7.1: *Policy* (document reference 6.2.7.1) presents policy relating to the socio-economic assessment. This includes policy relating to socio-economic effects that are also considered from a health perspective, such as access to work and training, crime and open space. These policies are not duplicated below, instead only policy which highlights the link between the topic of socio-economics and health is provided here.

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

### **Public services and community facilities, community cohesion and crime**

Developmental policy within the context of the CSA, is generally based on the underlying aim of improving the well-being of residents and the community as a whole. Ensuring the continued provision of community facilities for local residents is frequently mentioned in policies, with increasing populations forcing the local authorities to improve the quantity and quality of such facilities, in order to meet demand. The loss of community services and facilities, without suitable reprovision, is generally resisted in local policies.

<b>Public services and community facilities, community cohesion and crime</b>		
This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to Chapter 8: <i>Human health</i> (document reference 6.1.8) for more information on the pathway through which health outcomes are affected.		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<p><b>Policy CS7: Employment Land and Jobs</b></p> <p><i>‘Facilitating job growth in services needed to support the growth in population, through identification of sites and granting of planning permission for retail, leisure and community facilities and working in partnership with service providers, including Kent County Council and the Health Authority to ensure that the provision comes forward.’</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS14: Green Spaces</b></p> <p><i>‘A variety of multi-functional green spaces to meet differing needs, and also serving biodiversity and flood mitigation functions, is vital in creating a stable community and shaping the future character of the area.....It also helps support a number of objectives in the Council’s Sustainable Community Strategy, including health and wellbeing improvements resulting from access to open space and outdoor sports activity; reduction in anti-social behaviour through provision for young people in parks and open spaces; and adaptation to climate change through the implementation of a green infrastructure network.’</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS21: Community Services</b></p> <p><i>‘To ensure that community needs for services are provided in an appropriate location and in a timely and effective way, the Council will:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>d) Continue to work with the Health Authority to identify the most appropriate distribution of new provision and seek ways to implement this.</i></li> <li><i>e) Work in partnership with Kent County Council, the Health Authority and other delivery partners to ensure that new development makes an appropriate contribution towards land and facilities based on the need generated by the development.</i></li> </ul>

<b>Public services and community facilities, community cohesion and crime</b>		
		<p><b>Policy CS22: Sports, Recreation and Culture Facilities</b> outlines how the Council will extend sports, cultural and recreational facilities in the borough.</p>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford</b></p> <p><i>'Development will only be permitted where it satisfies the locally specific criteria for good design in the Borough:</i></p> <p><i>c) Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking/ cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout. Good design should be reinforced and enhanced through integrating new development with the public realm, open space and natural features including rivers and lakes/ ponds. Within large developments, public art reflecting local character and heritage should be included.'</i></p> <p>'Safe and Accessible Design:</p> <p><i>Spaces should be designed to be inclusive, safe and accessible for all Dartford's communities, including young, elderly, disabled and less mobile people. The design of buildings, open space and the private and public realm should, where appropriate, reduce the fear of, and opportunities for, crime, paying attention to the principles of Safer Places (or any future equivalent) otherwise development will not be permitted.'</i></p>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Policy CS06: Ebbsfleet (Gravesham) Opportunity Area</b></p> <p><i>'Facilities will be provided to support development of the Springhead Quarter and Northfleet Rise Quarter Key Sites and will be accessible to both existing and future communities. These will include the provision of educational, health, social care, sports and community facilities, open space to meet a variety of needs and recycling and waste transfer facilities.'</i></p>

<b>Public services and community facilities, community cohesion and crime</b>		
		<p><b>Policy CS10: Physical and Social Infrastructure</b></p> <p><i>‘Support will be given to proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing physical and social infrastructure, or lead to the provision of additional infrastructure that improves community well-being.’</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles</b></p> <p><i>‘New development will encourage sustainable living and choice through a mix of compatible uses which are well connected to places that people want to use, including the public transport network, local services and community facilities; encourage sustainable travel; enhance Green Grid links and encourage healthier lifestyles’</i></p> <p><i>‘New development will be designed in an inclusive way to be accessible to all members of the community’</i></p>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>SS06:</b> <i>‘Secure and make provision for health and education, and other community facilities that will enhance Thurrock’s community wellbeing by addressing current deficits and the requirements arising from new development focused on the urban areas (Purfleet, Lakeside/West Thurrock, Grays, Aveley/South Ockendon, Tilbury, Stanford-Le-Hope, Corringham).’</i></p> <p><b>CSTP9 – Well-Being: Leisure and Sports</b></p> <p><i>‘The Council and Partners will support the delivery of a physically active, socially inclusive and healthy community through the provision of high quality sports and leisure facilities and appropriate spaces for those that live, work, and visit the borough. To achieve this, the Council and Partners will:</i></p> <p><i>New and Existing Facilities</i></p> <p><b>VII.</b> <i>Ensure that the potential health impacts of development are identified and addressed at an early stage in the planning process.’</i></p> <p><b>CSTP11 – Health provision</b></p> <p><i>‘According to Thurrock Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (2008), the health of the population has been improving</i></p>



<b>Public services and community facilities, community cohesion and crime</b>		
		<p><i>steadily. However, despite this general improvement, the gap in the main causes of death between those in advantaged and disadvantaged groups has widened. Those in disadvantaged groups are more likely to die earlier and to be in poorer health than the rest of the population. This is linked to social and demographic circumstances such as educational attainment, occupation, income, housing type and where people live. A range of policies within the Core Strategy provide measures to help tackle health inequality in Thurrock by ensuring good accessibility to services and facilities, including open and green spaces, community spaces and infrastructure and sport facilities.</i></p> <p><i>This policy aims to highlight the planned delivery of health services that will benefit the existing and future local community of Thurrock. The longer-term vision for health care provision is to introduce a sustained realignment of the whole health and social care system. Far more services will be delivered safely and effectively in settings closer to home, and services will be built around the needs of individuals and not service providers.</i></p> <p><i>The Council will work with partners to deliver:</i></p> <p><i>I. A healthy, strong and vibrant sustainable community by ensuring the delivery of health care infrastructure within Thurrock through a tiered model for health care provision.</i></p> <p><i>II. A significant reduction in health inequalities between different groups within the Borough, and between the Borough and the region, in line with national and regional NHS objectives.'</i></p>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Ebbsfleet Implementation Framework 2017	<p><b>Delivery Theme 5 – A Civic Community</b></p> <p><i>Objective 11: Optimise the quality of life for local people through the provision of accessible social infrastructure; cultural, community, education, recreational, and local shopping facilities , within healthy, well-connected neighbourhoods which are open and accessible to everyone.</i></p>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Active Ebbsfleet 2019	<p><b>Strategic Outcome 2:</b></p> <p>A network of accessible, flexible and sustainable facilities.</p>

<b>Public services and community facilities, community cohesion and crime</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the design and delivery of locally accessible facilities for people to be active such as community centres and schools.</li> </ul>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Space in the Place – Civic Infrastructure Study (May 2019)	<p><b>Vision:</b> The overall vision is for a scalable range of flexible community spaces that respond to local needs, bringing people and ideas together to collectively support a diverse range of activities for a healthy and vibrant place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Regional and sub-regional policy</b>		
Kent	A Framework for Community Safety 2012 - 2015	<p>‘Our overall aims for Community Safety are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>reduce the level of actual crime and disorder;</i></li> <li>• <i>reduce the adverse impact of crime and disorder on people’s lives; and</i></li> <li>• <i>reduce the economic costs of crime.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>We will pay particular attention to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>the fear of crime</i></li> <li>• <i>prevention of crime</i></li> <li>• <i>drugs and alcohol</i></li> <li>• <i>youth crime</i></li> <li>• <i>domestic abuse’</i></li> </ul>

<b>Healthy lifestyles</b>		
<p>At the LPA level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services, as well as the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. The needs of residents for, among other things, sports and leisure facilities will be taken into account by planners, and visions for better provision of facilities for recreation, sport, walking and cycling have been set out.</p> <p>This table summarises policy relevant to health. For further policy related to the delivery of assets related to the promotion of healthy lifestyles, such as sports and leisure facilities, refer to Chapter 7: <i>Land use and socio-economics</i> (document reference 6.1.7).</p>		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		

