

Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Anglian Water Services Limited

Appendix 12.1: Health Screening

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Contents

1	Scope and methodology	1
1.1	Scope of review	1
2	Literature sources	3
3	Evaluating the strength of evidence	5

Tables

Table 1-1: Wider determinants of health and wellbeing outcomes.....	2
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1 Scope and methodology

1.1 Scope of review

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the scientific consensus on the types of health outcome associated with impacts on health determinants assessed in the health assessment presented in Volumes 2, 3 and 5 of the ES. A literature search has reviewed evidence published between 2017 and 2022.
- 1.1.2 There is no formal guidance on considering health within the context of EIA. The Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (IEMA) have published 'Health in Environmental Impact Assessment; A Primer for a Proportionate Approach' (Cave B. et al., 2017). This document provides a high-level introduction to considering public health in EIA. Regard has also been given to the South Cambridgeshire Supplementary Planning Guidance for Health Impact Assessment.
- 1.1.3 A Public Health England guide to health impact assessment in spatial planning has also been considered as part of this assessment methodology (PHE, 2021). The guide supplements existing HIA guidance for the UK and aims to clarify the process of establishing HIA policies and requirements to users of the planning system. Table A.1, as adapted from Public Health England (2022, p.14), summarises a list of factors that an HIA can seek to address; ranging from health improvement to health protection issues. The health considerations are explained in further detailed below and reflect how health outcomes relate to the wider determinants of health and wellbeing such as access to services, in-combination amenity effects, and socio-economic factors.

Table 1-1: Wider determinants of health and wellbeing outcomes

HIA health considerations	Wider determinants of health and wellbeing		
	Access	Amenity effects	Socio-economic
Reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural environment, green spaces and public realm, including PProW Leisure, sport, recreation, play and physical activities Access to local services (e.g. health, social care and educational facilities) Opportunities for active travel (cycling and walking) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes due to an increase in noise, air quality, dust, odour, traffic and visual effects Accessibility and community severance Potential water pollution, hazardous waste and substances, and increases in pests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary increase in local employment due to presence of construction workforce and procurement of local goods and services Temporary concern for surrounding communities due to presence of construction workforce affecting social cohesion Connections to jobs Neighbourhood quality (community/ social cohesions and access to social networks)
Improve mental health and wellbeing			
Improve diet and weight			
Improve musculoskeletal health			
Improve respiratory health			
Improve cardiovascular health			
Protect environmental health			
Provide access to health and care infrastructure			

Source: (PHE, 2021)

2 Literature sources

2.1.1 The search engines and databases used in conducting this review were Google and Google Scholar.

2.1.2 The following search engines and databases were unavailable when conducting this review:

- Biomed Central;
- JSTOR;
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Evidence Search;
- Pubmed;
- ScienceDirect; and
- Scientific American.

Search for evidence on health determinants

2.1.3 The topics covered in this review correspond to the health determinants that have been assessed in the health sections of the ES.

2.1.4 The following health determinants are assessed in this review:

- environment (amenity value of the local environment including air quality, odour, traffic, noise and visual);
- polluted water
- hazardous waste
- pests
- access to green space and physical activity;
- access to local services;
- education; and
- social capital.

2.1.5 The available literature on links between the above determinants and health outcomes is, in general, not explicitly related to infrastructure projects. The search terms used in relation to broad determinants of health included 'health' OR 'wellbeing' OR 'well-being' and terms such as:

- education/training/employment/unemployment/jobs/income/regeneration;
- transport/active transport/active travel/connectivity;
- housing/residential;

- social capital/isolation;
- green space/greenspace/open space/nature;
- sense of place/built environment;
- physical activity/exercise; and
- local services/local facilities/neighbourhood services/access to services.

3 Evaluating the strength of evidence

3.1.1 The strength of evidence for health outcomes associated with health determinants has been evaluated and classified as follows:

- strong: a wide range of peer-reviewed research studies showing similar associations. The association is widely accepted by the public health community and there is consensus on the specific causal factors, the mechanism of effect and the strength of association;
- moderate: a range of peer-reviewed research studies showing similar associations. The association is widely accepted by the public health community, though there may be debate about the specific causal factors, the mechanism of effect and/or the strength of association; or
- weak: a few peer-reviewed/non-peer reviewed research studies to suggest an association, or studies showing conflicting findings.

3.1.2 It should be noted that weak evidence does not necessarily indicate an absence of association between a health determinant and a health outcome, but shows that there is uncertainty in the assessment of the likely effect.

References

- Cave B. et al. (2017). *Health in Environmental Impact Assessment: A Primer for a Proportionate Approach*. Ben Cave Associates Ltd., IEMA and the Faculty of Public Health. Retrieved from IEMA: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316968065_Health_in
- PHE. (2021, October). *Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning: A guide for local authority public health and planning teams*. . Retrieved from PHE: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/u>

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