

**Canterbury District Local Plan:**

# **Local Plan Options**

**Health Impact Assessment (HIA)**

May 2021



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# Introduction

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been used as a further mechanism to help test the health consequences of the Local Plan Options.

The factors that influence our health are multiple and complex. The Department of Health and Social Care have estimated that socio-economic and physical environments determine 60% of health outcomes<sup>1</sup>. Focusing on these determinants of health is essential for improving population health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities.

The HIA process looks at the positive and negative impacts of the options as well as assessing the indirect implications for the wider community. The aim is to identify the main impacts and prompt discussion about the best ways of dealing with them to maximise the benefits, avoid any potential adverse impacts and reduce health inequalities.

Undertaking the Health Impact Assessment positively contributes to The Department of Health and Social Care's vision in respect of local authorities embedding public health into all their activities to improve health and reduce inequalities.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: promote social interaction, are safe & accessible, and enable & support healthy lifestyles.

The purpose of this HIA is to ensure that the Options for the new Local Plan reduce health inequalities and do not actively damage health.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Health and Social Care, (2019), Advancing our health: prevention in the 2020s

# Canterbury District Health Profile

This profile has been produced to support the Health Impact Assessment of the Canterbury District Local Plan Options. It aims to provide an overview of the statistical information referring to health indicators in the District using the most relevant data that is readily available.

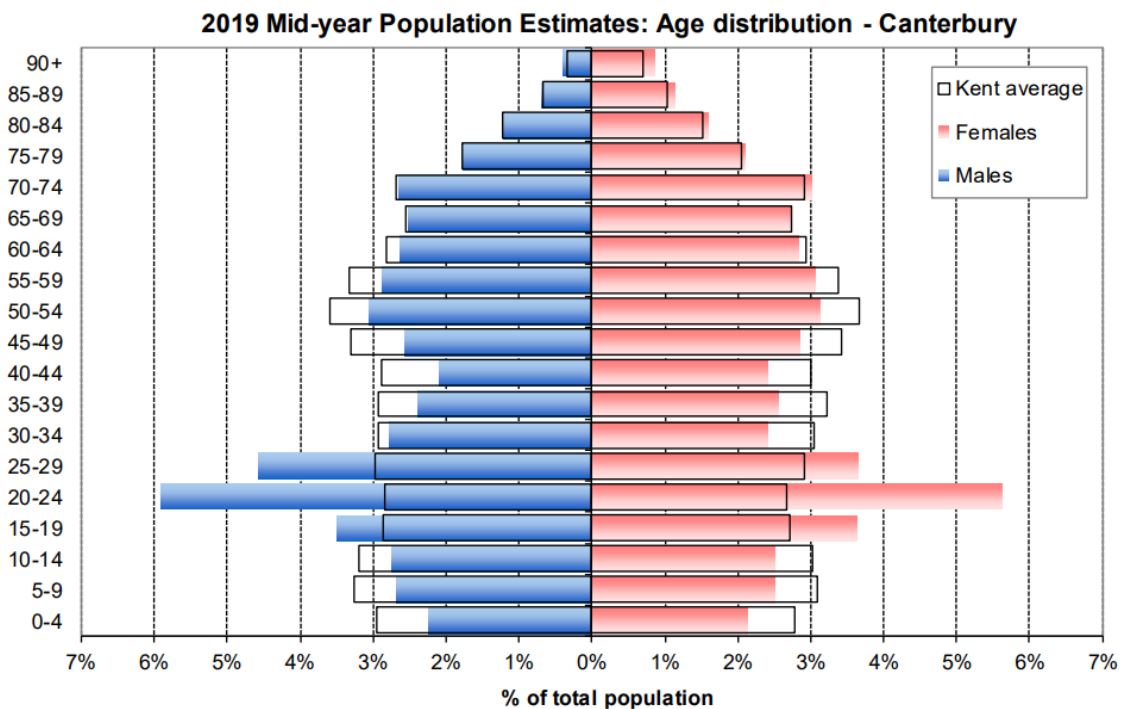
The data has been collated from a range of sources, including Public Health England and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

## Health Summary

Public Health England produces a health profile for each local authority which is intended to provide a snapshot overview of health indicators. Their overall summary is that health in Canterbury is varied compared to England as a whole. The data highlights about 16.5% (3,820) children live in low income families. Notifiable indicators which are worse than the average for England are the suicide rate, estimated diabetes diagnosis rate and percentage of people aged 16 - 64 in employment. Appendix 3 shows all the indicators assessed by Public Health England.

