

# THE CASTLE POINT PLAN



Your community. Your views.

**Health Impact Assessment  
July 2025**



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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The natural and built environments are crucial to the health and wellbeing of the community. Planning for sustainable and healthy communities can positively impact both established and developing areas, with benefits that can last for generations. Effective planning can lead to safer communities by reducing opportunities for criminal behaviour, fostering stronger community cohesion, enhancing design, and creating healthier living spaces. This, in turn, helps reduce the risk of obesity and improves the overall physical and mental health of the community.
- 1.2 The challenge lies in providing housing for a growing population while promoting health and wellbeing. One way to influence and promote health and wellbeing through development is to ensure that the Castle Point Plan is robust to maximise health benefits and mitigate any potential negative impacts. Conducting a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on the Castle Point Plan ensures the health and wellbeing of residents are protected and enhances and therefore strengthens the Plan.
- 1.3 The purpose of the HIA is to identify the potential health consequences of a proposal on a specific group of people or on the community as a whole and to maximise the positive health benefits and minimise any potential adverse effects on health and inequalities.

## 2. Approach to HIA

2.1 The assessment will identify the potential health consequences of each policy in the Castle Point Plan Regulation 19 Draft on a specific population and/or community, in this case the Borough of Castle Point, and maximise the positive health benefits while minimising potential adverse effects on health and inequalities.

2.2 A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) contains five stages:

- Screening: To determine whether an HIA would be beneficial and the type of HIA required.
- Scoping: To assess what is included within the HIA.
- Assessment: Identify the affected groups/populations and quantify health impacts.
- Recommendations: Suggest practical actions to promote positive health and minimize negative effects.
- Reporting: Present the results of the HIA.
- Monitoring and Evaluating: Assess the HIA's impact on the decision and health status.

2.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states *“Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive, and safe places which promote social interaction...are safe and accessible... and enable and support health lives”* (Paragraph 96).

2.4 There are three types of HIA which are:

- Comprehensive HIAs – require extensive literature searches and data collection, stakeholder and public engagement. This is most suited to complex proposals.
- Rapid HIAs – involve a brief assessment of health impacts, including a literature review of quantitative and qualitative evidence, and the gathering of knowledge and further evidence from local stakeholders.
- Desktop HIAs – engaging a small number of participants using existing knowledge and evidence to undertake the assessment of health impacts.

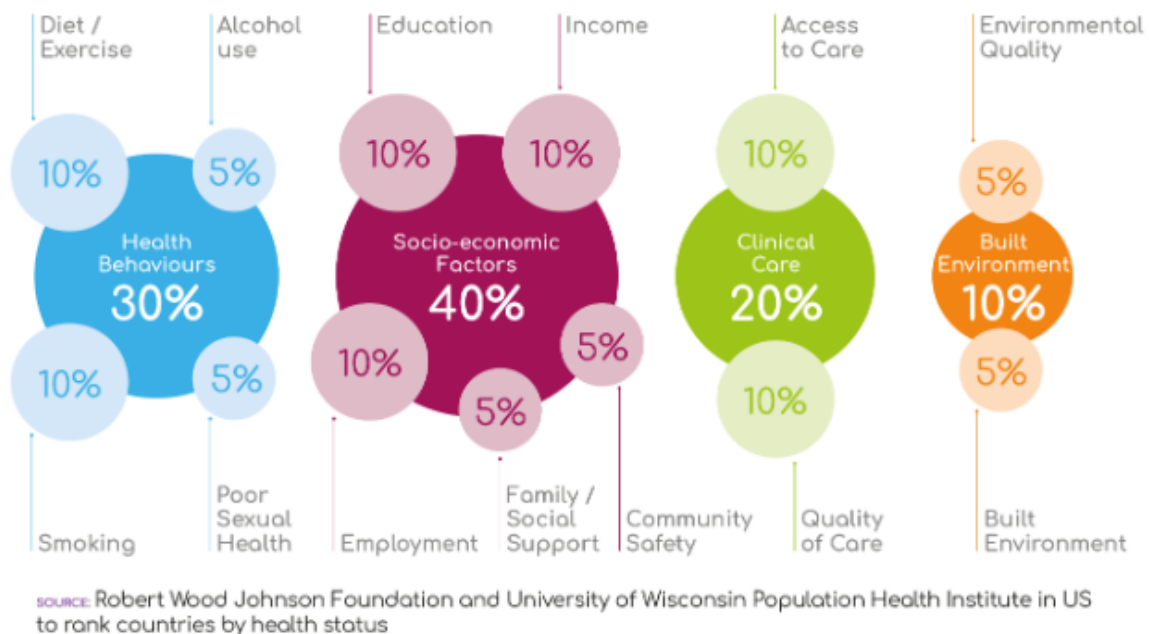
2.5 Therefore, the Council has decided to undertake a desktop HIA of the Castle Point Plan Regulation 19 Draft to ensure that the Plan will have positive impacts on the Health and Wellbeing of the Borough's residents and visitors. This will complement the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which has also been prepared to support the Castle Point Plan Regulation 19 Draft.

### 3. HIA Scoping

3.1 Overall health is determined by a range of factors including:

- Age and genetic factors
- Health behaviours (e.g. diet, exercise, smoking and alcohol use)
- Socio-economic factors (e.g. education, income, and employment)
- The built environment
- Clinical care

3.2 Social and economic factors are known as wider determinants of health and wellbeing. These can have a bigger influence of an individuals overall health and wellbeing, than other factors such as age, this demonstrated in the figure below.



3.3 The table below provides an overview of wider determinants of health and wellbeing.

Wider determinants of health and wellbeing			
Access	Traffic and Transport	Socio-economic	Land Use
•Local public key services and facilities	• Accessibility • Access to public transport	•Employment, including skills development and	• Sustainable and efficient land use in urban and/or /rural

Wider determinants of health and wellbeing			
Access	Traffic and Transport	Socio-economic	Land Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good quality affordable housing</li> <li>• Healthy and affordable food</li> <li>• Natural environment</li> <li>• Green spaces and public realm</li> <li>• Leisure, sport, recreation, play and physical activities within the environments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for active travel (cycling and walking)</li> <li>• Links between communities</li> <li>• Community severance</li> <li>• Connections to jobs</li> <li>• Connections to services, facilities and leisure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>training opportunities</li> <li>• Local business activity</li> <li>• Regeneration</li> <li>• Tourism and leisure industries</li> <li>• Community/ social cohesions and access to social networks</li> <li>• Community engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>settings</li> <li>• Quality of Urban and natural environments, such as air and noise pollution</li> <li>• Climate change impacts</li> </ul>

