



Melton Local Plan

Health Impact Assessment

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1. Introduction

1.1. Health Impact Assessment approach

The Public Health Department in Leicestershire County Council are working with partners across local government to promote the consideration of health, wellbeing and inequalities in all policies. This includes using Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for major plans, projects, programmes and developments. This approach utilises appropriate guidance (1–3) to enable the creation of sustainable and prosperous communities.

Health Impact Assessment is often defined using the European Centre for Health Policy definition as: *'A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population'* (2).

It is a systematic, objective methodology for assessing potential health impacts of a proposal whilst also identifying and informing how positive impacts can be maximised and negative impacts mitigated or minimised. The approach includes consideration of how these impacts may be distributed across the population impacts and therefore addressing health inequalities (1).

1.1. The wider determinants of health

The wider determinants of health include a range of interacting factors including material circumstances, the social environment, psychosocial factors, behaviours, and biological factors. These factors are affected by the political, cultural and social context and contribute to the continuation of health inequalities. A key message of the Marmot Review is the requirement for action across all social determinants of health which should involve all central and local government departments, third and private sectors (4).

There is evidence for associations between poor housing and health outcomes including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, depression and anxiety (4). Although the strength of evidence varies between different factors (5). There are also risks associated with housing related hazards such as damp, indoor pollutants, mould, overcrowding, excess cold and poor structural design (5,6). Calculations by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) suggest that poor housing costs the NHS at least £600 million per year (7).

1.2. Melton Local Plan

The Local Plan sets out the planning policies for Melton Borough Council and guides decisions on planning applications for developments. The emerging Options (draft plan)(8) provides an opportunity to collect comment and consult on the proposed strategy before final publication.

Provision will be made for the development of at least 6,125 homes and 51 hectares of employment land between 2011-2036 in Melton Borough. The development is distributed across Melton Mowbray main urban area (65%), primary rural service centres (15%), secondary rural service centres (5%), rural supporters (10%) and rural settlements (5%). The focus is on two new large scale sustainable neighbourhoods – 'Melton North' and 'Melton South' Urban extensions (8).

The Melton Local Plan is at Regulation 18 early engagement stage and is expected to be submitted to the Secretary of State in the Spring 2017, with adoption expected by the council in the late 2017

1.3. National policy

Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (10) recognises the importance of housing stating it is "crucial for our social mobility, health and wellbeing – with quality and choice having an impact on social

mobility and wellbeing from an early age, and our homes accounting for about half of all household wealth.”

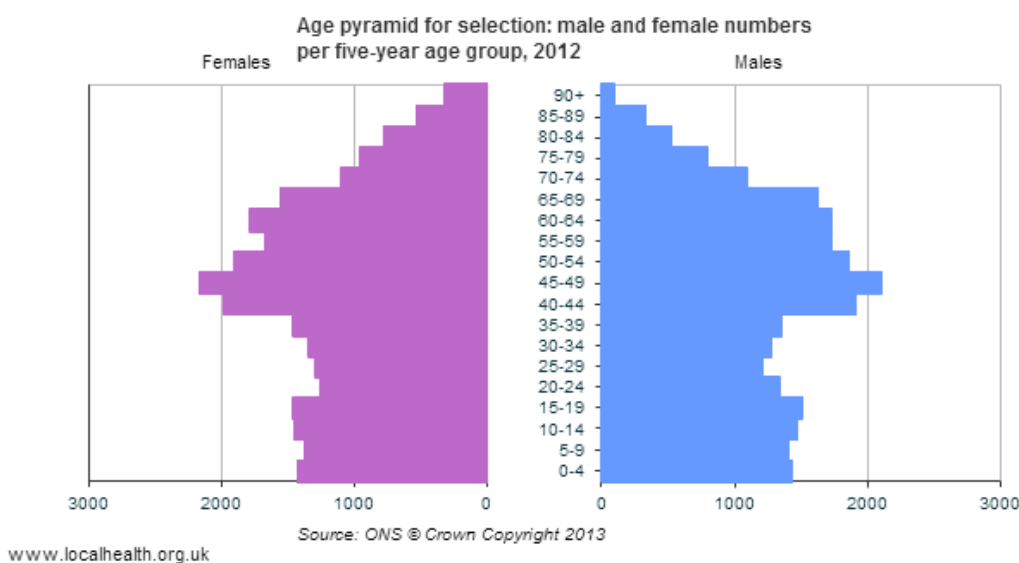
However, recent changes in the economic climate and welfare and housing benefits will inevitably impact on housing supply and availability. These include the scrapping of automatic entitlement to housing benefits for 18-21 year olds, a freeze in working age benefits for four years (including tax credits and Local Housing Allowance) and a 1% a year reduction in rents paid in the social housing sector for the next four years (9). Therefore the supply of affordable housing and Housing Associations' incentives to build may potentially fall.

1.4. Melton Borough population profile

Melton is a Borough in Leicestershire covering an area of 48,138 hectares. It shares borders with Rushcliffe Borough and Newark & Sherwood District (Nottinghamshire), South Kesteven District (Lincolnshire), Rutland County, Harborough District and Charnwood Borough (Leicestershire). Melton Borough is classified as ‘rural-80’: with at least 80% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns (Rural/urban local authority classification) (11).

The Borough of Melton has a population of 50,376 according to census estimates for 2011; 24,658 females (49%) and a predominately white population, with 2,515 (5%) whose ethnicity is not ‘White UK’ and 239 (0.5%) who cannot speak English well or at all. The age breakdown of Melton is shown in Figure 1(12).

Figure 1. Age breakdown of Melton Borough, Census 2011



Employment figures from 2011 report 15,481 residents were economically active in fulltime work, 5,636 in part time work, 5,831 retired and 1,067 unemployed in Melton (13) .

49,916 people live in 21, 490 households and 560 in a communal establishment in Melton Borough. Of these households; 7,728 are owned outright, 7,770 are owned with a mortgage or loan, 198 are shared ownership, 2,402 are rented socially from the local authority or other, 3054 rented privately from private landlords, letting agency or other, and 338 are living rent free. There are 1,213 lone parent households with dependent children (13). 727 (3.4%) are overcrowded households (at least 1 room too few), and there are 2,692 (29.1%) pensioners living alone (12).

Deprivation in Melton Borough is lower than the England average, however about 10.7% (1,000) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men at birth (80.9 years) is better than the England average, and for women (83.4 years) is similar to the England average(13). The gap in life expectancy between those who

live in the most and least deprived areas of Melton was 5.9 years for men, and 2.6 years for women in 2011-2013. This represents considerable inequalities of both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across the Borough (15). Key public health data for Melton Borough is summarised in *Table 1*.

