## Appendix 12: Health Impact Assessment - MTFP(14)

Service	Proposal	Details/evidence	Options to mitigate impact
AHS	REMOVAL OF HISTORIC CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY ALARMS IN SOME EXTRA CARE SETTINGS	Potential adverse health impact (vulnerable population cohort): - financial burden upon residents - risk to health/safety if unable to pay	Housing provider (Anchor Hanover) has issued budget packs to tenants outlining revised charges and will work with/provide comms to tenants/families
RES	REVIEW OF SERVICE STRUCTURES – TRANSACTIONAL AND CUSTOMER SERVICES INCLUDING CUSTOMER FEEDBACK TEAM AND REVIEW OF CUSTOMER ACCESS POINTS	Potential adverse population impact: (particularly on vulnerable population cohort) - reduced availability for advice/guidance/support to those who may need it most	A more detailed HIA/EIA is required to better identify risk and how to address it as part of the implementation of these savings:  - Use of cost of living vulnerability indices including fuel poverty, food insecurity, child poverty, claimant count, economic inactivity and low pay  - Full scope of alternative provision  - Equity of access  - Clear communication of revised pathway to access support  The review undertaken by the team to achieve these savings highlights that service delivery and improvement could be impacted directly. There are high-risk

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			options which, if implemented, would likely have a negative health impact. Any reduction of the financial or personal support provided by this service to those who are most financially vulnerable in our communities has potential to impact on physical, mental, and emotional health and wellbeing as some residents experience fuel poverty, food insecurity, child poverty, economic inactivity, and low pay.  This is reflected in the increased demand experienced by the service resulting from the pandemic, the current cost of living crisis and the recent development of the
	DURHAM COUNTY NEWS	Re proposal for online content only, the push towards digital offers could see increases in inequalities in some of our most vulnerable geographical communities, those communities of shared characteristics and communities with protected characteristics.  Digital exclusion is more likely to impact the flowing people:	Consider digital literacy Review of information on digital platforms to ensure it is not just accessible but understandable (reading age to aim for is 9 years). It's a good idea to test the content on the target audience.  Consider connectivity Where people are unable to connect to the internet at home can they be signposted to libraries, leisure centres,

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		<ul> <li>People with physical, learning and/or mental health disabilities.</li> <li>People whose first language is not English.</li> <li>People in lower income groups such as those who are unemployed, benefit claimants, people with low educational qualifications, homeless people and people living in social housing.</li> <li>People living in rural areas where there are higher levels of poor connectivity and accessibility of digital inclusion related activities</li> <li>Older people (age 65+) including Technology Enabled Care Users, Care Home Residents, people with clinical vulnerabilities.</li> </ul>	family hubs or local voluntary and community sector organisations.  Consider accessibility Signpost people to digital inclusion schemes, i.e. recycled device schemes
NCC	PEST CONTROL SAVINGS	Positive health impact: The council will continue to provide treatment (as well as statutory investigation/enforcement) services. This is important as many pests (i.e. rats) carry an associated public health risk.	The proposed increase is minimal and represents the first increase in fees since 2012. Furthermore, the proposal includes a 50% reduction on treatment fees for those who benefit from the Council Tax Reduction Scheme – which is likely to

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		Potential adverse health impact: The proposed option is a £4 (£2 for those on Council Tax Reduction Scheme) year-on-year increase in fees which may have an impact on those with least spending capacity.	include many of our vulnerable residents. The proposed charges remain well below most commercial rates.
CYPS	HOME TO SCHOOL TRANSPORT	Positive health impact: Contribution to reduced pollution (improved air quality) due to reduced number of car journeys  Potential adverse health impact (vulnerable population cohort): Amends to the concessionary seats scheme (CSS) by increasing costs or remove availability may have a negative impact on CYP. Disruption of a child's education and ability to remain with peers throughout their education could impact on their emotional wellbeing and educational attainment. This will potentially have more of an impact on those families who:  - Have no ability to travel on public transport due to age of child / location of public bus stops and route.	Co-production of proposals with service-users to scope opinions and gather opinion on potential options/solutions.

