



Northumberland
County Council

Northumberland Local Plan

(Regulation 19)

Health Impact Assessment

December 2018

1. INTRODUCTION

What are the aims of the HIA?

- 1.1 In accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Northumberland County Council has worked with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population, including expected future changes. This has helped to ensure that health and well-being, and health infrastructure have been considered in the preparation of the Northumberland Local Plan, and accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 1.2 The Health Impact Assessment has been used as a further mechanism to help test the health consequences of the Local Plan. Although not a statutory requirement of plan making, the Council has used the assessment to help engage with public health leads and other stakeholders.
- 1.3 Its aim is to assist in ensuring the Local Plan maximises health gains and reduces health inequalities.
- 1.4 Undertaking the Health Impact Assessment positively contributes to The Department of Health's vision in respect of local authorities embedding public health into all their activities to improve health and reduce inequalities¹.

Why has it been done?

- 1.5 The built and natural environments are major determinants of health and wellbeing. As described in Planning Practice Guidance '*A healthy community is a good place to grow up and grow old in. It is one which supports healthy behaviours and supports reductions in health inequalities. It should enhance the physical and mental health of the community and, where appropriate, encourage:*

Active healthy lifestyles that are made easy through the pattern of development, good urban design, good access to local services and facilities; green open space and safe places for active play and food growing, and is accessible by walking and cycling and public transport.

The creation of healthy living environments for people of all ages which supports social interaction. 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.' (Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 53-005-20140306)

¹ The Department of Health publication 'Public Health in Local Government: The public health role of local authorities' (October 2012)

- 1.6 The Local Plan encompasses the planning policies for the built and natural environment in Northumberland. In some areas of the County communities have made Neighbourhood Plans, which also contain planning policies applicable to their area.
- 1.7 One of the strategic objectives of the Local Plan relates to community well-being. The aim is to support sustainable communities across Northumberland; working to improve the quality of services and facilities to support physical and mental health, social and cultural well-being for all including responding to the needs and opportunities created by Northumberland's population.
- 1.8 Given the Local Plan's broad remit and wide ranging influence on factors which determine health and well-being, the Health Impact Assessment is intended to transparently consider possible health implications.

What approach has been taken?

- 1.9 In accordance with guidance, the Health Impact Assessment methodology has comprised of the following key stages:
- Screening – Deciding whether the Northumberland Local Plan required assessment by HIA.
 - Scoping - Clarifying the questions to be answered by the HIA and how the assessment would be carried out.
 - Community Profiling – Identifying and collecting evidence to help understand the baseline position with regards to health determinants such as socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions; living and working conditions; social and community influences; individual lifestyle factors; and biological factors.
 - Appraisal – Appraisal and assessment of the health impacts of the Local Plan including consideration of how good health consequences could be enhanced, how bad health consequences could be avoided or minimised, and how health inequities could be reduced.
 - Conclusions and recommendations – Drawing conclusions as to the likely health impacts of the Local Plan and making recommendations for maximising positive impacts and resolving or mitigating negative impacts.
 - Monitoring – Once implemented, the Local Plan's impacts on health and well-being will be monitored.

What engagement has been carried out?

- 1.10 In developing the Local Plan, a range of Council departments have been consulted, including Public Health.
- 1.11 Throughout the development of the Local Plan, a number of workshops and meetings have informed the approach with regards to integrating public health issues into the overall strategy and the policies.
- 1.12 In November 2017 a joint workshop between Planning and Public Health discussed linkages between public health and planning in Northumberland aimed at increasing mutual understanding and identifying planning's role in relation to public health requirements. In February 2018 a second workshop on Public Health and Planning was held to discuss how planning could contribute to tackling issues such as childhood obesity, which informed the Regulation 18 Draft of the Local Plan. In April 2018 an interdisciplinary workshop was held to discuss how the Council can tackle childhood obesity, which included developing a policy for inclusion in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan.
- 1.13 In September 2018 the Northumberland Physical Activity Strategy - Living Well event was held by Northumberland Sport and Northumberland County Council Public Health to develop a 10 year Physical Activity Strategy. At the event, discussion focussed on the roles that different groups, including communities, play in promoting physical activity. Later in September 2018 officers from the Planning Policy Team attended an event called Naturally Healthy by Design, which considered how Green Infrastructure can tackle obesity and how planning can help influence this.
- 1.14 In November 2018, an internal workshop, facilitated by the Local Government Association, was held to consider how the Council can adopt 'Health in All Policies' approach to the development of its strategies and policies. This type of comprehensive approach is considered essential for the Council to achieve improvements in health indicators and reductions in health inequalities.
- 1.15 The workshops and events outlined above have informed the development of the strategy and policies in the Publication Draft Local Plan, which aims, through its vision and objectives to safeguard health and social care facilities and improve the health and wellbeing of the County's residents.
- 1.16 This Health Impact Assessment will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate alongside the Local Plan for examination.

2. SCREENING

Background to the Local Plan

- 2.1 All local planning authorities are required to have an up to date Local Plan². Local Plans should:
- Set out a vision for growth and identify the quantity, broad location and key sites for new housing, employment, shops and community facilities;
 - Make sufficient provision for infrastructure;
 - Identify how through the planning process the natural, built and historic environment will be protected and enhanced;
 - Be in line with national planning policy principles as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG); and
 - Reflect the needs and priorities of local communities.
- 2.2 Policies within the Development Plan are the starting point for the assessment of all planning applications. A Development Plan can be made up of a number of different documents; the Local Plan is the key document that will replace the existing Development Plan, although it will be supplemented by Neighbourhood Plans in some areas of the County. In Northumberland, the Development Plan currently comprises the saved Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan Policy S5, the adopted Core Strategies and saved policies of the Local Plans of the former local planning authorities that made up Northumberland prior to Local Government reorganisation in 2009 and ‘made’ Neighbourhood Plans. Once adopted, the Local Plan will supercede all parts of the current Development Plan, with the exception of ‘made’ Neighbourhood Plans.
- 2.3 The Northumberland Local Plan:
- Sets the strategic planning policies of the Council;
 - Sets the general scale and distribution of new development which is required to meet Northumberland’s needs to 2036;
 - Provides the planning principles, including detailed ‘development management’ policies, to guide decisions on planning applications;
 - Show in detail where new homes, workplaces and facilities will be located through allocations of land; and
 - Show environmental designations and include site specific proposals for the conservation and enhancement of historic and natural assets.

² “Local Plan” is a clear term that people understand. We have previously called it the “Local Development Plan” or the “Local Development Framework”.

Screening Questions

- 2.4 The following screening questions were identified to determine the likely nature and scale of the health impacts of the Local Plan. They were used to verify whether a Health Impact Assessment was appropriate and could be beneficial. They also influenced the approach, which was a desk based assessment.

Question	Answer
Does the plan affect health indirectly?	Yes
Does the plan affect health directly?	No
Are there any potentially seriously negative health impacts that you know of?	No
Is further investigation necessary because more information is required on potential health impacts?	Yes
Are the potential health impacts well known and is it straightforward to suggest effective ways to maximise beneficial & minimise harmful effects	No
Are the potential health impacts judged to be minor?	Yes
Is the population affected by the initiative large?	Yes
Are there any socially excluded, vulnerable, disadvantaged groups likely to be affected?	No
Are there community concerns about any potential health impacts?	No
Is the size of the initiative large?	Yes
Is the cost of the initiative high?	No
Is the nature and extent of the disruption to the affected population likely to be major?	No
Is the initiative a high priority / important for the organisation?	Yes
Decision: To proceed with Health Impact Assessment screening process.	
Is there a limited amount of time to conduct a HIA?	Yes
Is there only a limited opportunity to influence decisions?	Yes
Is the timeframe for decision-making process beyond your control due to external factors?	Yes
Are there limited resources to conduct a Health Impact Assessment?	Yes
Decision: Desktop HIA	
Do officers within Northumberland County Council have the skills to conduct the HIA?	Yes
Do officers within Northumberland County Council have time to conduct the HIA?	Yes
Decision: Proceed with Health Impact Assessment internally	

2.5 As the Local Plan is all encompassing, it was apparent that different aspects of the Plan would have different types of health impacts and variable bearings on health. The following breaks the Northumberland Local Plan into topics or themes and identifies the policies of the Local Plan within each. It demonstrates the key topics, which are considered to require assessment as part of the Health Impact Assessment, as:

- Delivering the vision for Northumberland;
- Economic Development;
- Town Centres and Central Services;
- Housing;
- Quality of Place;
- Connectivity and Movement;
- Environment;
- Water Environment;
- Pollution and Land Quality; and
- Infrastructure, Implementation and Delivery.