### 3.4 Factors that a HIA can seek to address include:

- Reduce health inequalities
- Improve mental health and wellbeing
- Improve mental health and wellbeing
- Improve diets and weight
- Improve musculoskeletal health
- Improve respiratory health
- Improve cardiovascular health
- Protect environmental health
- Provide access to health and care infrastructure

## 4. Castle Point Context

- 4.1 89,600 people live in Castle Point. Castle Point has areas of great wealth alongside some of the most deprived areas in England. Yet there is a strong sense of community within the Borough.
- 4.2 Its many assets are valued and have brought new opportunities to the area, such as Hadleigh Country Park. This hosted the Mountain Biking during the London 2012 Olympics and has since been developed into a world class sports facility offering a range of sports activities, walking, and cycling trails. Despite its dense urban nature, there remains large areas of public open space, marshland, and woodland.
- 4.3 Castle Point's leisure centres have won several awards such as National Team of the Year and South Region Centre of the year at the National Fitness Awards, Winner of the Regional Centre of the Year at the UK Active Awards and many more. Furthermore, Castle Point is set to receive £999,635 as part of a major Sport England investment programme aimed at promoting transformative sport and physical activity initiatives across Canvey Island, Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley. This milestone forms part of a broader £250 million national scheme funded by the National Lottery and the Exchequer, targeting over 90 new areas across England through to 2028. The long-term investment will support efforts to increase physical activity, reduce inactivity, and provide positive movement experiences for children and young people.
- 4.4 It will also address local inequalities that restrict access to sport and active living. Castle Point joins Harlow and Thurrock as new locations under the programme, extending the momentum generated by the Essex Local Delivery Pilot. Locally, the funding will support a range of community-driven initiatives that dismantle barriers to regular physical activity and promote healthy lifestyles for all age groups. Priorities include enabling older adults to remain active, offering safe and affordable access to sport for young people, and enhancing green spaces to encourage everyday movement. Crucially, residents will play a central role in shaping activities and projects, with initiatives co-designed in partnership with the community to reflect specific local needs. Engagement efforts have already begun across Castle Point to ensure that interventions are tailored, inclusive and sustainable.
- 4.5 Access to high-quality open space is a critical determinant of public health and wellbeing. The Castle Point Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Study Update and the 2023 Open Space Assessment highlight that while 83% of residents live within 400 metres of a greenspace, significant spatial inequalities persist—

particularly in Canvey Island and parts of South Benfleet. These areas experience limited access to multifunctional, biodiverse open spaces, which are essential for promoting physical activity, mental wellbeing, and social cohesion.

4.6 Evidence from Public Health England and Natural England underscores the value of green and blue spaces in reducing stress, improving mood, and supporting active lifestyles. In Castle Point, landscapes such as Hadleigh Country Park and the estuarine margins offer opportunities for restorative experiences, yet these benefits are not equitably distributed. The HIA must therefore consider how deficiencies in open space provision correlate with health inequalities, especially in more deprived or flood-prone communities.

4.7 There are areas of disparity across Castle Point. Some people are more likely to experience poor health because of their circumstances. For example, since 2007 Castle Point has seen a rise in deprivation, particularly on Canvey Island. Here, some electoral wards are among the most deprived in England. On the other hand, people living in the less urban areas of the Borough such as Thundersley and Daws Heath may have easy access to green space, leisure facilities, sports, and social groups because they are more readily available near to where they live. These are all factors that can affect health and wellbeing.

4.8 Life expectancy in Castle Point demonstrates persistent health inequalities linked to socio-economic deprivation. In Castle Point, the average life expectancy is 80.2 years for males and 83.5 years for females. However, these averages conceal significant disparities: in Castle Point, males in the least deprived areas live 7.3 years longer than those in the most deprived areas, with a 6.4-year gap for females. These figures underscore the critical need for targeted public health interventions and policies that address the wider determinants of health.

4.9 An overview of high level health statistics across the Borough is set out in the table below.

Health Statistic	Castle Point	England
<b>Life expectancy at birth (males)<sup>1</sup></b>	80.5 years	79.1 years
<b>Life expectancy at birth (females)<sup>1</sup></b>	84.4 years	83.1 years
<b>% 16 – 64-year olds Equality Act Core disabled<sup>2</sup></b>	23.2	18.7% of females and 16.5% of males



<b>% pupils receiving SEN support<sup>3</sup></b>	18.4	14.2%
<b>% of pupils eligible for free school meals<sup>3</sup></b>	18.1	25.7%
<b>% of pupils achieving a good level of development<sup>4</sup></b>	73.1	67.7%
<b>No. of Universal Credit Claimants<sup>5</sup></b>	6,659	3,600,000
<b>No. of households receiving a statutory homelessness service<sup>6</sup></b>	288	83,450
<b>No. of adults physically active (at least 150 minutes per week)<sup>7</sup></b>	53.8	63.7%
<b>No. of children physically active (at average of 60 minutes or more per day)<sup>7</sup></b>	37.6	47%

1 Local Authority Health Profiles (2022) [Local Authority Health Profiles - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

2 Office for National Statistics (April 2020) [Annual population survey](#)

3 School Census (May 2024)

4 Department for Education Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Results 2022/ 2023

5 Department for Work & Pensions (2024) People on Universal Credit

6 Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (October 2020) [Statutory homelessness in England: financial year 2019-20](#)

7 Active Lives (2022/ 2023)

## 5. Castle Point and Rochford Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2025- 2028

5.1 The Castle Point and Rochford Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2025-2028 sets out a three year plan to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in Castle Point. The vision is that Castle Point and Rochford will be inclusive places where we are empowered, informed, and supported to live healthy lives. An Action Plan will sit alongside the strategy to show how this will be implemented. The action plan identifies four key priorities for improving the health and wellbeing of the residents of both boroughs.

### *Priority 1: Mental health and Wellbeing*

5.2 In Castle Point and Rochford, it is estimated that 13.5% of residents over the age of 16 have a common mental health disorder (CMD) where CMD is defined as any type of depression or anxiety.

5.3 The Action Plan will aim to:

- Create a local network of mental health champions in the community.
- Build capacity in the mental health and wellbeing system, particularly in terms of prevention and recovery.
- Improve the way we engage with residents.
- Inform system change to improve routes into mental health services by working together to identify and address gaps and inequity.

