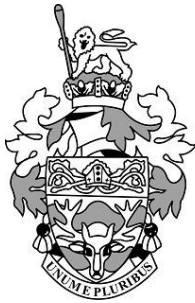


Health Impact Assessment

November 2021

To accompany the Local Plan Update – Revised Growth Strategy consultation



WOKINGHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Health Impact Assessment has been prepared to support the Local Plan Update: Revised Growth Strategy Consultation (November 2021) which seeks views on an updated approach to managing development across the borough.

Background to the Revised Growth Strategy

- 1.2. The council prepared and consulted on a full Draft Local Plan in February 2020, however the strategy proposed in that plan is no longer achievable following an unexpected change in circumstances. The change impacted the ability to deliver a new garden town at Grazeley, a key aspect of the overall strategy.
- 1.3. The council has since considered alternative approaches to manage development, which has culminated in the definition of the Revised Growth Strategy.
- 1.4. As the majority of policies proposed in the Draft Local Plan Consultation (2020) are not impacted by the loss of the Grazeley garden town proposal, the council decided to focus the new consultation on the principal areas of change - that is those policies relating to the amount of housing required and how this is proposed to be met across the borough, including the land to be specifically allocated to achieve this. The Revised Growth Strategy also identifies additional allocations for Local Green Space designation which protects certain areas of green space that are recognised as being of particular importance to the community.

Health Impact Assessment

- 1.5. A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) assesses the potential effects a plan, programme or policy can have on the health of the population and the distribution of those effects within the population¹. It is often defined using the [European Centre for Health Policy](#) as 'a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population'.
- 1.6. There is no statutory requirement for a local plan to complete a HIA, but due to the strategic nature of the Local Plan Update (LPU), it has been decided that an HIA should be produced to ensure health and wellbeing is a consideration during the decision-making process and is supported by planning policies contained within the Revised Growth Strategy.
- 1.7. This approach is also embedded within the council's vision, priorities and values, in particular a key principle for Wokingham Borough Council is to 'improve the health, well-being and quality of life for residents'.
- 1.8. The council prepared and consulted on a Draft Local Plan in February 2020, which was supported by a Health Impact Assessment. The HIA assessed the impact of the policies and proposals set out in the Draft Local Plan against a set of key health determinants.
- 1.9. This Health Impact Assessment has been prepared to assess the impact of the policies contained within the Revised Growth Strategy. In line with the previous HIA, each policy is assessed for its potential positive or negative health impacts. The impacts consider the effect each policy might have on key health determinants, which have been informed by the strategic objectives set out in the Draft Local Plan and the key priorities contained in the [Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#)

¹ Department of Health, 2010

[2018-2021](#). The strategy was produced in collaboration with Wokingham Borough Council and the NHS Berkshire West Clinical Commissioning Group². The HIA can be used in the plan-making process to identify the potential impacts of each policy and to identify ways in which potential negative impacts can be mitigated or to maximise any potential benefits.

2. National policy context

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) places an emphasis on the role health, social and cultural wellbeing can contribute towards achieving sustainable development. Paragraph 8 of the NPPF sets out three overarching objectives, including a social objective which seeks to *'support strong, vibrant and healthy communities'* and *'fosters a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being'*.³
- 2.2. Furthermore, the NPPF ensures that planning policies and decisions achieve *'healthy, inclusive and safe places'*⁴ by supporting healthy lifestyles through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, leisure and sports facilities, local shops, and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.
- 2.3. To ensure development promotes health, social and cultural well-being, local planning authorities should:
 - create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users⁵
 - ensure new development is appropriate for its location, taking into account the likely effects of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment⁶
 - enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs⁷
 - take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community⁸
 - provide access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity which are important for the health and well-being of communities⁹, and
 - promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions¹⁰.

