

Isle of Anglesey Health Impact Assessment Toolkit – Promoting the Local Authority as a Health Improvement Agency

March 2009



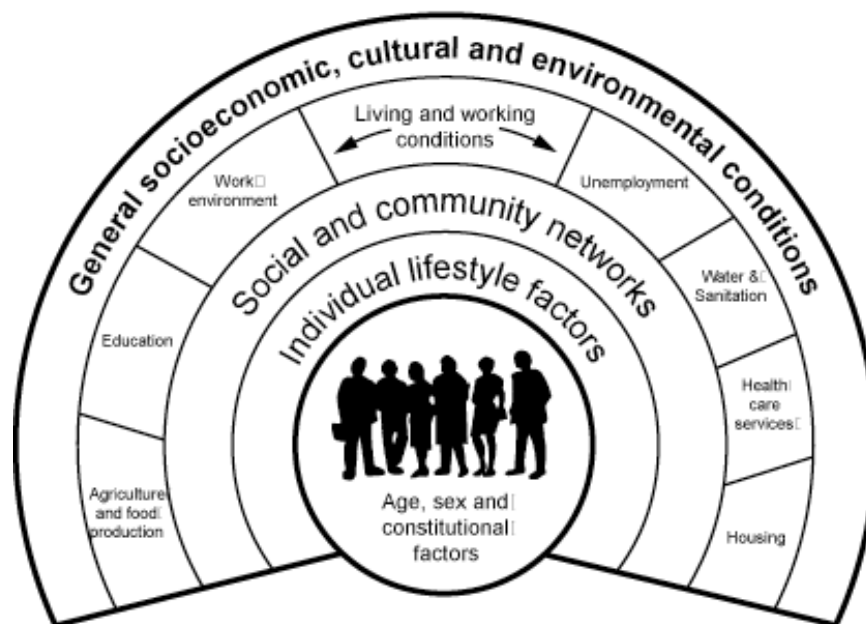
"Inequalities in health are the most fundamental inequalities...there is no greater inequality than, being dead and being alive" (*Frank Dobson*)

What is Health?

Health has been defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO, 1984) as:

"Health is much more than not being ill. It is a resource for everyday living and allows people to fulfil their potential. Health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being – not just the absence of illness".

This vision for health has been captured in Dahlgren and Whitehead's 'Rainbow of Determinants' diagram (1991), which depicts all the wider factors which determine our health and well-being:



A few things to note are:

- Contribution of traditional 'Health Care Services' – access to these services are of course important when we get unwell, but they only form a small part in the larger picture of Community Health & Well-being
- The significant role of the Local Authority in directly influencing most of the other determinants e.g. Housing, Education, Employment, Safe Food and Water, Culture, Transport.

More recently in community research, inequalities in health have become more apparent, where the above determinants all contribute to disproportionate levels of ill-health in the most deprived areas. This relationship is strongly linked to wealth inequalities.

"Even in the most affluent countries, people who are less well off have substantially shorter life expectancies and more illness than the rich... scientific attention to this has led to a growing understanding of the remarkable sensitivity of health to the social environment and to what have become known as the social determinants of health" (WHO, 2003).

In our role as a Local Authority, we must aim to understand and address the Wider Determinants of Health at community, policy, scrutiny and strategic levels in order to improve Health and Well-being and Reduce Health Inequalities. One tool that has been developed for this purpose on Anglesey is the **Health Impact Assessment** (HIA).

What is a Health Impact Assessment?

Health impact assessment (HIA) represents a new approach to the evaluation of social, economic and environmental policies, programmes and projects on people's health and wellbeing. Its purpose has been defined as:

"To assess the potential health impacts – positive and negative – of policies, programmes and projects....and to improve the quality of public decision making through recommendations to enhance predicted positive health impacts and minimise negative ones" (Scott-Samuel et al., 1998)

In addition, HIA is not the preserve of any one disciplinary group. Instead, it can draw on the experience and expertise of a wide range of stakeholders, including perhaps most importantly, representatives of the communities whose lives will be affected by the policy.

How can HIA be applied?

Ideally, HIA should be applied *prospectively* (before policy, programme or project implementation) to ensure that steps are taken, at the planning stage, to maximise positive health impacts and to minimise the negative effects. In practice it is not always possible to do this, so HIA may also be carried out *concurrently* (during the implementation stage) or *retrospectively* (after it has finished) in order to inform the ongoing development of existing work.

