



Local Development Framework

Central Lancashire Core Strategy

Health Impact Assessment

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Jointly prepared by:

South Ribble Borough Council:

Iain John Pearson – Healthy Communities Manager
Mike Eastham – Team Leader Forward Planning
Debra Holroyd – Principal Planning Officer

Chorley Borough Council:

Simon Clark - Head of Environment
Alison Marland – Principal Planning Officer

Preston City Council:

Martin Putsey – Principal Planning Officer + LDF Joint Team
Kris Ireson – Environmental Health Officer

Lancashire County Council:

Kayt Horsley – Policy Officer Joint Health Unit

NHS Central Lancashire:

Gulab Singh – Assistant Director Healthy Communities

International Health (IMPACT) Assessment Consortium:

Hilary Dreaves – Research Fellow (HIA)

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Preamble

This publication of the Local Development Framework Health Impact Assessment (HIA) 'Screening Checklist' (HIA Screening template sourced via Lothian NHS Board Dr M Douglas) has been completed by the Central Lancashire authorities of South Ribble, Chorley and Preston, with assistance from Lancashire County Council, NHS Central Lancashire Public Health and the Health Impact Assessment North West Capacity Building Programme (IMPACT).

The checklist is intended to embed public health across the Central Lancashire Core Strategy - 31 policies and raise awareness amongst strategic partners and deliverers. The screening checklist is designed to systematically assess and illustrate key headline health and wellbeing related factors and become the catalyst for more in depth deliberations surrounding the impacts born via such policies. The checklist endeavours to illustrate characteristics perceived to have the greatest impact on maximising health and wellbeing gains across Central Lancashire.

The document presented forms part of a continual review process completed in parallel with the developing Core Strategy, linking to similar supplementary submissions notably the Equality Impact Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal and the next stage of the LDF including the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document. (It must be acknowledged that work on the screening checklist commenced pre Comprehensive Spending Review October 2010).

The Screening Checklists symbolise developing partnerships surrounding HIA work within Central Lancashire and good progress made regarding this agenda. Indeed the HIA core groups work has already influenced the Core Strategy, notably Policy 23 (Health).

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 society.

Central Lancashire HIA Core Team

Methodology

The Screening checklists represent an accumulation of continual HIA review conducted in parallel with the evolving Central Lancashire Core Strategy, notably its 31 policies. Each policy has been individually analysed to assess its potential impact on the health and wellbeing of the Central Lancashire population using a systematic and focused matrix.

The screenings have been undertaken not only to inform the core strategies 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 Core Strategy is adopted. Furthermore the **Central Lancashire HIA Core Group** exists to give additional and more detailed feedback in relation to any review of the Core Strategy and its ultimate delivery.

The Central Lancashire LDF Joint Team has undoubtedly strived to embed health and wellbeing within the 31 policies and encouragingly absorbed and acted upon the screenings submitted. Resulting from the HIA work and liaison with partners, Chapter 11 (Promoting Health and Wellbeing) has been strengthened and an acknowledgement made stating that "*health and wellbeing is identified as one of the Core Strategy's main cross-cutting themes.*" This should be commended and provides a robust platform from which to move onwards. Ultimately the core group perceives that all policies will soundly facilitate the achievement of positive health and wellbeing outcomes and will be strengthened further by the completed screening observations, recommendations and the potential monitoring processes suggested.

NB: HIA GROUP NOTES - ALL POLICIES MUST BE CONSIDERED IN PARALLEL WITH FAIR AND HEALTHY LANCASHIRE.

Policy 1: Locating Growth

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff 	<p>Other groups:</p> <p>Families</p> <p>People living alone</p> <p>Students</p>
<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?</p> <p>Which groups will be affected by these impacts?</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on lifestyles and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ Infrastructures must be in place which increase exposure to/promotes physical activity e.g. walking and cycling routes/green corridors. Ultimately enticing people away from motor journeys. ▶ HIA group recommend that LDF policies be developed in line with the Lancashire's health inequality plan 'Fair and Healthy Lancashire' and the Healthy communities strand of the SCS / LSP. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 impacts notably upon stress and social/family support ▶ 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 equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Growth type/design must explicitly consider the current and more importantly projected population demographics within the locality. Investment should mirror age profiles of society appropriately – HIA group advises that decision makers consider initiatives such as 'Age Sustainable Communities' <p>HIA group perceive that regeneration and forward planning schemes are effective if based on actual population needs/aspirations therefore, any planning and investment must engage with the resident population to maximise the positives of inward investment. Regeneration and forward planning schemes "should not be paper exercises".</p>	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ New housing should be affordable i.e. for families on restricted budgets and or first time buyers 	

