



# The Planning, health and wellbeing

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# Planning, health and wellbeing



## What I will cover

- The roots of planning
- Placemaking
- Re-establishing connotations
- Aberdeen approach

# Purpose of planning



**“....to manage the development and use of land in the long term public interest.”**

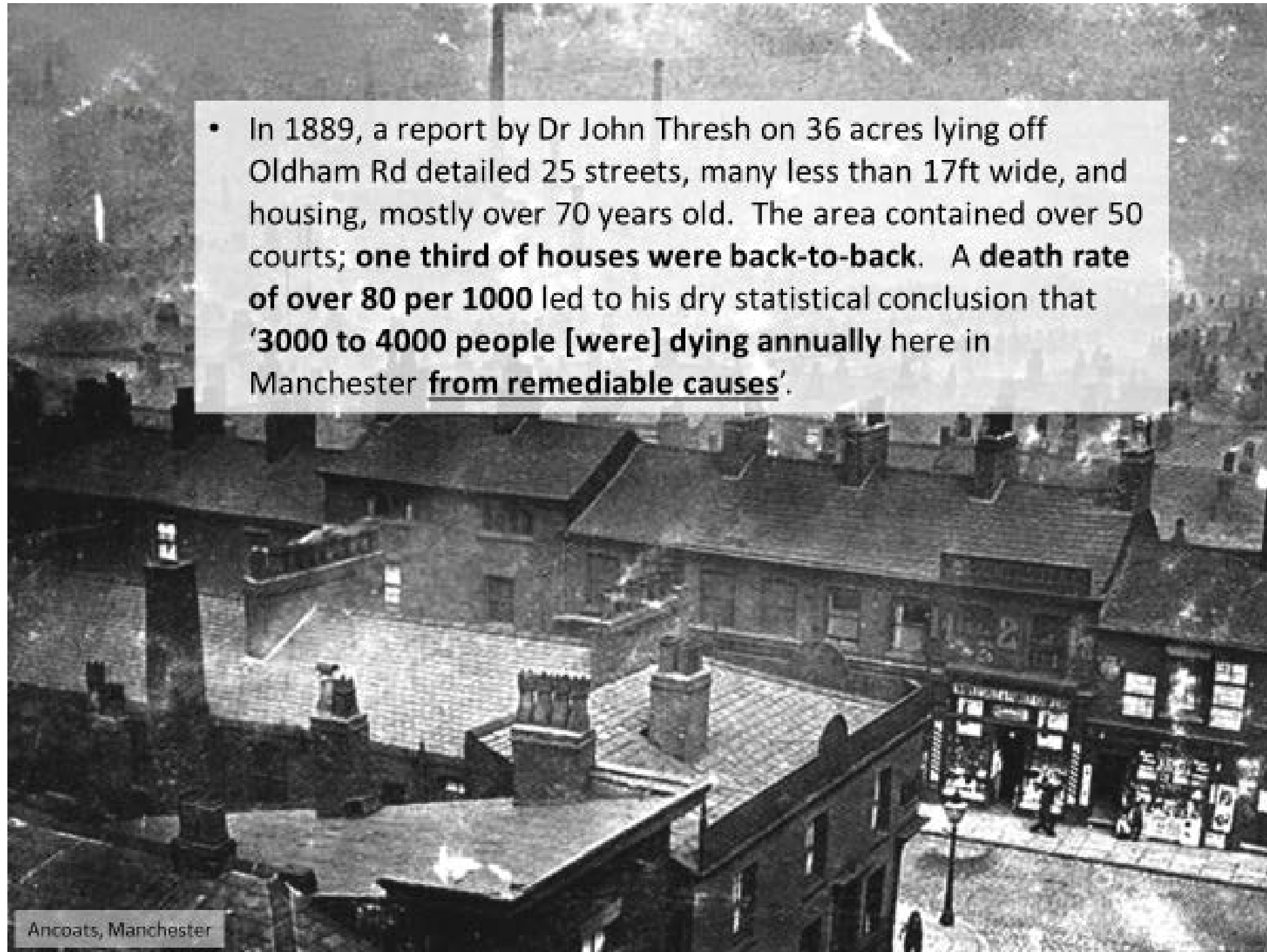


# Roots of Planning

- By the early 1800's the UK was the worlds leading industrial powerhouse in the grip of the industrial revolution.
- In 1800 the UK population was **11,000,000** with **2,000,000** living in Urban Areas.
- By 1900 that had risen to **42,000,000** with **20,000,000** living in Urban Areas.
- Life expectancy in 1850 for a man in 1850 **39.9y** and **41.9y** for a woman, and there was little regulation relating to construction or public health.