HIA is very flexible and can be undertaken in varying levels of detail as a rapid process (1-3 hrs) or a more in-depth study (up to 12 months) depending on the resources available; it can be applied to policies, programmes or projects. However, studies have shown that a rapid HIA can provide up to 90% of the benefit of a more in-depth study.

Anglesey HIA

Anglesey has developed its own HIA Tool, based on the Wider Determinants of Health model highlighted above. To explain the tool, detailed below are:

- Local Applications & Scrutinising for Health
- An overview of the HIA Implementation Pathway
- A summarised version of the HIA Tool
- Appendix 1: WLGA Health Improvement Principles
- Appendix 2: Full HIA Tool

Local Applications

The HIA methodology can be used flexibly, depending on the required application. For example, working with a Community Group may require a different approach to developing a Strategy Document, but the basics principles are the same. Since its development in 2005, the Anglesey HIA Tool has been used to inform the development of:

- Housing Strategy
- Local Development Plan
- Community Resource Centre in Newborough
- Children and Young People's Single Plan
- Mentro Allan Project
- Credit Union Scheme with Communities First Partnerships

However, in order to continue to secure health gain we need to expand on the use of this methodology both within the Local Authority, and it's linked Partnerships with external agencies and local communities. This will be driven by the Strategic Health Improvement Group (SHIG) and the Policy Officers Group, but further support and advocacy for HIA is required from Elected Members to achieve long term success. This is where the role of ***Scrutinising for Health*** becomes very important, through actions such as:

- Advocating the holistic definition of Health and Well-being, and communicating this vision at a Corporate level
- Asking policy/strategic developers for evidence on health impact **before** and during presentation to the Scrutiny Committee (recall that the best value comes from HIA if its used early in the planning processes)
- Tapping into Public Health & HIA expertise from the SHIG e.g. National Public Health Service
- Advocating for high standards of evidence to support decision making
- Ensuring relevant stakeholders & community representatives are involved in HIA
- Mainstreaming HIA methodology in all aspect of work i.e. becoming Champions for the process
- Influencing other Corporate Scrutiny procedures
- Tackling health inequalities by supporting vulnerable groups and disadvantaged communities
- Utilising relevant tools such as the HIA Summary Sheet, to aid best practice

IOACC Health Impact Assessment Implementation Pathway

1.	Identify Needs – what are the reasons behind the requirement for an intervention(s) e.g. project / plan / initiative? ↓
2.	Scope the project – what exactly is being proposed? Is there more than one option available? Who are the main stakeholders? Is there evidence on health impact or of similar work elsewhere? What were their conclusions? Have the public been involved / engaged with effectively? ↓
3.	Answer questions in Section 1 of the Tool – these to be completed by the main people leading on the project / plan / initiative and who identified the need(s) (1-4 people) ↓
4.	Screening – send the answers to Section 1 of the tool to all stakeholders which are being invited to the screening session (not more than 14 people). Ensuring that there's adequate time (will require between 1-2.5 hours depending on circumstances), conduct the screening session lead by an experienced Impact Assessment officer* - also complete the summary sheet. Ensure that all output / discussions are recorded on flip-chart / computer. Also, consider at the end of this stage if other Impact Assessments may be required e.g. Equality or Environmental. ↓
5.	Circulate draft output – ensure output from the session is circulated to all members present to provide opportunity to add details which may have been missed. ↓
6.	Circulate final draft of output to all stakeholders (including those who were not part of the Impact Assessment session) – ensure all output is considered / shared / during related work in the future to influence planning or decisions e.g. include as agenda items on related meetings.

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Anglesey Summary HIA Tool

This is a summarised version of the full HIA tool and could be used as an *aide memoir* to facilitate a very rapid health impact screening process or as a checklist for Scrutiny. This should only be used once familiar with the full HIA Tool.

<p>Title of programme, policy or project including key aims and objectives: Title : Park and Ride/Share, Llanfairpwll</p> <p>Aims :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid in reducing travelling costs Assist the family budget Help to promote social inclusion Aid in increasing safety Encourage physical activity such as cycling. <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Car park to encourage an increase of car sharing , which will aid in reducing travelling cost The project will allow the creation of a drop off and pick up point as well as a park and ride point, which will aid social inclusion The project will implement safety measures such as stretching the 30mph speed limit, street lighting system is to be extended and will remove obstruction The project will allow promotion of physical activity through installing cycle racks and promoting public transport.
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What contribution does the activity make to: (Key: -- (significant negative), - (moderate negative), Neutral (no clear effect), NA (not applicable), + (moderate positive), ++ (significant positive)

1. Vulnerable Groups?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Age related, income related, who may suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage, geographical areas	++						Increasing and facilitating car sharing will aid in reducing travelling cost and may have a direct impact on income. It will also encourage the use of public transport and a reduction in distances travelled. As well as helping income related groups and groups who suffer discrimination, such as the disabled, through providing disabled parking spaces and high kerbs for buses.

