

**Site Allocations
Development Plan
Document**

Publication Version

**Health Impact
Assessment**

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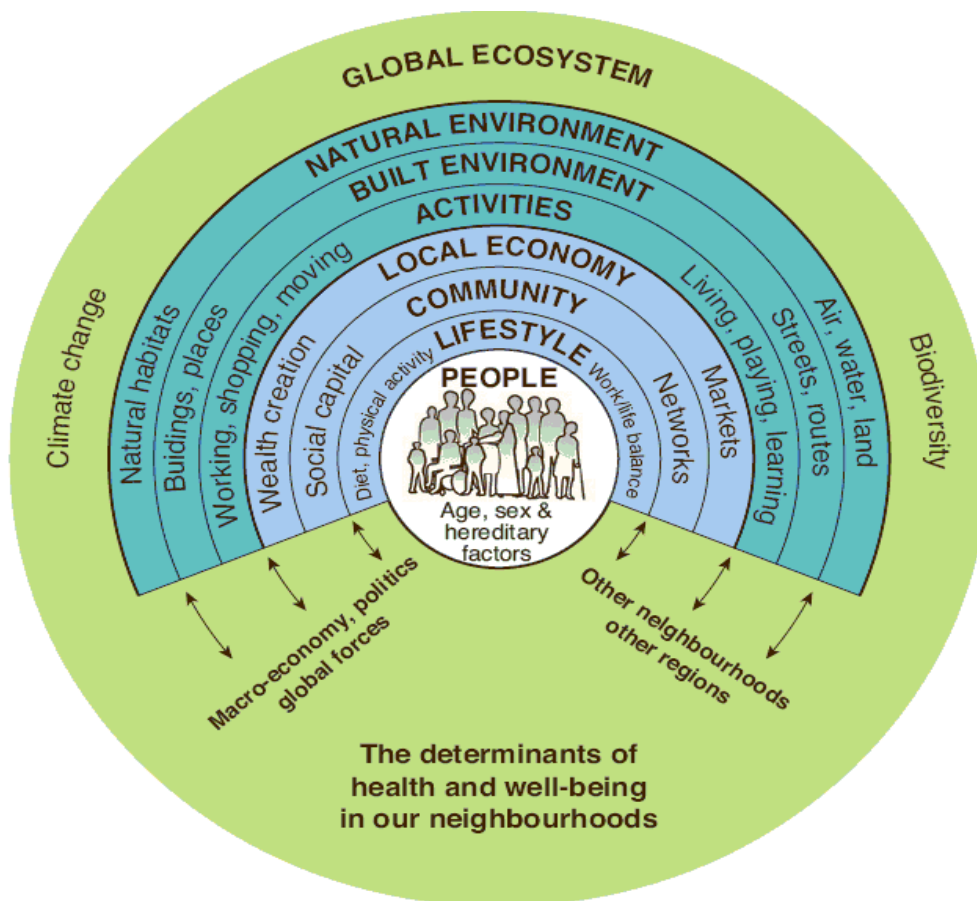
Preamble

This publication of the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) Health Impact Assessment (HIA) 'Screening Checklist' has been completed by the South Ribble Borough Council Forward Planning Team.

The Council also works in partnership with GPs through its health directorate to ensure they are aware of the potential locations of future growth and how funding derived from such growth can support the development of extra facilities, such as health centres.

Methodology

This health impact assessment has measured its Screening Checklist against key layers/bands illustrated within the 'model of health' shown below.



Source: Barton and Grant (2006) based on a public health concept by Whitehead and Dahlgren (1991)

The checklist is intended to embed public health across the South Ribble Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) Publication Version (39 policies) and raise awareness amongst strategic partners and deliverers. The screening checklist has been used to systematically assess health and wellbeing related factors. It endeavours to illustrate characteristics perceived to have the greatest impact on maximising health and wellbeing gains across South Ribble.

This document forms part of a continual review process completed in parallel with the developing Site Allocation Development Plan Document (DPD), linking to similar supplementary submissions notably the Equality Impact Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal.

The Screening Checklists symbolise ongoing consideration which is given to health issues within South Ribble Borough Council's planning process. This is particularly in relation to Site Allocations DPD Policy H1 (and Core Strategy Policy 23).

