
Subject Carlton Masterplan Framework

Date 21 October 2021

Job No/Ref 279211-00

Carlton Health Impact Assessment

1 Introduction

This health impact assessment (HIA) considers the health and wellbeing implications identified in relation to the Carlton Masterplan Framework. The assessment has been based on the information available within the Masterplan Framework and Design Code document.

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 Carlton and assesses the Masterplan Framework against these.

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

2 Description of development and site context

The Carlton site is located approximately 4km to the north east of Barnsley within two wards – Monk Bretton Ward and Cudworth Ward. It is a 129 Hectare site allocated as mixed-use development, MU2 and MU3, within the Barnsley Local Plan (2019).

The Carlton Masterplan Framework has an indicative capacity of 1500 new homes, at an average density of 40 dwellings per hectare. The development will include a new local shop, an extension to Carlton Primary School, active travel routes, formal play areas, and a community garden.

The MU2 site is bounded to the west by a green buffer to Carlton Industrial Estate, to the north and east by housing and Carlton Primary School, and to the south by a travellers' site TS1. The MU3 site is bounded to the north by green belt, to the east by a railway line, to the north west by the Barnsley Canal, to the west by Premier Foods Bakery, to the south west by housing and to the south by Adargh Glass Works. Shaw Lane bisects the northern quarter of the site, while West Green Way bisects the southern quarter of the site.

As highlighted within the context analysis study the site is well served by facilities within walking distance however there is a shortage of health facilities around the area. There is a shortfall of primary school provision in the area and there is a lack of existing children and youth facilities in close proximity to the sites.

Wharnccliffe Woodmoor, a local neighbourhood green space, is located within the centre of the MU3 site. The National Cycle Network and Trans Pennine Trail runs north to south through site MU3 with several Public Right of Ways running through the site. The Green Belt wraps around site MU3 to the north and east. The railway line borders site MU3 on the east with Carlton Marsh Local

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Nature Reserve, an SSSI site, laying just beyond the existing railway line. Carlton Conservation area and several Listed Buildings lie adjacent to site MU2 to the north east.

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 Carlton. Site MU2 and part of site MU3 lies within the Monk Bretton Ward with the rest of MU3 lying in the Cudworth Ward to the south. Therefore, both wards have been reviewed.

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 Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) 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 Monk Bretton Ward Profile 2019³ sets out the following statistics:

- The overall population of the Monk Bretton ward as of 2017 was 11,752 with 51.2% females and 48.8% males.
- In 2017 the ward had a slightly high proportion of 65+ year olds at 20.9% than both Barnsley (19.1%) and England (18%).
- In the 2011 census around 97.2% of residents in Monk Bretton were White British.
- Within the Monk Bretton ward 43% of the LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) were in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2015 IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation), with 29% of Monk Bretton LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2010 IMD.
- The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in 2018 for the Monk Bretton ward was 63.6% 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/17285/monk-bretton-ward.pdf>

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- The percentage of pupils in primary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 23.5% for Monk Bretton 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 23.2% for Monk Bretton compared to 16.5% for Barnsley and 12.4% for England.
- Life expectancy at birth for males as of 2017 was 77.1 years compared to 79.6 years in England. Life expectancy at birth for females as of 2017 was 80.7 years compared to 83.1 years in England.
- Under 75 mortality due to respiratory diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 54.6 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 34.3.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cardiovascular diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 136.6 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 72.5.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cancer (rate per 100,000 population) was 178.3 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 134.6.
- The figure for excess weight for 4-5 year olds in 2018 was at 19.8% compared to England at 22.4%. For 10-11 year olds in 2018 it was at 32.7% compared to England at 34.3%.
- Within the Monk Bretton ward in 2011 59.8% of properties were owned and 6.7% were privately rented. In Monk Bretton 31.4% of properties were socially rented compared to England at 17.7%.
- In 2018 around 60% of properties within the Monk Bretton ward were valued within Council Tax Band A.
- The total crime rate per 1,000 of the population in 2018 was 108.5 which is higher than England at 87.0.

The Cudworth Ward Profile 2019⁴ sets out the following statistics:

- The overall population of the Cudworth ward as of 2017 was 11,466 with 50.8% females and 49.2% males.
- In 2017 the ward had a slightly high proportion of 0-18 year olds at 24% than both Barnsley (21.7%) and England (22.5%).
- In the 2011 census around 96.9% of residents in Cudworth were White British.
- Within the Cudworth ward 14% of the LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) were in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2015 IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation), with 14% of Cudworth LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2010 IMD.
- The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in 2018 for the Cudworth ward was 73.8% compared to Barnsley at 70%.
- The percentage of pupils in primary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 22% for Cudworth 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 21.7% for Cudworth compared to 16.5% for Barnsley and 12.4% for England.