## Population and demographics

In 2019, it is estimated Canterbury had a population of 165,400 (ONS 2019). It has the second highest population in Kent. The table below shows the age distribution of the 2019 Mid-year population estimates for the Canterbury District.

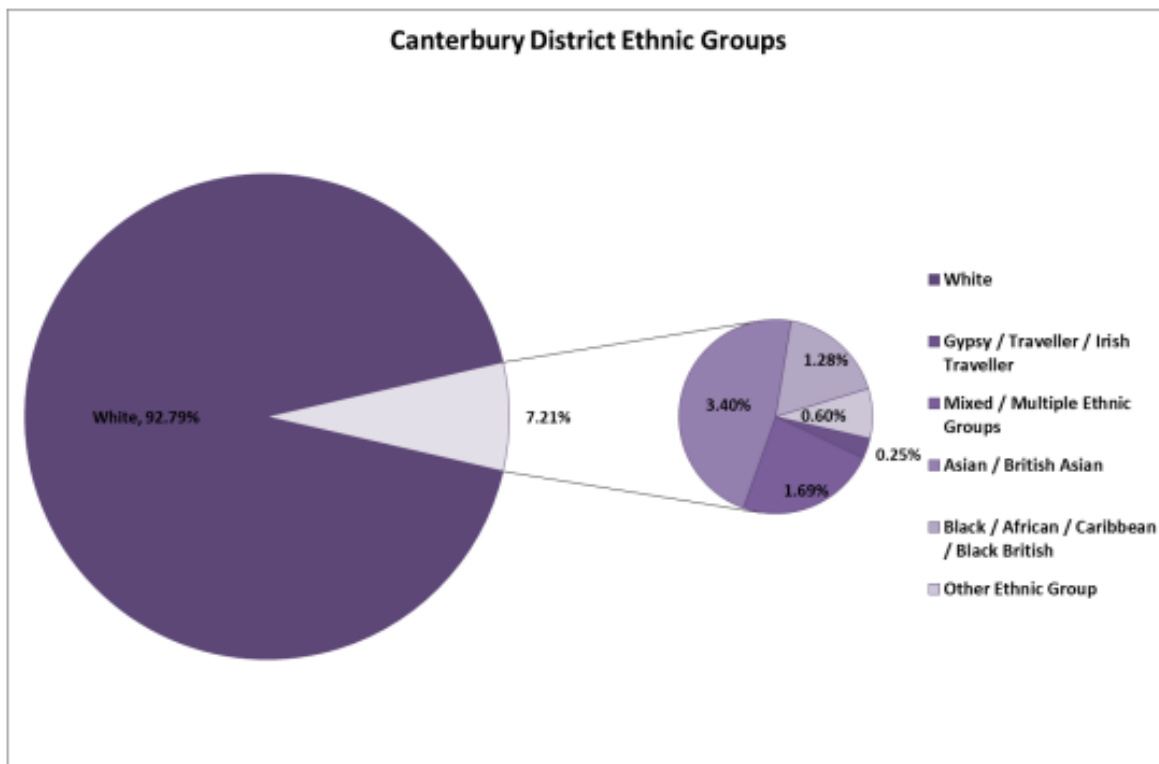


## Life expectancy

Public Health England data from 2019 highlighted life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average. The life expectancy of an adult male in Canterbury is 79.3 years and for a female it is 83.6. However, in the most deprived areas of Canterbury life expectancy is 6.5 years lower for men and 5.1 years lower for women than in the least deprived areas.

## Ethnicity

The largest ethnic group in the district is White-British (92.8%) a further 4.4% are non-UK born residents of white origin and 3.4% class themselves as Asian or British Asian. The pie chart below shows the ethnic groups which make up the Canterbury District.



## Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019) is produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for neighbourhoods or small areas called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England.

Deprivation at a small area level in Canterbury has increased since 2015. Canterbury which now has 2 (LSOAs) within the 10% most deprived LSOAs within Kent for IMD2019 when there were none in the IMD2015. They include Heron and Barton. Canterbury was one of

two local authorities within Kent to have LSOAs within the 10% most deprived decile of the IMD2019 when they had none in the IMD2015.

# Methodology

A HIA is designed to assess the likely health impacts of planning decisions in plan making or in development management (planning applications). This HIA will help to identify the potential positive and negative health impacts of the options which are subject to consultation.

There is no fixed way to conduct a HIA. However, there are five key steps which should be accounted for. They are:

## **Step 1: Screening**

This involved determining whether an HIA is needed and justified subject to anticipation of health impacts on population groups. It is considered that the Local Plan is an important framework that can influence health and wellbeing in the district. Therefore, it is useful that an HIA is carried out throughout the plan preparation to maximise the delivery of health benefits.