Whilst the checklists provides a 'road map' for discussions surrounding the health and wellbeing agenda, the mantle for achieving improved outcomes must be shouldered by elected members, senior managers and officers across all agencies and partners in order to realise the best possible strategic gains for the benefit of the borough.

The Screening checklists represent an accumulation of continual HIA review conducted in parallel with the evolving South Ribble Site Allocations Publication Version Development Plan Document, notably its 39 policies. Each policy has been individually analysed to assess its potential impact on the health and wellbeing of the South Ribble population using a systematic and focused matrix. This assessment has not included any impact on equality as this is covered in the Equality Impact Assessment carried out separately.

The following groups of the population have been taken into consideration when carrying out this assessment.

- Minority ethnic people (including Gypsy/travellers, refugees and asylum seekers)
- Women and men
- People in religious/faith groups
- People with disabilities
- Older people, children and young people
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people
- People of low income
- People with mental health problems
- Homeless people
- People involved in criminal justice system
- Staff
- Families
- People living alone
- Students
- Settled community

The screenings have been undertaken not only to inform the evolving South Ribble Site Allocations Publication Version Development Plan Document's construction, embedding health and wellbeing as a golden thread throughout but fundamentally to influence future delivery and to create health and wellbeing 'thinking' prior to and throughout implementation phases amongst public and private sector partners.

Ultimately this document and the policy screenings contained within, should be viewed as a key tool and actively used to aid and achieve positive outcomes from delivery rather than it becoming a closed document once the South Ribble Site Allocations Publication Version DPD is adopted.

The South Ribble Forward Planning Team has strived to embed health and wellbeing within the Site Allocations DPD and encouragingly absorbed and acted upon the screenings submitted. Ultimately the South Ribble Forward Planning Team perceives that all policies will soundly facilitate the achievement of positive health and wellbeing outcomes and will be strengthened further by the recommendations and draft monitoring processes. Of particular note is Chapter H – Promoting Health, Wellbeing, Education and Other Community Services and Facilities. This chapter includes Policy H1 – Protection of Health, Education and Other Community Services and Facilities.

Summary

Key Policies

The policies contained within the Site Allocations DPD in relation to health will support the delivery of health facilities. The key policies in relation to health are:

- Policy A1 – Developer Contributions, helping to provide new health facilities in line with growth
- Policy B2 – Village Development
- Policy G1 – Green Belts
- Policy G10 – Green Infrastructure Provision in Residential Developments
- Policy G11 – Playing Pitch Protection and New Provision
- Policy G12 – Green Corridors
- Policy G13 – Trees, Woodlands and Developments
- Policy G4 – Protected Open Land
- Policy G5 – Areas of Separation
- Policy G6 – Central Park
- Policy G7 – Green Infrastructure – Existing Provision
- Policy G8 – Green Infrastructure and Networks – Future Provision
- Policy G9 – Worden Park
- Policy H1 – Protection of Health, Education and Other Community Services & Facilities

Key Recommendations

To help mitigate any potential negative effects from the implementation of the Site Allocations DPD, the following key recommendations are highlighted:

- Align the HIA alongside the other LDF documents/work to ensure healthy urban and rural planning is reflected throughout.
- Consider innovative ways of using CIL/Section 106 monies or tariffs to maximise health gains.
- Co-habitation of services must become a reality in order to achieve operational efficiencies whilst strengthening access to health and wellbeing services, eg leisure and community services housed alongside GP surgeries and health centre facilities 'mini Minerva Centres'. This has strong links with Policy A1 – Developer Contributions.
- Continue to build capacity of health facilities across the borough through partnership working.
- The completion of health impact assessments at a project level/planning application stage should be encouraged for larger sites.

Monitoring and Review Arrangements

The following list suggests methods of future monitoring of the HIA process and to ensure that the health objectives within the Site Allocations DPD are being delivered.

- Through the Annual Monitoring Report process in terms of directly related health policy indicators, such as:
 - Reduction in percentage of children recorded as being obese in reception year
 - Number of health facilities within the borough.
 - Level of NO_x at the AQMA points to be less than 40µg/m³.
- When a review of the Site Allocations DPD takes place, it would be appropriate to carry out a health impact assessment, to assess any policy changes and their potential effects.

