



Health Impact Assessment

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document sets out a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the Test Valley Borough Council Draft Local Plan 2040 Regulation 18, Stage 1. There is no statutory requirement to undertake a HIA, but it is considered best practice and reflects the Council's commitment to improving health in the Borough.
- 1.2. The draft Local Plan 2040 Regulation 18, Stage 1 sets out a proposed strategic approach to development across Test Valley Borough, following the 'Issues and Options' and 'Revised Issues and Options' consultations. The plan will be published for consultation early in 2022. As part of the public consultation this document will be made available and comments on its contents are welcomed.
- 1.3. The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a tool used to evaluate the potential health effects of a policy or plan. This HIA aims to identify positive and negative health and wellbeing impacts that may arise from the policies and proposals set out in the draft Local Plan. An HIA is also useful in highlighting health inequalities amongst different population groups. An HIA can provide recommendations that seek to maximise the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts of a plan or policy, while maintaining a focus on addressing health inequalities. By bringing health considerations to the fore and by identifying health issues, or recommendations, HIAs add value to the planning process.
- 1.4. The HIA is presented in 4 parts:
 - Sections 1-2 set out the purpose of the document and its relationship to the draft local plan;
 - Section 3 presents baseline health information;
 - Section 4 assesses the proposed draft vision, objectives and strategic policies, against health issues and considerations; and
 - Section 5 provides a summary of the assessment and conclusions. The Matrix containing the findings of the HIA is set out in the appendix.

2 Health and the draft Local Plan 2040

- 2.1 The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as a 'state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity'. Health is therefore considered in this broad sense, with regard to mental and physical health and wellbeing, within this assessment.
- 2.2 There are several pre-existing factors that are very important to the health status of an individual. These include age, genetic make-up and gender. There are also other personal, social, economic, lifestyle and environmental factors, or health determinants that also influence our health. These may include the physical environment (e.g., air quality), income levels, employment (or unemployment), education, social support, access to healthcare services and healthy foods, access to green open spaces and our housing. These factors can be influenced by planning and by local plan policies.

- 2.3 There is an important link, therefore, between the planning process (both plan making and the implementation of plans) and health. This is recognised in both the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance. The revised NPPF outlines the social role the planning system plays in supporting the health & well-being of communities through the promotion and retention of community services, the setting of strategic policy to deliver health facilities and services, and providing access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport, healthy lifestyles and recreation. Another key message is to ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.¹
- 2.4 In addition to the above, it is evident that social and economic circumstances such as poverty, unemployment and other forms of social exclusion strongly influence health. Improving these circumstances can help to significantly improve health. Accessibility to services such as the National Health Service (NHS), education, social services, transport, sports, community and leisure facilities influence the health of the population. There are also vulnerable population groups that have the potential to be disproportionately effected by the above factors, such as those with greater physical needs, children, older people, the chronically ill and the disabled.
- 2.5 A range of environmental issues can also impact the health and safety of the population and can be impacted by planning and plan policies. Risks and barriers to our health and quality of life include air pollution and noise, flood risk, traffic and road safety.
- 2.6 The draft Local Plan 2040 Regulation 18, Stage 1 focuses solely on strategic matters, setting our draft policies, proposals, and future challenges. These strategic matters seek to address the strategic priorities for Test Valley firstly by setting out our draft vision and objectives which guide the Local Plan's policies and proposals. It then sets out our draft spatial strategy which is our overall strategy to guide the pattern and type of development. Following on from this, our draft strategic proposals are explained, including achieving high quality of design, a net zero carbon future, supporting regeneration of our town centres, ensuring sufficient provision to meet our needs for housing, employment, infrastructure alongside conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment.
- 2.7 The draft Local Plan 2040 Regulation 18, Stage 2 will be a comprehensive Local Plan which will include all of our draft proposals. This will include the strategic matters set out in the draft Local Plan 2040 Regulation 18, Stage 1 document which will have been further refined to reflect consultation responses and further evidence. The document will set out draft proposals on our draft site allocations and non-strategic matters including development management policies. These policies will be used to determine planning applications and will cover topics such as the provision of specific infrastructure and the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.