<b>Healthy lifestyles</b>		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<p><b>The Council's vision for Dartford 2026</b></p> <p><i>'6. Excellent recreational, sports and leisure facilities and an extensive network of multifunctional green spaces will enable residents to enjoy their free time and lead healthy lifestyles.'</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 6</b></p> <p><i>'A green borough that is resilient to the effects of climate change and offers a high quality of life, with an enhanced network of landscaped paths, cycle routes, open spaces and biodiversity habitats and corridors, and with links to the countryside and the Thames.'</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS2: Dartford Town Centre</b></p> <p><i>'In order to revitalise Dartford Town Centre and improve its range of attractions and environment, the Council will:</i></p> <p><i>a) Work with landowners, developers and government agencies to increase the range and improve the quality of the food, comparison shopping and leisure offer.'</i></p>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection</b></p> <p><i>'Development will only be permitted where it does not result in unacceptable material impacts, individually or cumulatively, on neighbouring uses, the Borough's environment or public health.'</i></p> <p><b>Policy DP24: Open Space</b></p> <p><i>'Development on playing fields, sports pitches, and any land shown on the Policies Map as Borough Open Space, will not be permitted unless it is clearly demonstrated that one of the following criteria is satisfied:</i></p> <p><i>b) Where development will result in a significant loss in the quantity of open space or loss of sports pitches, replacement provision will be delivered within accessible walking distance of the site; unless it is clearly demonstrated that the existing provision is surplus to current and future requirements for sports and recreation in the locality and the Borough, the amenity and health/ wellbeing of</i></p>

Healthy lifestyles		
		<p><i>residents and/ or biodiversity. The replacement must be shown to be of an equivalent type and of equal or greater quantity and quality to that being lost.'</i></p>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Policy CS03: Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area</b></p> <p><i>'Any future proposals for the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach which deals with the issues of flood risk, transport and access, ground conditions, proximity to existing industrial uses, air quality, biodiversity, utilities, navigation and the presence of the HS1 railway line.'</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles</b></p> <p><i>'New development will encourage sustainable living and choice through a mix of compatible uses which are well connected to places that people want to use, including the public transport network, local services and community facilities; encourage sustainable travel; enhance Green Grid links and encourage healthier lifestyles.'</i></p>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>SS06:</b> 'Create a safe, healthy, accessible and inclusive environment for the community of Thurrock through high quality design led development and open space.'</p> <p><b>CSSP5 – Sustainable Greengrid</b></p> <p><i>'The Council will promote and protect Local-scale assets including any Local Green Spaces identified in local plans or neighbourhood plans that contribute to Thurrock's sustainable Greengrid including:</i></p> <p><i>v. Local productive land, including local allotments, community gardens and commercial small-holdings involved in supplying local food or craft resources.'</i></p> <p><b>CSTP20 – open space</b></p>

<b>Healthy lifestyles</b>		
		<p><i>'Wherever possible, open spaces should be identified, planned, designed and managed as areas that can perform multiple functions. Functions to be considered in the planning, design and management of open spaces include: i. strategic functions (buffering and linkages); ii. biodiversity; iii. climate change mitigation and adaptation; iv. historic interest; v. urban quality; vi. health and well-being; vii. sustainable transport and movement; viii. productivity of land (food production, allotments); ix. community use (places for congregating and events) and x. visual amenity.'</i></p> <p><b>CSTP21 – Productive Land</b></p> <p><i>'4. Allotments and urban production</i>  <i>1. The Council will support opportunities to engage residents in food production to increase education and awareness of healthy living.'</i></p>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Ebbsfleet Implementation Framework 2017	<p><b>Delivery Theme 4 – Healthy Environments</b></p> <p><i>Objective 08: Build on Ebbsfleet's designation as a 'Healthy New Town' to promote healthier lifestyles and to facilitate the delivery of innovative ,effective and efficient health services across Ebbsfleet.</i></p> <p><i>Objective 09: Exploit the best of Ebbsfleet's blue and green natural assets to open up landscape and public realm which will encourage active lifestyles and help to establish Ebbsfleet as a premier destination for recreation and leisure in Kent.</i></p> <p><b>Growing space</b></p> <p><i>'Local spaces should allow residents to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers, encouraging interaction with the outdoors, promoting education about the benefits of healthy eating and fostering pride within the community.'</i></p>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Ebbsfleet Public Realm Strategy 2019	<p><b>1. Range of activity spaces</b></p> <p>The public realm should be diverse and varied to encourage visual interest and walkability. To achieve this buildings should have varied frontages and the public realm should engage pedestrians through textured planting, public art, or unique lighting installations.</p>

<b>Healthy lifestyles</b>		
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Active Ebbsfleet 2019	<p><b>Strategic Outcome 1:</b> Reduced health inequalities – increase participation in physical activity by less active residents and those living in areas with greater health inequalities.</p> <p><b>Strategic Outcome 3:</b> A programme of activities that are attractive to all and support a socially cohesive community.</p> <p><b>Strategic Outcome 4:</b> A coordinated and high-quality workforce that supports an active place.</p> <p><b>Strategic Outcome 5:</b> A connected, active environment that encourages active travel.</p> <p><b>Strategic Outcome 6:</b> World class activated green and blue spaces.</p> <p><b>Strategic Outcome 7:</b> A connected city that encourages and supports physical activity through technology and innovation.</p>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	A strategy for the environment in Kent. It acknowledges the priorities for Kent in terms of environmental and the related health outcomes.

<b>Traffic, transport, and active travel</b>		
<p>All the local authorities have set out plans that aim to increase the efficiency of transport networks and minimise car use, whilst simultaneously providing safe and accessible cycling/walking routes for the community to promote healthier lifestyles.</p> <p>This table summarises transport policy relevant to health. Refer to Chapter 9: <i>Land transport</i> (document reference 6.1.9) for the full review of the technical policy related to the assessment of transport, accessibility and movement impacts.</p>		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		

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

<b>Traffic, transport, and active travel</b>		
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Policy CS11: Transport</b> summarises Gravesham’s policy with respect to transport. Gravesham acknowledges that:</p> <p><i>‘It is important to ensure that walking and cycling is the first choice of transport for people for short journeys in the Borough for functional (e.g. work, school) and leisure purposes as they are the most sustainable forms of transport. This helps to reduce congestion and improve air quality. It also makes a significant contribution to the health and well-being of the Borough’s residents, workers and visitors.’</i></p>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>CSTP14 – Transport in the Thurrock Urban Area: Purfleet to Tilbury</b></p> <p><i>‘Combined with parking controls, the improvement of sustainable transport modes can tackle congestion in urban areas by means of modal shift and improve economic productivity. The policy highlights the benefits of modal shift for reducing emissions, and the health benefits of active transport.’</i></p> <p><b>PMD10 – Transport Assessments and Travel Plans</b></p> <p><i>‘The purpose of the policy is to encourage safe, healthy and sustainable travel options. By reducing car travel, Travel Plans/ Assessments can improve health and wellbeing, free up car parking space, and make a positive contribution to mitigating adverse impacts on the transport system, the environment and amenity.’</i></p>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Ebbsfleet Implementation Framework 2017	<p><b>Delivery Theme 3 – Building on connections</b></p> <p><i>‘Development will prioritise walking and cycling to support healthy living and focus points of convergence at local centres to encourage interaction of new and existing communities.’</i></p> <p><i>‘Priority will be given to the early delivery, integrated design and sustainable maintenance of Ebbsfleet’s walking and cycling networks to ensure they provide door to door connectivity, reducing the need to travel by car, and improving everybody’s health and well-being.’</i></p>



