
Subject Hoyland South Masterplan Framework

Date 16 September 2020

Job No/Ref 273286-00

Hoyland South Health Impact Assessment

1 Introduction

This health impact assessment (HIA) considers the health and wellbeing implications identified in relation to the Hoyland South Masterplan Framework. The assessment has been based on the information available at this stage of preferred option Masterplan Framework.

The HIA ensures health and wellbeing principles are properly considered and embedded within the Masterplan Framework. The HIA promotes sustainable development to support the creation of strong, vibrant and healthy communities. Planning for healthy and successful communities requires the provision of homes, jobs and services that people need whilst designing these places to facilitate healthy, active lifestyles alongside minimal environmental risk. This assessment considers a range of health determinants for Hoyland South and assesses the Masterplan Framework against these.

The HIA should be read in conjunction with the Hoyland South Masterplan Framework.

2 Description of development and site context

The Hoyland South site is located to the south of Barnsley within two wards - the Rockingham Ward and the Hoyland Milton Ward. It is a 42.6 Hectare site allocated for housing under policy H1 within the Barnsley Local Plan (2019). The site predominantly lies within a residential area and is approximately 600m from Hoyland Local Centre.

The proposed Hoyland South Masterplan Framework has an indicative capacity of 1,100 new homes, with a small local shop, primary school, community hub and various open spaces and landscaped areas. The proposed development includes active travel routes, formal play areas and a community grow garden and orchard.

The site is defined to the south by the Green Belt and to the north by the existing boundaries of Hoyland. To the west, there is a site allocated for employment, Hoyland West, as set out in the Barnsley Local Plan (2019). As highlighted within the context analysis study the area is well served by facilities within walking distance however there is assessed to be a shortfall of health facilities and post offices in the area. There are five primary schools within the Hoyland area and one academy for 11-16 year olds within a 10 minute walk from the site. There is a lack of high-quality play areas and sport pitches in close proximity to the site.

There is an area of ancient woodland, Skiers Spring Wood, to the south of the site. Elsecar reservoir, a local nature reserve, is located approximately 670m east of the site. There are a number of Public Rights of Way which cross the Hoyland South site, including Barnsley Boundary Walk and a short section of the Trans Pennine Trail/Timberland Trail. The Sustrans National Cycle Route 67 also runs through the site to the south, connecting Burying Lane and Skiers Spring Wood. A

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railway line is located south east of the site with Elsecar railway station approximately 1.5km from the centre of the site. The A6135 Sheffield Road borders the site to the southwest providing connections to the M1 motorway, with Clough Fields Road and Broadcarr Road bordering the site to the north and southeast respectively

3 Baseline

A review of the existing policy and evidence base relating to the site is set out below. These have been taken into consideration and have fed into the key challenges and priorities for Hoyland South. The site lies within the Rockingham ward and is adjacent to the Hoyland Milton ward. Therefore, both wards have been reviewed to provide a wider picture of the area.

3.1 Local policy review and strategies

Barnsley Local Plan (2019)¹

The vision for Barnsley is “Working together for a brighter future, a better Barnsley.”

A key objective of the Local Plan is to improve the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure. The Local Plan promotes sustainable development and communities.

Policy SD1: Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development states that a positive and proactive approach to sustainable development should be considered in development proposals.

Joint strategic needs assessment²

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) has been carried out by Barnsley Council and the Primary Care Trust to draw together various strategies and statistics on the determinants of health. It sets out the overarching objectives to improve the population’s health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities by ensuring improvement is fastest for those with greatest need.

The Hoyland Milton Ward Profile 2019³ sets out the following statistics:

- The overall population of the Hoyland Milton ward as of 2017 was 12,241 with 50.7% females and 49.3% males.
- In 2017 the ward had a slightly higher proportion of 19-64 year olds at 60.1% than both Barnsley (59.2%) and England (59.5%).
- In the 2011 census around 97.2% of residents in Hoyland Milton were White British.
- None of the LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) within the Hoyland Milton ward were in the 10% most deprived in England for both IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) 2015 and IMD 2019.
- The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in 2018 for the Hoyland Milton ward was 69.4% compared to Barnsley at 70%.