¹ NPPF (2021) paras 92-93: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

- 2.8 The HIA seeks to ensure that the policies in the draft Local Plan 2040 are embedded with health and wellbeing objectives, where possible, to actively promote all aspects of health gain for the local population, reduce health inequalities, and not actively damage health. The Local Plan is one of many tools that can assist with addressing the wider determinants of health and encourage the development of healthy places.
- 2.9 This HIA looks at health in its broadest sense, using the determinants identified by the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) and the Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool² as a framework for the assessment.
- 2.10 The 11 determinants of health and wellbeing are set out below and are used within the HIA matrix:
- Housing quality and design
 - Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
 - Access to open space and nature
 - Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
 - Accessibility and active travel
 - Crime reduction and community safety
 - Access to healthy food
 - Access to work and training
 - Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
 - Minimising the use of resources
 - Climate change

Borough Profile

Population

- 2.11 Test Valley has a total population of 133,098 (based on Hampshire County Council's Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) for 2021)³ and an overall population density of approximately 2.10 people per hectare (ONS). Although the geography of the Borough is mainly rural, approximately 65% of all residents live in the towns of Andover and Romsey.
- 2.12 The age profile of the Borough is as follows; 22.8% of the population comprises young people (aged 0-19), which is lower than the Hampshire average of 23.0%. By 2027, the proportion of young people will decrease slightly to 22.2% and will be 0.4% lower than the Borough average. Test Valley has lower proportion of young adults (aged 20-39), at 22.6% of the population than the wider county of Hampshire (25.2%). There is some variation across the Borough, with the Andover wards having a higher proportion of residents aged under the age of 25 according to data from the Office of National Statistics.
- 2.13 Middle aged residents (aged 40-69) constitute 40.2% of Test Valley's population, which is higher than the Hampshire average of 36.8%. This is forecast to

² <https://www.healthyrbanddevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-October-2019.pdf>

³ <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/estimates-forecasts>

decrease slightly to 39.8% by 2027. Older female workers (45-64) make up the highest proportion of the population.

2.14 The Borough has an ageing population profile and 17.2% of the Test Valley population is aged 70 and over. By 2027, this percentage is forecast to increase by 2.2%, double the forecast increase of 1.1% for Hampshire as a whole. The oldest Age (85 and over) is expected to increase by 101% and the Retirement (65-84) group by 30% by 2040. In terms of variation across the Borough, Romsey and many of the more rural wards have a higher proportion of residents over the age of 85.

General Health

2.15 The health of people in Test Valley is generally good, although there are variations in the Public Health England data and in health indicators across the Borough. Average life expectancy for both men and women in Test Valley is higher than the England average.⁴ Life expectancy for males is 81.2 across the Borough, and it is 84.8 for women (ONS data 2015-2019). Life expectancy is marginally lower in some of the town wards in the Borough and is higher in the more rural wards.

2.16 At the 2011 Census, 84.6% of residents in Test Valley said they felt that they were in very good or good health. This is higher than the average for England (81.4%). 3.8% of the population rated their health as bad or very bad, which is lower than the average for England (5.5%) and 2.4% were classified as long-term sick or disabled.

Employment

2.17 According to the 2011 Census, 73.4% of Test Valley residents aged 16-74 are economically active, higher than for England as a whole, where the figure is 69.9% of residents. This includes people in full time, part time and self-employment, those who are actively seeking a job, and full-time students. The remaining 26.6% of residents aged 16-74 are economically inactive, compared to 30.1% of people in England. This includes people who are retired, long-term sick or disabled, or who look after the home and family.

2.18 In terms of the nature of work and jobs in Test Valley, the sector of the economy employing most people in Test Valley is jointly Manufacturing and Retail (both 11.5%) followed by Professional, Scientific & Technical (9.9%) and the Health sector (8.2%), according to the latest Business Register and Employment Survey, in 2018 (based on 2011 Census, ONS).