<b>Traffic, transport, and active travel</b>		
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Active Ebbsfleet 2019	<p><b>Strategic Outcome 5:</b> A connected, active environment that encourages active travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish and promote clear, safe routes that support confident, active travel.</li> <li>• Enable everyday journeys to be more active by improving awareness and utilising appropriate technology.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional and sub-regional policy</b>		
Kent Council	Local Transport Plan 4: Delivering Growth without Gridlock 2016–2031	<p><i>‘As a Council, what we want to achieve from transport for our residents, businesses and visitors is clearly set out in the outcomes described in this LTP4.</i></p> <p><i>These are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Outcome 1: Economic growth and minimised congestion</i></li> <li>• <i>Outcome 2: Affordable and accessible door-to-door journeys</i></li> <li>• <i>Outcome 3: Safer travel</i></li> <li>• <i>Outcome 4: Enhanced environment</i></li> <li>• <i>Outcome 5: Better health and wellbeing’</i></li> </ul>

<b>Flooding</b>		
<p>Development will mostly be directed to areas outside of high flood risk zones. According to the policies of the three CSA local authorities, flood risk will be mitigated, and any future proposals for the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area (located within the PSB and a key area for flood risk prevention in local policy) will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach which deals with the issues of, amongst others, flood risk.</p> <p>This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to Chapter 17: <i>Water resources and flood risk</i> (document reference 6.1.17) for the full review of technical policy related to the assessment of impacts related to water resources and flood risk.</p>		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<b>Policy CS24: Flood Risk</b> outlines how the Council will manage and mitigate flood risk

<b>Flooding</b>		
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford</b> references the need for consideration of on-site flood alleviation.</p> <p><b>Policy DP11: Sustainable Technology and Construction</b> notes that development should be located and designed to minimise flood risk.</p>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Policy CS03: Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area</b> notes that any future proposals should be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach that deals with the issues of flood risk.</p> <p><b>Policy CS18: Climate Change</b> outlines the policy with respect to flood risk, water quality, sustainable drainage and surface water-runoff, water demand management, and carbon reduction.</p> <p><b>Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles</b> notes that new development should include protection against flood risk.</p>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>CSTP25 – Addressing Climate Change</b> introduces the need for developers to consider the potential flood risk from tidal, fluvial and surface water.</p> <p><b>CSTP27 – Management and Reduction of Flood Risk</b></p>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	<p><b>Towards a sustainable future:</b></p> <p><i>‘Kent is actively addressing the risks, impacts and opportunities from environmental and climate change, whilst delivering wider economic and health opportunities.’</i></p>

### **Air quality**

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

<b>Air quality</b>		
This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to Chapter 16: <i>Air quality</i> (document reference 6.1.16) for the full review of the policy relevant for the technical assessment of air quality impacts.		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<p><b>Strategic Objective 6</b></p> <p><i>‘A green borough that is resilient to the effects of climate change and offers a high quality of life, with an enhanced network of landscaped paths, cycle routes, open spaces and biodiversity habitats and corridors, and with links to the countryside and the Thames.’</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 10</b></p> <p><i>‘A sustainable borough leading the way with energy and water efficient buildings, widespread use of renewable energy and well-adapted to climate change.’</i></p>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection</b></p> <p><i>‘Development will only be permitted where it does not result in unacceptable material impacts, individually or cumulatively, on neighbouring uses, the Borough’s environment or public health. Particular consideration must be given to areas and subjects of potential sensitivity in the built and natural environment (including as highlighted on the Policies Map) and other policies, and other potential amenity/ safety factors such as:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>a) air and water quality;’</i></p> <p><i>‘Addressing pollution and public health is a primary reason to adhere to the transport and spatial strategy set out in Dartford’s development plan policies to manage growth.’</i></p>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Policy CS03: Northfleet Embankment and Swanscombe Peninsula East Opportunity Area</b></p> <p><i>‘Any future proposals for the Swanscombe Peninsula East Undeveloped Area will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan approach which deals with the issues of flood risk, transport and access, ground conditions, proximity to existing industrial uses, air quality, biodiversity, utilities, navigation and the presence of the HS1 railway line.’</i></p>

<b>Air quality</b>		
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>PMD1 – Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity, Health, Safety and the Natural Environment</b></p> <p><i>‘The Council’s aspiration is to break from previous trends and to minimise pollution, enhance local amenity and provide safe and healthy environments for the community.’</i></p> <p><i>‘1. Development will not be permitted where it would cause or is likely to cause unacceptable effects on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. the amenities of the area;</i></li> <li><i>ii. the amenity, health or safety of others;</i></li> <li><i>iii. the amenity, health or safety of future occupiers of the site; or</i></li> <li><i>iv. the natural environment.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>2. Particular consideration will be given to the location of sensitive land uses, especially housing, schools and health facilities, and nationally, regionally and locally designated biodiversity sites, and areas of recreational and amenity value which are relatively undisturbed by noise and valued for this reason.’</i></p>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	<p><b>Sustainable Growth</b></p> <p><i>‘We have commitments to carbon reduction and renewable energy generation, and incentives and legislation to manage air quality; this will require additional low carbon and renewable energy infrastructure, smarter business and travel choices along with the increased uptake of energy demand reduction initiatives’</i></p> <p><b>Health and Well-being Targets:</b></p> <p><i>‘Decrease the number of days of moderate or higher air pollution and the concentration of pollutants (align with the Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership and national monitoring standards)’</i></p>

### **Noise and vibration**

An excessive amount of noise and vibration (generated by development) is recognised by the LPAs as an impediment to the well-being of surrounding residents and workers, and as a result policy stipulates that the design of any development should sufficiently prevent such issues.

<b>Noise and vibration</b>		
Kent County Council found that concerns around noise pollution were raised by many residents and businesses in relation to major transport infrastructure.		
This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to Chapter 15: <i>Noise and vibration</i> (document reference 6.1.15) for the full review relevant for the technical assessment of impacts related to noise and vibration.		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection</b></p> <p><i>‘Development will only be permitted where it does not result in unacceptable material impacts, individually or cumulatively, on neighbouring uses, the Borough’s environment or public health. Particular consideration must be given to areas and subjects of potential sensitivity in the built and natural environment and other policies, and other potential amenity/ safety factors such as:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>e) noise disturbance or vibration’</i></p>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles</b></p> <p><i>‘New development will be located, designed and constructed to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>avoid adverse environmental impacts from pollution, including noise, air, odour and light pollution, and land contamination;’</i></li> </ul>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>PMD1 – Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity, Health, Safety and the Natural Environment</b></p> <p><i>‘The Council’s aspiration is to break from previous trends and to minimise pollution, enhance local amenity and provide safe and healthy environments for the community.’</i></p> <p><i>‘1. Development will not be permitted where it would cause or is likely to cause unacceptable effects on:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. the amenities of the area;</i></li> <li><i>ii. the amenity, health or safety of others;</i></li> <li><i>iii. the amenity, health or safety of future occupiers of the site; or</i></li> <li><i>iv. the natural environment.</i></li> </ol>

<b>Noise and vibration</b>		
		<i>2. Particular consideration will be given to the location of sensitive land uses, especially housing, schools and health facilities, and nationally, regionally and locally designated biodiversity sites, and areas of recreational and amenity value which are relatively undisturbed by noise and valued for this reason.'</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	<p><b>Sustainable Growth:</b></p> <p><i>'Noise pollution is a key concern for many residents and businesses in relation to major transport infrastructure, along with the impacts of growth on our natural and cultural assets. Decisions on development and infrastructure need to consider and integrate such requirements and concerns.'</i></p>

