

# Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Guidance Note

January 2021



## Introduction

1. There is an increasingly widespread view in society that more has to be done to improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities through tackling the root causes of illness and health inequality. This means addressing many issues like poverty, social exclusion, crime and disorder, transport and air pollution, issues which are beyond the control of health services. Many aspects of planning can have a significant impact on health. In particular: good quality housing; a well-designed public realm, sustainable transport; employment and training opportunities; and access to leisure, cultural activities and green space. These factors are known as the “wider determinants of health”.
2. Health Impacts Assessments (HIAs) provide a systematic approach for assessing the potential impacts of development on the social, psychological and physical health of communities. Ensuring issues are considered at an early stage in developing planning proposals can lead to improvements in both the physical and mental health of the population. HIAs are designed to consider whether a development proposal might reinforce health inequalities and inadvertently damage people's health, or actually have positive health outcomes for the local community.
3. The purpose of this guidance is to establish a clear and transparent process for screening a development proposal's possible impacts and identify where a full Health Impact Assessment may be required for major developments. The checklist in Appendix 1 of this guidance is based on the NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit's (HUDUs) HIA methodology but has been adapted to address City specific issues.

### [HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist](#)

## Policy Context

### 4. National policy:

Government Guidance requires public health to be taken into account in accordance with guidance outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This document is produced by the government to guide decisions regarding land use in the U.K, which all local and unitary authorities must take into account when developing local planning policies. Paragraph 91 of the NPPF in “Section 8: Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities” requires:

*“planning policies and decisions to aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social interaction, that are safe and accessible, and enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs”.*

### [National Planning Policy Framework](#)

5. Regional policy:

The Mayor of London produces the London Plan, which is a strategic document to guide decisions regarding land use in London. The 33 London Boroughs and the City Corporation must take the London Plan into account when formulating planning policies that guide land-use decisions in their local area.

The London Plan advises in “Policy GG3; Creating a Healthy City” that:  
*“those involved in planning and development must assess the potential impacts of development proposals on the mental and physical health and wellbeing of communities, in order to mitigate any potential negative impacts, maximise potential positive impacts, and help reduce health inequalities, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments”.*

[Intend to Publish London Plan 2020](#)

6. The Mayor of London has also published supplementary planning guidance which offers further guidance on the development of HIAs; Social Infrastructure SPG 215.

[Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure SPG 2015](#)

7. Local policy:

Each local and unitary authority in the U.K must produce a local plan which sets out planning policies determining decisions on land use. The City Plan 2036 recognises that health issues underly all policies in the Plan and contains strategic and local policies on health issues. Policies in the Plan on health are informed by the City of London Joint Health and Well-being Strategy which prioritises good mental health, a healthy urban environment, health and social integration and health behaviours in the City’s communities.

[City of London Joint Health and Well-Being Strategy 2017-2020](#)

8. The City Plan 2036 contains a policy on HIAs as follows:

**Policy HL9: Health Impact Assessment (HIA)**

*The City Corporation will require development to deliver health benefits to the City’s communities and mitigate any negative impacts by:*

- 1. requiring all major development, and developments where potential health issues are likely to arise, to submit a Healthy City Planning Checklist;*
- 2. requiring a Rapid or Full HIA to be submitted for larger-scale development proposals.*

*The scope of any HIA should be agreed with the City Corporation and be informed by City Corporation guidance on HIA. The assessment should be undertaken as early as possible in the development process so that potential health gains can be maximised, and any negative impacts can be mitiaated.*

