

Health Impact Assessment update

Blaby District Council Local Plan- Additional Policies Chapter December 2025

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Introduction

- a) The chapter appraises a selection of policies using a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on Blaby District Council (BDC) Local Plan.
- b) The HIA explores and highlights the potential health impacts of the Local Plan on the local population related to the new policies. The insights and recommendations are made by Public Health to ensure that health and wellbeing are at the forefront of planning decisions.
- c) This chapter provides an additional Health Impact Assessment (HIA) focusing specifically on the three newly introduced policies. All data, evidence and analysis presented were accurate at the point of production. Some of the recommendations made within this assessment extend beyond what may be deliverable through planning policy alone; they are included to provide a fuller public health perspective and to support wider strategic consideration, but their implementation may fall outside the remit or statutory scope of the Local Plan.
- d) This report was drafted when the latest National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is NPPF 2024.
- e) The data within Appendix 2 is up to date as of 27/01/2026.

The Blaby Plan

Blaby District Council (BDC) has produced a Regulation 19 Local Plan which sets out the vision and objectives for the future form, scale and quality of development in the District up to 2042.

The plan:

- a) Identifies land and areas for development for a broad range of uses.
- b) Identifies areas that should be conserved or enhanced and where future development should be carefully managed.
- c) Sets clear policies that guide decisions on planning applications; and
- d) Indicates how the Plan will be delivered, including infrastructure and how progress will be monitored.
- e) The New Local Plan will be a long-term plan to guide development within the district in the period up to 2042. It will set out a strategy for the amount, location and design of new built development (such as homes, schools, employment, retail) whilst helping to protect the countryside, important green spaces and the built and natural heritage from inappropriate development, as well as improve the natural environment and tackle climate change. This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been developed alongside the Draft Plan to support positive health and wellbeing outcomes for local residents.

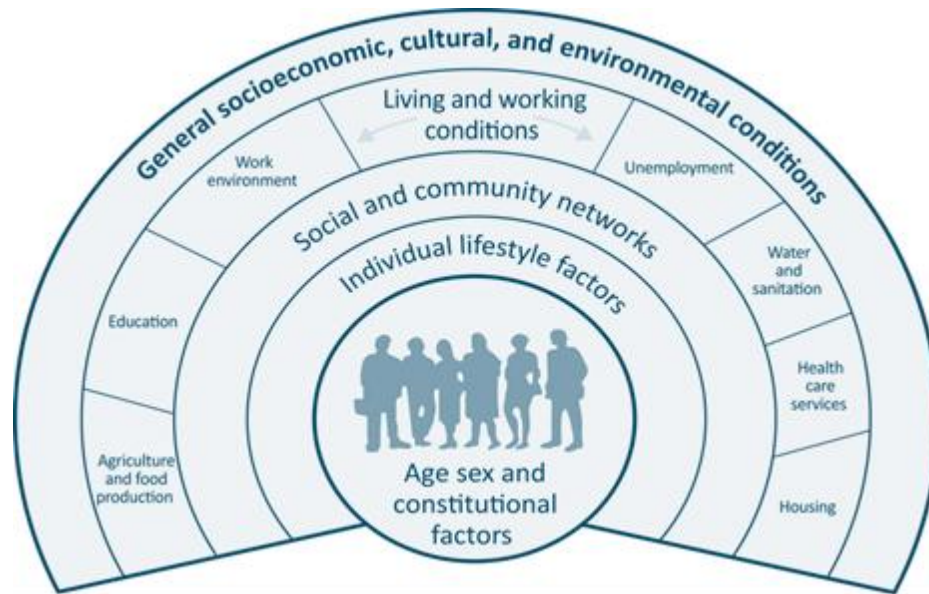
What is a Health Impact Assessment?

- f) A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic and objective approach used to evaluate how a policy, program, or project might affect the health of a population, especially vulnerable or disadvantaged groups. It helps decision-makers understand the health implications of their actions and provides evidence-based recommendations to maximise positive health outcomes while minimising any negative effects.

- g) HIAs can also identify opportunities for co-benefits for numerous stakeholders. Examples are recommendations influencing location and quality of housing, active travel infrastructure, reductions in air pollution and improved access to services. Outcomes can span wider than just impacts on health and reductions in health inequality and this tool is a method of capturing this.
- h) The Public Health Department in Leicestershire County Council is developing a programme of work to ensure health and health equity considerations are embedded within all policies, recognising the potential impact of many projects, policies and contracts on the wider determinants of health. This process will include embedding HIAs and health considerations within policy and programme development across the wider system. The development of the Local Plan for Blaby District Council gives an ideal opportunity to start exploring how this can be done and to consider its impact on the local community and their health and wellbeing.

The Wider Determinants of Health

Health and wellbeing are influenced by a range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors known as the wider determinants of health (Figure 1).



i)

Figure 1: Dahlgren and Whitehead model (1991)

These factors impact on the extent to which individuals can meet their needs, identify and achieve goals and deal with changes to their circumstances. It is important to note that access to healthcare is often only one of many influences on health outcomes. Figure 2 below summarises the outcomes of research by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, looking into the major contributors to health and wellbeing. This clearly shows the major impact of socioeconomic factors and the built environment along with behavioural or lifestyle factors. This HIA on the Local Plan has the potential to influence all these areas, alongside access to care through transport and infrastructure.

Figure 2: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (LGA, 2016)

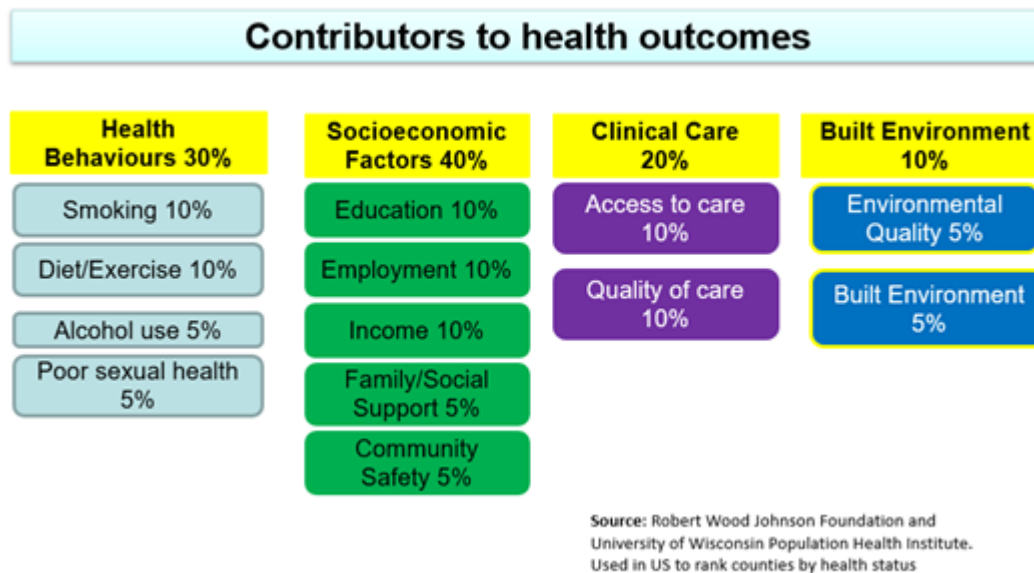


Figure 2: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (LGA, 2016)

Appraisal

The appraisal of the impacts of the Local Plan assessed the following policies:

- **Green and Blue Infrastructure Policy**
- **Open Space, Sports and Recreation Policy**
- **Community Facilities Policy**
- **Affordable Housing Policy**
- **Healthy Communities Policy**
- **Active Travel Policy**
- **Housing Mix and Density Policy**
- **Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show Persons Policy**
- **Air Quality Policy**
- **Blaby Town Centre, District and Local Centres Policy**
- **Sustainable Travel in New Developments Policy**

The policies were assessed using a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) approach, drawing on the Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU) framework, which is grounded in the wider determinants of health and well-being and promotes a systematic, evidence-based consideration of health, equity and sustainability. The policies were assessed against the following six domains in the health impact assessment:

- a) **Direct influences on health and behaviour** - this domain considers factors such as diet, physical activity, mental wellbeing, use of alcohol, use of cigarettes and substance misuse, sexual activity and any risk-taking activity.
- b) **Community and Social Influences** - this domain considers factors such as family organisation and roles, citizen power and influence, social support and social networks, neighbourliness, sense of belonging, local pride, divisions in community, social isolation, peer pressure, community identity, cultural and spiritual ethos, racism, design for low crime and other social exclusion factors.
- c) **Living environmental conditions potentially affecting health** - this domain considers factors such as built environment, neighbourhood design, diverse retail offer / healthy food, housing (affordable; warm; ventilation; specific needs; diverse types) indoor environment, noise, air and water

quality, flooding risk, attractiveness of area, street furniture, shade and rest, green space, blue space, outdoor physical activity, community safety, smell/odour, waste disposal, road hazards / safety, community severance, cycling and walking facilities and infrastructure, public transport, prioritising pedestrian and cyclists, traffic calming, walkability including connectivity, mixed land use, compact neighbourhoods, injury hazards and the quality and safety of play areas.

- d) **Economic conditions and links affecting health** - this domain considers factors such as unemployment, income, economic inactivity, type of employment and workplace condition.
- e) **Access to and quality of services** - this domain considers factors such as medical services, other caring services, careers advice, shops and commercial services, food – access healthy food; limit fast food/space for allotments; growing projects, public amenities, transport including parking; public transport including stops, education and training and information technology.
- f) **Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors** - this domain considers factors such as Government policies, gross domestic product, economic development, biological diversity and climate.

The assessment also considered the nature and scale of potential health impacts, including:

- The direction of impact (positive or negative).
- Severity (major, moderate or minor).
- Timing (short, medium, long term).
- Likelihood (possible, probable, definite) of the health impacts.

Findings and Recommendations

This section draws findings from the assessment of each criterion and identifies appropriate recommendations. A detailed appraisal is available in Appendix One.

Policy - Green and Blue Infrastructure

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Green and Blue Infrastructure policy was **positive**.

- a) **Objectives:** This policy aims to protect, enhance and manage the strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) network by taking opportunities to improve its accessibility, quality and quantity. The policy seeks to protect the existing network by not supporting proposals causing loss or harm to the network and require mitigation measures where harm is considered unavoidable. The policy outlines that new GBI delivered in the district will

contribute to encouraging healthy and active lifestyles, deliver biodiversity net gain, support climate resilience and contribute to a diversified network.

- b) **Nature of impact:** The policy delivers a positive health and wellbeing impact by protecting and enhancing the strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure network, improving access to nature, supporting physical activity, climate resilience and biodiversity, and promoting connected, inclusive environments that benefit communities across the life course.

Overview - Green and Blue Infrastructure Policy

This policy seeks to protect, enhance and manage the strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) network, taking opportunities to improve its accessibility, quality and quantity. It provides a clear strategic framework that safeguards the existing network by resisting proposals that would result in loss or harm, while requiring mitigation where impacts are unavoidable. The policy positively supports the integration of a diverse range of green and blue infrastructure within new development, encouraging well-designed, connected spaces that contribute to healthy and active lifestyles, biodiversity net gain and climate resilience. Its emphasis on connectivity and alignment with Urban Greening Factor standards helps reduce fragmentation between communities and supports a cohesive, multifunctional network. Overall, the policy is positive in terms of health and wellbeing outcomes, particularly through promoting physical activity, access to nature and inclusive, high-quality environments; however, several enhancements are recommended to further strengthen its contribution to health and wellbeing.

