

Land off Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley

Health Impact Assessment

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Site Description and Development Proposals	1
3. Planning Policy Context.....	2
4. Demographic context	3
5. Crime	4
6. Health Profile and Services.....	4
7. Healthy Planning Checklist	7
8. Summary.....	11



1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared to assess potential health effects associated with the development of Land off Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley ('the Site').
- 1.1.2 Vistry ('the Applicant') is submitting a full application for residential development, including access at the Site. The Proposed Development is discussed further within section 2 of this report.

Requirement for Health Impact Assessment

- 1.1.3 The need to deliver long-term sustainable growth is recognised in the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's Local Plan¹ (adopted in 2019), and the Carlton Masterplan Framework² (adopted in 2021), which seek to ensure that economic, environmental, and social pillars of sustainability are considered within development.
- 1.1.4 HIA supports sustainable development by:
- demonstrating that health impacts have been properly considered when preparing, evaluating and determining development proposals;
 - identifying and highlighting any beneficial impacts on health and wellbeing of a particular development scheme and maximising these benefits where possible; and
 - identifying and taking action to minimise any negative impacts of a particular development scheme.
- 1.1.5 This HIA has been prepared in accordance with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Councils Health Impact Assessment Guidance.
- 1.1.6 Having regard to the scale of the Proposed Development (215 dwellings), its residential nature, and the range of health determinants potentially affected, an Intermediate HIA has been undertaken. This level of assessment is considered proportionate as the proposal is of scale capable of influencing a number of health determinants (including access to green space, active travel and community safety)
- 1.1.7 The assessment therefore evaluates the potential health impacts on the wider population, identifies appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures, and considers whether there could be cumulative effects on health infrastructure and local healthcare services.

2. Site Description and Development Proposals

Site Description and Context

- 2.1.1 The Site is 7.57 hectares (ha) in extent and is located to the east of Carlton, in the north-east of Barnsley (Central Grid Reference: SE 37389 10338). The Site is bounded to the south by Shaw Lane and to the east by the disused railway line embankments. Beyond the railway embankment there is a variety of industrial and sui generis land uses, including metal recycling and building supplies. Agricultural land borders the Site to the north and west with the Barnsley Canal, Carlton Park and the village of Carlton lying beyond the agricultural land to the west.
- 2.1.1 The Site forms part of a mixed-use allocation MU3 under the Barnsley Local Plan in combination with land to the north and south of the Site. This assigns the Site for part of a mixed-use housing

¹ Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2019) *Barnsley Local Plan (Adopted)*.

² Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2021) *Carlton Masterplan Framework*.



development including a total of 1,683 dwellings and green space. The Site presents an opportunity to provide a strong, vibrant and healthy community in line with the Carlton Masterplan Framework and contributes to meeting Barnsley’s local housing need.

Proposed Development

- 2.1.2 The proposals are set out in detail within the Design and Access Statement. To summarise, the Proposed Development comprises 215 dwellings (82 x medium density properties and 133 x high density properties) with vehicular access proposed off Shaw Lane. The Proposed Development includes a network of green spaces to connect the strategic wildlife corridors and green links planned within the Carlton Masterplan Design Code. There will be a total of 1.14 ha of public open space including local play area, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and associated infrastructure.
- 2.1.3 The majority of the proposal includes residential properties with private gardens, contributing to the green space within the Proposed Development.

3. Planning Policy Context

Barnsley Local Plan

- 3.1.1 The Barnsley Local Plan is the development plan for the area of Barnsley alongside adopted Neighbourhood Plans. The Local Plan sets out the local planning policy, key elements of the planning framework for Barnsley, and the spatial vision for Barnsley until the year 2033. Key policies for this HIA are shown below:
- Policy D1 High Quality Design and Place Making – development should contribute to place making and be of high quality, that contributes to a healthy, safe and sustainable environment. Proposals should provide an accessible and inclusive environment for users of individual buildings and surrounding spaces.
 - Policy T3 New Development and Sustainable Travel – new development will be expected to be located and designed to reduce the need to travel, be accessible to public transport and meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists.
 - Policy T4 New Development and Transport Safety – new development will be expected to be designed to provide all transport users within and surrounding the development with safe, secure and convenient access and movement.
 - Policy Poll1 Pollution Control and Protection – development will be expected to demonstrate it is not likely to result, directly or indirectly in an increase in air, surface, water and groundwater, noise, smell, dust, vibration, light or other pollution which would unacceptably affect or cause a nuisance to the natural and built environment or to people.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework³ recognises that a strong, vibrant and healthy communities is a key part of the social objective of sustainable development. In section 8 ‘Promoting healthy and safe communities’ it states that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:
- enable and support healthy lives, especially where this would address identified local health and wellbeing needs - for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure,

³ UK Government (2024) National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024). [Online].



sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling; and

- take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all sections of the community.

