

APPENDIX 11.2

HEALTH POLICY AND GUIDANCE

Appendix 11.2 Health and Wellbeing Policy

National Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is therefore central to this assessment. The NPPF recognises supporting communities' health is part of the social objective of sustainable development (para 8b).

“a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being;”

It also seeks to ensure planning policies and decision support healthy, inclusive and safe places, the attributes of which:

“(a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;

(b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of attractive, well-designed, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and

(c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.” (para 92)

Para 93b requires planning policies and decision making to:

“(b) take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;”

A range of other policies support wider determinants of health and wellbeing in development including provision of social recreation and cultural facilities, access to a network of high quality open space, promoting accessible transport, supporting high quality communications, achieving well designed spaces, ensuring patterns of growth help to improve air quality and avoiding adverse noise impacts.

Further details relating to these policies are provided in national Planning Policy Guidance (PPG).

The PPG identifies how positive planning can contribute to healthier communities and defines a healthy place:

“The design and use of the built and natural environments, including green infrastructure are major determinants of health and wellbeing. Planning and health need to be considered together in two ways: in terms of creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles, and in terms of identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system

(taking into account the changing needs of the population).”((para. 001 Reference ID:53-001-20190722 - Revision Date 22 07 2019)

“A healthy place is one which supports and promotes healthy behaviours and environments and a reduction in health inequalities for people of all ages. It will provide the community with opportunities to improve their physical and mental health, and support community engagement and wellbeing.

It is a place which is inclusive and promotes social interaction. The National Design Guide sets out further detail on promoting social interaction through inclusive design including guidance on tenure neutral design and spaces that can be shared by all residents.

It meets the needs of children and young people to grow and develop, as well as being adaptable to the needs of an increasingly elderly population and those with dementia and other sensory or mobility impairments.” ((para. 003 Reference ID:53-003-20191101 - Revision date: 01 11 2019).

Prevention is better than cure (2018)

The Prevention is better than cure: Our vision to help you live well for longer policy paper prepared by the Department of Health and Social Care, published in November 2018, sets out the government’s vision for preventing health problems from arising in the first place, as well as prevention for those already with health and social care needs.

This policy document covers a range of measures, including:

- Personal health choices, such as limiting sugar and salt intake, avoid smoking and limiting alcohol, a balanced diet with fruit and veg and exercising regularly;
- Place-based approach through using local directors of public health to lead local action on prevention, prioritising investment in primary and community healthcare and maintaining vaccination programmes. Community health is recognised as being essential to meet future challenges;
- Targeting groups most at risk, including smokers, those at risk of developing mental health, and those at risk of obesity;
- Ensuring the best start in life, through encouraging healthier pregnancies, improving reading skills in the early years, and protecting children’s mental health;
- Supporting healthier food and drink choice, getting people more physically active, encouraging active travel and reducing levels of loneliness and social isolation.

Clean Air Strategy (2019)

This policy paper sets out the Government’s plans to tackle all sources of air pollution, making our air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. The Strategy includes the following points:

- Investing in modelling, data and analytics tools to get a precise picture of air quality and the impact of policies
- Cutting exposure to particulate matter as suggested by the World Health Organisation, with an aim to limit PM2.5 to 10 µg/m3 so that the number of people living in locations above the WHO guideline level of 10 µg/m3 is reduced by 50% by 2025. This will be achieved through
 - provide a personal air quality messaging system to inform the public, particularly those who are vulnerable to air pollution, about the air quality forecast, providing clearer information on air pollution episodes and accessible health advice

- back these goals up with powers designed to enable targeted local action in areas with an air pollution problem
- work with media outlets to improve public access to the air quality forecast
- work to improve air quality by helping individuals and organisations understand how they could reduce their contribution to air pollution, showing how this can help them protect their families, colleagues and neighbours
- secure clean growth and innovation to shift the UK industry away from coal-fired power stations, improving energy efficiency, and shifting to cleaner power sources will reduce emissions of air pollution as well as carbon dioxide
- reducing emissions through transport
- reducing emissions at home, e.g. through fuels, stoves and burners etc.
- reducing emissions through farming and industry

National Guidance

The Marmot Review (2010)

Fair Society, Healthy Lives: A Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post-2010 ('The Marmot Review') was published on 11 February 2010 (Institute of Health and Equity, 2010). This was the culmination of a yearlong independent review into health inequalities in England. Six policy objectives were developed:

- Give every child the best start in life;
- Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives;
- Create fair employment and good work for all;
- Ensure healthy standard of living for all;
- Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and
- Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.

