

# Health Impact Assessment for Proposed Domino's Pizza

**Domino's Pizza, 6b Market Street, Hoyland, Barnsley.**

On behalf of Domino's Pizza.

Date: October 2024 | Pegasus Ref: P23-1396 R002v3 EC – HIA

Author: LD / LS

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## Document Management.

Version	Date	Author	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for revision
1	12/08/2024	LS	LD	First draft
2	19/08/2024	LS	LD	Second draft
3	21/08/2023	LS	LD	Edits following final review



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## Scheme Description

- 1.1. This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of Domino's Pizza ("the Applicant") in support of a planning application for the change of use of a Frozen Foodstore (Use Class E) to a hot food takeaway (Sui Generis) ("the Site").
- 1.2. The site is located at 6b Market Street, Hoyland, in the Local Planning Authority (LPA) of Barnsley. A Site Location Plan is provided at **Appendix I**.
- 1.3. The property comprises a two-storey purpose-built retail unit constructed in 2016 following the demolition of a previous cinema. The property benefits from approx. 2,100 sq ft of retail sales areas with approx. 600 sq ft of storage to the rear. The upper floors amount to approx. 640 sq ft and are currently unused and sealed off.
- 1.4. The site is located within a Secondary Shopping Frontage in Hoyland District Centre, and the surrounding area is predominantly retail with a pub located directly adjacent the Site and a cocktail bar to the south. The closest hot food takeaway is 'Chicken Stop' located approximately 25 metres north of the site at 12 Market Street. The nearest residential properties are considered to be located on the upper floors of these premises.

## Report Structure

- 1.5. The remainder of the report is structured as follows:
  - **Section 2 Policy and Literature Review** provides context to the provision of this study including a definition of a HIA, literature review of relevant research, and planning policy surrounding the requirement in this context of this specific Proposed Development.
  - **Section 3 Methodology** sets out the process undertaken in respect of the HIA including baseline and identification of impacts.
  - **Section 4 Baseline** sets out the data collated in respect of the relevant baseline conditions for this site including population, deprivation, employment, education, health care services and health profile of the local population.
  - **Section 5 Impacts** sets out the impacts of the HIA aligning with the scope outlined in Section 3 of the study.
  - **Section 6 Conclusion** provides a summary and conclusion to the assessment presented, including recommendations for any mitigation that may be required following identification of impacts.

## 2. CONTEXT OF HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### Definition of a Health Impact Assessment

2.1. Health is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as:

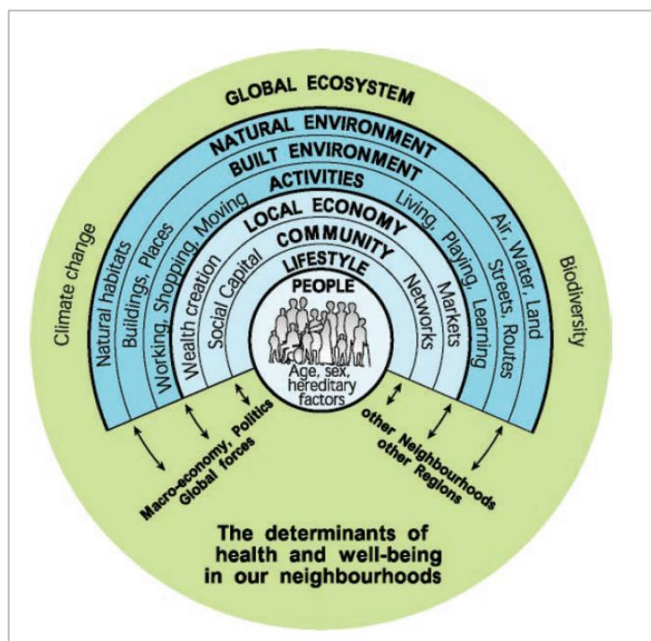
***"...a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"***<sup>1</sup>.

2.2. A HIA is commonly defined as:

***"A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population"***<sup>2</sup>.

2.3. The vision for health was captured by Dahlgren and Whitehead in their 'Rainbow of Determinants' diagram, which depicts all of the wider factors which determine our health and well-being, as shown in Figure 2.1.

**Figure 2.1: Main Determinants of Health**



**Source:** Human ecology model of a settlement (Barton and Grant, 2006)<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Constitution of the World Health Organisation (adopted by the International Health Conference July 1946. Available at: <https://apps.who.int/gb/bd/PDF/bd47/EN/constitution-en.pdf?ua=1>.

