

Draft Canterbury District Local Plan 2040
Regulation 18 Consultation 2024

HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DRAFT LOCAL PLAN

(FEBRUARY 2024)

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been used as a further mechanism to help test the potential health implications of policies within the draft Canterbury District Local Plan (2040).
- 1.2. 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 outcomes¹. Focusing on these determinants of health is essential for improving population health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities.
- 1.3. The HIA process looks at the positive and negative impacts of the draft policies 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.
- 1.4. Undertaking the HIA 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.
- 1.5. 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.
- 1.6. The purpose of this HIA is to ensure that the draft Local Plan reduces health inequalities and does not actively damage health.

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

2. Canterbury District Health Profile

- 2.1. This profile has been produced to support the HIA of the Draft Canterbury District Local Plan (2040). 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.
- 2.2. The data has been collated from a range of sources, including the Office for National Statistics, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities and the Local Government's English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

Health Summary

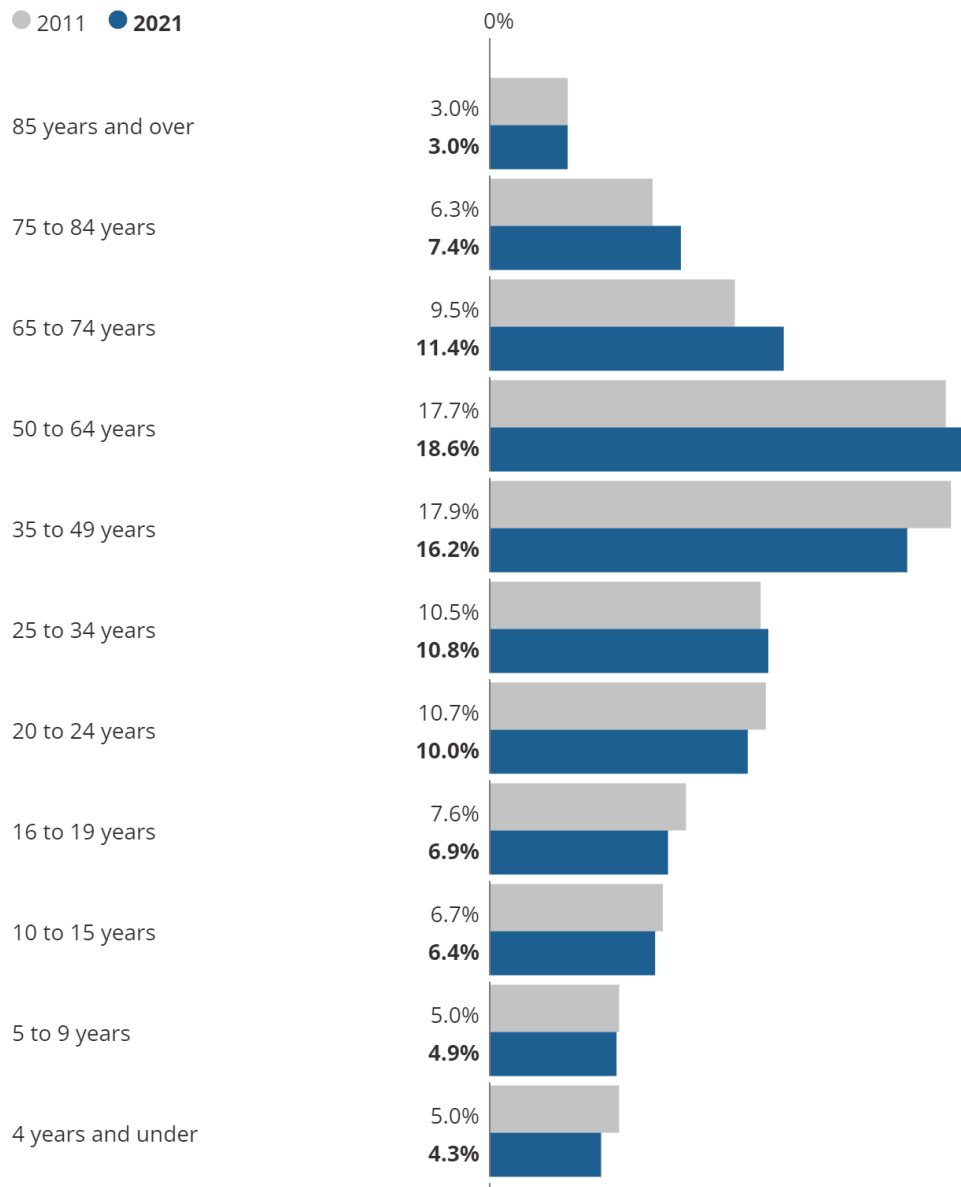
- 2.3. The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities produces a health profile for each local authority which is intended to provide a snapshot overview of health indicators. Their overall summary is that health in Canterbury is varied compared to England as a whole. Life expectancy and under 75 mortality rate is comparable to the national average. The percentage of physically active adults is higher than the national average. Notifiable indicators which are worse than the average for England are the estimated diabetes diagnosis rate, the emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm and the percentage of people in employment. Appendix 3 shows all the indicators assessed by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities for the year 2020/21.

Population and demographics

- 2.4. Since the last census in 2011, the population of Canterbury increased by 4.2%, from just over 151,100 in 2011 to In 2021 to around 157,400 in 2021 (ONS 2021). It has the second highest population in Kent. However, the population growth was lower in Canterbury than across South East England. Data shows that the population in the district is getting older. The median age in the district increased by 2 years, from 39 to 41 years and the number of people aged 65 to 74 rose by almost 25%. The graph below shows the percentage of usual Canterbury district residents by age group (ONS, 2021).

Percentage of usual residents by age group, **Canterbury**

● 2011 ● 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census and Census 2021