### *Priority 2: Physical health*

5.4 67.3% of adults in Castle Point are classified as overweight or obese. Furthermore 21.6% of reception aged pupils and 32.6% of Year 6 pupils are classed as overweight or obese.

5.5 The Action Plan will aim to:

- Improve referrals into commissioned weight management programmes through Essex Wellbeing Service.
- Develop existing and deliver new interventions in workplaces, schools and communities that improve the nutritional quality of meals, limit access to unhealthy snacks, and encourage inactive residents to be physically active.

### *Priority 3: Ageing Well*

5.6 Nearly 23,000 people over the age of 65 are estimated to be living with dementia in Essex. This is set to increase 33% by 2030. Those living with frailty are at an increased risk of falls. Falls can also be a symptom of undetected frailty.

5.7 There is a higher emergency hospital admission rate in Castle Point due to falls over the age of 65.

- England: 1,933 per 100,000
- Castle Point: 2,093 per 100,000
- Rochford: 1,927 per 100,000

5.8 The Action Plan will aim to:

- Encourage and support more people to be physically active and maintain activity levels as they age.
- Bring services out into the community to reduce loneliness and social isolation.
- Address cognitive and physical frailty including falls prevention.
- Encourage palliative and end of life care planning.

#### *Priority 4: Community Resilience*

5.9 This priority is about a community-led approach to health and wellbeing. It's about working closer and smarter together with our communities to:

- use our collective skills to reach a common goal - we can all contribute to create more connected communities
- make use of local resources and know where to go for help when it's needed
- bounce back from adversity

5.10 Whilst communities have needs that are complex and interlinked, they also have assets that can make them more resilient. It is important that we use these resources well - they might be skills and knowledge, buildings, or green spaces.

5.11 The strategy aims to encourage residents to support and empower each other. This will include cross-generational and inclusive working; everyone can contribute something to someone, regardless of age or background.

5.12 The Action Plan will aim to:

- Improve the way we engage with residents.
- Improve the way we communicate funding opportunities.
- Increase capacity to deliver engagement events and outreach.

## 6. Assessing The Castle Point Plan Regulation 19 Draft

6.1 The policies in the plan will be assessed in the following set of tables on a chapter-by-chapter basis.

### Castle Point's Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>SP1 – Supporting Enhancement of the Boroughs Green Spaces</b>	<p>Policy SP1 promotes physical activity by providing accessible green spaces which can lead to reduced health conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, obesity and improve overall fitness levels. Evidence strongly supports the link between access to green spaces and increased physical activity and therefore improved health. It also supports mental well-being by offering natural environments that reduce stress, anxiety and depression. All demographic groups will benefit from this policy with advantages for children, the elderly and lower income individuals who may have limited access to recreational opportunities.</p> <p>There is some concern that the spaces available could be subject to overuse which could lead to overcrowding and degradation of these areas which may diminish their effectiveness in improving health.</p>	Effective application of this policy is essential to ensure green spaces are managed with sufficient maintenance and planning. Equitable distribution will help reduce health disparities.

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>SP2 – Making Effective Use of Urban Land and Creating Sustainable Places</b>	<p>Policy SP2 encourages development within existing urban locations which ensures that residents will have access to existing shops and services. By developing homes within sustainable locations, residents have improved access to health services such as doctors, dentists, clinics, hospitals. By living within the existing urban area, it promotes a modal shift away from car use to other active travel methods such as walking and cycling which has a positive impact on health and wellbeing. This modal shift towards sustainable travel also reduces road traffic congestion and air pollution which is evidenced to have improved health benefits for those living within the locality</p>	<p>No</p>

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy SP3 – Meeting Development Needs</b>	<p>Policy SP3 outlines the number of homes, amount of employment land and commercial floorspace to support the local economy. The policy will enhance public health by ensuring that the mix of development provided is aligned with the needs of residents. The provision of adequate housing, particularly social housing, can alleviate stress related to housing affordability which is associated with improved mental health and a reduction of stress related illnesses. Additional employment land and commercial floorspace provides jobs and boosts the local economy which in turn improves the affluence of residents and facilitates access to medication improving health and reducing health inequalities.</p>	<p>No</p>

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<p><b>Policy SP4 - Development Contributions</b></p>	<p>This Policy facilitates contributions to strategic infrastructure throughout the Borough. By taking a Borough wide approach to infrastructure provision the community will benefit from improved active travel arrangements such as cycle paths and footways which encourages improved fitness and in turn improved health. It also facilitates the provision of adequate health services and facilities to provide for the cumulative increase in residents caused by other policies within the Castle Point Plan. This has a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of the population of Castle Point through improved accessibility to essential services.</p> <p>Some concern is raised as to whether the money asked for to mitigate the impact of the development will be used effectively.</p>	<p>There is the potential for localised areas of disparity, especially in areas where local infrastructure is available but at a less than adequate standard. However this policy accompanied by the Infrastructure Delivery Plan enables particular areas with deficiencies in provision to be targeted.</p>

## Place Based Approach

### Canvey Island

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy C1 – Canvey Town Centre</b>	<p>Policy C1 encourages potential townscape and public realm improvements, which will enhance the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing. The Policy provides for additional housing provision within the town centre, an extremely sustainable location which promotes the use of sustainable and active travel methods improving the health and fitness of residents. This modal shift towards sustainable travel also reduces road traffic congestion and air pollution which is evidenced to have improved health benefits for those living within the locality. Regeneration is encouraged which provides local employment opportunities and further scope for community uses which encourages social cohesion, reduce isolation and boosts the local economy. This reduces poverty and deprivation, improving health.</p> <p>Some concerns regarding capacity issues at GP surgeries withing Canvey Town Centres</p>	Policy SP4 enables contributions to GP surgeries to be collected and improve services as required.



Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy C2 – Canvey Seafront Entertainment Area</b>	Policy C2 provides potential scope for public realm improvements enhancing the area. It also may reduce the outflow of leisure trips off the island encouraging resident to use alternative modes of transport, improving health through exercise and cleaner air. The policy will also boost local employment reducing poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.	No
<b>Policy C3 – Canvey Port Facilities</b>	<p>Port Facility improvements are likely to boost the local economy including local employment.</p> <p>Some concern is raised regarding the local effects to air quality as a result of the nature of the activities on site.</p>	<p>This concern is mitigated by subsection C in the policy which requires:  <i>“There must be no unacceptable change in the level of hazard or risk posed by the facility as a consequence of the proposals. The Health and Safety Executive must be consulted and their satisfaction sought in relation to this matter”.</i></p> <p>This will ensure no unacceptable harm to the health of residents are impacted by the work.</p>

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy C4 – West Canvey</b>	<p>West Canvey is located in a moderate accessibility zone and benefits from bus routes reducing the reliance on cars improving the air quality of the area. As it is a large site that will be master planned and will provide community facilities and open spaces, improving the health and wellbeing of future residents. There is specific emphasis on improved public realm which prioritises pedestrian movements which encourages exercise improving the health of residents by incorporating a modal shift in transport use. Employment land is also required within the policy improving accessibility to job opportunities which will reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.</p> <p>Some concern is raised regarding access to doctors surgery and capacity that it has.</p>	Policy SP4 enables contributions to GP surgeries to be collected and improve services as required.
<b>Policy C5 - Improved Access to and around Canvey Island</b>	The policy is likely to be beneficial in addressing congestion but may facilitate more journeys by car and so there is some concern raised to the impact of this policy on the health of residents. However an increase in commuting options available to residents will improve access to job opportunities reducing poverty and deprivation, overall improving residents health.	No,  Positive economic and social effects are balanced by some risk of increased reliance on car journeys.

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy C6 – The South Canvey Green Lung</b>	Policy C6 protects and enhances a key strategic green infrastructure asset on Canvey Island. This is beneficial for the health and wellbeing of existing and future residents of Canvey Island by facilitating improved access to green spaces.	No
<b>Policy C7 – Canvey Lake</b>	Policy C7 will deliver enhanced footpaths and cycle ways for walking, cycling and wheeling (wheelchairs/buggies/push chairs) improving connectivity through the site especially to the town centre to the east. It also requires improvements to the built environment including benches which will encourage use of the area by residents improving their physical and mental health and wellbeing. It also improves opportunities for those experiencing social exclusion by providing an enhances and inclusive community use.	No
<b>Policy C8 - Residential Park Home Sites, Canvey Island</b>	This policy seeks to improve the living conditions of those living on residential park home sites, improving their quality of life and health. It also facilitates the provision of appropriate accommodation to meet existing and future needs of the whole community.	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy C9 - Land at the Point, Canvey Island</b>	<p>Policy C9 provides for additional housing to the Borough, including affordable housing. This access to accommodation improves the health of residents by providing safe, secure, permanent residences. The policy also requires the provision of new open space which will improve the residents physical and mental health.</p> <p>Some concern is raised regarding sustainable access to health facilities.</p>	Policy SP4 enables contributions to GP surgeries to be collected and improve services as required.
<b>Policy C10 – Other Housing Site Allocations on Canvey Island</b>	Overall positive impacts to Health and Wellbeing outcomes through the provision of additional good quality housing in sustainable locations.	No

## Benfleet

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy B1 – South Benfleet Town Centre</b>	<p>Policy B1 encourages potential townscape and public realm improvements improving the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing.</p> <p>The Policy provides for additional housing provision within the town centre, an extremely sustainable location which promotes the use of sustainable and active travel methods improving the health and fitness of residents. This modal shift towards sustainable travel also reduces road traffic congestion and air pollution which is evidenced to have improved health benefits for those living within the locality.</p> <p>Regeneration is encouraged which provides local employment opportunities and further scope for community uses which encourages social cohesion, reduce isolation and boosts the local economy. This reduces poverty and deprivation, improving health.</p>	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy B2 – Tarpots Town Centre</b>	<p>The Policy will provide increased local employment opportunities and scope for further community uses which will help to aid in the reduction of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.</p> <p>The sustainable location will enable improved access to local services and provide additional, good quality homes in an area where there is less reliance on the car to access services, encouraging a modal shift to active travel improving the health of residents.</p>	No
<b>Policy B3 – Former Furniture Kingdom site</b>	<p>The original building façade is not of high quality design and therefore by encouraging the repurpose of the derelict site provides the potential for urban design improvements. By improving the public realm this improves residents wellbeing.</p> <p>The provision of new homes in a sustainable location leads to a reduction in reliance of cars and a shift to other more active modes of travel. Consequently improving health of the residents.</p>	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy B4 - South Benfleet Leisure Quarter</b>	<p>Policy B4 provides potential scope for public realm improvements enhancing the area.</p> <p>It is in an extremely accessible location with good bus services and in close proximity to the boroughs only train station. This encourages residents and visitors to use alternative modes of transport, improving health through exercise and cleaner air.</p> <p>The policy will also boost local employment reducing poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.</p>	<p>No</p>
<b>Policy B5 – Canvey Supply</b>	<p>Policy B5 allocates land for residential development in a sustainable location with good public transport links and access to employment opportunities which provides safe, good quality private and affordable housing in an area which allows for residents to have improved quality of life, health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>No</p>

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy B6 – 159-169 Church Rd</b>	Policy B6 allocates land for residential development in a sustainable location with good public transport links and access to employment opportunities which provides safe, good quality housing in an area which allows for residents to have improved quality of life, health and wellbeing. The policy retains the existing local shopping parade, keeping existing local services accessible for existing and future residents.	No
<b>Policy B7 – Other Housing Site Allocations in Benfleet</b>	Policy B7 allocates land for residential development in a sustainable location with good public transport links and access to employment opportunities which provides safe, good quality housing in an area which allows for residents to have improved quality of life, health and wellbeing.	No



Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy B8 – Manor Trading Estate</b>	<p>Policy B8 seeks to regenerate Manor Trading Estate to optimise urban land use and improve the quality of the urban environment and public realm as well as maximise potential residential accommodation on site. This will improve upon the existing design of the public realm improving wellbeing of those who use the space. The residential accommodation provided would have great access to local shops and services encouraging active travel methods improving the health of residents. Combining commercial with residential allows for increased accessibility to jobs reducing poverty and deprivation.</p> <p>Some concern is expressed regarding access to health facilities.</p>	<p>Policy SP4 enables contributions to health services to be collected and improved as required.</p>

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy B9 – South Benfleet Playing Fields</b>	<p>Policy B9 promotes physical activity by improving the existing green spaces which can lead to reduced health conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, obesity and improve overall fitness levels. Evidence strongly supports the link between access to green spaces and increased physical activity and therefore improved health.</p> <p>It also supports mental well-being by offering natural environments that reduce stress, anxiety and depression. All demographic groups will benefit from this policy with advantages for children, the elderly and lower income individuals who will have increased access to community and recreational facilities.</p>	<p>No</p>