Education

2.19 Educational provision in Test Valley is considered to be good and the population is relatively well educated and skilled. 77.6% of people living in Test Valley have at least one GCSE or equivalent qualification, a figure which is higher than the English average of 71.8%. However, around 18.4% of Test Valley's residents

⁴ Local Authority Health Profile 2019, Public Health England, published March 2020 [E07000093 \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.phe.org.uk)

between the ages of 16 and 74 have no academic, vocational or professional qualifications. This is 4.1% lower than the English average. In addition, 30.5% of Test Valley's residents have a level 4 qualification or above, which is equivalent to at least an undergraduate degree. This is higher than the average for England, which is 27.4% (ONS data).

Race

2.20 White ethnic people make up 96% of the population in Test Valley. This is higher than South East at 90%, and much higher than the national average of 86%. In Test Valley, 'other ethnic groups' account for 4% of the population. 88% of people were born in the UK, 6.4% in the EU and 5.6% from elsewhere.

Deprivation

2.21 The English Indices of Deprivation 2019⁵ provide a relative measure of deprivation at a localised level (Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) across England, based on information relating to income, employment, health and disability, education, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment, which can be combined into an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). These highlight the links between deprivation and poorer health outcomes, driven by complex interacting environmental, social and behavioural factors. The Index indicates that Test Valley is one of the 20% least deprived local authorities in England. However, there are pockets of deprivation in the Borough. The IMD index (based on 2019 data) of multiple deprivation was highest in the Andover wards of Romans and St Marys. Impacts of deprivation may be associated with an increased risk of depression and poor general health.

2.22 Around 9.6% (2,040) children in Test Valley Borough live in low-income families. The Indices of Child Poverty (or Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019 (IDACI)) measures the proportion of children, aged 0 to 15 years, living in income deprived families. In Test Valley, while deprivation is low overall, there are raised levels of child poverty in the Andover wards of St Marys and Romans. Growing up in poverty can damage children's health and well-being and may adversely affect future health and life chances as adults.

Obesity

2.23 The prevalence of children classified as being overweight or obese is increasing nationally and childhood obesity is a particular concern, in that obesity at earlier ages tends to result in people staying obese for longer, with negative health implications. Overweight and obese children are more likely to become obese adults, and have a higher risk of morbidity, disability and premature mortality in adulthood.

2.24 According to a Hampshire County Council report from 2015 the average obesity prevalence was equivalent to 1 in 12 of all 4–5-year-olds in academic Year R (approximately 950 across Hampshire) with the prevalence in Test Valley being

⁵ Local Health Indicators, Public Health England <https://www.localhealth.org.uk>

consistently higher than the Hampshire average. While in academic Year 6 obesity prevalence was 1 in 6 of all 10–11-year-olds (approximately 1850 across Hampshire) with the prevalence in Test Valley being consistently lower than the Hampshire average.

Other Lifestyle Factors

- 2.25 Lifestyle is a key component in determining the health of the population. For example, a lack of physical activity, unhealthy diet, high alcohol consumption or smoking can have a big impact on the health picture of an area.
- 2.26 The rate for adult hospital admissions due to alcohol-related harm in Test Valley (2019-2020) was 924 per 100,000 population, which is higher than the average for England (644) and also higher than in previous years. The rate for self-harm related hospital admissions was 224.1 per 100,000 population, which is higher than the average for England (192.1) and again, higher than in previous years. This represents 260 admissions per year. According to PHE data, around 9.2% of adults in Test Valley smoke, which is below the national average (13.9%).
- 2.27 The rate for adults that are killed or seriously injured on roads in Test Valley, at 65.3 per 100,000 population, is significantly higher than the England average (42.6), for the period 2015-2017. Rates of statutory homelessness are lower in Test Valley than the England average.