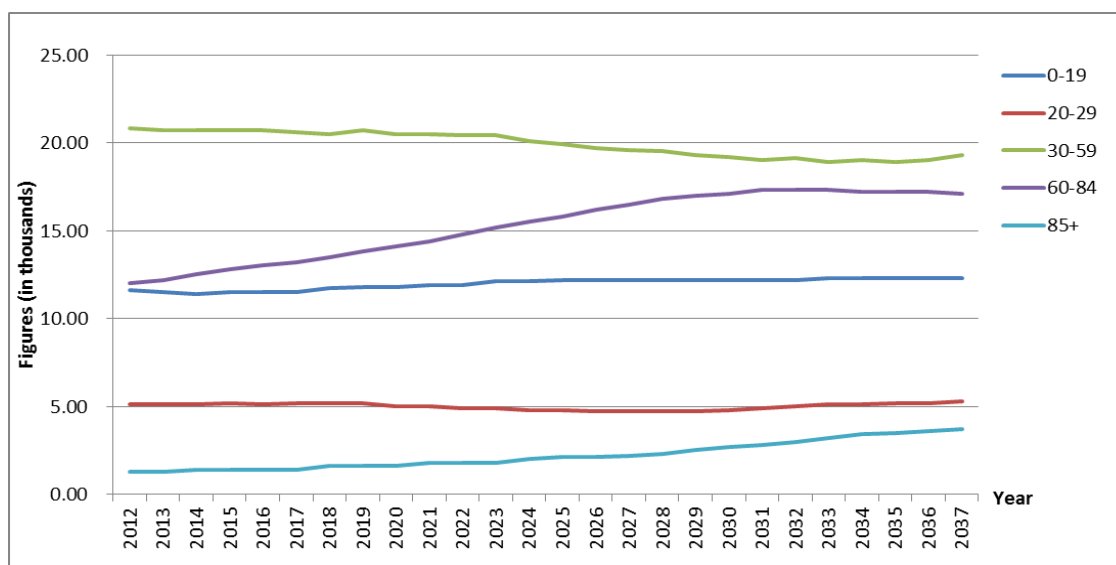
Table 1. Summary of key public health data (14)

Indicator	Melton value	England value
Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages)	6.5	15.6
Male life expectancy at birth (average no of years over three year period)	80.9	79.5
Female Life expectancy at birth (average no of years over three year period)	83.4	83.2
Excess weight in adults (% classified overweight or obese)	66.7	64.6
Percentage of adults (16+) achieving CMO physical activity guidelines (%)	58.4	57.0
Prevalence of obesity in year 6 children (%)	15.1	19.1
Statutory homeless households (per 1,000 households)	4.2	2.4
Long term unemployment (no of people per 1,000 working age population)	3.7	7.1
Number all ages killed and seriously injured on roads (rate per 100,000)	44.6	39.3

	Significantly worse than England average
	Not significantly different from England average
	Significantly better than England average

The population of Melton Borough Council is predicted to increase from 50,800 in 2012 to 57,500 by 2037. The largest increases are predicted in the older age groups; the number of 60-84 year olds increasing from 12,000 to 17,100 and those aged 85+ increasing from 1,300 to 3,700 by 2037 (*Figure*) (16).

Figure 2. Melton Borough Council 2012-based population projections from 2012 to 2037



These projections demonstrate the ageing population of Melton borough, representing a significant potential future burden of long term conditions and high utilisation of health and social care. To ensure that future services are sustainable and affordable it is essential that developments are designed that support and encourage healthy lifestyles, and that the services provided are integrated, with flexible accessible and a focus on prevention.

2. Screening

The initial screening stage of the health impact assessment was undertaken by a Public Health Consultant and Public Health Registrar from Leicestershire County Council following a preliminary meeting with the project steering group.

2.1. Sections of the population, particularly vulnerable groups, which are likely to be affected

- the whole population of Melton Borough will be impacted by the Local Plan, including populations adjacent to the planned developments in terms of loss of open space
- groups dependent on public transport
- older people, as a result of Melton's ageing population,
- those who are unemployed/workless, as a result of potential opportunities
- deprived /low income groups and those in need of affordable housing,
- people with disabilities, mental health problems and long term conditions that are particularly affected by the wider environment including housing and transport
- employers, businesses and schools

2.2. The likely impact on health of the proposal and the possible scale of the impacts and whether these are likely to be positive or negative.

The points considered with respect to conducting a HIA on the Melton Local Plan are summarised in appendix 1. These impacts were assessed primarily based on the end results of the final development, but also consideration to a lesser extent of the construction phases.

This screening stage, through consideration of the impacts identified, led to the consensus that the conduct of a more comprehensive health impact assessment was warranted.

3. Scoping

3.1. Purpose

This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of Melton Local Plan will enable the creation of a healthy, sustainable and prosperous community through the identification of potential impacts and recommendations to mitigate or enhance these as appropriate.

3.2. Focus

The initial focus of this HIA is the Melton Local Plan – Emerging Options 2016 and therefore includes the whole population of the Melton Borough and the surrounding local areas likely to be impacted. Further HIA work in the future may focus on the South or North developments more specifically, however these are not the focus of this report.

3.3. Type

This HIA is prospective, conducted at the start of the project during the formal consultation period, before the final Local Plan is developed.

The steering group agreed it would be appropriate for a HIA to be conducted that incorporated desktop and rapid HIA types, utilising the definitions below (1):

A Desktop HIA exercise can take hours or a day and can encompass a small number of participants around a table using existing knowledge and evidence to assess a proposal, policy or plan.

A Rapid HIA can take days or weeks and usually includes the establishment of a small steering group and often uses the approach of a participatory stakeholder workshop – it typically involves a brief investigation of health impacts, including a short literature review of quantitative and qualitative evidence and the gathering of knowledge and further evidence from a number of local stakeholders.

Comprehensive HIAs are more in-depth and can take months to complete. They may be time intensive, financially costly, require extensive literature searches and the collection of primary data. This type of HIA is more suited to more complex proposals.

3.4. Resources, internal and external support

The HIA was undertaken and authored by the Public Health Registrar, supported by the stakeholder group. Commissioning an external HIA was not considered appropriate, as expertise exists within the public health team, with this approach being piloted and developed within Leicestershire County Council.

3.5. Timescales

The consultation of the Local Plan took place from January –April 2016, with this HIA conducted alongside to feed into the process.

Timescales for any further specific HIA of the South Melton or Melton North developments should be developed by the steering group dependent on the needs of the group and timelines for developer application submissions.

3.6. Reporting mechanism

The author reported to the steering group throughout, updating on the progress of the HIA. The steering group is responsible for the final report, with all members' approval gained before publishing. This HIA will be made publically available as part of the formal consultation process.