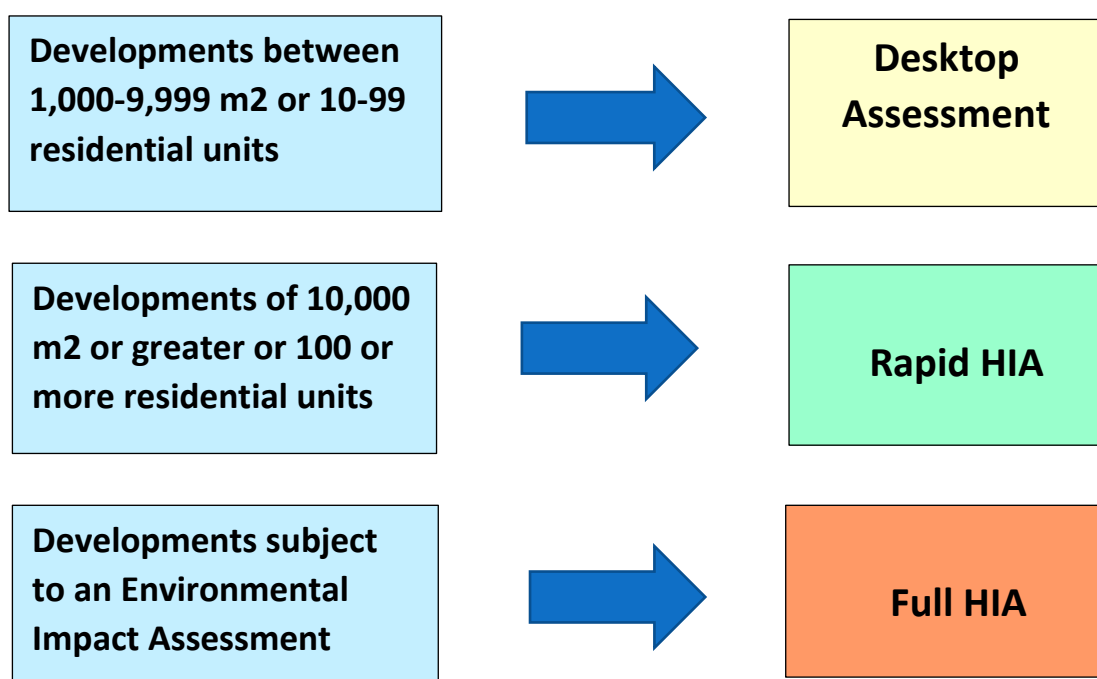
[Draft City Plan 2036](#)

## Reason HIAs are required

9. The City of London is a densely built up central urban location. The scale of development, the busy and congested streets and pavements, limited open space and large numbers of workers can impact on people's physical and mental health.
10. Major development can impact on health in a variety of ways including through noise and pollution during the construction phase, increased traffic movements and greater competition for limited open space. Equally, development can deliver improvements such as improved access by walking, cycling and public transport and the provision of opportunities to access open and green spaces, exercise facilities, cultural and community facilities and healthy food outlets.
11. HIAs provide a systematic framework to identify the potential impacts of a development proposal on the health and well-being of the population and highlight any health inequalities that may arise. HIAs can highlight mitigation measures that may be appropriate to enable developments to maximise the health of communities.
12. Appendix 2 provides a review checklist for applicants to ascertain whether their HIA structure and content is robust.

## The HIA process

13. Developers will be expected to identify potential impacts on health resulting from all major developments in the City. In line with the Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure SPG, the level of HIA required will depend upon the scale and impact of the development.



### Desktop assessment

14. This draws on existing knowledge and evidence, often using published checklists which provide a broad overview of potential health impacts. The City Corporation has prepared a Healthy City Planning Checklist for this purpose in Appendix 1.
15. The Healthy City Planning Checklist should be submitted with planning applications for developments of between 10 and 99 dwellings or between 1,000m<sup>2</sup> – 9,999m<sup>2</sup> of commercial floorspace. It will also be required for developments considered to have particular health impacts, including those involving sensitive uses such as education, health, leisure or community facilities, publicly accessible open space, hot food take away shops, betting shops and in areas where air pollution and noise issues are particularly prevalent.

### Rapid HIA

16. This would require a more focused investigation of health impacts which would normally recommend mitigation and/or enhancement measures. The City Corporation will adapt the London HUDU Rapid HIA Tool to reflect the City's circumstances and will expect this to be used for developments of 10,000m<sup>2</sup> or greater commercial floorspace or 100 or more residential units.