# Roots of Planning

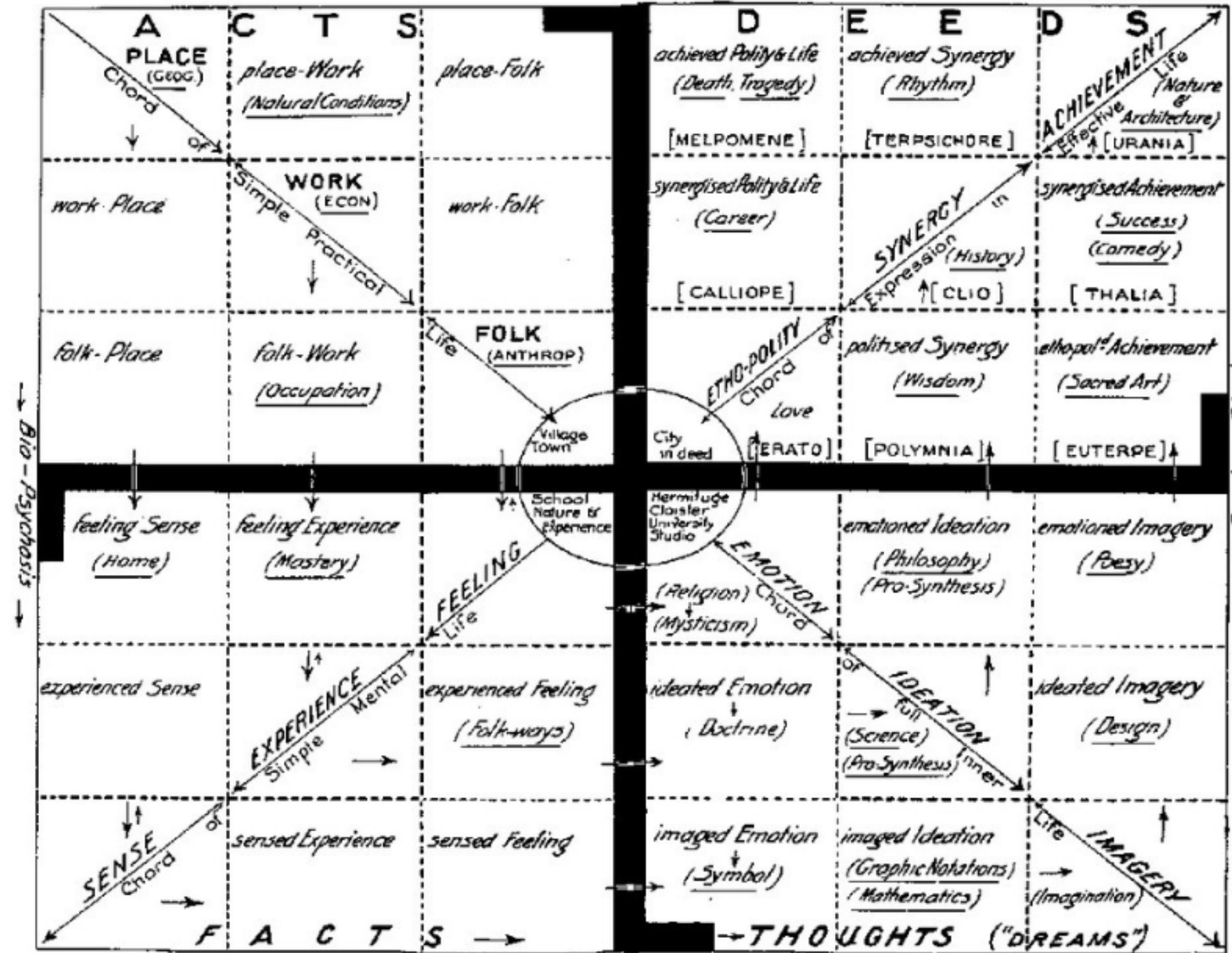
- In 1889, a report by Dr John Thresh on 36 acres lying off Oldham Rd detailed 25 streets, many less than 17ft wide, and housing, mostly over 70 years old. The area contained over 50 courts; **one third of houses were back-to-back**. A death rate of over 80 per 1000 led to his dry statistical conclusion that **'3000 to 4000 people [were] dying annually here in Manchester from remediable causes'**.