<p>environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group acknowledges that increased targeted investment will undoubtedly have positive impacts on living conditions through properly designed locations however; ▶ If planned/managed incorrectly; rising population numbers will equate to increased vehicle journeys, accidental injuries, public safety issues, higher pollution levels and associated ill-health symptoms including COPD, CVD, mental health, infection control management, [e.g. TB], pollution, obesity, stress and infectious diseases ▶ New developments need to assess appropriate neighbour boundaries – HIA group advises that decision makers follow relevant government policy/best practice regarding the development of green and open spaces (Sustrans) ▶ Housing density is considered a key strand impacting on the physical environment notably living conditions.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Growth must absolutely be considered in parallel with travel infrastructure plans i.e. do the existing road and or motorway networks have the capacity to deal with increased demand arising from the development of identified brownfield and strategic site locations? ▶ Equally and perhaps more importantly, can existing green corridor infrastructures cope with increased demand or do they require additional investment/expansion? ▶ Growth must also be considered in line with the provision of health care, social services, education and leisure etc i.e. are there adequate local services and can these services 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. ▶ It is recommended that the Councils engage with utility companies re future growth and demands placed on services. How can the private sector work/plan better together regarding future development and maintenance of services to minimise the impact on the local population? HIA group note: this is a must as utility services do not always understand the full extent to which demand is placed on them through growth rates. Partnership working is key here
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group recommends that Policy 1 must aspire to increase local service provision enhancing lifestyles, social environment, equality, physical environment and quality of services

Policy 2: Infrastructure

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition • Exercise and physical activity • Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills 	<p>▶ Having the access to the right types local facilities is an important part of community infrastructure. Co – Location is a good way in achieving this (link to Policy 25).</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity <p>Relations between groups Community Cohesion and social capital</p>	<p>▶ Linked to the physical environment section below; utility infrastructure management plans must take account of community cohesion issues and effectively liaise with residents/communities when planning and undertaking necessary works.</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions 	<p>▶ As illustrated within Policy 2 content; 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</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<p>injuries/public safety. New infrastructure must take account of flash flooding and providing clean water to new developments whether that be residential or commercial to ensure we avoid problems like pollution or infectious disease.</p>
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<p>▶ Good access to services is considered key ensuring the correct infrastructure is in place i.e. roads / public transport so that population are able to access health care providers and other support services</p>
<p>Key Issue</p>	<p>▶ HIA Group perceives that Policy 2 is linked to relations with private sector providers, subsequently having minimal HIA relevance/impact - However the HIA group recognise the public sector influence in terms local services and infrastructure (linked to policy 25 – Community Facilities)</p>

Policy 3: Travel

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ HIA group noted that Policy 3 is very positive around exercise and physical activity but considered that green travel (promoting healthy lifestyles) should be considered of equal importance to that of motor travel provision/access and not be “left behind”. ▶ Travel provision should increase accessibility to healthy food outlets thus enabling residents to adopt healthy eating/lifestyle options reducing the reliance on ‘fast’ foods.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stigma attached (social status) to using public transport and potentially with cycling and walking. Firstly; Travel plans must consider access to ‘healthy’ (walking and cycling) travel routes therefore encouraging more residents to engage. Secondly; delivery plans must strategically put public transport in pole position for those residents reliant upon motor transport locally. Higher engagement less stigma? ▶ Travel interlinked with separate policies including 1 (Locating Growth), 14 (Education) and 15 (Skills and Economic Inclusion). Future travel must enhance access to such themes hence having a positive influence on the social environment notably social status, employment, worklessness and income/child poverty. ▶ Travel has obvious links to Policies 4 (Housing Delivery) and 5 (Housing Density). The policies must be approached in parallel when considering accessibility to social/family support structures between old and new settlements. Also links to Policy 2 (Infrastructure). ▶ HIA group noted the links between ineffective travel infrastructure and increase stress levels ▶ HIA group noted the use of social marketing to promote healthy/green forms of transport
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aspirations within Policy 3 should be commended but provision must not be weighted towards the ‘able bodied’. Travel access/provision must also take into account the needs of those people with disabilities and mirror the projected demographic trends of the Central Lancashire

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<p>localities notably older adults (Including their carers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy should if possible; promote car sharing schemes thus contributing towards equality of opportunity, relations between groups and community cohesion
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ▶ Policy 3 must be implemented in parallel with Policies 9 (Economic Growth and Employment) and 10 (Employment Premises and Sites) to increase accessibility influencing both living and working conditions. ▶ Transmission of infectious disease may be heightened by greater reliance upon 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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Travel has obvious links with access to services. This section again reiterates the need for appropriate growth (links to Policy 1) and the importance of local service provision thus reducing the dependency on motor travel, ultimately having a far greater positive influence on health and ill-health prevention through increased accessibility to services.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy must link to developing Lancashire Transport Plan Three (LTP3) and vice versa. HIA Group perceives that transport / travel must take account of the needs of residents within rural / isolated areas particularly older adults.

