

Shropshire Council
Equality, Social Inclusion and Health Impact Assessment (ESHIA)
Initial Stage One Screening Record 2022-2023

A. Summary Sheet on Accountability and Actions

Name of proposed service change
Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site (WHS) –Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Name of lead officer carrying out the screening
Daniel Corden and Andy Wigley

Decision, review, and monitoring

Decision	Yes	No
Initial (stage one) ESHIA Only?	X	
Proceed to Full ESHIA or HIA (part two) Report?		X

If completion of an initial or Stage One assessment is an appropriate and proportionate action at this stage, please use the boxes above. If a Full or Stage Two report is required, please move on to full report stage once you have completed this initial screening assessment as a record of the considerations which you have given to this matter.

Actions to mitigate negative impact or enhance positive impact of the service change in terms of equality, social inclusion, and health considerations

Approval from Cabinet is being sought for Shropshire Council to adopt the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site (WHS) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to provide guidance on application of Local Plan policies and form a material consideration in the planning application process.

It is anticipated that the equality impacts will be neutral to low positive across the nine Protected Characteristic groupings defined by the Equality Act 2010. There is potential for positive equality impact for the groupings of Age, Disability, Pregnancy and Maternity, and Sex, in terms of mental well-being opportunities arising for people in these groupings to feel safer on their journeys for education, work or leisure. This is particularly so for families with young children, wheelchair users, and older people who may consider themselves to be vulnerable and less likely to venture out without clear signage and lighting, and pavements that can be navigated safely by them and their carers.

An additional grouping for whom there may be positive impacts are people with less visible disabilities or conditions, including people with neurodiverse conditions, and for people with visual impairments. For example, a cluttered space can cause overstimulation for some people with autism, and many autistic people need space around them, which means that narrow passageways can cause stress. Additionally, sensitive use of appropriate lighting such as minimal use of

fluorescent lighting, as well as clear signage, will be anticipated to provide further benefits for people with neurodiverse conditions and for others including those with visual impairments.

Actions to review and monitor the impact of the service change in terms of equality, social inclusion, and health considerations

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD has been informed by a period of public consultation, which was undertaken in a way that is consistent with the requirements of Shropshire Council's Statement of Community Involvement. As such, it sought to engage all groups within our communities.

The public consultation ran for 6 weeks over the period from the 9th January 2023 and the 20th February 2023. A total of 26 responses were received from local residents, interested individuals, interest groups, organisations, and statutory bodies. These responses have been given due consideration in preparing the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD which is to be considered for adoption.

The intention is that the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD will provide guidance on application of Local Plan policies and form a material consideration in the planning application process.

Both the adopted Local Plan and the draft Shropshire Local Plan include a series of indicators that are utilised to monitor effects. It is considered that these indicators will assist with understanding the effects of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD upon people in the nine Protected Characteristic groupings as defined by the Equality Act 2010, with additional recognition of the intersectionality between groupings and for people in a range of household circumstances, considered in our tenth grouping around social inclusion. This then includes people in rural households, people in low income households, and those that we may consider to be vulnerable.

The Council will draw upon the learning from pedestrianisation efforts in market towns in Shropshire, which are building upon Covid-19 measures that led to improved physical access around towns by people in Protected Characteristic groupings and those we may describe as vulnerable. The Council will also draw upon strategic policy around public transport infrastructure including Active Travel, and best alignment with economic growth strategy development and with implementation of cultural and leisure strategy actions. These strategies all very much include efforts to promote social inclusion and in so doing achieve equality of opportunity for people in Protected Characteristic groupings to safely access economic, leisure and cultural opportunities in market towns.

Associated ESHIAs

Draft Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD ESIIA

Shropshire Local Plan Review ESHIAs

Actions to mitigate negative impact, enhance positive impact, and review and monitor overall impacts in terms of any other considerations. This includes climate change considerations

Climate change

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD seeks to promote sustainable development that conserves and enhances the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS (which include the woodlands and geological resources of the gorge).

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD includes guidance on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and resilience and adaptation measures that seek to balance development with the need to reduce the impacts of climate change. It is therefore considered that the draft SPD and associated public consultation and stakeholder engagement is expected to have a positive outcome on the climate change impacts listed below:

- energy and fuel consumption (buildings and/or travel)
- renewable energy generation
- carbon offsetting or mitigation, and
- climate change adaptation.