Mental Health

- 2.28 1 in 5 of the working-age population has a mental health condition in the UK. A range of social risk factors are linked to poor mental health, including poverty, migration, extreme stress, exposure to violence, emergency and conflict situations, trauma, and low social support which are all linked to an increased risk and specific disorders. PHE data reveals that the estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders in Test Valley is at 13.3% of the adult population, which is below the National (16.9%) and Regional (14.8%) average.

Health Infrastructure

- 2.29 Access to available health and social infrastructure and services, including primary and secondary healthcare, education and community facilities has been found through research to have a direct positive effect on human health. Leisure activities and facilities can have a positive effect on people's physical, social, emotional and cognitive health. Access to healthcare facilities in both physical and digital form is a central to improving social inclusion and reducing health inequalities. Local healthcare services are often best placed to deliver personalised care and can support social prescribing.
- 2.30 The Hampshire, Southampton and Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group covers Test Valley Borough and commissions GP practices and some services in hospitals. There are two hospitals within the Borough, located in Romsey and Andover, which have separate structures, and which are run by different NHS Trusts. There are five GP practices in Andover, three in Romsey and one each in Broughton, North Baddesley and Stockbridge. There is a broad provision of

social and health infrastructure across Test Valley, including care services, social support and wellbeing provisions. Access to these health and social provisions is more challenging in our rural areas.

Open Space

- 2.31 Access to public open space in the Borough is considered to be good, particularly within and around the settlements. Across Test Valley Borough, the Council owns and manages over 400 hectares of land which is categorised as green space. This includes formal parks, green corridors, informal open space, nature reserves and countryside sites, play areas, suitable alternative natural green space (SANG), cemeteries, trees and woodland. The Council maintains a Public Open Space Audit which periodically reviews the level and range of open space and sports pitch provisions that are available across the Borough, in relation to the ward and parish populations⁶.
- 2.32 There has been significant investment in the provision of new and improvement of existing leisure facilities in Test Valley in recent years. In Andover the new £16m Andover Leisure Centre opened in April 2019 and new playing fields with pavilions have been provided at Augusta Park/East Anton, Picket Twenty and Picket Piece. In Romsey, the Rapids swimming complex has undergone refurbishment, a new playing field for football and community building has been provided at Abbotswood and the Ganger Farm development will provide a new large-scale outdoor sports hub with a pavilion, two rugby pitches, one adult football, three junior football and two artificial grass pitches which will be available in 2022. At Knightswood Leisure Centre in Valley Park, the Council has invested in improved drainage to the sports pitches as well as upgrades to the tennis courts a new gym and refurbished changing rooms.
- 2.33 Artificial and floodlit pitches are available for evening and all-weather use at locations across the Borough and there is wide spread provision of parks, recreational open space, play areas and informal open space across the Borough. Test Valley is also very well served with nine accessible nature reserves for walking (including two in Andover), The Test Way, Clarendon Way and other long-distance paths and an extensive bridleway network providing many miles of off-road walking and mountain biking trails. The lanes around the villages provide excellent road cycling either recreationally or as part of a cycling club.⁷

Housing

- 2.34 There are currently over 57,000 homes in the Borough of Test Valley (2021)⁸. Approximately 70.4% of people in Test Valley live in a property which they own (either outright or with a mortgage or loan). This is higher the English average, which is 63.3%. 14.4% of residents rent their property from a Housing Association, lower than the equivalent figure for England of 17.7%. 12.9% of

⁶ Public Open Space Audit:

<https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/attach/8836/Public%20Open%20Space%20Audit%2c%20TVBC%202019%20Annex%201.pdf>

⁷ Test Valley Borough Sports Facilities Strategy and Playing Pitch Strategy 2020 – 2036

⁸ <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/estimates-forecasts>

residents privately rent their property; this figure is lower than the national average of 16.8%⁹.