The Marmot Review reported on a substantial body of evidence on the influence the built environment has on the determinants of health. According to the Commission on the Social Determinants of Health:

“Where people live affects their health and chances of leading flourishing lives. Communities and neighbourhoods that ensure access to basic goods, that are socially cohesive, that are designed to promote good physical and psychological wellbeing and that are protective of the natural environment are essential”.

In turn, the manner in which settlements are planned and designed contributes significantly to the health of the people who live in them. Bad planning and design results in poor health outcomes; conversely, good planning and design can be positively health-enhancing.

Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On (2020)

Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On was produced by the Institute of Health Equity and commissioned by the Health Foundation to mark 10 years on from the landmark study The Marmot Review. The report identified that since 2010:

- people can expect to spend more of their lives in poor health;
- improvements to life expectancy have stalled, and declined for the poorest 10% of women;
- the health gap has grown between wealthy and deprived areas; and
- place matters – living in a deprived area of the North East is worse for your health than living in a similarly deprived area in London, to the extent that life expectancy is nearly five years less.

The report identifies that actions are needed in all six domains set out in The Marmot Review to improve the lives people are able to lead and hence achieve a greater degree of health equity and better health and wellbeing for all. The report also sets out new recommendations in five of these areas, to account for profound changes in health and the social determinants since 2010.

Healthy Urban Planning Checklist (3rd Edition) (2017)

The checklist (London Healthy Urban Development Unit, 2017) (HUDU Checklist) aims to promote healthy urban planning by ensuring that the health and wellbeing implications of local plans and major planning applications are consistently taken into account. Although created for London it has many principles that are applicable to any development.

The checklist is divided into four themes, as set out in the Table below. Each theme contains a number of questions focussed on a planning issue. Under each theme are related health and wellbeing issues, many of which are identified in local joint strategic needs assessments and health and wellbeing strategies.

Theme	Planning Issue	Health and Wellbeing Issue
Healthy Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Housing design ● Accessible housing ● Healthy living ● Housing mix and affordability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of living space - overcrowding ● Unhealthy living environment – daylight, ventilation, noise ● Excess deaths due to cold / overheating ● Injuries in the home ● Mental illness from social isolation and fear of crime
Active Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote walking and cycling ● Safety ● Connectivity ● Minimising car use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity ● Road and traffic injuries ● Mental illness from social isolation ● Noise and air pollution from traffic
Healthy Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction ● Air quality ● Noise ● Contaminated land ● Open space ● Play space ● Biodiversity ● Local food growing ● Flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disturbance and stress caused by construction activity ● Poor air quality - lung and heart disease ● Disturbance from noisy activities and uses ● Health risks from toxicity of contaminated land ● Physical inactivity, cardiovascular disease and obesity ● Mental health benefits from access to nature and green space and water ● Opportunities for food growing – active lifestyles, healthy diet and tackling food poverty

Theme	Planning Issue	Health and Wellbeing Issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overheating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excess summer deaths due to overheating
Vibrant Neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare services Education Access to social infrastructure Local employment and healthy workplaces Access to local food shops Public buildings and spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services and health inequalities Mental illness and poor self-esteem associated with unemployment and poverty Limited access to healthy food linked to obesity and related diseases Poor environment leading to physical inactivity Ill health exacerbated through isolation, lack of social contact and fear of crime

Spatial Planning for Health (2017)

The Public Health England (PHE) spatial planning for health document sets out evidence for how planning and high quality design can create healthier places. It is split into the following five themes:

- Neighbourhood design – this section sets out the principles for building healthy neighbourhoods, including walkability, connectivity and compact neighbourhoods with diverse land uses;
- Housing – this section sets out the principles for healthy housing, including quality, affordable and diverse housing, especially provision for those with specific needs;
- Food Environment – this section sets out the principles for healthier food environment, including provision of healthy, affordable food and enhancing community food infrastructure;
- Natural and sustainable environments – this section sets out the principles including reducing exposure to environmental hazards, access and engaging with the natural environment, and adapting to climate change;
- Transport – this section sets out the principles for health transport, including provision of active travel infrastructure, public transport, and ensuring mobility for all ages.