² Wokingham Borough Council and NHS Berkshire West Clinical Commissioning Group (2018) Wokingham's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2021

³ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 8

⁴ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 91

⁵ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 130

⁶ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 185

⁷ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 92

⁸ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 93

⁹ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 98

¹⁰ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 119

- 2.4. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides additional guidance on promoting healthy and safe communities, in particular the role the design and use of the built and natural environment can play as major determinants of health and well-being, for example the use of green infrastructure.
- 2.5. The PPG suggests that planning and health should be considered in two ways. Firstly, creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles, and secondly in terms of identifying and securing facilities necessary for primary, secondary and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system.
- 2.6. The PPG defines a healthy place as *'one which supports and promotes healthy behaviours and environments and a reduction in health inequalities for people of all ages'*¹¹. A healthy place is recognised as providing the community with opportunities to improve their physical and mental health and support community engagement and well-being. It can also meet the needs of children and younger people to grow and develop, as well as to adapt to the needs of an increasingly ageing population, such as those with dementia and other sensory or mobility impairments and other vulnerable groups.

3. Overview of the Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update

- 3.1. The LPU upon adoption will form part of the development plan for the borough. Development must accord with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 3.2. The purpose of the LPU is to provide policies which:
 - allocate sites for development
 - set boundaries for particular policy designations, and
 - provide detailed policies to use when considering development proposals (including policies which will supersede those policies in the existing Wokingham Borough Core Strategy local plan and the Managing Development Delivery local plan).
- 3.3. The Draft Local Plan consulted on in February 2020 proposed the following ten strategic objectives:
 - make the fullest contribution possible to the mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy.
 - reduce the need to travel and widen travel choice, by providing local opportunities to access learning and employment, services and facilities, through ensuring that options for walking, cycling and public transport are attractive, accessible for all, convenient and safe, and by enabling digital connectivity.
 - improve strategic transport connectivity by walking, cycling, public transport and road, both between places within and outside of the borough.
 - maintain and strengthen the sense of place by securing quality designed development through protecting and enhancing the distinctive historic environment, landscape character, townscape character and biodiversity value, assisting vibrancy and by keeping settlements separate.
 - champion thriving town and local centres to provide the focus of their communities both in social and economic activity, ensuring they can adapt to the challenges they face.

¹¹ Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), Paragraph: 003 Reference ID:53-003-20191101

- enable conditions to allow the economy to creatively grow by being adaptable to structural and technological change, ensuring the economic benefits are felt by all.
- improve health and wellbeing by enabling independence, encouraging healthy lifestyles, facilitating social interaction and creating inclusive and safe communities .
- contribute our fair share towards meeting the needs for more housing, ensuring that a range of suitable housing options are available across both towns and villages, which cater for and adapt to a variety of needs, including affordable housing and the growing ageing and vulnerable groups in the population.
- promote quality and innovation the design of buildings and public spaces, ensuring they are attractive, accessible, welcoming and meet the needs of all groups in the community.
- facilitate timely provision of new and improved infrastructure by working with providers to achieve focused investment and by securing appropriate benefits from new development.¹²

4. Revised Growth Strategy consultation

- 4.1. A central part of the Draft Local Plan that was consulted on in February 2020 was the creation of a garden town at Grazeley. This provided an opportunity to create a new community including around 15,000 homes. Subsequent to agreeing the Draft Local Plan, a change in legislation resulted in the redetermination of the Urgent Action Area and the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone around AWE Burghfield. The redetermination extended the area where emergency plans must be in place to incorporate for the first time both the area of Grazeley as well as the villages of Three Mile Cross and Spencers Wood.
- 4.2. In light of the changed circumstances, the Grazeley garden town proposal, and therefore the strategy proposed by the Draft Local Plan, is no longer achievable.
- 4.3. The Revised Growth Strategy therefore focuses on those policies which relate to the scale and pattern of development, particularly where land is proposed to be allocated for development. However, the Revised Growth Strategy retains the key principles and allocations set out in the Draft Local Plan. This document is therefore a partial update to the previous HIA and reflects the different pattern of development across the borough as proposed in the Revised Growth Strategy.

5. Health Determinants

- 5.1. To assess the health impact of the proposals set out in the Revised Growth Strategy, it was considered necessary to use the health determinants identified in the HIA for the Draft Local Plan. The health determinants are social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and well-being. The diagram below illustrates the health determinants relating to people and places.