As can be seen below, a number of other themed chapters are not considered to require assessment as part of the Health Impact Assessment due to the range of topics covered within them.

List of topics and policies: screening

Topic	Policy	Policy title	Topic requires HIA?
Delivering the vision for Northumberland	STP 1	Spatial Strategy	Yes
	STP 2	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	
	STP 3	Principles of sustainable development	
	STP 4	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	
	STP 5	Health and wellbeing	
	STP 6	Green Infrastructure	
	STP 7	Strategic approach to the Green Belt	
	STP 8	Development in the Green Belt	
	STP 9	Safeguarded land	
Economic Development	ECN 1	Planning Strategy for the Economy	Yes
	ECN 2	Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area	
	ECN 3	West Hartford Prestige Employment Area	
	ECN 4	'Round 2' Enterprise Zones	
	ECN 5	Large scale windfall employment development	
	ECN 6	General employment land - allocations and safeguarding	
	ECN 7	Key general employment areas for B-class uses	
	ECN 8	Areas for wider employment-generating uses	

	ECN 9	Additional flexibility in general employment areas	
	ECN 10	Loss or depletion of employment land	
	ECN 11	Employment uses in built-up areas and home working	
	ECN 12	A strategy for rural economic growth	
	ECN 13	Meeting rural employment needs	
	ECN 14	Farm / rural diversification	
	ECN 15	Tourism and visitor development	
	ECN 16	Green Belt and tourism and visitor economy	
	ECN 17	Military establishments	
Town Centres and Central Services	TCS 1	Hierarchy of centres	Yes
	TCS 2	Defining centres in Main Towns	
	TCS 3	Maintaining and enhancing the role of centres	
	TCS 4	Proposals outside centres	
	TCS 5	Keeping high streets vibrant	
	TCS 6	Hot food takeaways	
Housing	HOU 1	Making the best use of existing buildings	Yes
	HOU 2	Provision of new residential development	
	HOU 3	Housing requirements for neighbourhood plan areas	
	HOU 4	Housing development site allocations	
	HOU 5	Housing types and mix	
	HOU 6	Affordable housing provision	
	HOU 7	Exception sites	
	HOU 8	Residential development in the open countryside	
	HOU 9	Residential development management	
	HOU 10	Second and holiday homes	
	HOU 11	Housing for older people and vulnerable people	
	HOU 12	Provision for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities	
Quality of Place	QOP 1	Design principles	Yes
	QOP 2	Good design and amenity	
	QOP 3	Public realm design principles	
	QOP 4	Landscaping and trees	
	QOP 5	Sustainable design and construction	
	QOP 6	Delivering well-designed places	

Topic	Policy	Policy title	Topic requires HIA?
Connectivity and Movement	TRA 1	Promoting sustainable connections	Yes
	TRA 2	The effects of development on the transport network	
	TRA 3	Improving Northumberland's core road network	
	TRA 4	Parking provision in new development	
	TRA 5	Rail transport and safeguarding facilities	
	TRA 6	Newcastle International Airport	
	TRA 7	Aerodrome safeguarding areas	
	TRA 8	Ports, harbours and beach launch facilities	
	ICT 1	Planning for high quality communications infrastructure	
	ICT 2	New developments and infrastructure alignment	
Environment	ENV 1	Approaches to assessing the impact of development on the natural, historic and built environment	Yes
	ENV 2	Biodiversity and geodiversity	
	ENV 3	Landscape	
	ENV 4	Tranquility, dark skies and a sense of rurality	
	ENV 5	Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	ENV 6	North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	ENV 7	Historic environment and heritage assets	
	ENV 8	Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site	
	ENV 9	Conservation Areas	
Water Environment	WAT 1	Water quality	Yes
	WAT 2	Water supply and sewerage	
	WAT 3	Flooding	
	WAT 4	Sustainable drainage systems	
	WAT 5	Coastal erosion and coastal change management	
Pollution and Land Quality	POL 1	Unstable and contaminated land	Yes
	POL 2	Pollution and air, soil and water quality	
	POL 3	Agricultural land quality	

Topic	Policy	Policy title	Topic requires HIA?
Managing Natural Resources	MIN 1	Environmental criteria for assessing minerals proposals	No
	MIN 2	Criteria for assessing the benefits of minerals proposals	
	MIN 3	Mineral and landfill site restoration, aftercare and after-use	
	MIN 4	Safeguarding mineral resources	
	MIN 5	Safeguarding minerals related infrastructure	
	MIN 6	Aggregate minerals	
	MIN 7	Aggregate mineral site allocations - Sand and gravel	
	MIN 8	Aggregate mineral site allocations - Crushed rock	
	MIN 9	Coal	
	MIN 10	Clays	
	MIN 11	Natural building and roofing stone	
	MIN 12	Conventional and unconventional oil and gas	
	MIN 13	Peat	
	WAS 1	Principles for the location waste re-use, recycling and recovery facilities	
	WAS 2	Development management criteria for waste re-use, recycling and recovery facilities	
	WAS 3	Waste disposal	
	WAS 4	Safeguarding waste management facilities	
	REN 1	Renewable and low carbon energy and associated energy storage	
	REN 2	Onshore wind energy development	
Infrastructure and Delivery	INF 1	Delivering development related infrastructure	Yes
	INF 2	Community services and facilities	
	INF 3	Local village convenience shops and public houses	
	INF 4	Assets of Community Value	
	INF 5	Open space and facilities for sport and recreation	
	INF 6	Planning Obligations	

3. SCOPING

What is the plan seeking to achieve?

- 3.1 The Northumberland Local Plan will provide the planning policies and framework for the administrative area of Northumberland County, over the period 2016 to 2036.
- 3.2 Its vision is as follows:

Northumberland's physical and cultural identity will be conserved and nurtured; its resources will be utilised in a sustainable way. The breadth, scale and quality of its special, varied landscapes and biodiversity will be conserved, enhanced and increased. The quality of its buildings and spaces will be conserved and improved. New development will be well designed, minimise environmental harm and reduce the effects on climate change.

The economy will be thriving and competitive, and deliver more and better jobs. Supported by investment and infrastructure, building on existing strengths whilst diversifying and realising the potential of the rural and visitor economy.

The health and wellbeing of the county's people and communities will be safeguarded by continually improving education and skills, and ensuring access to decent, affordable homes, services and facilities is secured.

What is the Health Impact Assessment seeking to achieve?

- 3.3 As identified in the introduction, the Health Impact Assessment is intended to ensure the Local Plan maximises health gains and reduces health inequalities.
- 3.4 In order to assess the impacts the Local Plan may have on health and wellbeing, the following key questions formed the basis of assessment:
- Will the proposal have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing? e.g. ill health, affecting social inclusion, independence and participation?
 - Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health? e.g. housing, transport, child development, education, good employment opportunities, green space or climate change?
 - Will the proposal affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing? e.g. ability to be physically active, choose healthy food, reduce drinking and smoking?
 - Will there be a change in demand for or access to health and social care services? e.g. Primary Care, Hospital Care, Community Services, Mental Health and Social Services?

