

Barnsley Council's Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for spatial planning 2023

Proposal Name: Stairfoot Glassworks, Wombwell Lane, Stairfoot,
S70 3NS

Ref: PP-12732149



**Barnsley – the place
of possibilities.**



BARNLSLEY
Metropolitan Borough Council

What is the Health Impact Assessment for Planning Tool?

HIA is a practical approach used to judge the effects that a proposed development may have on the health and wellbeing of diverse groups of people living or working in Barnsley. The findings of HIAs are used to make recommendations to decision makers as to how any positive health impacts of a particular scheme may be increased, and any negative impacts reduced. This HIA for Planning Tool has been designed to simplify and streamline the process of conducting HIAs of a development scheme or proposal.

Why use the Health Impact Assessment Tool?

The [National Planning Policy Framework \(the Framework\)](#) was introduced in 2012 to consolidate the government's planning policies for England, and our Local Plan was prepared to be consistent with the policies contained within it. A revised NPPF was published in July 2021¹, however for the purposes of Barnsley's Local Plan examination the policies in the 2012 NPPF were applied.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) recognises that 'planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive, and safe places which:

- a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise meet each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages.
- b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example, attractive, well-designed, clear, and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high-quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas
- c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.

HIA promotes sustainable developments that support the creation of strong, vibrant, and healthy communities, by:

- Demonstrating that health impacts have been considered when preparing, evaluating, and determining development proposals.

¹ NPPF (2021) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

- Ensuring developments contribute to the creation of a strong, healthy, and just society.
- Helping applicants to demonstrate that they have worked closely with those directly affected by their proposals to evolve designs that take account of the views of the community.
- Identifying and highlighting any beneficial impacts on health and wellbeing of a particular development scheme.
- Identifying and taking action to minimise any negative impacts on health and wellbeing of a particular development scheme.

How to use the Health Impact Assessment tool

The HIA tool is grouped under variety of themes which should be worked through sequentially, depending on the relevance for the scheme. **Please complete the sections relevant to the scheme.**

Impact Description – give details of what impacts the development proposal may have and which groups of people will be most likely to be affected.

Impact Type – Think about whether the impact will be positive or negative.

Tick the + column for positive impacts, - for negative impacts or **N/A** for neutral or unknown impacts. If the proposal will impact on diverse groups or populations differently, please list these separately. **The HIA process should acknowledge and record all impacts, not just the positive elements of the scheme.**

Impact Certainty - Think about how certain you are about your assessment for each impact. As far as possible your decisions should be supported using available evidence. Tick the ? column if you are uncertain an impact will occur and ! if you are certain / have evidence an impact will occur.

Recommendation - Write recommendations in this column detailing how positive impacts could be maximised and negative impacts minimised. This may include further research that is needed to improve the certainty of your assessment.

Section 1 – Applicant details:

Application number: PP-12732149

Postcode and full address of the proposed development: Stairfoot Glassworks, Wombwell Lane, Stairfoot, Barnsley, S70 3NS

Person responsible for completing this Health Impact Assessment:

Name: Richard Cook

Contact email: richard.cook@pegasusgroup.co.uk

Date submitted to Planning Development: 12/04/2024

Section 2

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

2.1 Please provide a summary of the proposal

This Health Impact Assessment accompanies an application for Full Planning Permission, for the erection of building for glass recycling; storage bays; office building, new vehicular/pedestrian/cycle access with gatehouse, weighbridges and associated works including landscaping' at Wombwell Lane, Stairfoot, Barnsley.

The site is approximately 6.39 hectares (ha) and is located at the former Stairfoot Brickworks (centred on National Grid Reference SE 37870 05276), on the east side of Wombwell Lane (A633) in the suburb of Stairfoot, southeast Barnsley. It is currently vacant and comprises of a large area of concrete hardstanding across the majority of the site.

The proposed development is a waste glass recycling and repurposing facility known as Stairfoot Glassworks, which will enable Potters (the Applicant) to merge its existing Barnsley site located at Hoyle Mill and its INGS environmental Processing Facility at Groveport, Scunthorpe onto a purpose designed and modernised site.