<sup>2</sup> Health impact assessment for intersectoral health policy: a discussion paper for a conference on health impact assessment: from theory to practice: Lehto & Ritsataki, 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Barton, H. and Grant, M. (2006). A health map for the local human habitat. Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health, 126.

- 2.4. Many factors influence health and well-being. These include social, economic and environmental factors such as, but not limited to, new housing stock, community networks and amenities, places to play, accessibility and modes of travel, open space and environmental improvements. These are known as determinants of health.
- 2.5. This HIA is based upon a socio-economic model of health. It is a tool to organise and appraise both positive (for example, the creation of jobs) and negative (for example, the generation of pollution) impacts on the different affected subgroups of the population that might result from a development.
- 2.6. The HIA aims to identify all these effects on health in order to enhance the benefits for health and minimise any risks. The HIA framework moves beyond analysing healthcare services, which help people when they are ill, to assessing the effects of development upon major health assets, which help people stay healthy.
- 2.7. One of the additional aims of a HIA is to assist public health management planning. Management planning is an impartial output as it proposes ways in which health and health inequalities can be addressed by all parties involved in the physical design of the scheme. In this way, benefits can be embodied within the scheme and extend beyond the life of the HIA itself.

## Literature Review

- 2.8. A literature review is presented in this section which considers commentary on the relationship between changes to health determinants and links to health outcomes, including the following:
  - HIA of Government Policy<sup>4</sup>.
  - Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On (2020)<sup>5</sup>.
  - NHS Five Year Forward View (October 2014).
  - NHS Long Term Plan (January 2019)<sup>6</sup>.

### HIA of Government Policy

- 2.9. This guide was prepared by Department of Health to help policymakers decide the level of HIA required in preparing policies in the respective local administrations, and then to guide them through the process of undertaking the HIA. As such, plans referred to in paragraph 2.7 of this report are assumed to have been informed, in some form and extent, by the content provided within this guide.

### Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On (2020)

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<sup>4</sup> *Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy – A guide to carrying out a Health Impact Assessment of new policy as part of the Impact Assessment process.* Department of Health, July 2010.

<sup>5</sup> Institute of Health Equity (2020). *Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On.* Available at: [Health Equity in England. The Marmot Review 10 Years On. full report \(1\).pdf](#). Accessed 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2022.

<sup>6</sup> The NHS Long Term Plan, January 2019. Available at: [NHS Long Term Plan v1.2 August 2019](#)

- 2.10. The report, published in 2020, reviews the evidence and conclusions made in the Marmot Review of health equality in England in 2010. It identifies that, while life expectancy was projected to improve beyond 2010 Marmot Review, since 2015/16 increases have slowed, and there have been notable deteriorations in physical and mental health and widening health inequalities. The Marmot Review 10 Years On indicates that the conclusion reached in the 2010 Marmot Review is endorsed once again in 2020 publication, and is noted as follows (p.6):

***“Health inequalities are not inevitable and can be significantly reduced...avoidable health inequalities are unfair and putting them right is a matter of social justice. There will be those who say that our recommendations cannot be afforded, particularly in the current economic climate. We say that it is inactions that cannot be afforded, for the human and economic costs are too high”.***

#### **NHS Five Year Forward View**

- 2.11. The NHS Five Year Forward View<sup>7</sup>, published in October 2014, recognises how healthcare needs to adapt to take advantage of breakthroughs in science and technology. The report is specific to the NHS, however it provides a useful overview of areas for improvement. One of the main points it makes is that “... the future health of millions of children, the sustainability of the NHS, and the economic prosperity of Britain all now depend on a radical upgrade in prevention and public health” (p.3).
- 2.12. The Five Year Forward View also highlights the role that local democratic leadership can have on public health. The financial constraints which the NHS is operating within are well documented and it is important that local authorities encourage new developments in their respective areas that can bring health benefits to new and existing communities. The Next Steps on the NHS Five Year Forward View document, published in March 2017, recognises that many authorities will gain new powers and freedoms to plan how best to provide care, while taking on new responsibilities for improving the health and wellbeing of the population they cover.

#### **NHS Long Term Plan**

- 2.13. The NHS long term plan, published in January 2019 aims to make the NHS fit for the future and get the most value out of taxpayers’ investment. The plan includes a range of aims ensuring that everyone gets the best start in life, supporting people to age well whilst delivering world class care for major health problems. The plan provides a framework for local systems to use and develop their own plans, based on principles of collaboration and co-design.
- 2.14. The report also sets out how the ambitions of set in the NHS Long Term Plan will be delivered, the strategies are outlined below:
- Doing things differently: encourage more collaboration between GPs, their teams and community services as ‘primary care networks’, to increase the services they can jointly provide.