- Will the proposal have an impact on global health? (whilst a local level policy / proposal may have no or very limited impacts on global health it is good practise to consider and appraise any such impacts)

3.5 The assessment identified positive, negative, negligible and uncertain impacts according to impacted groups. It also identified potential for policy enhancements and measures for mitigation.

4. COMMUNITY PROFILING

- 4.1 Community Profiling refers to using evidence to build up a summary picture of the nature and needs of a community. In this instance, the focus was on health and wellbeing.
- 4.2 Community profiling has been integral to the development of the Local Plan, with key information about the County's environment, economy and residents, and how they function together set out in the Spatial Portrait section of the Local Plan. The vision and objectives of the Plan are based on the characteristics of the County's environment, economy and resident population, of which factors relating to health are key.
- 4.3 Further community profiling has been used to assess the Local Plan in terms of its likely impacts. The Local Plan has been assessed throughout its development by the Sustainability Appraisal which examines the environmental, social and economic impacts of a planning policy. An Equalities Impact Assessment of the Publication Draft Local Plan has also been undertaken to identify the impact of policies and proposals on different groups protected in law to ensure that they are not discriminated against.
- 4.4 The full Community Health Profile is provided in Appendix 1. It is informed by a number of different data sources. These data sources provide the most readily available statistical information on health and wellbeing in Northumberland at the appropriate level. They include:
- Sub-national Population Projections for Local Authorities in England, Office of National Statistics (2016);
 - The 2011 Census;
 - Northumberland Local Authority Health Profile, Public Health England (2018);
 - Partial Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2018, Northumberland County Council (2018); and
 - The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 Technical Report, Department of Communities and Local Government (2015).
- 4.5 The profile shows that Northumberland has a population profile that will age considerably across the lifespan of the Local Plan. Between 2016 and 2036, when split into 5 year age bands none of the age groups under the age of 65 are projected to experience a rise in population. In contrast, all of the age bands above 65 are expected to increase in population, with the number people aged over 90 projected to treble over the plan period. The projections show a reduction in the size of the working age population, and an increase in older age groups who tend to have more complicated health needs, the implications of which have been carefully considered in the production of the Local Plan.

- 4.6 Public Health England's Local Authority Health Profile for Northumberland collates a number of different measures to assess overall health and wellbeing in the County. Their overall summary is that health is varied across Northumberland. Indicators in which the County scores significantly better than the average for England include diabetes diagnoses amongst people aged 17 and over, levels of homelessness and levels of sexually transmitted diseases. Areas in which Northumberland scores significantly worse than the English average include numbers killed or seriously injured on roads, alcohol related hospital stays (amongst both adults and children) and hip fractures in older people.
- 4.7 Life expectancy for males and females at birth in Northumberland are both close to the English average. However this masks notable geographical variation across the County. In general, the lowest life expectancies at a ward level occur in the South-East, with Croft in Blyth having the lowest value for both males and females. The longest life expectancies tend to occur in the more rural West and North of the County, though the highest value for females is South Blyth. The difference between the two extremes is as much as fourteen years.
- 4.8 When measuring deprivation, Northumberland ranks 90th out of the 152 English local authorities (where 1st represents the most deprived) in the Index of Multiple Deprivation. When looking at the domains which make up this ranking, Northumberland ranks particularly well when assessed for crime and the living environment. However it is ranked relatively poorly in terms of the domains relating to barriers to housing and living, employment, education. The lowest ranking of these domains, barriers to housing and living, consists of seven indicators which incorporate levels of homelessness, housing affordability, household overcrowding and road distance to a post office, GP surgery, primary school and other local services. These are likely to reflect the rural nature of much of the County.
- 4.9 Data from the Northumberland Strategic Housing Market Analysis (SHMA) 2018 Update informs that there is a need for 885 houses per year, of which around 151 should be affordable. It also suggests that a gap in the market exists for housing suitable for people with disability or health needs. The SHMA also finds that 908 households are currently living in overcrowded accommodation, with the potential associated negative health impacts, and require affordable housing.
- 4.10 Northumberland also has higher than the English average numbers of both adults and children with learning disabilities.

5. APPRAISAL

- 5.1 The appraisal of the impacts of the Publication Draft Northumberland Local Plan on health and wellbeing has been undertaken by Northumberland County Council Officers.
- 5.2 The appraisal assessed the impacts against six criteria:
- *Direct Impact:* Will the proposal have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing? e.g. ill health, affecting social inclusion, independence and participation?
 - *Indirect Impact:* Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health? e.g. housing, transport, child development, education, good employment opportunities, green space or climate change?
 - *Opportunity for self-improvement:* Will the proposal affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and well-being? e.g. ability to be physically active, choose healthy food, reduce drinking and smoking?
 - *Demand change:* Will there be a change in demand for or access to health and social care services? e.g. Primary Care, Hospital Care, Community Services, Mental Health and Social Services?
 - *Global health:* Will the proposal have an impact on global health?
 - *Who will it affect?*
- 5.3 Finally, the appraisal considered how the Plan builds in mitigation of negative impacts and enhancements of positive impacts, and considered ways this could be built upon once the Plan is adopted. This included mitigation of negative effects through the policies, and the identification of the need for continued cooperative / partnership working with a range of stakeholders with an interest in health, once the plan is in place.

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Delivering the vision for Northumberland						
Negative Implications						
The construction and operation of new development may have a negative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents in close proximity to development sites and along transport routes.	<p>The focus of new development in main towns and service centres may have negative impacts on those outside of, and without access to, main towns and service centres in terms of social inclusion, independence and participation.</p> <p>Air quality may be adversely affected by increased traffic movements associated with new development which could have adverse effects on health.</p> <p>Protection of the Green Belt may limit the amount of development that can be delivered in parts of the County, limiting new</p>	Opportunities for new housing and employment may be limited for those not in, or with easy access to main towns and service centres.	Additional development could increase pressure on health and social care services.	The additional development proposed through the plan is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.	Everyone	<p>Mitigation measures are included in other sections of the Local Plan. Policies in the Infrastructure and Delivery chapter require provision of, or contribution towards services and facilities to support new development.</p> <p>Policies in the Pollution and Land Quality chapter require development to address air quality issues.</p>

	<p>employment and housing opportunities for those living there.</p> <p>Additional development could place increased pressure on already stretched educational services and facilities.</p>					
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Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Delivering the vision for Northumberland						
Positive Implications						
The strategic policies support developments that improve the social and environmental conditions of an area and those that support the health and wellbeing of communities. They require developments to support and improve health, social and cultural well being, and to provide necessary infrastructure. This will positively support health	<p>The strategic policies seek to focus growth in the main towns, and to a lesser extent, service centres.</p> <p>Their positive effects will be to locate housing and employment where demand is highest and to ensure that new development is accessible to services and facilities, well connected and</p>	<p>Accessibility of new development, and green infrastructure requirements will provide opportunities to use sustainable modes of transport, thus increasing activity levels, and equality of accessibility.</p> <p>Encouraging new developments to provide opportunities for growing food, including</p>	Additional development could increase investment in health and social care facilities.	The requirement for development proposals to mitigate climate change and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions will have positive effects on	Everyone	<p>Mitigation is built into policies in other sections of the Local Plan. Policies in the Infrastructure and Delivery chapter require provision of, or contribution towards services and facilities to support new development.</p> <p>Policies in the</p>