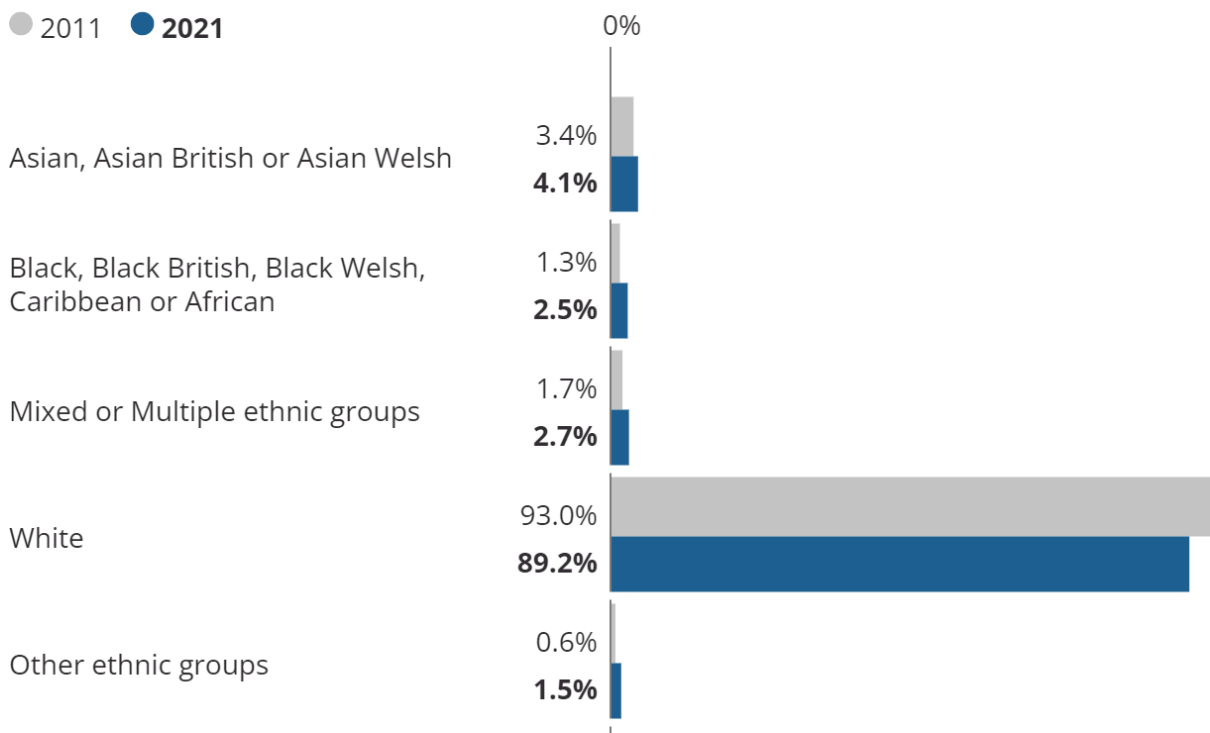
Life expectancy

- 2.5. The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities data from 2021 highlighted life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average. The life expectancy of an adult male in Canterbury is 79.2 years and for a female it is 83.3. However, in the most deprived areas of Canterbury life expectancy is 7 years lower for men and 5.4 years lower for women than in the least deprived areas.

Ethnicity

- 2.6. The largest ethnic group in the district is White (89.2%). This number has fallen by 3.8% since 2011 while all other ethnic group percentages have increased. The graph below shows the ethnic groups which make up the Canterbury District.

Percentage of usual residents by ethnic group, **Canterbury**



Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census and Census 2021

Deprivation

- 2.7. The Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019) was produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now called the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) and provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for neighbourhoods or small areas called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England.
- 2.8. 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.

3. Methodology

- 3.1. 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 draft Local Plan.
- 3.2. 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. Policies considered to have a meaningful effect on health are to be assessed. The policies 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 policies which have been assessed.

Step 3: Assessing

This involved assessing the significance of health impacts of the policies. 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.

4. Findings and Conclusions

- 4.1. 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;
- Improving air quality;
 - Reducing carbon emissions;
 - Encouraging physical activity;
 - Providing high quality housing;
 - Supporting employment and economic growth; and
 - Creating sustainable communities.

Improving air quality

- 4.2. 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. The draft Transport Strategy (2024) focuses on bus travel and how a transition from journeys made by private cars to journeys made by buses, along with increased walking and cycling, can help alleviate the traffic and congestion issues in Canterbury, while also supporting cleaner air. In addition, the council is also encouraging a rapid transition to low emission vehicles which would also reduce air pollution caused by vehicles, creating cleaner air and supporting good health.
- 4.3. The draft Local Plan contains a bespoke policy on Air Quality (Policy DS16) which outlines the requirements for new developments to contribute to the reduction of emission and better air quality. Also, Policy DS13 Movement Hierarchy outlines the preference for sustainable travel modes such as walking, cycling and public transport and sets out the requirement for new development to align with this hierarchy to help minimise trips made by private vehicle and contribute to improvements in air quality. Policy DS15 also sets out requirements for EV charging provision within car parks, which will help encourage the use of electric vehicles and help improve air quality.

Reducing carbon emissions

- 4.4. Reducing carbon emissions across the district is considered to have positive impacts on the health of the population. Directly, through limiting exposure to dangerous carbon dioxide

gases, and indirectly through reducing the harmful effects of climate change on the environment which in turn affects our physical and mental wellbeing.

- 4.5. The Climate Change Topic Paper helped to shape and influence the policies in the draft Local Plan to promote the transition to low carbon and energy efficient homes and buildings, promotes the reduction of greenhouse gases which will lower exposure to pollution and support good health. The draft Local Plan also encourages renewable energy generation both in community and utility scale, as outlined in Policy DS25. 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

- 4.6. 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.
- 4.7. The draft Local Plan encourages physical activity as part of a number of strategies. The draft Open Space strategy requires generous open space provision alongside allocated housing-led mixed use developments so that residents have access to open space for exercise and recreation. The strategy also ensures that key recreation spaces in the district are protected from development. The Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy and Playing Pitch Strategy ensure existing sports facilities are protected and enhanced, and new indoor and outdoor sports facilities are provided where needed. Moreover, the draft Local Plan promotes and facilitates active travel (i.e. walking and cycling) which provides opportunities to increase levels of physical activity to support good health.

Providing high quality housing

- 4.8. The Housing Needs Assessment outlined the housing needs in the district, so that enough suitable homes are provided for the growing population. High quality housing is associated with better health and wellbeing. This includes ensuring the right housing mix and density, high quality design and supporting sustainable living.
- 4.9. The draft Local Plan ensures a suitable housing mix, ranges in the size of home and tenures as well as ensuring homes are built to high energy efficiency standards, keeping homes warmer and promoting a healthy living environment which supports health. Furthermore, the draft Local Plan delivers specialist homes to meet the needs of older people which could have significant benefits on their quality of life, and sets 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

- 4.10. Providing a range of employment opportunities across the district is important in reducing socio-economic inequalities that are linked to negative health outcomes and help to support physical and mental health.
- 4.11. The draft Local Plan 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.
- 4.12. Following the Economic Development and Tourism Study, the draft Local Plan ensures that provision is made for adequate business space, general industrial and storage and distribution to meet future needs. The Retail and Leisure Study also informed the draft Local Plan's need for new retail and leisure facilities which is important for employment and economic growth opportunities.

Creating sustainable communities

- 4.13. 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 draft Local Plan 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.
- 4.14. The draft Local Plan ensures the provision of quality homes in sustainable locations, promoting a healthy living environment for residents with accessible services within walking or cycling distance to meet their day to day needs. The draft Local Plan encourages walking and cycling as a primary mode of transport and the draft Local Plan has ensured that walking and cycling routes are to be provided as part of all development allocations. Good connectivity between settlements will also ensure good mental wellbeing and reduce social isolation. The draft Transport Strategy also outlines a new bus-led strategy which will ensure people have high-quality sustainable transport options for travel that will reduce congestion, improve air quality and enhance the city centre environment, supporting good physical and mental health. Policy DS14 outlines a requirement for new communities of more than 300 homes to provide a mobility hub in order to further reduce the need to travel by private car. As outlined in Policy SS2, new communities of more than 300 homes should also contain accessible community hubs to reduce the need to travel for day-to-day services and facilities.