### Full HIA

17. This involves comprehensive analysis of all potential health and wellbeing impacts, which may include quantitative and qualitative information, data from health needs assessments, reviews of the evidence base and community engagement. A full HIA will be required on those developments that are subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment and could be included within the Environmental Statement to avoid duplication.
18. HIAs must look at the issue of health comprehensively, and not focus solely on access to health services. Where significant impacts are identified, measures to mitigate the adverse impact of the development should be provided as part of the proposals or secured through conditions or a Section 106 Agreement.
19. HIA is commonly defined as “a combination of procedures, methods, and tools by which a [development] may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.”
20. It is important that the applicant leads on the HIA as this is more likely to create ownership of the process as well as raising awareness of health impacts and how they can be mitigated or enhanced at an early stage of the development process. Whilst HIAs can be conducted prospectively, concurrently or retrospectively, the latter are not able to identify any changes to a proposal that

may enhance positive health impacts or mitigate negative impacts. It is recognised that developers have incurred significant costs at the point that a planning application is submitted to the council.

21. Early, prospective assessments of a planning proposal are fundamental to ensuring that planning proposals are not advanced to a stage at which it is uneconomical or unrealistic for a developer to modify that proposal. Where a HIA is needed this will be submitted as part of the pre-application documentation so as to allow maximum scope for the health issues to be identified and addressed in the proposed scheme. The timescales for the HIA will be agreed with the case officer.
22. There is no one definitive methodology for HIA although several “toolkits” have been developed which may be helpful. A useful source for guides, examples of completed HIAs and a directory of HIA practitioners can be found on Public Health England’s HIA gateway site.  
[Health Impact Assessment in Spatial Planning](#)
23. The aim of the assessment is to identify all the potential health impacts based on evidence and to recommend measures to enhance positive impacts and mitigate adverse impacts, building on the screening exercise. This will involve examining the key elements of the proposal, considering their relationship to the range of wider determinants of health and inequality, and deciding which impacts might require further assessment. Proposals may require a HIA that looks at specific potential impacts raised during the screening process or, if there is significant scope for health impacts to arise across a broad spectrum of determinants, a comprehensive HIA may be required.
24. Where a potentially significant health impact is confirmed, detailed actions that will be taken to mitigate adverse impacts should be submitted. Mitigation will only be required where evidence supports a potential and significant adverse impact on health. The planning case officer will offer support and advice in such instances.
25. HIA involves an evaluation of the quantitative evidence where it exists but importantly also recognises the importance of qualitative information. This may include the opinions, experience and expectations of those people who are potentially the most directly affected by a development. Therefore, HIA is not the preserve of any one disciplinary group. Instead, it draws on the experience and expertise of a wide range of “stakeholders”, who are involved throughout the process. These may include professionals with knowledge relevant to the issues being addressed, relevant voluntary organisations and, perhaps most importantly, representatives of the communities whose lives will be affected by the development.

26. Recommendations arising from the HIA should aim to mitigate any adverse health impacts arising from the proposed development and enhance any potential beneficial impacts on health. A record of changes made to a development proposal as a result of an HIA should be made in the HIA report. At application stage a short statement is expected explaining the key health issues identified in the HIA and how they have been addressed. The original screening, and HIA should be appended to this for reference.

## **Contacts**

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## **City of London Health and Population Information:**

City of London Corporation Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017-2020  
<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-DCCS/health-wellbeing-strategy.pdf>

City of London Resident Estimates and Projections 2020  
<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-Environment/planning-emp-and-pop-stats-resident-estimates-and-projections-2020.pdf>

City of London Resident Population Indices of Deprivation 2019  
<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-Environment/planning-emp-and-pop-stats-indices-of-deprivation-2019.pdf>

City of London Open Spaces and Recreation Audit 2020  
<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-Environment/planning-land-use-report-open-spaces-audit-2020.pdf>

City of London City Plan 2036 Draft Infrastructure Plan 2020  
<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/assets/Services-Environment/infrastructure-delivery-plan-march-2020.pdf>

## **Other resources:**

Active Design (Sport England)  
<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-and-planning/active-design/>

Healthy New Towns Programme (NHS/TCPA)  
<https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/innovation/healthy-new-towns/>

Creating Healthy Places (Design Council)  
<https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/what-we-do/built-environment/creating-healthy-places>

Healthy High Streets (PHE)  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-high-streets-good-place-making-in-an-urbansetting>

Creating Health Promoting Environments (TCPA)  
<https://www.tcpa.org.uk/tcpa-practical-guides-guide-8-health>

Secured by Design  
<https://www.securedbydesign.com/guidance/design-guides>



## Appendix 1: Health Impact Assessment Checklist

This checklist has been designed to support an HIA. It provides questions to consider when assessing a proposal and examples to support implementation. The questions are not exhaustive, and not all questions will be of relevance to all proposals.