<p>and wellbeing.</p> <p>The Local Plan requires all major developments to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment including mitigation for any adverse health impacts. This will positively support health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>encourages the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Positive effects for health and wellbeing should arise from provision of sufficient, well designed, affordable dwellings of the appropriate tenures and typologies to meet identified needs.</p> <p>The positive effects of the distribution of employment growth are that employment opportunities should be physically accessible to local people, and that some employment opportunities will be directed to towns including Ashington and Blyth which have pockets of severe deprivation. Additional development could stimulate investment in new or improved educational services and facilities.</p>	<p>through community schemes, will provide opportunities for people to spend time being active outside growing food, and to eat healthy home grown food.</p>		<p>global health.</p>		<p>Pollution and Land Quality chapter require development to address air quality issues.</p>
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Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Economic Development						
Negative Implications						
May have negative impacts on those outside of, and without access to, main towns and service centres in terms of social inclusion, independence and participation.	<p>The Local Plan seeks to focus development including employment development in main towns and service centres. Social and economic conditions for those without access to main towns and service centres (transport, child development, education and employment opportunities) may be negatively impacted upon.</p> <p>Access to employment opportunities may dictate where people live, rather than personal choice.</p> <p>May be increased noise, and negative impacts on residential amenity through construction phases of new development.</p>	<p>May be limited for those not in, or with easy access to, main towns and service centres through limited easy access to healthy food and a range of facilities to be physically active.</p> <p>Access to alcohol, tobacco and fast food outlets will be available for those in, and with access to, main towns and service centres.</p>	Increased population (tourist and residential) will increase demands on health and social services.	N/A	<p>Active economic community.</p> <p>Everyone.</p>	<p>Negative impacts are addressed through other sections of Local Plan i.e. access to main towns and service centres and increased demand on the road network is likely to be mitigated by 'ensuring connectivity' in Northumberland through the Local Plan.</p> <p>Rural employment opportunities are also supported.</p>

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Economic Development						
Positive Implications						
<p>The Local Plan supports the growth of the economy and seeks to create an additional 15,000 jobs over the plan period. New employment opportunities may have positive impacts on lifestyles and health including mental health, particularly for those currently unemployed. This will positively support community inclusion, independence and participation.</p>	<p>Economic growth may have indirect positive impacts on social and economic conditions through choice of employment opportunities and also housing, transport, child development, education.</p> <p>The proposals seek to create opportunities at all different skill levels in a range of sectors which optimise existing skill bases. Low carbon and environmental industries are encouraged around Blyth Estuary. Positive impacts may include more training opportunities and increased disposable income.</p> <p>Rural development could help to sustain</p>	<p>New employment opportunities particularly for those who are unemployed influences individuals' ability to improve their own health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Indirectly, economic development encourages choice such as in physical activities and access to healthy food as bigger communities can support greater services and amenities.</p> <p>Positive impacts of directing development to sustainable locations which are served by public transport. Use of public transport can encourage more active travel and equitable access.</p>	<p>Increased working age population and overall improved health and wellbeing of communities. May reduce the pressure on health and social care services</p>	<p>The Local Plan targets the growth of specific sectors including the renewables sector. Development and deployment of renewable energy could lead to long term reductions in carbon emissions indirectly impacting on global health</p>	<p>Economic community Everyone.</p>	<p>Cooperate with partners to ensure the health and wellbeing needs of Northumberland are met.</p>

	communities and health and education services that may otherwise be in decline.	Could be increased healthy food choice through encouragement of rural diversification projects.				
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Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Town Centres and Central Services						
Negative Implications						
The Local Plan aims to concentrate retail, leisure and employment services in town centres. This could have negative effects with regards to independence and social exclusion for people living in rural areas (particularly elderly and vulnerable people) where accessing a town centre can be difficult. This could have negative implications for their mental health.	The policies encourage residential development in town centres. There may be negative effects for mental health arising from noise levels.	N/A	N/A	Focussing services in town centres may lead to an increase in car use for those without access to public transport.	Everyone	Some of these negative implications are mitigated against to a degree by other policies within the Local Plan. Cooperate with partners to ensure the health and wellbeing needs of Northumberland are met.

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Town Centres and Central Services						
Positive Implications						
<p>Policies place limits on hot food takeaways, particularly around schools in areas where the level of childhood obesity is above average. Given that they have been associated with encouraging unhealthy eating (especially amongst children) in recent years, this is likely to have a positive health impact.</p> <p>Policies advocate improvements to the public realm in town centres, such as pedestrianisation and making high streets more accessible to people with disabilities. This will have a positive</p>	<p>The Local Plan places a strong emphasis on concentrating services in town centres. Successful town centres will have a positive impact on social and economic conditions within the town. These conditions indirectly affect health through social inclusion and equality of access to services and facilities. They provide opportunities for social networks.</p>	<p>Many people have a choice how they access town centres due to the generally good public transport links that exist. They will also be accessible for large numbers of people by bike or on foot. Therefore there are opportunities here for more sustainable and healthy transport choices to be made.</p>	N/A	<p>Concentrating services and facilities which attract large numbers of people in accessible locations with good public transport links should reduce car travel and therefore contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	Everyone	<p>Work with a range of partners to ensure the health and wellbeing needs of Northumberland are met.</p> <p>Continue to monitor the health of town centres.</p>

impact by reducing inequalities and the risk of traffic accidents.						
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Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Housing						
Negative Implications						
N/A	<p>New development and change in communities may be seen as negatively impacting on existing communities.</p> <p>The plan requires a varying percentage of affordable housing to be built in different areas due to viability issues. There may be negative effects on health if this policy results in less affordable housing being built, or being built in areas where the need is lower.</p>	N/A	<p>Supporting vulnerable groups to live independently may lead to increased demand for home visits from health and social care services.</p> <p>Once new housing is occupied, there could be an increase in demand for health and social care services.</p>	N/A	Everyone	<p>Seek to achieve an appropriate balance between providing new homes, supporting existing communities and providing local services. Other areas of the Local Plan seek to do this.</p> <p>Continue to monitor and assess housing need at a local level.</p>

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Housing						
Positive Implications						
The Local Plan supports the provision of appropriate housing in areas where there is an assessed need. This should have direct positive impacts as it may enable those on lower incomes to access an affordable home which will directly impact on the mental health and wellbeing of those groups through independence, social support and integration. There is policy support for the provision of specialist housing to meet individual health needs, especially those of older people and vulnerable needs groups. This will directly positively affect mental	Providing secure housing for a greater number of people will have indirect positive health impacts. Security of housing plays an important role in child development and improves employment opportunities.	Greater provision of specialist housing will provide vulnerable groups with the conditions to enable them to make more healthy choices.	Vulnerable groups being more able to live independently should reduce demand for NHS services.	N/A	People currently homeless, or without appropriate accommodation. Older people and vulnerable groups. Everyone.	Work with a range of partners to ensure that the appropriate housing that is required is delivered in the areas it is required.

health and wellbeing through independence, social support and integration.						
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Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Housing						
Negligible Implications						
N/A	The Local Plan discourages isolated and ribbon development. This may contribute to social cohesion by reducing isolation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Everyone	Co-operate with partners to ensure the health and wellbeing needs of Northumberland are met.

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Quality of Place						
Positive Implications						
The Local Plan strongly supports design which has positive health	Indirect positive effects will arise from the policy requirement that new	Positive effects for mental and physical health could come from	May reduce demand for health and social care	Policies include a number of	Everyone	Cooperate with partners to ensure that health and