- **Recommendations** - Strengthen protection of existing green and blue infrastructure, with clearer policy emphasis on retention and enhancement rather than replacement, recognising their established health and wellbeing value.
- Reinforce the importance of accessibility to green and blue spaces, explicitly linking access to positive health and wellbeing outcomes for all.
- Tighten Policy E (paragraph 4) wording to better reflect how the built environment can actively encourage healthy behaviours, such as walking and cycling, including everyday journeys like walking to school and convenience shops.
- Enhance the Policy E checklist by integrating Health Impact Assessment principles. Public Health and Active Together could support the development and future iterations of the checklist.
- Address gaps in the checklist, including explicit consideration of community needs and aspirations, signage, and the quality and inclusivity of access, particularly for people with disabilities.
- Broaden the supporting text (paragraph 5.6) to reflect a whole-life-course approach, ensuring benefits for children, working-age adults, and older people, alongside recognition of the voluntary and community sector.

- Strengthen mitigation expectations where green and blue infrastructure is lost, requiring contributions to improve both new and existing spaces, including the quality, safety, and accessibility of rights of way and path networks.
- Reference the LCC Value of Trees Strategy to ensure that new planting delivers appropriate species in the right locations, maximising climate resilience, health benefits, and long-term sustainability.
- Reference the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2032.

Policy Open Space Sports and Recreation

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Open Space, Sport, and Recreation policy was **positive**.

- a) Objectives:** This policy aims to protect existing and set standards for new open space, sports and recreation in the district to ensure all residents in the district have access to sufficient, accessible and high-quality spaces that are maintained. The policy sets open space standards per 1,000 people for new development to meet while considering existing local deficiencies.
- b) Nature of impact:** The policy delivers a positive health and wellbeing impact by protecting and enhancing open space, sports and recreation provision, improving access to sufficient, high-quality spaces within reasonable walking distances, and supporting physical activity, social interaction and healthier living environments, while recognising that further enhancements could strengthen its contribution to reducing inequalities.

Overview – Open Space, Sports & Recreation

This policy supports the protection and enhancement of open space, sports and recreation provision across the district, setting clear standards for new development to ensure all residents have access to sufficient, accessible and high-quality spaces that are appropriately maintained. By establishing quantity standards per 1,000 population and taking account of existing local deficiencies, the policy provides a robust and proportionate framework to guide provision in line with population growth and local need.

The policy recognises the important role that open space plays in supporting social interaction, community cohesion and informal social contact, contributing positively to mental wellbeing. Its emphasis on protecting and enhancing provision also supports healthier living environments through improved air quality, urban cooling, noise buffering and increased access to nature. Strong links to safer and more accessible walking routes are particularly beneficial in areas where open space is currently limited.

By setting clear expectations around quantity, quality and accessibility, the policy helps ensure that residents can access open space, sport and recreation facilities within reasonable walking distances. Overall, the policy is positive for health and wellbeing outcomes, particularly through promoting physical activity, social connection and environmental quality; however, targeted enhancements could further strengthen its contribution to reducing inequalities and improving access for all population groups.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen reference to climate resilience in the design and location of open spaces, including provision of shade, shelter, sustainable drainage and year-round usability to respond to climate change and extreme weather.
- Reference recognised quality standards, such as the Fields in Trust 2024 guidance, to support delivery of high-quality, inclusive and multifunctional open spaces, including sensory and inclusive equipment, natural play and flexible use.
- Encourage alignment with Sport England's Active Design principles, to strengthen the policy's contribution to physical activity, movement and everyday active travel through well-designed environments.
- Encourage greater consideration of safety in open spaces, including aspects such as street lighting, signage, seating, natural surveillance and legibility, to help spaces feel safe and welcoming throughout the day and year.
- Strengthen the policy's emphasis on community use, drawing more clearly on the principles set out in paragraph 6 of the Open Space policy to support shared use, social value and wider community benefit.
- Promote inclusive design approaches across open space and recreation provision and management, helping to ensure spaces are accessible, welcoming and usable for a wide range of users, including women and girls, older people, disabled people, neurodiverse people, people from different cultural backgrounds and diverse communities.

Policy Community Facilities

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Community Facilities policy was **positive**.

- a) **Objectives:** The policy aims to protect existing community facilities by resisting their loss and ensures appropriate quality and quantity of new provision where appropriate to scale of development and local need. Where new development increases demand, new facilities must be close to need, public transport and be accessible by walking cycling and wheeling. Facilities able to accommodate a range of uses are particularly supported by the policy.
- b) **Nature of the Impact:** The policy delivers a positive health and equity impact by protecting access to local, multi-functional community facilities that support social interaction, participation and community cohesion, particularly for people with limited mobility or access to private transport. By prioritising accessible, well-located facilities and resisting the loss of existing provision, the policy helps reduce barriers to participation, supports mental wellbeing across the life course, and contributes to more inclusive, connected and resilient communities, by including targeted enhancements listed in the recommendations this could further strengthen its health and equity benefits.

Overview - Community Facilities

This policy supports the protection of existing community facilities by resisting their loss, while ensuring that new provision is delivered at an appropriate scale and quality to meet local need arising from development. By requiring new facilities to be located close to where demand is generated, well connected to public transport, and accessible by walking, cycling and wheeling, the policy provides a strong framework for promoting inclusive and sustainable access to community infrastructure. The policy's support for facilities that can accommodate a range of uses further enhances flexibility and long-term community benefit.

The protection and provision of community facilities plays an important role in supporting social interaction, community cohesion and informal social contact, which are recognised contributors to improved mental wellbeing. Such facilities can also provide opportunities for social participation, volunteering, learning and, in some cases, physical activity, supporting both mental and physical health across the life course. Access to local, shared facilities helps meet day-to-day community needs, reduces barriers to participation, and supports pride in place, particularly for people with limited mobility or access to private transport.

Overall, the policy is positive for health and wellbeing outcomes through its emphasis on accessible, locally-based and multi-functional community facilities. However, a number of targeted enhancements are recommended to strengthen its contribution further, including clearer reference to safety, inclusive design and supporting infrastructure, and to ensure that facilities are welcoming, accessible and usable for a wide range of users and community groups.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen expectations around sustainable locations of facilities, ensuring community facilities are accessible and well-connected by walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport, located close to other services where possible, and avoid areas at risk from flooding or climate vulnerability.
- Improve reference to supporting infrastructure and its accessibility and safety, including active travel links, parking, seating, toilets, shade, lighting and signage, to support safe and inclusive use by different groups for passing as well as socialising, particularly women and girls and older people.
- Promote inclusive, high-quality and flexible design, supporting facilities that are climate-resilient, usable year-round, built to appropriate quality standards, and capable of accommodating community use across the life course.
- Clarify expectations for replacement provision, ensuring any loss of facilities is mitigated through equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility, aligned with the approach taken in the open space policy.

Policy Affordable Housing

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Affordable Housing policy was **positive**.

- Objectives:** This policy seeks to require 25% affordable housing delivery from all major development in the district. A target of 80% affordable homes will be provided for affordable rent. The policy outlines that affordable housing should be delivered on-site, be well-distributed across the development and built to the same design standard as market housing. House types will provide a supply that reflects the affordable housing needs of specific groups. The policy contains details for exceptions on rural sites, where flexibility on obligations can be agreed on sites delivering 100% affordable housing.
- Nature of the Impact:** The policy has a positive health and wellbeing impact by increasing access to good-quality, secure and affordable housing, supporting physical and mental wellbeing and addressing wider determinants of health such as affordability, stability and financial security. Its emphasis on on-site provision, consistent design standards and long-term retention supports mixed communities and community cohesion. Targeted refinements would further strengthen health outcomes, particularly in relation to accessibility, outdoor space and the needs of different population groups.

Overview - Affordable Housing

This policy provides a clear and proportionate framework for the delivery of affordable housing across the district, requiring a set proportion of affordable homes on major developments, with a strong emphasis on affordable rent. Its expectation that affordable housing is delivered onsite, well distributed and built to the same design and space standards as market housing supports mixed, inclusive communities and helps avoid poorer-quality provision.

By promoting good-quality, well-designed affordable homes, the policy contributes to healthier living environments and supports both physical and mental wellbeing. Increasing the supply of affordable housing also helps address wider determinants of health, including housing affordability, financial security and long-term stability. The retention of affordable housing in perpetuity supports community cohesion by reducing displacement and helping to sustain social networks over time.

Overall, the policy is positive for health and wellbeing outcomes through its focus on housing quality, affordability and community stability. However, enhancements are recommended to strengthen its contribution further, including clearer consideration of accessibility, sustainability and the needs of different population groups.

Recommendations:

- Clarify space standards for affordable housing, confirming that national minimum space standards apply to both internal space and private or shared outdoor space, including minimum garden space provision.
- Strengthen expectations around outdoor space and shade, and indoor sunlight, ensuring affordable homes have comparable access to gardens, surrounding green infrastructure and sunlight as market housing, to help reduce health inequalities linked to green space deprivation.
- Where viability and flexibility is made on proposals of 100% affordable housing, the quality of build and surrounding area must still provide for high quality of life outcome.
- Provide clearer definitions within the policy, particularly around what constitutes a “negative impact on a mixed community” and “exceptional and authenticated site development costs,” to support consistent interpretation.

Policy Healthy Communities

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Healthy Communities was **positive**.

- a) **Objectives:** This policy outlines a commitment to creating health facilitating spaces, enabling healthy behaviours and styles, and to reduce health inequalities. The policy seeks to require Health Impact Assessments on proposals of 150 dwellings or more or non-residential development of 1,000 sqm or over, as well as a range of uses including Sui Generis, Use Classes C2 E, F1 and F2. Proposals for new hot food takeaways, premises serving alcohol and betting shops are required to consider cumulative impacts, and hot food takeaways also to consider proximity to schools.

b) **Nature of the Impact:** The policy has a positive impact on health and wellbeing by creating environments that support healthy behaviours, improve access to services and open space, and help reduce health inequalities. Its requirement for Health Impact Assessments ensures that the needs of different population groups are considered early, helping identify and mitigate potential harms.

By addressing uses with known health risks—such as hot food takeaways, alcohol-serving premises and betting shops—and by considering cumulative impacts, the policy helps protect vulnerable groups and supports healthier local environments. Its emphasis on active travel, physical activity, green space and community food growing further promotes both physical and mental wellbeing.

Targeted refinements, including clearer wording on the HIA requirement and expectations around open space and cumulative impacts, would strengthen consistency and enhance overall health outcomes.

Overview - Healthy Communities

This policy sets out a clear and proportionate approach to creating health-promoting environments, recognising the role of planning in enabling healthier behaviours, reducing health inequalities and ensuring development contributes positively to community wellbeing. It establishes requirements for Health Impact Assessments (HIA) on larger schemes and key land uses, alongside expectations for assessing cumulative impacts from uses with potential negative health effects, such as hot food takeaways, alcohol-serving premises and betting establishments.

By embedding a structured HIA process, the policy provides a mechanism to identify how proposals affect different population groups, ensuring that access to services, facilities, open space and wider health-supporting infrastructure is fully considered. The policy's emphasis on avoiding harm, maximising benefits and responding to local health profiles supports equitable outcomes and strengthens alignment with the wider determinants of health.

The policy positively recognises the role of planning in shaping health-facilitating environments—supporting active travel, physical activity, access to green space and opportunities for social connection. Its references to inequalities, cumulative impacts, and local food environments demonstrate a strong public-health orientation. The inclusion of community food growing and explicit expectations around the siting of hot food takeaways (particularly near schools and places where young people gather) reinforces the policy's focus on preventing avoidable harms.

Overall, the policy is strongly positive for health and wellbeing, particularly through its structured HIA requirement and attention to health-related uses. However, there are opportunities to strengthen clarity and implementation—especially regarding HIA wording, open space provision, alignment with national guidance and explicit reference to the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

Recommendations:

- **Clarify the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) requirement**

Provide clear wording on when a full HIA or screening assessment is required, ensuring applicants consistently use the Leicestershire HIA Screening Tool. Based on the thresholds set out by Blaby we would recommend the following working to ensure clarity around when a HIA is needed and which template to use:

Major development proposals are more likely to impact on health and wellbeing.