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<sup>7</sup>NHS Five Year Forward View: NHS, October 2014 (p.3).

- Preventing illness and tackling inequalities: new action to help people stop smoking, overcome drinking problems, and avoid Type 2 diabetes, with a focus on the people and communities most at risk of these problems.
- Backing the workforce: thousands more clinical placements for undergraduate nurses, more medical school places, and more routes into the NHS such as apprenticeships.
- Making the better use data and digital technology: provide a more convenient access to services and health information for patients, with the NHS app as a digital 'front door'.
- Getting the most out of taxpayers' investments with the NHS: make use of the NHS' combined buying power to get commonly used products for cheaper and reduce spend on administration.

## Policy and Guidance Relevant to HIA

2.15. This HIA is set in the context of the following policy:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Draft for Consultation (July 2024)<sup>8</sup>.
- National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).
- Barnsley Local Plan (2019)<sup>9</sup>.
- Hot Food Takeaways: Planning Advice Note (Barnsley Local Plan, 2019).
- Hot Food Takeaways: Supplementary Planning Document (Barnsley Local Plan, 2019)<sup>10</sup>.

### National Planning Policy Framework

2.16. The July 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Draft for Consultation is the main guidance for local authorities when assessing proposed schemes in an area. The NPPF has a section on Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities, which recognises that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

- Promote social interaction, for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, and street layouts to allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections and active street frontages.
- Are safe and accessible, so crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion.

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<sup>8</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Draft for Consultation (NPPF), July 2024. Available at: [National Planning Policy Framework: draft text for consultation \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#).

<sup>9</sup> Barnsley Local Plan, 2019. Available at: [Local Plan \(barnsley.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>10</sup> Hot Food Takeaways: Supplementary Planning Document, Barnsley Council (2019). Available at: [Supplementary Planning Document: Hot Food Takeaways \(barnsley.gov.uk\)](#)



- Enable and support healthy lifestyles where this would address identified local health and well-being needs.

2.17. The NPPF indicates that to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services a community needs, planning policies and decisions should guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services. It also highlights the importance of ensuring an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

### **National Planning Practice Guidance**

2.18. The NPPG further strengthens the relationship between health and planning. The guidance on 'Healthy and Safe Communities' (last revised July 2019) identifies that planning can contribute to healthier communities through creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles and in identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system.

### **Barnsley Local Plan (2019)**

2.19. The local plan provides local planning policy for future development up until 2033. It reflects the council's visions and aims for people who live, work, run businesses and leisure in Barnsley. In addition it highlights the councils strategic vision for priorities for housing, employment and commercial development including transport infrastructure and protection of the local environment.

2.20. To work towards the council's economic priorities, progress must also be made for issues including the following:

- Health.
- Education and skills.
- Cohesion and community safety.
- Child poverty.
- Quality of life and the well-being of Barnsley's people.

2.21. The local plans key objectives are:

- Provide opportunities to create new jobs and protect existing jobs.
- Improve conditions where people live, work, travel and leisure.
- Increase the choice of high-quality homes.
- Improve the design of development.
- Protect and enhance Barnsley's environmental assets and achieve net gains in biodiversity.

### **Hot Food Takeaways: Planning Advice Note (Barnsley Local Plan, 2019)**

- 2.22. This planning advice note sets out the approach of the Council to deal with hot food takeaways in respect of meeting the Council's health and wellbeing agenda. This document is paired with the SPD on hot food takeaways and should be read together.
- 2.23. Hot food takeaways must comply with a variety of regulations and a number of statutory requirements must be fulfilled prior to trading. This note focusses on the land use issues. The planning system is an important tool for improving health and well-being and policies which promote good public health are to be encouraged.
- 2.24. It sets out the determinants of the use of the premises between Use Class A3 (restaurant) and A5 (hot food takeaway) which are as follows:
- The proportion of space designated for hot food preparation and other servicing in relation to designated customer circulation space.
  - The number of tables and chairs provided for customer use.
  - The percentage of the use to the overall turnover of the business.
- 2.25. Further advice covers planning, regulatory services and licensing. It advises that pre-application discussion about the suitability of a particular property may avoid the submission of an application where the proposal would create an unacceptable impact on the environment. The note also details hot food takeaway and schools data, including overweight/obesity in school age children.
- 2.26. A Health Impact Assessment checklist is included in this PAN, which covers a range of factors for consideration including noise, odour, contaminated land, air quality, litter, anti-social behaviour, healthy eating, working conditions, accidental injury and public safety.