⁴ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/17276/cudworth-ward.pdf>

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- Life expectancy at birth for males as of 2017 was 79.3 years compared to 79.6 years in England. Life expectancy at birth for females as of 2017 was 81 years compared to 83.1 years in England.
- Under 75 mortality due to respiratory diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 34.8 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 34.3.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cardiovascular diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 76 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 72.5.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cancer (rate per 100,000 population) was 157.2 for 2014-2016 compared to England at 134.6.
- The figure for excess weight for 4-5 year olds in 2018 was at 18.2% compared to England at 22.4%. For 10-11 year olds in 2018 it was at 32.6% compared to England at 34.3%.
- Within the Cudworth ward in 2011 66.5% of properties were owned and 13.6% were privately rented. In Cudworth 18% of properties were socially rented compared to England at 17.7%.
- In 2018 around 60% of properties within the Cudworth ward were valued within Council Tax Band A.
- The total crime rate per 1,000 of the population in 2018 was 80.7 which is higher 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.

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

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- Measures to design out crime.
- Design and layout of streets.
- 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 four LSOAs the Carlton 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.

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

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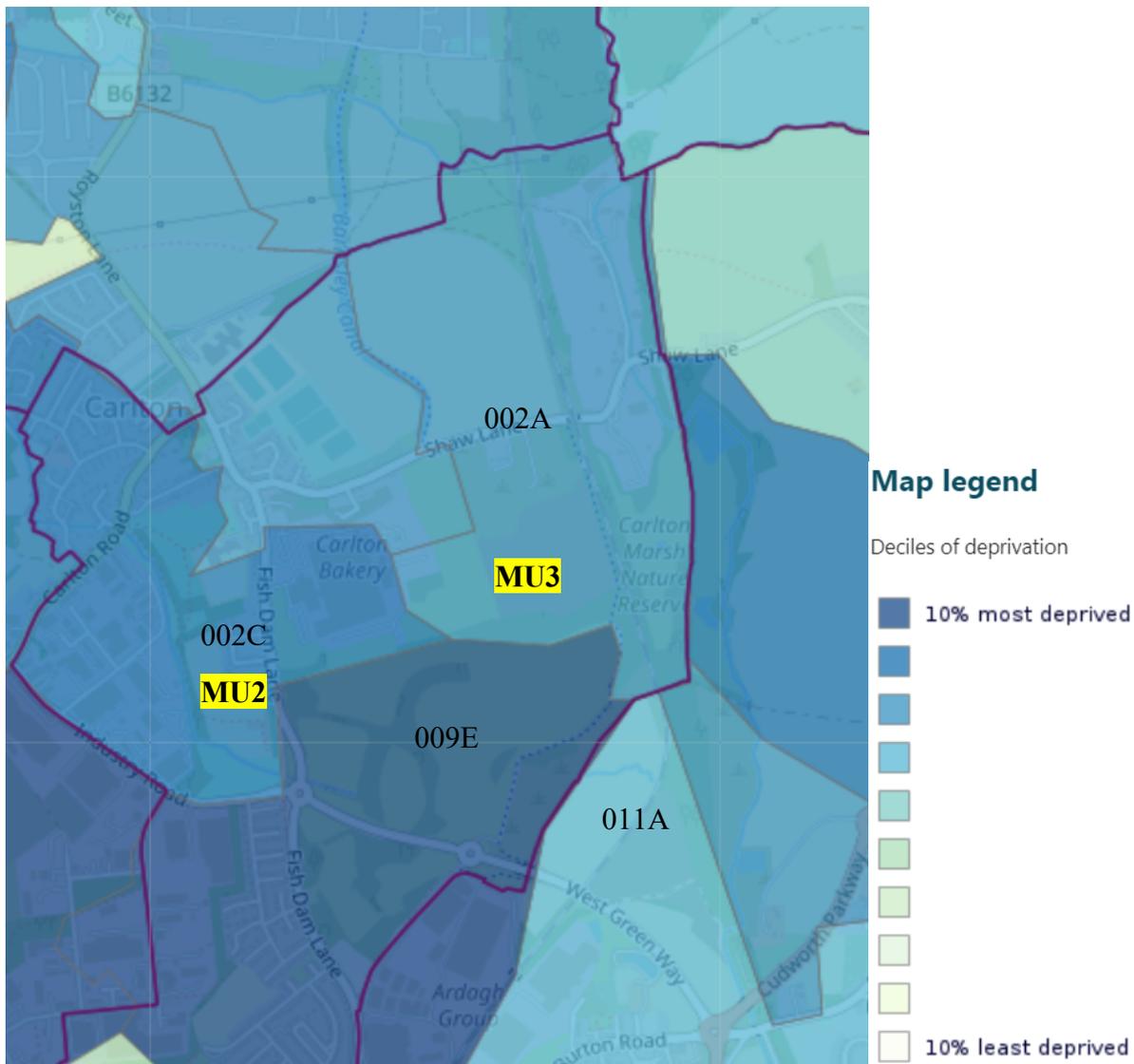
Table 1: Domains of deprivation for the Carlton Site (2019)⁷

