



Rapid Health Impact Assessment

Fylde Local Plan to 2032: Revised Preferred Option

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) undertaken by Lancashire Public Health Team

October 2015

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. What is a Health Impact Assessment?**
- 3. Methodology**
- 4. Screening**
- 5. Health Impacts**
- 6. Key Health Impacts**
- 7. Recommendations**
- 8. Conclusion**
- 9. Next Steps**

1. Introduction

Preface

The completion of this independent Health Impact Assessment (HIA) report on the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 has been completed by a panel of specialists led by Lancashire County Council Public Health Service. The HIA was completed as one of a range of technical assessments undertaken in the development of the Local Plan. The other technical assessments include the Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Rural Proofing Assessment and a Viability Assessment.

The HIA is also presented as part of the public consultation on the Local Plan Revised Preferred Option document. The results of the assessment will be used to improve the emerging Local Plan. Fylde Council should consider the recommendations made in the HIA as it refines the emerging Local Plan after public consultation on the Revised Preferred Option document.

The Fylde Local Plan

The future development within Fylde up to the year 2032 will be guided by the spatial vision, strategic objectives and the policies contained within the Fylde Local Plan.

The Local Plan contains a spatial portrait of how the borough looks and functions now, together with a vision for Fylde to the end of the plan period, five strategic objectives, and a development strategy that sets out how Fylde Council would like Fylde to develop over the Plan period, which runs from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032. It will not only ensure that new homes, jobs and services required by communities are located in the most sustainable locations, but will also provide the framework for delivering the necessary infrastructure, facilities and other development to make this possible. A separate Infrastructure Delivery Plan (the IDP) has been prepared by Fylde Council, which will seek to establish what additional infrastructure and service needs are required to support and accommodate the level of development proposed in the emerging Local Plan.

Previously, Fylde Council prepared and consulted upon an Issues and Options document in 2012. The purpose of this was to seek initial views on the main issues facing the borough along with views on the objectives for the Local Plan and what the future spatial vision of Fylde should include. Subsequently, in 2013, Fylde Council prepared and consulted upon their Preferred Option Local Plan which outlined the Spatial Development Framework, four Strategic Locations for Development including site allocations and general development management policies. At the Preferred Option stage in 2013, it was the intention that the plan would comprise a Part 1 including strategic sites and locations; and a separate

Part 2 document which would include non-strategic sites, which would have been prepared following the adoption of the Part 1.

In November 2014, Fylde Council resolved to prepare a single Local Plan – combining Part 1 and Part 2 into one document. The Revised Preferred Option (RPO) version of the Local Plan (i.e. the current stage of plan preparation) includes policies on the strategic and non-strategic locations for development, including site allocations for housing, employment, mixed uses, commercial, retail, tourism, leisure and recreational uses; development management policies, which will inform decisions on planning applications, together with policies to protect the natural and built environment.

Promoting health and wellbeing, together with equality, viability, achieving good design and sustainability are cross cutting themes, which are integral to all of the policies and they run through the Local Plan. Chapter 11 of the Local Plan deals entirely with Health and Wellbeing and includes four policies.

The Local Plan is being prepared in close co-operation with Blackpool Council, Wyre Council and Lancashire County Council, which collectively comprise the Fylde Coast sub-region, together with other statutory consultees including the Environment Agency and Natural England, as part of the **Duty to Co-operate** on strategic planning issues introduced through the Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework.

Following the consultation on the RPO version, the Planning Policy Team will prepare the Publication Version of the Local Plan, which will be submitted to the Secretary of State who will appoint an independent inspector to hold an Examination in Public (i.e. a public inquiry) into the document. It is anticipated that the Local Plan will be adopted by the council in 2017.

Figure 1 sets out the timetable for the various stages in the plan preparation process through to adoption.

Figure 1: Fylde Local Plan production process and timetable



2. What is a Health Impact Assessment?

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) involves the examination of a policy, programme or project in terms of its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population. This aims to ensure that any adverse health impacts are reduced and positive impacts are maximised for all sections of the population.

This HIA document forms part of a continual review process to be completed in parallel to preparing the emerging Fylde Local Plan.

There is no mandatory requirement to undertake a HIA under planning legislation in England and Wales. However, a HIA is a mechanism to ensure health benefits are integral to the planning process, embedding public health across the Fylde Local Plan and raising awareness amongst strategic partners and deliverers.

The recommendations specifically emerging from the HIA will help to inform local joint work programmes for cross cutting priorities to improve the health and wellbeing of the residents of Fylde.

3. Methodology

The HIA panel adapted the methodology suggested in the Department of Health publication "Health impact assessment tools: Simple tools for recording the results of the Health Impact Assessment".

The chosen methodology follows a four stage process:

1. Screening
2. Identify health outcomes
3. Define key health impacts
4. Recommendations to address outcomes of the Health Impact Assessment

Where appropriate each stage has been adapted to consider the Fylde district context. This means that existing data on health in the district has been considered including the Fylde district Health Profile (July 2014) and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Fylde District 2014.

4. Screening

In stage 1 the HIA Panel completed the screening process of the Local Plan Revised Preferred Option document against the four questions below.

Q1. Will the policies of the Fylde Local Plan have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing in the district? E.g. would it cause ill health, affect social inclusion, independence and participation?

Q2. Will the policies of the Fylde Local Plan have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health in the district? E.g. would it affect housing, transport, child development education, good employment opportunities, green space or climate change?

Q3. Will the policies of the Fylde Local Plan affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing in the district? E.g. will it affect their ability to be physically active, choose healthy food, and reduce alcohol consumption and smoking?

Q4. Will there be a change in demand for or access to health and social care services in the district? E.g. Primary Care, Hospital Care, Community Services, Mental Health and Social Services?

The HIA panel reached the conclusion that the screening process had identified the need to carry out an HIA. To meet the Fylde Local Plan preparation timetable as outlined in Figure 1, a rapid Health Impact Assessment was considered to be a suitable method of assessment. The answers to the screening questions were collated and used to identify health impacts as listed in Stage 2 below.

5. Health Impacts

In Stage 2, the HIA Panel identified the health impacts of the policies in the Fylde Local Plan by considering the following checklist.

A brief description of each health impact was recorded in a template that can be found in Appendix 1-8 of this Health Impact Assessment document.