<p>implications.</p> <p>Direct positive impacts for health and wellbeing will arise from the requirement for the design of new development to support health and wellbeing and positive social interaction. Direct positive impacts for health and wellbeing will arise from protection and enhancement of amenity, contributing to positive mental and physical health outcomes.</p> <p>Positive effects will arise from the requirement for all public spaces to be accessible, which will help to reduce the risk of accidents and encourages social inclusion.</p>	<p>developments must make a positive contribution to a strong sense of place, helping to create conditions conducive to social inclusion.</p> <p>Indirect positive effects for mental and physical health will arise from the requirements for the design of developments to reduce the risk of crime and fear of crime.</p> <p>Indirect positive effects for mental health and wellbeing will come from policy support for developments to protect existing, and incorporate new, trees and blue/green infrastructure and to minimise vulnerability to flooding.</p>	<p>the policy support for public spaces to prioritise pedestrian and cycle movement in their design. This will help people to make healthier transport choices.</p>	<p>services by positive contributing towards the mental and physical health of communities.</p>	<p>measures contribute to reducing the effects of climate change.</p> <p>The design of new developments should mitigate climate change.</p> <p>The design and landscaping of new developments should preserve and enhance trees elements of blue and green infrastructure.</p> <p>New development should be designed to incorporate measure which passively</p>		<p>wellbeing needs for Northumberland are met.</p>
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				control temperature and optimise ventilation and lighting thus reducing energy demands.		
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Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Connectivity and Movement						
Negative Implications						
N/A	<p>Improved access to the internet may discourage some residents from being active and become socially isolated.</p> <p>Increased usage of online shopping may result in job losses in local retail businesses, leading to deprivation and associated mental health issues.</p>	Improved online shopping could encourage unhealthy food and lifestyle choices.	N/A	N/A	Everyone	<p>Cooperate with partners to ensure the health and wellbeing needs of Northumberland are met.</p> <p>Mitigation through policy support for maintaining the role of Town Centres.</p>

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Connectivity and Movement						
Positive Implications						
<p>Online access can reduce people's sense of social isolation.</p> <p>The Local Plan seeks to reduce the need to travel by car and promotes sustainable modes of travel. Active travel may have direct positive impacts on health through increased physical activity. More sustainable travel can lead to a reduction in carbon emissions which in turn may have an impact on respiratory health.</p> <p>Policy support for the maintenance and improvement of the Core road network may contribute to a reduction in the risk to health from road accidents.</p>	<p>Support for reopening existing rail lines ensures communities, including some deprived communities in the south east of the County, have better access to employment opportunities and encourages independence and participation.</p> <p>Policy support for improved access to broadband will lead to indirect health benefits through increased consumer choice and more economic opportunities.</p>	<p>New developments are required to make provision for pedestrian and cycle networks which make it easier for people to make healthy active lifestyle choices.</p> <p>Access to the internet enables access to health resources including potential online consultations.</p> <p>Access to the internet makes it easier for people to set up small businesses and work from home, which improves access to economic opportunities, especially for people living in rural parts of the County.</p>	<p>It is likely that the policy will help to improve the health of communities who use the services, leading to a reduction in demand for health and social care services.</p>	<p>Increased use of sustainable modes of travel should reduce traffic emissions which may result in positive impacts for respiratory health and climate change.</p>	<p>Everyone</p>	<p>Designing systems to improve active travel.</p> <p>Cooperate with partners to ensure the health and wellbeing needs of Northumberland are met and enhanced where possible.</p>

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Environment						
Positive Implications						
N/A	<p>A minor positive effect should arise from limiting urbanising effects on the open countryside and minimising levels of noise and traffic. This will benefit general health through minimising vehicle emissions.</p> <p>There could be positive impacts from conserving and enhancing biodiversity and the environment.</p>	<p>Positive effects should arise from allowing limited amounts of housing and employment developments in the two AONBs thus ensuring availability of affordable housing and economic opportunities to communities living there.</p> <p>There may be benefits for mental health and wellbeing of residents who are encouraged to be physically active and enjoy learning about both the built and natural environment.</p>	May positively contribute towards the mental health and wellbeing of communities, thus reducing demand for health and social care services.	N/A	Everyone	Co-operate with partners to ensure the health and wellbeing needs of Northumberland are met and enhanced wherever possible.

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Environment						
Negligible Implications						
N/A	N/A	The policies aim to protect the natural, built and historic environment of Northumberland, which may result in people being more active in visiting and enjoying the County's natural environment and cultural heritage.	N/A	The policies aim to conserve, protect and enhance the County's biodiversity, which may help to limit the effects of climate change.	Everyone	N/A

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Water Environment						
Positive Implications						
N/A	Positive health impacts may be derived from requiring developments	N/A	There may be reduced demands on health and social	N/A	Everyone	Co-operate with partners to ensure the health and

	<p>to make improvements to water quality where possible, including to designated Bathing Waters.</p> <p>Minimising flood risk through the location and design of new developments may indirectly positively affect health through reduction of anxiety and increased ability to secure mortgages and house insurance.</p>		<p>care services through improvements in mental health arising from alleviation of potential flood risk issues.</p>			<p>wellbeing needs of Northumberland are met and enhanced where possible.</p>
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Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Pollution and Land Quality						
Positive Implications						
The positive effects will come from development being located in areas where future resident's health and wellbeing would not be put at risk from noise or air pollution.	Positive effects will come from development being located outside of unstable or contaminated land areas or mitigating impacts from such land.	N/A	N/A	Positive effects for global health will come from not permitting development proposals that would produce unacceptable	Everyone	Mitigation is built into the policies in this chapter. Developments are required to limit the amount of pollution they produce to a minimum. If a

More widely, the County's air quality is protected from the impacts of new developments.				levels of pollution. This will reduce the levels of greenhouse gases produced in the County, which will contribute to the limiting of Climate change.		development proposal would produce unacceptable levels of pollution, it would not be permitted.
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Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Infrastructure and Delivery						
Negative Implications						
N/A	N/A	The retention of local public houses and local shops will provide people with the opportunity to drink alcohol and buy tobacco products.	N/A	N/A	Everyone	N/A

Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Opportunity for self improvement	Demand change	Global Health	Who will it affect?	Mitigation or enhancements
Infrastructure and Delivery						
Positive Implications						
<p>Positive effects will come from the requirement for development proposals to demonstrate that there is appropriate health infrastructure to support the needs arising from the development. This may lead to the provision of new or improved health facilities.</p> <p>Positive effects will arise from the prevention of the loss of existing health facilities, unless they are no longer needed or alternative provision is made.</p>	<p>Positive effects will arise from the requirement for development proposals to demonstrate that there is appropriate social, physical and green infrastructure to support the needs of the development. This may lead to the provision of new or improved facilities.</p> <p>Positive effects will come from the prevention of the loss of existing social and community facilities, unless they are no longer needed or alternative provision is made.</p>	<p>The provision of sufficient and appropriate social, physical and green infrastructure, and retention of local shops and public houses will provide opportunities for people to walk and cycle to local facilities. It will also provide opportunities for people to access local education facilities.</p> <p>The protection of open space, and the requirement for new developments to provide accessible sports facilities, open space for recreation, children's play space will provide opportunities for people to have more active lifestyles.</p>	<p>Making open space, sports facilities and outdoor recreation space may reduce the demand on physical and mental health facilities through people having more active lifestyles.</p> <p>Protecting local physical, social and green infrastructure may reduce the demand upon larger health facilities.</p>	<p>The retention and provision of locally accessible facilities will reduce car travel, which will reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, and thus contribute to Climate Change objectives.</p>	Everyone	<p>Mitigation is built into the policies by requiring sufficient provision of local physical, social and green infrastructure. Continued liaison with local providers of such facilities through the IDP will lead to the co-ordination of facilities with new development.</p>