<b>Access to work and training</b>		
<p>All authorities have overarching aims of improving the skills of their residents, so that their workforces become more developed and higher quality, with greater earnings potential. All the host LPAs specify that developments will be expected to deliver skills training, so that their local residents benefit from new opportunities. The South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) places focus on the Government's new T-Level qualifications, and the Thames Gateway Kent Partnership (TGKP) aims to increase the proportion of residents with NVQ4+ qualifications to at least 90% of the national average by 2020. The SE LEP is placing significant emphasis on simplifying the skills landscape for employers, working in tandem with employers (for example, through an employer-led skills advisory panel) so that schemes can deliver better economic outcomes.</p> <p>This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to Chapter 7: <i>Land use and socio-economics</i> (document reference 6.1.7) for the full review of policy relevant for the assessment of effects related to changes in socio-economic conditions.</p>		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<p><b>Policy CS 7 Employment Land and Jobs</b></p> <p><i>'In the period 2006-2026, identified sites and potential new service jobs provide sufficient capacity to achieve a net growth of up to approximately 26,500 jobs (B class) through:</i></p> <p><i>d) Facilitating job growth in services needed to support the growth in population, through identification of sites and granting of planning permission for retail, leisure and community facilities and working in partnership with service providers, including Kent</i></p>

<b>Access to work and training</b>		
		<i>County Council and the Health Authority to ensure that the provision comes forward.'</i>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<b>Policy CS07: Economy, Employment and Skills</b> summarises the borough's policies with respect to this theme.
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<b>CSSP2 Sustainable Employment Growth</b> outlines how the Council will encourage and develop a thriving economy by ensuring there is sufficient land and floorspace to accommodate projected employment growth. This is expected to provide direct benefits to local communities.
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Ebbsfleet Inclusive Growth Strategy (2019-2025)	<p><b>Inclusive Aspiration 2:</b> Enable stronger local coordination of the local workforce, linking the population of the wider area to better, more targeted provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given the existing and future population profile, it is hugely important that the skills and training initiatives are more inclusive across all ages and have a broader approach to a multigenerational audience – whether it is retraining or developing new skills among the residents.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional and sub-regional policy</b>		
South East LEP	Strategic Economic Statement 2018	<p><b>Increase industry-relevant qualifications for all ages</b></p> <p><b>Simplify the skills landscape for employers</b></p>
South East LEP	South East LEP Smarter Faster Together: towards a local	<b>Priority 2: Developing tomorrow's workforce</b>

<b>Access to work and training</b>		
	industrial strategy 2019	
Thames Gateway and Kent Partnership	TGKP Growth Plan 2014	<b>Objective 6. Improve the skills of North Kent’s workforce and tackle unemployment</b>
Kent County Council	Refresh of the 14-24 learning, employment and skills strategy 2017-2020	<b>Area of focus:</b> to raise attainment and skill levels

**Inclusive design, site access, and facilities**

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

Refer to Chapter 8: *Human health* (document reference 6.1.8) for the description of the pathway through which health outcomes are affected through inclusive design measures.

<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
------------------	-----------------	---------------

Local policy

Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford</b></p> <p><i>‘Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking/ cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout. Good design should be reinforced and enhanced through integrating new development with the public realm, open space and natural features including rivers and lakes/ ponds. Within large developments, public art reflecting local character and heritage should be included...</i></p> <p><i>Safe and Accessible Design</i></p> <p><i>4. Spaces should be designed to be inclusive, safe and accessible for all Dartford’s communities, including young, elderly, disabled and less mobile people. The design of buildings, open space and the private and public realm should, where appropriate, reduce the fear of, and opportunities for, crime, paying attention to the principles of Safer Places (or any future</i></p>
----------	--------------------------------	---



<b>Inclusive design, site access, and facilities</b>		
		<i>equivalent) otherwise development will not be permitted.'</i>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<b>Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles</b> <i>'New development will be designed in an inclusive way to be accessible to all members of the community;'</i>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<b>CSTP22 – Thurrock Design</b> <i>'Development must provide a high standard of inclusive design so that it is accessible to all users.'</i>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Ebbsfleet Public Realm Strategy 2019	<b>1. Universal design &amp; accessibility</b> Access for all users, regardless of capabilities and age, needs to be carefully designed into all six public realm typologies. The design of the public realm should not rely on statutory minimum requirements to support universal design, but should consider typical user journeys and service journeys for key users, and encourage the safe use of the public realm by children, the elderly, and people with disabilities and visual impairment, as well as any other.
<b>Regional and sub-regional policy</b>		
Kent	Inclusive Design and Placemaking, supplementary appendix to Kent Design Guide, 2010	A technical appendix to the Kent Design Guide by providing specific detail and guidance on how to address accessibility for all in Kent's future built environment.

<b>Residential accommodation</b>		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
<p>Policy highlights the importance of delivering homes and accommodation to improve the wellbeing of households. Each local authority within the UK, including the authorities of Dartford, Gravesham, and Thurrock within the CSA, are required to create policy aimed at the delivery of housing to meet their Objectively Assessed Need for accommodation.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 8.4: <i>Literature review</i> (document reference 6.2.8.4) for the description of the pathways through which health outcomes are affected through changes in access and quality to residential accommodation.</p>		
Local policy		
Dartford	Dartford Core Strategy 2011	<p><b>Policy CS 5 Ebbsfleet Valley Strategic Site:</b>  <i>At Ebbsfleet Valley, the Council will work in partnership with developers, service providers, Gravesham Council and government organisations to secure early delivery of the mixed-use development, which will eventually comprise:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) a community of up to 10,000 homes, (up to 5,250 assumed to be provided in the Plan period)</i></li> <li><i>c) leisure and retail uses to support local residents, workers and visitors</i></li> <li><i>d) community facilities required to support the residential community</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Policy CS 6 Thames Waterfront</b>  <i>The Council will promote the creation of a vibrant mixed-use riverfront, incorporating sustainable communities, new employment opportunities, leisure use of the river /riverside and use of the river for sustainable transport, by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) supporting residential development of up to 3,750 homes, including on the Swanscombe Peninsula as part of mixed-use development.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Policy CS 11 Housing Delivery</b>  <i>The Council will work to achieve the delivery of a balanced relationship between homes, jobs and infrastructure from the outset of development and in the long term by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>d) monitoring the delivery of homes and jobs and the relationship between the different elements of delivery, taking management action to address the imbalance where critical trigger points are reached.</i></li> </ul>

<b>Residential accommodation</b>		
Dartford	Dartford Borough Council Five Year Housing Supply 2019 – 2024	4,184 additional dwellings required between 2019 and 2024 with identified deliverable supply of 113%.
Gravesham	Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<b>Policy CS02 Scale and Distribution of Development</b> <i>The development strategy for the Borough is to retain and improve the existing stock of housing and suitable employment land and to make provision for the Borough's objectively assessed need for at least 6,170 new dwellings.</i>
Gravesham	Gravesham Borough Council Five Year Deliverable Housing Land Supply Statement 2018 – 2023	2,941 dwellings required between 2019/20 and 2023/23 with identified deliverable supply of 88%.
Thurrock	Thurrock Five Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement 2016 – 2021	<b>Latest requirements (provided by consultation with Thurrock health authorities):</b> 7,040 dwellings required between 2020 and 2025, with identified deliverable supply of 35%.  <b>Previous requirements:</b> 6,409 to 6,841 dwellings required between 2016 and 2021 with identified deliverable supply of 50% to 54%.
<b>Regional and sub-regional policy</b>		
SE LEP	South East LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014	<i>By 2021, our aim is to: Complete 100,000 new homes by 2021, which will entail, over the seven years, increasing the annual rate of completions by over 50% by comparison with recent years</i>
Kent and Medway Economic Partnership	KMEP Unlocking the Potential: Going for Growth 2013	<b>Objective 1: Deliver the housing growth that our economy needs.</b> <i>We aim to increase delivery to meet planned requirements – meaning an additional 3,300 homes per year for seven years additional to 2012/13 delivery levels (23,100 homes in total)</i>
Thames Gateway	TGKP Plan for Growth 2014-2020	<b>Objective 4: Support the delivery of at least 50,000 new homes between 2006 and 2026.</b>