3.7. Steering group

Steering group Members:

Keith Aubrey - Strategic Director, Melton Borough Council

Alison Hipkin - Latham House Medical Practice, Melton

Rob Howard - Consultant in Public Health, Leicestershire County Council

Jim Worley - Head of Regulatory Services, Melton Borough Council

Steve Taylor- Leisure & Culture Client Officer, Melton Borough Council

Patrick Reid - Regulatory Services Manager, Melton Borough Council

Louise Lester – Public Health Registrar, Leicestershire County Council

Lee Quincey - Team Manager, Safe and Sustainable Travel, Leicestershire County Council

Rachel Armstrong - Local Plan Manager, Melton Borough Council

3.8. Methods

A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods have been utilised to provide a range of evidence regarding the potential impacts of Melton Local Plan. These include:

- Routinely collected local statistics
- Population profile of Melton Borough
- Peer reviewed published research and grey literature
- Views of residents and professionals with local knowledge and insight through a participatory stakeholder workshop

4. Appraisal

A variety of sources of evidence were used to appraise the potential health impacts of Melton Local Plan. Systematic assessment utilising the Wales Health Impact Assessment support unit guide framework (1) was conducted to determine the direction (positive or negative), severity (major, moderate or minor), timing (short, medium, long term) and likelihood (possible, probable, definite) of the health impacts that had been identified during the screening process. The appraisal was conducted for each of the following chapters of the draft Melton Local Plan:

- Chapter 3: Vision and strategic priorities
- Chapter 4: Growing Melton Borough – The Spatial Strategy
- Chapter 5: Melton communities – strong, healthy and vibrant
- Chapter 6: Melton’s Economy – Strong and competitive
- Chapter 7: Melton Borough’s Environment – protected and enhanced
- Chapter 8: Managing the delivery of the Melton Local Plan
- Chapter 9: Managing Development

4.1. Consultation

Purpose

To provide a fuller understanding of Melton Borough community and the impact the Melton Local Plan (8) will have on residents’ lives and health, and provide insight into how proposed changes may resonate with people living in particular social and physical environments.

Methods

Guidance collating evidence and best practice in involving the public in HIAs informed the development of this workshop (17,18) alongside NICE guidance (PH9) recommendations including the development of trust and respect among all those involved as prerequisites for effective community engagement (19).

A number of approaches were considered during the design of the consultation event, including asset-based (20,21) and participatory methods. Due to the defined nature of the project an entirely asset based approach was deemed inappropriate. However, elements were utilised in discussions by facilitators to ensure the workshop did not focus solely on the negative aspects and considered the assets of Melton Borough that could be maximised through the proposed Local Plan. Therefore a participatory workshop utilising a world café/knowledge café approach (22–25) was considered the most efficient and effective way to optimise existing human resources and involve and engage a wide range of stakeholders in the Melton Local Plan HIA process (17). This is a user-friendly method for creating meaningful and cooperative conversations which link and build on each other as people move between groups. Five tables were set up to enable facilitator led discussions of the different aspects of health and its wider determinants, the direction of the impacts and potential mitigations/enhancements. Attendees were also asked to review, discuss and prioritise the draft recommendations.

The design and conduct of the participatory workshop was also informed by Chadderton’s adapted criteria for effective public participation. This suggests that the participation process should be conducted in an independent and unbiased way, from an early stage and with influence and transparency values upheld. Process criteria suggested include that participants should have access to appropriate resources to enable them to successfully fulfil their brief, with the nature and scope of the participation task clearly defined and a mechanism for structuring and displaying the decision making (17).

Whilst we strived to gain a group for the workshop which was representative of the population of Melton and those likely to be impacted, this was not possible. Due to the time constraints of the HIA, the approach of using existing reference group members was deemed the most pragmatic way of gaining views and opinions from a large group of residents. These challenges have been noted elsewhere by other authors (17). There were a small number of attendees, with an interest in the Local Plan, and therefore unlikely to be representative and this introduces volunteer bias. However this lack of generalisability should not dilute the messages which come out of the workshop but needs to be recognised as a limitation.

Results

18 residents from the reference groups attended the consultation event designed to focus specifically on the health impacts of the Local Plan.

A number of potential positive and negative health impacts were identified by participants and a variety of suggested recommendations made for the following areas; Lifestyles, Social and community influences, Living and environmental conditions, Access and quality of services and economic, environmental and sustainability factors. A summary of the discussions from the consultation event is detailed in Appendix 2.

There were a number of areas where participants echoed the impacts highlighted in the assessment stage. The awareness of the impact of social and community aspects came out strongly from resident's discussions, with a number of suggested recommendations including community build projects, interest groups and activities, meeting rooms and mixing communities to create community spirit mentioned in multiple components of the workshop. The design elements were another area where the potential positive and negative impacts were noted by residents, in line with the assessments. This included considerations for insulation, light and noise suppression and the appearance of buildings and use of materials. The importance of green and open space was reinforced with residents suggesting garden sizes in developments were important as well as access to open space and tree planting.

There were also a number of additional points that residents highlighted. There was an emphasis on housing for the elderly, including points made about the lack of provision for bungalows, residential and sheltered accommodation for an ageing population in Melton. Transport was a key theme in many areas of discussions, including issues around smaller villages. Improvements to footpaths were also suggested including better coordination, signposting and disabled access, with gates used as opposed to styles. Cycling was also recognised as lacking in the plan, with particular recommendations proposing better identification of routes and paths with a cycling strategy in place for the Borough. Allotments were mentioned by a number of residents as a tool for improving diet, physical activity, mental health and community cohesion, with suggestions to include these between new and existing communities, develop community gardens and school gardens. Another key area highlighted for improvement was strategic planning of business development, including development of a skills academy/enterprise zone in partnership with local employers, enabling the fostering of innovation. Residents also suggested better planning around flood risk areas including appropriate use of drainage systems.

The responses to the draft recommendations varied, with consensus not achieved, reflecting the variety of opinions gathered. Participants were asked to rank their most and least preferred recommendations across three categories; healthy priorities, healthy plans, healthy process. These results are summarised in table 2.

Additional points made about further recommendations participants felt were lacking included; provision for the growing elderly population (e.g. sheltered accommodation, nursing homes and bungalows), not developing on flood risk land, services working toward the education and prevention of long term needs and awareness of global sustainability issues within the plan.

Table 2. Consultation participant’s prioritisation of draft recommendations

Priority rank	Healthy priorities	healthy plans	healthy process
Most preferred (mode n)	Foster strong communities and social networks as part of the new urban developments, minimise disruption to existing social ties and ensure that new communities and residents are able to integrate. (6)	Ensure development design includes greater availability and choice of housing to suit resident’s needs, with landscapes and layouts that reduce opportunities for crime and improve access to services whilst reducing reliance on cars. (11)	Consider training and employment opportunities presented by the developments, ensuring local residents are able to benefit from these. (4)
Least preferred (mode n)	Prioritise active transport and give pedestrians and cyclists priority, including interventions to reduce road injuries, 20mph zones, and safer routes to schools programmes. (4)	Consider planning smoke free environments in public areas of new developments (10)	Consider training and employment opportunities presented by the developments, ensuring local residents are able to benefit from these. (5)

4.2. Evidence

Evidence used to inform the assessments was gathered from a variety of sources including published research on the effects of housing and the environment on health and wellbeing (5,6), with available systematic reviews used where possible (26,27). Previous HIAs conducted for Housing Strategies/local plans were also used (28) alongside guidance documents relating to the burden of disease associated with inadequate housing (3,29).

4.3. Impacts

Each of the chapter areas were considered in the assessment stage utilising a standardised framework (1). Evidence from the sources detailed above and the consultation feedback was incorporated. The impact assessment includes consideration of impacts caused by the construction phases of developments as well as the final developments. Appraisals for each chapter are detailed in Appendix 3.

5. Conclusions

Melton Local Plan (Emerging Options 2016) is a well presented document, which demonstrates strong links to public health and its wider determinants. It shows a thorough and detailed approach with many health outcomes considered throughout. The strategic placing of health as a priority could be strengthened within the plan and there is also scope for improving the consistency across the document of the health and wellbeing messages.