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		<ul> <li>Financial implication for families who are unable to pay costs on public transport (if available option) or if the fare is more than the CSS.</li> <li>Parents ability to take child to school due to other childcare commitments or financial costs.</li> <li>Potential for a child needing to change schools.</li> </ul>	
	REVIEW OF EARLY HELP MODEL	Potential adverse health impact:  - The reduction of prevention and early help support for CYP and families could see an increased pressure on the wider system including health visiting and school nursing as well as social care. This could disproportionately impact on children and families who are most vulnerable and could widen inequalities.  - Due to the interdependencies with 0-25 services and children's social care, there is a risk of cumulative impact of reductions and increase demand on these services where staff recruitment and service demands are high.	

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		<ul> <li>Children and families who are unable to access early help are likely to require more complex and costly support due to escalating need. This could have an impact on the health and wellbeing of vulnerable children potentially resulting in poorer outcomes, including bonding and attachment, mental health, school readiness / education attainment, healthy weight, and healthy relationships etc.</li> </ul>	
NCC	INCREASED FEES AND CHARGES (Community protection, bulky waste, Crematoria fees)	Potential positive health impact: - Bulky waste: encourage less waste disposal, improve development of circular economy  Potential adverse health impact: - Bulky waste: despite increase (as benchmarked against other LA's) charges will not be prohibitive; however, increased prices could have an impact upon household waste accumulation, increased fly-tipping (both have potential PH particularly for those who are unable to access WTS.  - Crematoria: whilst the council has no say over fees charged to public, this relates to	EIA stated that support will continue for those who require it and/or reasonable adjustments due to disability.

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COLVICE	Troposal	increase in disbursement (shareholder) fees, that may consequently result in increased fees to public. People in more deprived areas with lower incomes and less savings die earlier than people in more affluent areas – any increase in Crematoria fees could have a more detrimental impact on those with less income and savings and could lead to	
	INCREASE INCOME FROM SPONSORSHIP OF	adverse health impacts for the family of the deceased.  Risk associated with increase being 'at any cost', i.e. food/drink products that are high in fat, sugar and salt (HFSS), vapes, etc.	Proposed amendments to DCC Advertising and Sponsorship policy that restrict advertising products that are high in fat, sugar, and salt.
	ROUNDABOUTS  REDUCTION IN AAP BUDGETS	Careful consideration to ensure that a reduction in allocated funds does not widen existing health inequalities	Consider undertaking a budget prioritisation exercise and/or seeking additional funding (including match funding) from other sources.
REG	INCREASE IN DURHAM CITY PARKING CHARGES/INCREASE IN COST	Potential positive health impact:	Support available via blue badge scheme

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	OF ACCESS TO DURHAM PENINSULA/IMPLEMENT SUNDAY PARKING TARIFFS FOR ON STREET PARKING IN	- steer towards active travel which is known to have a positive impact upon physical health  - contribution to reduced pollution	Concessionary bus pass holders travel free  Improved availability, efficiency and
	DURHAM CITY/REMOVE FREE AFTER 2PM FOR OFF-STREET PARKING/INCREASE PARK AND RIDE CHARGES	(improved air quality) due to reduced number of car journeys - increased parking availability in areas of need for those with blue badge	affordability of public transport  Promotion of active travel
	AND RIDE OF MICOED	Potential adverse health impact (equity and social inclusion): Social disadvantage - to low income car dependent households - potential detrimental impact on accessibility for those on low income Geographical disadvantage: - for those with poor access to public transport	
		Environmental: - charges within named areas could create more environmental harm (i.e. air quality, increased vehicular traffic) on fringes/just outside parking area	Consultation with service-users
	BLACKHILL PARK CLOSURE/ASSET TRANSFER	Access to cultural/community activities/spaces plays an important role in health and wellbeing. Further assessment	Assessment of availability of (and access to) other local/community assets

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	REVIEW OF CATERING TO REDUCE LOSS-MAKING ELEMENT	of potential negative impact can't be made due to limited availability of information.  Consider health implications of removing/reducing current provision – which is an opportunity to promote healthy/nutritious food.  If service is replaced by vending machines, we should consider nutritional content products.	Public Health were recently engaged in this work. Decision makers will benefit from PH advice re wider benefits relating to availability and provision of good quality, healthy and nutritious food for DCC staff (important element of whole systems approach to healthy weight)
	INCREASE IN ADVERTISING REVENUE	Risk associated with revenue increase 'at any cost', i.e. food/drink products that are high in fat, sugar and salt (HFSS), vapes, etc.	Proposed amendments to Advertising and Sponsorship policy that restrict advertising products that are high in fat, sugar, and salt.