Health and well being

From a health and well-being perspective, it is anticipated that the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD will encourage the submission of well-designed development and infrastructure schemes that protect the OUV of the WHS whilst also encouraging the use of public transport and active travel. This can be maximised through efforts to ensure that there are accessible routes within, to and around the WHS which will be perceived as safe by pedestrians and cyclists, e.g: sensitive use of appropriate lighting such as minimal use of fluorescent lighting, as well as clear signage, and that green infrastructure is maintained and enhanced whenever possible. There are additional positive impacts in terms of the recognised positive mental well-being that may accrue from employment, leisure, and cultural opportunities.

Economic and societal/wider community

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS is an internationally recognised area of OUV and is designated as a conservation area. UNESCO awarded the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site status in 1986 in recognition of the areas record of innovation during the Industrial Revolution. The OUV of the area is captured in the many historical sites, landscape, setting of the gorge and the social history of the area.

The value of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS designation has helped the area maintain a strong visitor economy, promoted Shropshire as a place to visit, live, work, and invest and has helped secure investment into ground stabilisation works and conservation projects in the WHS area.

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD will provide guidance and information to support the implementation of policies within the adopted Local Plan and in the future the draft Shropshire Local Plan.

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD clarifies why conserving and enhancing the OUV is of such importance and it will form part of a suite of documents including the Local Plan (adopted and draft) and WHS Management Plan that set out how the area will be protected and managed.

As such it will help conserve and enhance the OUV of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS and support sustainable development within the WHS. It will also assist the Council in continuing to make the most effective use of its resources and support the efficient delivery of the development management process.

The WHS boundary extends into the Borough of Telford & Wrekin and therefore the SPD has been prepared jointly by Shropshire Council and Telford and Wrekin Council and will, subject to adoption, be used by both Local Planning Authorities' to help determine planning applications in their areas.

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD has been informed by a period of public consultation, which was undertaken in a way that is consistent with the requirements of Shropshire Council's Statement of Community Involvement. As such, it sought to engage all groups within our communities.

The public consultation ran for 6 weeks over the period from the 9th January 2023 and the 20th February 2023. A total of 26 responses were received from local residents, interested individuals, interest groups, organisations, and statutory bodies. These responses have been given due consideration in preparing the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD which is to be considered for adoption.

The adoption and implementation of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD will be met from existing resources and budgets.

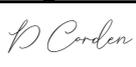
Scrutiny at Part One screening stage

People involved	Signatures	Date
<i>Lead officer carrying out the screening</i> Mr Daniel Corden		14 th June 2023
<i>Any internal service area support*</i> Dr Andy Wigley		21 st June 2023
<i>Any external support**</i> Mrs Lois Dale, Rurality and Equalities Specialist		21 st June 2023

**This refers to other officers within the service area*

***This refers to support external to the service but within the Council, e.g., the Rurality and Equalities Specialist, the Feedback and Insight Team, performance data specialists, Climate Change specialists, and Public Health colleagues*

Sign off at Part One screening stage

Name	Signatures	Date
Lead officer's name Mr Daniel Corden		14 th June 2023
Accountable officer's name* Dr Andy Wigley		21 st June 2023

**This may either be the Head of Service or the lead officer*

B. Detailed Screening Assessment

Aims of the service change and description

World Heritage Sites (WHS's) are internationally important heritage assets that receive the highest level of heritage protection in the planning process.

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS was inscribed by UNESCO in 1986. It covers 550ha, of which 131ha (around 23%) falls within Shropshire Council's administrative area. The remainder is in Telford & Wrekin Council's administrative area. WHS status provides international recognition of the value of the area, this is encapsulated by its OUV.

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS is also a Conservation Area (cross-boundary between Shropshire and Telford and Wrekin Council administrative areas) and enjoys additional protection under that designation. It also contains a significant number of other designated heritage assets - not least the Iron Bridge itself which is a Scheduled Monument.

What is Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)?

"Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole".

The aim of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD is to provide guidance and information to support the implementation of a policies in the adopted Local Plan and in the future the draft Shropshire Local Plan.

It will provide residents, businesses, and other organisations with information on how relevant planning proposals within the WHS and its setting can conserve and enhance the OUV of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS when they are considering preparing a planning application. This includes planning applications relating to:

- Alterations, extensions, and refurbishment of existing residential and commercial properties.
- Change of use from one development type to another.
- New residential and employment development proposals.
- Applications relating to renewable energy.