LSOA	Income	Employment	Education, skills, training	Health and disability	Crime	Barriers to housing and services	Living environment
Barnsley 002A	3	3	3	3	1	6	7
Barnsley 009E	2	1	1	1	2	7	10
Barnsley 011A	4	3	3	4	4	5	6
Barnsley 002C	2	2	2	2	3	5	10

The following map provides the overall deprivation for the four LSOAs the Carlton site lies within.

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

Figure 1: Map of overall deprivation for the Carlton site (2019)⁷



Public Health England Local Health indicators⁸

This Public Health indicator tool provides different statistics on health indicators for the Monk Bretton ward and the Cudworth 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 41.7% for Monk Bretton ward and 42.7% for Cudworth ward, compared to England at 56.6%.
- In 2015 child poverty was at 27.9% for Monk Bretton ward and 28.1% for Cudworth ward, compared to England at 19.9%.

⁸https://www.localhealth.org.uk/#bbox=343555,459470,183245,108747&c=indicator&i=t1.fuel_poverty&selcodgeo=E05000977&view=map15

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- In 2018 the percentage of working age population claiming out of work benefit was at 3.1% for the Monk Bretton ward and 2.5% for the Cudworth ward compared to England at 1.9%.
- In 2018 the percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty was at 12.9% for the Monk Bretton ward and 12.2% for Cudworth ward, compared to England at 11.1%.

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 Carlton site located within the two wards of the Monk Bretton ward and the Cudworth ward.

The population comprises of a relatively high proportion of 65+ year olds in the Monk Bretton ward and a relatively high proportion 0-18 year olds in the Cudworth ward. The population is primarily White British and therefore not a diverse population.

The Carlton site is located within walking distance to local facilities however there is a shortfall of health facilities 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 surrounding employment sites.

Wharnccliffe Woodmoor is located within the site, with Carlton Marsh Local Nature Reserve in close proximity. The site also has access to cycling and walking routes. However, there is evidence that there is a lack of children and youth facilities within the area. There are also a relatively high levels of excess weight for 4-5 and 10-11 year olds. Parts of the site are within one of the most deprived LSOAs for health and disability within the Barnsley borough, with a high proportion of deaths related to cancer, respiratory diseases and cardiovascular disease compared to England.

The area is predominantly a residential and industrial 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 Monk Bretton ward 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 key roads, including a railway line to the 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 children and youth 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 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.

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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 Toolkit⁹ as a guide. The nine determinants are used to identify how health and wellbeing is likely to be affected as a result of the Masterplan Framework. The assessment is based on the available evidence and challenges identified above. The likely health impacts are based on the information contained in the Masterplan Framework. 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 Carlton Masterplan Framework.

The nine health determinants for Carlton

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

⁹ <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).

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 will provide a range of housing densities to promote a mix of tenure and housing types. Housing design should reflect the local character and Carlton Conservation Area.</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 buffers / wildlife corridors are proposed at the edges of the site alongside the railway line and key roads such as Fish Dam Lane and West Green Way to mitigate the impact of traffic noise.</p> <p>Integration of historic elements have been considered and proposed within the Masterplan Framework.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure homes are built to the required standards in energy efficiency. meeting the standards as set out in the Future Buildings Standard document¹⁰. - Ensure good design through the layout and orientation of housing. - Ensure access to public and private open space for all housing, as shown within the Masterplan Framework. - Ensure housing design respects the surrounding built heritage and Carlton Conservation area
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.</p> <p>Active travel links, public transport links and vehicle access routes have been provided from the site, integrating with existing Public Rights of Way and movement routes.</p> <p>In addition, there is potential implementation of new railway station in MU3 connecting between Wakefield and Barnsley. This would provide essential access to wider employment areas and key cities.</p> <p>Recommendations 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 will continue to liaise with the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to determine whether any additional GP and Dentist services are required.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-buildings-standard>