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The Northumberland Local Plan has potential wide ranging health implications. The appraisal has identified a number of direct and indirect impacts associated with the policies of the Plan. For example, requiring developments to support the health and wellbeing of communities will have direct impacts on health through, provision of health infrastructure. Whilst improvements to the built and natural environment can indirectly influence individuals' and communities lifestyle choices. To reiterate Planning Practice Guidance, cited earlier in this report, patterns of development and access to services, facilities and amenities, including green space, all play a role in individuals and communities health and wellbeing.
- 6.2 It is apparent from the analysis, as perhaps would be expected, that impacts will differ according to different groups. By way of example, the impact of new job opportunities could be acute for those who are currently unemployed and unable to fund employment. Being in employment could have significant positive impacts on a number of levels.
- 6.3 Many of the likely impacts are difficult to articulate in succinct summary form. For example, planning for growth across the County will lead to increased housing and new Northumberland based jobs. This has the potential to have profound impacts on the County. Due to the population profile of Northumberland, identified in Appendix 1, it is predicted that without positive policy intervention, the County's population could increase by only 1.8% over the plan period. By comparison, over the first ten years of this period, the UK population is forecast to increase by 5.5%. If this did occur there would be a reduction in the working age population and a subsequent reduction in working people in Northumberland. As a result there could be a reduction in the ability of Northumberland to provide a labour force to existing or potential employers. In addition, the ageing population profile will place a steadily increasing strain on healthcare services. All of this has significant potential to impact on the future sustainability and resilience of Northumberland's communities. The Local Plan seeks to rebalance this situation. It seeks to create sustainable communities that are supported by the jobs, housing, services and amenities that help support health, wellbeing, social and community resilience, cohesion and independence.
- 6.4 The impacts identified, both positive and negative, will influence future needs and demands for health and social care services. There will be changing needs for both physical service delivery e.g. health centres and non-physical provision e.g. public health initiatives. It will be important for the Local Planning Authority, which has produced the Plan, to continue to work in partnership with health leads and a range of other stakeholders involved in health and social care. Collaborative working is identified as a key means of harnessing opportunities and mitigating negatives.
- 6.5 Overall the process of Health Impact Assessment has helped to critically appraise the likely health impacts of the Plan.

7. MONITORING

- 7.1 Working in partnership with health leads, the Council will monitor Northumberland's Community Health Profile. Should new issues emerge or challenges worsen, the Council may look to review elements of the Local Plan to better address health and wellbeing objectives where there is a reasonable probability of a causal relationship between measures in the Local Plan and worsening health outcomes or the potential to improve health outcomes.

Appendix 1: Northumberland Community Health Profile

Background

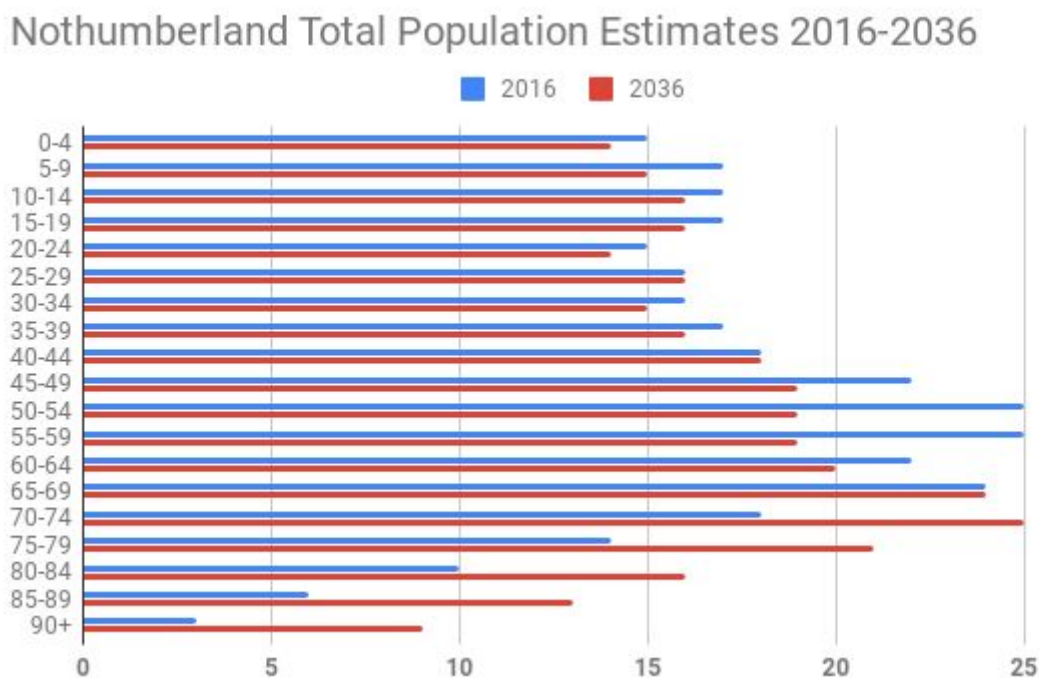
This profile has been produced to support the Health Impact Assessment of the Publication Draft of the Northumberland Local Plan. It aims to provide an overview of the statistical information referring to health indicators in the County, using the most relevant data that is readily available. The data has been collated from a range of sources, including Public Health England and the Department for Communities and Local Government's English Indices of Deprivation 2015.

Population and demographics

In 2016, Northumberland had a population of 316,000 (ONS 2018) making it one of the least densely populated counties in the country (63 people per sq km). There is an uneven distribution of this population, with over half living in the urbanised South East despite it only covering 5% of the County's area. There is a particularly low population density in the rural North and West, creating particular challenges in public health.

Northumberland is projected to have a population growth of 1.8% based on Office of National Statistics projections between 2016 and 2036 (ONS 2016). However this growth is not expected to be evenly spread across all age groups. Figure 1 shows the current and projected age distributions of Northumberland, with all age groups below 65 forecast to decline.

Figure 1 - Population estimates for Northumberland age demographics in 000s of people. ONS 2016.



Ethnicity

Table 1 shows the ethnicity data from the 2011 census. 97.17% of the population of Northumberland identified as being White British/English/Scottish/Welsh/Northern Irish - a higher proportion than the national and regional figure.

The Gypsy or Irish Traveller group in the 2011 Census does not include those who identify as Roma. The charity Friends, Families and Travellers believe that people from these travelling groups are less likely to participate in surveys such as the Census due to a number of factors (Friends, Families and Travellers 2015). Government estimates vary from 80,000 to 300,000 Gypsy Roma and Travelling people nationally, however only 58,000 people identified themselves as being part of this group in the 2011 Census (ONS 2014). This suggests that Northumberland's count of 156 gypsies or Irish travellers is likely to be an under-representation also.

Table 1: Number and percentage of ethnic groups in Northumberland, the North-East and England. Census 2011.

	Northumberland	North-East	England
White:British/English/Scottish/ Welsh/Northern Irish	307,097 (97.17%)	2,431,423 (93.63%)	42,279,236 (79.75%)
White:Irish	833 (0.26%)	8,035 (0.31%)	517,001 (0.98%)
White:Gypsy or Irish Traveller	156 (0.05%)	1,684 (0.06%)	54,895 (0.1%)
White: Other White	2,980 (0.94%)	34,425 (1.33%)	2,430,010 (4.58%)
Mixed/Multiple ethnic group	1,692 (0.54%)	22,449 (0.86%)	1,192,879 (2.25%)
Asian/Asian British	2,658 (0.84%)	74,599 (2.87%)	4,143,403 (7.82%)
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	338 (0.11%)	13,200 (0.51%)	1,846,814 (3.48%)
Other ethnic group	274 (0.09%)	11,051 (0.43%)	548,418 (1.03%)

Health Summary

Public Health England produce a health profile for each local authority which is intended to provide a snapshot overview of health indicators. Their overall summary is that health in Northumberland is varied compared to England as a whole. Table 2 shows some of the data used to reach this conclusion. Notifiable indicators which are worse than the average for England are numbers killed and seriously injured on roads, alcohol specific hospital stays (for both adults and under 18s) and hip fractures in older people.

Table 2: Northumberland Local Authority Health Profile, Public Health England 2018

Compared with benchmark										Benchmark Value			
										Worst25th Percentile75th PercentileBest			
Indicator	Period	Northum'land			Region England		England						
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best				
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 - 16	—	-	79.2	77.8	79.5	74.2	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></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Life Expectancy

Using the most readily available data that can be broken down spatially to a ward level, the life expectancy of an adult male in Northumberland is 79.3 years and for a female it is 83.2 years. This uses Public Health England data from 2011-2015. These values are comparable to the averages for England of 79.4 and 83.1 years respectively. However this masks some notable inequalities across the county. The ward of Croft in Blyth has the lowest life expectancy for both males (71.4 years) and females (76.3 years). These are approximately 13 and 14 years below the highest values - 84.6 years in Ponteland South with Heddon for males and 90.7 years in South Blyth for females. Figures 2 and 3 show this data spatially, with generally lower values of life expectancy in the South-East of Northumberland.