Topic	Issues to consider	Further points to consider/examples	Applicant response	
			Achieved	Not applicable
Engagement	Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community and voluntary sector?	• Public website		
		• Consultation events		
		• Identifying relevant communities and stakeholders		
		• Identifying difficult to reach groups/addressing language barriers		
Active lifestyles	Does the proposal promote cycling and walking?	• Well-located, secure cycle storage		
		• Workplace cyclist facilities e.g showers		
		• Protection of existing cycle routes		
		• Accessible building entrances		
		• Easily navigable/legible routes		
	Does the proposal consider the safety of pedestrians and cyclists, including vulnerable road users?	• Safe access		
		• Lighting		
		• Passive/natural surveillance		
Is the public realm connected to pedestrian, cycle and public transport networks?	• Separate cycling and walking routes			
	• Children, older people and disabled people road safety considerations			
Does the public realm allow all people to move easily between buildings and places?	• Dementia-friendly paving			
	• Well connected, attractive, safe, and legible streets, footpaths and cycle network.			
Does the proposal minimise the need to travel and support sustainable travel?	• Public realm linked to existing networks			
	• Step-free level access			
		• Inclusive design		
		• Legible pathways		
		• Clear entrances to buildings		
		• Walkable neighbourhoods		
		• Co-location of services and facilities		
		• Parking for car-clubs		
		• Car-free proposal		
• Cycle storage				
• Links to public transport and pedestrian network				
• Links to surrounding facilities				

	Does the proposal retain, provide or improve any type of open space?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of open space on-site</li> <li>• Communal open space</li> <li>• Improved access to open space off-site</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal provide open space for children and young people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal and informal play areas</li> <li>• Natural play</li> <li>• Open space accessible to all children</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal provide or improve indoor/outdoor sports facilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leisure facilities</li> <li>• Improved access to playing fields or other facilities off-site</li> </ul>		
	Does the layout and design promote opportunities for active lifestyles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of open space (where relevant)</li> <li>• Pedestrian and cyclist priority</li> <li>• Walkable communities</li> <li>• Co-location of services and facilities</li> <li>• Internal design to encourage activity, e.g. stairs well-located to encourage walking over use of lift</li> </ul>		
<b>Healthy environment and design</b>	Does the layout and design maximise accessibility and inclusivity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to navigate around different elements of a site</li> <li>• Walking routes with dropped kerbs and clear signage</li> <li>• Step free level public realm</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installations to guide traffic for maximum safety to pedestrians</li> <li>• Reducing vehicle movements through Deliver and Management Service Plans</li> <li>• Visibility surrounding servicing areas</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal minimise construction impacts for those living or working in the vicinity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considerate Constructors scheme</li> <li>• Dust impacts</li> <li>• Noise impacts</li> <li>• Visual Impacts including light</li> <li>• Odours and exhaust fumes</li> <li>• Construction/Demolition Environmental Management Plan</li> </ul>		
	Does the design minimise exposure to sources of air and noise pollution for future and existing inhabitants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor/outdoor air quality</li> <li>• Site layout and design</li> <li>• Avoidance of “street canyons”</li> <li>• Proximity of habitable rooms from roadside</li> <li>• Electric vehicle charging infrastructure</li> <li>• Low-emission renewable energy</li> <li>• Sound insulation</li> <li>• Noise from heating/ventilation</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal maximize available BREEM health and wellbeing credits?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Sound insulation</li> <li>• Avoiding Volatile Organic Compounds</li> <li>• Inclusive design</li> <li>• Ventilation</li> </ul>		