2. Individual lifestyles?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Diet, physical activity, use of alcohol / tobacco / other non-prescription drugs, sexual activity, other risk-taking activity				-			There is potential for the site to become a place where groups of youths gather for anti social behaviour such as drinking, or a site for sexual activity. However, there will be low hedges along the A5025 and south west boundaries, lighting and CCTV will help to mitigate these issues.
3. Social and community influences on health?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Family organisation & roles, social support networks, local pride, social isolation, cultural ethos, racism		+					The project will assist with the family budget as the site could be used as a meet and greet place or drop off point by parents on the school run. Car sharing and being a pick up point will also help to promote social inclusion.
4. Living and environmental conditions affecting health?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Housing, neighbourhood design, noise & air quality, community safety, road hazards, waste, attractiveness of area		+					Environmental issues planned for such as drainage and loss of habitat such as trees and hedges. LA has met with environmental architects in order to build a sympathetic design, and will be installing wooden bus shelters, and sustainable drainage. As well as installing a bus bay drain which will be connected to a separator chamber.
5. Economic conditions affecting health?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Unemployment, income, economic inactivity, type of employment, workplace conditions		+					The project promotes car sharing which reduces travelling costs. The 24 hour nature of the car park and lighting makes it convenient for shift workers.

6. Access and quality of services?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Medical and other caring services, careers advice, transport, education and training, shops, information technology	++						It will enable easier access to the nursing home for the emergency services. The park and ride will possibly provide easier access to education and training, as the bus service calls at the hospital and Bangor. Also single car journeys will be reduced and physical activity and the use of public transport will increase.
7. Macro-economic, environmental & sustainability factors	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Government policies, gross domestic product, economic development, biological diversity, climate	++						It has Welsh Government (WG) approval and it will assist people to work and help the rural economy through a reduction in travel cost by reducing the number of car journeys required by those who car share. It will also keep people living and working on the island as commuting costs become more affordable through car share.

Appendix 1: WLGA Health Improvement Principles: Adopted by WLGA Full Council on 28th November 2008



Health Improvement - Underlying Principles

The following are principles that Local Government in Wales promote and use to guide strategic planning and delivery:

1. *Health* is 'a resource for living' - **everything Councils do impacts** on citizen and community health - now and for future generations.
2. Identify and deliver on joint priorities to produce **the best possible health for all citizens and communities** while fulfilling the full breadth of local government responsibilities and statutory obligations.
3. Emphasize and fully utilize Councils' legitimate role as a **community leader** to co-deliver improved citizen and community health and well-being.
4. **Work in partnership** with public and private organisations with an emphasis on developing strong local strategic partnerships capable of delivering improved well-being which is tangible and sustainable.
5. Continually promote **collective action** across all parts of local government – co-ordinating and developing services to protect and improve health alongside planning and providing care and support to vulnerable groups.
6. Strive to be an **exemplar of good practice** - promoting the benefits of good health and ensuring policies and practice reflect a core commitment to maintaining and promoting good health for all citizens and in all communities.
7. Invest in the **development and use of robust information** to inform local and national policy development and provide evidence for measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions.
8. **Invest in the workforce** to ensure it is in the best possible position to respond to the challenges that lie ahead.
9. Seek realistic levels of **investment to allow local government to respond** effectively whilst also maximizing the positive health impact of existing resources.
10. In all these endeavours, **utilize World Health Organisation (WHO) Charters** and guidance on Health Improvement, Protection and Promotion.