Impact on lifestyles – consider:

- Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food)
- Exercise and physical activity
- Reduce substance use, e.g. tobacco, alcohol or drugs
- Risk taking behaviour
- Education and lifelong learning or skills
- Crime and community safety

Impact on mental health and wellbeing – consider:

- Enhancing control and influence
- Increasing resilience and community assets
- Facilitating participation and promoting social inclusion

Impact on the social and economic environment – consider:

- Social status
- Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness
- Social/ family support
- Child development
- Stress
- Income and child poverty
- Tourism
- Fuel poverty i.e. amongst older people

Impact on the physical environment – consider:

- Living conditions
- Working conditions
- Pollution or climate change
- Accidental injuries or public safety
- Transmission of infectious disease
- Shops/retail
- Communications including Transport (road/rail) and broadband connectivity
- Waste disposal
- Local environmental features

Impact on equalities in health – consider:

- Discrimination against groups, communities and individuals
- Equality of opportunity for all groups, communities and individuals
- Relations between different groups, communities and individuals

- Tackling harassment
- Community cohesion and social capital

Impact on demand for, access to and quality of health services – consider:

- Proximity to existing health services
- Demand for existing services
- Transport provision and needs

Wider impact on specific groups, communities and individuals – consider:

- Black and Minority ethnic (BME) communities, including Gypsy Roma Traveller (GRT) community and refugees and asylum seekers
- Women and men
- Religious/faith groups
- People with disabilities
- Older people
- Children and young people
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender
- People on low incomes
- People with learning difficulties
- People with mental health problems
- Homeless people
- People involved in criminal justice systems
- Rural communities
- Urban communities
- Staff
- Families
- People living alone
- Students
- Settled community
- Others

Policy M1 - Masterplanning the Strategic Locations for Development, in chapter 7 (Strategic Locations for Development) of the Revised Preferred Option document proposes that a Health Impact Screening is undertaken for all major development proposals on strategic sites. Strategic sites are defined as a 100 or more housing units or more on a housing, over a 1000 square metres of employment floor-space, or mixed-use development site. A full HIA will be required if the screening demonstrates a need. Therefore, the strategic locations identified in the Revised Preferred Option document are not assessed within this HIA. Policy M1 needs to be read alongside policy HW1 – Health and Wellbeing in chapter 11, which concentrates on three particular aspects, namely the provision of health care services, access to healthy food and the requirement for Health Impact Assessments. Policy HW1 says that ‘the council will require health impact screening to be undertaken for all major development proposals on strategic sites through the submission of a masterplan. A full independent Health Impact Assessment will be required if the screening demonstrates

a need. The Health Impact Assessments will be assessed by Lancashire County Council as the public health authority.'

6. Key Health Impacts

In Stage 3, the HIA Panel analysed the health impacts identified in Stage 2 and key health impacts were identified for each Local Plan policy chapter.

Development Strategy and Masterplanning (Policies S1, DLF1 – Chapter 6 and M1-Chapter 7)

- Ensure the network of walking, cycling and bridleway routes enables walkable access from housing to community facilities and key amenities including public open space (the Green Infrastructure network), to facilitate increased physical activity.
- Developers should consider health from the outset as part of the design process, in order to build healthy sustainable communities and maximise positive health impacts.

General Development Policies (Policies GD1-GD8 – Chapter 8)

- Need to monitor population trends to ensure that the future demographic needs of the population are addressed.
- Development should consider health from the outset as part of the design process, in order to build healthy sustainable communities and maximise positive health impacts. Active travel routes providing access to community facilities, public open spaces (the Green Infrastructure network), education and training should be promoted. Walkable environments can facilitate physical activity and mental wellbeing and , reduce social isolation.
- Need to monitor changes in disease prevalence to ensure that developments are not having an adverse on health, particularly in long term conditions.
- Ensure better use of previously developed land before greenfield development.
- Ensure better evidence base for all developments.

The Fylde Economy (Policies EC1-EC6 – Chapter 9)

- Key links should be made with relevant partnerships to agree a mixed approach to economic development and ensure opportunities for young people are maximised through apprenticeships and training.
- Encourage employment opportunities for all sectors and demographics within Fylde to assist in continued community and family cohesion.
- Acknowledgement that there is insufficient land in Blackpool to meet the projected employment land requirements. Caution should be exercised to ensure that a Fylde Coast sub-regional approach does not see funding targeted solely at the more deprived Blackpool borough.

Provision of Homes in Fylde (Policies H1-H7 – Chapter 10)

- Better user friendly approach to the development and use of services and facilities.
- Support Policy H2 and the provision of a mix of densities, housing types, special needs housing and retirement housing, in order to meet the increasingly changing needs of a younger demographic alongside the needs of the elderly population.
- Consider adequate school provision and associated infrastructure connected to residential development
- Keeping local skills and the youth in the area
- Development of communication strategy for better community cohesion.
- Ensure proper links with health and transport services for all new developments. All new residential developments should have the 20mph speed limit as per Lancashire County Council's 20's plenty or whatever the LCC's speed limit policy is at the time of submission of development plans

Health and Wellbeing (Policies HW1 – HW4 – Chapter 11)

- Appropriate design and use of green and blue spaces (the Green Infrastructure network) to promote opportunities for connectivity, active travel access to community facilities, social interaction and stronger communities, to increase individual resilience and reduce perception of crime.
- Ensure good links with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) in developing urban extensions and building new healthy sustainable communities and new homes to ensure that best planning for General Practitioners (GP) services is achieved.
- Developers should consider health as part of the design process in order to build healthy sustainable communities and maximise positive health impacts.

Infrastructure, Service Provision and Transport (Policies INF1-T4 – Chapter 12)

- Ensure proper links with transport services for all new developments.
- Ensure local, accessible public transport for all, including those with disabilities.
- Development of Green Infrastructure network options to facilitate active travel and physical activity. Development of Green Infrastructure network options including walking and cycling networks which connect new and existing homes to community facilities and provide safe routes to school, training and employment will facilitate active travel and physical activity.
- Explore impact on childhood asthma with regard to junction 4 of the M55 Motorway and the proposed new junction 2 on the M55.

Water Resource Management, Flood Risk and Addressing Climate Change (Policies CL1-CL4 – Chapter 13)

- Impacts from risks of flooding may affect the natural environments, health and well-being.
- Impacts of improved energy measures to reduce health inequalities.
- The development of multi-functional spaces should be exploited to benefit health and wellbeing.

Conserving and Enhancing the Natural, Historic and Built Environment (Policies ENV1-ENV6 – Chapter 14)

- Better use of green space and good design to help safeguard the built and natural environment will positive impacts on health and wellbeing.
- Fylde has many natural and heritage assets that should be preserved and enhanced to encourage greater prosperity and community cohesion.