¹² Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update: Draft Plan Consultation (2020), Section 3: Our Vision & Objectives



Source: *The Health Map*, Barton and Grant 2006 (published in 'Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy, 2010)

6. Wokingham Borough Population Profile

Demographic profile

- 6.1. Wokingham Borough is generally an affluent covering an area of 17,800 hectares. It is located within the west of Berkshire, approximately 50 km west of London. Wokingham Borough adjoins several neighbouring authorities with Wycombe District to the north, the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead and Bracknell Forest Borough to the east, Hart District to the south, Basingstoke & Deane Borough to the south west, and West Berkshire, Reading Borough and South Oxfordshire to the west.
- 6.2. Wokingham Borough is semi-rural in nature, with just 33% of the borough classified as urban, and approximately 67% classed as rural in nature¹³. The borough has a population of 154,380 people according to the 2011 census estimates published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The borough is identified as one of the least deprived in England, with 83% of the borough's neighbourhoods being in the least deprived 20% of the country¹⁴. It has an increasingly ageing population with 18% of the population aged 65 years or older, this is expected to increase to 23%

¹³ Rae, Alasdair (2017): A Land Cover Atlas of the United Kingdom (Document). Figshare. Journal contribution.

¹⁴ Wokingham Borough Council (2018) Focused Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) – Creating Healthy and Resilient Communities, <https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/health/health-statistics/joint-strategic-needs-assessment/>

in 2037¹⁵. The age distribution within the borough's wards varies considerably, which could put further pressure on services and facilities within the borough, for example health care provision, and access needs of people living in different areas of the borough.

- 6.3. The borough also holds a relatively small proportion of those aged between 20-30 years, which is lower than the national average. This is likely to be either younger adults leaving the borough to pursue Higher Education and entry level jobs elsewhere, or moving out of the borough to less expensive areas.
- 6.4. The borough has been subject to high population turnover, for instance in 2017, 12,500 moved into the borough and just over 11,000 moved out. This figure is 25% higher than the national average, and could be due to several factors including impact on local services and facilities, significant housing development in the borough or lack of social cohesion between existing and new communities.¹⁶ By 2037, the expected population in the borough will be approximately 180,900, which could place a strain on existing infrastructure and services and affect the health and well-being of all communities in the borough, noticeably older people and groups that are more vulnerable such as those living in rural areas and other deprived urban communities.

Economic profile

- 6.5. The general economic picture of the district is relatively good with low levels of unemployment (2.5% in 2017/18) and higher than average salaries. Approximately 82% of the borough's population is economically active, with just over 80% of people between the ages of 16 to 64 being in active employment.

Health profile

- 6.6. The general health picture of the borough is better than the national average. This is reflected in the higher than national average life expectancy for both men (81.6 years) and women (85.1 years) from birth, although internal inequalities still exist across the borough. The council's latest [Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2021](#) details how the health and social care needs identified in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) will be addressed, and sets targets for health improvement and for the promotion of health and well-being. The strategy is informed by three key priorities established in the JSNA:

- i. Creating physically active communities
- ii. Reducing social isolation and loneliness
- iii. Narrowing the health inequalities gap

i. Creating physically active communities

- 6.7. Physical inactivity is a global crisis, responsible for an estimated 5 million deaths worldwide. Physical activity contributes to a wide range of health benefits and can improve health outcomes across the life course from young to old, especially those who face barriers to being more active, including people with disabilities. Reducing inactivity in the population can deliver cost savings

¹⁵ Wokingham Borough Council (2018) Focused Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) – Creating Healthy and Resilient Communities, <https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/health/health-statistics/joint-strategic-needs-assessment/>

¹⁶ Wokingham Borough Council (2018) Focused Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) – Creating Healthy and Resilient Communities, <https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/health/health-statistics/joint-strategic-needs-assessment/>

for health and social care services, as well as delivering further benefits such as improved productivity, reduced congestion and pollution through active travel, and healthy development of children and younger people.¹⁷

- 6.8. According to the latest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, approximately 71% of adults aged 19 years or older achieved at least 150 minutes physical activity per week in accordance with national guidelines. The Wokingham Health and Well-being Strategy has prioritised increasing physically activity, through the use of green and blue spaces, promoting more active travel and facilitating physical activity to improve the overall health profile of the borough and reduce levels of obesity.

ii. Reducing social isolation and loneliness

- 6.9. Social isolation is defined as the separation from social or family contact, community involvement or access to service. The term loneliness can also relate to isolation, but people can either become isolated without feeling lonely, or can be lonely without being isolated. Social relationships and interactions are essential to our human health and wellbeing, and without this activity, it can have a significant impact on the physical and mental health of people in the borough.
- 6.10. Although social isolation and loneliness is often associated with the older population, anyone of any age can suffer, including groups that are more vulnerable such as those living in rural communities and deprived urban communities, retired or unemployed people, people with poor physical and mental health or people with limited mobility, visual or hearing impairments.
- 6.11. The Wokingham Health and Wellbeing Strategy prioritises the need to reduce social isolation and loneliness in older people, people with mental illnesses and carers to improve their physical and mental wellbeing.