## **Step 2: Scoping**

This involved identifying the potential health impacts to assess. Options considered to have a meaningful effect on health are to be assessed. The Issues and Options which are not considered to have a meaningful effect on health will not be assessed in detail at this stage of plan making. Appendix 1 details the Issues and Options which have been assessed.

## **Step 3: Assessing**

This involved assessing the significance of health impacts of the Issues and Options. This can be found in Appendix 2.

## **Step 4: Reporting**

This involved formatting this report and setting out recommendations.

## **Step 5: Monitoring and evaluating**

This HIA will inform decision making and future policy formation as the new Local Plan is developed.

# Findings and Conclusion

This HIA provides an appraisal of the key health issues that the Local Plan will need to address. The HIA identifies how the Local Plan has the potential to positively influence the general health of the District, while reducing health inequalities. The assessment establishes six common themes;

1. Improving air quality;
2. Reducing carbon emissions;
3. Encouraging physical activity;
4. Providing high quality housing;
5. Supporting employment and economic growth; and
6. Creating sustainable communities.

## **Improving air quality**

The Local Plan Options seeks to take a proactive approach to improving air quality by embedding measures which will reduce the need to travel. Vehicles emit a range of pollutants that contribute to air pollution and can have harmful effects on human health. Promoting active travel and supporting public transport can reduce the number of vehicles on the road and lower air pollution which would benefit health. In addition, by encouraging a rapid transition to low emission vehicles this will also reduce air pollution caused by vehicles, creating cleaner air and supporting good health.

## **Reducing carbon emissions**

Reducing carbon emissions across the district is considered to have positive impacts on the health of the population. The Local Plan Options promotes the transition to low carbon and energy efficient homes and buildings, reduces greenhouse gases, saves resources and lowers exposure to chemicals and pollution which can be harmful to health.

The HIA also identifies the importance of generating renewable energy to improve air quality and save resources. Community and utility scale renewable energy generation reduces the need for fossil fuel power generation, decreasing emissions of harmful gases to improve air quality and reduce the harmful effect on health.

## **Encouraging physical activity**

Improving physical activity across Canterbury District will have a significant impact on the general health of the population. The Options put forward for consultation recognise the importance of promoting and facilitating physical activity through the Local Plan. Physical activity has a host of benefits which residents should incorporate into their daily lives to promote good health. Open spaces, green infrastructure and access to sports facilities are important to facilitate physical activity and promote good physical and mental health. The HIA also identifies that promoting and facilitating sustainable transport and active travel (i.e. walking and cycling) can provide opportunities to increase levels of physical activity to support good health.



## **Providing high quality housing**

High quality design is associated with better health. The Local Plan Options recognises the importance of providing quality homes in sustainable locations. The Options identified for consultation also set out that accessible and disability friendly designed homes can enable individuals to live independently for longer while reducing the risk of incidents.

## **Supporting employment and economic growth**

The Local Plan Options recognises the importance of socio-economic factors in contributing to improved health and wellbeing through education, job creation and retention, and reducing health inequalities over the long term. Providing a range of employment opportunities across the district would reduce the socio-economic inequalities that are linked to negative health outcomes and help to support physical and mental health.

## **Creating sustainable communities**

Creating sustainable communities influences quality of life and the overall health of residents. Communities also rely on access to social and community infrastructure such as GP surgeries or community halls to meet day-to-day needs. The Local Plan Options highlights the need to protect and improve access to such services to support good quality of life. It may also contribute to reducing pollutants from excessive car trips, improving air quality, and in turn improving health.

Overall the Local Plan Options seek to provide significant improvements to improve health. It is recommended as the Local Plan is developed there is continual assessment of the health impacts which might arise.

## Appendix 1 - Scoping

The table below demonstrates the Issues and Options, which are considered to require assessment as part of the Health Impact Assessment.

Reference	Issue	HIA required Y/N
Housing and new communities		
Issue HNC1	How should we ensure the right types and tenures of housing is provided?	Y
Issue HNC2	How should we approach providing opportunities for small and medium sized housing developments?	N
Issue HNC3	How should we provide opportunities for suitable brownfield and regeneration developments?	Y
Issue HNC4	How should we ensure the right densities are delivered in developments across the District?	Y
Issue HNC5	How should we ensure housing is provided for rural communities?	Y
Issue HNC6	How can we support sustainable living in new communities?	Y
Issue HNC7	How should we ensure high quality design?	Y
Issue HNC8	How can we deliver low carbon and energy efficient housing?	Y