7. Recommendations to address outcomes of the Health Impact Assessment

- The key issues and recommendations identified in the HIA should be considered alongside the consultation responses received to the Revised Preferred Option document. This should inform the development of the Publication Version of the Local Plan and a HIA of the Publication Version.
- The HIA of the Publication Version should have a more thorough assessment of each policy (instead of policy chapters) to ensure that all positive and negative health impacts are identified and considered.
- During the preparation of the Publication Version of the Local Plan, an implementation plan should be developed to help shape local partnership health and wellbeing plans. This needs to take account of the Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the consultation responses to the Revised Preferred Option document.
- The requirement to undertake a Health Impact screening and full HIA as required in policy HW1 should be undertaken. Guidance should be provided by Lancashire County Council's Public Health Team on how the screening and assessment processes should be undertaken.
- Lancashire County Council's Public Health Team should develop a screening template and HIA templates and/or guidance for the completion of Health Impact Assessments for Strategic Site planning applications, for use by all Lancashire Authorities.
- Potential health and wellbeing issues resulting from cumulative impacts of numerous non-strategic developments in the borough, should be monitored by Fylde Council in collaboration with Lancashire County Council's Public Health Team. Lancashire County Council Public Health Team should develop the use of a screening template to assist this monitoring process.
- Neighbourhood Development Plans should consider the impacts on health and wellbeing.
- Strategic Actions for Fylde Council
 - To assure the Fylde Local Plan is in line with the Fylde Road Safety Action Plan contributing to the Lancashire County Council's Road Safety Strategy to target a reduction in road deaths and injuries.
 - To ensure the Fylde Local Plan contributes towards the Community Safety Partnership's priority work of alcohol harm reduction.
 - Continue to operate the landlord standard for affordable warmth within the private rented housing stock.
 - Follow best practice and recommendations identified in the report of the Fylde Coast Affordable Warmth steering group.

8. Conclusion

A wide range of factors affect health, including lifestyle, income, education, housing and transport. Actions taken regarding any of these factors will also have an impact on health. Carrying out this Health Impact Assessment of the RPO version of the Fylde Local Plan, the Public Health Service has been able to proactively ensure that Fylde Council policies minimise harm to health, and may improve it for those with the most to gain.

The opportunity to carry out this Health Impact Assessment is seen as an example of good practice for public health specialists to work together allowing the HIA panel to adopt a health viewpoint; and examine the health impacts of the policies within the Local Plan on the health and wellbeing of the communities in Fylde.

Equality Impact Assessment

This HIA has been carried out by the Lancashire Public Health service which works within a strategic equality framework 'Narrowing the Gaps', which is Lancashire County Council's equality strategy for improving the quality of life for people living and working in the county who suffer disadvantage.

In carrying out this HIA the panel has specifically considered the impacts of the Fylde Local Plan and policies on the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups as outlined in Stage 2 through a health and wellbeing perspective. The panel is confident that if the recommendations made by this HIA are adopted by Fylde Council no group will be specifically disadvantaged. However, it would exercise caution in considering this HIA to take the place of a full Equality Impact Assessment

Monitoring and Review

It is considered that an annual review of this plan should be undertaken to assess real progress against its recommendations.

9. Next Steps

1. The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (RPO) will be issued for consultation, along with accompanying technical assessments including the Health Impact Assessment, the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (the IDP) and the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), for a seven week period from 15 October to 3 December 2015.
2. Following the public consultation exercise, the Health Impact Assessment panel will reconvene to consider HIA recommendations and the consultation responses. The HIA will then be reviewed on a policy by policy basis taking account of the consultation responses to ensure that the policies within the next version - the Publication Version - maximise the positive health impacts and minimise the negative health impacts. Where required, policies will be amended to affect the revised HIA recommendations.
3. The Health Impact Assessment Panel will collaborate with relevant partners to address the key issues raised in this Health Impact Assessment, which may include the preparation of a partnership action plan.
4. The Health Impact Assessment Panel will collaborate with Lancashire County Council's Public Health Team and Fylde Council to develop a process to monitor the outcomes of the Health Impact Assessment. This may involve incorporating monitoring indicators into the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal monitoring framework.

Appendices 1 to 6

Screening Reports for the main policy areas.

Appendix 1 - The Development Strategy and Masterplanning (Policies S1, DLF1, M1)

Appendix 2 - General Development Policies (Policies GD1-GD8)

Appendix 3 - The Fylde Economy (Policies EC1-EC6)

Appendix 4 - Provision of Homes in Fylde (Policies H1-H7)

Appendix 5 - Health and Wellbeing (Policies HW1 - HW4)

Appendix 6 - Infrastructure, Service Provision and Transport (Policies INF1-T4)

Appendix 7 - Water Resource Management, Flood Risk and Addressing Climate Change
(Policies CL1-CL4)

Appendix 8 – Conserving and Enhancing the Natural, Historic and Built Environment
(Policies ENV1-ENV6)

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Appendix 1:

Chapter 6: The Development Strategy

Policy S1 - The Proposed Settlement Hierarchy;

Policy DLF1 - Development Locations for Fylde; and

Chapter 7 – Strategic Locations for Development

Policy M1 - Masterplanning the Strategic Locations for Development

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BME communities (including GRT, refugees and asylum seekers) ✓ Women and men ✓ Religious/faith group ✓ People with disabilities ✓ Older people ✓ Children and young people ✓ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ✓ People on low income ✓ People with learning difficulties ✓ People with mental health problems ✓ Homeless people ✓ People involved in criminal justice system ✓ Rural communities ✓ Urban communities ✓ Staff ✓ Families ✓ People living alone ✓ Students ✓ Settled community ✓ Other 	
<p><i>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed).</i></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 lifestyle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food) • Exercise and physical activity • Reduce substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills • Crime and community safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages greater, safer access opportunities to green spaces (the Green Infrastructure network) to conduct a variety of exercise and physical activity. • There are opportunities to improve the perception of safe communities with better street lighting and secure by design homes. • Policy M1 has the opportunity to reduce dependency on vehicles in new strategic sites by ensuring the access to a network of walking, cycling and bridleway routes is provided. • Connectivity between new and existing neighbourhood and community amenities including public open space (i.e. the Green Infrastructure network) should be maximised. • Prioritising pedestrian routes and walkways. These should be designed effectively to ensure equity of access for all and consider the lifetime requirements of the population.
<p>Will the proposal have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health • Social inclusion, independence and participation • Increasing resilience and community assets and biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes safer environments assisting in greater independence, social integration and increased resilience within the community, particularly elderly residents. • Prioritising pedestrian routes and walkways. These should be designed effectively to ensure equity of access for all and consider the lifetime requirements of the population. • Encourages developers to be explicit about the community benefits in the design of a new development (Policy M1).