- 4.15. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will help to ensure that adequate infrastructure (i.e. schools, community facilities) is provided to meet the demands of the growing population.
- 4.16. Overall the draft Local Plan seeks 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 may arise.

Appendix 1 - Scoping

The table below demonstrates the draft Local Plan policies, which are considered to require assessment as part of the Health Impact Assessment.

Policy Ref	Policy Title	HIA required (Y/N)
	Spatial Strategy for the district to 2045	
SS1	Environmental Strategy for the district	Y
SS2	Sustainable Design Strategy for the district	Y
SS3	Development Strategy for the district	Y
SS4	Movement and Transportation Strategy for the district	Y
SS5	Infrastructure Strategy for the district	Y
	Canterbury	
C1	Canterbury City Centre Strategy	Y
C2	Canterbury City Centre allocations	Y
C4	Canterbury City Centre Regeneration Opportunity Areas	Y
C5	Canterbury Urban Area	Y
C6-11	South West Canterbury	Y
C13-19	Canterbury Urban Area Allocations	Y
C2-21	Other Canterbury Opportunity Areas	Y

	Whitstable	
W1	Whitstable Town Centre Strategy	Y
W2	Whitstable Harbour	Y
W3	Whitstable Urban Area	Y
W4-6	South Whitstable - Strategic Development Area	Y
W7	Whitstable Urban Area	Y
	Herne Bay	
HB1	Herne Bay Town Centre Strategy	Y
HB2	Herne Bay Town Centre Regeneration Opportunity Areas	Y
HB3	Herne Bay Urban Area	Y
HB4-10	Herne Bay Urban Area Allocations	Y
	Rural areas	
R1	Rural Service Centres	Y
R11	Local Service Centres	Y
R19	Countryside	Y
	Housing and new communities	
DS1	Affordable Housing	Y
DS2	Housing Mix	Y
DS3	Estate Regeneration	Y
DS4	Rural Housing	Y
DS5	Specialist Housing Provision	Y

DS6	Sustainable Design	Y
DS7	Infrastructure Delivery	Y
	Employment and the local economy	
DS8	Business and Employment Areas	Y
DS9	Education and associated development	Y
DS10	Town centres and community facilities	Y
DS11	Tourism development	N
DS12	Rural economy	Y
	Movement, transportation and air quality	
DS13	Movement hierarchy	Y
DS14	Active and sustainable travel	Y
DS15	Highways and parking	Y
DS16	Air Quality	Y
	Open space, natural and historic environment	
DS17	Habitats of international importance	Y
DS18	Habitats and landscapes of national importance	Y
DS19	Habitats, landscapes and sites of local importance	Y
DS20	Flood risk and sustainable drainage	Y
DS21	Supporting biodiversity recovery	Y
DS22	Landscape character	Y
DS23	The Blean Woodland Complex	Y

DS24	Publicly accessible open spaces and sports	Y
DS25	Renewable energy and carbon sequestration	Y
DS26	Historic environment and archaeology	Y
	Development management	
DM1	Conversion of existing rural buildings	N
DM2	Residential garden land	Y
DM3	Housing in multiple occupation (HMOs)	Y
DM4	Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy	Y
DM5	Parking design	N
DM6	Extensions and alterations to existing buildings	N
DM7	Health and Crime Impact Assessments	Y
DM8	Shopfronts	N
DM9	Advertisements	N
DM10	Residential annexes and ancillary accommodation	N
DM11	Residential design	Y
DM12	Non-residential design	Y
DM13	Biomass technology	Y
DM14	Flood risk	Y
DM15	Sustainable drainage	Y
DM16	Water pollution	Y
DM17	Noise, odour and dust pollution	Y

DM18	Light pollution and dark skies	Y
DM19	Contamination and unstable land	Y
C2-3, 6-21, W4-7, HB4-10, R2-R18	All development site allocations	Y
	Carried Forward 2017 Local Plan Policies	
CF1	Strategic Site Allocations	Y
CF2	Housing Allocations	Y
CF3	Pedestrian and Cycle Routes	Y
CF4	Sturry Road Park and Ride	Y
CF5	New Dover Road Park and Ride	Y
CF10	Swalecliffe	Y

Appendix 2 - Assessment of Local Plan Options

The following table considers the potential impacts on health related to the Draft Local Plan policies. Policies which are not considered to have a meaningful effect on health have not been assessed in detail at this stage.

Policy ref	Policy title	Why is this important in terms of health and wellbeing?	Analysis
1. Spatial strategy for the district to 2045			
SS1	Environmental Strategy for the district	<p>The response to the climate emergency is important for health as the levels of carbon in the atmosphere can cause air pollution which can lead to significant health impacts such as respiratory, heart and lung diseases. Climate change also comes with its own health risks such as extreme weather conditions which can put human health at risk. It is therefore important to have effective carbon reduction and mitigation schemes in place to protect health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Protecting natural landscapes and biodiversity is also important to maintain the ecosystems that are important for human health, as well as ensure access to nature which is beneficial</p>	<p>Policy SS1 supports opportunities for carbon sequestration and renewable and low-carbon sources of energy. This will help lower carbon emissions in the district and improve air quality, benefitting the health and wellbeing of residents.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure that habitats and landscapes are protected and enhanced, protecting the green and blue infrastructure network and biodiversity. This will help maintain healthy environments and ecosystems that are important for human health.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy seeks to ensure that</p>

		<p>for wellbeing. Furthermore, ensuring the availability of publicly accessible open spaces, green infrastructure and access to sports facilities is important to facilitate physical activity and access to nature which can promote good physical and mental health.</p>	<p>provision is made for a range of new open spaces and sports and recreation facilities in the district which will benefit the health and wellbeing of residents.</p>
SS2	Sustainable Design Strategy for the district	<p>Sustainable design is important to promote sustainable living in communities. This encourages active and healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Sustainable design is also important to maximise efficiency which will reduce carbon emissions. Reducing carbon emissions across the district is considered to have positive impacts on the health of the population. Directly, through limiting exposure to dangerous carbon dioxide gases, and indirectly through reducing the harmful effects of climate change on the environment which in turn affects our physical and mental wellbeing.</p>	<p>Policy SS2 seeks to ensure that new development offers high-quality design and delivers a sense of place and promotes inclusive communities.</p> <p>The policy emphasises that the design and layout of new communities must be carefully considered to maximise sustainability, such as by ensuring appropriate connectivity by walking and cycling to nearby community facilities and services. This encourages physical activity which benefits residents' health and wellbeing. A shift to active forms of travel also promotes better air quality which further benefits the health of the district.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure that the design of new developments responds to the climate emergency, ensuring new homes achieve net zero carbon emissions and provide residents with the highest standards</p>