Health Impact Assessment – A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will be required for the following:

- a. Residential development proposals of 150 dwellings or more, or residential sites with an area of 1 hectare or more*
- b. Non-residential development for new or net additional floorspace of 1,000 sqm or more or non-residential development on sites of 1 hectare or more*
- c. Drinking establishments (Sui Generis)*
- d. Betting shops and pay-day loan shops (Sui Generis)*

Where a concentration of a use class already exists and/or the site is located in the most deprived LSOAs of the district, a HIA will be required for the following:

- e. Restaurants and cafes (Use Class E)*
- f. Hot food takeaways (Sui Generis)*

A HIA will also be required on applications for residential institutions (Use Class C2) located in the most deprived LSOAs of the district.

A local HIA template and guidance has been developed by Leicestershire County Council Public Health team. The level of information required in the HIA will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed. Please utilise the Leicestershire HIA template available on the on [Leicestershire County Council HIA webpage](#).

- **Strengthen alignment with national policy**

Refine wording on hot food takeaways to match the NPPF, including clear expectations on proximity to schools, parks and youth destinations, and how cumulative impacts will be assessed.

- **Reinforce emphasis on inequalities and life-course needs**

Enhance references to addressing health inequalities and ensure open space and health-supporting infrastructure meet needs “across the life course.”

- **Include explicit strategic linkage**

Add a reference to the *Leicestershire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022–2032* to support coherence with wider health priorities.

Policy Active Travel

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact on all criteria related to Active Travel was **positive**.

- a) **Objectives:** This policy aims to improve the safety and efficiency of the transport network, tackle congestion, support healthy lifestyles, reduce transport poverty, reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality. Development of all scales will be required to promote sustainable transport options, reducing the dependency on private car use and prioritising the needs and safety of those walking, cycling and wheeling, especially for short journeys. Some developments will consider Home Zones and Low Traffic Neighbourhoods.
- b) **Nature of the Impact:** The policy delivers a positive health and equity impact by prioritising walking, wheeling and cycling, supporting increased daily physical activity and healthier travel behaviours across the population. By promoting safe, high-quality routes and reducing reliance on private car use, it supports independence—particularly for children and young people—while contributing to improved air quality, reduced noise and lower carbon emissions, delivering wider population-level health benefits and more equitable access to sustainable transport.

Overview - Active Travel

Overall, this policy is positive for health and wellbeing. It sets out a clear and comprehensive framework to improve transport safety and efficiency, reduce congestion and transport poverty, and support healthier and more sustainable travel behaviours. By prioritising walking, cycling and wheeling—particularly for short journeys—the policy supports increased daily physical activity and contributes to improved physical and mental wellbeing across the population. Its emphasis

on safe, high-quality routes supports independence and confidence, especially for children and young people, while helping to reduce inequalities in access to services and opportunities. The policy also supports a long-term shift away from car dependency, contributing to improved air quality, reduced noise and lower carbon emissions, with associated population-wide health benefits. Overall, the policy provides a strong foundation for positive health and environmental outcomes, with clear potential to support healthier lifestyles and more equitable access to sustainable transport.

Recommendations:

- Clarify expectations around sustainable locations, confirming that development is delivered in locations that are, or will be made, accessible and sustainable in practice both internally and externally of the site.
- Strengthen reference to inclusive supporting infrastructure along active travel routes, including provision or access to permanent, well-managed seating/rest areas, shade and toilets.
- Encourage early delivery of active travel routes, so walking, wheeling and cycling infrastructure is in place and usable from the earliest stages of development.
- Improve alignment with national guidance by referencing the Active Travel England planning toolkit and recognising the role of Active Travel England as a statutory consultee on qualifying developments.
- Reinforce support for healthy school travel, encouraging safe, direct and well-designed walking, wheeling and cycling routes that promote independent travel, physical activity and reduced car use for children and young people.

Policy Housing Mix and Density

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Housing Mix and Density was **positive**.

- a) **Objectives:** This policy seeks for all major development on greenfield sites to deliver an appropriate mix of dwelling by size and type. It further indicates acceptable density ratios within different settlement areas of more to less built-up character.
- b) **Nature of the Impact:** The policy delivers a positive health and equity impact by supporting the delivery of a balanced mix of dwelling sizes and types that respond to changing needs across the life course. By promoting adaptable housing, bungalows and appropriate densities where accessibility needs are met,

the policy supports ageing in place, social continuity and healthier internal living environments. Recognition of homeworking also supports mental wellbeing and work–life balance, contributing to more inclusive and resilient communities.

Overview - Housing Mix and Density

Overall, this policy is positive for health and wellbeing. The policy provides a clear framework to guide the delivery of an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes and types on major greenfield developments, alongside proportionate density expectations that reflect the character of different settlement areas. By supporting a range of homes to meet changing needs across the life course—including families, older people and those wishing to downsize—the policy contributes to housing choice, stability and long-term wellbeing. Positive recognition of bungalows, adaptable housing and lower-density development where accessibility needs are met supports ageing in place, social continuity and healthier internal living environments. The policy’s acknowledgement of homeworking also supports mental wellbeing and work–life balance. Overall, the policy supports positive population health outcomes by promoting inclusive, flexible housing provision; however, opportunities exist to strengthen its impact further through continued engagement in the development of design guidance to ensure health, accessibility and adaptability are consistently embedded. Overall, this policy is positive from a public health perspective and offers clear potential to support healthier, more inclusive communities if the recommended enhancements are incorporated.

Recommendations:

- Update the housing mix tables for both market and affordable housing to reflect the findings of the Updated Housing Mix Evidence produced by Icenl (2026).
- Revise supporting policy text to clearly align with the updated evidence base, ensuring expectations around bedroom sizes remain current, justified and responsive to identified housing needs.

Policy Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show Persons

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show Persons was **positive**.

- a) **Objectives:** This policy outlines the minimum provision of plots and pitches for Gypsies and Travellers for the Plan period. The policy seeks to make use of capacity on existing sites, through re-use of vacant sites and expansion on existing permitted sites. New proposals will be supported where aspects such as safe access to the highway, provision of satisfactory living conditions for residents, no adverse flood risk and no adverse effects from air quality or noise pollution are demonstrated.
- b) **Nature of the Impact:** The policy delivers a positive health and equity impact by supporting access to safe, appropriate and well-located accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, who are known to experience health inequalities. By requiring satisfactory living conditions and promoting sites with reasonable access to settlements, services, schools and health facilities, the policy supports physical and mental wellbeing, reduces social exclusion, and contributes to more stable, healthier living environments over the long term.

Overview - Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show Persons

Overall, this policy is positive. The policy provides a clear and proportionate framework for meeting identified accommodation needs for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the Plan period, making effective use of existing sites through re-use and appropriate expansion. By requiring proposals to demonstrate satisfactory living conditions, safe access and no unacceptable impacts from flood risk, air quality or noise, the policy supports physical and mental wellbeing. Its focus on locations with reasonable access to settlements, services, schools and health facilities helps address known health inequalities experienced by these communities. Overall, the policy supports positive population health outcomes; however, opportunities exist to strengthen its impact further by ensuring access to services is consistently considered at all stages of site selection. Overall, this policy is positive from a public health perspective and offers clear potential to support health equity if the recommended enhancements are incorporated.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen consideration of cumulative environmental impacts, particularly noise, air quality and traffic, where sites are located near major roads or infrastructure, to ensure satisfactory living conditions are maintained over time.

Policy Air Quality

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Air Quality Policy was **positive**.

- a) **Objectives:** The policy aims to protect human health and local air quality through supporting development only where they do not lead to significant impacts, exposure to and risks from unacceptable air quality. All development will be required to mitigate the impacts on local air quality during construction and post development phases. Development with the potential to result in worsened air quality will be required to undertake an air quality assessment and mitigate air quality to acceptable levels.
- b) **Nature of the Impact:** The policy delivers a positive health and equity impact by preventing deterioration in air quality and reducing exposure to harmful air pollutants, particularly for communities already experiencing higher levels of pollution and related health risks.

By requiring air quality assessments and mitigation where impacts are likely, and controlling construction-phase emissions, the policy supports early identification and reduction of health risks.

Overview - Air Quality

Overall, this policy is positive. The policy provides a clear and proportionate framework to protect human health and local air quality by ensuring that new development does not result in significant adverse impacts or unacceptable exposure to air pollution. By requiring air quality assessments where impacts are likely, the policy adopts a preventative and evidence-led approach, supporting early identification and mitigation of potential health risks. Measures to control construction-phase dust and emissions help protect the health of nearby communities in the short term, while alignment with national air quality objectives and emission reduction targets supports longer-term environmental sustainability and population health. The policy supports positive population health outcomes by preventing deterioration in air quality and reducing exposure to harmful pollutants; however, opportunities may exist to strengthen clarity and consistency in how mitigation is secured across all stages of development. Overall, this policy is positive from a public health perspective and offers clear potential to protect health and reduce pollution-related health inequalities if effectively implemented.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen policy wording on air quality protection, clarifying that development *must not* lead to a significant deterioration in air quality, reflecting the existence of legally binding air quality limits. Where this is not possible, consider re-ordering supporting text to ensure the strongest policy test is set out first.
- Require explicit consideration of cumulative air quality impacts, particularly where multiple developments, traffic growth or major infrastructure are present, to avoid incremental harm over time.
- Ensure air quality assessments consider disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups, including children, older people, people with long-term health conditions and communities living near busy roads.
- Clarify treatment of sensitive receptors, explicitly identifying homes, schools, care settings and traveller sites as high-sensitivity uses requiring a higher level of protection.

Policy Blaby Town Centre, District and Local Centres

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Blaby Town Centre, District and Local Centres was **positive**.

- a) **Objectives:** This policy recognises the important role of centres in providing access to shops, services and employment opportunities to local communities. The policy therefore seeks to ensure all development makes a positive contribution to the vitality, viability and diversity of centres, without resulting in over-concentration or domination of non-retail uses. The positive influence made from using vacant upper floors for residential and the need to re-use existing premises are also recognised.
- b) **Nature of the Impact:** The policy delivers a positive health and equity impact by supporting vibrant, accessible town, district and local centres that provide opportunities for social interaction, access to services and everyday activities. By encouraging a balanced mix of uses and promoting environmental quality, safety and urban greening, the policy supports mental wellbeing, social cohesion and healthier centre environments, contributing to more inclusive and resilient communities over the long term. The policy delivers a positive health and equity impact by supporting vibrant, accessible town, district and local centres that provide opportunities for social interaction, access to services and everyday activities. By encouraging a balanced mix of uses and promoting environmental quality, safety and urban greening, the policy supports mental wellbeing, social cohesion and healthier centre environments, contributing to more inclusive and resilient communities over the long term.

Overview - Blaby Town Centre, District and Local Centres

Overall, this policy is positive. The policy provides a clear and proportionate framework to support the vitality, viability and diversity of town, district and local centres, recognising their important role in providing access to shops, services, employment and everyday facilities. By encouraging a balanced mix of uses and resisting over-concentration of non-retail uses, the policy supports active, lived-in centres that promote social interaction, community activity and mental wellbeing. The policy also recognises the benefits of re-using existing premises and bringing vacant upper floors into residential use, supporting efficient use of land and increased activity within centres. Supporting text highlights the importance of environmental quality, safety and urban greening, contributing to healthier and more attractive centre environments. Overall, the policy supports positive population health outcomes and offers clear potential to support vibrant, accessible and inclusive centres if effectively implemented.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen supporting text to provide clearer guidance on street furniture, including expectations around the provision, quantity and quality of seating and resting places to support comfort, socialising and accessibility for all users.
- Enhance reference to urban greening measures within centres, explicitly recognising the role of trees, planting and shaded areas in providing cooling and comfort, particularly during periods of hot weather, and supporting healthier centre environments.