<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social and economic environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Child development • Stress • Income and child poverty • Tourism • Fuel poverty i.e. amongst older population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan has opportunities for further employment opportunities which will keep people, particularly young people, in Fylde and boost the economy. • Developers to provide locally based apprenticeships/ training opportunities for young people and lifelong learning opportunities for all (Policy M1).
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Tackling harassment • Community cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan attempts to develop equality of opportunity and relationships between groups particularly in relation to Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show-people.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment/ Living conditions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease • Shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved air quality. • Potential for improved shopping in Fylde. • Better access to Fylde with better rail and roadway links.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the network of walking, cycling and bridleway routes enables walkable access from homes to community facilities and key amenities including public open space (the Green Infrastructure network), to facilitate increased physical activity. • Developers should consider health from the outset as part of the design process, in order to build healthy sustainable communities and maximise positive health impacts.

Appendix 2:

Chapter 8: General Development Policies

Policy GD1 - Settlement Boundaries;

Policy GD2 - Green Belt;

Policy GD3 - Areas of Separation;

Policy GD4 - Development in the Countryside;

Policy GD5 - Large Developed Sites on land outside settlement boundaries;

Policy GD6 - Promoting Mixed Use Development;

Policy GD7 - Achieving Good Design in Development; and

Policy GD8 - Demonstrating Viability

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BME communities (including GRT, refugees and asylum seekers) ✓ Women and men ✓ Religious/faith group ✓ People with disabilities ✓ Older people ✓ Children and young people ✓ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ✓ People on low income ✓ People with learning difficulties ✓ People with mental health problems ✓ Homeless people ✓ People involved in criminal justice system ✓ Rural communities ✓ Urban communities ✓ Staff ✓ Families ✓ People living alone ✓ Students ✓ Settled community ✓ Other 	
<p><i>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed).</i></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 lifestyle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food) • Exercise and physical activity • Reduce substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills • Crime and community safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage access to green spaces (the Green Infrastructure network) and community use of land when developing brownfield sites. • Mixed use development should be encouraged provide pedestrian and cycle friendly environments through the provision of easily accessible and safe walking and cycling routes. The design of these access routes should consider the needs of all, e.g. young children, the disabled, the elderly, with particular consideration given to appropriate surfacing, path width lighting. (Policies GD1 and GD7). • Prioritising pedestrian routes and walkways. These should be designed effectively to ensure equity of access for all and consider the lifetime requirements of the population. • Development in the countryside should look at the feasibility of using farm land to increase access to community food growing initiatives and healthy food production.
<p>Will the proposal have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health • Social inclusion, independence and participation • Increasing resilience and community assets and biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use development should be encouraged to help develop stronger neighbourhood character and cohesion. • Consideration should be given to how impacts from the night time economy (in mixed use developments) can be mitigated for residents. • Mixed use development should not negatively impact on the health and wellbeing of the range of users of the development. • Need to look at impact on local services and access when developing sites in the countryside.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on large developed site outside settlement boundaries should not lead to isolated homes in the open countryside (Policy GD5). • When considering appropriate densities in housing developments, consideration should be given to the potential for over-crowding, which can result in diseases spreading quicker and also negative mental wellbeing impacts (Policy GD7). • As required by the Localism Act for certain types of development, developers should consult with the community before they submit a planning application. They should evidence how they have engaged with a local community. Attention should be paid to the Fylde council's Community Engagement Strategy and Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). Ideally this good practice would be extended to other development proposals as good practice as a way to engage local communities in the design and planning processes.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social and economic environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Child development • Stress • Income and child poverty • Tourism • Fuel poverty i.e. amongst older population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure accessibility for all community groups living within rural areas. • Policy GD6 will provide a variety of mixed-uses on one site, therefore helping reduce distances between homes, workplaces, retail, business and other destinations. • Ensure that opportunities for public transport are delivered. • Provided the proposals are one of the exceptions set out in Policy GD4 then no negative impact should take place. • Need use good design to maximise the positive benefits of the development of the night time economy and requiring specific actions to mitigate any negative impacts such as noise and detritus in the community.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Tackling harassment • Community cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General development policies need to address the issue of equity of access to all services. • Ensure that health inequalities are addressed through the Local Plan rather than exacerbated by it. • Smarter development to ensure that disadvantaged groups with a range of health issues can access green infrastructure and the wider countryside, particularly those with physical disabilities.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment/ Living conditions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease • Shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use development should have a positive impact on work/life balance, reduce excess travelling and contribute to mental wellbeing. • Need to manage mixed use development to ensure particular groups are not disadvantaged e.g. the elderly (see mental health and wellbeing above). • Consider better use of air quality monitoring in all areas of new roadway development not just those associated with junction 4 of the M55.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications (road/rail) • Waste disposal • Local environmental features 	

<p>Will there be a change in demand for, access to and quality of health services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to existing health services • Demand for existing services • Transport provision and needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use development should be encouraged to provide greater housing variety and density to encourage mixed demographic growth in the borough, to provide more compact development and to reduce distances between homes, workplaces, retail businesses and other destinations. • Mitigate against large developed sites on land outside settlement boundaries to reduce excess demand on local services in partnership with local health services. • Ensure that safety and disability are given high consideration in Transport developments. • Link with partners to ensure the presence of a robust evidence base to influence developers and partners - for example access issues at railway stations and provision of better security lighting in isolated public areas.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to monitor population trends to ensure that the future demographic needs of the population are addressed. • Development should consider health as part of the design process in order to build healthy sustainable communities and maximise positive health impacts. Active travel routes providing access to community facilities, public open spaces (the Green Infrastructure network), education and training should be promoted. Walkable environments can facilitate physical activity and mental wellbeing and reduce social isolation. • Need to monitor changes in disease prevalence to ensure that developments are not having an adverse on health, particularly in long term conditions. • Ensure better use of previously developed land before greenfield development. • Ensure better evidence base for all developments.