3.1.3 The related National Planning Practice Guidance on ‘Healthy and safe communities’⁴, recognises that ‘design and use of the built and natural environments, including green infrastructure are major determinants of health and wellbeing’. It states that planning and health need to be considered together in two ways: in terms of creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles and in terms of identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system (taking into account the changing needs of the population).

3.1.4 It defines a healthy place as ‘*one which supports and promotes healthy behaviours and environments and a reduction in health inequalities for people of all ages.*’ It notes that a healthy place is inclusive, promotes social interaction and will provide the community with opportunities to improve their physical and mental health, and support community engagement and wellbeing. It meets the needs of children and young people to grow and develop, as well as being adaptable to the needs of an increasingly elderly population and those with dementia and other sensory or mobility impairments.

3.1.5 The role that good design can play in building safer communities and resilient places is highlighted by considering security as an intrinsic part of a masterplan or individual development. Good design means a wide range of crimes are less likely to happen by making committing those crimes more difficult. It can also reduce the cost and impact of security measures by avoiding retrospective works and enable mitigating measures to be blended into the environment.

Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Board Strategy 2025-2030

3.1.6 The Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Board Strategy 2025-2030 (adopted 2025)⁵ sets out how various organisations such as the council, NHS, volunteers, and other organisations will collectively work to improve health and wellbeing in Barnsley. The health and wellbeing board have identified four key themes; babies and young children have a strong bond with a caring adult; young people have creative approaches to mental health and wellbeing; residents have access to healthy homes and active travel; and older people move more.

Carlton Masterplan Framework

3.1.7 The Carlton Masterplan Framework sets the objectives of development to ensure that it contributes towards Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Councils wider objectives and is aligned to the local plan. The masterplan identifies the following priorities: housing design and quality; access to healthcare services and social infrastructure; provision of a small local shop; access to open space and nature; air quality, noise, and neighbourhood amenity; accessibility and active travel; crime reduction and community safety; access to healthy food access to work and training; and social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods.

4. Demographic context

4.1.1 To understand the health implications of the Proposed Development, it is important to consider the demographic baseline of Monk Bretton Ward, in which the Site is located, within its regional and

⁴ UK Government (2022) *Health and wellbeing*. GOV.UK (Guidance). [Online].

⁵ Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, 2025, Health and Wellbeing Board Strategy 2025-2030.



national context.

- 4.1.2 Relevant indicators include the age profile of the population, levels and spatial distribution of deprivation (both overall and health-specific), and relevant health-related data drawn from the most recent Census.
- 4.1.3 The Monk Bretton Ward had a resident population of 11,963 at the date of the 2021 Census⁶. Of this total:
- 18.7% were aged 0 - 15;
 - 60.4% were aged 16 - 64; and
 - 20.9% were aged 65 and over.
- 4.1.4 The broad age structure of the Ward compared with wider geographies is shown in Table 1. Monk Bretton has a modestly higher proportion of residents aged 65+ and a lower proportion of those aged 16-64 relative to Yorkshire and the Humber and England, suggesting a comparatively older demographic.

Table 1. Age structure of Monk Bretton Ward and comparator geographies.

Age Group	Monk Bretton	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
Age 0-15	18.7%	18.6%	18.6%
Age 16-64	60.4%	62.4%	63.0%
Age 65+	20.9%	19.0%	18.4%

5. Crime

- 5.1.1 The overall crime rate in Barnsley in 2025 was 92 crimes per 1,000 people⁷. This is a 4.7% higher rate than South Yorkshire's overall crime rate and a 23% higher rate than the national average⁸. Violence and sexual offences are the most common crimes followed by anti-social behaviour.
- 5.1.2 This is a lower rate than nearby major towns where crime rate is higher at 133 per 1000 in Doncaster and 98 per 1000 in Rotherham. Between November 2024 and November 2025, the following crime was recorded in nearby Rabbit Ings Country Park (approximately 1.8 km from the Site): anti-social behaviour (14 records), public order offences (1 record), violent and sexual offences (5 records), all others (7 records).