Figure 2: Life expectancy of males in Northumberland 2011-2015. Public Health England, Local Health data

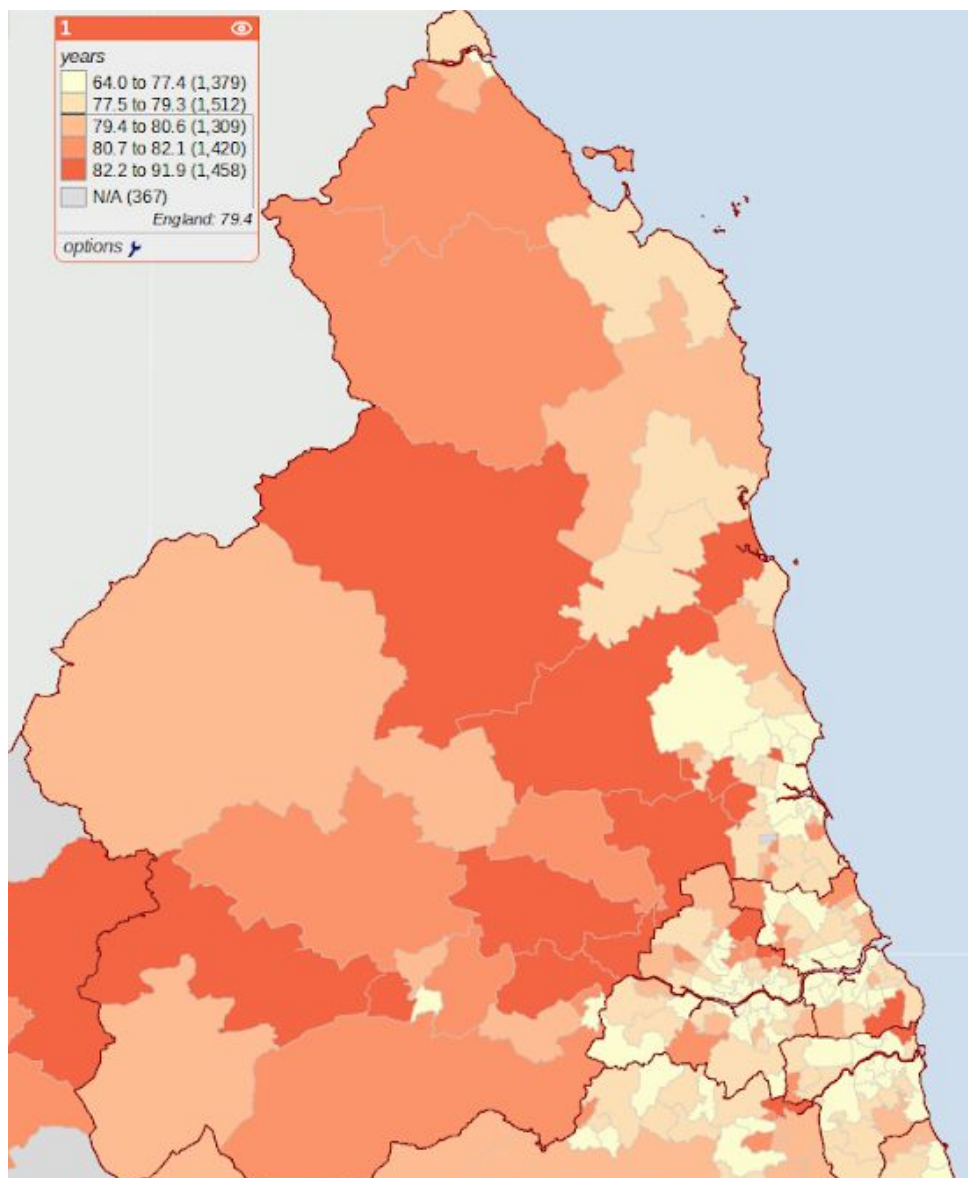
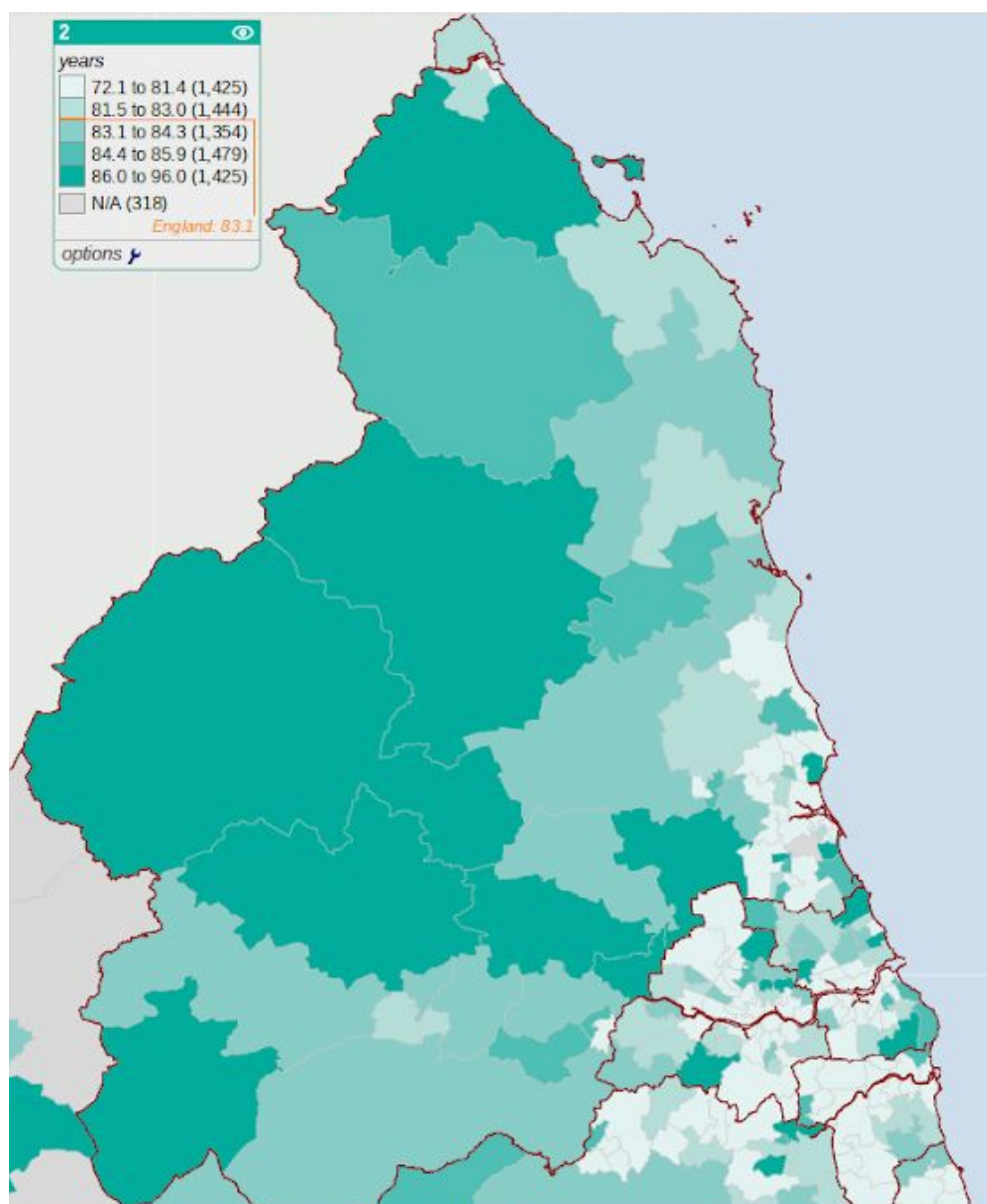