Policy 4: Housing Delivery

Policy 5: Housing Density

Policy 6: Housing Quality

Policy 7: Affordable Housing

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal? Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	
<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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills 	<p>▶ HIA group identified availability, affordability, location, standard and density as key social/health determinant themes (as below) when considering healthy lifestyles. As such it is recommended that housing related policies/delivery plans should reflect the above factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hypothermia ▪ Respiratory Illness ▪ Cardiovascular problems ▪ Increased risk of accidents & falls ▪ Impaired mental/ cognitive function ▪ Isolation ▪ Depression
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination 	<p>▶ Part e of Policy 7 (Affordable Housing) – HIA group identified the links to independent living and ‘life time’ homes (referred in Policy 6), noting that future developments should accommodate for projected demographic trends and the social/bespoke requirements of such residents (notably</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<p>vulnerable older adults). The group queried if Policies 4, 5, 6 and 7 reflected these factors robustly enough. Additionally the group noted that ‘condensing’ such specific demographic profiles into tailored communities may filter resources away from the general population/settlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group acknowledged the potential for increased community cohesion through access to affordable housing.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group highlighted the recent policy changes regarding housing density; notably that no barometer currently exists regarding density levels. As such devolved decisions by local authorities could potentially translate into negative physical environment outcomes and peripheral health issues e.g. stress and domestic violence. ▶ HIA group discussed an aspiration of devolved local authority powers, equipping councils with the ability to effectively deal with unoccupied housing, working in partnership with RSL’s to make this a reality. Ultimately increasing the provision of accessible and affordable housing. ▶ Positive impacts will come from quality / affordable housing. Improving living conditions improves mental / physical health which promotes improved chances of employment, less stress and should decrease child poverty as families increase their income – linked to ‘Social Environment’ factors also
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group acknowledged that greater investment and considered development into chosen localities will in turn bring associated health benefits if aligned to the ethos of local provision.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policies should explicitly take account / factor, affordability, location, standard, mix and density within future development plans. Linking these to local health and wellbeing services / facilities.

Policy 8: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show People Accommodation

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff ✓ Settled Community
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ HIA group notes; this policy has the potential to affect all these lifestyle factors in relation to Gypsy Roma Traveller community
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group notes; this policy could affect the stress levels of local settled residents – sensitive area of policy. Implementation must be carefully monitored. ▶ There is usually a variety of family groups living within areas / communities / sites where tensions may arise in some cases related to social status, this needs to be handled carefully or could have a negative impact on the social environment including stress, illness etc.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA perceived that reaction from settled community to proposed land allocation would be negative; at least initially.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group questioned who measures the ‘unacceptable impact on the immediate surrounding areas’ and what criteria this evaluation considered regarding the physical environment and associated health implications? (Section d) ▶ Living conditions would be enhanced for GRT’s.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Potential negative impact on living conditions for settled community ▶ Departmental grant cuts within Communities and Local Government including Gypsy and Traveller Site Grant of £30 million may influence future decision making (LGA Briefing 10 June 2010 (LGA web site))
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ GRT's may not engage with GP's and other services; may need to consider alternative health, education, and social care interventions ▶ As the policy is based on criteria this should be more successful in providing health services for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show people communities.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Key factors include the need to consider how health, education and support services link to Gypsy and Roma Travelling communities and vice versa and the potential impact on settled community.