## Hadleigh

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Had1 – Hadleigh Town Centre</b>	<p>Policy Had1 encourages potential townscape and public realm improvements, enhancing the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing. The Policy provides for additional housing provision within the town centre, a sustainable location which promotes the use of sustainable and active travel methods improving the health and fitness of residents.</p> <p>This encourages a modal shift towards sustainable travel also reduces road traffic congestion and air pollution which is evidenced to have improved health benefits for those living within the locality.</p> <p>Regeneration is encouraged which provides local employment opportunities and further scope for community uses which encourages social cohesion, reduce isolation and boosts the local economy. This reduces poverty and deprivation improving health.</p>	No
<b>Policy Had2 - Hadleigh Country Park, Hadleigh Farm and Benfleet &amp; Southend Marshes</b>	<p>Policy Had2 will improve recreational facilities within the country park which will encourage use of the area by residents improving their physical and mental health and wellbeing. It also improves opportunities for those experiencing social exclusion by providing an enhances and inclusive community use.</p>	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Had3 – Hadleigh Clinic</b>	<p>Policy Had3 provides new homes within a sustainable location with access to shops, services and public open space encouraging active travel. The policy seeks to provide safe and secure homes improving residents health.</p> <p>There is a concern regarding the impact of the loss of an existing health clinic and services they provide on existing and future residents.</p>	<p>Policy has the caveat that the site will not be redeveloped unless the NHS provides assurance that the site is surplus to requirements and the services operating from this facility at the time of application can be provided elsewhere nearby.</p>
<b>Policy Had4 – Land south of Scrub Lane</b>	<p>Policy Had4 allocates land for residential development in a sustainable location with good public transport links and access to employment opportunities which provides safe, good quality private and affordable housing in an area which allows for residents to have improved quality of life, health and wellbeing.</p> <p>There is a concern that the development would result in the loss of an existing playing field although this is not on public land.</p>	<p>The policy includes the following:</p> <p><i>“The loss of playing field land is mitigated by an appropriate financial contribution towards new or enhanced playing field facilities nearby”</i></p> <p>In order to ensure that sufficient playing field provisions are provided. Further to this the location of the site is in close proximity of John Burrows Playing Fields which will meet the needs of future occupiers.</p>

### Thundersley

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Thun1 – Thundersley Centre</b>	<p>Policy Thun 1 provides potential scope for public realm improvements enhancing the area.</p> <p>It is in an accessible and sustainable location with good bus services. This encourages residents and visitors to use alternative modes of transport, improving health through exercise and cleaner air.</p> <p>The policy will also boost local employment reducing poverty, deprivation and have a wider role in promoting community cohesion.</p>	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<p><b>Policy Thun2 - Kiln Road Campus</b></p>	<p>Policy Thun2 provides for additional housing to the borough, including affordable housing. This access to accommodation improves the health of residents by providing safe, secure, permanent residences.</p> <p>The policy also requires the provision of new and enhanced community facilities, local shopping parade and integrate the adjacent public open space which will improve the residents physical and mental health.</p> <p>Proposals are encouraged to create a pedestrian orientated public realm which will improve the physical health of those using the area through exercise.</p> <p>By combining residential, employment, community, education, leisure and civic uses within one site it will provide increased employment opportunities and promote community cohesion reducing poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.</p> <p>There is a concern about access to medical services.</p>	<p>Policy SP4 enables contributions to health services to be collected and improved as required.</p>

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Thun3 - Other Site Allocations in Thundersley</b>	<p>Policy Thun3 provides new homes within a sustainable location with access to shops, services and public open space encouraging active travel. The policy seeks to provide safe and secure homes improving residents health.</p> <p>There is a concern regarding THUN3A due to the impact of the loss of an existing health clinic and services they provide on existing and future residents.</p>	<p>The policy has the caveat that the site will not be redeveloped unless the NHS provides assurance that the site is surplus to requirements and the services operating from this facility at the time of application can be provided elsewhere nearby.</p>
<b>Policy Thun4 - Green Space Connectivity in Thundersley</b>	<p>Policy Thun4 protects and enhances the green spaces around Thundersley to provide a Borough level multi-functional green infrastructure resource. The areas recreational role will be protected and enhanced with opportunities for managed passive recreation focused on health, wellbeing and educational value. This has improved consequences for residents physical and mental health and well-being. It also improves opportunities for those experiencing social exclusion by providing an enhances and inclusive community use.</p>	No
<b>Policy Thun5 - Coalescence of Settlements – Thundersley and Benfleet</b>	<p>Policy Thun5 protects the gap between the settlements of Thundersley and Benfleet which includes green spaces. This has improved consequences for residents physical and mental health and well-being.</p>	No

## Daws Heath

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy DH1 – Green Space Connectivity in Daws Heath</b>	Policy DH1 protects and enhances the green spaces around Daws Heath as a District-level natural greenspace and green infrastructure resource. The areas recreational role will be protected and enhanced with opportunities for managed passive recreation focused on health, wellbeing and educational value. This has improved consequences for residents physical and mental health and well-being. It also improves opportunities for those experiencing social exclusion by providing an enhances and inclusive community use.	No
<b>Policy DH2 - Coalescence of Settlements – Daws Heath</b>	Policy DH2 protects the gap between the settlements around Daws Heath which includes green spaces. This has improved consequences for residents physical and mental health and well-being.	No



## Providing the Right Types of New Homes

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Hou1 – Preventing the Loss of Housing</b>	Policy Hou1 prevents the loss of existing residential accommodation. This policy is intended to prevent further housing pressure on the borough and therefore safeguards the health and wellbeing of residents by ensuring that there is adequate housing provision available.	No
<b>Policy Hou2 – Securing More Affordable Housing</b>	Policy Hou2 details the extent of affordable housing to be provided on development sites. The provision of affordable housing is significant in addressing the issues of poverty, deprivation and social inclusion and therefore is fundamental to improving the health and wellbeing of residents within the Borough. It also secures accommodation for marginalised and disadvantaged groups providing adequate, safe, secure accommodation to those who are currently without. The provision of accommodation is significant to improving a person's health and wellbeing. The positive impacts are likely to be more pronounced among those who currently experience housing insecurity or inadequate housing conditions.	No
<b>Policy Hou3 – Housing Mix</b>	Policy Hou3 will enhance public health by providing a diverse mix of housing tenures and sizes that meets the local housing need. Evidence links improved housing conditions to better health outcomes.	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Hou4 - Specialist Housing Requirements</b>	Policy Hou4 provides specialist housing to meet the needs of various demographic groups including older persons accommodation, accessible accommodation etc. This will improve physical health outcomes for individuals with disabilities or mobility issues by providing safer, more comfortable living environments. Furthermore retirement communities can improve social cohesion and prevent isolation improving the mental health of residents.	No
<b>Policy Hou5 – Park Homes</b>	<p>Policy Hou5 encourages the provision of park homes and safeguards against the provision of inadequate accommodation for year round occupation that poses a risk to the occupiers health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Park homes provide an affordable alternative option to home ownership and provide communities which improves social cohesion and reduces social isolation improving the health and wellbeing of residents.</p>	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Hou6 – Gypsy and Traveller Provision</b>	<p>Policy Hou6 is anticipated to have a significant positive impact on the health and well being of the Gypsy and Traveller communities by providing safe, secure and culturally sensitive accommodation. The provision of permanent residential pitches and safeguarding against loss of existing pitches will ensure that Gypsy and Traveller communities have suitable accommodation. Residents in unauthorised encampments face significant challenges including limited access to water, sanitation and healthcare services. By addressing these issues the policy aims to improve living conditions, reduce the prevalence of chronic illnesses and enhance overall wellbeing.</p>	No