			of energy and water efficiency. This helps to reduce the district’s contribution to climate change and its associated health risks.
SS3	Development Strategy for the district	<p>A growing population requires adequate homes, jobs, services and infrastructure in order to have a good quality of life and support good health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Adequate provision of good quality housing promotes better standards of living and a better quality of life for residents.</p> <p>The availability of adequate business and employment opportunities can reduce the socio-economic inequalities that are linked to negative health outcomes. Good quality employment space can also help wellbeing and mental health.</p>	<p>Policy SS3 ensures that enough new dwellings are built to meet the needs of the growing population, including affordable housing, older persons housing and a range of sizes and types of housing to meet local needs. This will support better standards of living and a better quality of life for residents.</p> <p>The policy also ensures the creation of office, retail and other commercial spaces to meet local needs, supporting access to employment and services by enhancing the local economy more generally.</p> <p>For more detail about the development strategy for specific areas please refer to Section 2: “Canterbury, Whitstable and Herne Bay”.</p>
SS4	Movement and Transportation Strategy for the district	Promoting active travel and supporting public transport can reduce the number of vehicles on the road and lower air pollution which	Policy SS4 ensures the delivery of enhanced sustainable transport infrastructure to enable a significant shift to more low-carbon

		<p>would benefit human health. In addition, by encouraging a rapid transition to low emission vehicles this would also reduce air pollution caused by vehicles, creating cleaner air and supporting good health.</p>	<p>and active forms of travel such as walking and cycling. This will encourage healthy lifestyles, promote physical activity and also help to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality which benefits health and wellbeing.</p> <p>A new bus-led transport strategy will ensure people have high-quality sustainable transport options for travel that will reduce congestion, improve air quality and enhance the environment within the city and our town centres which will support good physical and mental health.</p> <p>The policy also ensures that new development provides sustainable transport measures, such as electric charging infrastructure, shared transport initiatives, improved active travel connectivity which will help to improve the air quality of the district as a whole and promote better health.</p>
SS5	Infrastructure Strategy for the district	<p>Infrastructure plays a significant role in our community's quality of life. Access to day to day services is important for wellbeing, whether it is to access shops to buy healthy food or GP surgery to access medical care.</p>	<p>Policy SS5 seeks to ensure that adequate infrastructure will be provided to meet the needs of the growing population.</p> <p>The policy seeks to ensure delivery of infrastructure such as local shopping and</p>

		<p>Access to schools is important for health as a good education can reduce the socio-economic inequalities that are linked to negative health outcomes.</p>	<p>community facilities and schools which will ensure a good quality of life for residents.</p> <p>The policy ensures the delivery of utilities infrastructure such as water supply and wastewater treatment. This will ensure that residents will be able to access safe clean water and maintain good health.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure the delivery of a new or improved Kent and Canterbury Hospital which remains on the shortlist of options being considered by the NHS. This would significantly improve access to medical care and benefit the health of the district.</p>
2. Canterbury, Whitstable and Herne Bay			
C1	Canterbury City Centre Strategy	<p>The majority of the district's population live within these areas and therefore the nature of City Centre and Town Centres as well as the wider urban areas play an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of the district's residents.</p> <p>Sustainable and environmentally friendly town centres and urban areas benefit the health and wellbeing of the district through</p>	<p>Policies C1 and C5 are focused on improving the environment within and around Canterbury; encouraging active and sustainable forms of transport and facilitating the regeneration and improvement of key areas of the city including facilitating improvements to green spaces and sports facilities within the city which will benefit health.</p> <p>Policy C1 ensures that a mix of uses are to</p>
W1	Whitstable Town Centre Strategy		
HB1	Herne Bay Town Centre Strategy		
C5	Canterbury Urban Area		

<p>W3</p> <p>HB3</p>	<p>Whitstable Urban Area</p> <p>Herne Bay Urban Area</p>	<p>positive impacts on climate change, air quality and biodiversity as well as positive social and economic impacts which can raise quality of life in the area.</p>	<p>be provided within the City Centre which will provide a variety of employment opportunities which will help to improve the socio-economic outcomes of residents and consequently improve health. Policy C1 also ensures that the public realm will be improved in the City Centre including accessibility improvements at the bus station to enable this area to become a transport hub. This will encourage travel by public transport which will help to reduce the number of private vehicles in the City Centre and contribute to improved air quality for good health.</p> <p>Policy C5 Canterbury Urban Area also outlines new and improved facilities for Canterbury Rugby Club and Canterbury City Football Club as well as new play, outdoor sports and skate park facilities. The improvements in sports facilities will help to encourage healthy lifestyles and support good health for residents.</p> <p>The policy also supports the idea of new hospital facilities associated with the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. Improvements to existing hospital facilities will support good health for residents.</p>
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			<p>Policies W1 and W3 are focused on improving the environment within and around Whitstable; a new secondary school and improvements to roads to relieve congestion and a new Park and Bus facility as well as new business space which will help to improve health and wellbeing within the town including by supporting active and sustainable travel patterns. The policy also emphasises an appropriate mix of retail and leisure facilities and the protection of open space, and blue and green infrastructure which will benefit health.</p> <p>Policies HB1 and HB3 are focused on improving the environment within and around Herne Bay; improved commercial areas to strengthen the local economy, revitalising the town centre through mixed-use regeneration, sustainable transport improvements, green infrastructure connections, and cultural and public realm enhancements, supported by improved connectivity which will benefit health.</p>
3. Development site allocations			
C2-3, 6-21	All development site	The environment in which a person lives	These policies help to ensure that enough