Appendix 3:

Chapter 9: The Fylde Economy

Policy EC1 -Overall Provision of Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites;

Policy EC2 - Lancashire AEM Enterprise Zone at BAE Systems, Warton;

Policy EC3 – Employment Opportunities;

Policy EC4 - Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres;

Policy EC5 - Leisure, Culture and Tourism Development; and

Policy EC6 - Tourism Accommodation

Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BME communities (including GRT, refugees and asylum seekers) ✓ Women and men ✓ Religious/faith group ✓ People with disabilities ✓ Older people ✓ Children and young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ✓ People on low income ✓ People with learning difficulties ✓ People with mental health problems ✓ Homeless people ✓ People involved in criminal justice system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rural communities ✓ Urban communities ✓ Staff ✓ Families ✓ People living alone ✓ Students ✓ Settled community ✓ Others 	
<i>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed)</i>	<p>What positive and negative impacts do you think there may be?</p> <p>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 lifestyle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food) • Exercise and physical activity • Reduce substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills • Crime and community safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of agricultural land for community food schemes/allotments could be explored to preserve land for food production for the future. • All economic development should be accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking and cycling. • Ensuring local shops are accessible and within a reasonable walking distance. Options should be considered to link to other amenities.
<p>Will the proposal have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health • Social inclusion, independence and participation • Increasing resilience and community assets • biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High speed broadband should be prioritised rather than just supported to ensure that the effects of rural isolation are minimised, and the rural economy is not disadvantaged (Policy EC4). • Acknowledge that the approach to leisure, culture and tourism (Policy EC5) will have a positive impact on mental wellbeing however equity of access should be monitored.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social and economic environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Child development • Stress • Income and child poverty • Tourism • Fuel poverty i.e. amongst older population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value employers mean that incomes are above the average for Lancashire. However opportunities for diversification should be explored to provide opportunities to all residents and prevent dependency. Encouragement should be given to lower to middle income jobs also being maintained in the various centres within Fylde to help young people in particular to remain domicile in the district and closer to family. • The pro-growth policy and provision of employment land (including Lancashire AEM Enterprise Zone at BAE Systems, Warton) will meet both Fylde and Blackpool's employment needs and could help to meet the skills gap

	<p>which was identified by the Fylde Coast Sub Region skills audit by Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Economic Development Company and University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible the retail development in towns should reflect current and predicted population demographics both in terms of the offer and accessibility to ensure relevance and sustainability. Retail and service provision to meet local need should be encouraged.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Tackling harassment • Community cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development in Fylde needs to ensure that it covers all community groups and that opportunities for young people in the borough are prioritised to ensure that the future demographic of the borough is balanced. • The impact of the loss of retail in town, district and local centres disproportionately impacts on the elderly in terms of social isolation and the poor in terms of access to affordable healthy food. The plight of those dependent on public transport should be at the forefront of public transport developments to ensure the viability of local communities and increased mental 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 • Accidental injuries or public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed transport infrastructure developments, such as the new junction 2 on the M55 and Preston Western Distributor road, will have a positive impact in terms of economic development and any network rail developments in the district particularly around Kirkham. • However, this could have a negative impact on congestion, air quality and childhood asthma in those areas. • Need to maximise the positive benefits of the development of the night time economy and requiring specific actions to mitigate any negative impacts such as noise and detritus in the community (Policy EC5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission of infectious disease • Shops • Communications (road/rail) • Waste disposal • Local environmental features 	
<p>Will there be a change in demand for, access to and quality of health services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to existing health services • Demand for existing services • Transport provision and needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to engage with the Fylde and Wyre CCG on such developments.

Key Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key links should be made with relevant partnerships to agree a mixed approach to economic development and ensure opportunities for young people are maximised through apprenticeships and training.• Encourage employment opportunities for all sectors and demography's within Fylde to assist in continued community and family cohesion.• Acknowledgement that there is insufficient land in Blackpool to meet the projected employment land requirements. Caution should be exercised to ensure that a Fylde Coast sub-regional approach does not see funding targeted solely at the more deprived Blackpool borough.
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Appendix 4:

Chapter 10: Provision of Homes in Fylde

Policy H1 - Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land;

Policy H2 - Density and Mix of New Residential Development;

Policy H3 - Conversions and Change of Use to Residential;

Policy H4 - Affordable Housing;

Policy H5 - Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople's Sites;

Policy H6 - Isolated New Homes in the Countryside;

Policy H7 - Replacements of, and Extensions to, Existing Homes in the Countryside

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BME communities (including GRT, refugees and asylum seekers) ✓ Women and men ✓ Religious/faith group ✓ People with disabilities ✓ Older people ✓ Children and young people ✓ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ✓ People on low income ✓ People with learning difficulties ✓ People with mental health problems ✓ Homeless people ✓ People involved in criminal justice system ✓ Rural communities ✓ Urban communities ✓ Staff ✓ Families ✓ People living alone ✓ Students ✓ Settled community ✓ Others 	
<p><i>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed).</i></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 lifestyle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food) • Exercise and physical activity • Reduce substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills • Crime and community safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and prioritise pedestrian and cycle friendly environments to encourage modal shift away from motorised transport. • Prioritising pedestrian routes and walkways. These should be designed effectively to ensure equity of access for all and consider the lifetime requirements of the population. • Ensure adequate lighting to avoid accidents, fear of and potential for crime. Developers should consider the Secure by Design Principles. • Ensuring local shops, including access to healthy food outlets, particular in less affluent communities are accessible and within a reasonable walking distance. Options should be considered to link to other amenities.
<p>Will the proposal have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health • Social inclusion, independence and participation • Increasing resilience and community assets • biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options to reduce noise level from local traffic associated with residential development should be considered, particular at night. Negative impacts on air quality and childhood asthma should be considered.