## Supporting Employment and Tourism

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy E1- Development on Strategic Employment Land</b>	Policy E1 seeks to provide and retain existing employment uses. This boosts the local economy, provides employment opportunities and in turn reduces poverty and deprivation within the borough. The policy also seeks to improve accessibility through sustainable and active travel arrangements encouraging visitors to exercise improving health and wellbeing.	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<p><b>Policy E2- Development of New Employment Floorspace in and around Town Centres</b></p>	<p>Policy E2 encourages potential townscape and public realm improvements improving the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing.</p> <p>The Policy provides for additional office and employment workspace within the town centre, a sustainable location which promotes the use of sustainable and active travel methods improving the health and fitness of visitors. This encourages a modal shift towards sustainable travel also reduces road traffic congestion and air pollution which is evidenced to have improved health benefits for those living within the locality.</p> <p>Employment floorspace provides local employment opportunities and further scope for community uses which encourages social cohesion, reduce isolation and boosts the local economy. This reduces poverty and deprivation improving health.</p>	<p>No</p>

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy E3 - Development of Local Skills</b>	Policy E3 ensures that the Castle Point Plan contributes towards improvements in economic productivity over the plan period by requiring major developments to be supported by education and skills plans demonstrating how local training and employment opportunities will be delivered. This will boost the local economy, provide more employment opportunities and increase education in skills based work. The policy also encourages contributions towards education and skills development as well as support the development of post 16 education and training skills infrastructure. This in the long term will benefit residents by improving the skills base and associated local economy improving health and wellbeing of residents.	No
<b>Policy E4 – Tourism</b>	Policy E4 encourages visitors to Castle Point and supports economic growth in tourism and prevents the loss of tourist infrastructure which safeguards the local tourist economy, local jobs and encourages improvements to this sector, in turn improving the opportunities and health and wellbeing of residents employed within this sector.	No

## Supporting Local Retail Services

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy TC1 - Town Centres</b>	<p>Policy TC1 promotes the continued strengthening of town centres in their varied role and functions to positively contribute to the viability, vitality, character and structure. This is likely to result in townscape and public realm improvements improving the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing.</p> <p>The Policy encourages town centre uses to remain within the town centres making them sustainable locations which promotes the use of sustainable and active travel methods improving the health and fitness of those using the areas. This modal shift towards sustainable travel also reduces road traffic congestion and air pollution which is evidenced to have improved health benefits for those living within the locality.</p> <p>Regeneration is encouraged which provides local employment opportunities and further scope for community uses which encourages social cohesion, reduce isolation and boosts the local economy. This reduces poverty and deprivation improving health.</p>	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy TC2 - Local Shopping Parades</b>	<p>Policy TC2 safeguards and improves local shopping parades. This is likely to result in townscape and public realm improvements improving the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing.</p> <p>The Policy encourages shops and services to remain within the local shopping parades making them sustainable locations which promotes the use of sustainable and active travel methods improving the health and fitness of those using the areas. This modal shift towards sustainable travel also reduces road traffic congestion and air pollution which is evidenced to have improved health benefits for those living within the locality.</p>	No
<b>Policy TC3 - Retail Parks</b>	<p>Policy TC3 boosts the local economy and job opportunities improving reducing poverty and deprivation.</p> <p>It encourages new retail park development to be focused on town centres which addresses concerns are raised regarding exclusion of social exclusion due to the lack of sustainable transport provision and reliance on car ownership.</p>	No



Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy TC4 - Protecting Local Shops</b>	Policy TC4 protects individual convenience retail shops more than 800m from a town centre or local shopping parade. This promotes local access to local amenities promoting active travel which promotes exercise improving the health of local residents.	No
<b>Policy TC5 – Hot Food Takeaways</b>	Policy TC5 restricts the provision of additional hot food takeaways to protect the health and wellbeing of school children and residents to limit the impact of the proposal on obesity levels within the local community. It also safeguards against high concentrations within deprived communities and areas of poor health.	No.