Issue HNC9	How should we approach providing housing for older people?	Y
Issue HNC10	How should we approach providing accessible and disability-friendly homes?	Y
Issue HNC11	How and where should we provide opportunities for new student accommodation?	N
Issue HNC12	How should we provide accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers?	N
Issue HNC13	How should we support opportunities for self and custom-build housing?	N
Issue HNC14	How can we maximise the benefits of strategic infrastructure investment for residents and businesses?	N
Issue HNC15	How can we enhance the production of community and utility scale renewable energy?	Y
Issue HNC16	How can we ensure that infrastructure is delivered at the right time to support development?	Y
Issue HNC17	How should we address changes in development viability at planning application stage?	N
Employment and the local economy		
Issue EMP1	How should we ensure that enough business space is provided in the right locations to support growth?	Y
Issue EMP2	How can we provide opportunities for the right mix of jobs, including higher paid jobs, to be created?	Y
Issue EMP3	How can we best support the delivery of allocated employment sites?	N

Issue EMP4	How can we improve the accessibility and connectivity of employment areas?	Y
Issue EMP5	How can we improve the energy performance and carbon emissions of new commercial developments in the district?	Y
Issue EMP6	How should we support the development of our universities?	N
Issue EMP7	How can we support the delivery of new, high quality tourist accommodation to boost overnight stays and support the local economy?	N
Issue EMP8	How should we support the growth and development of the rural economy?	Y
Issue TCLF1	How should we designate the hierarchy of centres in the district?	N
Issue TCLF2	How should we support appropriate growth and development at the out-of-town retail areas at Canterbury?	N
Issue TCLF3	How should we support and protect our Local Centres?	Y
Issue TCLF4	How can we best support our village centres?	Y
Movement and transportation		
Issue MT1	How can we maximise active travel in the district?	Y
Issue MT2	How do we enable greater use of public transport in the District?	Y
Issue MT3	How will we enable the rapid transition to zero emissions vehicles?	Y
Issue MT4	How should we approach parking standards in the Local Plan?	N
Issue MT5	How should we approach transport assessments, transport statements and travel plans?	N

Historic and natural environment		
Issue NE1	How can we protect and enhance our heritage assets?	N
Issue NE2	How can we support the adaptation of the historic environment to achieve improvements in carbon emissions and energy efficiency?	Y
Issue NE3	How should we protect and enhance biodiversity and green and blue infrastructure?	Y
Issue NE4	How should we ensure the Local Landscape Designations (Areas of High Landscape Value) continue to be effective in protecting our valued landscapes?	N
Issue NE5	How should we ensure our approach to Green Gaps continues to remain effective?	N
Issue NE6	How should we manage outdoor lighting to support tranquility?	N
Issue NE7	How should we protect existing Open Space within the Local Plan?	Y
Issue NE8	How can we support the provision of accessible outdoor sports and recreation facilities across the district?	Y
Issue NE9	How should we ensure our approach to Local Green Spaces continues to remain effective?	Y
Issue NE10	How do we approach development within the coastal protections of Overtopping Hazard Zone and Coastal Protection Zone?	Y
Issue NE11	How can we maximise the benefits of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)?	N
Issue NE12	How should we consider groundwater protections?	N

## Appendix 2 - Assessment of Local Plan Options

The following table considers the potential impacts on health related to the Issues and Options. Issues and Options which are not considered to have a meaningful effect on health have not been assessed in detail at this stage. All policies will be subject to assessment at the next stage of the Local Plan's development.

Reference	Key issues	Why is this important in terms of health and wellbeing?	Options analysis
Housing and new communities			
Issue HNC1	Getting the right mix of homes	Ensuring the right housing mix is important to ensure people do not live in overcrowded conditions. Overcrowded housing can have serious implications on a person's health. The correct mix of housing can also improve the social cohesion of communities which contributes to a better quality of life for residents.	<p>All options will seek to provide the appropriate mix of different sized properties, different number of bedrooms and different tenures for future developments which will ensure the right housing mix is achieved to minimise the possibility of overcrowding.</p> <p>Potentially option HNC1C may achieve the closest alignment between the needs of the community and what's delivered on development sites in order to prevent overcrowding and support good health.</p>
HNC3	Brownfield development and regeneration	Brownfield developments are often in areas which are highly accessible and sustainable and can therefore provide a healthy living environment for residents.	<p>Both options will encourage development on previously developed land to promote sustainable development and support good health.</p> <p>Potentially option HNC3B may provide additional benefits by exploring opportunities for regeneration of brownfield land which</p>