<b>Residential accommodation</b>		
Kent Partnership		
National policy		
MHCLG	Housing supply and delivery assessment	<p><b>Calculating 5 year housing land supply</b></p> <p><i>To ensure that there is a realistic prospect of achieving the planned level of housing supply, the local planning authority should always add an appropriate buffer, applied to the requirement in the first 5 years (including any shortfall), bringing forward additional sites from later in the plan period. This will result in a requirement over and above the level indicated by the strategic policy requirement or the local housing need figure.</i></p> <p><i>Buffers are not cumulative, meaning that an authority should add one of the following, depending on circumstances:</i></p> <p><i>5% - the minimum buffer for all authorities, necessary to ensure choice and competition in the market, where they are not seeking to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply;</i></p> <p><i>10% - the buffer for authorities seeking to 'confirm' 5 year housing land supply for a year, through a recently adopted plan or subsequent annual position statement (as set out in paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework), unless they have to apply a 20% buffer (as below); and</i></p> <p><i>20% - the buffer for authorities where delivery of housing taken as a whole over the previous 3 years, has fallen below 85% of the requirement, as set out in the last published Housing Delivery Test results</i></p>
Public Health England	Improving health through the home	<p><i>The right home environment is essential to health and wellbeing, throughout life. It is a wider determinant of health.</i></p> <p><i>There are risks to an individual's physical and mental health associated with living in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• a cold, damp, or otherwise hazardous home (an unhealthy home)</i></li> <li><i>• a home that doesn't meet the household's needs due to risks such as being overcrowded or inaccessible to a disabled or older person (an unsuitable home)</i></li> <li><i>• a home that does not provide a sense of safety and security including precarious living circumstances and/or homelessness (an unstable home)</i></li> </ul>

<b>Residential accommodation</b>		
		<p><i>The right home environment protects and improves health and wellbeing, and prevents physical and mental ill health. It also enables people to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>manage their own health and care needs, including long term conditions</i></li> <li>• <i>live independently, safely and well in their own home for as long as they choose</i></li> <li>• <i>complete treatment and recover from substance misuse, tuberculosis or other ill-health</i></li> <li>• <i>move on successfully from homelessness or other traumatic life event</i></li> <li>• <i>access and sustain education, training and employment</i></li> <li>• <i>participate and contribute to society</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The right home environment is essential to delivering NHS England's Five Year Forward View and local authority plans for social care. It can:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>delay and reduce the need for primary care and social care</i></li> <li>• <i>prevent hospital admissions</i></li> <li>• <i>enable timely discharge from hospital, and prevent re-admissions</i></li> <li>• <i>enable rapid recovery from periods of ill health or planned admissions</i></li> </ul>

<b>Health services</b>		
<p>At the local level, the objectives surrounding health and social care are primarily based on the provision of healthcare services, as well as the encouragement of healthy lifestyles. Dartford Council has set out their desire to provide additional primary health services in order to meet the anticipated needs arising from a growing population. Similarly, Gravesham and Thurrock have also stated their intentions to bolster their health and social care infrastructure systems, with several strategic sites being marked for targeted investment.</p> <p>This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to Chapter 7: <i>Land use and socio-economics</i> (document reference 6.1.7) for more further detail on the implications of changes in the constraints imposed upon health services upon healthcare infrastructure planning.</p>		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<p><b>Policy CS05: Ebbsfleet Valley Strategic Site</b></p> <p><i>'Applications for changes to existing consents or new applications will be determined on the basis of the following principles:</i></p>

<b>Health services</b>		
		<p><i>e) Provision of community infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, sports and leisure facilities, community meeting places and shops provided at an appropriate stage of development to meet the needs of residents and complementary to existing provision in adjoining communities'</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS21: Community Services</b></p> <p><i>'To ensure that community needs for services are provided in an appropriate location and in a timely and effective way, the Council will:</i></p> <p><i>d) Continue to work with the Health Authority to identify the most appropriate distribution of new provision and seek ways to implement this.'</i></p>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford</b></p> <p><i>'Development will only be permitted where it satisfies the locally specific criteria for good design in the Borough:</i></p> <p><i>c) Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking / cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout.'</i></p>

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

<sup>2</sup> Consultation has been undertaken with DBC and EDC to discuss the healthcare infrastructure provision contained within the Health and Well-being Hub. Information updated since the production of the Dartford Infrastructure Development Plan outline that the hub will contain both primary care services in addition to current provision, and also will support a wide range of community health facilities, including support for mental health and wider health determinants. The intention of this hub is that it will serve the needs of the existing and new residents of the area, likely serving a population ranging from 20,000 to 40,000 depending on how the future baseline of provision evolves. An outline business case for the proposals are currently being developed, with the aim of the hub being fully operational in 2025.

		Stone/Greenhithe area	New primary care facility	To provide new facilities for 3 existing GP practices and to provide for demand from new development at Stone, and St Clements, Greenhithe.	2022	TBC



Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Spatial Vision</b></p> <p><i>'In Gravesham, opportunities to improve health and accessibility will have been seized by the provision of better facilities for recreation, sport, walking and cycling.'</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS06: Ebbsfleet (Gravesham) Opportunity Area</b></p> <p><i>'Facilities will be provided to support development of the Springhead Quarter and Northfleet Rise Quarter Key Sites and will be accessible to both existing and future communities. These will include the provision of educational, health, social care, sports and community facilities, open space to meet a variety of needs and recycling and waste transfer facilities.'</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles</b></p> <p><i>'New development will be visually attractive, fit for purpose and locally distinctive. It will conserve and enhance the character of the local built, historic and natural environment, integrate well with the surrounding local area and meet anti-crime standards...This will be achieved through the criteria set out below:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>New development will encourage sustainable living and choice through a mix of compatible uses which are well connected to places that people want to use, including the public transport network, local services and community facilities; encourage sustainable travel; enhance Green Grid links and encourage healthier lifestyles.'</i></li> </ul>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>CSSP3 – Sustainable Infrastructure</b></p> <p><i>'The Council has identified the Key Strategic Infrastructure Projects set out below as essential to the delivery of the Core Strategy:</i></p> <p><i>Social Community Infrastructure - Health and Well-Being</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Grays Community Hospital</i></li> <li>• <i>Development of new and improved Primary Health Facilities and GP Practice facilities across Thurrock including: Multi-hub Community Centres: enhanced</i></li> </ul>

		<p><i>provision will be achieved through development of a network of new multi-hub Centres providing a range of services and facilities for local neighbourhoods, including some Centres located within Schools.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The ‘Cornerstone’ project at Chadwell St. Mary where a range of public and voluntary sector services will be provided in addition to health and wellbeing.’</i></li> </ul> <p><b>CSTP9 – Well-Being: Leisure and Sports:</b></p> <p><i>‘The Council and Partners will support the delivery of a physically active, socially inclusive and healthy community through the provision of high-quality sports and leisure facilities and appropriate spaces for those that live, work, and visit the borough. To achieve this, the Council and Partners will:</i></p> <p><i>New and Existing Facilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Ensure that the potential health impacts of development are identified and addressed at an early stage in the planning process.’</i></li> </ul> <p><b>CSTP11 – Health Provision</b></p> <p><i>Health Care Provision</i></p> <p><i>‘The Council will work with partners to deliver:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>I. A healthy, strong and vibrant sustainable community by ensuring the delivery of health care infrastructure within Thurrock through a tiered model for health care provision.</i></li> <li><i>II. A significant reduction in health inequalities between different groups within the Borough, and between the Borough and the region, in line with national and regional NHS objectives.</i></li> <li><i>III. Health care facilities that are located according to need, and which are accessible to all people in the Borough, including by public transport, cycling or walking.</i></li> <li><i>IV. Health care facilities that meet existing and future community needs, including those needs arising from the new housing and employment that</i></li> </ol>
--	--	---

