

## CP4 Healthy City



### Supporting Documents:

Draft South East Plan - 2006  
 Sustainable Community Strategy - 2006  
 Refreshed Local Area Agreement -2007  
 Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy - 2002  
 Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (being revised) Economic Strategy - 2005  
 Sustainability Strategy - 2002  
 Climate Change Action Plan - 2006  
 Local Transport Plan - 2006  
 Food Strategy - 2006  
 Reducing Inequality Review - 2008  
 Active Living Strategy and Action Plan - 2006  
 A Strategy to Reduce Health Inequalities - 2005  
 Local Health Community's Integrated Service Improvement Plan; the 'Best Care, Best Place' consultation document -2004  
 Fit for the Future-consultation document -2007  
 City Wide Estates Strategy for Health & Social Care - 2007  
 (NICE) Public Health Guidance – Physical Activity and the Environment - 2008

### Introduction

3.26 Brighton & Hove is a member of the World Health Organisation's Healthy Cities Network, whose healthy urban planning principles include:

- human health as a key element of sustainable development;
- co-operation between planning and health agencies;
- Health integrated plans and policies.

3.27 Healthy urban planning aims to positively influence the determinants of health particularly by the encouragement of healthy lifestyles and particularly through the design and provision of infrastructure which supports healthy living. This encompasses a need to provide access to healthy housing, sport facilities, recreation, cultural and community facilities, healthy food, care and health facilities.

### Preferred Option - CP4 Healthy City

Planning will support programmes and strategies which aim to reduce health inequalities and promote healthier lifestyles through the following:

1. Carry out health impact assessments (HIA or incorporated into a sustainability appraisal) on all planning policy documents.
2. Require HIA on all strategic developments in the city.
3. Require larger developments to demonstrate how they maximise positive impacts on health within the development or in adjoining areas (where the benefits of new development can be maximised).
4. Encourage development that promotes health, safety and active living for all age groups, including healthy living options for older people.
5. Recognise and safeguard the role of allotments, small scale agriculture and

farmers markets in providing access to healthy, affordable locally produced food options.

6. Joint working with health providers to help deliver and protect a sub-regional network of critical care hospitals and a city wide integrated network of health facilities that is within reasonable walking distance of public transport.

### Supporting Text

**3.28** The geographical inequalities in health in Brighton & Hove are such that there are marked differences in physical and mental health and life expectancy between the most deprived and most affluent neighbourhoods in the city. The preferred option aims to reduce these inequalities. It is also recognised that alongside this geographical inequality; health issues affect different communities differently. The determinants of health are closely linked to factors such as ability to earn a reasonable wage and access to healthy housing, open space, an active lifestyle, cultural and community facilities, healthy food and care and health facilities. Environmental factors and constraints in the public realm are increasingly being recognised in national guidance as having a significant impact on health.

**3.29** Planning can have a real influence on these factors. The preferred option relates to access to healthy lifestyles including access to community and cultural facilities that affect mental health especially in older people, ensuring a range of services that are responsive to the diverse needs of the city's residents, access to healthy food and an integrated network of primary and secondary care.

**3.30** The preferred option sets out to ensure that developments and policies are tested to ensure that they reduce adverse impacts (through HIA; parts 1 and 2) and maximise positive impacts on health and that developers are asked to demonstrate that they have made provision for accessing green space, cultural facilities, transport options, exercise, and healthy food (parts 3 and 4). Developments should consider the whole lifetime needs of occupiers and overcome barriers to access to facilities both within and beyond the development. For the purposes of this preferred option, strategic developments are defined as all developments requiring an EIA and developments covered by the Development Area proposals in this document or of equivalent size. The type of health facilities referred to in part 6 include walk-in polyclinics, health centres, multi-practice GPs surgeries, substance misuse clinics, ambulance facilities and critical care facilities including extension of the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

### Implementation

**3.31** It is proposed that the preferred option will be implemented in the following way:

- Parts 1 and 2 will be implemented through the requirement for an HIA on its own, or as part of a sustainability appraisal (Plans) or environmental impact assessment (planning application), for all planning policy documents and major developments (as defined above).
- Under Part 3 expanding the sustainability checklist to address health impacts, or impacts on determinants of health will be required for all larger developments including positive measures to encourage healthier lifestyles. This will be assessed as part of the planning application process and secured by condition or planning obligation. Guidance will be set out in planning advice notes.
- Part 4 – the preparation of planning advice notes (PANs) will encourage and promote positive impacts on health.

- Part 5 will be implemented via the development management process and working with Health, Housing and Adult and Social Care services and support providers to identify areas of deprivation where renewal or redevelopment with other support measures could transform the long term prospects for families and young people, including their health and the impact on health of the wider neighbourhood.
- Part 6 will require joint working with the health services in the city to identify appropriate sites in the city. Some of these will be identified in the Development Policies and Site Allocations Development Plan Document and others through the Development Area proposals.