Many positive health impacts were identified across all chapters of the draft local plan. These include impacts on lifestyles (e.g. active travel), Social and community influences (e.g. community cohesion); Living/environmental conditions (e.g. overcrowding, green and open spaces); Access and quality of services (e.g. new services); and Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors (e.g. business development job opportunities, and energy efficiency).

There were also several potential negative or unintended health impacts identified including pollution, noise, traffic, antisocial behaviour and potential isolation, access and integration issues.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations include potential mitigations or enhancements based on the impacts of the Melton Local Plan (Emerging Options 2016) identified above, feedback from the consultation event and agreed by the stakeholder group.

6.1. Overall recommendations for the steering group

- The steering group should continue oversight of the health impacts of the local plan and monitor and evaluate the recommendations implementation, including development of further partner relationships, including CCG and social care/community representatives.
- The steering groups should work with partners to maximise the use of Section 106/Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding for new developments that supports implementation of the recommendations to address the wider determinants of health – e.g. infrastructure for active travel including segregated cycle routes where appropriate

6.2. Chapter recommendations

Chapter 3: Vision and strategic priorities

1. Consider incorporating health as part of the vision and/or a strategic priority. Clear strategic acknowledgement will help to ensure that all work streams flowing from the Local Plan will protect and improve health, including its wider determinants beyond provision and access to health care services
2. Consider prioritising active transport within the vision and strategic priorities to enable all relevant strategies to make active travel the default option

Chapter 4: Growing Melton Borough – The Spatial Strategy

3. Implement measures to minimise the disruption, anxiety and uncertainty that could be experienced by residents during construction of the larger development areas and relocation, particularly vulnerable groups such as older people and those with disabilities. These impacts could be mitigated through careful planning and early involvement of residents and the development and implementation of effective communication plans.
4. Consider the cumulative impact of increased construction traffic, noise, dust and pollution on residents living in surrounding neighbourhoods of the development and develop plans to mitigate the impact of these including by ensuring that best practice is used e.g. dust minimising measures, noise barriers, and maintaining clean and accessible pavements and roads in and around the construction area
5. Ensure during the construction phases that pedestrian routes are maintained and that there is good access through and around the town centre, including for emergency vehicle access through development of an access plan in liaison with relevant local partners which identifies alternative safe bus routes and sheltered stops
6. Foster and enable community cohesion and social networks as part of the new developments, including consideration to minimise disruption to existing social ties and ensure that new communities and residents are able to integrate. e.g. through 'Asset-based community

development', community development workers, introducing a community development trust of residents and increasing active citizens opportunities and activities.

7. Ensure that despite the focus of development on Melton town centre that health inequalities are not widened between smaller rural communities, ensure access and services are available to all
8. Consider planning smoke free environments in public areas of new developments to reduce the impact of Tobacco smoking on health
9. Consider greater availability and choice of housing to suit resident's needs with design, landscapes and layouts that reduce opportunities for crime and improve access to services whilst reducing reliance on cars, e.g. diversity of lot sizes, grid like street design, specific guidelines for safety and greater diversity of housing including self-build and eco standards to create safer and healthier environments.

Chapter 5: Melton communities – strong, healthy and vibrant

10. Determine the housing needs of vulnerable groups, including the elderly, wheelchair users and disabled residents across Melton Borough and develop an action plan which includes enhancing information, advice and support services to ensure the provision of sufficient and appropriate housing types, including adapted, lifetime and affordable homes which meet the relevant design standards.
11. Ensure that the delivery of affordable housing is distributed equally across the phases of development so that it does not disproportionately impact on the young, those with low incomes, and first time buyers etc.

Chapter 6: Melton's Economy – Strong and competitive

12. Consider training and other employment opportunities such as apprenticeship models afforded by the larger urban developments and business developments, ensuring that local residents including those not in employment or education and those with disabilities are able to benefit from these by ensuring recruitment starts through local job centres before being advertised more widely
13. Consider working with partners to develop a strategic plan for business development, e.g. including a business enterprise zone that fosters innovation and opportunities.

Chapter 7: Melton Borough's Environment – protected and enhanced

14. Include consideration of appropriate sized garden, community space and tree provision in the development of new green and open spaces
15. Consider the development of allotments, community gardens and school garden, particularly between new and existing developments to build community networks
16. Ensure the development of the sports centre incorporates access for all residents, including vulnerable groups and those with accessibility issues and work with wider partners to encourage those not engaged in sport currently to lead more active lifestyle e.g. through the provision of wider community based activities

Chapter 8: Managing the delivery of the Melton Local Plan

17. Consider prioritising active transport methods by working with other departments and wider partners to ensure the provision of active travel infrastructure is supported by interventions to reduce road injuries and develop social norms for active travel e.g. improved awareness, appropriate training, travel plans, 20mph zones, and safer routes to schools programmes.
18. Develop closer partnership working with CCGs, including integration with social care and community partners, to consider the needs of the development on health services and ensure delivery options are appropriate for the population, including influencing the wider determinants of health
19. Ensure the standard, appearance and quality of new services and housing developments are maintained over time.
20. Consider the inclusion of technology in the design of developments, e.g. incorporating new technologies into homes and explore the opportunity for incorporating novel technology e.g. tele health care and fall alert systems etc.

Chapter 9: Managing Development

21. Continue to advocate for the permeable streets approach in other aspects of the Local Plan, such that pedestrians and cyclists are given priority. This could include planning improved foot and cycle path routes, particularly for disabled access

7. Evaluation and monitoring

Evaluation and monitoring of the HIA should utilise existing models and approaches where possible (30,31). The inclusion of health related monitoring targets could be included within the final Local Plan monitoring framework, which is to be agreed.

7.1. Process evaluation

This will include undertaking a review of the HIA process to determine its quality including if methods and approaches used were those that would be expected to produce valid predictions on theoretical grounds.

This should include reflection by the project steering group including the usefulness of the different stages involved, extent and effectiveness of partnership working and the degree of local involvement.

7.2. Outcome evaluation

This will include an assessment of how the information from the final HIA report was used, whether the target audiences found it useful and whether or not it influenced decision-making and developments with respect to Melton Local Plan.

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9. Appendices

Appendix 1. Initial screening of the likely impacts and direction of Melton Local Plan

Appendix 2. Consultation workshop summary

Appendix 3. Impact assessments of Melton Local Plan Chapters 3-9

Appendix 1 – *Initial screening of the likely impacts and direction of Melton Local Plan*

	No impact	Likely direction of impact	
		Positive	Negative
1. Lifestyles			
Diet		✓	
Physical activity		✓	✓
Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescribed drugs		✓	✓
Sexual activity	✓		
Other risk-taking activity	✓		
2. Social and community influences on health			
Family organisation and roles	✓		
Citizen power and influence		✓	
Social support and social networks		✓	
Neighbourliness		✓	
Sense of belonging		✓	
Local pride		✓	
Divisions in community			✓
Social isolation			✓
Community identity		✓	
Cultural and spiritual ethos		✓	
Racism			✓
Other social exclusion		✓	
3. Living/ environmental conditions affecting health			
Built environment		✓	
Neighbourhood design		✓	
Housing		✓	
Indoor environment		✓	
Noise			✓
Air and water quality			✓
Attractiveness of area		✓	
Green space		✓	
Community safety		✓	
Smell/odour			✓
Waste disposal			✓
Road hazards			✓
Injury hazards			✓
Quality and safety of play areas		✓	✓
4. Economic conditions affecting health			
Unemployment		✓	
Income		✓	✓
Economic inactivity			✓
Workplace conditions		✓	✓
5. Access and quality of services			
Medical services		✓	✓
Other caring services		✓	✓
Careers advice		✓	
Shops and commercial services		✓	
Public amenities		✓	✓
Transport including parking		✓	✓
Education and training		✓	
Information technology		✓	
6. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors			
Government policies		✓	✓
Economic development		✓	