Policy 9: Economic Growth

Policy 10: Employment Premises and Sites

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff <p>Overall TBC dependant upon eventual employment offer.</p>
<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>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>▶ HIA group propose that businesses operating from within Central Lancashire 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. Ultimately contributing towards lower sickness absence, greater productivity and an improved sense of personal health and wellbeing.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>▶ HIA group considered 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 opposite. Group acknowledged links to Policies 14 (Education) and 15 (Skills and Economic Inclusion), equipping residents with the skills and abilities to meet the needs of potential employers. Equally; businesses employing workers outside of the Central Lancashire localities compounds the detrimental health impacts, potentially widening the regional health inequalities gap.</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality? Discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<p>▶ HIA group propose that delivery plans should place important emphasis on attracting businesses that demonstrate commitment to employing older adults, people with disabilities and mental health conditions.</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p>	<p>▶ Increased economic growth and employment could translate into higher numbers of accidental injuries at work or have implications towards public safety dependant upon types of</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<p>industry/business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Risk potentially increases when dealing with settled migrant workers. ▶ Adopt HIA culture and complete HIA against designated growth and employment sites to mitigate potentially negative health impacts and identify improvement opportunities. ▶ HIA group noted that a vibrant economy may translate into better living conditions.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group discussed potential tariffs levied against new businesses/developments that could be reinvested into improving 'quality of life services' as opposite for local people/communities. Tariffs could be calculated and allocated via scale reflecting type and size of business. ▶ Vibrant economy could translate into greater demand upon quality of life services.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overall policies considered positive as they potentially increase access to employment opportunities reducing unemployment, increasing income and reduce child poverty.

Policy 11: Retail and Town Centre Uses and Business based Tourism

Policy 12: Culture and Entertainment Facilities

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ HIA group strongly recommends that through its policies and subsequent delivery plans the LDF enables and encourages healthier retail to become a reality. HIA group aspires to achieve through 'health aware' forward planning a downward trend in the increasing numbers of unhealthy retail outlets for example, fast food outlets and tanning salons.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased 'other retail, office and leisure' will provide obvious employment opportunities for residents helping to influence the 'social environment' factors opposite, notably employment, income and child poverty. Note – links to equality of opportunity below. ▶ 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 equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Residents throughout Central Lancashire must have access to retail and employment opportunities via appropriate transport links notably those from more rural settlements. Particularly with the LDF placing an emphasis on designated centres within Central Lancashire ▶ HIA group encourages cultural opportunities that protect our cultural assets, promote public arts and encourage cultural and heritage-based tourism as these actions are perceived to greatly assist community cohesion and lend towards the Big Society approach.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Dependant upon the retail offer i.e. concentration of licensed premises, residents may be

<p>environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<p>exposed to greater risks through accidental injuries or public safety causes. Thus reiterating the need to introduce appropriate, sustainable and healthy retail and leisure outlets at the delivery stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The promotion of healthy town centres is recommended i.e. an emphasis for open space – recreation/ exercise, good pedestrian /cycle routes, health/ organic shops etc ▶ HIA group considered 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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Dependant upon eventual offer.
<p>Key issue</p>	<p>Group proposes that Policy 11 should refer to ‘Healthy’ Retail and Town Centre Uses and Business based Tourism.</p>

Policy 13: Rural Economy

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ Feasibility of using farm land to increase access to community food growing (CFG) initiatives and healthy food produce (Linked to Policy 23 Health).
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CFG will potentially assist community cohesion and relationships between groups. ▶ HIA group acknowledged the benefits of improved telecommunications notably high speed broadband but questioned the actual benefits for residents who cannot afford such services.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group highlighted links/parallels to Rural Development Fund.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group discussed the potential health benefits of combining partner capital planning programmes and estates strategies to fully maximise the benefits of public and private sector facility assets e.g. local authority owned venues such as leisure or community centres could be adapted into local health/treatment units. Group perceived initial capital outlay would be outweighed by longer term health benefits achieved through greater access to services and less reliance on motor transport. ▶ Accessibility for all community groups living within rural areas is important, to reduce the dependence on cars / road infrastructure. Links to Policy 3 (Travel), ensuring that opportunities for public transport are delivered, important focus on cycling and walking in more rural areas as 'frequent' public transport services such as buses will probably prove unviable in certain locations. Car sharing is also a key factor that needs to be considered in rural areas – which will also help to reduce pollution and traffic flow/congestion etc
Key Issue	▶ Accessibility for all community groups living within rural areas.