Ancoats, Manchester



# Early Town Planning – Patrick Geddes



# Early Town Planning - Acts



## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING IN GREAT BRITAIN

BEING  
A STATEMENT OF THE STATUTORY PROVISIONS  
RELATING TO THE HOUSING OF THE  
WORKING CLASSES AND TO  
TOWN PLANNING

INCLUDING THE  
HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909

BY  
W. ADDINGTON WILLIS, LL.B. (LOND.)  
OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,  
JOINT AUTHOR OF MACHONAN AND WILLIS'S "LAW RELATING TO SEWERS AND DRAINS";  
AUTHOR OF "WILLIS'S WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS," ETC.



## Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1947

CHAPTER 53

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1947



# Placemaking



c/o 7N Architects

**designing** streets

A Policy Statement for Scotland

**Policies**

- Street design must consider place before movement.
- Street design guidance, as set out in this document, can be a material consideration in determining planning applications and appeals.
- Street design should meet the six qualities of successful places, as set out in *Designing Places*.
- Street design should be based on balanced decision-making and must adopt a multidisciplinary collaborative approach.
- Street design should and Road Construction in parallel.

The Scottish Government

CREATING PLACES

A policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland

The Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

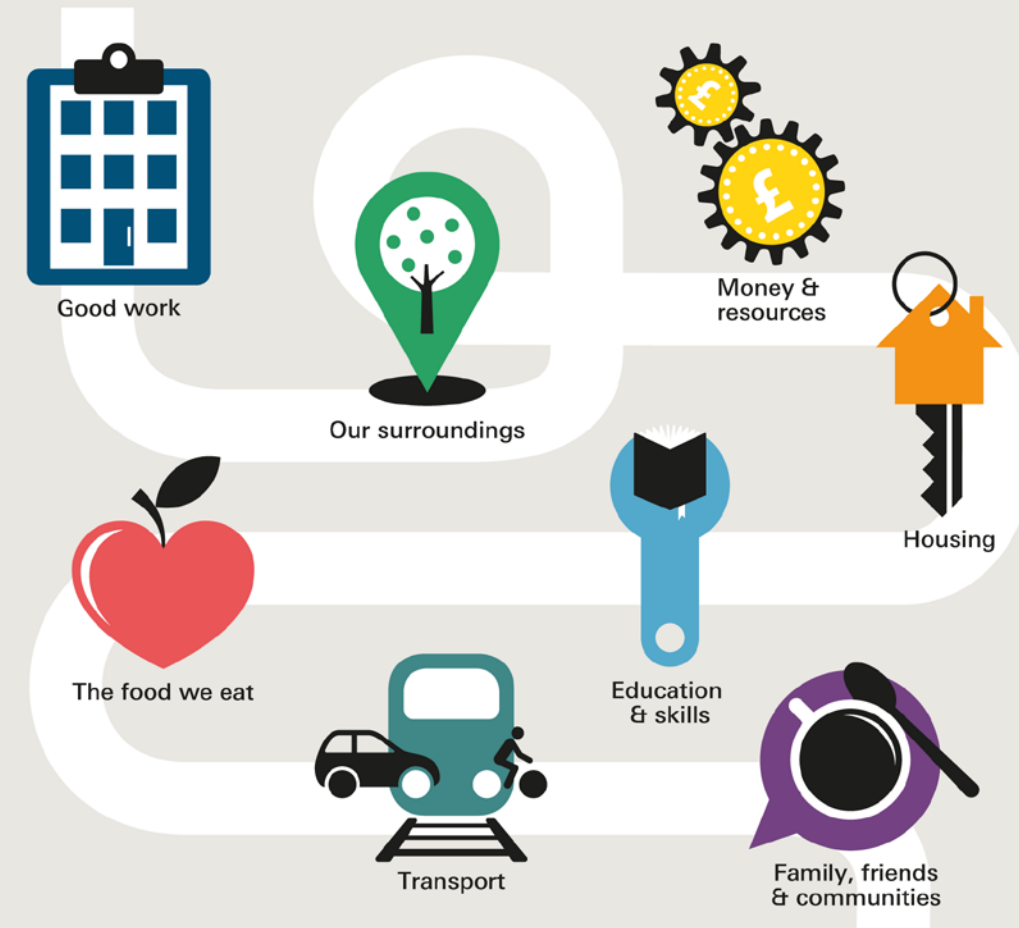
# Place, health and wellbeing



## What makes us healthy?

AS LITTLE AS  
**10%** of a population's health and wellbeing  
is linked to access to health care.