LIFESTYLES

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
<p>Physical activity Large community sports centre for all age groups. Housing design that supports active lifestyle. Regular exercise if facilities are easily available. Walk to work and other facilities (additional exercise).</p>	<p>Physical activity Over development in countryside will discourage outdoor exercise. Cycling, horse riding, walking.</p>	<p>Physical activity Exercise at other points of travel. i.e. exercise equipment at a bus stop. Develop leisure facilities. Play areas of all age groups. Toddlers, teenagers.</p>
<p>Design Lifetime homes i.e. stair lift already installed. More than ample parking on developments</p>	<p>Design Negotiate impact of poor design.</p>	<p>Design Proper insulation on all houses. Light and noise suppression.</p>
<p>Mental health High quality of all housing → Improve self-esteem. Tranquillity → mental health. Social centre for age groups, quiz, food, cards, pool. Public house – socialising good for your health.</p>	<p>Anti-social behaviour Bans on drinking on street Poor concentrated social housing can lead to gang, drugs smoking. Teen play areas introduce anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Open and green space: Access to open space. Housing developments should provide green spaces. Green spaces key in new developments Gardens & green space for elderly, walkways and seating Variable garden sizes and physical layout designed for natural surveillance so there are no-go areas.</p>
	<p>Falls Have accommodation for elderly people to avoid risk of falling.</p>	<p>Licencing Shop/pubs/restaurants etc. licencing Don't have fast food near shops</p>
	<p>Transport Adverse impacts of driving. Extra traffic/extra fumes Ensure new development have ample parking so cars aren't parked on footways. Safety lanes which aren't maintained → flooding, steep sided → accidents/injuries</p>	<p>Transport Widen roads, cycle pathways. Melton should have full cycle path strategy Cycling routes better identified</p>

Appendix 2 – Consultation workshop summary

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
		<p>Strategy Young families & disabled should be considered in development/planning strategy.</p>
		<p>Footpaths Consider access and attractiveness. Co-ordination of footpaths and toe paths, disused railways in conjunction with neighbouring boroughs. Pavements kept clear for disabled people. Footpaths accessible by gates not styles. Footpaths with direction boards.</p>
		<p>Allotments More allotments between existing and new developments. Community gardens/allotments on bus/cycle route lanes. All homes to have space to grow own vegies. New Melton developments should include allotments.</p>
		<p>Community Interest groups, coffee making, music, photography, drama, introducing newcomers. Meeting rooms and internet groups Support community with sports clubs & leisure activities. Mixed communities to encourage inclusion.</p>
		<p>Schools Encourage schools to teach healthy eating. Local school that you can walk to. School gardens.</p>
		<p>Suitable accommodation. Sheltered accommodation and bungalows for elderly</p>

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
<p>Community Attractiveness and aesthetics to foster pride, belonging and looking after your community.</p>	<p>Community Worries about conflict between community traditions and new (younger) people 'In the village but not of the village' – May be more of a problem in the big developments in Melton</p>	<p>Community Small developments to encourage 'neighbour and community' togetherness and sense of wellbeing. Community build to bring people together. Range of activities/groups able to access community facilities, encourage clubs and groups to facilitate them. Need to encourage mixing and 'community spirit'. Mixed communities (age, class) avoiding 'risk' estates and reduce isolation of different aspects of community Ensuring designs/locations of development encourage good social links and relationships Want to have options to 'downsize' but stay in own community. Importance of mixing of different age groups (children and adults) Development needs to allow for safe play areas visible from homes to facilitate this!!!</p>
<p>Access Disability access also helps older people.</p>	<p>Access Worries about small villages losing transport connections if they don't have growth and development → isolation.</p>	<p>Access Importance of developments having access (ideally walking) of community facilities. Mums & toddler groups. Access to after school facilities.</p>
	<p>Facilities Small developments are emphasized in plan but with no requirement for small developments to contribute to village facilities like village hall. Overloading of facilities and infrastructure Large changes for large developments. Plan will have a bigger effect in the urban area and large villages</p>	

Appendix 2 – Consultation workshop summary

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
	<p>Elderly population Nothing about residential homes in plan? Huge cost from old age/deteriorating health/hospital admissions Lack of sheltered housing to keep older population independent and integrated</p>	
	<p>Safety Neighbourhood watch type approaches → safety, anti-social behaviour,</p>	

LIVING / ENVIRONMENT

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
	<p>Mental health Short term – noise, mental health impact.</p>	<p>Plan Build a new eco-town with its own infrastructure Health village at Six Hills positive for town and villages. Not building on flood land → flooding, need to plan systems for drainage.</p>
<p>Transport Proper thought out parking areas.</p>		<p>Transport Roads – need balance, consider where things are, need paths and cycle paths, speak and health.</p>
<p>Open and green spaces Landscaped areas making developments attractive. Trees and hedges = green, clean air, looks good Pitches → physical activity Access to park → Impact on younger people and exercise.</p>	<p>Open and green spaces Lack of green space, variable site gardens → mental and physical health impacts Gardens too small, people should be able to grow food. Need infrastructure to access green space, parks, playgrounds if not maintained → anti-social behaviour, alcohol and drugs, and dog mess</p>	<p>Open and green space Open space needs to be maintained. Play areas to provide more free play, safety and learning risk. Planting trees immediately in every development. Allotments if demand, with walkable access, impact on young and old Open theatre. Garden size → growing veg, physical activity, High density needs proper design of trees & vegetation.</p>

Appendix 2 – Consultation workshop summary

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
<p>Design Pleasant, less dense → wellbeing. Quality build style → stimulate mental health. Proper ventilation and insulation giving reduction in noise from neighbours/outside. Development → pride in where you live.</p>	<p>Design Overcrowding if houses small → stress & infectious diseases</p>	<p>Design Design of neighbourhood impacts Community – looks of houses, open skies (not hemmed in) → impact on eyesight, mental wellbeing Attractiveness of area – local materials, sympathetic to vernacular and building/landscapes. Integrated affordable housing built to look the same. Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) schemes properly interrogated with local opinion taken into account.</p>
<p>Pollution Sound & light pollution controlled.</p>	<p>Pollution People → traffic, pollution, and parking. Dispersal of housing → pollution of travel commuters. Excess traffic, excess pollution. Light pollution from houses</p>	
	<p>Lighting Less light at night (reduce with lower height lights) Lighting & windows → mental and physical.</p>	<p>Community Social support for new residents – need to build in design and plan for integration. Community assets important – cricket/playing fields, churches, community support, and conservation areas. Community space → social support and community identity. Strategic plan to bring people together</p>
	<p>Litter Takeaway litter.</p>	
	<p>Energy Carbon neutral homes and energy rating → increased cost. Impact on climate change of new housing.</p>	