iii. Narrowing the health inequalities gap

- 6.12. Health inequalities are avoidable differences in health outcomes between different groups in the population, which arise due to the social and environmental conditions in which people are born, grow live, work and age. The Marmot Review 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives' commissioned by the Department of Health in 2010 identified key actions to reduce the likely impact on health inequalities facing England:
- Give every child the best start in life
 - Enable all children and young people to maximise their capabilities
 - Create fair employment and good work for all
 - Ensure healthy standard of living for all
 - Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
 - Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention
- 6.13. However, reducing health inequalities will not be achieved by focusing solely on the most disadvantaged in society. The Marmot Review highlighted the importance to also address the social and environmental determinants of health for the whole population.

¹⁷ Wokingham Borough Council (2018) Focused Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) – Creating Healthy and Resilient Communities, <https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/health/health-statistics/joint-strategic-needs-assessment/>

- 6.14. Deprivation relates to the amount of money an individual has, and their access to resources and services. A good indicator for assessing the deprivation of an area is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The IMD measures relative deprivation for small areas across seven domains of deprivation including income, employment, education, skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment.
- 6.15. Wokingham Borough is ranked the least deprived borough in Berkshire and the second least deprived in England with an overall ranking of 5.59, according to the IMD figure in 2015. Approximately 65 out of the 99 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in Wokingham Borough were ranked in the 10% least deprived areas, with 82 LSOA being in the 20% least deprived areas. Three wards in the borough rank in the 40% most deprived areas in England, which are Wokingham Without, Norreys and Finchampstead South. Three neighbourhoods were also ranked in the 20% most deprived areas in terms of skills, education and training development, located in the wards of Bulmershe & Whitegate, Loddon and Norreys.
- 6.16. Improving access to services for all and providing sustainable development and thriving and inclusive communities are important objectives of the LPU, which seek to address the inequalities and disparities across the borough. In addition, directing development to those settlements which have a good range and level of services and facilities will also maintain and support the vitality and viability of those services and reduce the potential for unsustainable locations of new development.
- 6.17. Home ownership within the district is high, with approximately 80% of the housing stock being owner occupied. 11% of households in the borough are privately rented and 7% socially rented. Despite high levels of home ownership, the borough is one of the least affordable areas to buy a home in the country, with average house prices of £428,491 compared to the national average of £232,797 in August 2018. This has affected who comes to live in the borough, for example key workers in the public sector.
- 6.18. 23% of the households occupied in the borough live on their own, with approximately 44% of these households being in the ages of 65 years or older. With an increasingly ageing population, this can cause issues such as social isolation and less ability to access essential community services and facilities in the borough, such as health care provision. The Wokingham Health and Well-being Strategy aims to close the gap between what a child who is born today in the most deprived areas and those in the least deprived areas of the borough will experience over their life time. The Strategy seeks to achieve this through implementing measures to improve the health and well-being in the most deprived communities and providing greater access to health promoting resources.

7. Health Impact Indicators

- 7.1. The Health Impact indicators have been carried forward from the previous HIA and were informed by the Strategic Objectives of the Draft Local Plan and the key priorities set out in the council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The health indicators used in the assessment are:
- Reducing social isolation and loneliness
 - Creating physically active communities
 - Narrowing health inequalities gap
- 7.2. Each policy in the Revised Growth Strategy was assessed against the health determinants, based on the categories below:

- Positive **(+)** – where the policy has a beneficial impact on health and well-being for the local plan
- Neutral **(0)** – the policy’s impact on health and well-being has neither a beneficial nor an adverse impact on the local plan
- Negative **(-)** – where the policy has an adverse impact on health for the local plan.

7.3. The table in **Appendix 1** outlines whether the policies in the Revised Growth Strategy would have an impact on health in relation to the key priorities set out in the council’s current Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the overall strategic objectives of the LPU. Additional commentary on the impacts of the policy have also been provided.