¹ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/9924/local-plan-adopted.pdf>

² <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/research-data-and-statistics/barnsley-joint-strategic-needs-assessment/>

³ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/11578/hoyland-milton-ward.pdf>

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- The percentage of pupils in primary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 16.2% for Hoyland Milton compared to 18.3% for Barnsley and 13.7% for England.
- The percentage of pupils in secondary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 12.9% for Hoyland Milton compared to 16.5% for Barnsley and 12.4% for England.
- Life expectancy for males as of 2017 was 78.6 years compared to 79.6 years in England. Life expectancy for females as of 2017 was 82.1 years compared to 83.1 years in England.
- Under 75 mortality due to respiratory diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 38.8 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 34.3.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cardiovascular diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 90.5 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 72.5.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cancer (rate per 100,000 population) was 164.6 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 134.6.
- The figure for excess weight for 4-5 year olds in 2018 was at 24.7% compared to England at 22.4%. For 10-11 year olds in 2018 it was at 34.5% compared to England at 34.3%.
- Within the Hoyland Milton ward in 2011 62.9% of properties were owned and 13.1% were privately rented. In Hoyland Milton 22.2% of properties were socially rented compared to England at 17.7%.
- In 2018 63.6% of properties within the Hoyland Milton ward were valued within Council Tax Band A.
- The total crime rate per 1,000 of the population in 2018 was 69.5 which is lower than England at 87.0.

The Rockingham Ward Profile 2019⁴ sets out the following statistics:

- The overall population of the Rockingham ward as of 2017 was 11,173 with 51.5% females and 48.5% males.
- In 2017 the ward had a higher proportion of 65+ year olds at 23.1% than both Barnsley (19.1%) and England (18%).
- In the 2011 census around 97.6% of residents in Rockingham were White British.
- None of the LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) within the Rockingham ward were in the 10% most deprived in England for both IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) 2015 and IMD 2019.
- The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in 2018 for the Rockingham ward was 74.4% compared to Barnsley at 70%.
- The percentage of pupils in primary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 15.5% for Rockingham compared to 18.3% for Barnsley and 13.7% for England.
- The percentage of pupils in secondary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 13.7% for Rockingham compared to 16.5% for Barnsley and 12.4% for England.
- Life expectancy for males as of 2017 was 78.9 years compared to 79.6 years in England. Life expectancy for females as of 2017 was 82.6 years compared to 83.1 years in England.

⁴ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/11565/rockingham-ward.pdf>

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- Under 75 mortality due to respiratory diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 43.7 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 34.3.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cardiovascular diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 86.9 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 72.5.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cancer (rate per 100,000 population) was 166.7 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 134.6.
- The figure for excess weight for 4-5 year olds in 2018 was at 25% compared to England at 22.4%. For 10-11 year olds in 2018 it was at 33.4% compared to England at 34.3%.
- Within the Rockingham ward in 2011 65.8% of properties were owned and 9.8% were privately rented. In Rockingham 22% of properties were socially rented compared to England at 17.7%.
- In 2018 63.7% of properties within the Rockingham ward were valued within Council Tax Band A.
- The total crime rate per 1,000 of the population in 2018 was 71.9 which is lower than England at 87.0.

Barnsley Public Health Strategy 2018-2021⁵

Barnsley Public Health Strategy sets out short term priorities to focus on to contribute to achieving the long term public health outcomes:

- Our residents will start life healthy and stay healthy
- Our residents will live longer healthier lives
- We narrow the gap in life expectancy and health between the most and least healthy
- We protect our communities from harm, health incidents and other preventable health threats.

The six short term public health priorities include: food, alcohol, emotional resilience, oral health of children, smoke free generation, and physical activity. Each priority will have a comprehensive action plan developed in consultation with partners and other stakeholders.

Design for Housing Development SPD (2019)

The SPD sets out the criteria that development proposals must meet in regard to the design of housing development:

- High standards of privacy, light and outlook.
- Meet external and internal spacing standards.
- Development must respect local context, history, built heritage, character and communities.
- Layouts to improve the health and wellbeing of the residents of new development. Initiatives such as walking and cycling routes and creation of green corridors could be factored in.
- Measures to design out crime.
- Design and layout of streets.

⁵ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/9278/public-health-strategy-2018-21.pdf>

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- Landscape design.
- Public Rights of Way.
- Drainage and Flood Risk.
- Recycling / waste provision.