The SPD sets out how the planning system will seek to fulfil the responsibilities and opportunities that arise from WHS status. The SPD will help:

- Protect the WHS;
- Conserve and enhance the significance of the WHS;
- Present and transmit to future generations the importance of the WHS;
- Encourage investment and development to secure a healthy economy and support regeneration.

Once adopted, the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD will be used by Shropshire Council when determining planning applications within the WHS and its setting within the Council's administrative area. Assuming it is also adopted by Telford and Wrekin Council, it will be used for the same purpose in their administrative area.

As such it will help conserve and enhance the OUV of the WHS, preventing loss through deterioration and disappearance of its heritage value.

There are also opportunities that guidance in the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD will help address including appropriate repair techniques, bringing redundant buildings back into use whilst retaining internal and external original features and the repair and reinstatement of historical features.

Intended audiences and target groups for the service change

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD will provide residents, business and organisations that intend to submit planning applications with planning guidance. Users and stakeholders for the SPD will include: -

- Local residents;
- Businesses based within the WHS;
- Architects, developers and planners;
- Statutory Agencies;
- Town and Parish Councils;
- Unitary Authorities (Shropshire Council and Telford and Wrekin Council);
- World Heritage Site Steering Group.
- Local MPs
- Government Departments and Agencies

Once adopted, the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD will be used by Shropshire Council when determining planning applications within the WHS and its setting within the Council's administrative area. Assuming it is also adopted by Telford and Wrekin Council, it will be used for the same purpose in their administrative area.

Evidence used for screening of the service change

- Shropshire Council adopted Development Plan (consisting of the Core Strategy; Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan; and any adopted formal Neighbourhood Plans).
- Economic Growth Strategy for Shropshire 2017–2021.
- Submission draft of the Shropshire Local Plan (Local Plan Review).
- Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site (IGWHS) Management Plan.

Specific consultation and engagement with intended audiences and target groups for the service change

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD has been informed by a period of public consultation, which was undertaken in a way that is consistent with the requirements of Shropshire Council’s Statement of Community Involvement. As such, it sought to engage all groups within our communities.

The public consultation ran for 6 weeks over the period from the 9th January 2023 and the 20th February 2023. A total of 26 responses were received from local residents, interested individuals, interest groups, organisations, and statutory bodies. These responses have been given due consideration in preparing the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD which is to be considered for adoption.

The consultation material was made available on Shropshire Council’s website, Telford & Wrekin Council’s website and the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site’s webpage. It was jointly promoted by both Local Planning Authorities.

The consultation process for the Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD included:

- The use of social media channels and Council websites.
- Engagement with key stakeholder organisations such as ICOMOS UK, Historic England, the WHS Steering Group and relevant Town and Parish Councils.
- A series of public consultation drop-in events.

Initial equality impact assessment by grouping (Initial health impact assessment is included below)

Please rate the impact that you perceive the service change is likely to have on a group, through stating this in the relevant column.

Please state if it is anticipated to be neutral (no impact) and add any extra notes that you think might be helpful for readers.

Protected Characteristic groupings and other groupings in Shropshire	High negative impact Part Two ESIIA required	High positive impact Part One ESIIA required	Medium positive or negative impact Part One ESIIA required	Low positive, negative, or neutral impact (please specify) Part One ESIIA required
<u>Age</u> (please include children, young people, young people leaving care, people of working age, older people. Some people may belong to more than one group e.g., a child or young person for whom there are safeguarding concerns e.g., an older person with disability)			√Low positive	
<u>Disability</u> (please include mental health conditions and syndromes; hidden disabilities including autism and Crohn’s disease; physical and sensory disabilities or impairments; learning disabilities; Multiple Sclerosis; cancer; and HIV)			√ Low positive	
<u>Gender re-assignment</u> (please include associated aspects: safety, caring responsibility, potential for bullying and harassment)				√Neutral