	Does the proposal provide any green infrastructure and conserve and increase biodiversity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green roofs, green walls, trees, planting</li> <li>• Water features</li> <li>• Gardens</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal include appropriate toilet provision?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicly accessible toilets at ground level</li> <li>• Accessible toilets and changing Place facilities</li> <li>• Community Toilet Scheme</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal reduce the risk of flooding from all sources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site sequential design</li> <li>• SUDS, such as permeable paving</li> <li>• Green infrastructure</li> </ul>		
	Is the proposal designed to avoid internal and external over-heating?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive cooling</li> <li>• Shading in public realm</li> <li>• Green infrastructure</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal include opportunities to increase access to healthy food?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to free drinking water</li> <li>• Avoiding clusters of hot-food takeaways</li> <li>• Community/communal kitchen space</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal provide opportunities for food growing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of food growing space/roof gardens e.g raised beds or gardens</li> <li>• Incorporation of fruit and/or nut trees (edible landscaping)</li> <li>• Incorporation of allotments/food growing space</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal take into account age/Alzheimer friendly design?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear signage and access routes</li> <li>• Slip resistant surfaces</li> <li>• Defined edges</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal include design elements to minimise the risk of suicide?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barriers around public rooftop areas</li> <li>• Planting near rooftop edges to deter access to the edge</li> <li>• Barriers or netting on bridges</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal include attractive, flexible public spaces, streets and buildings that provide opportunities for social interaction?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality materials</li> <li>• Benches</li> <li>• Shading</li> <li>• Communal areas</li> </ul>		
	Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ventilation</li> <li>• Shading</li> <li>• Landscaping</li> </ul>		
<b>Healthy Housing</b>	Are the dwellings accessible and adaptable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and layout of parking, entrances, hallways and internal space</li> <li>• Step-free access and level threshold</li> <li>• Future-proofed to accommodate changing needs</li> <li>• Lifts/accessible stairways</li> <li>• Adaptable homes (Building Regulations M4 (2))</li> </ul>		
	Are any of the dwellings suitable for occupation by a wheelchair user?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and layout of parking, entrances, hallways and internal space</li> <li>• Step-free access and level threshold</li> <li>• Entrance-level bedroom and living space</li> </ul>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building Regulations M4 (3)</li> </ul>	
	Do the dwellings meet nationally described internal space standards and have access to natural light, especially to habitable rooms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate bedroom sizes, storage, ceiling heights and level access</li> <li>• Natural daylight</li> </ul>	
	Do the dwellings include any private outdoor amenity space, or communal outdoor space where applicable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private balcony, patio, roof terrace</li> <li>• Shared amenity space</li> <li>• Space for sitting, drying clothes, and storage</li> </ul>	
	Is a mix of types, tenures and sizes of dwellings provided?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of unit size mix to meet local needs</li> <li>• Mix of market and affordable housing</li> <li>• Flatted and non-flatted</li> <li>• Family homes</li> <li>• Starter homes</li> <li>• Build to rent</li> </ul>	
	Are a proportion of the dwellings provided affordable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Onsite provision where required</li> <li>• Integrated throughout the scheme</li> <li>• Mix of tenures</li> <li>• Proportion of unit size mix to meet local needs</li> </ul>	
	Are the dwellings energy efficient?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive design and orientation; maximising natural light</li> <li>• High fabric performance</li> <li>• Low carbon, low-emission solutions/technologies</li> <li>• Connection to existing/future decentralised energy schemes</li> </ul>	
	Indoor air/noise quality – is exposure to sources of air and noise pollution minimised?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site layout and design</li> <li>• Proximity of habitable rooms from roadside</li> <li>• Low-emission renewable energy</li> <li>• Sound insulation</li> <li>• Noise from heating/ventilation</li> </ul>	
<b>Safe &amp; vibrant neighbourhoods</b>	Does the proposal consider measures to reduce the risk of terrorism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient space for escape routes</li> <li>• CCTV</li> <li>• Planters/bollards to prevent hostile vehicles</li> </ul>	
	Has the potential for impact on health and social care services been considered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on GPs, dentists, pharmacists, hospitals, A&amp;E, community health services, mental health services and social care.</li> <li>• Health facility in scheme where appropriate</li> </ul>	
	Does the proposal provide any community facilities and encourage social inclusion by allowing people to interact?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community centre</li> <li>• Community/communal kitchen space</li> <li>• Accessibility of space</li> <li>• Co-location of facilities</li> <li>• Public realm space for cultural and community events</li> </ul>	
	Does the proposal incorporate features to help deter crime and promote safety?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly defined boundaries</li> <li>• Appropriate mix of land uses</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive/natural surveillance</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• High quality materials</li> <li>• Secure by Design</li> </ul>	
<b>Access to work and training</b>	Does the proposal provide opportunities for local employment or training, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs (Jobs created within one year of completion)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Employment Scheme</li> <li>• Training and apprenticeships</li> <li>• Non-construction jobs for local people via local procurement</li> </ul>	
	Does the proposal provide childcare facilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public or private childcare</li> <li>• Employee childcare</li> </ul>	
	Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable rents</li> <li>• Subsidised space for start ups</li> </ul>	
	Does the proposal encourage supply chain opportunities for local businesses through the construction and post-construction phase?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local sourcing of materials</li> <li>• Local procurement of ongoing products and services</li> </ul>	
	Does the proposal encourage educational opportunities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor space and facilities for school groups</li> <li>• Public realm art/interpretation boards/historical and social context</li> </ul>	