			could provide more housing in sustainable locations and support a healthy living environment
HNC4	Getting the right densities	Ensuring the right densities can have a number of impacts on health. Making the best use of land through higher densities where appropriate can minimise the amount of agricultural land that is built on, which provides access to the countryside for leisure. On sites not suited to higher density development however, new developments need to be appropriately designed to provide healthy living environments, including access to open space.	<p>All options will seek to provide the appropriate housing density for future developments through different approaches to make best use of the land.</p> <p>Potentially option HNC4C will provide additional benefits to health as it will set different densities for different areas of the district depending on the local distinctiveness and character.</p>
HNC5	Providing housing in the rural communities	Housing in rural areas can help to sustain services and facilities in the rural villages or other nearby settlements. This promotes a healthy living environment for residents with accessible services to meet their day to day needs.	<p>All options will encourage some development in rural areas which will help to sustain and potentially improve services for residents. This will support a high quality of life and support good health.</p> <p>Option HNC5C potentially provides additional benefits as it extends support for housing development in all the rural villages which would support new and existing services which are essential in supporting a healthy living environment.</p>
HNC6	Supporting sustainable living	Creating sustainable communities influences quality of life and the health of residents. Adequate provision of social and community infrastructure provides services and facilities such as GP surgeries or community halls which communities will rely on to meet	<p>All options support sustainable living and promote a healthy living environment which supports health.</p> <p>Potentially option HNC6B may provide additional benefits as it requires essential</p>

		day-to-day needs.	services to be accessible within 15 minute walking/cycling time. This will ensure development is in the most sustainable locations, accessible by active forms of travel, which will improve residents quality of life and support good health.
HNC7	High quality design	The quality of the home has a substantial impact on health; a warm, dry and secure home is associated with better health. Poor quality and inadequate housing contributes to health problems.	All options support high quality design which will sustainable living and promote a healthy living environment which supports health.  Potentially option HNC7C may provide additional benefits as it seeks to provide a more proactive and up-front approach to the design which will improve high quality design and therefore provide the biggest benefits to health.
HNC8	Low carbon and energy efficient housing	The transition to low carbon and energy efficient homes presents direct benefits to health. It reduces greenhouse gases and saves resources as well as lowering exposure to chemicals and pollution which can be harmful to health.	All options seek to deliver low carbon and energy efficient housing which will benefit the health of residents.  Option HNC8C may provide additional benefits as it seeks to deliver the greatest reduction in carbon and higher energy efficiency standards than the other options.
HNC9	Housing for older people	Delivering specialist homes to meet the needs of older people could have significant benefits on their quality of life. The relationship between poor housing and ill health is most clearly seen in older people.  Appropriate home conditions for older people can reduce their chances of ending up in	All options will aim to provide quality housing for older persons which will benefit the health of older residents.  Option HNC9C may provide additional benefits as it seeks to maximise the availability of land for older persons housing developments. This option will help to



		<p>hospital from accidents such as falls. It can also increase the independence of an older person which will increase their quality of life.</p>	<p>facilitate the delivery of older persons housing to increase the quality of life and support good health for older people.</p>
HNC10	<p>Accessible and disability friendly homes</p>	<p>Accessible homes ensure everyone has a safe place to live. If housing is not disability friendly this could lead to incidents which could have a harmful impact on a person's health.</p> <p>Accessible homes can also help people stay in their homes for longer which can increase independence and promote a greater quality of life.</p>	<p>All options seek to deliver accessible and disability friendly homes which will benefit the health of residents.</p> <p>Option HNC10C may provide additional benefits as it seeks to deliver the greatest proportion of homes built to be accessible for wheelchair users which is not a requirement in the current Local Plan. Therefore, option HNC10 will provide the greatest health benefits.</p>
HNC15	<p>Enhancing the production of community and utility scale renewable energy</p>	<p>Renewable energy sources emit no or low greenhouse gases and no polluting energy, making them the cleanest energy option to support good health.</p> <p>Renewable energy reduces the need for fossil fuel power generation, decreasing emissions of harmful gases such as nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and carbon dioxide which can be harmful to human health.</p> <p>Community and utility scale renewable energy related to solar and wind energy generation provide large amounts of clean energy and will have great impacts on reducing polluting emissions and improving air quality across the district.</p>	<p>Both options seek to enhance the production of community and utility scale renewable energy to reduce harmful gases and reduce air pollution which will benefit the health of residents.</p> <p>Option HNC15B may provide additional benefits as it actively supports renewable or low carbon energy. This may allow for higher rates of renewable energy projects being delivered which would reduce pollution and have positive benefits to health.</p>