2.2 Provide details of the type of information that has been used to inform this Health Impact Assessment. For example:

- Engagement with local community members/groups.
- Advice from relevant experts such as environmental health professionals, public health professionals or transport and highways engineers.
- Reports and documents such as Air Quality Assessments and Travel Plans

The HIA draws on information from the following reports produced for the planning application:

- Planning Statement
- Design and Access Statement
- Statement of Community Involvement
- Ecological Appraisal
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Air Quality Assessment
- Transport assessment
- Interim Travel Plan
- Noise impact assessment
- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
- Flood Risk Assessment
- Contaminated Land Preliminary Risk Assessment
- Contaminated Land Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment
- SSSI Risk Assessment

In terms of engagement with the community:

- 692 leaflets were posted to residents and businesses within between 0.5km – 1km of the site which provided information on the development proposals. The areas of distribution was defined having regard too those residents and businesses which have a direct interest in the Proposed Development.
- Electronic versions of the leaflet were also emailed to Councillor Karen Dyson (Ward Councillor), Councillor Paul Murray (Ward Councillor) and Councillor Ian Shirt (Ward Councillor).
- A project website (www.potters-stairfoot.co.uk) was launched on 22 December 2023. The webpage provided the information that would ordinarily have been presented at a public consultation exhibition. A comments facility was provided for feedback on the scheme. The online comments facility was open for a period of 5 weeks to 17 January 2024 to allow for additional time to cover the Christmas break.

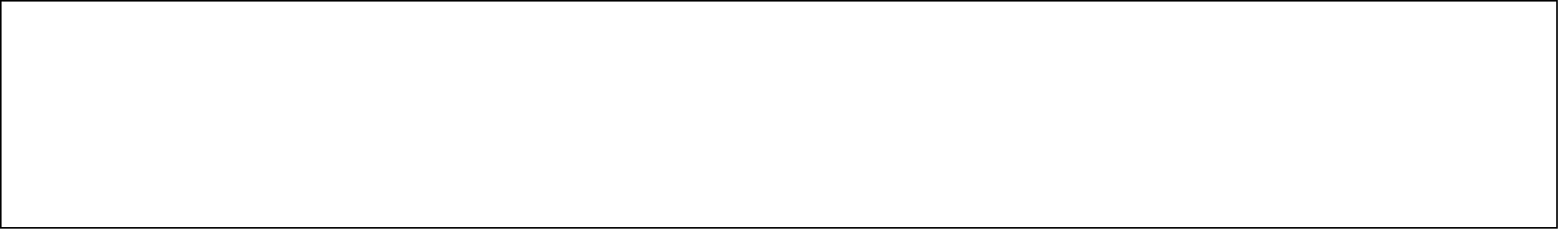


Table A: Which groups of the population will be affected by this proposal?	
Population Groups	Please tick
Asylum seekers/refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnic minorities (incl. Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller ethnic groups)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Women & girls	<input type="checkbox"/>
Men & boys	<input type="checkbox"/>
People living in areas of high social and economic deprivation	<input type="checkbox"/>
People with a disability- physical, mental, and learning	<input type="checkbox"/>
Families with young children	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transgender people	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geographic groups – rural/urban/neighbouring areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Homeless people	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lesbian, gay and/or bisexual people	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age: Children/young people: 0 – 19 years	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Adults: 18 – 60 years;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Older people: 60+ years	<input type="checkbox"/>
People living with Dementia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religious or belief groups	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visitors or those working in the district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ALL Groups	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others (please state below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The wards in Table B have been selected as they are located closest to the Proposed Development's location.	

Table B: Which areas of the borough will be most affected by this proposal?	
District Boundaries	Please tick
Brough wide	<input type="checkbox"/>
Central	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cudworth	<input type="checkbox"/>
Darfield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Darton East	<input type="checkbox"/>
Darton West	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dearne North	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dearne South	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dodworth	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hoyland Milton	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kingstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Bretton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
North East	<input type="checkbox"/>
Old Town	<input type="checkbox"/>
Penistone East	<input type="checkbox"/>
Penistone West	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rockingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Royston	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stairfoot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
St Helens	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wombwell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worsborough	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Section 3

Does the scheme have any residential component? Yes- complete this section. No- move to the next section.