8. Conclusion

8.1. Overall, it is clear that the Revised Growth Strategy has the potential to positively influence the health and well-being of the borough’s population, along with the potential to reduce health inequalities. The partial update to the HIA has not highlighted any major impacts on health and well-being. The Revised Growth Strategy retains the key principles, policies and allocations in the Draft Local Plan and continues to promote health and well-being and allow for an increased quality of life for the population through the identification of a new garden community at Hall Farm / Loddon Valley and an extension to the South Wokingham Strategic Development Location. The identification of additional areas of green space across the borough for Local Green Space designation will help contribute towards active and healthy lifestyles, as access to these green spaces can provide a valuable resource for formal/informal recreation for residents, visitors and workers in the borough.

8.2. Clear channels of communication have been maintained with the council’s public health team to maintain the standard of planning policies relating to health and well-being, for example considering people with visual, physical or mobility impairments, vulnerable groups within communities and older people.

9. Next steps

9.1. The HIA will be published alongside the Local Plan Update: Revised Growth Strategy as part of the public consultation and engagement process. Moving forwards, the council will review all representations received commenting on the HIA. If appropriate, and where necessary in response to the representations, the assessment may need to be revisited. A final HIA will be prepared and published alongside the proposed submission (Regulation 19) of the local plan which will be the version that is submitted to the Secretary of State for examination.

Appendix 1 – Health Impact Assessment Matrix

DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
SPATIAL STRATEGY				
Policy SS1: Spatial Strategy	+	+	+	<p>No change to outcome of the assessment. The new approach for the Revised Growth Strategy continues to support sustainable and proportionate growth for all towns and villages within the borough, whilst ensuring adequate provision of new infrastructure and services to support development, and the safeguarding of existing facilities to maintain the vitality of towns and villages.</p> <p>The Revised Growth Strategy proposes the creation of a new garden village on land south of the M4 between Shinfield, Arborfield and Sindlesham (Hall Farm / Loddon Valley) and a significant area of additional housing within the South Wokingham Strategic Development Location to meet the borough's development needs whilst being supported by the necessary infrastructure, services and facilities.</p>

DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
				The Revised Growth Strategy retains the key principles and allocations set out in the Draft Local Plan, including improving the quality of life of the borough's residents, reducing the need to travel, adapting to and mitigating against the impacts of climate change and seeking to protect and enhance the Borough's natural and built environment.
Policy SS3: Hall Farm / Loddon Valley Strategic Development Location	+	+	+	The new community at Hall Farm / Loddon Valley will be supported by a comprehensive package of infrastructure to incentivise sustainable behaviours and travel choices. The policy sets out the site-specific requirements that are expected to be delivered on the site and benefits to the wider area. The Hall Farm / Loddon Valley SDL will be delivered as a new garden village incorporating development, delivery and place shaping principles. The proposal provides an opportunity to create a large publicly accessible green space or park along the River Loddon Valley to promote opportunities for leisure and recreation.

Private: Information that contains a small amount of sensitive data which is essential to communicate with an individual but doesn't require to be sent via secure methods.

DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
				<p>The policy sets out development and place shaping principles, including to enhance the natural environment, providing high-quality affordable housing to create balanced, inclusive and accessible communities and the expansion of the Thames Valley Science and Innovation Park to provide access to employment opportunities. The new garden village would also deliver three neighbourhood centres to provide a range of retail, leisure, cultural health and service facilities and educational facilities (including three primary schools and one secondary school).</p> <p>The new garden community also provides an opportunity to potentially relocate (fully or partially) the existing Royal Berkshire Hospital.</p>

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DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
Policy SS4: Arborfield Garrison Strategic Development Location	+	+	+	<p>No change to the outcome of the assessment. This is an existing allocation in the Core Strategy to deliver around 3,500 homes. There is no change in the direction of policy for this SDL in the Revised Growth Strategy, with the SDL's concept continuing to deliver a sustainable, mixed-use development with new employment, retail facilities and transport, social and physical infrastructure. The policy provides a factual update on the site's housing and infrastructure delivery. The policy is supported by the council's existing Arborfield Garrison SDL Supplementary Planning Document which provides additional detail and guidance when making decisions on proposals.</p> <p>The Revised Growth Strategy does identify an additional allocation at Westward Cottage, Sheerlands Road for 10 dwellings within the Strategic Development Location to contribute to the borough's development needs.</p>