3.2 Other indicators

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019⁶

Barnsley is the 38th most deprived Local Authority area in England out of 317, with 21.77% of Barnsley’s LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

In relation to the seven domains of deprivation set out in the IMD 2019 the rankings are set out below for Barnsley (1=most deprived, 317=least deprived):

- Income deprivation – 43rd
- Employment deprivation – 27th
- Education, skills and training – 15th
- Health deprivation and disability – 22nd
- Crime – 31st
- Barriers to housing and services – 311th
- Living environment - 304th

The following table sets out the domains of deprivation for the three LSOAs the Hoyland South site lies within. The score for each domain relates to the deprivation deciles. These range from the most deprived 10% (Decile 1) of LSOAs nationally to the least deprived 10% (Decile 10) of LSOAs nationally.

Table 1: Domains of deprivation for the Hoyland South site (2019)⁷

LSOA	Income	Employment	Education, skills, training	Health and disability	Crime	Barriers to housing and services	Living environment
Barnsley 030A	7	5	5	3	5	8	8
Barnsley 030B	5	4	4	3	5	10	8
Barnsley 030C	2	2	2	1	4	8	10

The following map provides the overall deprivation for the three LSOAs the Hoyland South site lies within. The blue pin shows the broad location of the Hoyland South site.

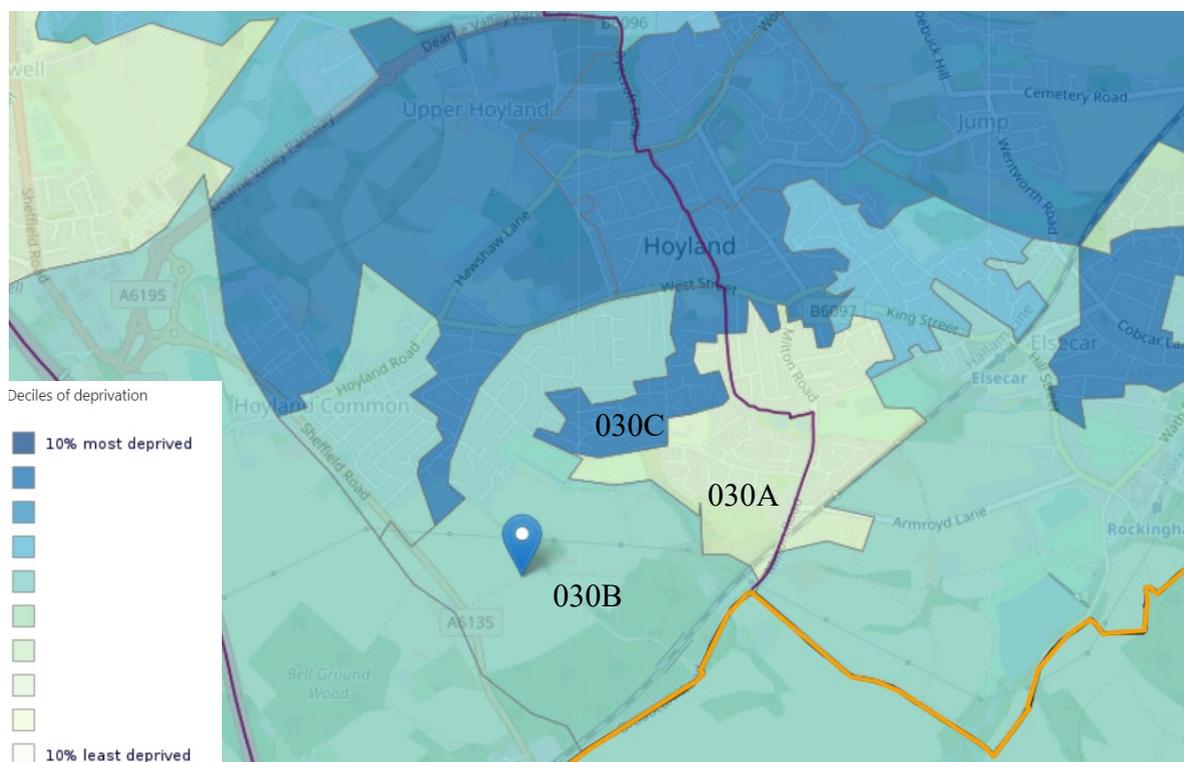
⁶ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/12029/imd2019.pdf>

⁷ http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#

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Figure 1: Map of overall deprivation for the Hoyland South site (2019)⁷(Map to be updated with site boundary on)



Public Health England Local Health indicators⁸

This Public Health indicator tool provides different statistics on health indicators for the Hoyland Milton ward and the Rockingham Ward, in addition to the ones identified in the ward profile in the JSNA.