3.1 Housing - links to health

Housing can have a significant impact on residents' health and wellbeing, particularly in relation to the location, affordability, condition, design, and construction of homes. Inadequate or poorly designed housing that fails to meet the needs of residents can cause, or contribute to, preventable injuries and health conditions such as respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and mental health conditions.

Potential positive impacts on health:

- Housing in an appropriate location (e.g. close to services and amenities appropriate to the needs of people living there and away from sources of noise and air pollution)
- Quality affordable housing can result in people have a greater proportion of their income available to spend on their other health needs (e.g. heating, healthy food, leisure activities)
- Homes that are designed to be accessible and adaptable to support care in the community and independent living, enabling people to remain in their homes with changing requirements caused by age, disability or illness (e.g. mobility problems or dementia) [Design of Housing SPD](#)
- Homes that have suitable internal space and are compliant with [Nationally Described Space Standard](#)
- Range of housing tenures with good basic services and links to local amenities (e.g. shops, schools, health services) can create diverse, sustainable communities and promote social interaction.
- Quality materials for noise insulation and energy efficiency can help to reduce noise pollution, energy waste and fuel poverty.
- Homes that are safe to design out crime which will improve perceptions and incidents of anti-social behaviour and crime.

Potential negative impacts on health:

- Housing in an inappropriate location (e.g. in an isolated location with poor access to local services and amenities)
- Lack of affordable housing impacts more on people on low incomes who proportionally spend more on housing costs and less on other health needs (e.g. heating, healthy food, leisure activities).
- Homes with poor insulation and inadequate heating and ventilation results will be more difficult to keep warm in cold weather or cool in hot weather. This can exacerbate existing health conditions and contribute to fuel poverty, issues with damp and mould and an increased impact on the environment.
- Homes not liable to flooding to prevent short- and longer-term mental health problems.
- Homes that are not adequately soundproofed, can result in noise pollution which can interrupt sleep and contribute to mental health problems.
- Overcrowded housing can contribute to poor mental health and an increased risk of accidents.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Housing	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Housing is in a sustainable location (e.g. close to services and amenities appropriate to the needs of people living there and away from sources of noise and air pollution.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A
Provision of a range of varied home tenures, number of bedrooms and house types.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A
Provision of sustainable homes (as determined through Building Regulations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A
Provision of homes that are highly energy efficient and well insulated (aligned with Future Homes standards) and preserve water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A
Provision of affordable homes for purchase and/or rent (in line with planning policy and Affordable Housing SPD)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Housing	Impact		Certainty			Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	N/A	?	!		
Provision of homes that maximize utility, independence and quality of life (e.g. Building for a Healthy Life)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A
Provision of measures to promote an age friendly development .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A
Provision of homes that are wheelchair accessible and/or accessible and adaptable . https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/26861/appendix-2-design-of-housing-development-spd-adoption-version-1.pdf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A
Ensuring that the development aligns with priorities of the Barnsley Affordable Warmth Charter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A
Promotion of good design in terms of layout and orientation e.g. internal space, access to sunlight (compliant with Nationally Described Space Standard)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Housing' is not applicable.	N/A

3.2 Economy & Employment - links to health

The Barnsley Local Plan seeks to develop an inclusive sustainable economy, contributing to improved quality of life and thriving communities to reduce health inequalities.

Potential positive impacts on health

- Increased access to local employment and training opportunities, including permanent (end use) and temporary (construction) employment, improving aspiration, confidence, and health & wellbeing
- Increased access to workplaces through variety of transport modes including walking, cycling and public transport.
- Local procurement arrangements/agreements
- Provision of a diversity of business and job opportunities
- Accessible employment opportunities appropriate to the skillsets in the local community.