6. Health Profile and Services

Barnsley

- 6.1.1 The borough of Barnsley is located in South Yorkshire, to the east of the M1 corridor between Leeds and Sheffield. Neighboring districts include both urban and rural areas of Doncaster, Wakefield, Rotherham and Kirklees. The borough contains a number of main towns including Cudworth, Hoyland, Royston, Penistone, and Wombwell, with Barnsley forming the principal settlement. There are 21 wards within Barnsley, one of which is Monk Bretton, within which the Site is located.
- 6.1.2 The population of Barnsley has increased by 5.8% from approximately 231,200 in 2011 to approximately 244,600 in 2021⁹. This is lower than the population increase across England (6.6%).

⁶ NOMIS (2021 Census) 'Census 2021 - report'. (Accessed: January 2026).

⁷ CrimeRate (Accessed: January 2026) Barnsley crime rates and statistics (South Yorkshire). [Online].

⁸ CrimeRate (Accessed: January 2026) Barnsley crime rates and statistics (South Yorkshire). [Online].

⁹ Office for National Statistics (2022) How your area has changed in 10 years (Census 2021). [Online].



Nearby areas like Doncaster and Rotherham saw smaller growth, with their populations increasing by 1.9% and 3.3% respectively, whereas the Yorkshire and the Humber area had a higher population increase of 8.4%.

- 6.1.3 Between 2025 and 2047 the population of both Barnsley and England is projected to increase by 9.3% (23,491 and 5.5 million respectively)¹⁰. Of this, the population of 0 to 15 year olds is estimated to decline by 9.0% in Barnsley and by 6.2% across England. The resident population of people aged 64 and over in Barnsley is projected to increase by 27.9% and in England by 31.8%, suggesting a trend towards an aging population both in Barnsley and Nationally.
- 6.1.4 The average life expectancy in Yorkshire and the Humber area is 79 years (77 years for males and 81 years for females). The average life expectancy for England as a whole is 81 years (79 years for males and 83 years for females). The proportion of people registered disabled under the Equality Act 2010 is 20.2%.
- 6.1.5 Mortality rates from suicide in Barnsley between the years 2022 and 2024 stands at 13.1 per 100,000¹¹. This is higher than the average rate for England which stands at 10.3 per 100,000.

Deprivation

- 6.1.6 The English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 ranks small areas in England from most deprived to least deprived¹². These small areas are known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)¹³ and there are 33,755 of them in England and Wales. The most deprived LSOA is therefore ranked 1, and the least deprived is ranked 33,755.
- 6.1.7 There are 148 LSOAs in Barnsley¹⁴. Of these, 32 are in decile 1 of the index ranking (i.e. among the 10% most deprived areas of the country) and 1 is in the decile 10 (i.e. in the 10% least deprived areas of the country). The Site is within LSOA E01007433 which is in decile 3 of the index ranking.
- 6.1.8 Similarly, the index of Health Deprivation and Disability ranks LSOAs according to the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health among residents. The Site is in the decile 2 of the index rankings, indicating that it is in a relatively deprived area.

Self-Reported Health

- 6.1.9 The 2021 Census enables comparisons to be made between self-reported health¹⁵ of Monk Bretton residents and that of the wider Yorkshire and the Humber area and the country as a whole. This is shown in Table 2. Results for Monk Bretton compare reasonably well with those for Yorkshire and the Humber and England, except at the lower end, where there is a suggestion that there may be a slightly higher proportion of people in fair, bad or very bad health in Monk Bretton.

Table 2. Self-reported health for Monk Bretton and comparator geographies.

Self-reported Health	Monk Bretton	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
Very Good	41.3%	46.2%	48.5%
Good	32.6%	34.3%	33.7%
Fair	16.8%	13.7%	12.7%

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022). Subnational population projections for England: 2022-based.

¹¹ Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2025). *Suicides by Local Authority*.

¹² The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) comprises seven domains: income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and the living environment.

¹³ Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small geographic units used for statistical purposes, each typically containing approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households.

¹⁴ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) (2025). *English Indices of Deprivation*.

¹⁵ Self-assessed general health is based on an individual’s overall perception of their health, typically reported on a scale ranging from “very good” to “very bad.” This measure reflects general health status and is not limited to a specific time period.