Policy 14: Education and Policy

Policy 15: Skills and Economic Inclusion

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ HIA group discussed links between healthy lifestyles and opportunities provided by extended schools initiative.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group fully agreed that efforts must absolutely be made to address local skills shortages in order to access future job opportunities and welcomed seeing this reflected within the LDF. ▶ The skills gap in Lancashire remains a challenge, a large proportion of jobs are low skilled compared to the rest of the North West. Emphasis and actions to work with colleges and the University is paramount. Equality is also important to ensure that disadvantaged groups are not over looked in terms of education. (N.b A Equality Impact Assessment has also been carried out for the Core Strategy.)
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	

<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<p>▶ 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.</p>
<p>Key Issue</p>	<p>▶ HIA Group acknowledged that Policy aspirations are sound and would contribute towards positive health and wellbeing outcomes.</p>

Policy 16: Built Environment (Heritage) Assets

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition • Exercise and physical activity • Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills 	<p>► Protecting and promoting our heritage assets will have positive impacts on education and lifelong learning.</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p>	<p>► HIA group discussed the feasibility of using developer monies to re-invest into supporting our heritage assets.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	
<p>Key Issue</p>	<p>HIA Group acknowledged that Policy aspirations are sound and would contribute towards positive health outcomes.</p>

Policy 17: Design of New Buildings

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 lifestyle factors listed ▶ Families living in safer, cleaner housing of a certain/higher standard will be less vulnerable to illness especially the older and younger population.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 sourced materials, suppliers and workers to construct their projects.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group proposed that design and build phases should include community consultation and involvement to gain buy in, aid relationships and utilise the community as a valuable asset when appropriate. Community consultation will also allow groups to have an input into design and deal with the 'feeling' safe issue, which is a positive result of consultation and can help communities live in a healthier social environment – i.e. wellbeing.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group acknowledged that policy aspirations are positive and would lead towards positive health outcomes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<p>▶ If quality of design is of a good standard then communities are attracted to safer places. 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</p>
<p>Key Issue</p>	<p>▶ HIA group proposed that design and build phases should include community consultation and involvement to gain buy in, aid relationships and utilise the community as a valuable asset when appropriate. A potential action – to work with partnership organisations when producing the Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</p>

Policy 18: Green Infrastructure

Policy 19: Areas of Separation and Major Open Space

Policy 20: Countryside Management Areas

Policy 21: Landscape Character Areas

Policy 22: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition • Exercise and physical activity • Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills 	<p>▶ HIA group envisages the policies should have a positive effect on lifestyle factors</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	<p>▶ HIA group envisages the policies should have a positive effect on social environment factors</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity 	<p>▶ All policies must take into account the needs of disabled residents, particularly relevant to green infrastructure and countryside management and access. Emphasis on access to these facilities especially for disabled and minority groups is key. ▶ Plans to conserve and protect (Policy 22) should include public consultation.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group acknowledged that Policy 19 illustrated good practice regarding the aspiration of designating Areas of Separation and Major Open Spaces. Having positive health benefits across the range of health themes.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The proposal needs to tackle / manage access to quality services effectively; disadvantaged groups with a range of health issues currently struggle across the North West to access green infrastructure and the wider countryside. ▶ The poorest communities usually benefit from parks and open spaces (i.e. Green infrastructure) however they are usually the lowest users of these spaces, bridges need to be built in terms accessibility and potentially education regarding the use and benefits of open space to certain disadvantaged groups.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group envisages the policies should have a positive effect on communities due to the policies commitment to protect and enhance open space and green infrastructure across Central Lancashire, which would benefit people's health and wellbeing generally.

Policy 23: Health

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ As commented under Policy 11; the HIA group supports the aspiration of managing fast food takeaways amongst other unhealthy outlets. Proposals need to be strong to ensure that the managing of the fast food outlets is carried forward, which could also lead to more positive promotion of healthy eating (healthier eating schemes within Council etc...? e.g. South Ribble Community grow their own food - allotments) ▶ Equally the aspiration of safeguarding and encouraging allotments and garden plots should be fully supported, including revenue and capital funding.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mental health is a key issue and usually a large percentage of health sector money (PCT etc) is spent on this. This proposal should aim to support initiatives that reduce stress disorders in communities as well as provide better support for families which in retrospect should benefit issues around income and child poverty
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The policy needs to ensure that it covers all community groups and that access to improved services is available to all appropriately
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group propose that HIA's on all proposals at Strategic Sites and locations should be

<p>environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<p>completed to ensure the built and natural environment has a positive impact on health within communities. This also links to good design in development such as applying the building for life standard and how this can contribute to improving health. Partnership working with house builders is key to ensure this is implemented</p>
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group notes; do not house health centres near or on flood risk areas. See issues Workington Cumbria. Big issue in ensuring that all available services to the communities need to be 'safe' to access and flexible in response to 'natural' events such as floods ▶ As previously detailed (Policy 13) partners not just within health care should assess the feasibility of combining resources to improve primary care and mental health care access and facilities within appropriate localities utilising existing sites/facilities e.g. 'mini Minerva Centres'.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<p>HIA group welcomes the aspiration of completing HIA's for all development proposals on Strategic Sites and Locations and offers its support in this area.</p>