## Achieving Well Designed Places

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy D1 – Design Objectives</b>	<p>Policy D1 promotes physical activity by ensuring that developments provide and enhance existing and new safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle routes, encouraging residents to engage in more active lifestyles. This policy also prioritises the provision of amenity space and defined public areas which is likely to have a positive impact on mental wellbeing, offering resident access to natural environments. It also encourages designing out crime which would help reduce social exclusion and improve health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Some concern is raised to ensure that inclusive design is considered to ensure development is catered for all.</p>	<p>The plan has been amended to include the following</p> <p>“Ensure opportunities for accessible and inclusive design are taken, taking into account the needs of different cultures and genders”</p>
<b>Policy D2 - Design on Larger Sites and within premium sustainability areas</b>	<p>Policy D2 encourages sustainable development and requires developments in sustainable locations to improve access by providing well connected active and sustainable travel modes. This encourages residents to engage in a more active lifestyle and choose alternative methods of transport to the car improving health and wellbeing. The policy as ensures that communal, public amenity multi-functional spaces are provided which improves social cohesion and prevents social isolation improving mental health and wellbeing for residents. Furthermore the policy is likely to result in townscape and public realm improvements improving the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing.</p>	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy D3 - Master Planning</b>	Policy D3 encourages master planning to create a cohesive and holistic approach to development. Where proposals are supported by master plans in Castle Point there will be greater likelihood of positive outcomes in terms of land use efficiency, the quality of place, and community engagement. In practice this may help with the efficient planning of infrastructure, services, design quality, walking/cycling routes, SuDS, and open space, and consider the impact of the development on the health and wellbeing of residents, improving the scheme from an early point to incorporate the necessary considerations.	No
<b>Policy D4 – Landscaping</b>	Policy D4 will lead to townscape and public realm improvements improving the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing. Improving and providing comprehensive hard and soft landscaping schemes will enable schemes to contribute to a reduction in noise and air pollution, improving residents physical health. The introduction of nature into schemes has been evidenced to improve residents mental health and wellbeing too.	No
<b>Policy D5 - Advertisements</b>	No Impact on Health and Wellbeing	No
<b>Policy D6 - Residential Annexes</b>	Policy D6 safeguards the provision of residential annexes to be used ancillary to the host dwelling house, preventing residents from living in unsuitable accommodation which could be a detriment to their health and wellbeing. It also ensures that sufficient private amenity space provision is not lost as a result of the development, protecting the health and wellbeing of the occupiers.	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy D7 - The Appearance of Town Centre Business Premises</b>	Policy D7 encourages improvement of the townscape and public realm, improving the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing. It also promotes gentrification and likely will aid in increase investment in the areas boosting the vitality of the town centre, local economy and job opportunities, reducing deprivation and improving health and wellbeing.	No
<b>Policy D8 - Public Art</b>	Policy D8 supports the provision of public art which provides improvement to the public realm, improving the environment and the health and wellbeing of residents.	No
<b>Policy D9 - Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment</b>	Policy D9 conserves and enhances the natural environment having particular regard to conservation areas and ensuring that development is in keeping. This protects the public realm, safeguarding the health and wellbeing of residents by protecting existing character.	No

## Protecting Our Green Belt

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy GB1 – Development affecting the Green Belt</b>	Policy GB1 supports opportunities to preserve and enhance the Green Belt for use by residents as a natural and leisure resource. This promotes physical activity by providing accessible green spaces which can lead to reduced health conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, obesity and improve overall fitness levels. Evidence strongly supports the link between access to green spaces and increased physical activity and therefore improved health. It also supports mental well-being by offering natural environments that reduce stress, anxiety and depression. All demographic groups will benefit from this policy with advantages for children, the elderly and lower income individuals who may have limited access to recreational opportunities.	No
<b>Policy GB2 – Previously Developed Land</b>	Policy GB2 supports development which provides housing and greater affordable housing provision in sustainable locations with good active and sustainable travel links. This policy allows for residents to have improved quality of life, health and wellbeing.	No

## Protecting our Biodiversity and Landscape

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy ENV1 - Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape and Landscape Features</b>	Policy ENV1 will lead to public realm improvements, enhancing the environment that residents live and work in and therefore their wellbeing. Protecting and enhancing key natural/semi-natural and historical features has been evidenced to improve residents mental health and wellbeing.	No
<b>Policy ENV2 – Coastal &amp; Riverside Strategy</b>	Policy ENV2 encourages multi-functional green and blue infrastructure, which has positive impacts on health and wellbeing as it enhances the cultural and social value of the coastal areas. It promotes good access to outdoor spaces thereby promoting healthier living and active lifestyles.	No
<b>Policy ENV3 - Securing Nature Recovery and Biodiversity Net Gain</b>	Policy ENV3 supports mental well-being by offering natural environments that reduce stress, anxiety and depression. Securing nature recovery and biodiversity net gain will result in a reduction in air pollution, improving residents physical health. The introduction of nature into schemes has been evidenced to improve residents mental health and wellbeing too.	No
<b>Policy ENV4 - Local Wildlife Sites</b>	Policy ENV4 supports mental well-being by offering natural environments that reduce stress, anxiety and depression. Protecting and enhancing local wildlife sites will result in a reduction in air pollution, improving residents physical health. The introduction and retention of nature has been evidenced to improve residents mental health and wellbeing.	No
<b>Policy ENV5 - Design Features that Encourage Biodiversity</b>	Policy ENV5 supports mental well-being by promoting natural environments that reduce stress, anxiety and depression. The introduction and retention of nature has been evidenced to improve residents mental health and wellbeing.	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy ENV6 – Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land</b>	Policy ENV6 protects the best and most versatile agricultural land which supports opportunities for food production, safeguard and improve the agricultural economy and preserve food security. This will improve the local economy and job opportunities as well as reduce deprivation. Furthermore retention of large fields will have a positive impacts on the mental health and wellbeing of residents.	No

## Providing the Infrastructure Required to Support Growth

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Infra1 - Community Facilities</b>	Policy Infra1 safeguards community facilities and makes provision for facilities to adapt to local need. The provision of these facilities will encourages social cohesion and reduce isolation. This reduces poverty and deprivation, improving health.	No
<b>Policy Infra2 – Education, Skills and Learning</b>	Policy Infra2 requires education providers to deliver improvements to schools and other educational facilities which enhance quality and choice, support a successful local economy, accessible locations, provide opportunities for community activities. This promotes active lifestyles by ensuring sites are well connected through active travel links improving physical health and preventing chronic health conditions. Delivering quality education enables a skilled workforce to boost the local economy reducing poverty and deprivation. Furthermore the integration of community uses into educational sites fosters a sense of community and reduces social isolation, all improving the health and wellbeing of residents.	No



Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Infra3 - Improving Health and Wellbeing</b>	Policy Infra3 commits the council to work to improve the health and wellbeing of residents within the borough. Ensuring access to healthcare reduces health inequalities by ensuring that residents have better access to healthcare. It also requires all developments to submit a HIA accompanying any application to demonstrate how health has been considered within the scheme.	No
<b>Policy Infra4 – Open Spaces</b>	Policy Infra4 safeguards existing public open space and allows for development which increases the use of the space. It promotes physical activity by retaining and improving public open spaces which are accessible, which can lead to reduced health conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, obesity and improve overall fitness levels. Evidence strongly supports the link between access to green spaces and increased physical activity and therefore improved health. It also supports mental well-being by offering natural environments that reduce stress, anxiety and depression. All demographic groups will benefit from this policy with advantages for children, the elderly and lower income individuals who may have limited access to recreational opportunities.	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy Infra5 - Indoor Leisure and Sports</b>	Policy Infra5 is intended to increase participation in physical activity for residents of the Borough. This will improve the physical health of residents by providing them with additional opportunities for exercise. Sports centres can also improve social cohesion and reduce social isolation improving the wellbeing of residents.	No
<b>Policy Infra6 - Communications Infrastructure</b>	Policy Infra6 requires the provision of sufficient communications infrastructure. This can help prevent digital isolationism, which is especially prevalent in older persons, improving their wellbeing.	No