Appendix 2: Anglesey Health Impact Assessment Tool

<p>The Isle of Anglesey Health Impact Assessment Tool: The tool is designed for use both in developing policies and in evaluating projects and policies during development and delivery. It should help to stimulate dialogue, generate new ideas and encourage 'joined-up' thinking. This tool is designed to help you think about the potential impact the outcomes of the project or policy may have on the Health and Wellbeing of individuals and communities on Anglesey.</p>	<p>Health is much more than not being ill. It is a resource for everyday living and allows people to fulfil their potential. Health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being – not just the absence of illness (WHO, 1984)</p> <p>This framework will therefore strive to 'promote healthy and energetic individuals and communities' (<i>Community Strategy</i>)</p>				Part 1 completed by	Representing	date
	Please use the following scale when considering what impact the activity / policy / project may have on Health and Wellbeing:				Appraisal Group	Representing	date
	+ +	Very Positive impact on Health and Well-being	-	Negative impact on Health and Well-being	Huw Thomas	EH	17/09/12
	+	Positive impact on Health and Well-being	- -	Very negative impact on Health and Well-being	Mick Goodfellow	EH	17/09/12
	N	Neutral	N/A	Not Applicable – to Health and Wellbeing	Sandra White	EH	17/09/12
					Robert Owen	Highways	17/09/12
					Jennifer Clark	Highways	17/09/12
					Wyn Rhys Jones	Highways	17/09/12
					Checked by	Representing	date
					Huw Thomas	EH	19/09/2012
					Approved by	Representing	date
					Huw Thomas	EH	26/09/2012

Title of programme, policy or project: Park and Ride/Share, Llanfairpwll
Description (key aims and objectives): <p>The key aims of this project is to improve safety, to remove obstruction from parked cars and to encourage car sharing in a more appropriate way .Which aims to assist with budgets, promote social inclusion and physical activity. The project aims to achieve this by creating a car park and a park and ride system. Having a safe and secure car park will provide a place for individuals to meet and park their car safely without causing obstruction. As well as using it as a drop off and pick up point, which will help promote social inclusion and help with budgets. The project will provide a bus stop and cycle racks, making the faculty more accessible and helping to promote physical activity.</p>

Section 1

What are you proposing to do?
Why are you proposing to do it?
What evidence have you gained from best practice on Anglesey and elsewhere?
Who has been involved in the development of this project or policy?
What are the measures of success?
How will the policy/project be implemented?
How have you determined the extent of any other related internal or external activities or proposed activities?
Who is best placed to deliver?
How much will it cost?
What are the sources of finance?
What are the staffing implications?
What are the significant milestones?
What are the ongoing commitments?
What arrangements are in place for monitoring and evaluation?
What are the significant risks associated with this activity and how will they be managed?
How have you considered the ways in which this project or policy might target specific areas and communities?
How will the activity impact unevenly on people or places?
What are the long-term impacts and implications (25+ years) and how do we address these?
What are the UK, European and global implications for and of the project or policy?
How does the project or policy enable the originator to develop a stronger role in preventing and addressing the root causes of unsustainable trends in society?
What consideration have you given to the need to conduct other forms of statutory assessments? (Please complete the '*Other Impact Assessments' section below as far as possible.)

Impact Assessment Categories:

- 1. Vulnerable groups**
- 2. Individual Lifestyles**
- 3. Social and Community Influences on Health**
- 4. Living / environmental conditions affecting health**
- 5. Economic conditions affecting health**
- 6. Access and quality of services**
- 7. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factor**

Section 2

What contribution does this activity make to:		Expected effect of activity :						Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
1. Vulnerable Groups?		++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	
1a	Age related groups (e.g. children and young people, adults 18-64, older people)	++						Increases the incidence of car sharing amongst the working population, which is primarily adults, aged 18 - 64 and therefore reduces travel costs. Encourages the use of public transport, which reduces air pollution through a reduction in the distances travelled.
1b	Income related groups (e.g. families or individuals on low income / economically inactive / unemployed / unable to work due to ill health)	++						Facilitating car sharing and reducing travel costs which may have a direct impact on income. Disabled car spaces and parents and child car spaces will help to target families and disabled. High kerbs for bus access and cycle shelter will be available.
1c	Groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage (e.g. people with disabilities / mental health groups / carers / refugee groups / people seeking asylum / travellers / single parent families / lesbian and gay people / ethnic, linguistic and cultural groups / religious groups)	++						Disabled car spaces and parents and child car spaces will be available. As well as high kerbs for bus access.
1d	Geographical issues (e.g. people living in areas known to exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators / people living in isolated areas / people unable to access services and facilities)	++						Anglesey has the lowest Gross Value Added (GVA) of any local authority in the UK; however it has the highest numbers of individuals travelling to work by car in Wales. Anglesey is a very rural area and there is a need to travel long distances which has associated costs. This scheme promotes car sharing. Those who don't car share at present but wish to, could be encouraged to use a car sharing website once they register.

