

sites, subject to consideration of their role and continued viability. Core Strategy Policy BCS23 protects existing uses, which can include food manufacturing and processing, from the impact of pollution from new development. Policy DM33 seeks to ensure that development sensitive to pollution is not located in areas where it may undermine the future viability of industrial areas which can include food related industries.

- 2.13.9 The council will continue to have regard to matters related to food production, food quality and food security when policies in the Local Plan are reviewed. The provisions for review are set out in paragraphs 1.11 and 1.12 of this document and in chapter 5 of the Core Strategy.

## Health Policies

### Policy DM14: The Health Impacts of Development

- 2.14.1 The environment is known to have a major impact on health and wellbeing. The National Planning Policy Framework highlights the role of the planning system in supporting health, social and cultural wellbeing and creating healthy, inclusive communities. The Core Strategy aims to deliver a safe and healthy city where development contributes to reducing the causes of ill health, improving the health and wellbeing of the local population and reducing health inequalities. This policy ensures the impact on health is taken into account from the outset in considering proposals and requires systematic health impact assessments to be undertaken for larger proposals.

**Development should contribute to reducing the causes of ill health, improving health and reducing health inequalities within the city through:**

- i. Addressing any adverse health impacts; and
- ii. Providing a healthy living environment; and
- iii. Promoting and enabling healthy lifestyles as the normal, easy choice; and
- iv. Providing good access to health facilities and services.

**Developments that will have an unacceptable impact on health and wellbeing will not be permitted.**

**A Health Impact Assessment will be required for residential developments of 100 or more units, non-residential developments of 10,000m<sup>2</sup> or more and for other developments where the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. Where significant impacts are identified, measures to mitigate the adverse impact of the development will be provided and/or secured by planning obligations.**

- 2.14.2 The policy ensures that health and wellbeing, including health inequalities, is considered in the determination of planning applications with the goal of creating healthy places to grow up and grow old in, that support people in making healthy choices, that make these choices easier, that enable active ageing to become the norm rather than the exception and to address health inequalities as a priority.
- 2.14.3 The council encourages applicants to seek to minimise adverse health and health inequality impacts, and to promote population health and wellbeing. Scoping for potential impacts early in the design processes is encouraged and will give a development the best chance of meeting the objectives of this policy.

### Policy Links

#### Bristol Local Plan Core Strategy – Lead Policy

- BCS21: Quality Urban Design

#### Other key Core Strategy policies

- BCS9: Green Infrastructure
- BCS10: Transport and Access Improvements
- BCS13: Climate Change
- BCS15: Sustainable Design and Construction
- BCS23: Pollution

### Application Information

Design and Access Statements should address the impact of the proposed development on health and wellbeing. Statements should show how the development would contribute to reducing the causes of ill health, improving health and reducing health inequalities within the city.

A Health Impact Assessment should be submitted with planning applications for all developments of the scale referred to in the policy or transport proposals or a statement that the requirements for a Health Impact Assessment are being explicitly met through some other means, such as a sustainability statement or environmental impact assessment. The Health Impact Assessment should include reference to how the proposals have been discussed with health service providers regarding impacts on primary health care services.

Guidance on preparing Health Impact Assessments is provided in a planning advice note.

## Green Infrastructure Policies

### Policy DM15: Green Infrastructure Provision

- 2.15.1 Green infrastructure provision facilitates a positive effect on people's health by providing space and opportunities for sport, play, and social interaction; improves the quality of the visual and natural environment; performs important functions such as mitigating flood risk, removing pollutants from the air and cooling rising urban temperatures. Green infrastructure also protects and enhances local nature conservation, creating and connecting habitats for wildlife.
- 2.15.2 Core Strategy policy BCS9 requires an appropriate type and amount of new or enhanced green infrastructure to be incorporated into new development. Individual green infrastructure assets such as trees, local food growing space and water features have specific benefits and functions.
- 2.15.3 This policy therefore sets out criteria for the provision of certain types of green infrastructure assets and the circumstances when they should be included in development proposals.
- 2.15.4 The provision of public open space for recreation, although a type of green infrastructure asset, is addressed separately in policy DM16. Although nature conservation sites and features form a consideration within this policy, further detail relating to nature conservation is contained in policy DM19. The provision and consideration of cycle Greenways is addressed in policy DM25.