HNC16	Ensuring infrastructure is delivered at the right time to support development	<p>Infrastructure plays a significant role to sustain a community's quality of life. Pressures on existing infrastructure can be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>This can lead to infrastructure being stretched, which in turn can impact the health of people's lives. For example, if roads become congested this may increase air pollution or if access to GP surgeries becomes more difficult this can have significant impacts on a person's health.</p>	<p>All options seek to ensure that infrastructure is delivered at the right time to support development which will benefit the health of residents.</p> <p>Option HNC16C may provide additional benefits as it seeks to explore opportunities to deliver critical infrastructure ahead of development. If key infrastructure can be delivered ahead of development this can improve the quality of life of both new and existing residents and support good health.</p>
Employment and the local economy			
EMP1	Ensuring there is enough business space in the right location	Ensuring there is enough business spaces in the right locations can help job creation and provide employment opportunities for local people. This reduces the socio-economic inequalities that are linked to negative health outcomes.	<p>All options encourage business spaces in the right locations to support the provision of jobs and opportunities to reduce socio-economic inequalities and support good health.</p> <p>Option EMP1C may potentially provide additional benefits by retaining the deliverable sites and providing a more flexible approach to allow employment areas to grow and intensity which will create more jobs to support good health.</p>
EMP2	Providing opportunities for the right mix of jobs	<p>Providing the right mix of jobs can support mental and physical health. The right job can provide individuals with a sense of purpose, improve their self-esteem and self-confidence.</p> <p>It can also create opportunities to build relationships and avoid loneliness which can</p>	<p>All options encourage opportunities for the right mix of jobs to support mental and physical health.</p> <p>It is difficult to conclude whether there will be differential impacts.</p>

		improve an individual's quality of life.	
EMP4	Accessibility and connectivity of employment areas	<p>Jobs located within walking and cycling distance of where people live can help to support active travel and improve residents health and well-being.</p> <p>Transferring journeys currently made by car to walking and cycling reduces the numbers of polluting vehicles on the road thus improving air quality.</p>	<p>All options seek to improve the accessibility and connectivity of employment areas to improve the health and well-being of residents.</p> <p>Option EMP4C may provide additional benefits to health as it requires strategic sites to include employment spaces to reduce the need to travel. Therefore, this option could promote greater active travel and improve air quality to support the health and well-being of residents.</p>
EMP5	Improving energy performance and carbon emissions of new commercial developments	<p>Similar to homes, commercial developments need to reduce the operational carbon emissions.</p> <p>Replacing fossil fuels with low carbon energy sources and implementing renewable energy generation will reduce carbon emission which has a negative impact on human health.</p>	<p>All options seek to improve energy performance and carbon emissions of new commercial developments. This will have a positive impact on health by reducing carbon emission from the air.</p> <p>Option EMP5D may provide additional benefits to health as it seeks to deliver the greatest reduction in carbon and higher energy efficiency standards in the shortest time frames.</p>
EMP8	Growth and development of the rural economy	<p>Businesses based within the villages improve the sustainability of rural settlements. This contributes to the quality of life of residents and supports good health.</p> <p>It also provides employment opportunities for</p>	<p>Both options support the growth and development of the rural economy which will improve the sustainability of rural settlements and in turn support good health.</p> <p>Option EMP8B may provide additional</p>

		<p>rural residents and reduces their need to travel longer distances for work. This in turn may contribute to fewer journeys in to the urban areas, where congestion and air quality can be significant issues.</p>	<p>benefits to health by allowing for additional employment opportunities for the development of commercial spaces within the rural areas. This could improve the sustainability of rural villages more than the other options and have greater benefits to health.</p>
Town centres and local facilities			
TCLF3	Supporting Local Centres	<p>Local Centres can contribute to the quality of life and the health of residents. They provide shops and services that play an important role in meeting local day-to-day needs of residents.</p> <p>They can provide a more accessible alternative to larger supermarkets, accessible on foot or by cycling, and contribute to reducing congestion and pollution. Reducing pollution will have positive impacts on the health of residents.</p>	<p>The options which seek to carry forward and designate new Local Centres may have additional benefits to the health of residents as they provide protection for the shops and services that play an important role in meeting the day to day needs and improve quality life. This in turn reduces the need to travel which reduces air pollution which will have greater benefits to health.</p>
TCLF4	Supporting Village Centres	<p>Village Centres contribute to the quality of life and the health of residents in much of our rural areas. They provide important facilities for residents, reducing their need to travel into the urban areas to meet day-to-day needs.</p> <p>Reducing the need to travel will reduce air pollution caused by cars which will have a positive impact on health.</p>	<p>Both options seek to improve quality of life and the health and wellbeing of communities by protecting against the loss of community uses.</p> <p>Options TCLF4B may provide additional benefits by protecting the services in villages by designating village centres in order to promote new and improve existing services and facilities. Therefore, this may reduce the need to travel to urban areas more than option TCLF4A and ultimately have greater</p>