Protected Characteristic groupings and other groupings in Shropshire	High negative impact Part Two ESIIA required	High positive impact Part One ESIIA required	Medium positive or negative impact Part One ESIIA required	Low positive, negative, or neutral impact (please specify) Part One ESIIA required
Marriage and Civil Partnership (please include associated aspects: caring responsibility, potential for bullying and harassment)				√Neutral
Pregnancy and Maternity (please include associated aspects: safety, caring responsibility, potential for bullying and harassment)			√Low positive	
Race (please include ethnicity, nationality, culture, language, Gypsy, Traveller)				√Neutral
Religion and belief (please include Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Judaism, Nonconformists; Rastafarianism; Shinto, Sikhism, Taoism, Zoroastrianism, and any others)				√Neutral
Sex (this can also be viewed as relating to gender. Please include associated aspects: safety, caring responsibility, potential for bullying and harassment)			√Low positive	
Sexual Orientation (please include associated aspects: safety; caring responsibility; potential for bullying and harassment)				√Neutral
Other: Social Inclusion (please include families and friends with caring responsibilities; households in poverty; people for whom there are safeguarding concerns; people you consider to be vulnerable; people with health inequalities; refugees and asylum seekers; rural communities; veterans and serving members of the armed forces and their families)			√Low positive	

Initial health and wellbeing impact assessment by category

Please rate the impact that you perceive the service change is likely to have with regard to health and wellbeing, through stating this in the relevant column.

Please state if it is anticipated to be neutral (no impact) and add any extra notes that you think might be helpful for readers.

Health and wellbeing: individuals and communities in Shropshire	High negative impact Part Two HIA required	High positive impact	Medium positive or negative impact	Low positive negative or neutral impact (please specify)
Will the proposal have a <i>direct impact</i> on an individual's health, mental health and wellbeing? For example, would it cause ill health, affecting social inclusion, independence and participation?				√Neutral

Health and wellbeing: individuals and communities in Shropshire	High negative impact <i>Part Two HIA required</i>	High positive impact	Medium positive or negative impact	Low positive negative or neutral impact (please specify)
<p>Will the proposal indirectly impact an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?</p> <p>For example, will it affect their ability to be physically active, choose healthy food, reduce drinking and smoking?</p>				<p>√Positive (The SPD will promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the OUV of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS, aiming to thereby create a well-cared for and healthy environment that helps people maintain active lifestyles and good mental health).</p>
<p>Will the policy have a direct impact on the community - social, economic and environmental living conditions that would impact health?</p> <p>For example, would it affect housing, transport, child development, education, employment opportunities, availability of green space or climate change mitigation?</p>			<p>√Positive (The SPD will promote well-designed, sustainable development that seeks to conserve and enhancing the OUV of the Ironbridge Gorge WHS and its associated green spaces, cultural heritage and visitor attractions and the resultant economic benefits the WHS status brings).</p>	
<p>Will there be a likely change in demand for or access to health and social care services?</p> <p>For example: Primary Care, Hospital Care, Community Services, Mental Health, Local Authority services including Social Services?</p>				<p>√Neutral</p>

Identification of likely impact of the service change in terms of other considerations including climate change and economic or societal impacts

The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD provides an opportunity to address climate change pressures within the WHS / conservation area. There are many listed buildings that have residential and business uses, improving the thermal and energy efficiency of buildings will help tackle climate change and reduce the running costs of such buildings thereby improving their long term sustainability. The Ironbridge Gorge WHS SPD would provide guidance on where appropriate measures can be put in place to address climate change in the WHS area.

Guidance Notes

1. Legal Context

It is a legal requirement for local authorities to assess the equality and human rights impact of changes proposed or made to services. It is up to us as an authority to decide what form our equality impact assessment may take. By way of illustration, some local authorities focus more overtly upon human rights; some include safeguarding. It is about what is considered to be needed in a local authority's area, in line with local factors such as demography and strategic objectives as well as with the national legislative imperatives.

Carrying out these impact assessments helps us as a public authority to ensure that, as far as possible, we are taking actions to meet the general equality duty placed on us by the Equality Act 2010, and to thus demonstrate that the three equality aims are integral to our decision making processes.

These are: eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advancing equality of opportunity; and fostering good relations.

These screening assessments for any proposed service change go to Cabinet as part of the committee report, or occasionally direct to Full Council, unless they are ones to do with Licensing, in which case they go to Strategic Licensing Committee.

Service areas would ordinarily carry out a screening assessment, or Stage One equality impact assessment. This enables energies to be focussed on review and monitoring and ongoing evidence collection about the positive or negative impacts of a service change upon groupings in the community, and for any adjustments to be considered and made accordingly.

These screening assessments are recommended to be undertaken at timely points in the development and implementation of the proposed service change.