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## Appendix 2: Review checklist of HIA

This review checklist is intended to be a tool for applicants to check their HIA has covered the necessary elements and for officers to check the submitted HIA's are robust.

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Context</b>	
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Site description and policy framework</b>	
	The report should describe the physical characteristics of the project site and the surrounding area	
	The report should describe the way in which the project site and the surrounding area are currently used.	
	The report should describe the policy context and state whether the project accords with relevant policies that protect and promote wellbeing and public health and reduce health inequalities.	
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Description of project</b>	
	The aims and objectives and final operational characteristics of the project should be described.	
	The estimated duration of construction and operational phases should be given (and decommissioning if appropriate).	
	The relationship of the project with other proposals should be stated.	
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Public health profile</b>	
	The public health profile should establish an information base from which requirements for health protection, health improvement and health services can be assessed.	
	The profile should identify vulnerable population groups and describe, where possible, inequalities in health between population groups and should include the wider determinants of health e.g social, cultural, economic and environmental factors that influence the health status of individuals or populations.	
	The information in the profile should be specific about timescales, geographic location and population groups.	
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Management</b>	
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Identification and prediction of health impacts</b>	
	The report should describe the screening and scoping stages of the HIA, and the methods used in these stages.	
	A description of how the quantitative evidence was gathered and analysed, where appropriate.	
	A description of how the qualitative evidence was gathered and analysed, where appropriate.	
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Governance</b>	
	The terms of reference for the HIA should be available and the geographical and population scope explained.	
	Any constraints or limitations in preparing the HIA should be explained e.g resources, accessibility of data.	
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Engagement</b>	
	The report should identify relevant stakeholder groups responsible for enabling health and well-being in the area which should be involved in the HIA.	

	The report should identify vulnerable population groups which should be involved in the HIA.	
	The report should describe the engagement strategy and consultation methods for the HIA.	
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Description of health effects</b>	
	The potential beneficial and adverse health effects of the project should be identified, including timescales.	
	The identification of potential health impacts should consider wider health determinates e.g socioeconomic, physical and mental health factors.	
	The causal pathway leading to health effects should be outlined, and underpinning evidence explained.	
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Risk Assessment</b>	
	The nature of the potential health effects should be detailed.	
	The findings of the assessment should explain the level of certainty or uncertainty of predictions of health effects.	
	The report should identify and justify any standards and thresholds used to assess the significance of health impacts.	
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Analysis of distribution of effects</b>	
	The affected populations should be explicitly identified.	
	Inequalities in the distribution of predicted health impacts should be investigated & any effects of the inequalities stated.	
	Effects on health should be examined based on the population profile and particular demographic or vulnerable groups.	
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Reporting</b>	
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Discussion of results</b>	
	The report should describe how the engagement undertaken has influenced the results, conclusions or approach taken.	
	The report should state the effect on the health and wellbeing of the population of any considered options or alternatives.	
	The report should justify any conclusions reached and justify if some evidence has been afforded more weight.	
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	
	There should be a list of recommendations to facilitate the management and enhancement of beneficial health effects.	
	The level of commitment of the project proponent to the recommendations and mitigation methods should be stated.	
	There should be a plan for monitoring future health effects by relevant indicators and a suggested process for evaluation.	