<p>W4-7 HB4-10 R2-R18 CF1-2</p>	<p>allocations</p>	<p>and/or works can have a significant impact on their health and wellbeing. High quality housing and employment space is associated with better health and wellbeing. Sustainable and environmentally friendly allocations also benefit the health and wellbeing of the wider district through impacts on climate change, air quality and biodiversity.</p>	<p>suitable homes are provided for the growing population in appropriate and sustainable locations. This includes helping to deliver the right housing mix and density, high quality design, supporting sustainable living as well as ensuring homes are built to high energy efficiency standards, promoting a healthy living environment which supports health. The policies also ensure that adequate infrastructure is delivered to support growth, including for transport, walking and cycling routes, schools and open space which will improve health and wellbeing of residents. These policies work alongside Policy DM11 to help ensure that homes are well designed to be safe and comfortable spaces which will benefit the health and wellbeing of residents.</p> <p>Some of the allocations will deliver sustainable employment space which will help create jobs and strengthen the local economy. In mixed-use developments, journey times and congestion can be reduced as people can live close to where they work. These policies will work</p>
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			<p>alongside Policy DM12 to help ensure that employment space is well designed to be a safe and comfortable environment which will benefit the health and wellbeing of employees.</p> <p>Individual sites will need to be considered further at the application stage.</p>
4. Housing and new communities			
DS1	Affordable Housing	Adequate provision of affordable housing is important to enable people who are unable to access housing at market rates to buy or rent a property at an affordable price. This supports better quality and standards of living and promotes stability and security which support health and wellbeing.	The policy ensures that new housing developments of 0.5 hectares or proposals for 10+ dwellings provide at least 30% affordable housing, including affordable or social rent, first homes and affordable home ownership to support those on lower incomes. This will contribute to better standards of living and a sense of stability and security that supports the wellbeing of residents.
DS2	Housing Mix	Ensuring the supply of a range of different housing types and sizes is important to respond to the housing needs of our communities and ensure people do not live in overcrowded conditions. The correct mix of housing can also improve the social cohesion	The policy seeks 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>of communities which contributes to an increased sense of wellbeing for residents.</p> <p>Ensuring appropriate provision for older people and those with disabilities could have significant benefits on their quality of life by increasing their independence and reducing accidents such as falls.</p>	<p>promote social cohesion and support good health.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure that new residential development makes appropriate provision for older persons housing, including the provision of bungalows and appropriate disability friendly accessible housing types within housing developments to benefit their wellbeing and quality of life.</p>
DS3	Estate regeneration	<p>Ensuring that the council's social housing stock provides a good quality, warm, dry and secure home is important in supporting good health and wellbeing for residents, lowering the risk of disease and promoting a better quality of life.</p>	<p>The policy sets a framework to support the improvement and, where appropriate, the regeneration of existing urban social housing estates, with a particular focus on areas of poor quality housing and opportunities to improve energy efficiency which will lead to a better living environment and support better health. The emerging Canterbury district Housing Strategy will set out detailed plans to improve social housing stock in the district.</p>
DS4	Rural Housing	<p>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>	<p>The policy will encourage some development in rural areas which will help to sustain and potentially improve services for residents and rural workers, supporting a good quality of life and wellbeing.</p>

<p>DS5</p> <p>DM3</p>	<p>Specialist housing provision</p> <p>Housing in Multiple Occupancy (HMOs)</p>	<p>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 accidents such as falls. It can also increase the independence of an older person which will increase their quality of life.</p> <p>Delivering homes to meet the needs of students and Gypsy and Travellers could have significant benefits on their quality of life.</p> <p>Too many HMOs in one area can have a negative impact on the physical environment, and a detrimental impact on the quality of life of neighbouring residents due to the potential of social and environmental problems such as anti-social behaviour, litter and overcrowding.</p>	<p>Policy DS5 seeks to ensure that appropriate and high quality housing is provided for older persons including care homes, nursing homes, age exclusive housing, retirement / sheltered housing. Access to appropriate accommodation will help ensure a better quality of life and wellbeing for older residents.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure appropriate housing is provided for students and Gypsy and Travellers which will support good wellbeing for these groups</p> <p>Policy DM3 ensures HMOs are appropriately regulated in order to maintain an appropriate area demographic, housing mix and to safeguard the character of local communities which will improve the wellbeing of local residents.</p>
<p>DS6</p>	<p>Sustainable design</p>	<p>The quality of a home has a substantial impact on health - a warm, dry and secure home is associated with better health and quality of life.</p> <p>Sustainable design also helps to reduce the carbon footprint which can help reduce the health risks associated with climate change. Sustainable design also helps to reduce</p>	<p>The policy ensures high quality design of residential and commercial development which promotes a healthy environment and supports good health and wellbeing through sustainable development. Sustainable design includes maximising the efficiency of buildings to reduce carbon emissions. This</p>

		<p>carbon emissions by encouraging active forms of transport which can improve air quality and encourage a healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>Ensuring appropriate densities is important to prevent unhealthy overcrowding while also preserving countryside land as much as possible, helping to maintain residents' access to nature which improves health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>will improve air quality and promote good health.</p> <p>Healthy lifestyles are also supported through the provision of adequate open space for exercise and leisure. Walking and cycling routes are a key part of the policy and aim to reduce the need for private car journeys which will improve air quality and encourage active lifestyles which are beneficial for health.</p> <p>The policy also ensures the appropriate housing density for future developments through different approaches to make best use of the land which can improve the health and wellbeing of residents.</p>
DS7	Infrastructure delivery	<p>Infrastructure plays a significant role in our communities' 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</p>	<p>The policy ensures that necessary infrastructure is provided, and is delivered at the right time to support growth and ensure residents can access day to day services which are important for their health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy also encourages essential services to be accessible within 15 minute walking/cycling time of new developments.</p>

		more difficult this can have significant impacts on a person's health.	This will ensure development is in the most sustainable locations, accessible by active forms of travel, which will encourage healthy lifestyles.
5. Employment and the local economy			
DS8	Business and employment areas	<p>Ensuring there are enough business and employment opportunities can reduce socio-economic inequalities which are linked to negative health outcomes.</p> <p>Providing the right mix of jobs can also support mental health. The right job can provide individuals with a sense of purpose, improve their self-esteem and self-confidence.</p>	<p>The policy ensures adequate provision of high quality business space in sustainable locations. This will promote job creation and provide employment opportunities for local people, helping to support their wellbeing and quality of life.</p> <p>Policy DS10 also seeks to ensure provision of low skilled jobs such as in shops, so that people of all education levels can access employment.</p>
DS9	Education and associated development	<p>Adequate education facilities can reduce socio-economic inequalities which are linked to negative health outcomes.</p> <p>Canterbury district's education sector also forms a significant part of the local economy, creating jobs and generating income for the local area which can improve health and quality of life for residents.</p>	<p>The policy promotes the district's three universities as education facilities and catalysts for the creation of high skilled jobs in the area. The upskilling and education of students also helps improve their future economic prospects, which in turn can lead to better health and wellbeing outcomes. High skilled jobs which stem from the university sector also help to fuel the local economy and generate income for the local area which can improve the quality of life of</p>

			residents.
6. Town centres and local facilities			
DS10	Town centres and community facilities	<p>Town 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 as well as contributing to the identity of our settlements and quality of life of residents - local and village centres which are often at the heart of local communities.</p> <p>Town Centres also provide employment opportunities in a wide range of sectors such as services, retail and leisure.</p> <p>Town centres can provide a more accessible alternative to larger out-of-town shopping centres and 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 policy ensures that town centres are supported and encourages new local shopping facilities, including the redevelopment of commercial spaces. The policy also ensures that community facilities are protected, and that new and improved facilities are supported in appropriate locations to support resident's quality of life</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure provision of jobs such as in shops, so that people of all education levels can access employment which will positively impact their wellbeing and quality of life.</p>
DS12 R19	Rural economy Countryside	Businesses based within the villages improve the sustainability of rural settlements. This contributes to the quality of life of residents and supports good health. It also provides employment opportunities for rural residents	Policy DS12 supports the growth and development of the rural economy, while enabling existing rural businesses to grow and adapt, and where appropriate, to diversify through the period of the Local