<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social and economic environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Child development • Stress • Income and child poverty • Tourism • Fuel poverty i.e. amongst older population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider school provision and associated infrastructure connected to residential development. • Developers should consider the provision of locally based apprenticeships/ training opportunities for young people and lifelong learning opportunities for all. • The need to attract further employment opportunities for youth/skills retention in the area should be considered. • Consider the changing demographic of residents with long term conditions to a higher percentage being younger and the need for homes to be designed to be adaptable to changing needs over a lifetime.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Tackling harassment • Community cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development may damage community cohesion and relation between groups. Opportunities for greater community interaction should be encouraged. • Continue to support the proposed policy on special needs homes and retirement accommodation (Policy H2) to improve equality and mental health of residents. The policy should not solely focus on an ageing population and should consider the changing demographic of residents with long term conditions to a higher percentage being younger. • Should consider developing a communication strategy that will be for indigenous communities. • Renewable and low carbon energy generation and water efficiency for new and existing residential development may reduce financial inequalities for residents. • Policy H6 and potentially Policy H7 will help meet the essential housing needs of rural workers and enable such workers to live closer to their place of work.
<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 • Shops • Communication Transport (road/rail) other (broadband) • Waste disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local environmental features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe and suitable pedestrian crossings should be encouraged. This would reduce road deaths and injuries, working towards the priority identified in the Fylde District Health Profile (2014). • Should ensure new developments do not have a detrimental effect on bathing water quality. • Green spaces (the Green Infrastructure network) as part of residential development should encourage community based interactions, including safe play space.

<p>Will there be a change in demand for, access to and quality of health services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to existing health services • Demand for existing services • Transport provision and needs • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement and provision of new transport infrastructure may be required at the location of the residential development or cumulatively improved across Fylde and the Fylde Coast sub-region. • Health services (local CCG and Hospital trusts) should be involved to consider if service provision is adequate to meet increase demand associated with the housing development. • Ensure that there is adequate local access (including for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show-people communities) and that potential issue for social services issues have been considered.
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better user friendly approach to the development and use of services and facilities. • Support Policy H2 and the provision of a mix of densities, housing types, special needs homes and retirement homes, in order to meet the increasingly changing needs of a younger demographic alongside the needs of the elderly population. • Consider adequate school provision and associated infrastructure connected to residential development. • Keeping local skills and the youth in the area • Development of communication strategy for better community cohesion. • Ensure proper links with health and transport services for all new developments. • All new residential developments should have the 20mph speed limit as per Lancashire County Council's 20's plenty campaign or whatever the LCC's speed limit policy is at the time of submission of development plans

Appendix 5:

Chapter 11: Health and Wellbeing

Policy HW1 - Health and Wellbeing;

Policy HW2 - Community Facilities;

Policy HW3 - Provision of Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities; and

Policy HW4 - Contaminated Land

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BME communities (including GRT, refugees and asylum seekers) ✓ Women and men ✓ Religious/faith group ✓ People with disabilities ✓ Older people ✓ Children and young people ✓ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ✓ People on low income ✓ People with learning difficulties ✓ People with mental health problems ✓ Homeless people ✓ People involved in criminal justice system ✓ Rural communities ✓ Urban communities ✓ Staff ✓ Families ✓ People living alone ✓ Students ✓ Settled community ✓ Other 	
<p><i>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed)</i></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 lifestyle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food) • Exercise and physical activity • Reduce substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills • Crime and community safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure greater partnership working through Community Safety Partnerships and within the Licensing process to include Public Health as a 'Fifth' standard in considering new applications for of licenced premises. (paragraph 11.9). • Ensure that the increasing nature of long term conditions such as Type 2 Diabetes in a younger population is adequately addressed in housing design to enable homes to be adapted to changing needs, and also through the availability of public transport. • Explore opportunities for improving the network of cycling and pedestrian routes in both urban and rural areas. • Design of community multi-functional spaces should encourage walking and cycling • Appropriate design and use of green and blue spaces to promote opportunities for connectivity, active travel access to community facilities, social interaction and stronger communities, to increase individual resilience and reduce perception of crime. • Ensure good links with CCG's in developing new 'settlements' and new homes to ensure that best planning for GP services is achieved.
<p>Will the proposal have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health • Social inclusion, independence and participation • Increasing resilience and community assets biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage infrastructure to meet the lifetime requirements of the population by providing local community facilities that are fit for purpose.

<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social and economic environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Child development • Stress • Income and child poverty • Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy HW1 seeks to safeguard and encourage the role of allotments and garden plots within developments and small scale agriculture and farmers markets in providing access to healthy, affordable locally produced food options.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Tackling harassment Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that access to new and existing sports facilities are supported by public transport. • Ensure that where new school places are provided and that good public transport is also available to the parts of the community that need to access them.
<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 • Shops • Communication Transport(road/rail), other (broadband) • Waste disposal • Local environmental features 	
<p>Will there be a change in demand for, access to and quality of health services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to existing health services • Demand for existing services • Transport provision and needs 	
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate design and use of green and blue spaces to promote opportunities for connectivity, active travel access to community facilities, social interaction and stronger communities, to increase individual resilience and reduce perception of crime. • Ensure good links with CCG's in developing urban extensions and new healthy sustainable communities and new homes to ensure that best planning for GP services is achieved. • Developers should consider health as part of the design process in order to build healthy sustainable communities and maximise positive health impacts.

Appendix 6:

Chapter 12: Infrastructure, Service Provision and Transport

Policy INF1 - Service Accessibility and Infrastructure;

Policy INF2 - Developer Contributions;

Policy T1 - Strategic Highway Improvements;

Policy T2 - Blackpool Airport;