Potential negative impacts

- Employment opportunities in inaccessible locations with poor transport links can limit access to opportunities and discourage investment into the area.
- Potential workforce of commuters outside of Barnsley borough can limit local employment opportunities.
- Over reliance on a single employer or type of sector can limit employment opportunities for the local workforce and have a negative impact on health and wellbeing.
- Employment opportunities that do not match the skills of the local resident workforce may lead to limited economic or health benefits for local people.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Economy & Employment	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Access to employment and training opportunities appropriate to the skill sets present in local community- including temporary construction, permanent 'end-use' jobs, apprenticeships	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It is estimated that 25 FTE on-site jobs will be supported by the Proposed Development, once the company has moved everything over to the new site, closing the current site in Barnsley and ceasing activities in Scunthorpe. The jobs	Ensure any new jobs are advertised locally by working closely with the Council and other stakeholders.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Economy & Employment	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
						will be a mix of new roles and safeguarded existing positions.	
Provision of a safe and pleasant working environment , designed to maximise participation in physical activity such as prominent stairwell positioning, prominent and secure cycle parking.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As noted in the Design and Access Statement, the scheme will provide 12 cycle spaces. The scheme has also been designed to provide safe pedestrian walking routes around the site, with pedestrian/cycle crossings across the main site car park and access road.	N/A
Provision of a diversity of job opportunities and promotion of local supply chain opportunities during construction and for future occupiers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	An estimated 18 temporary jobs could be supported per annum during the build phase. This includes on-site jobs and jobs in the wider supply chain. Additionally, up to 25 FTE jobs are expected to be supported on-site once the scheme is built and operational.	Ensure that jobs are accessible for both existing and future residents within the local area.
Access to public services in the local community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The site is surrounded by other employment uses. On the opposite side of Wombwell Lane, is Wombwell Lane Retail Park, containing retail units and trade units.	N/A
Provision of child-care facilities and other support services.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No child-care or other support services are proposed as part of the scheme	N/A

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Economy & Employment	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Supporting business start-up, development, and survival.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Proposed Development will help an existing local business to move to better facilities, which in turn will help it grow in the future and create new job opportunities.	N/A

3.3 Access public services (including health, education & social care provision)

The NPPF states that ...”to ensure faster delivery of other public service infrastructure such as further education colleges, hospitals and criminal justice accommodation, local planning authorities should also work proactively and positively with promoters, delivery partners and statutory bodies to plan for required facilities and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.”

Potential positive impacts on health

- Increasing accessibility to schools, healthcare, parks, public transport, libraries, and other social services
- Assessments of existing capacity of social infrastructure, including healthcare, community facilities and educational institutions
- Shared-use community buildings and co-location of community services.

Potential negative impacts

- Development that is not connected to public and social services.
- Increasing the demand on public services without any monetary or in-kind contributions
- Public services and community buildings not coordinated or co-located.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Access to public services	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Retaining or provision of existing social infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to public services' is not applicable.	N/A
Impact on existing NHS services and planned healthcare capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to public services' is not applicable.	N/A

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Access to public services	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Delivery of new provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility, meeting NHS requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to public services' is not applicable.	N/A
Capacity, location, and accessibility of other social infrastructure, such as primary, secondary, and post-19 education needs and community facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to public services' is not applicable.	N/A
Provision of opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to public services' is not applicable.	N/A

3.4 Access to open space & nature - links to health

Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) “is a network of multifunctional green space, urban and rural, capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.” It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, allotments and gardens, as well as rivers, canals, and other water bodies.

Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities. This provides opportunities for sport, recreation, and play – encouraging physical activity, relaxation, social connection benefiting mental well-being. More investment in making attractive areas to live and work in could increase the value of these communities.