Air Quality

2.35 Poor air quality and airborne pollutants are linked to health and wellbeing, and can be associated with certain health conditions, including asthma. Local Authorities are required under the Environment Act 1995 to assess air quality periodically and where necessary declare AQMAs (Air Quality Management Areas) and produce Air Quality Action Plans. Road traffic has been identified as the most significant source of air pollution within Test Valley, and therefore the assessment of air quality focuses mostly on the road network, though industrial sources must also be considered. The most recent review of local air quality, completed in June 2021, indicated no expected exceedances of current UK Air Quality Objective levels in the Borough of Test Valley. Consequently, there are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the Borough.

3 Health Impact Assessment

3.1 A variation of the NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix was designed to help ensure that health is properly considered within planning, and that where possible development plans and proposals have a positive rather than a negative influence on health. Test Valley has used this method to identify the possible health impacts of proposals and policies within the Local Plan, including recommend mitigation actions. The Matrix is set out at Appendix 1.

3.2 The evaluation is presented using the evaluation framework of positive impact (+), neutral impact (N), or negative impact (-), which is explained further in Appendix 1.

3.3 The assessment criteria are set out below:

1. Housing quality and design
2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
3. Access to open space and nature
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
5. Accessibility and active travel
6. Crime reduction and community safety
7. Access to healthy food
8. Access to work and training
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
10. Minimising the use of resources
11. Climate change

3.4 The Health Impact Assessment will continue to evolve as the Regulation Local Plan progresses through consultation, towards Stage 2. Further policies will be identified and there may be modifications made to the strategic policies prepared for consultation at this stage. It is therefore vital that the HIA continues to be

⁹ Test Valley Borough Profile 2021, TVBC. <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/about-test-valley-the-facts-and-figures/boroughprofile>

undertaken alongside plan preparation to ensure that any impacts are identified and acted upon, as necessary, and incorporated within the draft Local Plan.

4 Summary and Conclusions

- 4.1 The draft Local Plan 2040 Regulation 18, Stage 1 has the potential to make a positive impact on the physical and mental health and well-being of the population of the Borough, with some policies making a greater contribution than others. No negative health implications have been identified in assessing the objectives and policies of the plan, at this stage.
- 4.2 The Plan will make a positive contribution towards meeting the specific and overall housing needs of the Borough. The Plan, and its evidence base, have identified demand for a variety of housing types and tenures, including affordable housing and housing for older people. The plan proposes to deliver sufficient housing to meet the identified need. Good quality, well designed and accessible housing can help tackle health inequalities and enhance living conditions and draft Local Plan 2040 Regulation 18, Stage 2 will add to these strategic policies with additional policies regarding specific needs.
- 4.3 The Plan aims to protect and enhance access to social infrastructure and services, such as health, education and community facilities, to meet the needs associated with the additional housing development that is proposed within the plan. This development has the potential to increase demand on social infrastructure and services. The strategic approach to delivering development at the most sustainable locations in the Borough can support this approach. Delivery of infrastructure will require working closely with stakeholders and partners given the importance of their role in delivering this.
- 4.4 The Plan aims to ensure all residents reside in high quality and well-designed housing, in attractive, inclusive and accessible neighbourhoods with greater levels of community interaction and community provisions. This can support increased natural surveillance, leading to a reduction in the fear of crime, and potential reduction in actual crime.
- 4.5 The Masterplans for Andover and Romsey, and the two Town Centre strategic policies in the plan, will seek to enhance the public realm, green and public open spaces, accessible cycling and walking links, inclusive services, and cultural and community facilities, services and employment opportunities in the town centres, which will contribute towards the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors. Any improvement to our built environment can bring benefits especially if these also coincide with improvements and access to the nature environment and increasing the amount of physical activity and social interaction with others.
- 4.6 The Borough is largely rural. The Plan seeks to safeguard and enhance the environment, landscapes, heritage, biodiversity and green infrastructure of Test Valley, whilst maintaining access to green and blue open spaces, sports provisions, recreational opportunities and nature. Access to open space, parks and nature is proven to deliver significant physical and mental health benefits to all people.