Bad	7.0%	4.5%	4.0%
Very Bad	2.4%	1.3%	1.2%

Supply of Health Facilities

- 6.1.10 The surrounding area will require a sufficient capacity to meet the demand arising from new residents inhabiting the Proposed Development in respect of health facilities. The principal supply of health facilities includes GP surgeries, dental practices and hospitals.
- 6.1.11 There are four GP surgeries and two dental surgeries within potential walking distance of the Site (within a 2 km radius). All of the GP surgeries are accepting new patients, however, the dental surgeries are not accepting new NHS patients. The nearest hospital is approximately 5.2 km away in Barnsley.
- 6.1.12 Table 3 provides a list of these facilities. If "N/A" is indicated, it signifies that the information is unavailable¹⁶.

Table 3. Medical facilities local to the Site.

Facility Name	Distance from Site	Patients Registered	FTE GPs	Patients per FTE GP	Accepting new patients?
High Street Practice	1.7 km	6,344	5	1,269	Yes
Royston Group Practice	1.4 km	7,352	7	1,050	Yes
Shafton Surgery	1.7 km	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
White Rose Medical Practice / Rose Tree PMS Practice	1.5 km	9,804	4	2,451	Yes
Cudworth Dental Practice	1.5 km	N/A	11	N/A	No
Royston Dental Practice	1.4 km	N/A	3	N/A	No

- 6.1.13 According to the British Medical Association¹⁷, the average number of patients per FTE GP is 2175. Applying this, it is estimated that there are approximately 2,031 available spaces between High Street group practice and Royston Group Practice.

Demand Impact of the Proposed Development on Health Facilities

- 6.1.14 Monk Bretton has 5,252 households, which represents 4.9% of Barnsley's 108,054 households. A total of 27.9% of the Ward's households have dependent children.
- 6.1.15 Table 4 shows the percentage of households in Monk Bretton according to occupancy (1 person - 4+ people). Most households contain only one or two residents, compared to the average household size for England of 2.4 people per household.

Table 4. Percentage of households in Monk Bretton according to occupancy.

1 person	2 people	3 people	4 + people
30.7%	36.4%	16.2%	16.7%

- 6.1.16 The Proposed Development will generate additional demand on local health facilities in the vicinity of the Site. Using the national average, it is possible that the Proposed Development will increase the population of Monk Bretton by 516 people.
- 6.1.17 The health needs of the Proposed Development's residents are expected to be typical of the general population as opposed to those required by a development aimed at older people for example. Therefore, it is expected that there will be sufficient capacity within the local area to satisfy the

¹⁶ NHS, 2025, Practice List Size and GP Count. (Accessed: February 2026).

¹⁷ British Medical Association, 2026, Pressures in General Practice. (Accessed: February 2026).



increase in health care demand generated by the Proposed Development.

7. Healthy Planning Checklist

- 7.1.1 Health impacts predicted to be associated with the Proposed Development are summarised in the Rapid HIA Planning Tool checklist in accordance with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council guidance documents and professional judgement.
- 7.1.2 The checklist provides a means of identifying negative and positive direct and indirect impacts on health and wellbeing indicators. The likelihood of impacts is also recorded as uncertain or certain.

Table 5. Health Planning Checklist

Theme	Impact		Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	!		
<p>Housing</p> <p>Think about any effects the proposal may have on the affordability, location, variety, accessibility and construction of housing.</p>	✓			✓	<p>The homes will be equipped with modern safety devices and appliances, featuring efficient heating and insulation to enhance indoor space quality.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will deliver up to 215 dwellings across a range of sizes, types and tenures, including a policy-compliant 10% affordable housing provision onsite.</p> <p>As outlined in the Energy Statement and Designed and Access Statement the proposed development will utilise a fabric first approach to ensure high standards of efficiency. Implement the design in accordance with the proposed.</p> <p>There is a potential risk of social exclusion for individuals who cannot afford or do not benefit from homes within the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>Ensure high standards of fabric efficiency, ventilation and overheating mitigation, supported by a clear resident information pack on safe and efficient home operation.</p>
<p>Physical Activity</p> <p>Think about how the proposal may create an environment that promotes or hinders physical activities such as sport, active play and active travel.</p>	✓			✓	<p>The project will deliver c.15% public green spaces including a children’s play area.</p> <p>The accompanying Design and Access Statement outlines initiatives to encourage walking and cycling within and around the Proposed Development. Well-lit pedestrian routes are strategically placed for natural observation.</p>	<p>Provide secure, covered cycle storage for all dwellings and visitor cycle parking within public areas to encourage active travel.</p> <p>Develop and implement a residential travel plan, including welcome travel packs, incentives for public transport use, and promotion of local walking/cycling areas.</p> <p>Ensure public open space and children’s play areas are delivered early in the construction programme maximise health benefits for</p>