Screening Checklist

Policy A1 – Developer Contributions

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles and wellbeing? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having access to the right types of local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Colocation is a good way to achieve this. • Green travel (promoting healthy lifestyles) should be considered of equal importance to that of motor travel provision/access. • Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind. Exercise and physical activity facilities should be designed to reflect the population/demographics need. Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New developments must enhance the employment and educational prospects of local residents either through increased local provision or alternatively accessed via effective public or green transport.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing should be affordable, ie for families on restricted budgets and/or first time buyers. • Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. • The promotion of healthy town centres is recommended, ie an emphasis for open space – recreation/exercise, good pedestrian/cycle routes, healthy/organic shops etc.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration must be given to the ability of existing green corridor infrastructures to cope with increased demand and whether they require additional investment/expansion. • Growth must be considered in line with the provision of health care, social services, education and leisure etc, ie are there adequate local services and can these cope with the increased pressure/demand arising from population increases? It should be a prerequisite that locality growth takes account of such future demands on local services. How can the public/private sector work/plan better together regarding future development and maintenance of services to minimise the impact on the local population? Partnership working is key. Greater investment and considered development into chosen localities will, in turn, bring

	<p>associated health benefits if aligned to the ethos of local provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth must be considered in parallel with travel infrastructure plans, ie do the existing road and/or motorway networks have the capacity to deal with increased demand arising from the development of identified sites to ensure access to health care providers and other support services. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories. • Tariffs levied against new businesses/developments could potentially be invested in services (shown opposite) which improve quality of life for local people.
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Policy A2 – Cross Borough Link Road

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for commuting are potentially positive for employment/socioeconomic status of individual residents/households, but reduces local economic stability locally.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the correct infrastructure is in place, ie roads/public transport, is key to ensure access to health care providers and other support services. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health

Social services Housing services Education Leisure	Observatories.
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Policy A3 – The completion of the Penwortham Bypass

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for commuting are potentially positive for employment/socioeconomic status of individual residents/households, but reduces local economic stability locally.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the correct infrastructure is in place, ie roads/public transport, is key to ensure access to health care providers and other support services. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories.

Policy B1 – Existing Built-Up Areas

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing the character and appearance of an area potentially contributes to stress levels. Maintaining the character and appearance can therefore help to reduce this.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy B2 – Village Development

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability, affordability, location, standard and density are key social/health determinant themes (hypothermia, respiratory illness, cardiovascular problems, increased risk of accidents/falls, impaired mental/cognitive function, isolation, depression) when considering healthy lifestyles. As such it is recommended that housing delivery plans should reflect the above factors.

Education and lifelong learning or skills	
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful consideration must be given to housing density as this can potentially have an impact on stress.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased targeted investment will have positive impacts on living conditions through properly designed locations. However, rising population numbers can lead to increased pressure on infrastructure facilities. Housing density is considered a key strand impacting on the physical environment, notably living conditions. Positive impacts will result from quality/affordable housing as improving living conditions improves mental/physical health which promotes improved chances of employment, reduces stress and should decrease child poverty as families increase their income.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater investment and considered development into chosen localities will, in turn, bring associated health benefits if aligned to the ethos of local provision.

Policy B3 – Commercial and Employment Sites (South Rings Business Park)

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses operating in the borough should be encouraged to adopt good employment practice and commit, for example, to Health Works Awards Gold standard to improve their employees' overall physical and mental health and wellbeing. This ultimately contributes to lower sickness absence, greater productivity and an improved sense of personal health and wellbeing. Green travel (promoting healthy lifestyles) should be considered of equal importance to that of motor travel provision/access. The number of unhealthy retail outlets, such as fast food outlets and tanning salons, should be limited.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health impacts from a local community perspective, hence future economic growth, employment premises and site delivery plans, must emphasise the necessity of local employment for local people given the obvious links to all social environment

<p>Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<p>factors (shown opposite). In the interest of sustainable development, as well economic, environmental, and social wellbeing of the Borough residents it is important that greater employment opportunities are created or facilitated within the Borough, particularly for residents of the borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible, the retail offer should reflect current and predicted population demographics, both in terms of the offer and accessibility to ensure relevance and sustainability.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A health impact assessment could be completed for each growth and employment site to mitigate potentially negative health impacts and identify improvement opportunities. • A vibrant economy may translate into better living conditions. • There is a need to introduce appropriate, sustainable and healthy retail and leisure outlets at the delivery stage.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth must be considered in parallel with travel infrastructure plans, ie do the existing road and/or motorway networks have the capacity to deal with increased demand arising from the development of identified sites. • The council must engage with utility companies regarding future growth and demands placed on services. How can the public/private sector work/plan better together regarding future development and maintenance of services to minimise the impact on the local population? Partnership working is key. • Tariffs levied against new businesses/developments could potentially be invested in services (shown opposite) which improve quality of life for local people.