Barnsley Local Plan aims to protect, enhance green spaces, and green infrastructure that contribute towards improving quality of life. Refer to the [Open Space Provision SPD](#)

Potential positive impacts

- Decent quality, safe and accessible green spaces within developments with the right type of green spaces, particularly for under-represented population groups e.g. people with disabilities, living in areas of deprivation.
- High-quality opportunities for recreation, sport, physical activity and play for all population groups e.g. outdoor gyms or circular walks
- Increased opportunities for active travel
- Attractive and landscaped developments – views of green and blue space have a positive impact on health and wellbeing of communities
- Communal spaces and appropriate seating to support social cohesion

Potential negative impacts

- New developments that do not reduce existing access to green and open spaces for existing communities
- Mental health and wellbeing impact from lack of access to nature and green and blue spaces
- Fewer local opportunities for physical activity, increased crime and anti-social behaviour impacting on poor health outcomes.
- Limited access to open space and nature can impact on mental health, loneliness, and social isolation.

What impact will the proposal have on?

Access to open space & nature	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Provision and safeguarding of new open or natural space, or improving access to existing spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The impact upon the local landscape has been given careful consideration in putting forward the proposed scheme. Whilst the site was previously used as a brickworks and this proposed development would be protecting and preserving the employment use of the site, landscaping enhancements have been made in order to screen the development and offer environmental benefits. In addition to the existing landscaping, which is to be retained, there are proposals for new soft landscaping in order to support and strengthen the screening in place, in which will reduce the visual and noise impacts on the development on the surrounding area.	Ensure the proposed landscaping enhancements are implemented in full.
Provision and opportunities for active play and exercise through a range of play spaces for children and young people (e.g. Active Design guidance)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	N/A
Links between open and natural spaces and the public realm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	N/A

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Access to open space & nature	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Open and natural spaces that are welcoming, safe, and accessible for all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As noted in the Planning Statement, the development will provide safe pedestrian walking routes around the site, with pedestrian/cycle crossings across the main site and car park and access road through the Gatehouse.	N/A
Management & maintenance of new open space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No new open space is proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to open space & nature' is not applicable	N/A
Sufficient outdoor space (play, dry clothing and food growing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	N/A

3.5 Air quality and noise - links to health

The construction industry is a major source of pollution, responsible for around 4% of particulate emissions, more water pollution incidents than any other industry, and thousands of noise complaints every year. Construction activities can pollute the soil, and contribute to air, water, and noise pollution. Refer to the [Development of Land Affected by Land Contamination SPD](#)

Potential positive impacts on health

- Measures to minimise the impacts of construction traffic on health (e.g. controls on dust, noise, and congestion).
- Sufficient buffer distances between sources of air pollution and noise and sensitive land uses, such as housing
- Clean-up of existing polluted sites will reduce health impacts
- Noise attenuation measures (e.g. good acoustic design) to reduce the impacts of noise created elsewhere, such as roads, industry, and late-night land use.
- Planting to improve air quality and health benefits.

Potential negative impacts on health

- Construction activity contributes to air pollution include land clearing, operation of diesel engines, demolition, burning, and working with toxic materials.
- Noise pollution from vehicles, heavy equipment, and machinery. Excessive noise can lead to hearing loss, high blood pressure, sleep disturbance and extreme stress.
- Water pollution from building sites include diesel and oil; paint, solvents, cleaners, and other harmful chemicals; and construction debris.
- Surface water run-off carries other pollutants from the site, such as diesel and oil, toxic chemicals, and building materials. Pollutants on construction sites can also soak into the groundwater, a source of human drinking water.
- New road infrastructure or businesses creating additional negative impact on air quality and noise for local community.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Air quality and noise	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Minimising construction impacts such as dust, congestion, construction noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As noted in the air quality assessment, the proposed development is not expected to have a significant impact on local air quality. Mitigation will be in place to which meets the BMBC Air	Implement dust mitigation measures to ensure that residual dust impacts during the construction phase are not significant.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Air quality and noise	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
						Quality and Emissions Good Practice Planning Guidance requirements.	
Minimising Air pollution caused by increased traffic, energy & industrial developments) during construction and whilst houses are occupied.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As per the air quality assessment, the proposed development is not expected to have a significant impact on local air quality.	It is important that the proposed mitigation measures outlined in the Air Quality Assessment are implemented which includes the development of a Dust Management Plan.
Minimising Noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses, during construction and whilst houses are occupied.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As per the Noise Assessment, during construction, temporary increases in noise associated with construction works will occur. These are not anticipated increase significantly beyond the ambient noise levels associated with the A633 adjacent and will be temporary.	A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared which includes best practice mitigation for the temporary noise effects.