Theme	Impact		Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	!		
					<p>The recommended maximum acceptable walking distance to a town centre is 800 m¹⁸.</p> <p>Darton Railway Station is 7.5 km away, and the largest supermarket, Aldi, is 3.1 km from the Proposed Development. These distances exceed the preferred limit for walking to a town centre, making car journeys to Darton and Royston more likely than walking.</p>	new residents,
<p>Diet and Nutrition</p> <p>Think about how the proposal could encourage or discourage people from making healthy food choices and/or growing their own food.</p>	✓		✓		<p>Every home in the Proposed Development comes with a personal garden space for residents to grow fruits or vegetables. The nearest food store is a Co-op Food & Petrol, about 0.9 km from the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Additionally, another Co-op Food and a Sainsbury's Local supermarket are within 2.2 miles from the Proposed Development, approximately a 39-minute walk.</p>	<p>Explore the inclusion of a small community growing space within the public open space to maximise opportunities for social interaction and local food production.</p> <p>Ensure private gardens have sufficient soil quality to enable meaningful food growing and provide guidance to residents on opportunities for home food production.</p> <p>Provide residents with information on nearby food retailers, walking routes and public transport links to promote access to healthy food options without reliance on private vehicles.</p>
<p>Air Quality & Noise</p> <p>Think about how noise and air pollution can be minimised both during construction and once the proposal is in use.</p>	✓		✓		<p>Construction works will generate noise and emissions to air (primarily dust) that, in the absence of adequate controls could cause nuisance, including sleep disturbance and stress, which can have a detrimental impact on mental and physical health.</p> <p>The Noise Assessment prepared for the Proposed Development anticipates noise levels at proposed receptors are predicted to fall below the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) during both daytime and night-time periods.</p>	<p>Ensure additional tree planting and green infrastructure maximises long-term local air quality.</p> <p>Ensure that the mitigation measures required by the outline planning conditions are implemented once they have been finalised and agreed, and that any conditions already attached to the outline permission are complied with to mitigate impacts.</p> <p>Ensure that mitigation measures identified in the Noise Assessment are implemented.</p>

¹⁸ IHT (2000) Providing for journeys on foot, Institution of Highways and Transportations (now CIHT), London.



Theme	Impact		Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	!		
<p>Transport</p> <p>Think about the effect the proposal may have on road safety, congestion and levels of participation in active travel (e.g. walking and cycling.)</p>	✓			✓	<p>The Transport Assessment promotes cycling, walking, and public transport use. Barnsley town centre is within a 20-minute cycle of the Proposed Development, and Carlton Industrial Estate, a key employment area, is about 1 mile away (approx. 23-minute walk).</p> <p>The Proposed Development benefits from the Trans-Pennine cycle route running to the west of the Site and can be access from the Site.</p> <p>Other destinations within reasonable walking distance are also suitable for cycling. Well-lit pedestrian routes within the Proposed Development enhance personal security, connecting to the external footway network.</p> <p>The nearest bus stops on Fish Dam Lane are approximately 700 m away, providing access for leisure and shopping trips to Barnsley town centre every day.</p> <p>It is important to note that all dwellings within the Proposed Development will have an electric vehicle charging point.</p>	<p>Prioritise active travel by providing continuous, step-free and accessible routes, appropriate crossing points, and secure cycle storage to maximise walking and cycling for everyday trips.</p> <p>Use a Construction Traffic Management Plan and, where necessary, junction mitigation to minimise congestion and road safety impacts.</p>
<p>Crime Reduction and Community Safety</p> <p>Think about if the proposal will create a safe and inclusive environment that acts to prevent accidents and discourage crime and antisocial behaviour.</p>	✓		✓		<p>The Proposed Development ensures personal security through effective lighting and strategic natural observation design. It follows secure design principles, including passive surveillance, dual aspect dwellings, and active frontages overlooking public spaces and parking areas.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been designed in accordance with secured by design principles and would not encourage or facilitate illegal drug use. Any public open space would be either overlooked by surrounding development or secured, reducing the opportunity for illegal drug use on site.</p>	<p>Prepare a lighting strategy to ensure appropriate illumination of streets, footpaths and public spaces, while avoiding excessive glare or light spill.</p> <p>Provide well-maintained boundary treatments that clearly define public and private space, reducing opportunities for antisocial behaviour.</p>
<p>Alcohol, Tobacco and Illegal drug use</p> <p>Think about the effect the proposal will have on the supply of alcohol and</p>	✓		✓		<p>The Proposed Development does not include any convenience or commercial stores.</p> <p>The nearest stores selling alcohol or tobacco are a Co-op Food &</p>	<p>Ensure public spaces are designed to be well-overlooked and actively used, reducing opportunities for</p>