ACCESS & QUALITY OF SERVICES

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
<p>Transport Bright, light and safe places for people to travel to in other ways than the car.</p>	<p>Transport Improvements in roads can have a detrimental impact on those living close to the improved roads. Wider roads needed. More than one parking space per dwelling needed to avoid parking on the road. Pressure on roads network from parking Poor public transport in villages will not be improved. problems with pathways Lack of public transport supplemented by Wheels to Works (M.B.C). Problems with railway timetable Parking is a real problem in rural villages that have a surgery.</p>	<p>Transport Community transport support. Parking in a village should be considered a service when assessing how much development. Toilets in areas where buses and people are travelling to the town.</p>
	<p>Services Limitations of local services to meet increased needs – School, Doctors & Transport Swamping of existing services with developments of a disproportionate scale. Recognition that a larger village serves a catchment of smaller communities Services first population follows.</p>	<p>Services Services to come to community facilities. Development of housing number, timing / pace should be in proportion to amenities and facilities. Services to be localised. Pace of growth is critical to services – too fast → disaster.</p>
		<p>Employment Access to employment for people on low wages / affordable housing.</p>
		<p>Schools Good schools are necessary.</p>

Appendix 2 – Consultation workshop summary

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
		Access for children to Social Support, Bullying, Social Media, aggression etc.
		Plan Structure needs to be designed with growth in mind.
	Demand Carers – If there is more housing will this increase the demand?	Green and open spaces Parks & open space should be included
	Community Isolation for elderly if they move to and break with lifelong community and become isolated in town. Problems about new residents on estate paying service cheques.	Community Access to community and community feel → Architectural determinism to this.
		Healthcare More post-operative care – use new hospital in Melton. Medical Services cannot lag growth of Pop. Will need another Doctor's surgery in Melton. More satellite GP Surgeries and development outside the catchment area.
	Design Cumulative effect of creep development on water courses, road& parking, without regulations.	Design Proper Wheeled Bin storage to be included.

ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL & SUSTAINABILITY

Positive	Negative	Recommendations
<p>Facilities Economic benefits of some development, particularly in rural areas, facilities may be under less pressure and become more valuable.</p>	<p>Transport Footpaths → Users (traffic cars & horses), Machinery (agricultural &H.G.V) &Pedestrians. No capacity to improve road networks. Crowded developments → risk to pedestrians.</p>	<p>Transport Melton would be improved by a bypass.</p>
	<p>Pollution A52 pollution to Bottesford and Muston Heavy HGU traffic. Air quality poor caused by no bypass.</p>	<p>Education Working with schools to achieve higher exam results, so increasing employment</p>
	<p>Mental health Low self-esteem can lead to having a poor diet, little exercise and increase in Mental Health Issues. If low skilled jobs/low pay more health problems and vice versa</p>	<p>Green and open spaces More trees →Air quality Houses not near roads. Too many stoned drive ways Country parks should remain connected to the country and not cut off.</p>
<p>Employment High aspiration for Businesses and jobs. Encouraging high skilled employment and training for local people.</p>	<p>Employment New jobs created not for local people. Growth potential bad for sustainability. Low economic income can lead to poor diets. Lack of research / technology innovation centre</p>	<p>Employment Provide employment land for Businesses to Develop. Develop skills academy by working with employers. Strategic plan to develop the business. Home businesses &working to be encouraged. Availability &choice of employment – not just low wage. Need ‘enterprise zone’ activities to bring in high income jobs. Growing older population →more jobs needed and people work until an older age. Internet access vital for rural working. Ensure suitable size employment accommodation.</p>

Appendix 3 – Impact assessments of Melton Local Plan Chapters 3-9

Assessment of impacts - Chapter 3: Vision and strategic Priorities					
Area	Potential impact				
	Nature <i>How will the proposal affect health Positive or Negative?</i>	Likelihood <i>possible, probable, definite?</i>	Scale, significance and Distribution <i>Affect different groups of people in different ways? impact on inequalities How severe /beneficial?</i>	Timing <i>Short, mid, long term?</i>	Severity <i>Minor, moderate, major</i>
Lifestyles	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the impact of traffic/congestion could reduce pollution, accidents, noise and injuries • Reducing the need to travel by car and improving access to public transport could increase physical activity and reduce obesity 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Whole population of Melton Borough and those visiting</p> <p>Whole population of Melton Borough. Particularly those who can access public transport – rural, disabled may find it harder to access</p>	<p>Mid- long term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p>
Social and community influences on health	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving community safety, reducing crime and the fear of crime will have positive impacts on mental health and wellbeing and community cohesion • Participation in the Local Plan can lead to a sense of control and inclusion which has a positive impact on self-esteem and health and wellbeing <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During development there may be loss of social networks, stress from the process of change which increases negative health behaviours • There may be conflicts and divisions of opinion in the community over proposals • Neighbouring areas may suffer from the negative impacts of the 	<p>Possible</p> <p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Those living in areas to be developed/ neighbouring areas</p> <p>Those involved in the plan development</p> <p>whole population of Melton Borough</p> <p>Those involved in the plan development</p> <p>Neighbouring areas</p>	<p>Long term</p> <p>Mid term</p> <p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Mid term</p> <p>Mid –</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p>

Appendix 3 – Impact assessments of Melton Local Plan Chapters 3-9

	construction process and do not get a regenerated home which may cause resentment			long term	
Living/ environmental conditions affecting health	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the housing needs of the whole community, impacting positively on overcrowding which causes psychological distress and increased spread of communicable disease (flu, TB, meningitis) • Reducing pollution will have positive impacts in physical health, including respiratory symptoms • Protecting and enhancing the natural environment and biodiversity maintains access to green and open spaces, which can impact on physical activity and mental health and wellbeing outcomes • Reducing the risk of flooding which can affect the quality and availability of affordable food production, the economy, mental and physical health outcomes 	Definite	Those looking for/ needing housing	Long term	Major
		Possible	Those suffering from chronic conditions	Long term	Major
		Possible		Long term	Minor
		Possible	agricultural land, flood risk areas	Long term	Minor
Economic conditions affecting health	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the local employment and opportunities for training which could increase educational attainment, individual income, social networks and the wider economy all with positive impacts on physical and mental health • Improving local economy, potentially increasing employment opportunities and purchasing power • Enabling and supporting the provision of affordable housing may reduce fuel poverty - relieving financial pressure and anxiety 	Possible		Mid – long term	Moderate
		Probable		Long term	Major
		Probable		Long term	Major
Access and quality of services	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better access to key services and facilities creating healthy communities (health, social care, jobs, recreation, sport, education and broadband) 	Probable	New development residents	Long term	Moderate