		<p>and reduces their need to travel longer distances for work. This in turn may contribute to fewer journeys into the urban areas, where congestion and air quality can be significant issues.</p> <p>Restricting development in rural areas outside of settlement boundaries ensures the countryside remains available for access to nature. It also ensures the preservation of land for food production.</p> <p>The countryside is an important asset for many people who enjoy using the countryside for exercise and recreation and is important to both physical and mental health.</p>	<p>Plan which will improve the sustainability of rural settlements and in turn support good health and wellbeing of residents.</p> <p>Policy R19 ensures that the countryside is protected from unnecessary development, which will help residents maintain access to nature for better health and wellbeing. It will also help to ensure the availability of land for the production of healthy food.</p>
DS24	Publicly accessible open spaces and sports	<p>Open 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 blood pressure, as well as providing stress alleviation. Open spaces can also reduce exposure to air pollutants and excessive heat which all have impacts on health.</p> <p>The provision of accessible outdoor sports and recreation facilities provide important spaces for people to exercise. Physical activity</p>	<p>The policy ensures the protection and provision of open spaces which have a range of benefits to both physical and mental health.</p> <p>The policy ensures new developments provide generous areas of open space, which includes parks and gardens and varied amenity space such as sports facilities which will help the health and wellbeing of children and young people.</p> <p>The policy also specifies figures for the</p>

		<p>has a range of health benefits for both physical and mental health such as preventing obesity or reducing stress. Provision of play and sports facilities for children and young people is especially important to encourage the formation of healthy habits from a young age.</p> <p>The provision of allotments not only encourages healthy lifestyles but also provides opportunities for communities to grow their own healthy food. Added benefits include the long term promotion of sustainable living, health and social inclusion.</p>	<p>provision of play facilities in new developments which will help to ensure that children have access to age-appropriate facilities which will encourage more time spent being active and support their health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy also specifies figures for allotment provision in new developments which will help encourage healthy lifestyles and opportunities for growing healthy food.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to prevent the loss of any existing designated open spaces and sports facilities.</p>
CF10	Swalecliffe	The provision of accessible outdoor sports and recreation facilities provide important spaces for people to exercise. Physical activity has a range of health benefits for both physical and mental health such as preventing obesity or reducing stress.	The provision of junior football pitches at this site will ensure the much needed provision of outdoor sport in the local area which will help support health and wellbeing.
7. Movement, transportation and air quality			
DS13 DS14	Movement Hierarchy Active and sustainable travel	Physical activity is important for maintaining good health and is known to reduce the chances of various health conditions. Enabling a high quality network of walking	Policy DS13 sets out a hierarchy of movement which promotes active travel in the form of walking and cycling. The policy also promotes public transport, park and

		and cycling routes is important in encouraging active travel choices while also reducing the emissions from private cars. Getting more people to use public transport can also reduce the number of private vehicles on the road. Traffic congestion is viewed as a constraint to growth by local businesses and contributes to high levels of carbon emissions and poor air quality which is harmful to health.	ride and car sharing, as well as low emission private vehicles which will promote cleaner air and better health. Policy DS14 ensures the provision of walking and cycling routes and for residential developments to be located within easy access to bus services and other forms of public transport. This will reduce emissions from private car use and encourage exercise, improving air quality and promoting better health for residents.
DS15	Highways and Parking	Electric vehicles do not produce any carbon dioxide emissions while driving, which reduces air pollution and contributes to better air quality in the local area.	The policy ensures that parking provision within the curtilage of all new homes in the district should include an EV charging connection. The policy also sets out requirements for the provision of EV charging points within parking areas provided as part of new developments, and within non-residential uses with off street car parking. The provision of EV charging points will help encourage the use of electric vehicles which will help promote cleaner air and better health.
DS16	Air Quality	Vehicles emit a range of pollutants that contribute to air pollution which can have	The policy ensures that development will be air quality neutral and will not lead to a net

		<p>harmful effects on human health, and can contribute to various diseases such as respiratory, heart and lung disease.</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>increase in emissions. This will ensure development is sustainable and promotes the health of our communities.</p> <p>The policy also supports the transition to low emission vehicles in the district, including through the installation of electric vehicle charging points. Low emission vehicles reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, benefitting the health of local residents.</p>
CF3	Pedestrian and Cycle Routes	<p>Physical activity is important for maintaining good health and is known to reduce the chances of various health conditions.</p> <p>Enabling a high quality network of walking and cycling routes is important in encouraging active travel choices while also reducing the emissions from private cars.</p>	<p>The policy safeguards land for the provision of walking and cycling routes and for residential developments. This will encourage active travel and reduce emissions from private car use and encourage exercise, improving air quality and promoting better health for residents.</p>
CF4-5	Sturry and New Dover Road Park and Ride	<p>Traffic congestion is viewed as a constraint to growth by local businesses and contributes to high levels of carbon emissions and poor air quality which is harmful to health. Getting visitors and commuters to Canterbury to use Park and Ride facilities can reduce the number of private vehicles on the road in the City Centre.</p>	<p>The policy promotes public transport in the form of Park and Ride facilities for people visiting and working in Canterbury. This will help to reduce the number of private vehicles on the road in the City Centre and promote cleaner air and an improved environment, supporting better health and wellbeing for local residents.</p>

8. Open space, natural and historic environment			
DS17	Habitats of international importance	Internationally, nationally and locally designated sites and landscapes are vital for biodiversity which is important to maintain ecosystems and has direct implications on human health. These sites also make the character of our district and are important for mental wellbeing as spending time in nature has many proven health benefits.	<p>Policy DS17 helps to ensure that internationally important landscapes are preserved and enhanced where possible. The policy also helps to ensure that developments within the Stour Catchment should utilise nutrient neutrality guidance to help protect the Stodmarsh Special Area of Conservation. This helps to ensure these important sites are preserved for future generations in addition to helping to support biodiversity which will in turn benefit human health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Policy DS18 helps to ensure that nationally important landscapes are protected and enhanced where possible. This helps to ensure these important sites are preserved for future generations in addition to helping to support biodiversity which will in turn benefit human health and wellbeing.</p>
DS18	Habitats and landscapes of national importance		
DS19	Habitats, landscapes and sites of local importance		
DS23	The Blean Woodland Complex		