Policy Sustainable Travel in New Developments

The appraisal stage concluded that the overall impact upon all criteria related to the Sustainable Travel in New Development was **neutral**.

- a) **Objectives:** This policy aims to reduce travel overall, and where transport is delivered, improve accessibility, safety and deliver a genuine transport choice that is meaningful and appropriate to the area.
- b) **Nature of impact:** The policy delivers a neutral health and wellbeing impact. It aims to ensure provision is made for convenient and safe access to walking, cycling and wheeling, however further recommendations proposed below would aim this effort further. The policy recognises that new technology and innovation is changing the way transport habits and movement has previously been predicted and planned for, whilst ensuring what does come forward is of high design quality in line with the LCC Highway Design Guide.

Overview – Sustainable Travel in New Developments

This policy supports the change in technology and use of transport networks and options. Linking to existing services and introducing more sustainable travel choices generates the infrastructure and initiatives to help people and goods travel around sustainably. This plays an important role in supporting safe and healthy means of transport, and support safer independent mobility of children and young people, promoting confidence and knowledge of the roads from a young age.

Sustainable travel can be more affordable than reliance on private vehicle transportation. By providing genuine choice across a development as well as the wider county, this policy creates stronger opportunities and accessibility to key services, parks and open spaces, recreation, socialising and leisure.

Overall, this policy works alongside the Active Travel policy to demonstrate Blaby's contributions to travel in a changing landscape. The Sustainable Travel in New Development policy has the potential to be positive for health and wellbeing outcomes, particularly through promoting physical activity, safety and social connections with positive impacts on air quality and environmental quality where recommendations laid out below can be used to strengthen the policy.

Recommendations:

- Make clearer reference that sustainable travel generally refers to non-motorised means of transport. Clarify if including electric vehicles as sustainable transport modes. Make clearer prioritisation of these methods of sustainable transport. Ensure all residents have equal access and choice of sustainable travel option. In particular, locate specialist housing and housing more likely to house vulnerable groups, such as bungalows accommodating older persons, closest to public transport hubs, bus stops and accessible routes on a site.
- Refer in policy to appropriate storage and parking for sustainable travel options, including cycle parking and electric vehicle allocations.
- Policy point 3 could be strengthened to add flexibility and openness to innovative transport approaches in rural areas. Understanding that opportunities in rural areas are restricted is important, however as worded could exclude innovative ideas and solutions to rural transport by developers and instead deliver only a consistent minimum requirement.
- Strengthen policy through clearer prioritisation of sustainable travel would help articulate its positive role in improving affordability, ensuring equitable access, and health benefits.

Conclusion/closing comments

Based on this assessment, the HIA concludes that the overall impact of the Local Plan will be positive upon health and wellbeing considerations for the District. However, there are opportunities to improve the health and wellbeing outcomes through the Blaby Local Plan, which have been included as recommendations for each policy. In particular, we would like to draw attention to the recommendation around rewording of the HIA requirement within the Healthy Communities Policy. By embedding these recommendations, Blaby District Council can strengthen its approach to healthy placemaking, ensuring that development across the District supports sustainable, inclusive and resilient communities, while reducing health inequalities and promoting wellbeing for all residents in accordance with Blaby's aim to ensure that the Local Plan The Council can positively manage built development and protect other areas from inappropriate development.

	reduce health risks associated with extreme heat, particularly for vulnerable groups.				
Economic conditions and links affecting health	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
Access to and quality of services	Positives: - Welcome the identified opportunity to improve accessibility of the existing network and good comment on GBI in the design of new spaces, with range of size and types of green and blue infrastructure integrated in design. Negatives / gaps: - Additional wording could emphasise that spaces should be inclusive and designed to feel welcoming to all communities. Where environments do not reflect the	Possible Possible	All groups	Medium Short to medium	Moderate Moderate

	<p>needs of a diverse population, some groups may be less likely to use them, which can limit equitable access to the health and wellbeing benefits these spaces provide. Creating more welcoming places includes considering the practical aspects of access and use, such as transport connections, availability of toilets, affordability, clear wayfinding and signage, and accessible information.</p>				
<p>Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors</p>	<p>Positives:</p> <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				
<p>Open Space Sports and Recreation</p>	<p>Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health</p>				
	<p>Nature</p> <p>How will the proposal affect health?</p> <p>Positive or Negative?</p> <p><i>Please take into account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.</i></p>	<p>Likelihood</p> <p>Possible/ Probable/ Definite</p> <p><i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the</i></p>	<p>Scale / distribution?</p> <p>Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways?</p> <p><i>Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?</i></p>	<p>Timing</p> <p>Short/ medium/ long term</p>	<p>Severity</p> <p>Minor/ moderate/ major</p> <p><i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i></p>

		<i>control of the plan?</i>	<i>What can be done to negate this?</i>		
Direct influences on health and behaviour	Positives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection and enhancement of open space supports social interaction, community cohesion and informal social contact, contributing to improved mental wellbeing. Negatives / gaps:	Possible	All groups	Medium	Moderate
Community and Social Influences	Positives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good link to improvement of safer walking routes, particularly in areas with a shortage of open spaces. - Protection and enhancement of open space supports social interaction, community cohesion and informal social contact, contributing to improved mental wellbeing. 	Possible	All groups	Medium	Moderate

	<p>Negatives / gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety and what this entails, eg street lighting and signage. Thinking about different demographics, in particular women and girls and older persons. - Paragraph 6 of open space policy regarding community use could be placed here as well - Require open space and recreation provision to be designed inclusively, taking account of the needs of women and girls, older people, disabled people and different cultural groups. 	Possible	Women and girls, older people, disabled people and different cultural groups.	Short to medium	Moderate
Living environmental conditions potentially affecting health	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open space provision contributes to healthier living environments through improved air quality, urban cooling, noise buffering and access to nature. 	Possible	All groups	Medium	Moderate

	<p>Negatives / gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the design and location of open spaces contribute to climate resilience, including shade, shelter, drainage and year-round usability. 				
Economic conditions and links affecting health	<p>Positives:</p> <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				
Access to and quality of services	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - iii. positive as it goes above the nppf standard and includes accessibility. what is the community consultation involvement in this stage - how is it deemed 'better'? is there opportunity for PH and AT involvement. - Policy sets clear quantity and accessibility standards for open space, sport and recreation, helping to ensure residents can access facilities within reasonable walking distances. 	Possible	All groups	Medium	Moderate

	<p>Negatives / gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - i. how is this decision made do the community have a say in what is or is not surplus to requirement - recommend clarity in the wording of how a decision is made and on what evidence. A local area can be characterised by having lots of open space and would be a significant loss even if evidence of surplus in the local area exists. - Could reference Fields in Trust 2024 standard for more information on the quality of open space eg inclusive and sensory equipment, natural play, multifunctionality of places. - Could reference Sport England active design principles. - Considering physical activity data and obesity levels showing worse results than in comparison to the rest of the country, public health encourages any offer for more physical activity in Blaby. 	Possible		Short to medium	Moderate
Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	<p>Positives:</p> <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				
Community Facilities	Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health				
	<p>Nature</p> <p>How will the proposal affect health?</p> <p>Positive or Negative?</p>	Likelihood	Scale / distribution?	Timing	Severity
			Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways?	Short/ medium/ long term	Minor/ moderate/ major

Community and Social Influences	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Para 6 local community must be consulted on text gives opportunity to community. - Good for community cohesion, pride in place. - Policy supports access to local, shared facilities that help meet day-to-day community needs and reduce barriers to participation, particularly for those with limited mobility or access to transport. <p>Negatives / gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider strengthening policy to ensure community facilities are designed and programmed to support social connection across the life course, including older people, young people, disabled people and all community groups. 	Possible	<p>All groups, people with limited mobility</p> <p>Women and girls, older people, disabled people and different cultural groups.</p>	Medium	Moderate
Living environmental conditions	Positives:				

<p>potentially affecting health</p>	<p>Negatives / gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy should seek that community facilities are designed to be climate-resilient and comfortable, including measures to address overheating, flooding risk and year-round usability. 				
<p>Economic conditions and links affecting health</p>	<p>Positives:</p> <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				

<p>Access to and quality of services</p>	<p>Positives:</p> <p>Negatives / gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Para 2, location of community hubs in locations with good access. Could go further with sustainable locations, proximity to other services. Not located in flood zone / vulnerable areas. - Would welcome text to adhere with open space text. Para 7 B to be 'Alternative provision of equivalent quantity, quality and accessibility, or better, can be provided in the local area' - Quality standard of new facility build quality? - Mention access and use for life course, not just early years. Para 4 mention of primary school removes focus on form and design of building. Recommend changing wording to 'form and design of facilities provided for general community use accommodating use throughout the life course, for example accommodating early years education facilities' - Require new or replacement community facilities to be located in accessible, sustainable locations, with safe walking, wheeling and cycling access, and close to other key services where possible. 	Possible	All groups	Medium	Moderate

Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
Affordable Housing	Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health				
	<p>Nature</p> <p>How will the proposal affect health?</p> <p>Positive or Negative?</p> <p><i>Please take into account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.</i></p>	<p>Likelihood</p> <p>Possible/ Probable/ Definite</p> <p><i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i></p>	<p>Scale / distribution?</p> <p>Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways?</p> <p><i>Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?</i></p> <p><i>What can be done to negate this?</i></p>	<p>Timing</p> <p>Short/ medium/ long term</p>	<p>Severity</p> <p>Minor/ moderate/ major</p> <p><i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i></p>
Direct influences on health and behaviour	Positives:				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% affordable housing 'will be given to reducing or removing planning obligations where justified and evidenced by local need <p>Recommendation Require to seek clarity on point 4 of the policy, what is the meaning of 'negative impact on the delivery of a mixed community or are subject to exceptional and authenticated site development costs'.</p>		People on lower incomes		
Community and Social Influences	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retention of affordable housing in perpetuity supports community stability, reducing displacement and supporting social networks and cohesion over time. <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				

	<p>How will the proposal affect health?</p> <p>Positive or Negative?</p> <p><i>Please take into account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.</i></p>	<p>Possible/ Probable/ Definite</p> <p><i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i></p>	<p>Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways?</p> <p><i>Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?</i></p> <p><i>What can be done to negate this?</i></p>	<p>Short/ medium/ long term</p>	<p>Minor/ moderate/ major</p> <p><i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i></p>
<p>Direct influences on health and behaviour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy explicitly recognises the role of planning in enabling healthy behaviours, including physical activity, active travel and access to open space. - Clear expectation that development should avoid harm and maximise health benefits, supported by the use of Health Impact Assessments. - Good reference to inequalities in first paragraph of policy. - Policy 2a open space, end of paragraph add ‘across the life course’ - Policy text 2c. needs re-writing to match NPPF. <u>HFT and fast food outlets</u>. Proposals for new units <u>will be refused</u> if in walking distance of schools and other places where children and young people congregate. Could expand examples such as parks etc. Then the cumulative impact <u>must</u> be assessed and if evidence of concentration of existing or potential to worsen adverse impacts then the proposal will be refused. - We welcome the reference to considering the impact of betting offices. 	<p>Probable</p>	<p>All groups, people with limited mobility</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Moderate</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We welcome the reference to local community food growing - Policy references cumulative impact of new and existing premises servicing alcohol <p>Negatives / gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy paragraph 2 a - Open space, sports, and recreation provision - Policy paragraph 3 Health Impact Assessment – A Health Impact Screening Assessment will be required for the following: when development results in the loss of open space or green space. Additionally, applicants must undertake meaningful, early community engagement. - Reference to the Leicestershire Joint Health and wellbeing Strategy 2022-2032 should be made https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-04/Joint-Health-and-Wellbeing-Strategy-2022-2032.pdf <p>Recommendation for clarity in the wording of HIA requirement and use of HIA tool</p> <p>Health impact assessment will be required for the following a and b</p> <p>Applicants should use the HIA Screening Tool prepared by Public Health (Leicestershire) (Health Impacts Assessment, Leicestershire County Council Professional Services Portal),</p>				
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Economic conditions and links affecting health	<p>Positives:</p> <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				
Access to and quality of services	<p>Positives: HIA requirement provides a mechanism to assess whether services and facilities meet the needs of different population groups.</p> <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				

Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				

Active Travel	Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health				
	Nature How will the proposal affect health? Positive or Negative? <i>Please take into account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.</i>	Likelihood Possible/ Probable/ Definite <i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i>	Scale / distribution? Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways? <i>Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?</i> <i>What can be done to negate this?</i>	Timing Short/ medium/ long term	Severity Minor/ moderate/ major <i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i>

Direct influences on health and behaviour	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy prioritises walking, wheeling and cycling, supporting increased daily physical activity and healthier travel behaviours. - Emphasis on safe, high-quality routes supports independence, particularly for children and young people. - Supports long-term mode shift away from car dependency, contributing to physical and mental wellbeing. - Strengthen 1a – ‘or in locations that can be made sustainable and accessible’ strengthen to say 	<p>Probable</p>	<p>All groups, particularly children and young children</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Moderate</p>

	<p>will be made / will be successful sustainable and accessible locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1c – needs and safety, or 1f paragraphs. Include toilets and benches. To create new ones or put paths near places that provide such facilities. Facilities need to be permanent and well-managed, same as benches/rest areas. - Add that where delivered, active travel routes to be completed and accessible from earliest stages of development <p>Negatives / recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No reference of the Active Travel England toolkit. This should be 		<p>Children and young people</p>		
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	<p>added. Active travel planning & development Active Travel England. The Active Travel England are a statutory consultee on all planning applications equal to or exceeding 150 dwellings, development of 7,500 square metres or more in size and an area of at least 5 hectares.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthen policy to explicitly require developments to support healthy school travel, including promoting independent travel, increased physical activity, and reduced car dependency, through safe, direct and well-designed walking, wheeling and cycling routes to schools and other places where				
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	children and young people regularly travel.				
Community and Social Influences	Positives: Negatives / gaps: .				
Living environmental conditions potentially affecting health	Positives: - Promotion of active travel contributes to improved air quality, reduced noise and lower emissions, delivering	Possible	All groups, groups most vulnerable to impacts of poor air quality including older people, children and young people, People with pre-existing respiratory conditions, Pregnant women	Medium	Moderate

	population-wide health benefits. Negatives / gaps:				
Economic conditions and links affecting health	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
Access to and quality of services	Positives:				

	Negatives / gaps:				
Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				

Housing Mix and Density	Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health				
	Nature How will the proposal affect health? Positive or Negative? <i>Please take into account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.</i>	Likelihood Possible/ Probable/ Definite <i>Are there any external factors that could affect this</i>	Scale / distribution? Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways? <i>Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?</i>	Timing Short/ medium/ long term	Severity Minor/ moderate/ major <i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i>

		<i>out of the control of the plan?</i>	<i>What can be done to negate this?</i>		
Direct influences on health and behaviour	Positives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy supports delivery of a range of dwelling sizes and types, helping to meet changing needs across the life course (including families, older people and those downsizing). - Recognition of homeworking supports mental wellbeing and work–life balance. - Good reference to older people/households wanting to downsize to 2/3 beds to support visiting friends and family in the supporting text. - LCC will be keen to engage in the 	Probable	All groups	Medium	Moderate

	<p>production of Design Guidance as and when this is developed</p> <p>Negatives / gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expect market and affordable table for bedroom sizes to be updated with new Updated Housing Mix Evidence 2026. And supporting text. 		<p>Children and young people</p>		
<p><i>Community and Social Influences</i></p>	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive recognition of bungalows and adaptable housing supports ageing in place and social continuity. 				

	Negatives / gaps:				
Living environmental conditions potentially affecting health	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Acceptance of lower densities where bungalows or accessibility needs are met supports healthier internal environments. <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				

Economic conditions and links affecting health	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
Access to and quality of services	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				

Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
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Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show Persons	Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health				
	Nature How will the proposal affect health? Positive or Negative? <i>Please take into account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.</i>	Likelihood Possible/ Probable/ Definite <i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i>	Scale / distribution? Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways? <i>Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?</i> <i>What can be done to negate this?</i>	Timing Short/ medium/ long term	Severity Minor/ moderate/ major <i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i>
Direct influences on health and behaviour	Positives: Explicit requirement that sites provide satisfactory	Probable	All groups	Medium	Moderate

	<p>living conditions, supporting physical and mental health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good making effective use of land by increasing capacity of existing sites and supporting the re-use of sites. Provision of sites for 6 years onwards says access to health services and schools will be considered in choosing site locations. This should also be considered at all stages, so also when choosing which sites to bring back to use or increase capacity in for first 5 years.- Good proximity to existing settlements and services. Community is vulnerable to fuel poverty and poor				
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	<p>mental health – proximity to services essential.</p> <p>Negatives / Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendation could policy require consideration of cumulative environmental impacts, particularly noise, air quality and traffic, where sites are located near major roads or infrastructure. 				
<p><i>Community and Social Influences</i></p>	<p>Positives:</p>				

	Negatives / gaps:				
Living environmental conditions potentially affecting health	Positives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Policy acknowledges the specific accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people, supporting a more equitable approach to housing provision.				

	Negatives / gaps:				
Economic conditions and links affecting health	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
Access to and quality of services	Positives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy prioritises locations with reasonable access to settlements, services, schools and health facilities, which can help address known health inequalities experienced by some Gypsy and Traveller communities. 				

	Negatives / gaps:				
Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				

Air Quality	Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health				
	Nature How will the proposal affect health? Positive or Negative?	Likelihood Possible/ Probable/ Definite	Scale / distribution? Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways?	Timing Short/ medium/ long term	Severity Minor/ moderate/ major <i>Are there any external factors that could affect this</i>

	<p>Please take into account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.</p>	<p>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</p>	<p>Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?</p> <p>What can be done to negate this?</p>		<p>out of the control of the plan?</p>
<p>Direct influences on health and behaviour</p>	<p>Positives: -</p> <p>Negatives / recommendations: - First sentence of supporting text, can 'should' change to 'must not lead to significant deterioration in air quality'? given legally binding limits on air quality then discussed in following paragraph. Second paragraph reads stronger. If can't change to 'must' then suggest switching paragraphs round?</p>		<p>All groups, groups most vulnerable to impacts of poor air quality including older people, children and young people, People with pre-existing respiratory conditions, Pregnant women</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Requirement for air quality assessment where impacts are likely helps identify and mitigate health risks early.- Measures to control construction-phase dust and emissions support short-term health protection for nearby communities. <p>Negatives / recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthen policy wording to more clearly state that development must not lead to a significant deterioration in air				
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	<p>quality, reflecting the existence of legally binding air quality limits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Require explicit consideration of cumulative air quality impacts, particularly where multiple developments or traffic growth are expected.- Air quality assessments to consider disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups, including children, older people, people with long-term health conditions and communities living near busy roads.- Ensure sensitive uses (homes, schools, care settings, traveller sites) are treated				
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	as high-sensitivity receptors.				
Economic conditions and links affecting health	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
Access to and quality of services	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				

Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alignment with national air quality objectives and emission reduction targets supports long-term environmental sustainability and population health. <p>Negatives / gaps:</p>				

Blaby Town Centre, District and Local Centres	Health Impact Assessment Appraisal Tool: LCC Public Health				
	<p>Nature</p> <p>How will the proposal affect health?</p> <p>Positive or Negative?</p> <p><i>Please take into account the health profile of the local population using links given on this site.</i></p>	<p>Likelihood</p> <p>Possible/ Probable/ Definite</p> <p><i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i></p>	<p>Scale / distribution?</p> <p>Will different groups of people be impacted in different ways?</p> <p><i>Impact on inequalities – how severe/beneficial?</i></p>	<p>Timing</p> <p>Short/ medium/ long term</p>	<p>Severity</p> <p>Minor/ moderate/ major</p> <p><i>Are there any external factors that could affect this out of the control of the plan?</i></p>

	.		<i>What can be done to negate this?</i>		
Direct influences on health and behaviour	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy supports vibrant, accessible town, district and local centres that provide opportunities for social interaction, access to services and healthier everyday environments. <p>Negatives / recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen supporting text to include guidance on the provision, quantity and quality of street furniture, including 	Possible			

	seating and resting places				
Community and Social Influences	<p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy supports the role of town, district and local centres as places for social interaction, community activity and everyday contact, contributing to social cohesion and mental wellbeing. - Encourages a mix of uses, supporting active, lived-in centres rather than single-purpose areas. 	Possible		Medium	moderate

	Negatives / gaps:				
Living environmental conditions potentially affecting health	Positives: - Supporting text recognises the importance of environmental quality, safety and urban greening, contributing to healthier town centre environments.				

	<p>Negatives / recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- While supporting text recognises that centres are generally well maintained, of good environmental quality and safe, policy could be strengthened by explicitly referencing urban greening measures that provide shade and cooling, recognising the importance of shaded areas for health and comfort, particularly during periods of extreme hot weather.				
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Economic conditions and links affecting health	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
Access to and quality of services	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				
Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				

	<p>Negatives / recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Understanding that opportunities in rural areas are restricted is important, however as worded could exclude innovative ideas and solutions to rural transport- Would expect some air quality work for significant transport / infrastructure projects.- Cumulative impact from other nearby development- No clear prioritisation of active travel / non-motorised use- Locating specialist housing near transport hubs / accessible public transport routes- Requiring new development to				
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	Negatives / recommendations:				
Economic conditions and links affecting health	Positives: Negatives / gaps:				

Health and behaviour

[Life expectancy, diet, physical activity, healthy weight, mental wellbeing, use of alcohol, smoking and substance misuse, sexual activity, other risk-taking activity]

Community and Social Data

[Social support & networks, neighbourliness, sense of belonging, local pride divisions in community, social isolation, peer pressure, community identity, cultural and spiritual ethos, racism, crime, other social exclusion]

Life Expectancy:

Indicator	Period	Blaby		Leics			England		Best
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	
Life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range)	2021 - 23	-	-	80.9	80.2	79.1	73.1		83.4
Life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range)	2021 - 23	-	-	84.2	83.7	83.1	78.9		86.5

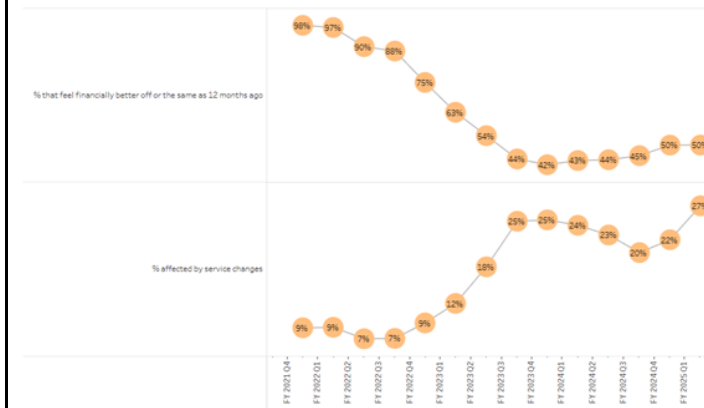
Fingertips shows that in Blaby in 2021-23 life expectancy at birth in males and females was significantly better than the England average. In Blaby, life expectancy at birth in males and females has remained significantly better than the national average since recording of this indicator began in 2001-03.