Policy B4 – Commercial and Employment Sites (Land at Cuerden Way, Bamber Bridge)

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses operating in the borough should be encouraged to adopt good employment practice and commit, for example, to Health Works Awards Gold standard to improve their employees' overall physical and mental health and wellbeing. This ultimately contributes to lower sickness absence, greater productivity and an improved sense of personal health and wellbeing. • Green travel (promoting healthy lifestyles) should be considered of equal importance to that of motor travel provision/access. • The number of unhealthy retail outlets, such as fast food outlets and tanning salons, should be limited.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health impacts from a local community perspective, hence future economic growth, employment premises and site delivery plans, must emphasise the necessity of local employment for

<p>Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<p>local people given the obvious links to all social environment factors (shown opposite).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible, the retail offer should reflect current and predicted population demographics, both in terms of the offer and accessibility to ensure relevance and sustainability.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease. • Plans for increased economic growth and employment should include measures to reduce accidental injuries at work. • A health impact assessment could be completed for each growth and employment site to mitigate potentially negative health impacts and identify improvement opportunities. • A vibrant economy may translate into better living conditions. • There is a need to introduce appropriate, sustainable and healthy retail and leisure outlets at the delivery stage.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth must be considered in parallel with travel infrastructure plans, ie do the existing road and/or motorway networks have the capacity to deal with increased demand arising from the development of identified sites. • The council must engage with utility companies regarding future growth and demands placed on services. How can the public/private sector work/plan better together regarding future development and maintenance of services to minimise the impact on the local population? Partnership working is key. • Tariffs levied against new businesses/developments could potentially be invested in services (shown opposite) which improve quality of life for local people. • A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.

Policy B5 – Commercial and Leisure Site (Capitol Centre)

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise and physical activity facilities should be designed to reflect the population/demographics need.

Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.

Policy B6 – Design Criteria for New Development

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community consultation should consider the impact that new buildings will have on the lifestyle factors listed opposite. Families living in safer, cleaner housing of a certain/higher standard will be less vulnerable to illness, especially the older and younger population.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors should be encouraged to use locally sources materials, suppliers and workers to construct their projects.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy aspirations are positive and would lead towards positive health outcomes.

Transmission of infectious disease	
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the correct infrastructure is in place, ie roads/public transport, is key to ensure access to health care providers and other support services. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories. If quality of design is of a good standard, communities are attracted to them. A big issue for the health sector is issues around mental health and the link to feeling safe in neighbourhoods and the impact on being able to access services such as health care centres, schools, etc.

Policy C1 – Pickering’s Farm, Penwortham

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having access to the right types of local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Colocation is a good way to achieve this. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories. Availability, affordability, variety, location, standard and density are key social/health determinant themes when considering healthy lifestyles. As such it is recommended that housing related policies/delivery plans should reflect the above factors.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful consideration must be given to housing density as this can potentially have an impact on stress. New developments must enhance the employment and educational prospects of local residents either through increased local provision or alternatively accessed via effective public or green transport.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New housing should be affordable, ie for families on restricted budgets and/or first time buyers. Positive impacts will result from quality/affordable housing as improving living conditions improves mental/physical health which promotes improved chances of employment, reduces stress and should decrease child poverty as families increase their income. Increased targeted investment will have positive impacts on living conditions through properly designed locations. However, rising population numbers can lead to increased pressure on infrastructure facilities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing density is considered a key strand impacting on the physical environment, notably living conditions. • Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <p>Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth must be considered in line with the provision of health care, social services, education and leisure etc, ie are there adequate local services and can these cope with the increased pressure/demand arising from population increases? It should be a prerequisite that locality growth takes account of such future demands on local services. • Greater investment and considered development into chosen localities will, in turn, bring associated health benefits if aligned to the ethos of local provision. • Consideration must be given to the ability of existing green corridor infrastructures to cope with increased demand and whether they require additional investment/expansion.