- 4.7 Improving accessibility and encouraging residents to travel via sustainable modes is demonstrated throughout the Plan. Residents with access to open space along with safe and attractive pedestrian and cycle routes linking to services, facilities and amenities are shown to encourage physical activity and facilitate sustainable movement, which has benefits for physical health and mental well-being. This will be challenging in some of the more rural areas of the Borough.
- 4.8 The draft Local Plan 2040 seeks to support the delivery of education infrastructure, training and the facilities needed to support education, skills and qualifications for the population and associated growth and employment, which will bring health benefits and help to reduce health inequalities. This will be addressed in more detail at Stage 2.
- 4.9 The Plan sets out that the Council will seek to deliver new development while seeking to tackle climate change, by reducing carbon emissions, mitigating the impacts of climate change and increasing resilience to climate change. This is a key thread within the plan and can also help to enhance the health and well-being of residents and reduce health inequalities. A report by the Academy of Medical Sciences and the Royal Society states that if health is made central to the climate agenda, then actions taken to reach UK net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 will have near-term benefits for human health in the UK, as well as helping to reduce the risks to health from global climate change. Some benefits come from, for example, the phasing out fossil fuels, supporting public transport and promoting better quality buildings.

Appendix 1: HIA Assessment Matrix – Draft Local Plan 2040 (Regulation 18, Stage 1) – Vision, Objectives and Strategic Policies.

Key to matrix codes:

Code/Colour	Health Impacts identified
+	Health Impact is likely to be positive (i.e., may improve health, prevent deaths/prolong lives, reduce/prevent the occurrence of acute or chronic diseases or enhance mental wellbeing)
N	Health Impact is likely to be neutral (i.e., no significant health effects or effects)
-	Health Impact is likely to be negative or present barriers to health (i.e., could lead directly to ill health, deaths, acute or chronic diseases or poor mental ill health)

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
Vision	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	Generally, a positive, broad and inclusive overarching vision which reflects most of the health criteria identified.
Objective – Climate Change	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	+	This objective supports the

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												<p>transition to a low carbon future and reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the NPPF.</p> <p>The objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>
Objective - Our Communities	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	<p>This objective seeks to deliver cohesive, healthy and sustainable communities with improved access to infrastructure,</p>

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												facilities and services, including healthcare and open spaces.
Objective – Town Centres	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	This objective seeks to deliver vibrant and resilient town centres, including through regeneration and Masterplan work, with a mix of uses and businesses at the heart of our market towns. It supports enhancements to active travel infrastructure, to encourage walking and cycling, the use of public transport and the establishment of linked green infrastructure in and

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												around the town centres.
Objective – Built, Historical and Natural Environment	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	The enhancement of the environment is a priority for the plan, and this can facilitate healthy lifestyles.
Objective – Ecology and Biodiversity	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	Safeguarding, protecting and enhancing biodiversity networks and the environment will benefit all residents
Objective – Health, Wellbeing, Culture, Leisure and Recreation	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	This broad objective is concerned with delivering access to a range of social, health, cultural sports, recreational and wellbeing infrastructure and services across our communities. The provision of key

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												facilities and services, with access to open space, tranquillity and nature, can help to promote health, education, social cohesion and physical activity and can help to reduce health inequalities within an area.
Objective - Design	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	This objective is concerned with the design of all developments, spaces and buildings and how they function for all in the community. Encouraging safety and security in layout and design may also lead to a reduction in the fear of crime and a

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												potential reduction in actual crime rates in an area, with associated benefits to physical and mental wellbeing.
Objective - Housing	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	This objective is concerned with providing sufficient housing land in the Borough to meet housing needs. The Plan recognises that the population of Test Valley is ageing. Specific reference is therefore made to seeking to meet the needs of the ageing population. The need to provide for affordable homes is also highlighted. The provision of a sufficient range and

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												supply of housing to meet identified needs, including affordable and specialised housing options, is important to good health, security and wellbeing.
Objective – Economy, Employment and Skills	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	This objective seeks to support economic growth, a skilled workforce and training for all who live or work in the Borough. Employment promotes health by providing a livelihood and income
Objective – Transport and Movement	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	+	This objective seeks to encourage and enhance safe and sustainable transport and associated