For example, an ESHIA would be a recommended course of action before a consultation. This would draw upon the evidence available at that time, and identify the target audiences, and assess at that initial stage what the likely impact of the service change could be across the Protected Characteristic groupings and our tenth category of Social Inclusion. This ESHIA would set out intended actions to engage with the groupings, particularly those who are historically less likely to engage in public consultation eg young people, as otherwise we would not know their specific needs.

A second ESHIA would then be carried out after the consultation, to say what the feedback was, to set out changes proposed as a result of the feedback, and to say where responses were low and what the plans are to engage with groupings who did not really respond. This ESHIA would also draw more upon actions to review impacts in order to mitigate the negative and accentuate the positive. Examples of this approach include the Great Outdoors Strategy, and the Economic Growth Strategy 2017-2021

Meeting our Public Sector Equality Duty through carrying out these ESHIAs is very much about using them as an opportunity to demonstrate ongoing engagement

across groupings and to thus visibly show we are taking what is called due regard of the needs of people in protected characteristic groupings

If the screening indicates that there are likely to be significant negative impacts for groupings within the community, the service area would need to carry out a full report, or Stage Two assessment. This will enable more evidence to be collected that will help the service area to reach an informed opinion.

In practice, StageTwo or Full Screening Assessments have only been recommended twice since 2014, as the ongoing mitigation of negative equality impacts should serve to keep them below the threshold for triggering a Full Screening Assessment. The expectation is that Full Screening Assessments in regard to Health Impacts may occasionally need to be undertaken, but this would be very much the exception rather than the rule.

2. Council Wide and Service Area Policy and Practice on Equality, Social Inclusion and Health

This involves taking an equality and social inclusion approach in planning changes to services, policies, or procedures, including those that may be required by Government.

The decisions that you make when you are planning a service change need to be recorded, to demonstrate that you have thought about the possible equality impacts on communities and to show openness and transparency in your decision-making processes.

This is where Equality, Social Inclusion and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA) come in. Where you carry out an ESHIA in your service area, this provides an opportunity to show:

- What evidence you have drawn upon to help you to recommend a strategy or policy or a course of action to Cabinet.
- What target groups and audiences you have worked with to date.
- What actions you will take in order to mitigate any likely negative impact upon a group or groupings, and enhance any positive effects for a group or groupings; and
- What actions you are planning to review the impact of your planned service change.

The formal template is there not only to help the service area but also to act as a stand-alone for a member of the public to read. The approach helps to identify whether or not any new or significant changes to services, including policies, procedures, functions, or projects, may have an adverse impact on a particular group of people, and whether the human rights of individuals may be affected.

This assessment encompasses consideration of social inclusion. Whilst not mandated by legislation, this is so that we are thinking as carefully and completely as possible about all Shropshire groups and communities, including people in rural areas and people or households that we may describe as vulnerable.

Examples could be households on low incomes or people for whom there are safeguarding concerns, as well as people in what are described as the nine 'protected characteristics' of groups of people in our population, e.g., Age. Another specific vulnerable grouping is veterans and serving members of the Armed Forces, who face particular challenges with regard to access to Health, to Education, and to Housing.

We demonstrate equal treatment to people who are in these groups and to people who are not, through having what is termed 'due regard' to their needs and views when developing and implementing policy and strategy and when commissioning, procuring, arranging, or delivering services.

When you are not carrying out an ESHIA, you still need to demonstrate and record that you have considered equality in your decision-making processes. It is up to you what format you choose.-You could use a checklist, an explanatory note, or a document setting out our expectations of standards of behaviour, for contractors to read and sign. It may well not be something that is in the public domain like an ESHIA, but you should still be ready for it to be made available.

Both the approaches sit with a manager, and the manager has to make the call, and record the decision made on behalf of the Council. Here are some examples to get you thinking.