		<p><i>will be developed in the Borough over the lifetime of the plan.</i></p> <p><i>V. Improved access to General Practitioners within West Thurrock and Purfleet where an existing deficit has been identified.'</i></p> <p><i>Developer Contributions</i></p> <p><i>'Any significant new developments that will have an adverse impact on the current accessibility and capacity of health care services will be required to contribute towards the community needs generated by the development and address any identified deficiencies in the locality that they generate or exacerbate.'</i></p> <p><b>CSTP12 – Education and Learning</b></p> <p><i>General Approach</i></p> <p><i>'In order to enhance educational achievement and skills in the Borough, the Council will work with the Department of Children Schools and Families (DCSF), the TTGDC, schools, learners, employers and other partners to ensure:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>III. The integration of schools into multi-functional hubs with linkages to key facilities such as sports and leisure facilities, health and social care.'</i></p> <p><b>PMD1 – Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity, Health, Safety and the Natural Environment:</b></p> <p><i>'Development will not be permitted where it would cause or is likely to cause unacceptable effects on:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>ii. the amenity, health or safety of others;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>iii. the amenity, health or safety of future occupiers of the site</i></p> <p><i>Particular consideration will be given to the location of sensitive land uses, especially housing, schools and health facilities, and nationally, regionally and locally designated biodiversity sites, and areas of recreational and amenity value which are relatively undisturbed by noise and valued for this reason.'</i></p> <p><b>CSTP13 – Emergency Services and Utilities</b></p>
--	--	--

		<p><i>'1. The Council will work with partners to ensure the adequate provision of emergency services and utilities to meet existing and future needs. The Council will ensure that:</i></p> <p><i>1. Proposals for development will not be permitted unless the Council is satisfied that any consequential loss or impact on utility infrastructure or emergency services is fully mitigated.'</i></p>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Ebbsfleet Implementation Framework, 2017	<p><b>Delivery Theme 4 – Healthy Environments</b></p> <p><i>Objective 08: Build on Ebbsfleet's designation as a 'Healthy New Town' to promote healthier lifestyles and to facilitate the delivery of innovative ,effective and efficient health services across Ebbsfleet.</i></p>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent and Medway	Kent and Medway Growth and Infrastructure Framework Kent County Council (2018 Update)	<p><b>Demographic Headlines:</b></p> <p><i>'An ageing population presents its own challenges and will alter infrastructure demands in Kent and Medway. These challenges include changing requirements for house types to be more adaptable and the increasing need for better healthcare and accessible infrastructure.'</i></p> <p><b>Local Care Workforce Challenges:</b></p> <p><i>'Fragility within local care is characterised by low numbers of GPs and practice nurses per head of population, high vacancy rates and high stand-in use. Local care is struggling with practices closing, workforce issues and variable infrastructure. A suite of preventative measures during and beyond the five year STP period is likely to bring a substantial financial and societal benefit to the Kent system, if delivered at the pace and scale with the participation of the wider health, social care and public sector workforce. Preventative measures could include green space, outdoor gyms etc. that are available for</i></p>

		<p><i>the community to use to keep active and healthy.'</i></p> <p><b>Prevention and Integration:</b></p> <p><i>'A focus on prevention and early intervention is very important in improving health and well-being for local people, particularly those in more deprived areas. Despite this, only 2% of health and social care funding is spent on public health in Kent and Medway.'</i></p> <p><b>Planning for Growth Clusters:</b></p> <p><i>'Three proposals for new facilities for postgraduate medical training have been identified in Ebbsfleet, Canterbury and Maidstone. These would all help serve Kent's rapidly growing population and provide a focus for the integration of the health and social care economy, which is significant to Kent's economy. Not only would they fulfil an identified need to train more medical and social care practitioners, they would also provide the catalyst for clusters of health technology (medtech) and life science companies.'</i></p>
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	<p><b>Theme 3: Toward a Sustainable Future</b></p> <p><i>'9.4 - Build resilience to the impacts of environmental change, disease and invasive species on plant and animal health'</i></p>

<b>Pollution</b>		
<p>All the host LPAs have developed plans and have set themselves goals aiming at preserving water quality in the area and preventing its pollution or contamination. LPAs have formulated policies for the management of waste, including hazardous waste. Developers are required to meet high standards of environmental safety, as well as development meeting water efficiency criteria.</p>		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>

<b>Pollution</b>		
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<p><b>Strategic Objective 10</b></p> <p><i>‘A sustainable borough leading the way with energy and water efficient buildings, widespread use of renewable energy and well-adapted to climate change.’</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS25: Water Management</b></p> <p><i>‘To manage the supply and quality of water and waste water / sewerage treatment capacity serving the community, to protect and enhance the quality of surface and groundwaters together with assisting in moving towards ‘water neutrality’ in the Thames Gateway, the Council will:</i></p> <p><i>a) Work with the water utility providers and monitor development to ensure that new development and water services are co-ordinated and that the pace of development does not outstrip the water supply and waste water / sewerage treatment capacity at any time. Where development is not capable of being adequately supplied, the Council will review the phasing of development and work with the utility providers and developers to address the capacity constraints at the earliest opportunity’</i></p> <p><i>d) Require all non-residential developments of 1,000 sqm and above to meet the BREEAM ‘excellent’ standards of water efficiency.</i></p>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford</b></p> <p><i>‘Layout and design should allow the efficient management/ reuse of natural resources and waste, in order for development to be permitted. Early consideration should be given to the achievement of on-site flood alleviation. Development will also be required to provide adequate and convenient arrangements for the storage of refuse and recyclable materials as an integral part of its design’</i></p> <p><b>Policy DP5: Environmental and Amenity Protection</b></p> <p><i>‘Development will only be permitted where it does not result in unacceptable material impacts, individually or cumulatively, on neighbouring uses, the Borough’s environment or public health. Particular consideration must be given to areas and subjects of potential sensitivity in the built and natural environment</i></p>

<b>Pollution</b>		
		<p><i>(including as highlighted on the Policies Map) and other policies, and other potential amenity/ safety factors such as:</i></p> <p><i>b) air and water quality; including groundwater source protection zones'</i></p>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Policy CS18: Climate Change</b></p> <p><i>'Paragraph 5.14.40: The Council will seek to minimise the impact of drainage from new development on waste water systems.'</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles</b></p> <p><i>'New development will be located, designed and constructed to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• avoid adverse environmental impacts from pollution, including noise, air, odour and light pollution, and land contamination; and</i></li> <li><i>• not pose an unacceptable risk or harm to the water environment, including the quality and/or quantity of ground waters, surface waters, wetlands and coastal water systems;</i></li> <li><i>• New development will incorporate appropriate facilities for the storage and recycling of waste;'</i></li> </ul>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>PMD1 – Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity, Health, Safety and the Natural Environment</b></p> <p><i>'The Council's aspiration is to break from previous trends and to minimise pollution, enhance local amenity and provide safe and healthy environments for the community.'</i></p> <p><i>'1. Development will not be permitted where it would cause or is likely to cause unacceptable effects on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>v. the amenities of the area;</i></li> <li><i>vi. the amenity, health or safety of others;</i></li> <li><i>vii. the amenity, health or safety of future occupiers of the site; or</i></li> <li><i>viii. the natural environment.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>2. Particular consideration will be given to the location of sensitive land uses, especially housing, schools and health facilities, and nationally, regionally and locally designated</i></p>

Pollution	
	<p><i>biodiversity sites, and areas of recreational and amenity value which are relatively undisturbed by noise and valued for this reason.'</i></p> <p><i>'The Council will require assessments to accompany planning applications where it has reasonable grounds to believe that a development may suffer from, or cause:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>vi. Water pollution'</i></p> <p><b>CSTP29 – Waste Strategy</b></p> <p><b>'1. Waste Planning Strategy</b></p> <p><i>The Council will seek to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy</i></p> <p><i>by:</i></p> <p><i>I. Ensuring developments minimise waste at source and maximise use of recycled materials. Within major developments provision should be made for local waste reduction, recycling and management.</i></p> <p><i>II. Reducing waste arisings and increased re-use/recycling and recovery of waste. The level of biodegradable waste going to landfill will be reduced by increasing recycling and composting rates for all municipal, commercial and industrial waste.</i></p> <p><i>IV. Seeking to treat waste as a 'resource' and where possible use waste to drive forward local renewable energy objectives</i></p> <p><b>6. Construction and Demolition Waste</b></p> <p><i>I. Thurrock has a requirement for non landfill waste sites to deal with Construction and Demolition Waste. Thurrock will look to safeguard existing provision to handle construction, demolition and excavation waste at sites demonstrating high standards of operation in order to set benchmarks and raise standards across the Borough.</i></p> <p><b>7. Hazardous Waste</b></p> <p><i>Proposals for the management of hazardous waste will only be considered where there is foremost an identified need for the management of Thurrock's own hazardous waste, but</i></p>