3.6 Accessibility & Active Travel - links to health

Reducing car dependency and the provision of accessible, safe, sustainable transport options such as walking, cycling and public transport can have significant effects on resident's health & wellbeing. Benefits include increased physical activity levels, improved social interaction, and reduced preventable road traffic accidents, noise, and air pollution. Refer to the [Sustainable Travel SPD](#)

Positive health impacts:

- Low Traffic Neighbourhoods or the [20 minutes neighbourhood](#) concept, creates places for people's daily needs within a short walk or cycle
- Travel plans on major sites to deliver sustainable transport objectives through enabling public transport, cycling, and walking, where appropriate.
- Traffic calming measures can reduce road traffic injuries and create a safer environment that promotes greater participation in walking and cycling.
- Developments with good links to the local public transport network
- Variety of services (e.g. community centre, library, doctors, and pharmacy) in a specific location and reducing the need to travel.

Potential negative impacts on health

- Developments that are car-free can have a negative health impact on those people who are unavoidably car dependant. For example, due to illness or mobility problems.
- Isolated developments without adequate public or sustainable transport links can increase car dependence and contribute to more congestion, road traffic accidents, noise, and air pollution.
- Priority to cars and other motor vehicles can create an environment that discourages opportunities for physical activity and social interaction.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Accessibility and active travel	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Prioritising and enabling walking such as Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, School Streets.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As noted in the Planning Statement, the nearest crossing facility to the site is located 150m to the north of the site entrance on Wombwell Lane and is an informal crossing with dropped kerbs, tactile paving, and a traffic island. A formal staggered pedestrian crossing facility is provided at the signalised junction approximately	N/A

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Accessibility and active travel	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
						270m to the north of site entrance. Both pedestrian crossing facilities provide access to the retail developments on the western side of Wombwell Lane.	
Prioritising and enabling cycling including safe, accessible routes, secure cycle parking & showers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As per the Transport Assessment, the proposed development will provide high quality pedestrian and cycling infrastructure throughout the site allowing the development to be accessed by people using sustainable modes of transport. 12 cycle parking spaces will be provided, within a covered and secure cycle parking shelter.	N/A
Connecting public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Travel Plan notes that the development will provide safe pedestrian walking routes around the site, with pedestrian/cycle crossing across the main site car park and access road through the Gatehouse.	Ensure measures outlined in the Travel Plan are implemented in full.
Traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As noted in the Planning Statement, during construction, increased vehicular movements including Heavy Good Vehicle (HGV) will occur with potential disruptions to users of the local road network. A CEMP will be prepared which shall include mitigation measures to minimise the effects of construction traffic on the local network. A Traffic Management Plan will also be prepared.	Ensure the CEMP is fully implemented.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Accessibility and active travel	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Connectedness to public transport, local services, and facilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As stated in the Transport Assessment, the nearest bus stops are located approximately 50m from main entrance of the site, on both sides of Wombwell Lane. Barnsley and Wombwell train stations are both accessible within 5km of the site.	N/A
Reducing car use by minimising car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car clubs and travel plans measures.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A full Travel Plan will be developed and promoted to all staff and users of the proposed development, to help encourage sustainable travel choices to/from the development. In addition, EV car parking and cycle spaces will be provided to encourage use of sustainable transport.	Ensure the Travel Plan measures are implemented in full.
Accessibility for people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The existing access into the site will be utilised and upgraded, including three disabled parking spaces. The pedestrian access from Wombwell Lane includes provision for disabled access.	N/A

3.7 Access to healthy food - links to health

Is this a residential scheme or a scheme with residential spaces? Yes – complete this section. No – move to the next section.