Policy 24: Sport and Recreation

Policy 25: Community Facilities

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & asylum seekers) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> women and men <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> people in religious/faith groups <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> people with disabilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> older people, children and young people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people </p>		<p>Other groups:</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> people of low income <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> people with mental health problems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homeless people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> people involved in criminal justice system <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> staff </p>
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ HIA group noted obvious links to exercise and physical activity if facilities designed to reflect population demographics/need. ▶ Better facilities could contribute towards 5 x 30 minutes per week. ▶ Physical activity is effective in the treatment of mental illness. Studies show that as the amount of rural land / open space visible from hospital wards increases patient recovery rate in hospital. Through delivery, links between open space and community wellbeing need to be emphasised. 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 		
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group noted that Policy 25 does not currently align with the shift of control from public sector bodies onto communities, and wishes to highlight the potential of devolving facilities onto community managed arrangements e.g. Making Assets Work; The Quirk Review of community management and ownership of public assets 2007. ▶ Facility/provision planning and development should include community consultation. 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Issues linked to the design of open space and children's play facilities (link back to the design policy -17) has narrowed the focus on child safety, resulting in issues such as a child obesity. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group proposes that in ‘developing minimum local sport and recreation standards’, local authority Leisure and Cultural services and Lancashire Sports Partnership are consulted to ensure consistency and relevance. ▶ Policy should link into LCC Culture and Sports Strategy and local authority Leisure & Cultural Plans ▶ HIA group proposes that facility development reflects current and predicted demographic profiling i.e. an ageing society ▶ HIA group discussed the need to widen the scope of Policy 24 to include outdoor recreation e.g. climbing, off road cycling and water sports etc, and perceives that investment is required in these areas in terms of delivery. ▶ Policy 24 should maximise 2012 opportunities including the Olympics and Preston Guild.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group noted links to exercise and physical activity in terms of community’s health and well being. Ensuring through delivery the appropriate facilities are available.

Policy 26: Crime and Community Safety

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ HIA group noted that licensing policies need to replicate to a greater degree links with public health to ensure wider mitigating risks are alleviated. ▶ Preston and Chorley Councils are operating a pilot scheme in relation to licensing; links could be made between pilot and LDF. ▶ Issues and strong links between health and safer communities, cross reference needed to Policy 23 (Health)
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical</p>	

environment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	
Key Issue	HIA group perceived that the Policy intentions are positive.

Policy 27: Sustainable Resources and New Developments

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition • Exercise and physical activity • Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	

<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group content that Policy took measures to address poor housing standards and in turn combat associated health conditions e.g. seasonal excessive deaths and COPD. ▶ HIA group noted links between Policy and Home Improvement Agencies; perhaps liaise with such agencies??
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	
<p>Key Issues</p>	<p>HIA group perceived that the policy intentions are positive.</p>

Policy 28: Renewable Low Carbon Energy Schemes

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition • Exercise and physical activity • Substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<p>► Potential issues surrounding which (groups) the schemes are available too. Health issues around the older population and hyperthermia related illness in the winter season. Pro – active approach needed to communicate opportunities of the schemes to different community groups - emphasis needed on this in the policy possibly?</p>
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical</p>	<p>► HIA group perceived Policy to have potentially minor impact but suggested that an</p>

<p>environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment should be considered / completed as necessary.</p>
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	
<p>Key Issues</p>	<p>HIA group perceived that the policy intentions are positive.</p>

Policy 29: Water Management

Policy 30: Air Quality

Policy 31: Agricultural Land

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ minority ethnic people (incl. gypsy/travellers, refugees & 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 	<p>Other groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ people of low income ✓ people with mental health problems ✓ homeless people ✓ people involved in criminal justice system ✓ staff
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ▶ HIA group noted the links between poor air quality (Policy 30) and influence over people's willingness and ability to participate in sports and notably physical activity/outdoor recreation. ▶ Water fluoridation could potentially reduce tooth decay levels within the localities throughout Central Lancashire. Current levels of tooth decay are much higher than national average
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Stress • Income and child poverty 	
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Community Cohesion and social capital 	