Policy T3 - Enhancing Sustainable Transport Choice; and

Policy T4 - Parking Standards

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BME communities (including GRT, refugees and asylum seekers) ✓ Women and men ✓ Religious/faith group ✓ People with disabilities ✓ Older people ✓ Children and young people ✓ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ✓ People on low income ✓ People with learning difficulties ✓ People with mental health problems ✓ Homeless people ✓ People involved in criminal justice system ✓ Rural communities ✓ Urban communities ✓ Staff ✓ Families ✓ People living alone ✓ Students ✓ Settled community ✓ Other 	
<p><i>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed).</i></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 lifestyle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food) • Exercise and physical activity • Reduce substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills • Crime and community safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and prioritise pedestrian and cycle friendly environments to encourage modal shift away from motorised transport. • Prioritising pedestrian routes and walkways. These should be designed effectively to ensure equity of access for all and consider the lifetime requirements of the population. • Ensuring local shops, including access to healthy food outlets, particular in less affluent communities are accessible and within a reasonable walking distance. Options should be considered to link to other amenities. • Design of community multi-functional spaces should encourage walking and cycling. • All new residential developments should have the 20mph speed limit as per Lancashire County Council's 20's plenty campaign or whatever the LCC's speed limit policy is at the time of submission of development plans
<p>Will the proposal have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health • Social inclusion, independence and participation • Increasing resilience and community assets • Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options to reduce noise level from local traffic should be considered and negative impacts on air quality and childhood asthma considered. • Public transport provision should be improved with an important focus on cycling and walking, particularly in rural areas. • Provision of public transport service in the evening would allow participation in groups etc. particularly to and from rural areas. • Design of community multi-functional facilities, including later opening of facilities, (such as swimming pools), and school halls should be considered.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainability through efficient links with existing transport including in rural areas. • Ensuring that public transport meets the needs of the local community, including specific groups such as families, the elderly and those with disabilities.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social and economic environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Child development • Stress • Income and child poverty • Tourism • Fuel poverty i.e. amongst older population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should consider the link between school provision and transport infrastructure. • Should consider whether the development would enhance the development of local business and retention of local skills. • The need to attract further employment opportunities for youth/skills retention in the area should be considered. • Supporting options to improve the railway links particularly on the Blackpool South line to improve tourism links.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Tackling harassment • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development may damage community cohesion and the integration of the new development into the established community should be considered. • Ensure public transport facilities, (including nature of stock) meets the needs of the local community, including specific groups such as families, the elderly and those with disabilities. • Pedestrian routes and cycle ways, including public realm schemes should be designed effectively to ensure equity of access for all and consider the lifetime requirements of the population.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the physical environment? Living conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions • Pollution or climate change • Accidental injuries or public safety • Transmission of infectious disease • Shops • Communications(road/rail) • Waste disposal • Local environmental features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe and suitable pedestrian crossings should be encouraged. This would reduce road deaths and injuries, working towards the priority identified in the Fylde District Health Profile (2014). • Greener versions of local transport stock to reduce emissions and climate change impacts should be encouraged. • Ensure better street and other lighting in isolated areas particularly where bus stops/railway stations/car parks are located. • Options to improve the railway links particularly on the Blackpool South line to reduce traffic congestion. • Enhancement and provision of new local transport infrastructure should be explored to meet the potential increase in demand associated with the development. • Investigate further the impact on childhood asthma with regard to junction 4 and proposed junction 2 of the M55. • The integration of pedestrian and cycle route opportunities should be explored as part of the

	<p>implementation of the strategic highway improvements (Policy T1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian and cycle opportunities alongside service access improvements at Blackpool Airport from the surrounding areas should be explored (Policy T2).
<p>Will there be a change in demand for, access to and quality of health services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to existing health services • Demand for existing services • Transport provision and needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess if adequate public transport is available and effectively linking any proposed development to the rest of the network. • Health services (local CCG and Hospital trusts) should be involved to consider if service provision is adequate (including for gypsy, traveller and travelling show people communities) and have potential issue for social services been consider. • Ensure the multipurpose use of facilities for the development of local group's e.g. later opening of such as community halls and schools for local groups. • Enhancement and provision of new transport infrastructure may be required across Fylde and the Fylde Coast sub region. • Ensure that the implications of Networks Rail developments in Fylde are considered particularly in relation to air quality, access and linking public transport is concerned particularly around the proposed hub at Kirkham and Wesham Station. • The integration of secure and accessible cycle storage into developments should be explored as part of development parking standards (policy T4).
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper links with transport services for all new developments. • Ensure local, accessible public transport for all, including those with disabilities. • Development of Green Infrastructure network options including walking and cycling networks which connect new and existing homes to community facilities and provide safe routes to school, training and employment will facilitate active travel and physical activity. • Explore impact on childhood asthma with regard to junction 4 and proposed junction 2 off the M55.

Appendix 7:

Chapter 13:Water Resource Management, Flood Risk and Addressing Climate Change

Policy CL1 - Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency;

Policy CL2 - Surface Water Run-off and Sustainable Drainage;

Policy CL3 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation; and

Policy CL4 - Decentralised Energy Networks and District Heating Systems

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BME communities (including GRT, refugees and asylum seekers) ✓ Women and men ✓ Religious/faith group ✓ People with disabilities ✓ Older people ✓ Children and young people ✓ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ✓ People on low income ✓ People with learning difficulties ✓ People with mental health problems ✓ Homeless people ✓ People involved in criminal justice system ✓ Rural communities ✓ Urban communities ✓ Staff ✓ Families ✓ People living alone ✓ Students ✓ Settled community ✓ Other 	
<p><i>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed).</i></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 lifestyle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food) • Exercise and physical activity • Reduce substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills • Crime and community safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider water efficiency schemes i.e. use of 'grey water' from domestic use could help promote garden allotments and access to healthy food. • Reduce flood risk to retain natural assets i.e. reduce erosion of sand dunes and the Ribble and Alt Estuary to encourage physical activity. • Promotion of developments that encourage energy efficiency/ low carbon and protect green and blue spaces i.e. more natural assets for cycling/ physical activity and recreation. • Water courses are a potential risk taking hazards for water fatalities for young children which can be made safer through appropriate signage and design. • Reduce flood risk to retain natural assets for education i.e. natural habitats for birds and animals. • Appropriate use of green space to promote opportunities for social interaction and stronger communities, to increase individual resilience and reduce perception of crime. • Using SuDS (Policy CL2) to ensuring new developments do not have a detrimental effect on bathing water quality.
<p>Will the proposal have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health • Social inclusion, independence and participation • Increasing resilience and community assets • biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk affecting biodiversity may reduce the positive effects biodiversity has on Mental Health. • Potential negative impacts on mental health from renewable/low carbon energy generation should be mitigated e.g. noise and cumulative impact on natural landscape. • Appropriate use of green and blue spaces to promote opportunities for social interaction, good

