

A Comprehensive Social and Health Impact Assessment Report (CSHIR) is an in-depth assessment of the potential social and health impacts of a development application or planning proposal or neighbourhood plan. This type of assessment is required when a development or planning proposal is of large enough scale or potential level of impact that it requires detailed consideration of social and health impacts. It involves a detailed analysis of the issues identified in the SHIC and must be completed by a qualified and experienced professional as described in 1.9.

A CSHIR must assess the impacts that a development may have on the surrounding community. A CSHIR is an expansion on the areas of potential impact identified in the SHIC preliminary assessment form and must:

- a. be prepared by a suitably qualified professional (see 1.9);**
- b. include input from the affected community; and**
- c. consider and address the following:**

1. Baseline data
2. A full description of the changes proposed.
3. Examples of similar changes are identified, including impacts likely to affect minority groups, different ages, income and cultural groups and future generations.
4. Identification of all impacts including direct, long term and short term, positive and negative, passing and accumulating impacts are identified that includes an assessment of the following (further descriptions of these impact types is provided in Appendix B):
 - Population change
 - Health lifestyle
 - Healthy Communities
 - Social cohesion and sense of belonging
 - Housing
 - Accessibility
 - Community Safety
 - Access to Employment and Training
 - Local Economy
 - Cultural and Community Significance
 - Arts and Creative Activities
 - Supportive communities and needs of specific population groups
 - Participation in community life
 - Impact on amenity of place and surroundings
5. Identify the relative equity of impacts. It is important to identify how the benefits and losses will be distributed to different sections of the community.
6. Consider impacts over time and location are considered (e.g. local as opposed to state and national benefits and losses.)

7. Include impacts which are not measurable as the assessment is an evaluation.
8. A review mechanism where appropriate.
9. Apply the precautionary principle when undertaking the assessment.
10. A full description of the measures proposed to mitigate all negative impacts. These must directly relate to the impact identified.

Please note: A Social and Health Impact Assessment may give rise to recommendations for mitigation if the proposed change goes ahead. Like social and health impacts, mitigations should be properly researched to establish their effectiveness in dealing with identified impacts and should address inter- and intra-generational equity. However, mitigations are not impacts of the proposed change