Improving access to greenspace: a new review for 2020 (2020)

The PHE document looks at how natural open space such as parks, woodland, fields, allotments and natural elements like green roofs can help improve health and wellbeing, managing health and social care costs, reducing health inequalities, improving social cohesion and taking positive action to address climate change.

It provides evidence of how a greener environment can promote and protect good health, and aid in recovery from illness and help with managing poor health, and sets out the following actions for local authorities to help deliver this:

- Consider local green (and blue) space to be critical assets for maintaining and supporting health and wellbeing in local communities.
- Ensure that local policies and strategies are informed by evidence of need for sufficient access to greenspace, using the JSNA.
- Prioritise improving access to greenspace and creating greener communities especially in areas of deprivation or where there is poor or unequal access.
- Support meaningful engagement across local government functions and the community.

- Consider whether a formal valuation of benefits is necessary to strengthen the case for the creation, revitalisation and maintenance of greenspace.
- Identify and factor in resilient funding arrangements for the maintenance of greenspace as early as possible, so that it can continue to provide benefits in the long term.
- Establish interventions, such as green social prescribing initiatives, that will support people who do not use greenspace to begin using it.
- Work with local NHS systems and professionals, including Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships and Integrated Care Systems, to promote the role greenspace plays in both individual and population health outcomes.
- Develop persuasive, evidence-informed case studies that highlight the impact that accessible greenspace has on local health outcomes, especially for disadvantaged groups.
- Support robust evaluation of local greenspace interventions to help build a broader evidence base.

NHS Long Term Plan (2019)

The NHS Long Term Plan is a 10 year plan for the service, published in January 2019. It has five strands:

1. Improving out of hospital care
2. Reducing pressure on emergency hospital services
3. Providing more personalised and digital care
4. Move towards integrated care systems.
5. Budget changes

It sets out the following clinical priorities:

- Cancer, cardiovascular disease, maternity and neonatal health, mental health (see separate section below), stroke, diabetes and respiratory care. There is also a strong focus on children and young people's health.
- Improving care outside of hospitals.
- GPs joining to create 'primary care networks of 30-50,000 people, taking a proactive action to assess needs, and identify people who would benefit from targeted proactive support.
- Developing digital services so all patients have the right to online or phone GP consultations by 2024.
- Development of fully integrated community-based health care: multi-disciplinary teams with GPs, pharmacists, district nurses and applied health professionals. Over next five years capacity in these teams must be improve crisis response services.
- Focus on mental health – funding £2.3 billion more than total NHS spending over the next five years.
- More comprehensive service system point for mental health care particularly for adult sin crisis
- Significant expansion of mental health services for children: new models of care and comprehensive offer
- Autism services increase to reduce inpatient provision.
- Clinical Assessment Service (CAS) introduced: multidisciplinary team available for phone and community response for urgent medical care
- Commitment to reduce long waiting lists
- Reducing delayed discharge

- Workforce measures include more medical school places and increase the number of members of the primary care team.
- Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP) and Integrated Care Systems (ICS) given more financial autonomy aimed at supporting integrated care. ICS play an increasingly important role in managing and planning the services. ICSs should prioritise local engagement and play a key role in improving population health and tackling wider determinants of ill health

A renewed NHS prevention programme is to be established to complement but not replace the role of local authorities, government, industry and individuals. Focus on the top five risk factors: smoking, poor diet, high blood pressure, obesity, and alcohol and drug use.

Pharmacies to play wider role in prevention activities and develop pharmacy connection schemes for patients who don't need primary medical services.

Uniting the Movement (2021)

Sport England have developed this 10 year strategy to transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity. It has three key objectives:

- Advocating for movement, sport and physical activity – through creation of partnerships and delivery of campaigns;
- Joining forces on five big issues – including recover and reinventing following the COVID-19 pandemic, connecting communities, positive experiences for children and young people, connecting with health and wellbeing, and active environments (i.e. make places and spaces easier for people to be active within).
- Creating the catalysts for change – through effective investment models, empowering leadership, applying innovation and digital, using high quality data and through good governance.

Planning Healthy-Weight Environments - A TCPA Reuniting Health with Planning Project (2014)

This document provides guidance on how healthy-weight can be promoted through the planning system. It notes that a healthy weight environment is influenced by the following themes:

- **Movement and access:** Walking environment; cycling environment; local transport services.
- **Open spaces, recreation and play:** Open spaces; natural environment; leisure and recreational spaces; play spaces.
- **Food:** Food retail (including production, supply and diversity); food growing; access.
- **Neighbourhood spaces:** Community and social infrastructure; public spaces.
- **Building design:** Homes; other buildings.
- **Local economy:** Town centres and high streets; job opportunities and access.