<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living conditions • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ HIA group perceived Policy to have potentially minor impact but suggested that an Environmental Impact Assessment should be considered / completed as necessary. ▶ HIA group noted obvious links between poor air quality and respiratory diseases such as Asthma. ▶ Water management and quality (should be cross referenced to 'well and appropriately' planned infrastructure - Policy 2) this is key to ensuring good living conditions and mitigating against the affects of climate change i.e. flooding of homes, schools etc – from both water courses and sewers. Sustainable drainage systems (SUDs) being a key implementation tool in new developments/sites.
<p>How will the proposal impact on access to and quality of services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care • Transport • Social services • Housing services • Education • Leisure 	
<p>Key Issue</p>	<p>HIA group perceived that the policy intentions are positive.</p>

(HIA Screening template sourced via Lothian NHS Board Dr M Douglas)

Nine Key HIA Recommendations (in no particular order)

To help mitigate any potential negative effects from the implementation and delivery of the Core Strategy policies the following key recommendations have been highlighted-

1. HIA culture must be adopted and ingrained within the development approach towards relevant policies and strategies E.G. Fair and Healthy Lancashire, LTP 3 and Local Strategic Partnership Health and Wellbeing Thematic Groups.
2. Factor in 3 year HIA LDF review cycle from Core Strategy adoption Stage, supplemented by annual monitoring reviews completed by HIA Core Group to assess compliance levels and make further recommendations.
3. Continue to build capacity across Central Lancashire footprint and subsequent capability to complete HIA. Ultimately influencing strategic decision making to achieve greater outcomes. Use IMPACT capacity building programme / training model. Organisations to identify HIA champions. Review training provision across all agencies including **VCFS**.
4. Align HIA alongside other LDF documents / work to ensure healthy urban and rural planning is reflected throughout.
5. HIA Core Group propose that current 'basket' of tools for HIA be completed for all major site developments – i.e. 'full' HIA or Rapid Screening Checklists. Consider placing onus on developers to complete HIA as part of wider agreements on medium to large scale developments and amend development plans to reflect conclusions. Planning / Development Control Teams to encourage developers to complete HIA's as best practice
6. Consider innovative ways of using Section 106 monies or tariffs to maximise health gains
7. HIA Core Group strongly believes that co-habitation of services must become a reality in order to achieve operational efficiencies whilst strengthening access to health and wellbeing services e.g. leisure and community services housed alongside GP surgeries and health centre facilities 'mini Minerva Centres'. Linked to Site Allocations and Development Management Policies.
8. Link HIA review to Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and upgrade associated indicators / retain added value indicators (NI's).
9. Consider the relationship of bylaws to health and wellbeing outcomes.