- In 2018 the percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A* to C including maths and English was at 52.5% for Hoyland Milton ward and 54% for Rockingham ward, compared to England at 56.6%.
- In 2015 child poverty was at 22% for Hoyland Milton ward and 25.5% for Rockingham ward, compared to England at 19.9%.
- In 2018 the percentage of working age population claiming out of work benefit was at 2.3% for the Hoyland Milton ward and the Rockingham ward compared to England at 1.9%.
- In 2018 the percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty was at 11.9% for Hoyland Milton ward and 11.8% for Rockingham ward, compared to England at 11.1%.

⁸<https://www.localhealth.org.uk/#bbox=405073,425587,63205,39735&c=indicator&selcodgeo=E05000984&view=map>
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4 Approach to assessment

4.1 Summary of community health profile and key challenges

The evidence base has identified the key health indicators to provide a profile of the demographic and health status of the population around the Hoyland South site located within the two wards of the Hoyland Milton ward and the Rockingham ward.

The population mainly comprises of 19-64 year olds with a relatively high proportion of 65+ year olds within the Rockingham ward. The population is primarily White British and therefore not a diverse population.

The Hoyland South site is located within walking distance to Hoyland Local Centre however there is a shortfall of health facilities and post offices within the area resulting in poor accessibility to essential services. There are high levels of employment deprivation, including high levels of education, skills and training deprivation. It will therefore be important for the site to provide strong links to the employment allocation within Hoyland West to the west of the site.

The site is in close proximity to green space such as Skiers Spring Wood to the south. It also has access to cycling and walking routes. However, there is evidence that there is a lack of quality playing areas and sport facilities within the area, and Skiers Spring Wood is classified as a high value asset which is in a “poor but declining” condition⁹. There are also a relatively high levels of excess weight for 4-5 and 10-11 year olds. The site is within one of the most deprived LSOAs in health and disability within the Barnsley borough, with an above average rate of deaths related to cancer and cardiovascular disease.

The area is predominantly a residential area with good access to housing and a relatively high percentage of owned properties. However, the evidence identifies there is a higher percentage of socially rented properties within the wards compared to England. Furthermore, the majority of residential properties within the area are within Council Tax Band A which is the lowest value band. Fuel poverty is slightly higher within the area than in England.

The site is bordered by an A road and other roads, including a railway line to the south east. Mitigating any noise, air, and vibration issues will need to be integrated into the Masterplan Framework.

In summary the key health challenges for the area are related to access to essential facilities, employment and skills deprivation, lack of quality outdoor sports and playing facilities, and health and disability deprivation. There is a high prevalence cardiovascular disease and overweight children, linked with high levels of health and disability deprivation highlighting the need to facilitate more active lifestyles. Incorporating opportunities for active lifestyles within the Masterplan Framework will be an important to address some of these key health issues. Providing access to employment sites, essential facilities and social infrastructure will be crucial to dealing with employment and skills deprivation within the area.

⁹ Hoyland Green Space Assessment (2016)

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4.2 Methodology

The promotion of health and wellbeing is inherently embedded in the Masterplan Framework. The Masterplan Framework promotes sustainable development to support the creation of strong, vibrant and healthy communities.

The health impact assessment takes into consideration nine broad determinants of health using the HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Toolkit¹⁰ as a guide. The nine determinants are used to identify how health and wellbeing is likely to be affected as a result of the preferred Masterplan Framework option. The assessment is based on the evidence available and challenges identified above. The likely health impacts are based on the information contained in the preferred Masterplan Framework. Since the details of the design are not available at this stage, this reflects a realistic worst-case scenario. Mitigation and enhancement measures are identified, which have the potential to improve health outcomes from those identified in the assessment.

4.3 Assessment criteria

The following nine priorities taken from HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Toolkit set out the key objectives and assessment criteria for the HIA. They provide a description of the criteria that will be used to assess the Hoyland South Masterplan Framework.

The nine health determinants for Hoyland South

Priority 1: Housing design and affordability

Provide mixed tenure and types that are affordable and high quality as well as providing screening and buffers to mitigate potential noise issues. Ensure housing is designed for all ages and abilities. Promotion of sustainable development and highly energy efficient housing.