Pollution		
		<i>recognising that such a facility might also contribute to the management of a proportion of the region's hazardous waste'</i>
Regional and sub-regional policy		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	<p><b>Our challenges</b></p> <p><i>'Kent is one of the driest regions in England and Wales and our water resources are under continued pressure requiring careful management and planning. In Kent 73% of our public water supply is taken from groundwater with the remainder from rivers or storage reservoirs. In Kent we are already using most of the capacity in the county and in some places already exceeding it. This water stress will be exacerbated by a growing population and climate change. In addition, the quality of our water affects our health, our economy and our natural environment but is under increasing pressure from pollution, reduced river flows and physical modifications to water bodies.</i></p> <p><i>Despite these pressures, Kent's household water use is above the national average (154 litres per person per day compared with 141 litres nationally).'</i></p>
	Minerals and Waste Local Plan	<p><b>Policy CSW3: Waste reduction</b></p> <p><i>'All new development should minimise the production of construction, demolition and excavation waste and manage any waste in accordance with the objectives of Policy CSW 2.</i></p> <p><i>New development should include detailed consideration of waste arising from the occupation of the development including consideration of how waste will be stored, collected and managed.</i></p> <p><i>In particular proposals should ensure that:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. there is adequate temporary storage space for waste generated by that development allowing for the separate storage of recyclable materials; and</i></li> <li><i>2. as necessary, there is adequate communal storage for waste, including separate recyclables, pending its collection; and</i></li> </ol>

Pollution		
		<p>3. storage and collection systems (e.g. any dedicated rooms, storage areas and chutes or underground waste collection systems), for waste are of high quality design and are incorporated in a manner which will ensure there is adequate and convenient access for users and waste collection operatives and will contribute to the achievement of waste management targets; and</p> <p>4. adequate contingency measures are in place to manage any mechanical breakdowns. All relevant proposals should be accompanied by a recycling &amp; waste management strategy which considers the above matters and demonstrates the ability to meet local authority waste management targets.'</p>

Neighbourhood amenity		
<p>Neighbourhood amenity reflects the combination effect of changes in the physical environmental (including effects related to transport, noise and vibration, air quality and visual amenity). As such, all the health policies identified under these headings apply. In addition, neighbourhood amenity is also linked to the visual appeal of an area. All CSA LPAs have policies in place to safeguard the heritage and attractiveness of their neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Refer to the policy documentation contained within the following assessment for further detail on the relevant policy that applies to the technical assessment of environmental changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 7: <i>Land-use and socio economics</i> (document reference 6.1.7)</li> <li>• Chapter 9: <i>Land transport</i> (document reference 6.1.9)</li> <li>• Chapter 10: <i>River transport</i> (document reference 6.1.10)</li> <li>• Chapter 11: <i>Landscape and visual effects</i> (document reference 6.1.11)</li> <li>• Chapter 15: <i>Noise and vibration</i> (document reference 6.1.15)</li> <li>• Chapter 16: <i>Air quality</i> (document reference 6.1.16)</li> </ul>		
Authority	Document	Policy
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<p><b>Strategic Objective 1</b></p> <p><i>'A stable integrated community living in attractive and safe neighbourhoods that reflect the area's heritage and promote a sense of place, whose residents enjoy a choice of homes and easy access to local everyday facilities.'</i></p>

<b>Neighbourhood amenity</b>		
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP2: Good Design in Dartford</b></p> <p><i>‘Development will only be permitted where it satisfies the locally specific criteria for good design in the Borough:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>c) Facilitating a sense of place, with social interaction, walking/ cycling, health and wellbeing, and inclusive neighbourhoods, through a mix of uses and careful design and layout;</i></p>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>What are the Characteristics, Challenges and Opportunities in Gravesham Borough? – 2.9 Heritage and the Built Environment</b></p> <p><i>‘There is a need to ensure that all new development is of a high quality. It should improve the existing built environment by protecting and enhancing local character and amenity and by creating new sustainable neighbourhoods with their own sense of place and distinctiveness which enhance their surroundings.’</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles</b></p> <p><i>‘New development will be visually attractive, fit for purpose and locally distinctive. It will conserve and enhance the character of the local built, historic and natural environment, integrate well with the surrounding local area and meet anticrime standards.’</i></p> <p><i>Supporting text: paragraph 5.15.3 – ‘The Council will seek to manage new development in a way that makes a positive contribution to the built, historic and natural environment. Ensuring new development is attractive and fit for purpose, reinforces local character and safeguards people’s amenity is the key to achieving successful neighbourhoods and gaining community acceptance of changes to their local area.’</i></p>

<b>Neighbourhood amenity</b>		
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>CSTP20 – Open space</b></p> <p><i>‘IV. Wherever possible, open spaces should be identified, planned, designed and managed as areas that can perform multiple functions. Functions to be considered in the planning, design and management of open spaces include:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>x. visual amenity.’</i></p> <p><b>CSTP23- Thurrock character and distinctiveness</b></p> <p><i>‘In order to assess the sensitivity and capacity for change of Thurrock’s character, the Council will require an assessment based on The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, or other methodology supported by the Council.’</i></p>

<b>Climate change</b>		
<p>All the host LPAs have developed plans that are partly based on tackling environmental and climate issues. New development is required to adhere to high standards of energy-efficiency, sustainable resource use and construction technology, and renewable power generation.</p> <p>This table summarises policy relevant to health. Refer to Chapter 20: <i>Greenhouse gas and climate change</i> (document reference 6.1.20) for the full review of policy relevant to the assessment of the impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.</p>		
<b>Authority</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Policy</b>
Local policy		
Dartford	Core Strategy 2011 – 2026	<p><b>Strategic Objective 6</b></p> <p><i>‘A green borough that is resilient to the effects of climate change and offers a high quality of life, with an enhanced network of landscaped paths, cycle routes, open spaces and biodiversity habitats and corridors, and with links to the countryside and the Thames.’</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 10</b></p> <p><i>‘A sustainable borough leading the way with energy and water efficient buildings, widespread use of renewable energy and well-adapted to climate change.’</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS23: Minimising Carbon Emissions</b></p> <p><i>‘To minimise carbon emissions through energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, the Council will:</i></p>

Climate change		
		<p>a) Require all new development to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate that reductions in energy use through passive design and layout of development have been explored and applied, where practical</li> </ul> <p>c) Require new non-residential development over 1,000 square metres gross floorspace to meet BREEAM 'excellent' (or any future national equivalent).</p> <p>d) Subject to assessment, seek that development on the following sites provides low/zero carbon CHP either on or off-site to supply the development with heat and power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swanscombe Peninsula (see also Policy CS 6)'</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy CS25: Water Management</b></p> <p><i>'To manage the supply and quality of water and waste water / sewerage treatment capacity serving the community, to protect and enhance the quality of surface and groundwaters together with assisting in moving towards 'water neutrality' in the Thames Gateway, the Council will:</i></p> <p><i>a) Work with the water utility providers and monitor development to ensure that new development and water services are co-ordinated and that the pace of development does not outstrip the water supply and waste water / sewerage treatment capacity at any time. Where development is not capable of being adequately supplied, the Council will review the phasing of development and work with the utility providers and developers to address the capacity constraints at the earliest opportunity'</i></p> <p><i>d) Require all non-residential developments of 1,000 sqm and above to meet the BREEAM 'excellent' standards of water efficiency.</i></p>
Dartford	Development Policies Plan 2017	<p><b>Policy DP11: Sustainable Technology and Construction</b></p> <p><i>'Development should be well located, innovatively and sensitively designed and constructed, to tackle climate change, minimise flood risk and natural resource use and must aim to increase water efficiency. Reflecting water scarcity and development levels in the region, and to deliver the aims of Core Strategy Policy CS25, all dwellings (Class C3) created in Dartford will be permitted only where they demonstrate delivery of the water efficiency requirement level of 110 litres per person per day.'</i></p>