We need to look at the bigger picture:



But the picture isn't the same for everyone.

The healthy life expectancy gap between the  
most and least deprived areas in the UK is: **19** YEARS

# Place, health and wellbeing



# Place, health and wellbeing



- Access to safe, convenient **active travel** and **good neighbourhood design** promotes physical activity, enhances social connections and strengthens mental health.
- Compact neighbourhood design with **walkable local facilities** and **public transport** accessibility allows car free access to **services, amenities and employment** which increase health benefits and reduces the impact of poverty.
- Increased **access to natural and planned open space** with varied and safe opportunities to play and meet has a positive impact on physical activity levels and mental health.
- A mix of **good quality affordable homes** of all types and sizes to meet differing needs increase health benefits and reduces the impact of poverty.
- Protection from **environmental hazards**; increasing air and water quality, reducing noise pollution, and reducing carbon emissions has a positive impact on physical and mental health.

# Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and draft National Planning Framework 4



- Planning Act (Scotland) 2019
- Improving the health and well-being of people living in Scotland
- the 'assessment of health effects'
  
- Draft National Planning Framework Four
- Place based
- Policy 6: Design, quality and place
- Policy 7: Local Living (20 minute neighbourhoods)
- Policy 14: Health and wellbeing



# draft National Planning Framework 4



- Policy 6: Design, Quality and Place

c) Development proposals should be able to demonstrate how the six qualities of successful places have been incorporated into the design of the development so that it contributes positively to the character and quality of the area and the way it functions

- The Six Qualities of Successful Places
- 1. **Designed for lifelong health and wellbeing:** supporting safety and improving mental and physical health. By encouraging active lifestyles, through walkable neighbourhoods, as well as ensuring equitable access for everyone (regardless of gender, age, ability and culture) to well-designed buildings and a nature-rich local environment, including quality blue/green spaces that are cared for and well maintained

- Policy 7: Local Living (20 minute neighbourhoods)

Decision makers can determine what facilities can reasonably be expected to be accessible from homes, taking into account local circumstances, as well as the role of digital connectivity in providing some services remotely.

- Policy 14: Health and wellbeing

a) Local development plans should aim to create vibrant, healthier and safe places and should seek to tackle health inequalities particularly in places which are experiencing the most disadvantage. The provision of health and social care facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of the community should be a key consideration

# Planning hierarchy



# Aberdeen Approach



- Health in all policies approach
- Wellbeing
- Natural environment
- Placemaking
- Waste and resources
- Heat
- Housing
- Vibrant City
- Transport
- Community Facilities and Digital Infrastructure
- Business



## Proposed Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2020





# Aberdeen Approach



**Table 1: Sustainable Development Goals, Public Health Priorities and Local Outcome Improvement Plan**

Likely impact areas of the Local Development Plan on					
Policy	Policy Name	Sustainable Development Goals	Public Health Priorities	Local Outcome Improvement Plan	
				Impact	Deliver
LR1	Land Release Policy			1	
	Brownfield	3,7,8,9,11,12,13,15	P1	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	
	Greenfield	3,7,8,9,11,12,13,15	P1	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	
LR2	Delivery of Mixed-Use Communities	1,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,15,17	P1,P2,P3,P5,P6	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	
WB1	Healthy Developments	1,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,15,17	P1,P2,P3,P5,P6	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	15
WB2	Air Quality	3,7,8,9,11,12,13,15	P1	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	
WB3	Noise	3,7,8,9,11,12,13,15	P1	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	
WB4	Specialist Care Facilities	1,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,15 & 17	P1,P2,P3,P5,P6	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	
WB5	Changing Place Toilets		P1 & P3	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	
NE1	Green Belt	3,6,11,12,13,14,15	P1,P2,P3,P5 & P6	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	
NE2	Green and Blue Infrastructure	3,6,11,12,13,14,15	P1,P2,P3,P5 & P6	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	

## Policy WB1 – Healthy Developments

Developments are required to provide healthy environments, reduce environmental stresses, facilitate physical activity and promote physical and mental wellbeing.

National and major developments, and those requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment must submit a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to enhance health benefits and mitigate any identified impacts on the wider determinants of health; this may involve planning obligations.

Further guidance can be found in Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Health Impact Assessments.

# Next Steps

- Planning Guidance on Health Impact Assessments
- Data Gathering
- Monitoring