## Promoting Sustainable Transport

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy T1 - Transport Strategy</b>	Policy T1 aims to secure transport network improvements in Castle Point and ensure that ensure that local air quality is maintained. The policy encourages delivery of enhanced footpaths and cycle ways for walking, cycling and wheeling (wheelchairs/buggies/push chairs) improving connectivity. This encourages active travel like walking and cycling which promotes good cardiovascular health improving their physical and mental health and wellbeing.	No
<b>Policy T2 - Highway Improvements</b>	Policy T2 requires all highways improvements to be designed to facilitate walking and cycling as well as use of public transport. This promotes a modal shift and encourages physical activity which promotes good cardiovascular health improving residents physical and mental health and wellbeing.	No
<b>Policy T3 - Active Travel Improvements</b>	Policy T3 requires development to be designed to prioritise and maximise opportunities for safe and convenient active travel routes. This promotes a modal shift away from the reliance on the car and encourages physical activity which promotes good cardiovascular health improving residents physical and mental health and wellbeing.	No
<b>Policy T4 - Improvements to Public Transport Infrastructure and Services</b>	Policy T4 supports improvement to sustainable transport and facilitate better connectivity with health services such as hospitals, doctors surgeries etc. The encouragement of sustainable transport will also enhance connectivity to surrounding towns and cities, increasing access to job opportunities in the wider area. This reduces poverty and deprivation and improves the health and wellbeing of residents.	No
<b>Policy T5 - Highway Impact</b>	Policy T5 prevents the transport network from being over capacity preventing air pollution and safeguarding residents health.	No

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy T6 - Safe and Sustainable Access</b>	Policy T6 requires development sites to provide safe access for active travel methods including walking and cycling which encourages physical activity improving both physical and mental health and wellbeing of residents.	No
<b>Policy T7 - Parking Provision</b>	Policy T7 requires development to provide parking provision in accordance with Essex Parking Guidance which include bicycle parking. Ensuring adequate space for the safe and secure parking of bicycles will encourage their use and physical activity which improves both physical and mental health and wellbeing for residents.	No
<b>Policy T8 - Access for Servicing</b>	No Impact	No

## Sustainable Development

Policy / Proposal	Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes	Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?
<b>Policy SD1 - Tidal Flood Risk Management</b>	Policy SD1 includes the protection of South Benfleet Playing Fields for retention as flood storage which also safeguards the public open space use. The policy also targets other sites for nature conservation, improving green spaces which improves the health and wellbeing of residents.	No
<b>Policy SD2 - Non-Tidal Flood Risk Management</b>	No impact	No
<b>Policy SD3 - Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)</b>	Policy SD3 encourages SUDs which can be incorporated with the provision of public open space and/or landscape planting which improves the quality of the area and provides improved health and wellbeing for residents.	No
<b>Policy SD4 - Net Zero Carbon Development (in Operation)</b>	Policy SD4 aim is to reduce carbon emissions to which the benefits will be felt Borough wide. It contributes to the global efforts to combat climate change, and will improve local air quality preventing health conditions developing and benefitting all residents.	No
<b>Policy SD5 - Net Zero Carbon Development (Embodied Carbon)</b>	Policy SD5 aim is to reduce carbon emissions to which the benefits will be felt Borough wide. It contributes to the global efforts to combat climate change, and will improve local air quality preventing health conditions developing and benefitting all residents.	No

<b>Policy / Proposal</b>	<b>Possible Impact to Wider Determinants of Health and Well Being Outcomes</b>	<b>Is Mitigation required? If Yes, how can it be mitigated?</b>
<b>Policy SD6 - Pollution Control</b>	Policy SD6 encourages the reduction of pollution through energy and water efficient design to which the benefits will be felt Borough wide. It contributes to the global efforts to combat climate change, and will improve local air quality preventing health conditions developing and benefitting all residents. Policy SD6 also addresses noise, light, odour, heat, dust and vibration pollution safeguarding residential amenity and ensuring that residents quality of life and living conditions are not adversely impacted. This benefits the overall health and wellbeing of existing and future residents.	No
<b>Policy SD7 - Development on Contaminated Land</b>	Policy SD7 safeguards development proposals on contaminated land to ensure that the proper remediation works have taken place to ensure there is no detrimental impact on health and wellbeing.	No
<b>Policy SD8 - Developments near Hazardous Uses</b>	Policy SD8 requires development to be built away from hazardous uses in order to ensure that residents health and wellbeing is safeguarded.	No
<b>Policy SD9 – Water Supply and Waste Water</b>	Policy SD9 ensures that sufficient water supply and eco friendly methods such as rainwater harvesting are utilised to ensure adequate living conditions for future occupiers. The policy also ensures there is adequate capacity for the removal of waste water safely, safeguarding residents health and wellbeing.	No

## 7. Conclusion

7.1 The Castle Point Plan Regulation 19 Draft sets out a positive long-term vision for Castle Point and identifies where and how development should take place in the future. It provides certainty for communities, business, stakeholders and investors as well as a framework for guiding decisions for individual planning applications. As the English planning system focuses on a “Plan-led” approach, it is key that an up-to-date local plan complements planning for health and wellbeing. Improving health and wellbeing outcomes for residents and visitors is a crucial aspect of creating a successful and thriving area.

7.2 This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) highlights the significant potential for the plan to positively influence public health across the Borough. By integrating considerations such as housing quality, access to green spaces and support for vulnerable populations, the Castle Point Plan aims to create an environment that fosters better physical and mental health outcomes for all residents.

7.3 Health and wellbeing is considered and incorporated across different policies throughout the Plan. It should also be noted that the Plan will be subject to other assessments such as the Sustainability Appraisal that considers wider determinants of health aspects such as air quality, design, socio-economic impacts and education.

7.4 The HIA has identified key areas of the Castle Point Plan Regulation 19 Draft that present both opportunities and challenges for health. The following policies include criteria to ensure health impacts have been adequately catered for:

- Policy D1
- Policy Thun3
- Policy Thun2
- Policy Had4
- Policy Had3
- Policy B8
- Policy C9
- Policy C3
- Policy C4
- Policy C1
- Policy SP4
- Policy SP1

7.5 The Castle Point Plan has maximised opportunities to improve health and wellbeing through enhancing community facilities, improving healthcare access, and ensuring that development practices are sustainable and inclusive.