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												accessible infrastructure enhancements, whilst also reducing the need to travel. Travel can enable access to services and social opportunities and can reduce social exclusion and isolation. Transport barriers can have most impact on individuals with limiting conditions and who may need access GPs, care or hospitals, and for those on low incomes or whom are carers. In this respect, improving active travel opportunities, community and

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												public transport and the accessibility of the public realm can have positive impacts for health and reduce health inequality.
Spatial Strategy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The spatial strategy (supported by the spatial hierarchy) seeks to support a sustainable pattern of development across the Borough. The spatial strategy seeks to direct development towards (and support the retention and enhancement of) the most sustainable communities, i.e. those that are served by a wider

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
Settlement Hierarchy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	range of facilities, services, public transport options and amenities. The policy also seeks to encourage sustainable lifestyles for those living or working in the Borough. This strategy is likely to benefit health for all, and particularly for the less mobile, disabled, elderly, or those with very young children who may benefit most from access to community facilities, services and amenities, play spaces, etc. The availability of a range of local cultural and

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												<p>community provisions in a community can also promote social cohesion, which has benefits for health. Access to open spaces can increase opportunities for outdoor exercise and social life.</p> <p>The spatial hierarchy identifies and groups the various settlements of the Borough into a hierarchy that reflects their sustainability, The hierarchy itself has neutral implications for health,</p>
Strategic Policy – Countering	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	+	This strategic policy seeks to support climate change

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
climate change												mitigation and resilience Measures such as encouraging renewable and low carbon energy, sustainable drainage, the use of shade in the public realm, flood prevention, reducing carbon emissions and pollution, while increasing our resilience to future climate change, should have positive health benefits through phasing out fossil fuels, supporting public transport and promoting better quality buildings.
Strategic Policy – Delivering	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	This policy sets out the Council's expectation that

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
healthy well-designed development												places, buildings and spaces will be well designed and integrated, to be attractive, locally distinctive, connected, permeable, green and accessible, supporting healthy and more active lifestyles. A The policy also includes a requirement for developments to take into account safety, security and surveillance, which can help to reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour and help to reduce fear of crime.
Strategic Policy –	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
Delivering development and regeneration in the Borough's town centres												The two town centre policies for Andover and Romsey centres seek to promote high quality investment and mixed-use development, including regeneration, within the Borough's town centre areas, The policies seek to increase accessibility to a range of services and facilities that support health and wellbeing and inclusivity, safety and accessibility within the town centres. This includes encouraging a healthy, vibrant and
Strategic Policy – Delivering high quality development in town centres	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												active public realm and a range of employment opportunities. The policies reference the two town centre Masterplans which also prioritise the green infrastructure network, river frontages and access to sustainable public transport options.
Strategic Policy – Delivering infrastructure	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	This policy seeks to ensure that all development will meet on-site and off-site infrastructure requirements, in order to support it and to mitigate its impacts. This includes ensuring access to a range of health provisions

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												and education, childcare, early years provision, public open space, emergency and community provision, amongst others forms of social infrastructure. The delivery of this infrastructure, where it is needed, to support the communities of the Borough and the wellbeing, mental and physical health of the population is a key health requirement for the plan
Strategic Policy – Housing Provision	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	This strategic policy seeks to ensure that a sufficient supply of land is available to provide for housing

Policy, Objective, Vision or Chapter	HIA assessment (based on HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix)											Explanation, evidence, comments
	Housing quality and design	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	Access to open space and nature	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Accessibility and active travel	Crime reduction and community safety	Access to healthy food	Access to work and training	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	Minimising the use of resources	Climate change	
												needs in the Borough over the full plan period and to ensure that a choice of homes is available to meet local need. Health is firmly linked to housing, in that the provision of good quality housing, that is energy efficient, dry, safe and warm, and that meets local (and specific) needs is a pre-requisite to healthy living. More detailed housing requirements and needs will be addressed at Stage 2.