Community Insights:

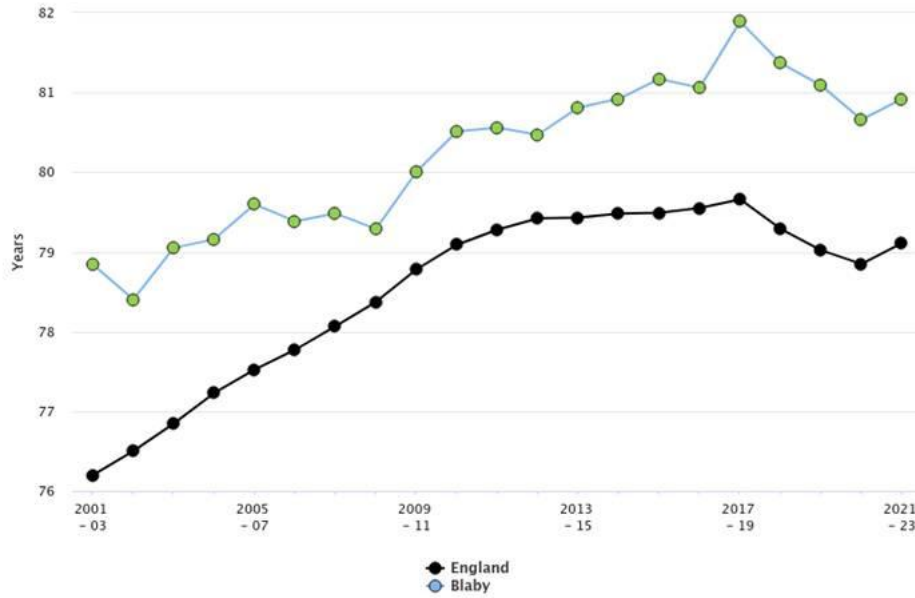
The Leicestershire Insight Survey 2025 shows the following data for Blaby:



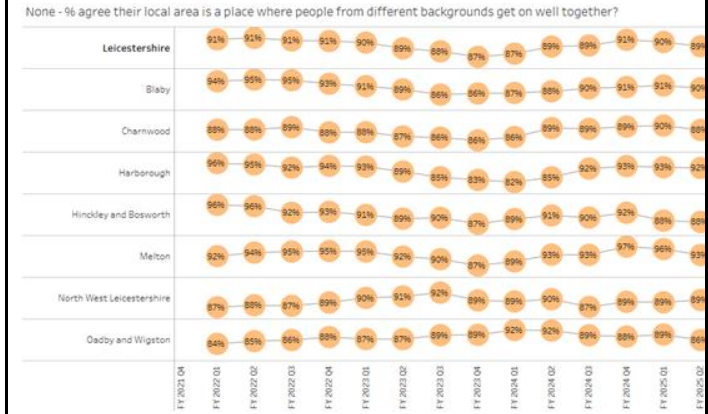
With data around economy, Council spending and cuts: Blaby



Life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range) for Blaby

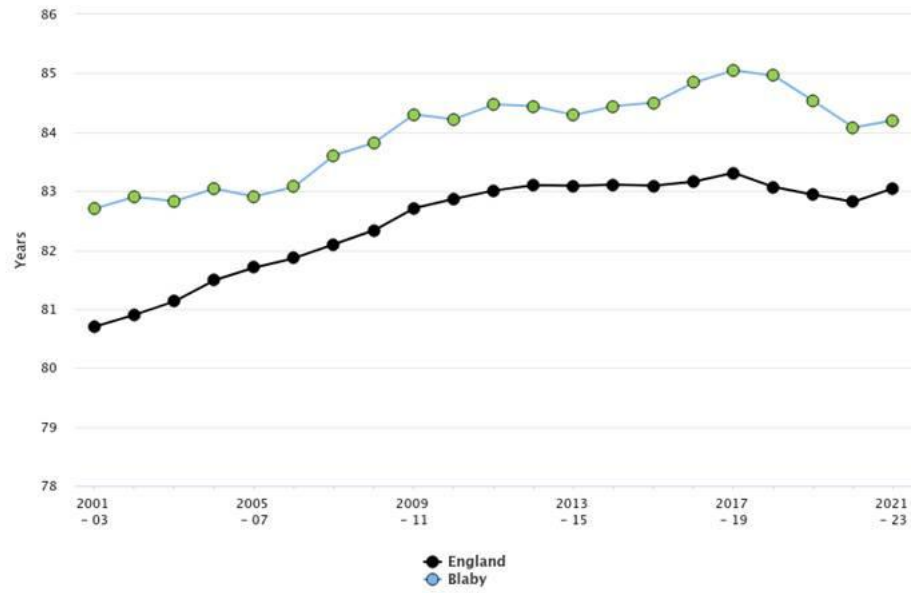


With data showing the below trends around cohesion:

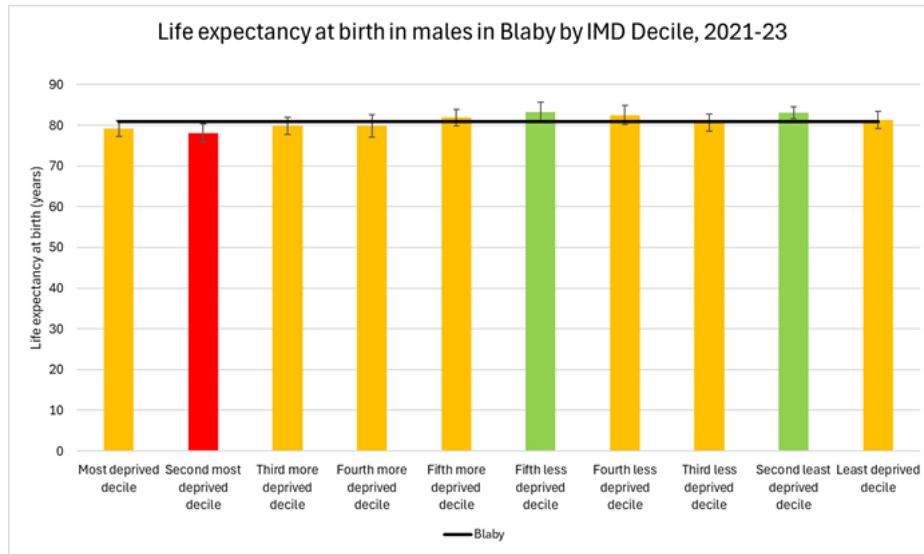


Source: Leicestershire County Council Community Insight survey

Life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range) for Blaby

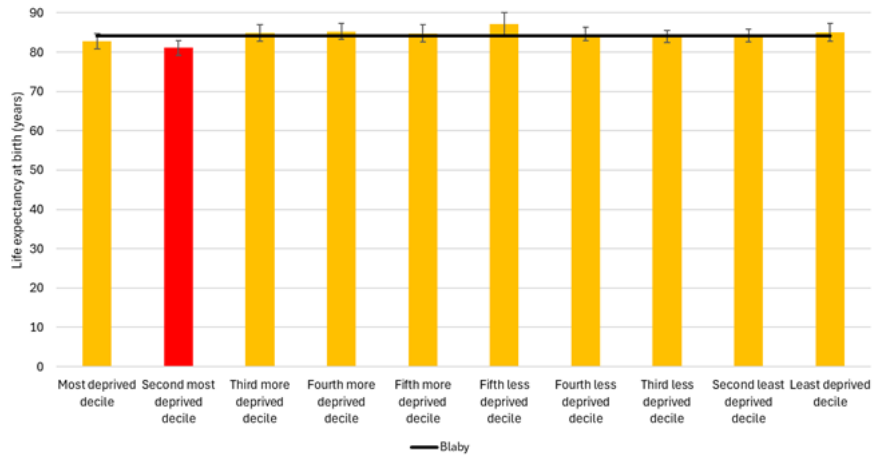


Inequalities in life expectancy in Blaby 2021-23 (based on deprivation):



In 2021-23 in Blaby, life expectancy at birth in males was significantly worse in the second most deprived decile (78.0 years) than the overall Blaby value for males (80.9 years), whilst life expectancy at birth in males in the fifth less deprived decile (83.3 years) and the second least deprived decile (83.1 years) was significantly better than the Blaby value for males (80.9 years).

Life expectancy at birth in females in Blaby by IMD Decile, 2021-23



In 2021-23 in Blaby, life expectancy at birth in females was significantly worse in the second most deprived decile (81.1 years) than the overall Blaby value for females (84.2 years).

Inequalities in life expectancy are complicated to unpick and understand, but this gives us an indication of the presence of inequality within the population.

Indicator	Period	England	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male, All ages)	2021 - 23	10.5*	6.3*	4.0*	7.6*	3.8*	6.6*	6.1*	6.5*	9.3*
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female, All ages)	2021 - 23	8.3*	5.6*	2.1*	7.1*	2.3*	6.5*	5.9*	5.3*	7.5*

Physical activity and healthy weight: Fingertips data

Indicator	Period	Recent Trend	Count	Blaby	Leics	England	England		Best
				Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	
Overweight (including obesity) prevalence in adults, (using adjusted self-reported height and weight) (18+ yrs)	2023/24	-	-	65.2%	65.8%	64.5%	77.2%		42.6%
Obesity prevalence in adults, (using adjusted self-reported height and weight)	2023/24	-	-	26.2%	27.3%	26.5%	38.8%		11.0%
Percentage of physically active adults	2023/24	-	-	65.0%	68.6%	67.4%	48.9%		81.1%

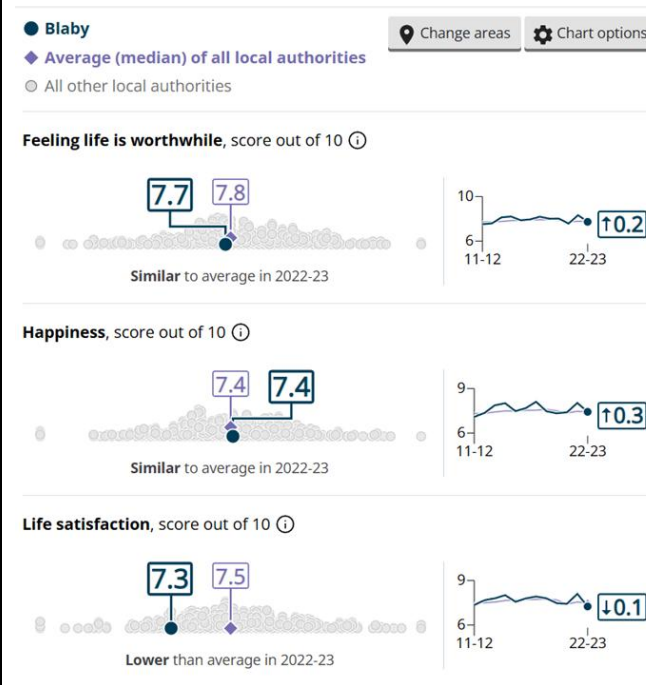
In 2023/24 the percentage of physically active adults in Blaby was 65.0%, which was statistically similar to the England average of 67.4% and the East Midlands Region value of 66.7%, this was a decrease from 2022/2023 when the value for Blaby was 66.1%.

In Blaby in 2023/24 the prevalence of overweight (including obese) adults stands at 65.2% which is statistically similar to the regional rate of 67.1% and the England average of 64.5%. This is a decrease on the previous rate of overweight (including obese) adults in Blaby which was 66.5% in 2022/2023, at the time this was statistically similar to the average for England (64.0%).