Policy C2 – Moss Side Test Track, Leyland

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles?</p> <p>Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having access to the right types of local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Colocation is a good way to achieve this. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories. • Availability, affordability, variety, location, standard and density are key social/health determinant themes when considering healthy lifestyles. As such it is recommended that housing related policies/delivery plans should reflect the above factors.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <p>Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful consideration must be given to housing density as this can potentially have an impact on stress. • New developments must enhance the employment and educational prospects of local residents either through increased local provision or alternatively accessed via effective public or green transport.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <p>Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing should be affordable, ie for families on restricted budgets and/or first time buyers. Positive impacts will result from quality/affordable housing as improving living conditions improves mental/physical health which promotes improved chances of employment, reduces stress and should decrease child poverty as families increase their income.

<p>Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased targeted investment will have positive impacts on living conditions through properly designed locations. However, rising population numbers can lead to increased pressure on infrastructure facilities. Housing density is considered a key strand impacting on the physical environment, notably living conditions. Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth must be considered in line with the provision of health care, social services, education and leisure etc, ie are there adequate local services and can these cope with the increased pressure/demand arising from population increases? It should be a prerequisite that locality growth takes account of such future demands on local services. Greater investment and considered development into chosen localities will, in turn, bring associated health benefits if aligned to the ethos of local provision. Consideration must be given to the ability of existing green corridor infrastructures to cope with increased demand and whether they require additional investment/expansion.

Policy C3 – Land between Heatherleigh and Moss Land, Farington

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having access to the right types of local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Colocation is a good way to achieve this. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories. Availability, affordability, variety, location, standard and density are key social/health determinant themes when considering healthy lifestyles. As such it is recommended that housing related policies/delivery plans should reflect the above factors.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful consideration must be given to housing density as this can potentially have an impact on stress. New developments must enhance the employment and educational prospects of local residents either through increased local provision or alternatively accessed via effective public or green transport.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New housing should be affordable, ie for families on restricted budgets and/or first time buyers. Positive impacts will result

<p>physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<p>from quality/affordable housing as improving living conditions improves mental/physical health which promotes improved chances of employment, reduces stress and should decrease child poverty as families increase their income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased targeted investment will have positive impacts on living conditions through properly designed locations. However, rising population numbers can lead to increased pressure on infrastructure facilities. • Housing density is considered a key strand impacting on the physical environment, notably living conditions. • Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth must be considered in line with the provision of health care, social services, education and leisure etc, ie are there adequate local services and can these cope with the increased pressure/demand arising from population increases? It should be a prerequisite that locality growth takes account of such future demands on local services. • Greater investment and considered development into chosen localities will, in turn, bring associated health benefits if aligned to the ethos of local provision. • Consideration must be given to the ability of existing green corridor infrastructures to cope with increased demand and whether they require additional investment/expansion.

Policy C4 – Cuerden Strategic Site

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses operating in the borough should be encouraged to adopt good employment practice and commit, for example, to Health Works Awards Gold standard to improve their employees' overall physical and mental health and wellbeing. This ultimately contributes to lower sickness absence, greater productivity and an improved sense of personal health and wellbeing.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health impacts from a local community perspective, hence future economic growth, employment premises and site delivery plans, must emphasise the necessity of local employment for local people given the obvious links to all social environment factors (shown opposite). • Wherever possible, the retail offer should reflect current and predicted population demographics, both in terms of the offer

Stress Income and child poverty	and accessibility to ensure relevance and sustainability.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. • New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease. • Plans for increased economic growth and employment should include measures to reduce accidental injuries at work. • A health impact assessment could be completed for each growth and employment site to mitigate potentially negative health impacts and identify improvement opportunities. • A vibrant economy may translate into better living conditions. • There is a need to introduce appropriate, sustainable and healthy retail and leisure outlets at the delivery stage.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariffs levied against new businesses/developments could potentially be invested in services (shown opposite) which improve quality of life for local people. • A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.