What contribution does this activity make to:		Expected effect of activity :						Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
2. Individual Lifestyles?		++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	
2a	Diet						x	
2b	Physical Activity		+					Cycle routes and cycle racks will help to promote physical activity. In addition, promotion of public transport will encourage physical activity at both ends.
2c	Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescription drugs				-			Potential for the site to become a place for groups of youths gathering to drink. Mitigated through low hedges to increase visibility from road and CCTV.
2d	Sexual activity				-			Potential for site to be use for sexual activity. Mitigating: Low hedges, lighting, CCTV, and ANPR?
2e	Other risk-taking activity				-			Potential for horseplay e.g. skidding vehicles and racing.
What contribution does this activity make to:		Expected effect of activity :						Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
3. Social & Community Influences on Health?		++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	
3a	Family organisation and roles		+					Assisting with the family budget – Site could be used as a drop off point by parents on the school run.
3b	Citizen power and influence						x	
3c	Wider social support, social networks and neighbourliness	++						Presents an opportunity for car clubs. Neighbours are supportive of the scheme, because of the high level of off-road parking currently in the area which is causing an obstruction.
3d	Community identity and sense of belonging		+					Local authority seen to be addressing community need.
3e	Divisions in community and peer pressure				-			Some local people will object to development on a green wedge.
3f	Social isolation		+					Finding someone to car share with through a Car club, or it being used as a meeting and greeting place may help to improve social links.
3g	Cultural and spiritual ethos						x	
3h	Racism						x	
3i	Other social exclusion		+					Scheme is not just for people who own a car. Promotes social inclusion, e.g. Pick up and drop off point for excursions.
3j	Anti-social behaviour & the Fear of Crime		+		-			It will improve what is there at present. Potential for vandalism and misuse of parking facilities. Mitigation:- Low hedges and the use of CCTV.

What contribution does this activity make to:		Expected effect of activity :						Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
4. Living & environmental conditions affecting health?		++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	
4a	Built environment and / or Neighbourhood design		+					Local authority has met with environmental architects in order to build to a sympathetic design, such as the use of wooden bus and bike shelters.
4b	Housing and / or Indoor environment						x	
4c	Noise and / or Smell / odour				-			Car alarms and misuse of the car park could cause noise complaints. Mitigating: Having contact details of car owners, through a registration scheme.
4d	Air and water quality		+					The site has sustainable drainage system for surface water. Bus bay to be fitted with a separator drain.
4e	Attractiveness of area				-			Using wooden bus and bike shelters and keeping some of the original trees and hedging.
4f	Community safety		+		-			Improving on what is already there at the site. Car park does however create its own problems.
4g	Waste disposal			x				The need for refuse bins was recognised.
4h	Road hazards	++						Provides a safer alternative to the existing ad-hoc pick up and drop off point on the A55 slip road. The 30 mph limit and street lighting system will be extended by about 140 metres towards Menai Bridge thus reducing approach speeds.
4i	Injury hazards		+					Currently, ambulance and fire brigade have difficulty getting to the nursing home because it is partially obstructed by vehicles. Road to be double yellow lined.
4j	Quality and safety of play areas						x	
What contribution does this activity make to:		Expected effect of activity :						Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
5. Economic conditions affecting health?		++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	
5a	Unemployment and / or Economic inactivity		+					Promotes car sharing and reduces travelling costs.
5b	Income		+					Promotes car sharing and reduces travelling costs.
5c	Type of employment		+					Car park design makes it convenient for shift workers.
5d	Workplace conditions			x				
5e	Procurement						x	

What contribution does this activity make to:		Expected effect of activity :						Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
6. Access and quality of services?		++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	
6a	Medical and Healthcare services	++						Easier access for emergency services to the nursing home. Park and ride to Ysbyty Gwynedd.
6b	Other caring services						x	
6c	Careers advice						x	
6d	Shops and commercial services		+					Park and ride to Bangor.
6e	Public amenities	++						Car park will provide an additional public amenity.
6f	Transport	++						Reduces single passenger car journeys and increases the use of public transport and cycling.
6g	Education and training	++						Would provide access to education and training, as could be used as a pick up and drop off point for college and school. Gives LA an opportunity to learn, as it is the first scheme of its type in North Wales.
6h	Information technology		+					Security: Possible use of a web cam and web link to monitor site.
What contribution does this activity make to:		Expected effect of activity :						Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
7. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors?		++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	
7a	Government policies	++						Has Welsh Government (WG) approval.
7b	Gross Domestic Product	++						Assists people to work.
7c	Economic development (rural & urban)	++						Helps the rural economy by reducing the number of car journeys.
7d	Social Justice and Equality issues		+					Improving on an unsatisfactory situation.
7e	Biological diversity				-			Loss of habitat and green areas.
7f	Climate		+					Reduction in car usage.
7g	Bilingualism and the Welsh Culture		+					Keeping people working and living on the island.











