			benefits for health.
Movement and transportation			
MT1	Maximising active travel	<p>Physical activity is hugely important for maintaining health and is known to reduce the chances of health conditions such as obesity.</p> <p>For many people, the easiest and most acceptable forms of physical activity are those that can be built into everyday life. Enabling a high quality network of walking and cycling routes is important in encouraging active travel choices.</p> <p>Transferring journeys currently made by car to walking and cycling reduces the numbers of polluting vehicles on the road thus improving air quality.</p>	<p>Both options will seek to safeguard walking and cycling routes to encourage active travel and maintain health.</p> <p>Option MT1B may provide additional benefits by establishing greater integration between the existing routes and new developments. Therefore, this option could provide a wide network to encourage greater physical activity and support health.</p>
MT2	Enabling greater use of public transport	<p>Getting more people to use public transport can reduce the number of private vehicles on the road thus improving air quality.</p> <p>Road transport is a major source of air pollution as vehicles emit a range of pollutants. Poor air quality is the largest environmental risk to public health in the UK. Air pollution is known to cause chronic conditions such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases as well as lung cancer, leading to reduced life expectancy.</p> <p>Physical activity associated with public transport journeys (at either end of the</p>	<p>All options will seek to protect locations for public transport improvements to reduce the number of journeys made by car and improve air quality which will have positive benefits for health.</p> <p>Options MT2B and MT2D may provide additional health benefits as “major” developments will need to demonstrate how they will maximise access to both the bus and rail network. Both options will support greater use of public transport, reducing the number of journeys made by car, and therefore improving air quality and health.</p>

		journey) is hugely important for maintaining health and is known to reduce health conditions.	
MT3	Transitioning to low emissions vehicles	<p>Vehicles emit a range of pollutants that contribute to air pollution which can have harmful effects on human health.</p> <p>Supporting a rapid transition to low emission vehicles will reduce air pollution caused by vehicles and improve air quality, reducing the impact of transport on health.</p>	<p>Both options support the transition to low emission vehicles which should have positive impacts for health.</p> <p>Options MT3B may provide additional benefits by transitioning at an accelerated rate. Therefore, this option may reduce air pollution in a shorter period to improve health.</p>
Historic and natural environment			
NE2	Supporting the adaptation of historic environment to achieve improvements in carbon emissions	<p>Adapting buildings to achieve lower carbon emissions and higher energy efficiency has direct benefits to health. It reduces greenhouse gases which can have significant impacts on human health. It also lowers exposure to chemicals and pollution which can be harmful to health.</p>	<p>Both options seek to support adapting the historic environment which will reduce carbon emissions and bring benefit to the health of residents.</p> <p>Option NE2B may provide additional benefits as it seeks to widen the scope to adaptation and retrofitting of buildings within conservation areas and historic buildings. This may therefore facilitate a higher reduction in carbon emissions which will have a direct benefit to improve health.</p>
NE3	Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and green and blue infrastructure	<p>Biodiversity underpins the health of the planet and has a direct impact on all our lives.</p> <p>Human health depends upon the natural environment and ecosystems such as for fresh water and food production which are</p>	<p>All options seek to protect and enhance biodiversity which will benefit the health of residents.</p> <p>Option NE3 may provide additional benefits to human health as it seeks a higher</p>

		<p>essential for human health and productive livelihoods.</p> <p>Reduced biodiversity can have significant impacts on human health if ecosystems are no longer adequate to meet social needs.</p>	<p>biodiversity net gain gain than the other options.</p>
NE7	Protecting existing open space	<p>Open space has a whole host of benefits for people's physical and mental health. They provide spaces for people to socialise, exercise and relax.</p> <p>Open space can reduce morbidity and mortality by providing psychological relaxation and stress alleviation. It can also reduce exposure to air pollutants and excessive heat which all have impacts on health.</p> <p>Protecting open spaces for residents will therefore enhance their quality of life and promote a healthy active lifestyle.</p>	<p>Both options seek to protect open spaces which have a range of benefits to health.</p> <p>Option NE8B may provide additional benefits to health by taking a more proactive approach to identify and protect open spaces which play an important role in supporting good health.</p>
NE8	Provision of accessible outdoor sports and recreation facilities	<p>The provision of accessible outdoor sports and recreation facilities provide important spaces for people to exercise.</p> <p>Physical activity has a range of health benefits for both physical and mental health such as preventing obesity or reducing stress.</p>	<p>Both options encourage physical activity though providing sports facilities.</p> <p>Option NE8B may provide additional benefits by prioritising sports facilities where there is a particular deficiency or a need for a specific sports facility in a certain area.</p>
NE9	Local green spaces	<p>Local green spaces enhance the quality of life of communities; they provide spaces to exercise, socialise or relax. Living in areas with green spaces has been linked to lower risk of various health conditions such as high</p>	<p>The options which seek to carry forward Local green spaces may have additional benefits to mental and physical health as they provide protection for the areas of particular importance to local communities.</p>