Policy C5 – BAE Systems, Samlesbury

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses operating in the borough should be encouraged to adopt good employment practice and commit, for example, to Health Works Awards Gold standard to improve their employees' overall physical and mental health and wellbeing. This ultimately contributes to lower sickness absence, greater productivity and an improved sense of personal health and wellbeing. • The number of unhealthy retail outlets, such as fast food outlets and tanning salons, should be limited.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health impacts from a local community perspective, hence future economic growth, employment premises and site delivery plans, must emphasise the necessity of local employment for local people given the obvious links to all social environment factors (shown opposite). In the interest of sustainable development, as well economic, environmental, and social wellbeing of the Borough residents it is important that greater employment opportunities are created or facilitated within the Borough, particularly for residents of the borough. • Wherever possible, the retail offer should reflect current and

	<p>predicted population demographics, both in terms of the offer and accessibility to ensure relevance and sustainability.</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. • New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease. • Plans for increased economic growth and employment should include measures to reduce accidental injuries at work. • A health impact assessment could be completed for each growth and employment site to mitigate potentially negative health impacts and identify improvement opportunities. • A vibrant economy may translate into better living conditions. • There is a need to introduce appropriate, sustainable and healthy retail and leisure outlets at the delivery stage.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariffs levied against new businesses/developments could potentially be invested in services (shown opposite) which improve quality of life for local people. • A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.

Policy D1 – Allocations of Housing Sites

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful consideration must be given to housing density as this can potentially have an impact on stress. • New developments must enhance the employment and educational prospects of local residents either through increased local provision or alternatively accessed via effective public or green transport.

<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing should be affordable, ie for families on restricted budgets and/or first time buyers. • Increased targeted investment will have positive impacts on living conditions through properly designed locations. However, rising population numbers can lead to increased pressure on infrastructure facilities. • Housing density is considered a key strand impacting on the physical environment, notably living conditions. • Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease. • Transmission of infectious disease may be heightened by greater reliance on public transport; measures should be taken to reduce/manage this risk where possible.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration must be given to the ability of existing green corridor infrastructures to cope with increased demand and whether they require additional investment/expansion. • Growth must be considered in line with the provision of health care, social services, education and leisure etc, ie are there adequate local services and can these cope with the increased pressure/demand arising from population increases? It should be a prerequisite that locality growth takes account of such future demands on local services. • Ensuring the correct infrastructure is in place, ie roads/public transport, is key to ensure access to health care providers and other support services. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories. • Greater investment and considered development into chosen localities will, in turn, bring associated health benefits if aligned to the ethos of local provision.

Policy D2 – Phasing, Delivery and Monitoring

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having access to the right types of local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Colocation is a good way to achieve this. • Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories.

Education and lifelong learning or skills	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <p>Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful consideration must be given to housing density as this can potentially have an impact on stress.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <p>Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased targeted investment will have positive impacts on living conditions through properly designed locations. However, rising population numbers can lead to increased pressure on infrastructure facilities. Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease. Positive impacts will result from increasing the provision of accessible and affordable housing.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <p>Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater investment and considered development into chosen localities will, in turn, bring associated health benefits if aligned to the ethos of local provision.

Policy D3 – Agricultural Workers’ Dwellings in the Countryside

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain?</p> <p>Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles?</p> <p>Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <p>Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good standard of dwelling has a positive impact on health in relation to stress.

worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the provision/standard of dwellings for agricultural workers will have a positive impact on the living conditions for these residents.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy E1 – Allocation of Employment Land

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green travel (promoting healthy lifestyles) should be considered of equal importance to that of motor travel provision/access.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both on and off site infrastructure plans must account for the impact on existing and proposed residents/communities, taking measures to mitigate potentially negative impacts on living conditions, working conditions, pollution and accidental injuries/public safety. New infrastructure must take account of the risk of flash flooding and provide clean water to new developments, whether residential or commercial, to ensure we avoid problems such as pollution or infectious disease.