			<p>Policy DS19 helps to ensure that development affecting locally important landscapes will be carefully managed, and these areas preserved and enhanced where possible. This will maintain access to nature for local residents and visitors to the area which promotes good health and wellbeing. The policy also designates 'Green Gaps' to provide protection against coalescence between settlements. This will help to prevent harm to the character and identity of individual settlements which will promote a better sense of place and better wellbeing for residents.</p> <p>Policy DS23 helps to ensure that the Blean Woodland complex is protected and enhanced. This will help to preserve this ancient woodland for future generations and help to support biodiversity which will in turn benefit human health and wellbeing.</p>
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DS20	Flood risk	<p>Flooding events can cause physical harm to residents such as injuries, drowning and hypothermia from flood water. Flooding events can also cause significant stress and anxiety, impacting the mental health of residents, as well as long term effects on the community and local area if residents need to be displaced or businesses need to close. Good drainage is important to reduce risks of flooding.</p>	<p>Policy DS20 ensures that new development is appropriately located to avoid increasing the risk of flooding, and where proposals come forward in areas of existing risk, specific assessments will be required and appropriate mitigation provided. The policy also ensures development will not be permitted within the Coastal Protection Zones, Overtopping Hazard Zone and the Coastal Change Area which are most vulnerable to coastal flooding. This will ensure that residents are safe from the health risks associated with flooding.</p>
DM14	Flood Risk		<p>Policy DM14 ensures that proposals for development which require a site-specific flood risk assessment in line with Policy DS20 demonstrate a number of factors which will ensure a low risk of flooding, thus reducing associated health risks.</p>
DM15	Sustainable Drainage		<p>Policy DM15 ensures all developments provide sustainable drainage systems which will reduce the risk of flooding and associated health risks.</p>
DS21	Supporting biodiversity recovery	<p>Biodiversity underpins the health of the planet and has a direct impact on all our lives. Human health depends upon the natural environment and ecosystems such as for fresh</p>	<p>The policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and ensures that all new development will deliver a 20% net gain in biodiversity against existing conditions</p>

		water and food production which are essential for human health.	across the site. This ensures that new development promotes biodiversity and helps to maintain and improve ecosystems that are essential for human health. The policy also seeks to provide new habitats and integrate nature into the design of new communities which will benefit the health and wellbeing of residents.
DS22	Landscape character	The character of the landscape contributes significantly to the identity and the sense of place of an area and contributes to the overall quality of life and mental wellbeing of residents.	The policy ensures that development proposals take every opportunity to protect and improve, as appropriate, the landscape character of the area in which development is proposed. This will ensure the identity of an area is conserved, helping to maintain the wellbeing of residents.
DS26	Historic environment and archaeology	<p>Many old historic buildings have poor energy efficiency and therefore special consideration must be given to how their environmental impact can be reduced, while striking a balance between benefit and harm.</p> <p>The careful preservation of historic buildings is important for wellbeing as research from Historic England showed that interaction with heritage or the historic environment can be a positive factor in supporting individual and</p>	<p>The policy supports the retrofitting of heritage assets to increase energy efficiency. A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions can help reduce the health risks associated with climate change.</p> <p>The policy also ensures that heritage assets are protected and enhanced where appropriate. The preservation of heritage assets can create a more attractive and interesting public realm and contribute to better wellbeing for residents and visitors alike.</p>

		community wellbeing. It is also considered that historic town centres are a big pull for visitors and tourists which can contribute to the economic growth and vitality of an area, leading to increased prosperity.	
9. Development Management			
DM2	Residential garden land	Private amenity space in the form of a garden is an important asset to a healthy living environment. Residential gardens are a space where residents can relax and are important for mental wellbeing and quality of life.	<p>The policy ensures that development on residential garden land will only be permitted if there would be no significant adverse effect on living conditions for adjoining properties and/or their curtilages, maintaining a good quality of life for neighbouring residents.</p> <p>Also, where the development would involve the net loss of private amenity space serving an existing dwelling, that dwelling must be left with a sufficient area of private amenity space, maintaining a good quality of life for the residents.</p>

DM4	Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy	Reusing and recycling products slows down the use of natural resources, reduces landscape and habitat disruption and helps to limit biodiversity loss. Another benefit from the circular economy is a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions which can help reduce the health risks associated with climate change.	<p>The policy ensures that development proposals demonstrate the use of recycled or secondary materials. The policy also ensures that proposals for major developments produce a Circular Economy Statement and a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) to demonstrate how waste from construction and lifecycle of the development has been minimised.</p> <p>This will help to ensure that development proposals reduce waste and support the circular economy as much as possible which will help to reduce emissions and in turn promote better health.</p>
DM6	Extensions and alterations to existing buildings	Poorly designed changes or extensions to existing buildings can have a harmful impact on the character of streets and neighbourhoods, and particularly on immediate neighbours who can be affected by loss of privacy and loss of daylight/sunlight to their windows or gardens which can harm health.	The policy ensures that development involving extensions or alterations to existing buildings should not result in an unacceptable loss of privacy, overlooking or overshadowing to neighbouring properties and not be detrimental to the living conditions and character of the local streetscape. This will ensure that the neighbouring residents' wellbeing and quality of life is not compromised.
DM7	Health and Crime Impact Assessments	Development can have an impact on the health of new residents due to many factors such as the location and quality of	The policy encourages the undertaking of Health and Crime Impact Assessments for proposals of 100+ homes which should

		<p>construction and local amenities. Crime can also have a significant impact on the quality of life of residents and particularly affect mental health due to stress and anxiety and increase hospital admissions due to violent crime.</p>	<p>demonstrate how any adverse health impacts will be effectively mitigated and how the positive health impacts of the proposal will be maximised.</p> <p>The policy also ensures that higher risk developments produce a Crime Impact Statement which will help make changes to the scheme to lower the risk of crime which will benefit the health and wellbeing of residents.</p>
DM11	Residential design	<p>The design of a home has a substantial impact on health - a warm, dry, light and secure home is associated with better health and quality of life.</p> <p>Proportionate amounts of outdoor private amenity space, such as gardens or balconies are also important as they provide important places to relax and improve mental wellbeing.</p> <p>Sustainable design also helps to reduce the carbon footprint which can help reduce the health risks associated with climate change.</p>	<p>The policy ensures that all new developments are well designed in accordance with various design standards, such as minimum space standards, good daylighting, low noise levels, adequate provision of amenity space and biodiversity.</p> <p>This promotes a good quality of life and good health and wellbeing for residents.</p>
DM12	Non-residential design	<p>The design of an employment space is important as a safe and comfortable working</p>	<p>The policy ensures that employment space is designed with adequate natural light, limiting noise and overheating to provide a</p>