Poor diet and nutrition are significant risk factors for premature death and disability across Yorkshire and Humber. Eating a healthy, balanced diet is an important part of maintaining good health and reducing the risk of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and specific cancers, such as bowel, breast, and pancreatic cancer. There are complex reasons for poor diet and nutrition - one environmental factor is access to local shops selling healthy food at reasonable prices. Evidence shows that people on low incomes (e.g. older people, young families, unemployed people) are the least able to access healthy food options.

Potential positive impacts on health

- Reduce over-proliferation of hot food takeaways in areas, particularly near to schools and children’s/family venues
- Small scale community projects that enable local people to locally access affordable, fresh healthy food and the skills to make healthy meals (e.g. food coops, community allotments, community cafes)
- Convenient access to supermarkets and other places to access healthy food.
- Design for access to local food supermarkets (e.g. Food Environment Assessment Tool)
- Gardens and allotment sites to enable people to grow their own fresh food.

Potential negative impacts on health

- Centralisation of shopping areas and the dominance of large supermarkets can act to reduce local food choice.
- Redevelopment of allotments, gardens and other similar facilities can result in fewer options to grow locally.
- Demolition of existing community shops can create food deserts

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Access to healthy food	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Facilitating local access to a supply of affordable, healthy food such as allotments, community farms/cafes and farmers markets.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of ‘Access to healthy food’ is not applicable.	N/A

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Access to healthy food	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Range of retail uses , including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to healthy food' is not applicable.	N/A
Reducing over- concentration of fast food / unhealthy food outlets in a single area, in particular along school routes.(Refer to Hot Food Takeaways SPD and Planning Advice Note)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to healthy food' is not applicable.	N/A
Safeguarding loss of allotments, good agricultural land, gardens, or other growing land.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no new residential dwellings proposed and therefore the determinant of 'Access to healthy food' is not applicable.	N/A

3.8 Community safety and inclusive design - links to health

The planning system can play a vital role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. The National Planning Policy Framework 2022 states: “Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which “...are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion...”

Suicide prevention measures in building design and planning.

Designing structures to limit access to the means of suicide and safety should be a key consideration for railways, public spaces, tall buildings, and bridges. Suicide prevention measures should be integrated into early development stages, rather than as an ‘add on’ to the process at the end.

Potential positive impacts on health

- Involving local communities in the planning and design of developments help to identify actual and perceived safety issues, as well as creating a sense of empowerment and ownership/stewardship.
- Developments that include mixed use of buildings and public spaces can encourage positive use across community groups.
- Age Friendly/Dementia Friendly design standards can address the needs of older people and people living with Dementia
- Provision of effective lighting can limit the opportunities for antisocial behaviour.
- Creating pedestrianised areas can encourage people to interact socially.
- Creating safe and secure formal and informal play and recreation areas can help divert people from crime and antisocial behaviour
- Suicide prevention measures should be integrated into the development at the design stage.

Potential negative impacts on health

- Lack of engagement with local communities in the planning and design of developments can result in missing potentially important safety issues and discourage community ownership e.g. spaces not overlooked to design out crime.
- Ineffective lighting in an area can encourage crime and antisocial behaviour.
- Proposals limiting access to, or use of, sports or playing areas

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Community Safety and Inclusive Design	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Crime prevention - incorporating elements to help design out crime and help people feel secure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As stated in the Planning Statement, the business will utilise infrared CCTV (i.e. night vision).	N/A
Promoting maximum use of buildings and public spaces by a variety of diverse groups.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	N/A
Promoting a sense of ownership , respect, territorial responsibility, and community, including meaningful community & voluntary sector participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	During operation, the presence of the glass recycling facility and associated offices and welfare buildings would present a new visual landscape. Additionally, a 2.4m security fence is proposed around the perimeter of the site.	N/A
Maximising use of security, management, and maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As per the Planning Statement, the business will utilise infrared CCTV (i.e. night vision).	N/A
Connecting with existing communities , i.e., layout and movement to avoid physical barriers, severance with land uses & spaces to encourage social interaction/prevent suicide	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As stated in the Design and Access Statement, In addition to the existing landscaping, which is to be retained, there are proposals for new soft landscaping in order to support and strengthen the screening in place, in which will reduce the visual and noise impacts on the development on the surrounding area.	N/A
Principles of inclusive and age-friendly design	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	N/A