Cambridgeshire County Council

Think Communities (2018)

This sets out CCC's approach to building resilient communities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, which focuses on people, places, and systems:

People	Focusing on specific vulnerable groups. Recognising the strengths of individuals. Working with individuals to remove barriers for community-led activity. Listening to and learning from people with experience. Educating young people to play a greater role in their community Encouraging and incentivising community participation.
Places	Focusing on the assets and facilities within a community. Build capacity for communities to work together in times of need. Providing a kick-start in new communities and growth sites. Developing an awareness of hidden communities. Supporting the development of social networks, encouraging communities to connect. Recognising where services are better delivered by communities and providing the support and resource to allow it to happen.
Systems	Taking a broader view in order to recognise the complexities. Allowing for multi-agency conversations with communities. Building and sustaining trust, transparency and accountability. Integrating the expertise of the community and of all the partners involved. Collectively taking a Strengths-Based / Asset-Based approach to working with communities. Supporting communities to develop and deliver their own priorities which may go beyond public sector plans

There are three priorities:

- Communities are connected and work together toward shared goals.
- Take a place-based approach to service design and delivery of services.
- Communities feel they are supported to help themselves

Strategy For Supporting New Communities 2015-2020 (2015)

This strategy sets out how the county will:

- Ensure that infrastructure in new communities is designed to meet the needs of the community now and in the future
- Support the development of a self-supporting, healthy and resilient community by helping to build people's capacity to help themselves and others in order to create a good place to live, improve outcomes, support economic prosperity and make people less reliant on public services.
- Ensure that where people's needs are greater than can be met within community resources they are supported by the right services and are helped to return to independence

The following principles would guide design and delivery:

- Community Resilience – Invest in supporting the formation of community cohesion by developing and promoting activities to provide opportunities for the community to establish social networks and support the development of more formal community groups so they are equipped to deliver targeted long term support
- Partnership working – CCC will work in partnership with all organisation who share CCC’s vision for new communities. This will include internal, external, and community partnerships.
- Co-location – share facilities with other organisations which will encourage community cohesion, and provide more convenient and efficient service delivery to new communities
- Innovation – support, encourage and provide innovative thinking to inspire new approaches to better support new communities.

South Cambridgeshire District Council

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan

In 2018 the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan was adopted in which 6 key objectives are stated (Policy S/2). These objectives are associated with determinants of health and wellbeing and seek to ensure development supports healthy lifestyles and wellbeing for everyone.

Policy S/2 Development objectives

- housing to support the economic growth of the district
- a scheme that protects and enhances bio-diversity
- housing in sustainable locations that meet local needs and aspirations, offering choice of size and tenure
- high quality new development
- development with access to community infrastructure that supports healthy lifestyles and wellbeing for everyone
- potential for journeys by sustainable modes of transport.

There is a specific policy requirement for HIA, as set out below.

Policy SC/2 Health Impact Assessment

New development will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of new and existing residents. Planning applications for developments of 20 or more dwellings or 1,000m² or more floorspace will be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment to demonstrate this.

- For developments of 100 or more dwellings or 5,000m² or more floorspace a full Health Impact Assessment will be required;
- For developments between 20 to 100 dwellings or 1,000 to 5,000m² or more floorspace the Health Impact Assessment will take the form of an extended screening or rapid Health Impact Assessment.

There are several policies that influence the major determinants of health and wellbeing and are of relevance to the Proposed Development, which include:

- CC/3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments

- CC/4: Water Efficiency
- CC/6: Construction Methods
- CC/8: Sustainable Drainage Systems
- CC/9: Managing Flood Risk
- HQ/1: Design Principles
- HQ/2: Public Art and New Development
- NH/2: Protecting and Enhancing Landscape Character
- NH/6: Green Infrastructure
- NH/10: Facilities for Recreation in the Green Belt
- NH/11: Protected Village Amenity Areas
- NH/12: Local Green Space
- H/8: Housing Density
- H/9: Housing Mix
- H/10: Affordable Housing
- H/12: Residential Space Standards
- SC/4: Meeting Community Needs
- SC/5: Community Healthcare Provision
- SC/6: Indoor Community Facilities
- SC/7: Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments
- SC/9: Lighting Proposals
- SC/10: Noise Pollution
- SC/11: Contaminated Land
- SC/12: Air Quality
- SC/14: Odour and Other Fugitive Emissions to Air
- TI/2: Planning for Sustainable Travel
- TI/3: Parking Provision
- TI/8: Infrastructure and New Developments
- TI/9: Education facilities
- TI/10: Broadband