Fingertips data also shows that the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) year 6 children in Blaby (31.3%) was significantly better than the national average (36.2%) in 2024/25. Whereas in statistically similar to the national average in 2023/24

Indicator	Period	Recent Trend	Count	Blaby	East Midlands	England	England		Best/Highest
				Value	Value	Value	Worst/Lowest	Range	
Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (10-11 yrs)	2024/25	-	365	31.3%	36.3%	36.2%	45.6%		21.6%

Wellbeing:



<https://www.ons.gov.uk/explore-local-statistics/areas/E07000129-blaby/indicators>

Takeaway Outlet Density – Food environment assessment tool January 2026

Guidance purposes only density may have increased/decreased since project

LA name	Count of outlets	Rate per 1,000 population
Blaby	66	0.65
Charnwood	168	0.89
Harborough	62	0.65
Hinckley and Bosworth	96	0.84
Melton	43	0.84
North West Leicestershire	94	0.90
Oadby and Wigston	53	0.92

In January 2026 the highest takeaway outlet density rate per 1,000 population in Leicestershire was in Oadby & Wigston.

MSOA 2021	Count of outlets	Rate per 1,000 population	
Leicester Forest East	7	1.14	
Braunstone Town	9	0.91	
Enderby & Glen Parva	9	0.81	
Blaby Village	7	0.79	
Thorpe Astley	5	0.66	
Glenfield	7	0.66	
Countesthorpe & Kilby	5	0.64	
Narborough	4	0.47	
Stoney Stanton, Sapcote & Sharnford	4	0.45	

Kirby Muxloe & Thurlaston	3	0.41	
Cosby, Croft & Elmesthorpe	3	0.41	
Whetstone	3	0.39	

Across Blaby MSOAs, the rate of takeaway outlets per 1,000 population was highest in Leicester Forest East.

Source: <https://www.feat-tool.org.uk/>

Mental health and wellbeing

In Blaby in 2024/25, the rate of new depression (17.7%) was significantly higher than the England average (14.3%) - with the exception of Oadby and Wigston, this was also the case for the other Leicestershire districts. Of the Leicestershire districts, Blaby had the second highest rate of new depression in 2024/25 (17.7%), following Melton (18.4%).

Disease Register		England	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston
DEP-New Depression	Prevalence (%)	14.3%	15.1%	17.7%	14.5%	15.8%	17.6%	18.4%	16.4%	14.4%
	Register 2024/25	7,317,368	98,740	14,391	24,172	12,455	16,280	8,225	15,789	7,428

Significance

■ Higher than the England Average
 ■ Similar to the England Average
 ■ Lower than the England Average
 ■ Not Compared

Source: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/QualityOutcomesframeworkGPRRecordedPrevalenceinLeicestershireRutland202425/Introduction?publish=yes>

Population change between 2011 and 2021 (ONS Census data):

In Blaby the population size **increased by 9.6%** between 2011 to 2021, from around 93,900 in 2011 to 102,900 in 2021. This is **higher than the overall increase for England (6.6%)**

Looking at age breakdown England demonstrated increases of:

- 20.1% in people aged 65 years and over
- 3.6% in people aged 15 to 64 years
- 5.0% in children aged under 15 years.

In Blaby, there was an increase of:

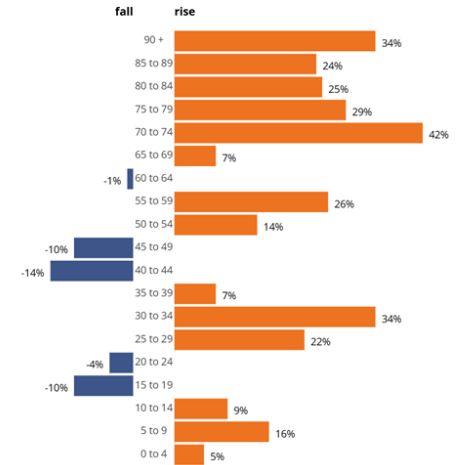
- 25.0% in people aged 65 years and over
- 5.0% in people aged 15 to 64 years

In 2024/25, the prevalence of dementia in Blaby (0.9%) was significantly higher than the prevalence in England (0.8%). Of the Leicestershire districts, Blaby had the third highest prevalence of dementia in 2024/25.

Disease Register	Prevalence (%)	England	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston
DEM-Dementia	Register 2024/25	498,887	6,506	930	1,648	935	1,024	520	858	591

Significance
■ Higher than the England Average
■ Similar to the England Average
■ Lower than the England Average
■ Not Compared

– 10.0% in children aged under 15 years
Population change (%) by age group in Blaby, 2011 to 2021



Source:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E07000129/>

Data Linked to HIA Tool Areas: LCC Public Health

Environment

[Built environment, neighbourhood design, retail offer, healthy food, housing quality/type, noise, air/water quality, green & blue space (access and use), community safety, smell/odour, road safety, connectivity, Cycling and walking & active/public transport, access to services, climate change*]*

Economic conditions

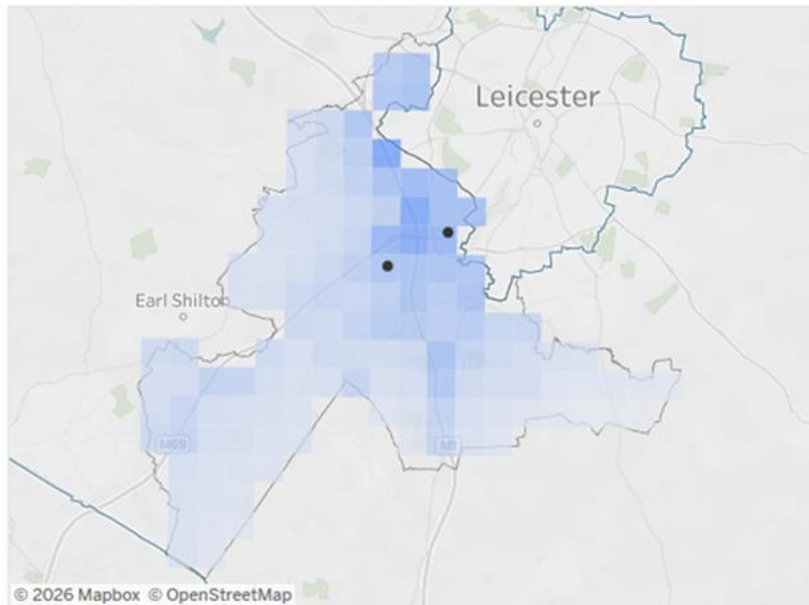
[Unemployment, income, economic (in)activity, type of employment/sector, earnings for residents and those who work locally]

Air Quality:

Earnings: residents and those who work in Blaby:

Data from NOMIS shows Blaby **residents'** wages (for those working full time) are **higher**

Modelled background data for NO2



Range of Value



Source: DEFRA Modelled Background Pollution Data (2023). Data plotted by 1km OS grid. <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/qcm-data>
 Produced by the Business Intelligence Service, Leicestershire County Council, 2026.

Location of current AQMA's in Leicestershire •

than **national** comparisons. When looking at the county, the LLEP tells us that other than in Blaby, Harborough and Oadby & Wigston figures are below the national average for residents in the boroughs and districts in Leicestershire.

Earnings by place of residence are higher in Blaby in comparison to the East Midlands figure and the overall figure for Great Britain.

Source:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lad/1778385045/report.aspx>

Earnings by place of residence (2025)

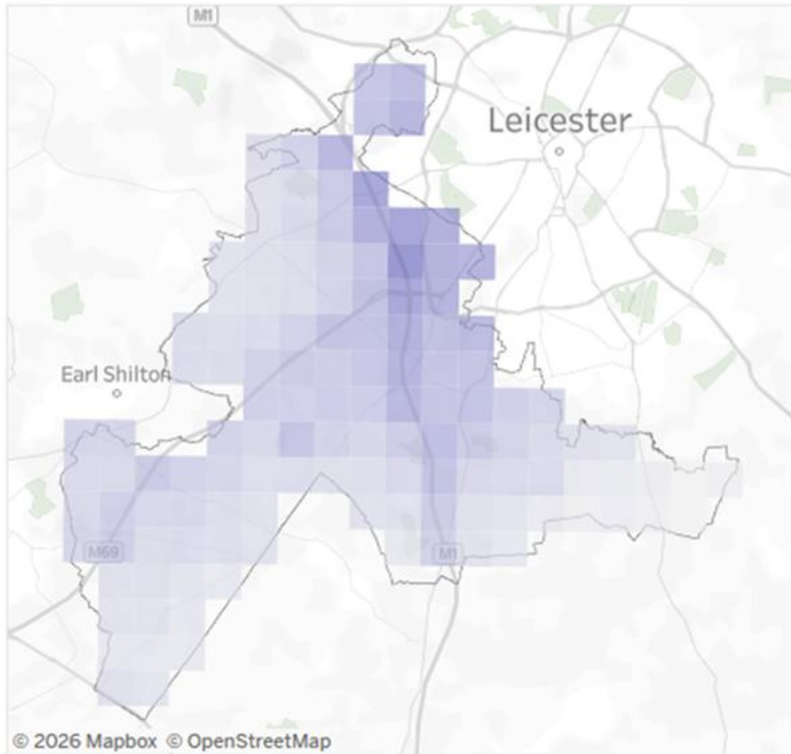
	Blaby (Pounds)	East Midlands (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-Time Workers	787.9	720.8	766.6
Male Full-Time Workers	853.1	777.9	818.7
Female Full-Time Workers	712.4	654.8	710.8
Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime			
Full-Time Workers	19.31	18.25	19.74
Male Full-Time Workers	18.95	19.09	20.39
Female Full-Time Workers	20.22	17.20	18.94

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis
 Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

Earnings for those **working** full time **within** Blaby are below:

Earnings by place of work are higher in Blaby in comparison to the East Midlands and the figure for Great Britain.

Modelled background data for PM2.5



Range of Value



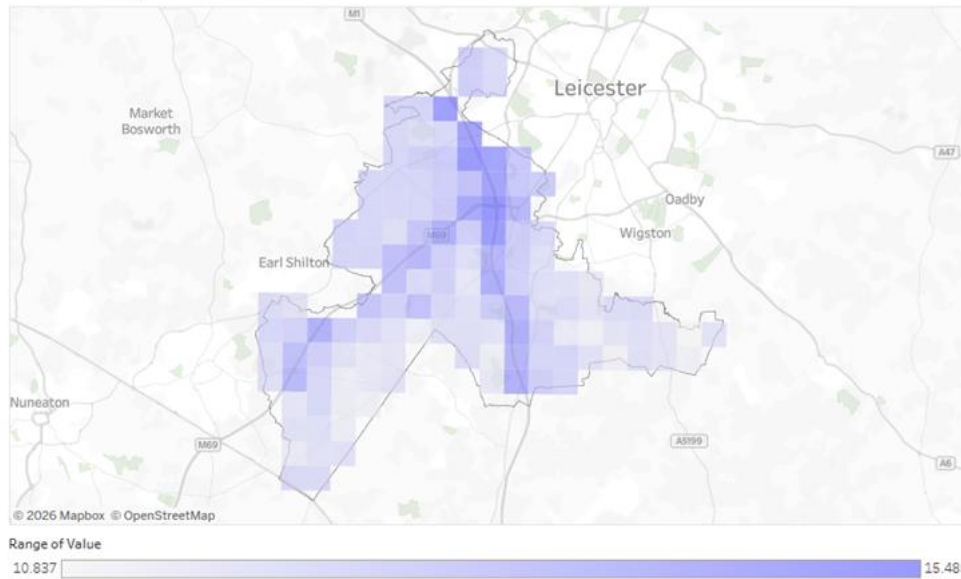
Source: DEFRA Modelled Background Pollution Data (2022). Data plotted by 1km OS grid. <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/ocm-data>
 Produced by the Business Intelligence Service, Leicestershire County Council, 2026.