<b>Climate change</b>		
		<p><b>Policy DP25: Nature Conservation and Enhancement</b></p> <p>‘Proposals should seek to avoid any significant adverse impact on existing biodiversity features. Any potential loss or adverse impact must be mitigated, including with reference to the following guidance points:</p> <p>a) Where mitigation measures require relocation of protected species this will only be acceptable when accompanied by clear evidence that the proposed method is appropriate and will provide for successful translocation.</p> <p>b) Proposals should include provision for protection during construction, and mechanisms for on-going management and monitoring</p> <p>Developments will be expected to preserve and, wherever possible, enhance existing habitats and ecological quality, including those of water bodies, particularly where located in Biodiversity Opportunity Areas. Particular regard should be had to points a) and b) below. Development proposals where the primary purpose is to enhance biodiversity will normally be permitted where:</p> <p>a) New biodiversity areas make use of native and local species as set out in the Kent Biodiversity Strategy and consider ecological links and adaptability to the effects of climate change</p> <p>b) Biodiversity features strengthen existing green and ecological corridors; and contribute to the creation and enhancement of the Green Grid.’</p>
Gravesham	Local Plan Core Strategy 2014	<p><b>Strategic Objective 14</b></p> <p><i>‘Ensure that all new development makes a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of the Borough, minimises the risk of crime, responds to climate change, and integrates into the existing built, historic and natural environment’</i></p> <p><b>Policy CS18: Climate Change</b></p> <p><i>‘Water Quality</i>  <i>As part of its approach to climate change and environmental improvement, the Council will have regard to the delivery of the Water Framework Directive and associated Thames River Basin Management Plan objectives to support water bodies</i></p>

Climate change	
	<p><i>being progressively improved to 'good' status over the plan period.</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable Drainage and Surface Water Run-Off</i>  <i>The Council will seek to minimise the impact of drainage from new development on waste water systems</i></p> <p><i>Water Demand Management</i>  <i>The Council will seek to manage the supply of water in the Borough and reduce the impact of new development on the supply of potable water as much as possible.</i></p> <p><i>Carbon Reduction</i>  <i>The Council will seek to reduce the overall carbon footprint of the Borough. In particular, the Council will:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• In the context of national policy on the transition to zero carbon development via amendments to Part L of the Building Regulations, require proposals for development of the Key Sites throughout the Borough and other major development elsewhere in the Gravesend Town Centre Opportunity Area to consider the potential and include proposals for low carbon and renewable energy generation, including combined heat and power. Where choosing not to do so, applicants must submit evidence which demonstrates that compliance is not technically or financially feasible or that improved fabric energy efficiency or an allowable solution results in improved carbon saving benefits;</i></li> <li><i>• Support stand-alone decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy development where it is compatible with national policies for protecting the Green Belt and where it accords with policies in this plan, in particular those relating to Development and Design Principles, Transport, Green Infrastructure, and Heritage and the Historic Environment; and</i></li> <li><i>• Support other proposals which lead to a reduction in carbon footprint including the retrofitting of existing homes and businesses, including local initiatives based on carbon off-setting via allowable solution.'</i></li> </ul> <p><b>CS19: Development and Design Principles</b></p> <p><i>'New development will be visually attractive, fit for purpose and locally distinctive. It will conserve and enhance the character of the local built, historic and natural environment,</i></p>

Climate change		
		<i>integrate well with the surrounding local area and meet anticrime standards. The design and construction of new development will incorporate sustainable construction standards and techniques, be adaptable to reflect changing lifestyles, and be resilient to the effects of climate change.'</i>
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended) Adopted January 2015	<p><b>CSTP25 – Addressing Climate Change</b></p> <p><i>'1. Adaptation</i></p> <p><i>I. The Council will require climate change adaptation measures and technology to be considered from the outset in any development proposal including reduction of emissions, renewable and low carbon technologies, passive design, recycling and waste minimisation, and through the application of green infrastructure techniques.</i></p> <p><i>II. The Council will work to ensure that vulnerability to climate change impacts is minimised in new development, and that such development does not increase vulnerability to climate change impacts.</i></p> <p><i>III. The location and layout of new buildings should minimise vulnerability to climate change.</i></p> <p><i>IV. Developers must consider the potential effects of climate change on their development, including:</i></p> <p><i>i. Water conservation and drainage</i></p> <p><i>ii. Need for summer cooling</i></p> <p><i>iii. Risk of subsidence</i></p> <p><i>iv. Flood risk from tidal, fluvial and surface water</i></p> <p><i>2. Mitigation</i></p> <p><i>I. The Council will require new and existing development and associated activities to adhere to local, regional and national targets for reducing carbon emissions.</i></p> <p><i>III. The Council will employ innovative methods of reducing and mitigating emissions, including the introduction of a Carbon Offset Fund.'</i></p> <p><b>CSTP26 – Renewable or Low-Carbon Energy Generation</b></p> <p><i>'As part of the shift to low-carbon future and to tackle climate change, the Council will encourage opportunities to generate energy from non-fossil fuel and low-carbon sources.</i></p> <p><i>I. The Council will promote and facilitate proposals for centralised renewable or low-carbon energy schemes at</i></p>



<b>Climate change</b>		
		<p><i>appropriate locations and standards, including but not exclusively at Tilbury and London Gateway.</i></p> <p><i>II. The Council will promote the delivery of renewable and low-carbon energy developments utilising technology such as solar panels, biomass heating, small-scale wind turbine, photovoltaic cells, Combined Heat and Power and other methods.</i></p> <p><i>III. The Council will promote the delivery of district energy networks in appropriate locations, in order to increase the proportion of energy delivered from renewable and low-carbon sources in the Borough.</i></p> <p><i>IV. The Council will ensure that effort is made to achieve a significant carbon reduction in all new development, at least matching the national targets. The Council will view an application as unacceptable where it produces a significant adverse impact that cannot be mitigated, including cumulative landscape or visual impacts.'</i></p>
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation	Ebbsfleet Implementation Framework, 2017	<p><b>Delivery Theme 4 – Healthy Environments</b></p> <p><i>Objective 09: Celebrate Ebbsfleet's cliffs, lakes, waterways, industrial heritage and archaeological assets to create a unique environment which enhances ecological and biodiversity value and creates a stimulating environment which supports positive mental health.</i></p>
<b>Regional and sub-regional policy</b>		
Kent	The Kent Environment Strategy 2016	<p><b>Theme 2: Making best use of existing resources, avoiding or minimising negative impacts</b></p> <p><i>'Kent's water resources comprise coastal, estuarine, freshwater (rivers and lakes) and groundwater sources that stretch across the county's coastal and inland areas. The quality and quantity of those water resources influence the way they are used for recreational purposes and commercial activities such as fishing, irrigation of crops and supply of drinking water as well as the health of the wide variety of habitats that they support. Compared to the rest of England and Wales, there are already significant stresses on our water resources from land use practices and population. As evidenced in the Kent Spatial Risk Assessment for Water, without considerable improvements in water use efficiency,</i></p>

Climate change		
		<p><i>water storage and wastewater treatment, climate change is likely to add to these stresses, ultimately impacting on the availability and cost of water to residents and businesses and the quality of our water environment and resources.'</i></p> <p><b>Sustainable Growth</b></p> <p><i>'We have commitments to carbon reduction and renewable energy generation, and incentives and legislation to manage air quality; this will require additional low carbon and renewable energy infrastructure, smarter business and travel choices along with the increased uptake of energy demand reduction initiatives'</i></p>
	<p>Climate Local Kent, 2014 Progress Report</p>	<p><b>Climate Local Target:</b></p> <p><i>'We will support local communities in preparing for climate change through the development of 15 community plans for those most at risk or with greatest opportunities: Thirteen communities have developed community plans, including three particularly vulnerable communities at risk of coastal flooding'</i></p>