<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council must engage with utility companies regarding future growth and demands placed on services. How can the public/private sector work/plan better together regarding future development and maintenance of services to minimise the impact on the local population? Partnership working is key. • A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.
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Policy E2 – Protection of Employment Areas and Sites

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses operating in the borough should be encouraged to adopt good employment practice and commit, for example, to Health Works Awards Gold standard to improve their employees' overall physical and mental health and wellbeing. This ultimately contributes to lower sickness absence, greater productivity and an improved sense of personal health and wellbeing.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health impacts from a local community perspective, hence future economic growth, employment premises and site delivery plans, must emphasise the necessity of local employment for local people given the obvious links to all social environment factors (shown opposite). In the interest of sustainable development, as well economic, environmental, and social wellbeing of the Borough residents it is important that greater employment opportunities are created or facilitated within the Borough, particularly for residents of the borough.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for increased economic growth and employment should include measures to reduce accidental injuries at work. • A vibrant economy may translate into better living conditions.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariffs levied against new businesses/developments could potentially be invested in services (shown opposite) which improve quality of life for local people. • A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.

Policy E3 – Leyland Town Centre

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of unhealthy retail outlets, such as fast food outlets and tanning salons, should be limited.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible, the retail offer should reflect current and predicted population demographics, both in terms of the offer and accessibility to ensure relevance and sustainability. • The promotion of healthy town centres is recommended, ie an emphasis for open space – recreation/exercise, good pedestrian/cycle routes, healthy/organic shops etc.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration should be given to the feasibility of introducing a licensed premises tariff within areas subject to high concentrations of drinking establishments/outlets and or levels of anti-social behaviour. Acquired monies could then be re-invested into diversionary activities such as midnight football leagues, etc. • Dependant on the retail offer, ie concentration of licensed premises, residents may be exposed to greater risks through accidental injuries or public safety causes.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.

Policy E4 – District Centres

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of unhealthy retail outlets, such as fast food outlets and tanning salons, should be limited.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible, the retail offer should reflect current and predicted population demographics, both in terms of the offer and accessibility to ensure relevance and sustainability.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependant on the retail offer, ie concentration of licensed premises, residents may be exposed to greater risks through accidental injuries or public safety causes. There is a need to introduce appropriate, sustainable and healthy retail and leisure outlets. Consideration should be given to the feasibility of introducing a licensed premises tariff within areas subject to high concentrations of drinking establishments/outlets and or levels of anti-social behaviour. Acquired monies could then be re-invested into diversionary activities such as midnight football leagues, etc.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.

Policy E5 – Local Centres

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of unhealthy retail outlets, such as fast food outlets and tanning salons, should be limited.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible, the retail offer should reflect current and predicted population demographics, both in terms of the offer and accessibility to ensure relevance and sustainability.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependant on the retail offer, ie concentration of licensed premises, residents may be exposed to greater risks through accidental injuries or public safety causes. There is a need to introduce appropriate, sustainable and healthy retail and leisure outlets. Consideration should be given to the feasibility of introducing a licensed premises tariff within areas subject to high concentrations of drinking establishments/outlets and or levels of anti-social behaviour. Acquired monies could then be re-invested into diversionary activities such as midnight football leagues, etc.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vibrant economy could translate into greater demand on quality of life services and suitable provision must be made through the delivery of Policy A1/partnership working.

Policy F1 – Parking Standards

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles?</p> <p>Diet and nutrition</p> <p>Exercise and physical activity</p> <p>Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs</p> <p>Risk taking behaviour</p> <p>Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green travel (promoting healthy lifestyles) should be considered of equal importance to that of motor travel provision/access, for example the provision of parking for cyclists. Travel provision should increase accessibility to healthy food outlets, encouraging residents to adopt healthy eating/lifestyle options and reducing the reliance on 'fast' foods.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <p>Social status</p> <p>Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness</p> <p>Social/family support</p> <p>Stress</p> <p>Income and child poverty</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <p>Living conditions</p> <p>Working conditions</p> <p>Pollution or climate change</p> <p>Accidental injuries or public safety</p> <p>Transmission of infectious disease</p>	
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <p>Health care</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Social services</p> <p>Housing services</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Leisure</p>	

Policy G1 – Green Belts

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles?</p> <p>Diet and nutrition</p> <p>Exercise and physical activity</p> <p>Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs</p> <p>Risk taking behaviour</p> <p>Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the feasibility of using farm land to increase access to community food growing initiatives and production of healthy food. Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is envisaged that the policy should have a positive effect on social/environmental factors.