Figure 3: Life expectancy of females in Northumberland 2011-2015. Public Health England, Local Health data



Deprivation

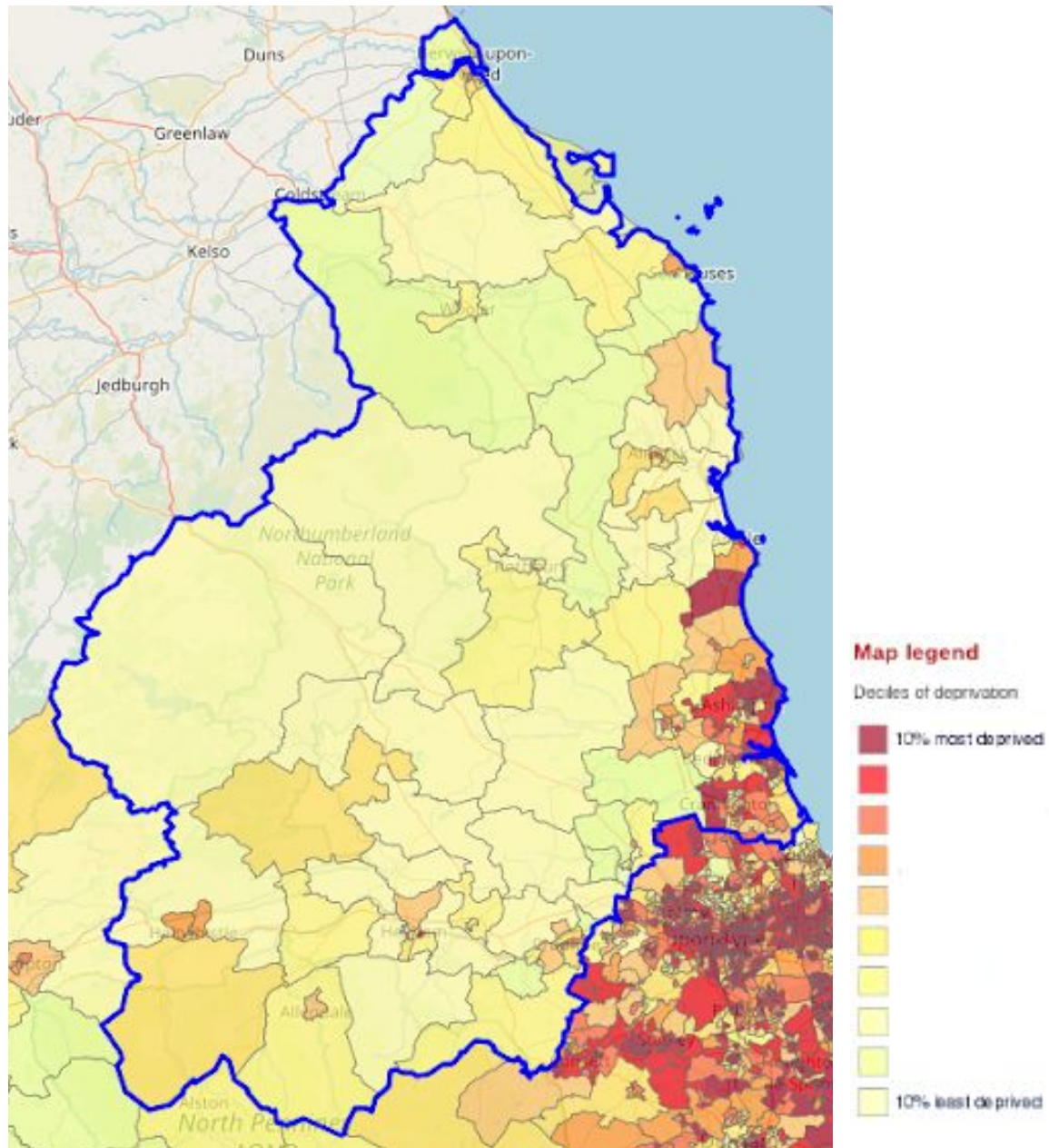
Included in Table 2 is Northumberland's indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) ranking (referred to in the table as 'Deprivation score'). The IMD considers 7 different domains and combines them to come up with an overall index of deprivation. Each domain, and the overall index, is ranked for the 152 local authorities in England, with a rank of 1 indicating the most deprived local authority. Table 3 shows Northumberland's ranking position amongst the 152 English local authorities for each domain, and for the overall index. There is a stark variation in Northumberland's ranking across the domains; whilst Northumberland comes in as the second least deprived local authority in the crime domain, the ranking is a lot lower in the barriers to housing and services, employment and education domains. The criteria that make up each of the domains is shown at the end of this Appendix.

Table 3: Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Department of Communities and Local Government 2015

Domain	Ranking
Overall IMD	90
Income	88
Employment	60
Education	68
Health	70
Crime	151
Barriers	51
Living Environment	136

It is worth noting that this deprivation is not uniformly distributed across the County, with generally lower IMD rankings concentrated in South-East Northumberland. Figure 4 shows the full spatial distribution.

Figure 4: Distribution of IMD by lower super output area, compared to national rankings. Department of Communities and Local Government 2015



Learning Disabilities

Table 4 shows rates of learning disabilities in adults children. The data comes from Public Health England surveys and shows levels of learning disabilities amongst both children and adults to be somewhat higher than the English average.

Table 4: Rates of learning disabilities in Northumberland, Public Health England

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ○ Not Compared

Benchmark Value
Worst/Lowest 25th Percentile 75th Percentile Best/Highest

Indicator	Period	Northum'land		Region England		England			Best/ Highest
		Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range		
Children with Moderate Learning Difficulties known to schools	2017	1,461	31.6	35.7	30.0	9.3			79.2
Children with Severe Learning Difficulties known to schools	2017	231	4.99	4.75	3.73	0.62			8.07
Children with Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty known to schools	2017	57	1.23	1.39	1.27	0.26			4.06
Children with Autism known to schools	2017	568	12.3	13.2	12.5	5.0			27.7
Children with learning disabilities known to schools	2017	1,749	37.8	41.8	35.0	10.6			86.7
Adults (18 and older) with learning disability getting long term support from Local Authorities	2015/16	1,085	4.24	4.31	3.33	2.13			6.45
Learning disability: QOF prevalence	2016/17	2,038	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%			0.8%

Housing and living environment

Quality and availability of appropriate housing has strong links with the health of a community. Research has shown that it can have serious effects on both mental and physical health (Shelter 2017). Data from the Northumberland County Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) update in 2018 suggests a need for 885 houses per year, of which there is a need for around 151 to be affordable. It also suggests that a gap exists in the market for housing suitable for people with disability or health needs. The SHMA also finds that 908 households are currently living in overcrowded accommodation, with the potential associated negative health impacts, and require affordable housing.

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DCLG (2015) Indices of Deprivation indicators that make up each domain.

Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adults and children in income support families - Adults and children in income-based Job Seeker's Allowance families - Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support allowance families - Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit - Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support or both
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance - Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance - Claimants of Incapacity Benefit - Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance - Claimants of Carer's Allowance
Education	<p>Children and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key Stage 2 attainment - Key Stage 4 attainment - Secondary school absence - Staying on in education post-16 - Entry to higher education <p>Adult skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proportion of working-age adults with no or low qualifications - The proportion of working-age adults who cannot speak English or who cannot speak English well
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Years of potential life lost - Comparative illness and disability rating - Acute morbidity - Mood and anxiety disorders
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence - Burglary - Theft - Criminal damage
Barriers to housing and services	<p>Geographical barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road distance to a post office - Road distance to a primary school - Road distance to a general store or supermarket - Road distance to a GP <p>Wider barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household overcrowding - Homelessness - Housing affordability
Living environment	<p>Indoors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing without central heating - Housing in poor condition <p>Outdoors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air quality - Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians or cyclists



Planning Policy

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