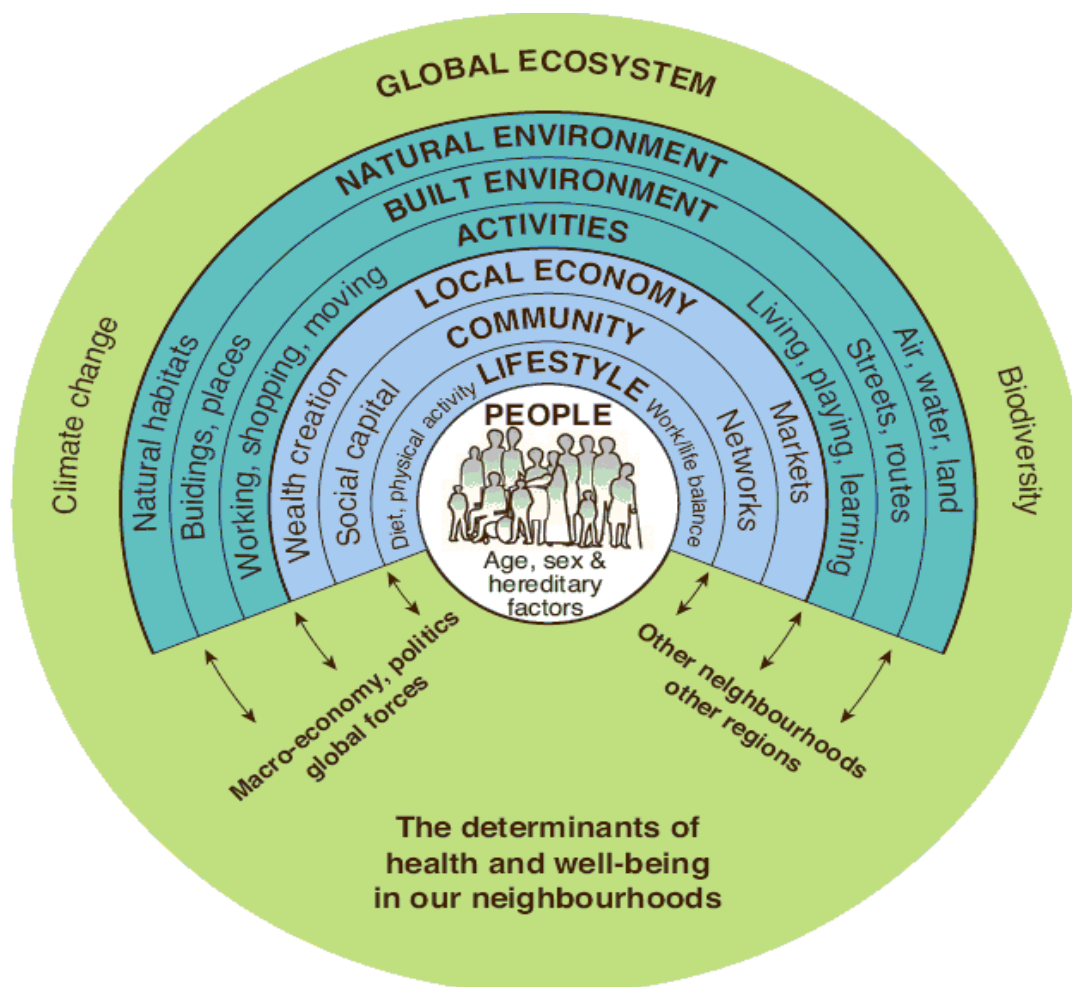
Monitoring and Review Arrangements

These are as follows:

The following list suggest methods of future monitoring of the HIA Process and to ensure that the health objectives within the Core Strategy are delivered

- Through the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) process in terms of directly related Health policy indicator such as – NI 119 Self reported measure of people's overall health and well being (NI/LAA)
And other linked indicators such as L24.1 Amount of formal sport and recreation space lost to other uses (without appropriate mitigation), L 30.1 Changes in exposure to nitrogen dioxide ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) in Air Quality Management Areas (Annual Mean) (LOI), Amount of informal Open Space lost to other uses, (without appropriate mitigation), Amount of Area of Separation / Major Open Space lost to other uses.
- The use of Health Impact Assessments carried out at a project level/planning application stage to be monitored on a three yearly basis, this is due to the 15-20 year life span of the Core Strategy.
- Link HIA review to Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and upgrade associated indicators / retain added value indicators (NI's). Factor in a 3 year Health Impact Assessment review cycle from the Core Strategy adoption Stage, supplemented by the annual monitoring reviews which will be completed by the HIA Core Group to assess compliance levels and make further recommendations.
- When a review of the Core Strategy takes place, it would be appropriate to carry out an Health Impact Assessment, to assess any policies changes and their effects, which would help monitor changes related to health.

Appendix 1 – The HIA Core Group measured its Screening Checklist against key layers/bands illustrated within the ‘model of health’



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

Resulting from the HIA work and liaison with partners; the ‘model of health’ has subsequently been included within the core strategy (see Chapter 11 Promoting Health and Wellbeing) and an acknowledgement made stating that “*health and wellbeing is identified as one of the Core Strategy's main cross-cutting themes.*”

Appendix 2 – Reference Material:

Fair Society, Healthy Lives – The Marmot Review -

http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/jsna/documents/Fair_Society_Healthy_Lives_full_report.pdf

JSNA for Central Lancashire

<http://www.centrallancashire.nhs.uk/your-health/health-data/health-data.aspx>

Lancashire County Councils Strategy for Health and Wellbeing

http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/jsna/documents/shwb.pdf

Neighbourhood Statistics

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadHome.do;jessionid=ac1f930b30d66a1b7b3871164ed391fd90e94472bf55?m=0&s=1240931264718&enc=1&nsjs=true&nsck=true&nssvg=false&nswid=763>

North West Public Health Observatory

<http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/default.html>

Association of Public Health Observatories

<http://www.apho.org.uk/>

The HIA Gateway

http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HIA

The Next Decade – What is the future of public health?

By Darrell Gale – Faculty of Public Health

<http://www.ukpha.org.uk/media/21937/the%20cuts%20debate%20-%20darrell%20gale%20presentation.doc>

Decent Homes Need Decent Spaces


<http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/decent-homes-need-decent-spaces.pdf>

Contact Details:

Central Lancashire HIA Core Group

Nominated Representative:
Iain John Pearson
Healthy Communities Manager
South Ribble Borough Council
Civic Centre
West Paddock
Leyland
PR25 1DH

ipearson@southribble.gov.uk

 01772 62522