<p>Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	

Policy G2 – The Re-Use and Adaptation of Buildings in the Green Belt

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is envisaged that the policy should have a positive effect on social/environmental factors.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care</p>	

Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	
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Policy G3 – Safeguarded Land for Future Development

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As specific land is kept for future development, the resultant protected open spaces will have positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy G4 – Protected Open Land

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. • Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is envisaged that the policy should have a positive effect on social/environmental factors. • Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy G5 – Areas of Separation

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. • Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.

Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is envisaged that the policy should have a positive effect on social/environmental factors. Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of designating Areas of Separation and open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy G6 – Central Park

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is envisaged that the policy should have a positive effect on social/environmental factors. Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.

Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy G7 – Green Infrastructure – Existing Provision

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. Infrastructure must be protected which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is envisaged that the policy should have a positive effect on social/environmental factors. Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy G8 – Green Infrastructure and Networks – Future Provisions

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having access to the right types of local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Colocation is a good way to achieve this. • The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. • Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is envisaged that the policy should have a positive effect on social/environmental factors. • Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy G9 – Worden Park

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. • Exercise and physical activity facilities should be designed to reflect the population/demographics need. • Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.

<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <p>Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is envisaged that the policy should have a positive effect on social/environmental factors. • Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <p>Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <p>Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	

Policy G10 – Green Infrastructure Provision in Residential Developments

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles?</p> <p>Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having access to the right types of local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Colocation is a good way to achieve this. • Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories. • The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. • Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <p>Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
<p>What impact will the proposal have</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of designating open spaces has positive

<p>on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<p>health benefits across the range of health themes.</p>
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	

Policy G11 – Playing Pitch Protection and New Provision

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having access to the right types of local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Colocation is a good way to achieve this. • The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. • Exercise and physical activity facilities should be designed to reflect the population/demographics need. • Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind. • Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services</p>	

Housing services Education Leisure	
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Policy G12 – Green Corridors

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy G13 – Trees, Woodlands and Developments

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors. Infrastructure must be in place which increases

Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of designating open spaces has positive health benefits across the range of health themes. The protection of trees is important due to their ability to produce oxygen, clean the air and control noise pollution.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	

Policy G14 – Unstable Contaminated Land

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	
What impact will the proposal have	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land that is contaminated contains substances in or

<p>on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<p>under the land that are actually or potentially hazardous to health or the environment. This policy seeks to ensure that development on contaminated land leads to remediation of the land.</p>
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure</p>	

Policy G15 – Derelict Land Reclamation

<p>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)</p>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The types of land most commonly affected by fly-tipping (the illegal dumping of waste) include derelict land. Fly-tipping can cause serious pollution of the environment, be a risk to human health and spoils quality of life. This policy seeks to ensure that such land is remediated.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport</p>	

Social services Housing services Education Leisure	
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Policy H1 – Protection of Health, Education and Other Community Services & Facilities

(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed.)	What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be? Are there any impacts about which you feel uncertain? Which groups will be affected by these impacts?
What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles? Diet and nutrition Exercise and physical activity Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs Risk taking behaviour Education and lifelong learning or skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure must be in place which increases exposure to/promotes physical activity, eg walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys. • Green travel (promoting healthy lifestyles) should be considered of equal importance to that of motor travel provision/access. • Exercise and physical activity facilities should be designed to reflect the population/demographics need. • Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Links between open space and community wellbeing need to be borne in mind.
What impact will the proposal have on the social environment? Social status Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness Social/family support Stress Income and child poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts must be made to address local skills shortages in order to access future job opportunities.
What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions Working conditions Pollution or climate change Accidental injuries or public safety Transmission of infectious disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures should be taken to mitigate perceived ‘amplified’ risks of increased accidental injuries linked with greater accessibility to walking and cycling via robust/safe design of such pathways. • Transmission of infectious disease may be heightened by greater reliance on public transport; measures should be taken to reduce/manage this risk where possible.
How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services? Health care Transport Social services Housing services Education Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the correct infrastructure is in place, ie roads/public transport, is key to ensure access to health care providers and other support services. Improving access to local health services is identified as a priority in the South Ribble 2012 Health Profile produced by the English Public Health Observatories. • Any growth and/or development of higher and further educational establishments should ensure that students and staff have access to facilities that would enable them to achieve 5 x 30 minutes of moderate exercise and/or physical activity per week.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health centres should not be developed on or near flood risk areas.• Consideration should be given to the feasibility of combining resources to improve primary care and mental health care access and facilities using existing sites/facilities.
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