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DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
Policy SS5: South of the M4 Strategic Development Location	+	+	+	<p>This is an existing allocation in the Core Strategy to deliver around 2,500 dwellings. There is no change in the direction of policy for this SDL in the Revised Growth Strategy, with the SDL's concept continuing to deliver a sustainable, mixed-use development with new employment, retail facilities and transport, social and physical infrastructure. The policy provides a factual update on the site's housing and infrastructure delivery. The policy is supported by the council's existing South of the M4 SDL Supplementary Planning Document which provides additional guidance and detail when making decisions on proposals.</p> <p>The Revised Growth Strategy does identify two additional allocations at land north of Arborfield Road, Shinfield for 191 dwellings and land east and west of Hyde End Road, Shinfield for 175 dwellings. Both sites are situated within the Strategic Development Location and would contribute towards the borough's development needs.</p>

DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
Policy SS6: North Wokingham Strategic Development Location	+	+	+	<p>No change to the outcome of the assessment. This is an existing allocation in the Core Strategy to deliver around 1,500 dwellings. There is no change in the direction of policy in the Revised Growth Strategy, with the SDL's concept continuing to deliver a sustainable, mixed-use development with retail facilities, employment and social and physical infrastructure. The policy provides a factual update on the site's housing and infrastructure delivery. The policy is supported by the council's existing North Wokingham SDL Supplementary Planning Document which provides additional guidance and detail when making decisions on proposals.</p> <p>The Revised Growth Strategy continues to retain the two allocations proposed in the Draft Local Plan, however their capacities have been slightly increased. The capacity of Ashridge Farm reflects that proposed in the recent grant of planning permission for 153 dwellings (ref: 201515). The capacity of land east</p>

DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
				of Toutley Depot reflects a current planning application for 130 dwellings, plus a care home.
Policy SS7: South Wokingham Strategic Development Location	+	+	+	<p>This is an existing allocation in the Core Strategy to deliver around 2,500 dwellings.</p> <p>The Revised Growth Strategy does identify two additional allocations: Land to the west of St Anne's Drive and south of London Road for 54 dwellings and a substantial area within the South Wokingham SDL (land south of Waterloo Road) for 835 dwellings to contribute towards the borough's development needs.</p> <p>There is no change in the direction of policy in the Revised Growth Strategy, with the SDL's concept continuing to deliver a sustainable, mixed-use development with retail facilities, employment and social and physical infrastructure. The policy provides a factual update on the site's housing and infrastructure delivery and identifies an</p>

DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
				area at Gray's Farm for outdoor and indoor sports facilities and other community uses, consistent with the vision of the SDL. The policy is supported by the council's existing South Wokingham SDL Supplementary Planning Document, which provides additional detail and guidance when making decisions on proposals.
HOUSING				
Policy H1: Housing provision	0	+	+	Policy seeks to provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet different needs in the borough.
Policy H2: Sites allocated for residential / mixed use	+	+	+	No change to the outcome of the assessment. The policy encourages development in the most sustainable locations at an appropriate scale, making use of existing infrastructure and services, reducing the need to travel and encouraging sustainable modes of travel choice and allowing settlements to grow to support their own needs. Well-designed development on these sites can have a positive impact on people's health and well-being for existing and new

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DOES THE POLICY HAVE AN IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACT INDICATORS? Positive (+), Neutral (0), Negative (-)				
Policy	Health Impact indicators			Comments
	Creating physically active communities	Reducing social isolation and loneliness	Narrowing health inequalities gap	
				communities. This will be achieved through national and local planning policies, as well as other local evidence provided when making decisions on planning applications.
HEALTHY & SAFE COMMUNITIES				
Policy HC4: Local Green Space	+	+	+	<p>No change to the outcome of the assessment. Local Green Spaces in the borough are designated for their special importance or local significance, for example their ecological, historical, recreational or landscape value. Access to Local Green Spaces can contribute towards active and healthy lifestyles, as they can provide a valuable resource for formal/informal recreation for residents, visitors and workers in the borough.</p> <p>The Revised Growth Strategy proposes an additional 71 areas for Local Green Space designation across most towns and villages in the borough following engagement with the town/parish councils and local amenity groups.</p>