Carry out an ESHIA:

- If you are building or reconfiguring a building.
- If you are planning to reduce or remove a service.
- If you are consulting on a policy or a strategy.
- If you are bringing in a change to a process or procedure that involves other stakeholders and the wider community as well as particular groupings

Carry out an equality and social inclusion approach:

- If you are setting out how you expect a contractor to behave with regard to equality, where you are commissioning a service or product from them.
- If you are setting out the standards of behaviour that we expect from people who work with vulnerable groupings, such as taxi drivers that we license.
- If you are planning consultation and engagement activity, where we need to collect equality data in ways that will be proportionate and non-intrusive as well as meaningful for the purposes of the consultation itself.
- If you are looking at services provided by others that help the community, where we need to demonstrate a community leadership approach

3. Council wide and service area policy and practice on health and wellbeing

This is a relatively new area to record within our overall assessments of impacts, for individual and for communities, and as such we are asking service area leads to consider health and wellbeing impacts, much as they have been doing during 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, and to look at these in the context of direct and indirect impacts for individuals and for communities. A better understanding across the Council of these impacts will also better enable Public Health colleagues to prioritise

activities to reduce health inequalities in ways that are evidence based and that link effectively with equality impact considerations and climate change mitigation.

Health in All Policies – Health Impact Assessment

Health in All Policies is an upstream approach for health and wellbeing promotion and prevention, and to reduce health inequalities. The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is the supporting mechanism

- Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is the technical name for a common-sense idea. It is a process that considers the wider effects of local policies, strategies and initiatives and how they, in turn, may affect people's health and wellbeing.
- Health Impact Assessment is a means of assessing both the positive and negative health impacts of a policy. It is also a means of developing good evidence-based policy and strategy using a structured process to review the impact.
- A Health Impact Assessment seeks to determine how to maximise health benefits and reduce health inequalities. It identifies any unintended health consequences. These consequences may support policy and strategy or may lead to suggestions for improvements.
- An agreed framework will set out a clear pathway through which a policy or strategy can be assessed and impacts with outcomes identified. It also sets out the support mechanisms for maximising health benefits.

The embedding of a Health in All Policies approach will support Shropshire Council through evidence-based practice and a whole systems approach, in achieving our corporate and partnership strategic priorities. This will assist the Council and partners in promoting, enabling and sustaining the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities whilst reducing health inequalities.

Individuals

Will the proposal have a *direct impact* on health, mental health and wellbeing?

For example, would it cause ill health, affecting social inclusion, independence and participation?

Will the proposal directly affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?

This could include the following: their ability to be physically active e.g., being able to use a cycle route; to access food more easily; to change lifestyle in ways that are of positive impact for their health.

An example of this could be that you may be involved in proposals for the establishment of safer walking and cycling routes (e.g., green highways), and changes to public transport that could encourage people away from car usage. and

increase the number of journeys that they make on public transport, by foot or on bicycle or scooter. This could improve lives.

Will the proposal *indirectly impact* an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?

This could include the following: their ability to access local facilities e.g., to access food more easily, or to access a means of mobility to local services and amenities? (e.g. change to bus route)

Similarly to the above, an example of this could be that you may be involved in proposals for the establishment of safer walking and cycling routes (e.g. pedestrianisation of town centres), and changes to public transport that could encourage people away from car usage, and increase the number of journeys that they make on public transport, by foot or on bicycle or scooter. This could improve their health and well being.

Communities

Will the proposal directly or indirectly affect the physical health, mental health, and wellbeing of the wider community?

A *direct impact* could include either the causing of ill health, affecting social inclusion, independence and participation, or the promotion of better health.

An example of this could be that safer walking and cycling routes could help the wider community, as more people across groupings may be encouraged to walk more, and as there will be reductions in emission leading to better air quality.

An *indirect impact* could mean that a service change could indirectly affect living and working conditions and therefore the health and well being of the wider community.

An example of this could be: an increase in the availability of warm homes would improve the quality of the housing offer in Shropshire and reduce the costs for households of having a warm home in Shropshire. Often a health promoting approach also supports our agenda to reduce the level of Carbon Dioxide emissions and to reduce the impact of climate change.

Please record whether at this stage you consider the proposed service change to have a direct or an indirect impact upon communities.

Demand

Will there be a change in demand for or access to health, local authority and social care services?

For example: Primary Care, Hospital Care, Community Services, Mental Health and Social Services?

An example of this could be: a new housing development in an area would affect demand for primary care and local authority facilities and services in that location and surrounding areas. If the housing development does not factor in consideration

of availability of green space and safety within the public realm, further down the line there could be an increased demand upon health and social care services as a result of the lack of opportunities for physical recreation, and reluctance of some groupings to venture outside if they do not perceive it to be safe.

For further information on the use of ESHIAs: please contact your head of service or contact Mrs Lois Dale, Rurality and Equalities Specialist and Council policy support on equality, via telephone 01743 258528, or email lois.dale@shropshire.gov.uk.