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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 3: Access to open space and nature	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Multiple footpaths and green and wildlife corridors are proposed to run through the site linking to the existing Wharncliffe Woodmoor which is a neighbourhood greenspace. Establishing wildlife corridors will connect the site with Carlton Nature Reserve and surrounding open spaces. Green edges are provided around the residential parcels. Preservation of existing species rich hedgerows within the site have been considered.</p> <p>Provision of three local equipped areas for play (LEAP) across the site address the current lack of quality children and youth facilities. In addition, key links to other recreational facilities such as Carlton Park have been provided. There is an opportunity for enhancement of these facilities through contributions from developers.</p> <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. The promotion of a community garden including a grow garden and orchard is proposed within the site.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure clear, accessible links to open space and play facilities from the wider Carlton 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.

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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 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 the railway line, Fish Dam Lane and West Green Way, including industrial activity at Ardagh Glass. These will help to reduce potential noise pollution from surrounding roads and railway lines.</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 active travel routes and bus routes. These will support improvements in air quality within the area and contribute to reducing carbon emissions.</p> <p>Residential development is proposed adjacent to Premier Foods which is a food manufacturer. This may result in noise and air pollution for the adjacent residential properties, and while a green buffer has been shown between them, this will need to be explored further at later stages.</p> <p>Proposals for highly efficient building fabric will also reduce noise levels within dwellings.</p> <p>Recommendations 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. - The potential noise and air quality impact from Premier Foods will need to be explored further to understand appropriate mitigation.
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</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>purposes. This includes integration with existing Public Rights of Way Trans Pennine Trail and the National Cycle Network. A bus route is integrated into the site with stops at regular intervals to ensure dwellings are within suitable walking distance.</p> <p>In addition, there is potential implementation of new railway station in MU3 connecting between Wakefield and Barnsley. This would provide essential access to wider employment areas and key cities.</p> <p>Recommendations 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>The design code includes measures to minimise the risk of anti-social behaviour through ensuring passive surveillance and lighting. This includes designing houses with aspects to overlook public open spaces.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <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.

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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 7: Access to healthy food	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>A small local shop is proposed which will offer access to groceries for local residents. Access links are provided from the site to the existing allotments off Shaw Lane. A community grow garden is proposed providing opportunities for the local community to grow their own food.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure access links to the small local shop, existing allotments, and community grow garden are provided for the wider Carlton community.
Priority 8: Access to work and training	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Provision of new vehicle, cycle and bus routes provides access to Carlton and the surrounding industrial parks as well as to other employment areas locally and regionally. The potential new railway station will provide key connections to wider employment opportunities, addressing the current employment deprivation in the area. In addition, the proposed routing of buses through the development will improve accessibility however this will need to be considered further so it does not reduce accessibility for the existing community.</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework makes provision for an extension to the existing Carlton Primary School, providing access routes from the residential areas to the Primary School as well as Outwood Academy in Carlton.</p> <p>Developers are required to provide digital infrastructure to permit access to high-speed digital fibre for residents.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify opportunities to provide small workspaces 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 will be designed into the Masterplan Framework. They will be located at appropriate intervals across the site encouraging social interaction. The Masterplan Framework should include spaces for children, young people and families. Access to a range of public spaces and landscaped areas will be provided for the existing and new communities to encourage social interaction.</p> <p>Recommendations 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. - 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.

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4.5 Conclusions

This health impact assessment has considered the health and wellbeing implications identified in relation to the Carlton Masterplan Framework.

The Masterplan Framework and Design Code document has undergone a high-level assessment against the nine health determinants as set out in the HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Toolkit. The nine health determinants have been considered within the Masterplan Framework and we expect the proposals set out will have a positive outcome and can be mitigated where there are negative impacts.

It is important that moving forward the following suggestions are considered further to ensure the enhancement of health outcomes:

- 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.
- 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.
- Ensure community spaces are designed to be accessible to all demographics so that they will be used at varying times of the day
- Ensure the development limits traffic speeds within the area.
- 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.
- The potential noise and air quality impact from Premier Foods will need to be explored further to understand appropriate mitigation.
- BMBC will continue to liaise with the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to determine whether any additional GP and Dentist services are required.
- Ensure homes are built to the required standards in energy efficiency, meeting the standards as set out in the Future Buildings Standard document.¹¹

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-buildings-standard>