	<p>health and stronger communities to increase individual resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce flood risk to retain community assets. • Consider requiring developers to consult the local community with regard to possible mitigating actions to minimise the negative effect of renewable/low carbon energy schemes and maximise the positive effects. • Actively encourage agreements with local farmers to mitigate the negative effects of growing energy crops by making spare land available for community allotments. • Promote natural light, for positive mental health. • Reduction in green house emissions to reduce climate change impacts and provide a healthier environment.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social and economic environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Child development • Stress • Income and child poverty • Tourism • Fuel poverty i.e. amongst older population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable and low carbon energy generation and water efficiency may reduce fuel poverty and should be encouraged. • Development of flood defences provides opportunities for local employment. • Reduce flood risk by provide natural assets and green space to reduce stress. • Poor bathing water quality should be addressed to retain tourism, to encourage local income and employment. • Reduce flood risks to retain natural assets i.e. sand dunes and the Ribble Estuary for tourism. • Green spaces (the Green Infrastructure network) should encourage community based interactions. • Assess flood risks to agricultural areas, local businesses affecting local income and insurance premiums. • Employment opportunities associated with renewable and low carbon energy generation should be explored.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Tackling harassment • Community Cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable and low carbon energy generation and water efficiency may reduce financial inequalities. • Promote green spaces to encourage recreational activities to reduce health inequalities associated with lack of access to formal physical activity schemes/ community cohesion. • Promoting water efficiency schemes i.e. use of 'grey water' for domestic use could help promote garden allotments and access to healthy food.
<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 • Shops • Communications(road/rail) • Waste disposal • Local environmental features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential effects of climate change may affect the most vulnerable i.e. older population with heat waves and prolonged cold weather. • Renewable and low carbon energy generation may improve living standards. • Reduction in carbon emissions will improve the natural environment. • Water courses are potential hazards for water fatalities for young children which can made safer through appropriate signage and design. • Flood risks to water quality i.e. overflows producing water pollution and transmission of infectious diseases, SuDS have potential health hazards if not managed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risks may affect communications/ transport. • Reduce flood risk to retain natural assets i.e. reduce erosion of sand dunes and the Ribble and Alt Estuary to protect natural heritage and habitats. • Flood risks may affect living conditions and businesses.
<p>Will there be a change in demand for, access to and quality of health services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to existing health services • Demand for existing services • Transport provision and needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on local medical services from water contamination and infectious diseases. • Impacts on mental health services from lack of access to green spaces and biodiversity. • Reduced demands on support services for income advice with reductions on fuel poverty. • Encouraging green space use could encourage changes in leisure services with more community based activities.
Key Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts from risks of flooding may affect the natural environments, health and well being. • Impacts of improved energy measures to reduce health inequalities. • The development of multi-functional spaces should be exploited to benefit health and wellbeing.

Appendix 8:

Chapter 14: Conserving and Enhancing the Natural, Historic and Built Environment

Policy ENV1 - Landscape;

Policy ENV2 - Biodiversity;

Policy ENV3 - Development in the Nature Improvement Area;

Policy ENV4 - Protecting Existing Open Space (the Green Infrastructure Network);

Policy ENV5 - Provision of New Open Space (the Green Infrastructure network); and

Policy ENV6 - Historic Environment

<p>Which groups of the population do you think will be affected by this proposal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BME communities (including GRT, refugees and asylum seekers) ✓ Women and men ✓ Religious/faith group ✓ People with disabilities ✓ Older people ✓ Children and young people ✓ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ✓ People on low income ✓ People with learning difficulties ✓ People with mental health problems ✓ Homeless people ✓ People involved in criminal justice system ✓ Rural communities ✓ Urban communities ✓ Staff ✓ Families ✓ People living alone ✓ Students ✓ Settled community ✓ Other 	
<p><i>(The word proposal is used below as shorthand for any policy, procedure, strategy or proposal that might be assessed).</i></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 lifestyle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet and nutrition (choosing healthy food) • Exercise and physical activity • Reduce substance use: tobacco, alcohol or drugs • Risk taking behaviour • Education and lifelong learning or skills • Crime and community safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing green and blue spaces (the Green Infrastructure network) and park grounds, and encourage safe play space. • Increased sports facility will increase access to physical activity. • Improved cycle ways and pedestrian routes will encourage more physical activity. • Pedestrian walkways promote opportunities for social cohesion, green and blue leisure and stronger communities to increase individual resilience and reduce perception of crime. • Clean beaches and protection of sand dunes encourage physical activity and opportunities for community interaction. • Improvements to the coastal way increases safe physical activity. • Good design promotes positive community identity with the potential to reduce crime. • Promotion of natural heritage provides opportunities for intergenerational education and lifelong learning. • Green routes linking residential areas to town centres encourage walking and cycling with improvements to health and wellbeing.

<p>Will the proposal have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill health • Social inclusion, independence and participation • Increasing resilience and community assets biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase natural assets and biodiversity have positive effects on mental health. • Positive impacts from natural landscaping to reduce noise and pollution. • Appropriate use of green and blue spaces to promote opportunities for social interaction, good health, stronger communities and increased individual resilience. • Developments promoting natural light have a positive effect on mental health. • Reductions in greenhouse emissions reduces climate change impacts and provide a healthier environment. • Good design stimulates community regeneration promoting community pride and identity with positive impacts on mental health. • Considering the needs of all when enabling and designing access to the countryside, e.g. wider 'kissing gates' to accommodate wheelchair use at GI sites (Policies ENV5 and ENV6). • Encourage equity of access to the natural heritage of the Borough and identify ways to monitor participation.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on the social and economic environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social status • Employment opportunities (paid or unpaid) and worklessness • Social/family support • Child development • Stress • Income and child poverty • Tourism • Fuel poverty i.e. amongst older population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green and blue spaces encourage family based interactions with positive impacts on child development and family dynamics. • Increased sports facilities and tourism will increase income into the borough. • Green infrastructure network encourages tourism, attracts more businesses and income for district e.g. protection and promotion of golf courses.
<p>What impact will the proposal have on equality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • Equality of opportunity • Relations between groups • Tackling harassment • Community cohesion and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable and low carbon energy generation and water efficiency may reduce financial inequalities. • Green spaces (the Green Infrastructure network) encourage recreational activities to reduce health inequalities associated with lack of access to formal physical activity schemes/ community cohesion. • Improved design and equal access for disabled/older residents. • Improved spatial design increases community cohesion. • Improved play areas provide more opportunities for diversionary activities for young people and have impact on reducing generational tensions.

<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 • Shops • Communications(road/rail) • Waste disposal • Local environmental features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good design encourages community regeneration with improved mental health and potential to reduce crime. • Improved green space provides safe play space for diversionary activities and helps to reduce the higher perceptions of crime and improved intergenerational relations. • Promotion of natural heritage increases tourism and local pride. • Green routes improve access to open spaces.
<p>Will there be a change in demand for, access to and quality of health services?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to existing health services • Demand for existing services • Transport provision and needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on mental health services from lack of access to green spaces (the Green Infrastructure network) and biodiversity. • Encouraging green space use could encourage changes in leisure services with more community based activities. • Green routes encourage sustainable travel and less dependency on private transport
<p>Key Issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better use of green space and good design to help safeguard the built and natural environment will positive impacts on health and wellbeing. • Fylde has many natural and heritage assets that should be preserved and enhanced to encourage greater prosperity and community cohesion.