Appendix 3 – Impact assessments of Melton Local Plan Chapters 3-9

	<p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce demands may not cope with increased numbers of residents – e.g. healthcare, police, etc. with reduced capacity and efficiency • Delays in opening new services may have negative impacts on health 	Possible	All Melton Borough residents	Long term	Moderate
		Possible	New development residents	Mid term	Moderate
<p>Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting land based industries and tourism opportunities (food, equestrian and heritage) may increase employment opportunities and the local economy • Addressing the causes of climate change and reusing and recycling resources, promoting low carbon development and renewable energy • Minimising harm to the natural environment, maintaining local pride and access to open and green spaces, which can impact on physical activity and mental health and wellbeing outcomes • Helping to regenerate rural economy <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other local businesses may not be prioritised or expanded, which may reduce business and increase closures 	Possible	Those in these industries, job seekers	Long term	Moderate
		Possible	The whole Borough of Melton	Long term	Moderate
		Possible	The whole Borough of Melton	Mid –long term	Minor
		Possible		Long term	Minor
		Possible	Non prioritised business, those outside the development areas	Mid – long term	Minor

Appendix 3 – Impact assessments of Melton Local Plan Chapters 3-9

Chapter 4: Growing Melton Borough – The Spatial Strategy					
Area	Potential impact				
	Nature <i>How will the proposal affect health Positive or Negative?</i>	Likelihood <i>possible, probable, definite?</i>	Scale, significance and Distribution <i>Affect different groups of people in different ways? impact on inequalities How severe /beneficial?</i>	Timing <i>Short, mid, long term</i>	Severity <i>Minor, moderate major</i>
Lifestyles	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Melton main urban area including contributing to traffic relief within the town • Green infrastructure development will enable walkable and well connected to leisure facilities which may increase physical activity and improve mental health and wellbeing <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle and daily routines may be disrupted during construction which could result in stress and anxiety and reduced physical activity 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Probable</p>	<p>Those travelling into town – increased access</p> <p>Those living in areas to be developed/ neighbouring areas</p>	<p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Mid term</p>	<p>Major</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p>
Social and community influences on health	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of employment land - targeted towards manufacturing and industrial sectors and 1hc small scale office and start-ups which may improve employment opportunities and local economy <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress, anxiety and disempowerment may be experienced by occupants as part of regeneration process • New occupants may not have a sense of social cohesion, different cultural customs from residents moving may cause alienation, stigma and impact on mental health and wellbeing outcomes 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Business owners/those looking for employment</p> <p>Worst outcomes experienced by residents in developed and wider surrounding areas. Young boys may be impacted if lose ties with male role models as part of move</p>	<p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Mid term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p>
Living/ environmental	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding reduced by provision of new housing to meet demand and 	<p>Probable</p>	<p>Young families, older peoples</p>	<p>Long term</p>	<p>moderate</p>

Appendix 3 – Impact assessments of Melton Local Plan Chapters 3-9

<p>conditions affecting health</p>	<p>future identified needs (reduces causes of psychological distress and increased spread of communicable disease e.g. flu, TB, meningitis)</p> <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to noise from construction work and traffic may impact on sleep quality and negative emotions • There may be potential pollutants from the construction phase which could lead to respiratory symptoms • There may be an increase in injury during construction as a result of the development site and road traffic accidents from the increase site traffic • Crowded neighbourhoods/poorly designed houses can lead to noise disturbances 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Those living in areas to be developed/ neighbouring areas</p> <p>Those living in areas to be developed/ neighbouring areas particularly those with existing respiratory problems</p> <p>whole population of Melton Borough, particularly construction workers</p> <p>Those living in areas to be developed</p>	<p>Mid term</p> <p>Mid term</p> <p>Mid term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Minor-moderate</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor-moderate</p> <p>Minor</p>
<p>Economic conditions affecting health</p>	<p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rises in rent from housing improvements may result in less money for other aspects such as fuel to heat and food increasing fuel poverty • Need to maintain standards if not health benefits may wear off over time 	<p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Mid –long term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>minor</p>
<p>Access and quality of services</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in the highway network that improves the north south connectivity through an outer relief road will improve access to services • New primary school and local centre developed as part of Melton South development may reduce social isolation and better educational outcomes <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the new road is not completed due to unsecured funds this may create isolation and increase traffic, anxiety and reduce access 	<p>Possible</p> <p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Whole Borough of Melton</p> <p>Those living in areas to be developed Children who attend the new school</p>	<p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Mid – long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p>

Appendix 3 – Impact assessments of Melton Local Plan Chapters 3-9

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already rural or isolated communities could be further isolated with the focus on the centre, could see migration out and impacts on mental health and wellbeing • Inequalities may be widened by development of new schools with modern facilities in new urban areas • If distance to walk to school is too far or safe routes to school are not considered there may be increased car use which could impact on RTAs and decreased PA 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Those in rural areas, elderly, single parents, those with mobility issues</p> <p>Whole Borough of Melton</p> <p>School aged children and families in new development</p>	<p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Mid- long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Moderate</p>
<p>Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area 	<p>Possible</p>	<p>Whole Borough of Melton</p>	<p>Long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p>

Appendix 3 – Impact assessments of Melton Local Plan Chapters 3-9

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved supply of the right size and type of house will reduce overcrowding which causes psychological distress and increased spread of communicable disease (flu, TB, meningitis) • reduced potential of empty homes – reduce crime and improve safety • reduce the impact on health from damp caused by no heating – reduced stress from fuel poverty, improved social networks if more likely to invite people into a warm home • affordability – developments of 6 or more 37% contribution towards affordable housing • Housing standards – ensuring suitable for access and adaptation for disabled and wheelchair users. Social housing experience worse health outcomes than owner occupied. • Self-build and custom build – at least 5% supplied on sites over 100, this could enable local people to participate in regeneration, gain a sense of control over their own lives, and a sense of achievement, promoting inclusion and resilience. They may also provide additional benefits, e.g. lower costs, flexibility and community development • Enhanced community pride, identity and social connectedness and inclusion. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those on fringes of home ownership may suffer from financial hardship and risk of mortgage arrears which impacts on insecurity, anxiety and mental health • New developments may raise property values in the area making access more difficult for those on low income 	Probable	those with chronic conditions, mental ill health, older people, lower incomes	Mid – long term	Moderate
	Possible		Mid term	minor
	Possible	those with chronic conditions, older people, lower incomes	Mid – long term	moderate
	Probable	older people, homeless, low or uncertain incomes, gypsies and travellers	Mid – long term	major
	Possible	Disabled, wheelchair users and those with special requirements	Mid – long term	Moderate
	Possible	Those looking to move/build their own homes	Mid – long term	Minor
	Possible		Mid – long term	Moderate
	Possible	low or uncertain incomes, first time buyers, single parents	Mid – long term	Moderate
	Possible		Mid – long term	Moderate

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<p>Economic conditions affecting health</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matching occupancy level to house size can improve fuel efficiency impacting positively on damp and stress, and reducing potential fuel poverty, increase in disposable income and improving social networks if more likely to invite people into a warm home • Regeneration and building can provide opportunity for the community with regard to training and employment, helping the economy and improving civic participation and well-being 	<p>Probable</p>		<p>Mid- long term</p>	<p>moderate</p>
		<p>Possible</p>	<p>Those looking for employment</p>	<p>Mid term</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Access and quality of services</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres in new development could increase meeting and interactions which may improve social support and networks, mental health and wellbeing 	<p>Possible</p>	<p>Residents of new development areas</p>	<p>Years</p>	<p>Minor</p>
<p>Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficient homes in the development including central heating and cavity wall loft insulation will improve health, 	<p>Probable</p>	<p>Residents of new development areas</p>	<p>Years</p>	<p>Moderate</p>