### **Hot Food Takeaways: Supplementary Planning Document (Barnsley Local Plan, 2019)**

- 2.27. This supplementary planning document is paired with the PAN on hot food takeaways and should be read together. The document supplements the Local Plan Policy POLL 1- Pollution Control and Protection which states that:
- Development will be expected to demonstrate that it is not likely to directly or indirectly increase air, surface water and groundwater, noise, smell, dust, vibration, light or other pollution which would unacceptable effect the natural and built environment or to people.
  - Development of new houses or other environmentally sensitive development where existing air pollution, noise, smell, dust, vibration, light or other pollution levels are unacceptable and there is no reasonable prospect that these can be mitigated against.
  - Developers are expected to minimise any effects caused by pollution and provide mitigation measures where possible.
- 2.28. Regarding planning permission, the SPD offers a list of factors which detail the main considerations to apply to the determination of a planning application. The weight given to

the factors depends on circumstances of the case and the outcome will be based upon an overall assessment of the effects. These factors are:

- Noise and disturbance.
- Concentration issues.
- Residential amenity.
- Opening hours.
- Smells/discharge of fumes.
- Storage of waste products.
- Customer traffic generation/deliveries.
- Extension and alterations.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### Introduction

- 3.1. The approach taken in this HIA is dictated in the first instance by the content and expectations presented within the Hot Food Takeaways Supplementary Planning Document published by Barnsley Council in May 2019 and the matrix in the Hot Food Takeaways Planning Advice Note, also published by Barnsley Council in May 2019 (see para 2.22 to 2.28 for context).
- 3.2. To ensure a comprehensive assessment the approach has also been informed by considerations in the comprehensive HIA framework published by Barnsley Council (V.3).

#### Study Area

- 3.3. The geographical area that will be influenced by the Proposed Development varies depending on the health determinant category being addressed. This is borne from the fact that the determinants considered in the scope of a HIA are varied in nature and focus and therefore the study area needs to reflect this to be able to ensure all appropriate receptors and impacts are identified during the course of the assessment. As such, the study area ranges include:
  - Local – the geographical area within the 400 meters of the Site as per the councils Hot Food Takeaways Planning Advice Note, as well as up to 1 mile from Site for further local context.
  - District – the wider Barnsley borough, considering for impacts (for example, in relation to employment) that have influence beyond the immediate area and extend into the wider local economy.

#### Receptors Potentially Affected

- 3.4. Receptors of the Proposed Development in respect of HIA include:
  - Future users of the Proposed Development.
  - Future employees of the Proposed Development.
  - Existing employees and users of existing amenities.
  - Nearby residents.

## 4. BASELINE

### Introduction

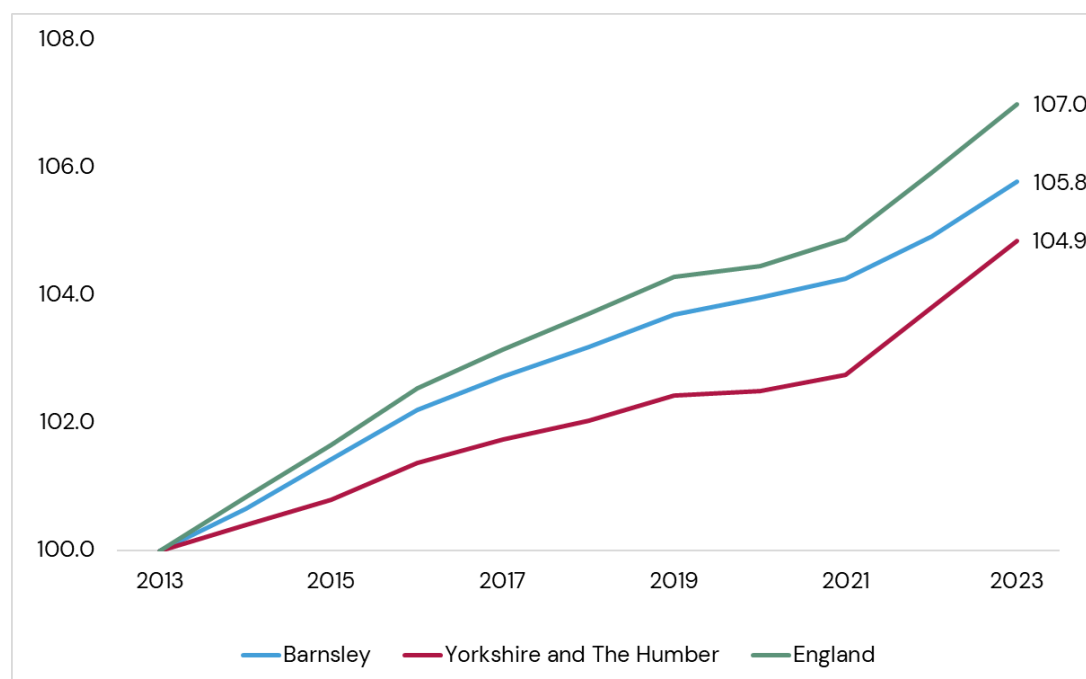
- 4.1. A review of the local conditions relative to health and well-being has been undertaken to provide a baseline against which the potential impacts can be assessed, and recommendations developed. The baseline includes coverage of the following:

- Population.
- Deprivation.
- Employment.
- Unemployment.
- Health profile.
- Schools and takeaways within 1 mile and 400 metres.