		<p>environment has a positive impact on staff health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>good working environment that benefits health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy ensures that community facilities should include a “Changing Places” facility, accessible kitchen and take account of neurodiversity and Alzheimer's requirements.</p> <p>The policy ensures that commercial, business and employment developments of over 10,000sqm should incorporate seating, free drinking fountains and free publicly-accessible toilets, including a “Changing Places” facility, as part of the development which will mean that people with disabilities can benefit from more independence and better wellbeing at work.</p> <p>The policy ensures that places of employment include changing and shower facilities to support staff cycling to work, as well as cycle parking to encourage active travel for staff which will benefit their health while also reducing carbon emissions which improves air quality and further benefits the health of the wider district.</p>
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DM13	Biomass technology	<p>Biomass technology can have adverse impacts on air quality. Air quality is a significant determinant of human health and air pollution can contribute to various diseases such as respiratory, heart and lung disease. (see Policy DS16).</p> <p>Biomass technology also releases carbon dioxide gas into the atmosphere which contributes to climate change and its associated health risks.</p>	<p>The policy ensures that proposals for development involving biomass technology are only located off the gas grid and where no lower emission alternative is available, including electric heating. Proposals will also require a detailed air quality assessment before any consideration is given.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure that the biomass technology should be a high quality low emission plant, and biomass should be sustainably locally sourced in order to reduce the impact on air quality. Reducing the impact on air quality is very important to protect the health and wellbeing of residents in the district.</p>
DM17	Noise, odour and dust pollution	<p>Noise and odour pollution can have a harmful impact on health and wellbeing as it can raise stress levels, high blood pressure and cause headaches and sleep disturbances.</p> <p>Dust pollution can also harm air quality and cause breathing problems.</p>	<p>The policy ensures that where appropriate, new developments should integrate adequate noise insulation to limit noise pollution. Furthermore, developments which will increase noise pollution for existing communities will need to demonstrate how they will avoid, or minimise and mitigate their impacts.</p> <p>The policy also requires new developments</p>

			<p>which produce significant odour or are in close proximity to existing uses to assess and mitigate odour impacts.</p> <p>Also, the policy requires that, where appropriate, new developments will provide a Construction Environmental Management Plan to set out how noise, odour and dust produced during construction, will be mitigated thus reducing negative impacts on health.</p>
DM18	Light pollution and dark skies	<p>Light pollution can have a harmful impact on human wellbeing as it can reduce melatonin production which can result in sleep disturbances, fatigue, headaches and other health problems. Poorly designed lighting can also dazzle or distract drivers or pedestrians using nearby highways and increase their risk of injury or accident.</p> <p>Light pollution also has a damaging effect on ecosystems and biodiversity, which has an indirect effect on human health (see Policy DS21).</p>	<p>The policy seeks to ensure that all proposals for development should be designed to minimise light pollution and light glare and not adversely impact living conditions which can affect health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to maintain the health of the natural environment by ensuring external lighting schemes are designed to minimise disturbance to biodiversity and natural landscapes, which protects human health in the long-run.</p>
DM19	Contamination and unstable land	Contamination of land can be highly hazardous; such as through an increased risk of fires or explosions and can have harmful	The policy ensures appropriate assessment of at-risk land including Land Contamination Reports, stability reports, and ensures that

		health implications to those working or living on the site and can cause potential harm to the environment including surface and groundwater. Unstable land will limit the integrity of any structural development.	no development will pose unacceptable risk to public health or safety.
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Appendix 3 - Canterbury District Health Profile Data

Indicator	Period	Canterbury		Region England				England		Best
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range		
Life expectancy and causes of death										
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range) New data	2020 - 22	–	–	79.2	80.1	78.9	73.4		83.7	
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 1 year range) New data	2022	–	–	80.0	80.6	79.3	73.8		83.8	
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range) New data	2020 - 22	–	–	83.3	83.8	82.8	79.0		86.3	
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 1 year range) New data	2022	–	–	84.1	84.1	83.2	79.2		87.0	
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes New data	2022	➔	469	323.4	298.3	342.3	580.4		196.5	
Under 75 mortality rate from all circulatory diseases New data	2022	➔	107	72.6	63.1	77.8	133.1		37.6	
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer New data	2022	➔	175	119.3	114.3	122.4	174.1		78.8	
Suicide rate	2020 - 22	–	46	10.3	10.4	10.3	20.6		4.2	
Injuries and ill health										
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads New data	2022	–	–	–	95.1*	94.5*	–	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	–	
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm New data	2021/22	–	380	228.4	197.3	163.7	425.8		47.8	
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over New data	2022/23	➔	200	534	509*	558	849		105	
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 New data	2021	➔	377	56.2%	56.2%	54.4%	43.5%		61.7%	
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	–	–	70.7%	75.2%	78.0%	54.3%		98.7%	
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and older)	2023	➔	1,646	66.8%	61.6%	63.0%	44.1%		83.9%	
Behavioural risk factors										
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s New data	2020/21 - 22/23	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) New data	2021/22	–	635	411	411	494	867		251	
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	2022	–	–	11.2%	11.5%	12.7%	25.1%		2.9%	
Percentage of physically active adults	2021/22	–	–	73.4%	70.5%	67.3%	51.6%		81.7%	
Percentage of adults (aged 18 plus) classified as overweight or obese	2021/22	–	–	65.4%	62.7%	63.8%	77.6%		44.2%	
Child health										
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2021	–	32	13.2	10.7	13.1	31.5		2.7	
Smoking status at time of delivery	2022/23	↓	122	10.3%	8.1%	8.8%	19.4%		3.4%	
Baby's first feed breastmilk (previous method)	2018/19	–	–	–	72.7%	67.4%	–	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	–	
Infant mortality rate New data	2020 - 22	–	14	3.8*	3.4	4.0	8.3		1.1	
Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (10-11 yrs)	2022/23	➔	315	21.9%	19.4%	22.7%	31.7%		8.2%	
Inequalities										
Deprivation score (IMD 2019)	2019	–	–	16.8	15.5	21.7	45.0		5.5	
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS)	2022	–	–	24.4%	22.7%	22.5%	59.1%		5.1%	
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018 - 20	–	–	7.0	7.9	9.7	17.0		0.7	
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018 - 20	–	–	5.4	6.0	7.9	13.9		-1.8	
Wider determinants of health										
Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2021/22	–	4,432	18.0%	15.1%	19.9%	41.7%		5.4%	
Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2021/22	–	3,155	12.8%	10.8%	15.3%	35.3%		4.2%	
Average Attainment 8 score	2021/22	–	70,041	47.9	49.9	48.7	39.2		61.3	
Percentage of people in employment	2022/23	➔	70,800	68.5%	78.0%	75.7%	62.3%		90.2%	
Homelessness: households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act New data	2022/23	–	–	*	10.3	12.4	32.7		2.6	
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) New data	2018/19 - 20/21	–	130	25.8	29.4	41.9	116.8		7.9	
Health protection										
Winter mortality index New data	Aug 2021 - Jul 2022	–	30	5.5%	8.6%	8.1%	30.1%		-11.5%	
New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged under 25) per 100,000	2022	➔	810	517*	349*	496	3,155		142	
TB incidence (three year average) New data	2020 - 22	–	15	3.1	5.4	7.6	41.3		0.8	