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Chapter 6: Melton’s Economy – Strong and competitive					
Area	Potential impact				
	Nature <i>How will the proposal affect health Positive or Negative?</i>	Likelihood <i>possible, probable, definite?</i>	Scale, significance and Distribution <i>Affect different groups of people in different ways? impact on inequalities How severe /beneficial?</i>	Timing <i>Weeks, months, years?</i>	Severity <i>Minor, moderate major</i>
Lifestyles	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of new shops and medical facilities could lead to increased access to food and health services, increasing healthy eating and self-care <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of fast food and alcohol outlets within new developments may negatively impact health • Supermarket chains may reduce trade in smaller independent retailers • Increased commuters for new businesses from out of town may increase traffic causing RTAs and pollution 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Probable</p>	<p>Those living in areas to be developed/ neighbouring areas</p> <p>Those living in areas to be developed/ neighbouring areas</p>	<p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Mid – long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>moderate</p>
Social and community influences on health	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased employment opportunities may encourage participation in new social networks, raising self-esteem and self-confidence which has a positive impact on psychological and mental well-being 	<p>probable</p>	<p>Those who find employment</p>	<p>Mid-long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
Living/ environmental conditions affecting health					

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Economic conditions affecting health	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New land available for investors to create jobs may lead to improved commercial activity and employment opportunities which can lead to participation in new social networks, increased self-esteem and positive impacts on health and wellbeing 	Probable	those looking jobs, with relevant experience more likely to benefit	Mid term	Minor
	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people may not benefit from job opportunities if don't have appropriate skills and/or experience and support 	Possible	Unemployed, Lone parents, mental ill health may not benefit from job opportunities	Mid term	Moderate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If jobs are low waged/skilled this may impact on self esteem 	Possible		Mid term	Minor
Access and quality of services					
Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the current recession and rates of unemployment may impact businesses and result in business developments being unoccupied or further unemployment 	Possible		Mid – long term	minor

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Chapter 7: Melton Borough’s Environment – protected and Enhanced					
Area	Potential impact				
	Nature <i>How will the proposal affect health Positive or Negative?</i>	Likelihood <i>possible, probable, definite?</i>	Scale, significance and Distribution <i>Affect different groups of people in different ways? impact on inequalities How severe /beneficial?</i>	Timing <i>Short, mid, long term</i>	Severity <i>Minor, moderate major</i>
Lifestyles	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of new allotments could increase access to healthy eating and increase physical activity and social networks • cycle storage and shower facilities provision could increase access to nature, increased PA, reduce traffic and pollution and improve health outcomes <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaces may encourage antisocial activity – e.g. crimes, substance misuse • If parks and spaces are not properly managed they may be misused – e.g. refuse/littering which can impact on disease rates 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Those with time and live in proximity of allotments</p>	<p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p>
Social and community influences on health	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining historic assets could improve tourism and community pride, with positive impacts on the economy, and improved therapeutic environments, with a positive sense of place identity impacting on health and wellbeing maintenance • Maintenance of parks may increase opportunities to involve community in conservation 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Residents who access these assets</p> <p>Those with the time/support to get involved</p>	<p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p>
Living/ environmental conditions affecting health	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respecting existing landscapes could maintain the tranquil nature, with positive impacts on stress and mental wellbeing 	<p>Probable</p>		<p>Long term</p>	<p>Minor</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green infrastructure, areas of separation and tree planting for all new developments impacts on mental wellbeing • Minimising flood risk, which impacts on the economy, mental and physical health outcomes <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be loss of some open space, which can impact on physical activity and mental health and wellbeing and a sense of community satisfaction • Some development will impact on green infrastructure access and be visually unattractive 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Probable</p> <p>Probable</p>	<p>Businesses, high risk areas</p>	<p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Mid term</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p>
Economic conditions affecting health					
Access and quality of services	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of community sports centre could increase physical activity and develop social networks <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of new facilities may be further away/difficult to access for some which may have a negative impact on inequalities • An increased demand on public transport availability and routes, if exceeds available access it could cause a reduction in use • Increased road traffic accessing the sports centre could result in increased RTAs and pollution/noise 	<p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Those engaged in sport and able to access</p>	<p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p>
Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of more energy efficiency and low carbon energy homes will have impacts on climate change, and potentially reduce energy bills for residents, reduce fuel poverty • Sustainable construction methods used will also have positive impacts on climate change 	<p>Probable</p> <p>probable</p>		<p>Long term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Minor-moderate</p> <p>minor</p>

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<p>Access and quality of services</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of a new primary school in south site may improve educational attainment • Greater ease of movement and access to facilities could result in greater participation in community activities and utilisation of services, increased social capital, self-esteem and mental health and wellbeing <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra traffic production from development may contribute to increased road injuries, pollution and anxiety • If investment is not available to maintain services this will impact negatively on health 	<p>Possible</p> <p>Possible</p> <p>Probable</p> <p>Possible</p>	<p>Children living in new development areas</p> <p>Rural neighbourhood not benefiting from relief road in centre</p>	<p>Long term</p> <p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Mid term</p> <p>Long term</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Minor</p>
<p>Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors</p>					

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Chapter 9: Managing Development					
Area	Potential impact				
	Nature <i>How will the proposal affect health Positive or Negative?</i>	Likelihood <i>possible, probable, definite?</i>	Scale, significance and Distribution <i>Affect different groups of people in different ways? impact on inequalities How severe /beneficial?</i>	Timing <i>Short, mid, long term</i>	Severity <i>Minor, moderate major</i>
Lifestyles					
Social and community influences on health					
Living/ environmental conditions affecting health	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality design could have numerous positive impacts on health and wellbeing • Consideration of the neighbourhood characteristics including the scale, mass, design, materials, landscape and streetscape and positive street layout will impact on the appearance which is linked to health and well-being • Low density developments have been found to impact on neighbourhood satisfaction, which in turn is associated with higher general quality of life and mental health <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absence of safety equipment e.g. smoke alarms/CO2 detectors, temperature regulated hot water I could lead to increased injuries/mortality 	<p>Possible</p> <p>Probable</p> <p>Probable</p> <p>Probable</p>	<p>Those living in areas to be developed/ neighbouring areas</p> <p>New development residents, particularly; Children, older people, reduced mental capacity, reduced mobility, sensory impairment</p>	<p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Mid – long term</p> <p>Mid – long term</p>	<p>moderate</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>minor</p> <p>Moderate - major</p>

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<p>Economic conditions affecting health</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permission of agricultural working dwellings may contribute to maintenance of rural economy and employment opportunities, with reduced transport needs • development of equestrian facilities may lead to further job opportunities and physical activity 	<p>Probable</p>	<p>Those in agricultural sector</p>	<p>Long term</p>	<p>Minor</p>
<p>Access and quality of services</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets should be permeable for all users to ensure access to services, employment and community activities with pedestrians and cyclists given right of way, this will have further impacts on physical activity and traffic and pollution 	<p>probable</p>		<p>Long term</p>	<p>moderate</p>
<p>Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors</p>					