South Cambridgeshire Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (2011)

For major developments, a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is required to be submitted alongside any planning application to demonstrate that the potential impacts on health have been considered at the planning and design stage.

The Health Impact Assessment SPD expands on the now superseded Policy DP/1 and other policies in the district-wide Development Control Policies Development Plan Document. The SPD provides guidance on carrying out a HIA, including what stakeholders to involve and promotes the use of a checklist or matrix to make sure different areas of impact and population groups are considered.

South Cambridgeshire District Council Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2024

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2024 sets out the needs identified within the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) by the following themes:

- Children and young people's health
- Health behaviours and lifestyle
- Long term conditions and premature mortality
- Ageing well

It then establishes key priority areas for each theme and presents an Action Plan which sets out actions currently being taken, future actions, and how these will be delivered.

Greater Cambridge Housing Strategy 2019-2023

This document, prepared by both SCDC and SCC sets out the housing strategy for both local authorities. The Strategy reiterates the need for 33,500 new homes across Greater Cambridge, as identified through the two councils' recently adopted Local Plans.

It also acknowledges that Greater Cambridge is an expensive place to buy or rent a home, as a result of the strength of the local economy and in-migration of highly skilled workers, and that there is a growing 'affordability gap', where middle income households are being squeezed out of the market with limited housing options for low cost home ownership or the private rented sector. The demand for housing for these groups far outstrips the current supply.

The strategy sets out a series of priorities as follows:

- Priority 01: Increasing the delivery of homes, including affordable housing, along with sustainable transport and other infrastructure, to meet housing need
- Priority 02: Diversifying the housing market & accelerating housing delivery
- Priority 03: Achieving a high standard of design and quality of new homes and communities
- Priority 04: Improving housing conditions and making best use of existing homes
- Priority 05: Promoting Health & Wellbeing through housing
- Priority 06: Preventing and Tackling Homelessness and Rough Sleeping
- Priority 07: Working with key partners to innovate and maximise resources available

Emerging Policy

Emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan

The Greater Cambridge Local Plan is a joint local plan being prepared by Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council, which, when adopted, will replace both Council's 2018 Local Plans.

A series of supporting documents have been prepared for the local plan, including topic papers, summarised below.

Wellbeing and Social Inclusion

The Wellbeing and Social Inclusion topic paper notes that the following key issues were identified during consultation:

- Involving communities in planning for their future
- Creating safe and inclusive communities
- Encouraging healthy lifestyles
- Air quality

The following proposed policies in the emerging Plan:

- **WS/HD Creating healthy new developments** – acknowledges the ability of individuals to lead healthy lifestyles is deeply influenced by the environment in which they live. An area of concern in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire is the growth in obesity of local residents particularly in childhood. This policy would require health principles to be applied to new developments, drawing on the ten principles developed from the Healthy New Towns initiative¹. HIA will be required to accompany planning applications with an updated approach to reflect good practice. The policy would restrict the development of new hot-food takeaway premises close to schools or leisure centres and limits the concentration of hot food takeaway premises in city, town, neighbourhood and village centres.
- **WS/CF Community, sports and leisure facilities** – acknowledges that strong, vibrant and healthy communities require a range of accessible services that reflect the current and future needs. This policy would support the development of new facilities in appropriate locations where there is a local need for the facilities, and they are in close proximity to the people they will serve. They will also need to take account of what already exists in the area and should not undermine their long-term viability. In large scale developments and new communities, community development strategies will be required, to explore how places will become communities, and how early residents will be supported. These strategies may include cultural and public art activities.
- **WS/MU Meanwhile uses during long term redevelopments** – identifies that temporary 'meanwhile' projects which create community services, small-scale business and retail spaces and public realm can help to provide opportunities for active uses throughout development and help to develop a sense of community early on. This policy would seek meanwhile uses on vacant sites as part of the phased development of major development sites, which will support the local community and contribute to the vibrancy of the area as new communities develop.
- **WS/IO Creating inclusive employment opportunities through new developments** – acknowledges that Cambridge is the most unequal city in the UK. This policy would require appropriately scaled developments to contribute to local training, skills and employment opportunities, for example

¹ <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/innovation/healthy-new-towns/>

apprenticeships, to help to ensure that the local community benefits from the development. Developments would also be required to provide access for local businesses to supply chain opportunities in various stages of development.