Priority 2: Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure

Provide access routes and links to existing community facilities and schools. Provide social infrastructure such as schools, nurseries, health and social care facilities and community facilities to meet the additional demand generated by the development. Ensure new social infrastructure is accessible to existing communities.

Priority 3: Access to open space and nature

Provision of recreational and sports facilities to serve the new and existing population. High quality green space accessible for all with links to wider open spaces. Opportunities for different landscaped areas across the development. Promote engagement with nature and biodiversity, for example through creating community gardens.

Priority 4: Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity

Ensure good air quality and noise conditions in residential properties, both outdoors and indoors, through encouraging use of sustainable transport, modern building systems, and suitable buffers and screening. Provide attractive public realm, including consideration of air quality, noise, visual

¹⁰ <https://www.healthyrbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-October-2019.pdf><https://www.healthyrbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-Jan-2013-Final.pdf>

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environment and greening. Minimise impacts of the development on air quality, noise, visual amenity and traffic for existing communities.

Priority 5: Accessibility and active travel

Improve links and access to wider areas and facilities while encouraging people to move more through provision of safe pedestrian and cycle routes. Ensure equal access for people with mobility problems or a disability to shared spaces and buildings. Prioritise walking and cycling infrastructure and ensure access to public transport connections.

Priority 6: Crime reduction and community safety

Incorporate elements to design out crime. Ensure access routes are legible and well-lit with visible multi use community spaces that are accessible for all users.

Priority 7: Access to healthy food

Provide opportunities and space for allotments and community food growing projects. Provide active travel routes and public transport to food shops, including smaller affordable shops.

Priority 8: Access to work and training

Provision of digital connections allowing people to work and learn at home. Access and links to local and regional employment opportunities.

Priority 9: Social cohesion and inclusive design

Provision of defined hubs and focal points as well as a mix of uses to encourage social interaction, potentially including a school. Inclusive environments for all, including age-friendly environments, connecting to the wider area and existing communities, promoting community engagement and social inclusion. Provide a mix of housing sizes and tenures throughout the site, with equal access to community facilities, transport and green space for all tenures.

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4.4 Assessment

The following table sets out a high-level assessment of the Masterplan Framework against the nine health determinants. The potential health impact is ranked as either positive (will contribute to improving people’s health), neutral (will not change from the baseline) or negative (will have a negative impact on people’s health). The Masterplan Framework and Design Code have been assessed against these priorities and this assessment has informed the development of these documents. Therefore, the recommendations in the table below are made in relation to future planning applications on the site.

Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
Priority 1: Housing design and affordability	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework has included a range of housing densities to promote a mix of tenure and housing types. The requirement for quality design and architecture that reflects the local character and vernacular is embedded within the Design Code.</p> <p>10% affordable housing will be required as per the Local Plan.</p> <p>Sustainable energy is promoted for the site considering measures to incorporate highly energy efficient building fabric alongside a net zero carbon approach to energy for residential dwellings.</p> <p>Landscape screens and buffers are proposed at the edges of the site alongside Sheffield Road and the railway line / Broadcarr Road to mitigate the impact of traffic noise.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promotion of energy efficient housing to minimise fuel poverty levels within the area.- Ensure good design through the layout and orientation of housing.

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure access to public and private open space for all housing, as shown within the Masterplan Framework.
Priority 2: Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework includes for provision of a small local shop along with a community hub. Active travel links, vehicle access routes, and a new proposed bus route have been provided from the site, integrated with existing Public Rights of Way and movement routes. These provide access to services and social infrastructure in Hoyland and Barnsley Town Centre.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure access links, as shown within the Masterplan Framework, are provided to existing health facilities and local centres.- BMBC are working closely with the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to determine whether any additional GP and Dentist services are required. This should be further considered at planning application stage.
Priority 3: Access to open space and nature	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Multiple footpaths and green corridors are proposed to run through the site linking to the existing Trans Pennine Trail and Skier's Spring Wood to the south. Green edges are provided around the residential parcels, including the preservation of existing species rich hedgerows within the site. Green buffers offer protection to Skier's Spring Wood.</p> <p>Provision of local and neighbourhood equipped areas for play (LEAP and NEAP) across the site address the current lack of quality play areas within the area, including an informal recreational area.</p>