Theme	Impact		Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	!		
tobacco. Will it create an environment that discourages illegal drug use?					Petrol in Carlton, and a Londis in Royston, situated approximately 0.9 km from the Proposed Development.	<p>concealed gathering or illegal activity.</p> <p>Implement a management and maintenance plan for public realm areas to ensure spaces remain well-kept and do not become focal points for antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Maintain strong natural surveillance through active frontages, clear sightlines and appropriate lighting to discourage antisocial behaviour.</p>
<p>Employment and the Economy</p> <p>Think about the type of jobs the proposal may safeguard or create. Are these appropriate to local workforce? Are there sufficient support services?</p>	✓			✓	The Proposed Development has strong transport links, with nearby Carlton Industrial Estate, a key employment area, and the A62 close at hand, providing convenient access to Barnsley town centre and surrounding towns. This connectivity is likely to appeal to commuters.	<p>Use local supply chains where practicable and require contractors to advertise vacancies locally.</p> <p>Manage potential construction-related disruption to nearby businesses through a Construction Management Plan, with clear communication of programme, routing and access arrangements.</p>
<p>Energy Use and Waste Minimisation</p> <p>Think about the effect the proposal may have on energy use and waste. How will energy use, carbon emissions and waste be minimised? How will effects of climate change be dealt with?</p>	✓			✓	<p>Each dwelling within the Proposed Development will have an electric vehicle charging point (EVCP). The provision of EVCP will promote the uptake of zero-carbon vehicles and lower potential carbon emissions.</p> <p>All dwellings will be built in accordance with current buildings standards and regulations.</p>	<p>Use durable, low-impact materials and design for adaptability to reduce whole-life carbon and future retrofit needs.</p> <p>Maximise recycling performance through well-designed storage, clear signage and a construction waste management plan.</p>
<p>Equality, Social Cohesion and Community</p> <p>Think about the effect the proposal may have on community spirit and how different types of people living in an area interact with one another.</p>	✓			✓	The Proposed Development offers public open spaces designed for shared use.	Strengthen open spaces and ensure movement routes are accessible, well-lit and overlooked. Strengthen connections to Carlton through direct walking/cycling links and resident information on local services and activities.



Theme	Impact		Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	?	!		
<p>Access to Public Services</p> <p>Think about the effect the proposal may have on the demand for local services. Will make them more or less accessible to different types of people?</p>	✓			✓	<p>The Proposed Development will lead to an increase in demand for local public services. This heightened demand presents an opportunity to expand the supply of public services, generating new employment opportunities and contributing to the local economy.</p> <p>The Site is in a relatively sustainable location where walking, cycling and public transport can be maximised. A new toucan crossing on Shaw Lane, widening of the footway on the southern side of Shaw Lane, and onsite active travel measures will improve connections between the Site and the wider Carlton area. Together with regular, high-frequency bus services on Fish Dam Lane, approximately 700 m from the centre of the Site, these measures will provide convenient access to local services and facilities from the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>Provide a Travel Plan and wayfinding to support residents in using local services by walking, cycling and public transport.</p>

8. Summary

- 8.1.1 The Proposed Development of 215 dwellings at land off Shaw Lane, Barnsley will support and encourage the positive health and wellbeing of proposed new residents and visitors to the Site, in line with the policies set out in the Barnsley Local Plan (adopted in 2019).
- 8.1.2 The design of the Proposed Development has been prepared with consideration for health impact matters, including accessibility to services and facilities and providing opportunities to enhance positive community interaction. The design incorporates public open green space with good connectivity to Barnsley and the wider rural landscape.
- 8.1.3 The design capacity of the Proposed Development and the health needs generated by its residents are typical of Barnsley in general and are within the capacity of the existing healthcare infrastructure. Therefore, there is no evidence to indicate that developer contributions for health infrastructure would be necessary. Nevertheless, it is important to ensure that the positive benefits of the Proposed Development continue in the long term through appropriate management and maintenance arrangements. This should include the ongoing upkeep of public open space, landscaping, play areas, lighting and pedestrian/cycle routes, secured through a site management or maintenance plan, to ensure that these features continue to function as intended and support community wellbeing.