3.9 Climate Change & energy usage - links to health

Climate change is the most urgent emerging issue to significantly impact human health. Harmful events such as adverse weather events, extreme cold and hot weather, flooding, and droughts have health risks including stroke, cardiovascular and respiratory problems, and mental health issues. Refer to the [Adverse Weather & Health Plan](#)

Potential positive impacts on health

- [Sustainable drainage systems](#) can safely deal with surface run off and minimise the risk of flooding and the impact for human health
- Energy efficient, well insulated buildings can regulate indoor temperatures, reduce carbon emissions, and improve health
- Developments that use renewable energy sources (e.g. solar, wind, biofuels) for all, or part, of their energy needs reduces carbon emissions
- Developments providing green and / or blue infrastructure improves physical and mental wellbeing
- Street trees that provide shade, have enough space to grow above and below ground, and are protected by long-term management arrangements.
- Appropriate seating and shade/shelter in community areas enhances community cohesion.

Potential negative impacts on health

- Buildings constructed with poor quality materials can be less energy efficient, resulting in colder homes impacting physical and mental health outcomes.
- Buildings that are not able to mitigate against the impact of climate change or are not adaptable to future challenges can have an impact on health and wellbeing (overheating, impact on mental health of flooding).

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Climate Change and Energy Usage	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
Promoting renewable energy use such as wind and solar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As noted in the Planning Statement, EV car parking spaces are to be implemented to encourage the use of sustainable transport.	N/A
Ensuring that buildings and public spaces are future proofed and designed to respond to varying temperatures, ventilation, shading and landscaping.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The metal cladding of the proposed processing building will be an Ivy colour at the base, then moving upwards the colour of the metal cladding will be Heritage Green, then Jade and then finally Hamlet. These colour choices have been made in order to further minimise the visual impact of the proposed processing building.</p> <p>The Planning Statement notes that sustainable design principles have been incorporated within the Proposed Development in the form of re-use of brownfield land, sustainable urban drainage systems, and a variety of landscape and biodiversity enhancements. It is also noted that, BREEAM should not be applicable to the proposed development based on the guidance and justification provided in the Planning Statement.</p>	N/A
Maintaining or enhancing biodiversity (refer to Biodiversity SPD)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment accompanies the planning application and this highlights that the development of the site, based on the current landscaping plan, will result in a net gain in biodiversity of 4.98 habitat units (18.70%) and 2.08 hedgerow units (1014.33%); exceeding	N/A

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Climate Change and Energy Usage	Impact		N/A	Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-		?	!		
						<p>the requirement for securing measurable net gains of over 10%.</p> <p>As noted in the Design and Access Statement, the roof of the proposed admin building will be topped with sedum to further enhance biodiversity.</p>	
Reducing carbon emissions and pollution such as insulation, sustainable construction methods, EV charging points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The Proposed Development aims to reduce new glass production and manufacture and reduce total carbon outputs associated with the glass industry.</p> <p>As noted in the Planning Statement, EV car parking spaces are to be implemented to encourage the use of sustainable transport.</p>	N/A
Encouraging recycling, including building materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As noted in the planning statement, the Proposed Development will operate in accordance with circular economy principles for the recycling and repurposing of both pure and mixed glass.	N/A
Sustainable design and construction methods (refer to Sustainable Construction SPD)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	As noted in the Design and Access Statement, the roof of the proposed admin building will be topped with sedum to further enhance biodiversity.	N/A
Minimising risk of flooding to incorporate sustainable urban drainage techniques	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As stated in the Flood Risk Assessment, the proposals would not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, nor would they create any problems with surface water drainage flooding on and around the	Following the implementation of best practice construction methods outlined in the CEMP, significant effects in relation to flooding are considered unlikely.

What impact will the proposal have on?							
Climate Change and Energy Usage	Impact			Certainty		Description of impact	Recommendation (to minimise or maximise impact)
	+	-	N/A	?	!		
						immediate area therefore, the impact would be neutral.	