Earnings by place of work (2025)

	Blaby (Pounds)	East Midlands (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-Time Workers	792.9	703.8	766
Male Full-Time Workers	877.0	756.4	818
Female Full-Time Workers	699.5	639.4	710
Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime			
Full-Time Workers	19.98	17.68	19.5
Male Full-Time Workers	22.15	18.27	20.3
Female Full-Time Workers	18.43	16.77	18.9

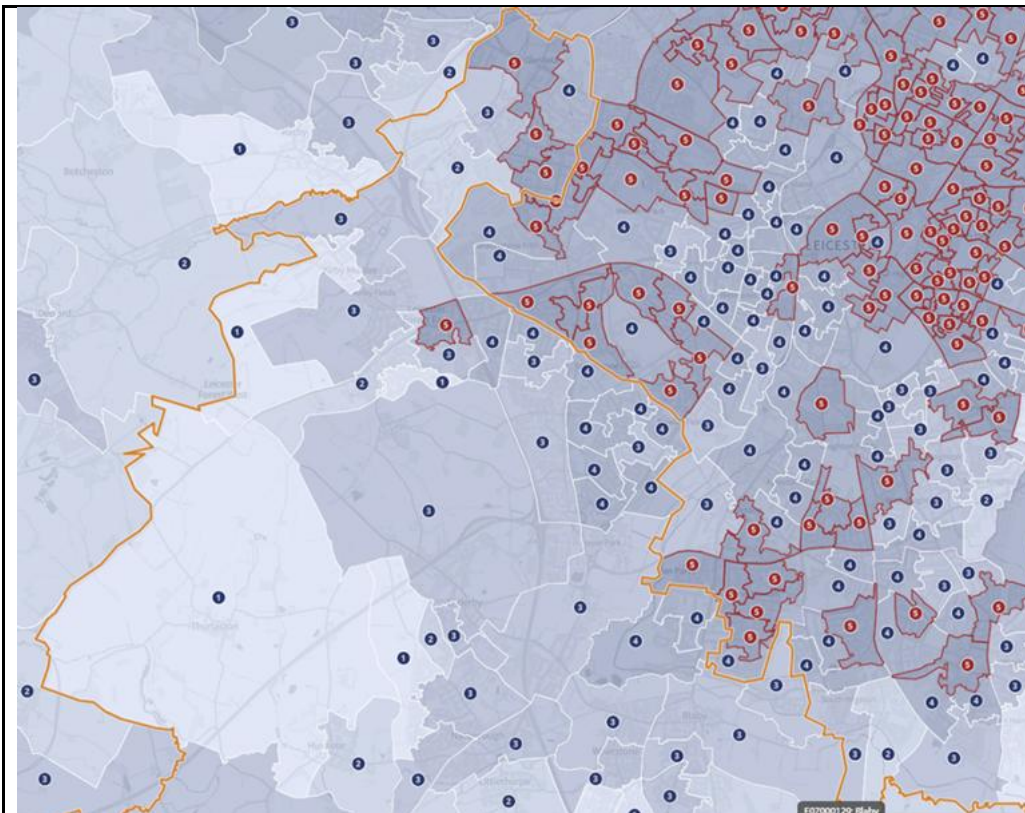
Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis
 Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

Modelled Background Data for PM10



Source: DEFRA Modelled Background Pollution Data (2022). Data plotted by 1km OS grid. <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/ocm-data>
Produced by the Business Intelligence Service, Leicestershire County Council, 2026.

Areas with high vulnerability to key pollutants with scores of 4 and 5 (out of 5) being high in and around Glenfield and Leicester Forest East and areas bordering Leicester city, nitrogen dioxide:



E07000120: E10

Location Focus Interpretation

Environment: Air Pollution Vulnerability Indici

Air Pollution Vulnerability Indicator

UKHSA has developed an indicator to represent population level vulnerability to air pollution at lower super output area (LSOA) level in England. This is a composite indicator, ranking the level of vulnerability from low (1) to high (5) scores. The pilot indicator is still in development and subject to change.

Key:

- 1 Low vulnerability
- 5 High vulnerability

Data sources:

How the indicator is arrived, the method of calculating and datasets used:

[Download Data Definition](#)

Defra's Pollution Climate Mapping for 2018:

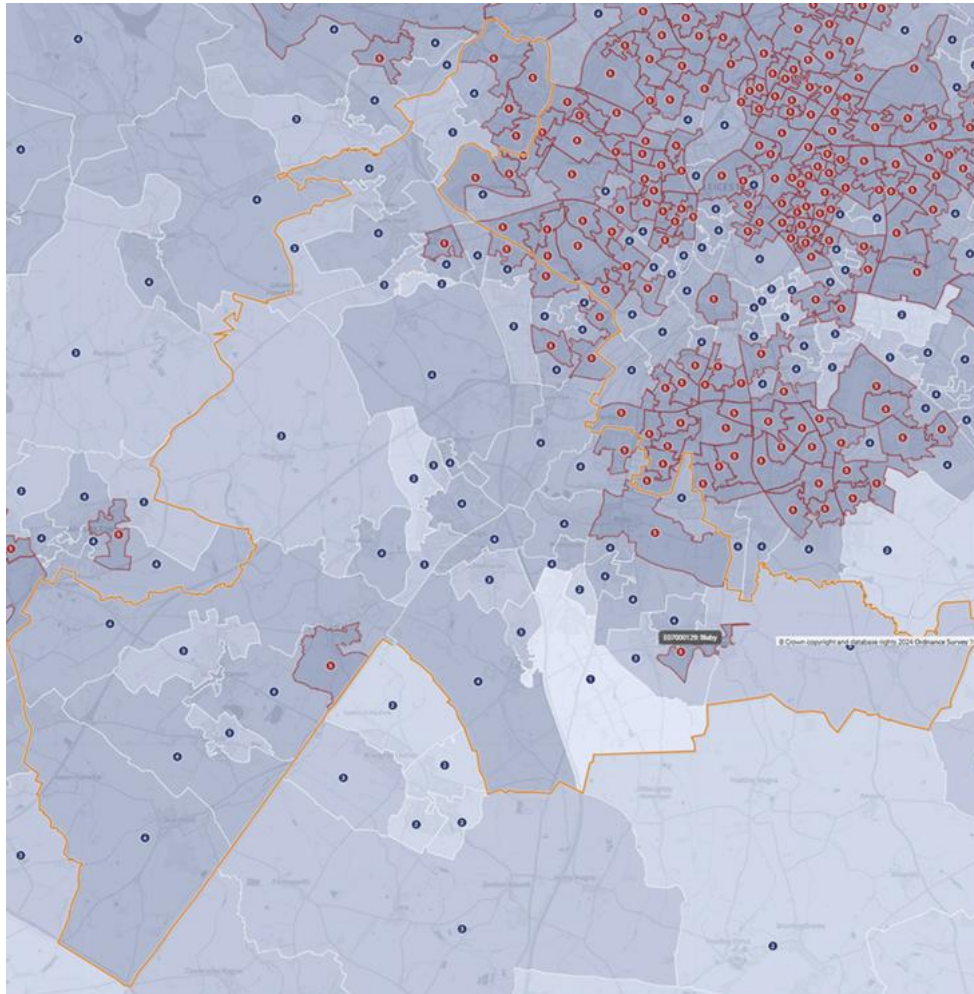
uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/pcm-data

ONS Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019):

gov.uk/.../english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

Source: SHAPE

PM2.5- a particular public health concern for risk of harm. Vulnerable areas in Blaby:



<div data-bbox="210 197 488 560"> <p>Location Focus Interpretation</p> <p>Environment: Air Pollution Vulnerability Indic</p> <p>Air Pollution Vulnerability Indicator</p> <p>UKHSA has developed an indicator to represent population level vulnerability to air pollution at lower super output area (LSOA) level in England. This is a composite indicator, ranking the level of vulnerability from low (1) to high (5) scores. The pilot indicator is still in development and subject to change.</p> <p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Low vulnerability 5 High vulnerability <p>Data sources:</p> <p>How the indicator is arrived, the method of calculating and datasets used: Download Data Definition</p> <p>Defra's Pollution Climate Mapping for 2018: uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/pcm-data</p> <p>ONS Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019): gov.uk/.../english-indices-of-deprivation-2019</p> </div> <p>Source: https://app.shapeatlas.net/place/E54000015#13/52.5492/-1.2130/l-avipm/b-E07000129/m-LA.ml-LA/rs-selected,rh-0,rdr-t</p>	
<p>Access to green space:</p>	<p>Types of employment:</p> <p>Top employing sectors include Professional, scientific and technical activities, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and public administration and defence; compulsory social security.</p> <p>Source: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lad/1778385045/report.aspx</p>

District	Average distance to nearest park or public garden or playing field (m) in 2020	Average size of nearest park or public garden or playing field (m2) in 2020
Blaby District	1448.03	76303.31
Charnwood	815.07	272870.66
Harborough District	2830.43	113098.10
Hinckley and Bosworth District	1165.31	428237.75
Melton District	2077.97	153039.54
North West Leicestershire District	1299.87	76783.95
Oadby and Wigston District	688.32	101175.68

District	Median size of nearest park or public garden or playing field (m2) in 2020	Average number of parks or public gardens or playing fields within 1,000 m radius in 2020
Blaby District	10993.49	1.25
Charnwood	26384.47	1.45
Harborough District	36447.53	1.15
Hinckley and Bosworth District	32855.53	1.52
Melton District	40951.62	1.60
North West Leicestershire District	36419.14	1.46
Oadby and Wigston District	16803.61	1.59

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/datasets/accesstopublicgreenspaceingreatbritain>

Local Plan Considerations

A standalone health and wellbeing strategic policy, based on the template provided could include and be supported by more detailed policies covering local priorities such as above, including:

- High quality, affordable, healthy homes that meet the identified needs of the local population based on health-related data and population demographics, that can support residents throughout the life course.
- HIA requirement triggers or thresholds for HIA, to be conducted alongside planning applications and/or masterplans to consider the local picture as health inequalities are evident within the District.
- Considerations around air quality in the context of inequality groups most at risk of harm
- Prioritisation of walking and cycling and active and sustainable modes of transport
- Provision of access to green spaces, open spaces and natural environment for recreation, physical activity and sustainable growing spaces, to support physical activity, mental health and social wellbeing.
- Access to ‘good’ employment within the District and skills and education provision for residents to support them to find ‘good’ work
- Access to services and facilities including health facilitating services.
- Considerations around fast food outlets i.e. density, location and restrictions.
- Good design to encourage community cohesion and social interaction

Sickness Absence:

Fingertips data shows that the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week (0.4%) and the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence (0.2%) in Blaby were significantly better than the national average (2.2% and 1.2% respectively) in 2021-23.

Indicator	Period	Blaby			England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Sickness absence: the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2021-23	-	-	0.4%	2.2%	9.2%		0.3%
Sickness absence: the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2021-23	-	-	0.2%	1.2%	7.4%		0.1%

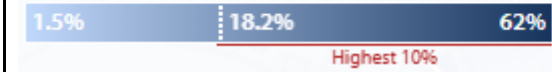
Source:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/sickness#page/1/gid/1/pat/15/ati/501/are/E07000129/tid/90286/age/164/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1>



2023 sub-regional fuel poverty data by 2021 Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) for England: measured as low income low energy efficiency (LILEE).

Proportion of households fuel poor:



Explore more here:

<https://app.shapeatlas.net/place/E54000015#12/52.5606/-1.2421/1-fp/b-E07000129/m-LA,ml-LA/rs-selected.rh-0.rdr-t>