Section 3

Other Impact Assessments							
	Stage working on -	Screening	Scoping	Assessment	Recommendations	Monitoring & evaluation	Comments/Recommendations
Health Impact Assessment		✓	x	x	✓		Few minor alterations to design and possible ways of encouraging car sharing e.g. car sharing club.
Strategic Environmental Assessment		x	x	x	x		
Equality Impact Assessment		x	x	x	x		
Environmental Assessment		x	x	x	x		

Section 4 – HIA Summary Output

The results below represent the agreed outcomes of a **Park and Ride/Share site** being tested against the Health Impact Assessment Tool that involved representatives from **Environmental Health and Highways**. Those representatives agree this is an accurate overview of their collective comments.

Key: ++ Very Positive, + Positive, NEUT Neutral, - Negative, -- Very Negative, N/A Not Applicable

HIA Category	Overall Contribution						Explanation
1. Vulnerable groups	++ 	+ 	NEUT 	- 	-- 	N/A 	Increasing and facilitating car sharing will aid in reducing travelling cost and may have a direct impact on income. It will also encourage the use of public transport and a reduction in distances travelled. As well as helping income related groups and groups who suffer discrimination, such as the disabled through providing disabled parking spaces and high kerbs for buses.
2. Individual Lifestyles	++ 	+ 	NEUT 	- 	-- 	N/A 	There is potential for the site to become a place where groups of youths gather for anti social behaviour such as drinking, or a site for sexual activity. However, low hedges to the A5025, lighting, and CCTV will help to mitigate such things.
3. Social and community influences on health	++ 	+ 	NEUT 	- 	-- 	N/A 	The project will assist with the family budget as the site could be used as a meet and greet place or drop off point by parents on the school run. Car sharing and being a pick up point will also help to promote social inclusion,
4. Living/environmental conditions affecting health	++ 	+ 	NEUT 	- 	-- 	N/A 	Environmental issues planned for such as drainage and loss of habitat such as trees and hedges. LA has met with environmental architects in order to build a sympathetic design, and will be installing wooden bus and bike shelters, sustainable drainage and the bus bay to be fitted with a separator drain.
5. Economic conditions affecting health	++ 	+ 	NEUT 	- 	-- 	N/A 	The project promotes car sharing which reduces travelling costs. Car sharing is more convenient for shift workers.
6. Access and quality of services	++ 	+ 	NEUT 	- 	-- 	N/A 	It will enable easier access to the nursing home for the emergency services. The park and ride will provide easier access for education and training, to caring and commercial service such as the hospital and Bangor. Also single car journeys will be reduced and physical activity and use of public transport will increase.
7. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	++ 	+ 	NEUT 	- 	-- 	N/A 	It has WG approval and it will assist people to work and help the rural economy through a reduction in the number of car journeys. As well as keeping people living and working on the island.

Summary Comments: (Indicate that this is a general summary, but also indicate any significant disagreements that may have arisen during testing)

The summary result was that the proposed project is expected to be beneficial to health on the whole because it promotes the use of public transport and will be used as a pick up and drop off point for excursions. It should result in increased car sharing which will help reduce travelling costs and hence promote social inclusion and assist the family budget. This amenity will also help promote physical activity as the car park will have cycle racks and is situated alongside a cycle route, which is already in use.

The site will also will promote community safety as it will be improving on what is there at present, which is cars causing an obstruction. The impact will not only be local but across the Island, as it will encourage a reduction in the number of car journeys as well as helping to keep people living and working on the Island.

These health benefits were seen to outweigh the impact on the local area, indicating evidence that it would be unlikely to cause any significant problems.

However, there may be potential social problems arising from the scheme such as youths gathering to drink which may cause noise complaints or vandalism.

Mitigation of this includes CCTV, lighting and low hedges alongside the A5025.

There was support for the Health Impact Assessment process which was experienced as an informative and transparent process.

Version: March 09