- **WS/HS Pollution, health and safety** – identifies a need to promote effective use of land, while ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. This policy would require that development does not lead to or is subject to significant adverse effects as a result of noise, vibration, odour, light pollution. It would detail how land contamination should be considered, to ensure that the land is suitable for the end use. Proposals will need to be appropriate for the air quality in the area, but also address their impacts on air quality, and apply appropriate protection to and from Hazardous Installations

Great Places

The Great Places topic paper notes that the following key issues were identified during consultation:

- How to ensure Greater Cambridge can deliver high quality new development
- How to sustain our landscapes while increasing biodiversity and adapting to climate change.
- How to enhance open spaces and public realm
- How to balance heritage protection with the demands of growth.
- How to ensure that our historic buildings have viable uses, so they can be maintained and safeguarded.
- How we can help historic buildings adapt to climate change whilst maintaining their heritage value.
- Ensuring local distinctiveness is maintained and enhanced.

A series of policies have been proposed, which aim to guide how development responds to, integrates with and enhances local context, including communities, climatic conditions, local connections and character, contributing positively to placemaking and creating high quality design. These policies are:

- GP/PP People and Place responsive design
- GP/LC Protection and enhancement of landscape character
- GP/GB Protection and enhancement of the Cambridge Green Belt
- GP/QD Achieving high quality new development
- GP/QP Establishing high quality landscape and public realm
- GP/HA Conservation and enhancement of heritage assets
- GP/CC Adapting heritage assets to climate change
- GP/PH Protecting public houses

Homes

The Homes topic paper sets out the proposed approach to address housing need and the key issues identified during consultation, including the need for diverse housing and housing quality. The following policies would be relevant to the Proposed Development:

- H/AH: Affordable Housing
- H/HM: Housing Mix
- H/HD: Housing Density
- H/GL: Garden land and subdivision of existing plots
- H/SS: Residential Space Standards and accessible homes

- H/SH: Specialist Housing and homes for Older People
- H/CB: Self and Custom Build Homes
- H/BR: Build to Rent Homes

Emerging North East Cambridge Area Action Plan (NEC AAP)

The Proposed Submission version of the emerging NEC AAP (Regulation 19) was reported to the respective decision-making committees of the Councils over December 2021 to January 2022 and was approved for public consultation. However, the Proposed Submission Plan is not able to progress to public consultation until the Development Consent Order (DCO) process for the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant has concluded.

Therefore the NEC AAP remains at an early stage in its preparation and can only be afforded negligible weight in the determination of planning applications.

Health is mentioned in several policies, including:

- Policy 1: A comprehensive approach at North East Cambridge
- Policy 7: Creating high quality streets, spaces and landscape
- Policy 8: Open spaces for recreation and sport
- Policy 10a: North East Cambridge Centres
- Policy 10b: District Centre
- Policy 14: Social, community and cultural infrastructure
- Policy 15: Shops and local services
- Policy 16: Sustainable Connectivity
- Policy 23: Comprehensive and Coordinated Development
- Policy 25: Environmental Protection
- Policy 26: Aggregates and waste sites

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2024

This Strategy is currently a Consultation Draft and sets out the following priorities for the area:

- Places that support health and wellbeing
 - housing developments and transport which support residents' health and address climate change
 - preventing homelessness and improving pathways into housing for vulnerable people
 - reducing inequalities in skills and economic outcomes across our area
- helping children achieve the best start in life
 - the best start in life from pre-birth to age five
 - developing an integrated approach for older children and adolescents
- staying healthy throughout life
 - a joined up approach to healthy weight, obesity and diabetes

- reducing inequalities in heart disease and smoking
- improving mental health and access to services
- ageing well – working with a growing older population
- good quality health and social care
 - embedding a ‘think communities’ approach to place based working
 - a joint approach to population growth
 - addressing financial challenges together
 - acting as a system to reduce health inequalities