# Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health

|  | **Nature** | **Likelihood** | **Scale / distribution?** | **Timing** | **Severity** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **How will the proposal affect health?**  **Positive or Negative?**  *Please take in to account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.* | **Possible/ Probable/ Definite**  *Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the* *plan?* | **Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways?**  *Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?*  *What can be done to negate this?* | **Short/ medium/ long term** | **Minor/ moderate/ major**  *Are there any external factors that could affect this out of*  *the control* |
|  |  |  |  | *of the plan?* |
| **Direct influences on health and behaviour**  *Factors to consider:*  *Diet*  *Physical activity Mental Wellbeing Use of alcohol*  *Use of cigarettes and substance misuse*  *Sexual activity*  *Other risk-taking activity* |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Community and Social Influences***  *Factors to consider:*  *Family organisation and roles Citizen power and influence*  *Social support and social networks Neighbourliness*  *Sense of belonging Local pride*  *Divisions in community Social isolation*  *Peer pressure Community identity*  *Cultural and spiritual ethos Racism*  *Design for low crime Other social exclusion* |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Living environmental conditions potentially affecting health**  *Factors to consider:*  *Built environment Neighbourhood design*  *Diverse retail offer / healthy food Housing – affordable; warm; ventilation; specific needs; diverse types;*  *Indoor environment Noise*  *Air and water quality Flooding risk Attractiveness of area Street furniture Shade and rest*  *Natural env:*  *Green space Blue space Outdoor PA opps*  *Community safety Smell/odour Waste disposal*  *Road hazards / safety Community severance*  *Cycling and walking facilities and infrastructure*  *Public transport*  *Prioritise pedestrian and cyclists Traffic calming*  *Walkability incl. connectivity, mixed land use, compact neighbourhoods, Injury hazards*  *Quality and safety of play areas* |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Economic conditions and links affecting health**  *Factors to consider: Unemployment Income*  *Economic inactivity Type of employment Workplace conditions* |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Access to and quality of services**  *Factors to consider:*  *Medical services Other caring services Careers advice*  *Shops and commercial services*  *Food – access healthy food; limit fast food. Allotments; growing projects. Public amenities*  *Transport including parking; public transport incl stops. Education and training Information technology* |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors**  *Factors to consider:*  *Government policies Gross Domestic Product Economic development Biological diversity*  *Environmental Resilience* |  |  |  |  |  |

## This table combines categories of assessment recommended by 4 publications:

HIA: A Practical Guide. Welsh Health Impact Assessment Unit. <https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/7714/9555/1126/Whiasu_Guidance_Report_English_V2_WEB.pdf>

Healthy High Streets: Good place-making in an urban setting. PHE and Institute of Health Equity. 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-high-streets-good-place-making-in-an-urban-setting>

Healthy Street Indicators. Transport for London. <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/guide-to-the-healthy-streets-indicators.pdf>

Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places. PHE 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/spatial-planning-for-health-evidence-review>