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
			<p>Open space and play facilities are located at appropriate intervals across the site providing spaces for exercise and spaces for people to connect with nature.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure clear, accessible links to open space and play facilities from the wider Hoyland community to ensure everyone can benefit, as shown within the Masterplan Framework. Ensure the spaces are welcoming and safe.- Promote engagement with nature and biodiversity, through the provision of the community grow garden as shown in the Masterplan Framework.
Priority 4: Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Yes	Neutral	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework provides green edges around the housing plots along with buffers to sources of noise and air pollution such as Sheffield Road, the railway line and Broadcarr Road. These will help to reduce potential noise pollution from surrounding roads.</p> <p>Active travel routes and the inclusion of electric vehicle charging points in each home are required, and the Masterplan Framework promotes sustainable transport including making provision for a bus gate which would prioritise public transport over the private car and deter rat running through the site. These will support improvements in air quality within the area and contribute to reducing carbon emissions.</p> <p>Proposals for highly efficient building fabric will also reduce noise levels within dwellings.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The potential noise and vibration impact of the railway line to the east of the site on residential areas need to be explored further through a noise assessment as part of the planning application.

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
Priority 5: Accessibility and active travel	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework promotes active travel through providing various walking and cycling routes encouraging people to walk and get outside for recreation, access to local amenities and commuting purposes. This includes integration with existing Public Rights of Way and movement routes to provide access to Hoyland Local Centre, alongside access to the Trans Pennine Trail. Landscape Active Travel Routes are proposed on north-south and east-west axes throughout the site. Alongside other routes through and between development plots, this offers a good level of permeability.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the development limits traffic speeds within the area. - Provide the appropriate parking ratios (i.e. those set out in the Parking Supplementary Planning Document and seek to achieve lower ratios where possible).
Priority 6: Crime reduction and community safety	No	Neutral	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Public open spaces within the Masterplan Framework have been designed to ensure that they are overlooked by neighbouring houses, offering passive surveillance.</p> <p>Specific crime measures have not been considered within the Masterplan Framework at this stage and it is expected that these will be developed in further detail as planning applications are brought forward.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures to minimise the risk of anti-social behaviour should be integrated into the design, for example passive surveillance and lighting. This should include designing houses with aspects to overlook public open spaces.

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community spaces should be designed to be accessible to all demographics so that they will be used at varying times of the day. - The character area framework has identified distinctive character areas which should be designed to be diverse to encourage community cohesion. - There are high levels of crime deprivation within the area and future planning applications should ensure mitigation measures are implemented to minimise crime levels.
Priority 7: Access to healthy food	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>A community grow garden and an orchard are proposed within the Masterplan Framework to encourage local food production and promote healthy eating. A small local shop is proposed which will offer access to groceries for local residents.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure access links to the community grow garden and small local shop are provided for the wider Hoyland community.
Priority 8: Access to work and training	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework has considered access routes into the employment allocation, Hoyland West, from the site, addressing the current employment deprivation in the area. Provision of new vehicle, cycle and bus routes provides further access for the wider community to other employment areas locally and regionally, as well as a link to the railway station at Elsecar.</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework makes provision for a new primary school on the site and links to existing access routes to the existing Academy.</p>

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
			<p>Developers are required to provide digital infrastructure to permit access to high-speed digital fibre for residents.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure integration of the site with the Hoyland West employment allocation to ensure the existing and new communities have opportunities to access essential work and training. This should include integration of active travel provision and public transport routes.- Identify opportunities to provide small work spaces within the site for local people and start-ups.
Priority 9: Social cohesion and inclusive design	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Defined hubs and focal points have been designed into the Masterplan Framework. They are located at appropriate intervals across the site encouraging social interaction. The Masterplan Framework has been designed to include spaces for children, young people and families. Access to a range of public spaces and landscaped areas has been provided for the existing and new communities to encourage social interaction.</p> <p>Recommendations for future planning applications to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure equal access for people with impaired mobility or a disability to shared spaces and buildings.- Ensure the phasing of development is appropriately timed to encourage social cohesion. Therefore, it will be important to include the community spaces and facilities in the early phases alongside the housing to establish community networks early.

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure the existing community is engaged at all stages including the design process for facilities and open space to promote a sense of belonging and ensure the existing community are connected to the new community.