		<p>blood pressure and cardiovascular disease. As well as physical health, green spaces are associated with positive mental health.</p>	
NE10	<p>Development within the coastal protections of Overtopping Hazard Zone and Coastal Protection Zone</p>	<p>The Overtopping Hazard Zone and Coastal Protection Zone are both areas whereby buildings can be damaged by the physical environment.</p> <p>Development in these areas could make the situation worse and cause harm to human physical health.</p>	<p>Both options prevent the development within Overtopping Hazard Zone and Coastal Protection Zone which protect residents from building homes in an unsafe environment which could lead to physical harm.</p> <p>Option NE10B may provide additional benefits by considering permitting coastal defences for individual properties which already exist in the Overtopping Hazard Zone and / or Coastal Protection Zone. This will allow extra protection for residents to protect their home and prevent harm to physical health.</p>



# Appendix 3 - Canterbury District Health Profile Data

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ○ Not compared

Quintiles: Best ● ● ● ● ● Worst ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ➔ No significant change ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Export table as image

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Indicator	Period	Canterbury		Region England		England		Worst/Lowest	Range	Best/Highest
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Value			
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	—	-	79.3	80.8	79.8	74.4		84.9	
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	—	-	83.6	84.3	83.4	79.5		87.2	
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	2017 - 19	—	1,409	326	288	326	548		208	
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2017 - 19	—	268	61.6	57.1	70.4	121.6		39.8	
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2017 - 19	—	597	136.4	121.6	129.2	182.4		87.4	
Suicide rate	2017 - 19	—	55	14.1	9.6	10.1	19.0		4.9	
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2016 - 18	—	202	41.0	49.6	42.6*	109.8		17.7	
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	2018/19	↓	260	150.6	199.7*	196.0*	497.7		51.6	
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2018/19	➔	215	594	517*	559*	852		350	
Cancer diagnosed at early stage (experimental statistics)	2017	—	355	52.4%	52.7%	52.2%	36.8%		61.0%	
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	—	-	70.7%	75.2%	78.0%	54.3%		98.7%	
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	2020	—	1,628	69.5%	64.5%*	67.4%	41.6%		92.7%	
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	2016/17 - 18/19	—	25	28.3	31.7*	31.6	112.7		7.8	
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	2018/19	↓	735	465	526*	664	1,127		389	
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	2019	—	11,366	8.4%	12.2%	13.9%	27.5%		3.4%	
Percentage of physically active adults	2018/19	—	-	75.6%	70.2%	67.2%	46.7%		80.0%	
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	2018/19	—	-	62.3%	60.9%	62.3%	75.9%		41.7%	
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2018	➔	26	10.6	13.5	16.7	39.4		3.6	
Smoking status at time of delivery	2019/20	➔	185	14.4%	9.7%*	10.4%	23.1%		2.1%	
Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	↑	1,015	77.6%	79.1%	74.5%	37.9%		96.7%	
Infant mortality rate	2017 - 19	—	14	3.5	3.7	3.9	7.5		1.2	
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	2019/20	➔	245	17.4%	17.8%	21.0%	30.1%		10.4%	
Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	—	-	16.9	-	21.8	42.0		5.0	
Smoking Prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS)	2019	—	-	10.9%	23.7%	23.2%	60.3%		3.5%	
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2016 - 18	—	-	6.5	7.9	9.5	15.2		-1.3	
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2016 - 18	—	-	5.1	6.0	7.5	13.8		-1.5	
Children in low income families (under 16s)	2016	➔	3,820	16.5%	12.9%	17.0%	31.8%		5.8%	
Average Attainment 8 score	2018/19	—	64,314	46.1	47.9	46.9	39.0		60.2	
Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	2019/20	➔	74,500	72.7%	79.6%	76.2%	63.3%		91.4%	
Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need	2017/18	↓	268	4.1	0.7	0.8	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart		
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2016/17 - 18/19	—	85	15.9	31.2*	44.9	127.6		6.0	
Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019	—	64	12.4%	14.3%	15.1%	36.4%		-8.2%	
New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000	2019	➔	822	770	714	900	4,418		294	
TB incidence (three year average)	2017 - 19	—	24	4.9	5.9	8.6	45.0		0.2	