### Population

- 4.2. Data published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that as of 2023, the population of Barnsley was 248,449. Between 2013 and 2023, the population of Barnsley grew by 5.8% which is an absolute increase of 13,574. The growth rate was lower than the national increase of 7.0%, but higher than the regional increase of 4.9%.

**Figure 4.1: Population Change between 2013 and 2023**



Source: ONS

- 4.3. The fastest growing age group in Barnsley has been those aged 65+, increasing by just under 7,000; 16.2%. Age 65+ was also the fastest growing age group for Yorkshire and the Humber (15.2%) and England (16.1%).

- 4.4. The second fastest growing age group in Barnsley was those ages 0–15 which grew by 5.3%. This age group was the second fastest growing in Yorkshire and the Humber at 2.8%, whilst it was the slowest age group in England at 4.6%.
- 4.5. The working age population was the slowest growing age group, increasing in Barnsley by 3.0%. This is higher than the regional increase of 2.6%, but both were lower than the national increase of 5.2%, which makes it the second fastest growing age group in England. This emphasising the need for schemes like the Proposed Development to attract more people of working age into the area to bring population change in line with national averages. Further detail can be seen in **Tables 4.1–4.3**.

**Table 4.1: Population Change by Age in Barnsley, 2013–2023.**

	2013	2023	Change No.	% Change
Aged 0 to 15	43,188	45,464	2,276	5.3%
Aged 16 to 64	148,993	153,395	4,402	3.0%
Aged 65+	42,694	49,590	6,896	16.2%
Total	234,875	248,449	13,574	5.8%

Source: ONS

**Table 4.2: Population Change by Age in Yorkshire and the Humber, 2013–2023.**

	2013	2023	Change No.	% Change
Aged 0 to 15	1,005,094	1,033,329	28,235	2.8%
Aged 16 to 64	3,395,334	3,483,822	88,488	2.6%
Aged 65+	934,664	1,076,974	142,310	15.2%
Total	5,335,092	5,594,125	259,033	4.9%

Source: ONS

**Table 4.3: Population Change by Age in England, 2013–2023.**

	2013	2023	Change No.	% Change
Aged 0 to 15	10,180,497	10,648,350	467,853	4.6%
Aged 16 to 64	34,453,788	36,258,886	1,805,098	5.2%
Aged 65+	9,284,401	10,783,087	1,498,686	16.1%
Total	53,918,686	57,690,323	3,771,637	7.0%

Source: ONS

- 4.6. Population projections from the ONS show that the population of Barnsley is projected to increase by 10.8% (26,515 – see **Table 4.4**) between 2018 and 2038. This is above the projected growth of populations in Yorkshire and the Humber (6.2% – see **Table 4.5**) and England (8.6% – see **Table 4.6**). Those aged 65 and over in Barnsley are projected to increase at the fastest rate with a growth of 46.1% between 2018 and 2038, this is an absolute increase of 21,810. Those aged 16–64 in Barnsley are projected to rise by 3.6% (5,518) and the cohort 0–15 is projected to decline by 1.8% (815).

**Table 4.4: Population Projections in Barnsley, 2018–38**

	2018	2038	Change No.	% Change
Aged 0 to 15	45,710	44,895	–815	–1.8%
Aged 16 to 64	152,202	157,720	5,518	3.6%
Aged 65+	47,287	69,097	21,810	46.1%
Total	245,199	271,714	26,515	10.8%

Source: ONS, Population Projections

**Table 4.5: Population Projections in Yorkshire and the Humber, 2018–38**

	2018	2038	Change No.	% Change
Aged 0 to 15	1,046,381	1,002,967	-43,414	-4.1%
Aged 16 to 64	3,416,898	3,431,682	14,784	0.4%
Aged 65+	1,016,336	1,384,927	368,591	36.3%
Total	5,479,615	5,819,573	339,958	6.2%

Source: ONS, Population Projections

**Table 4.6: Population Projections in England, 2018–38**

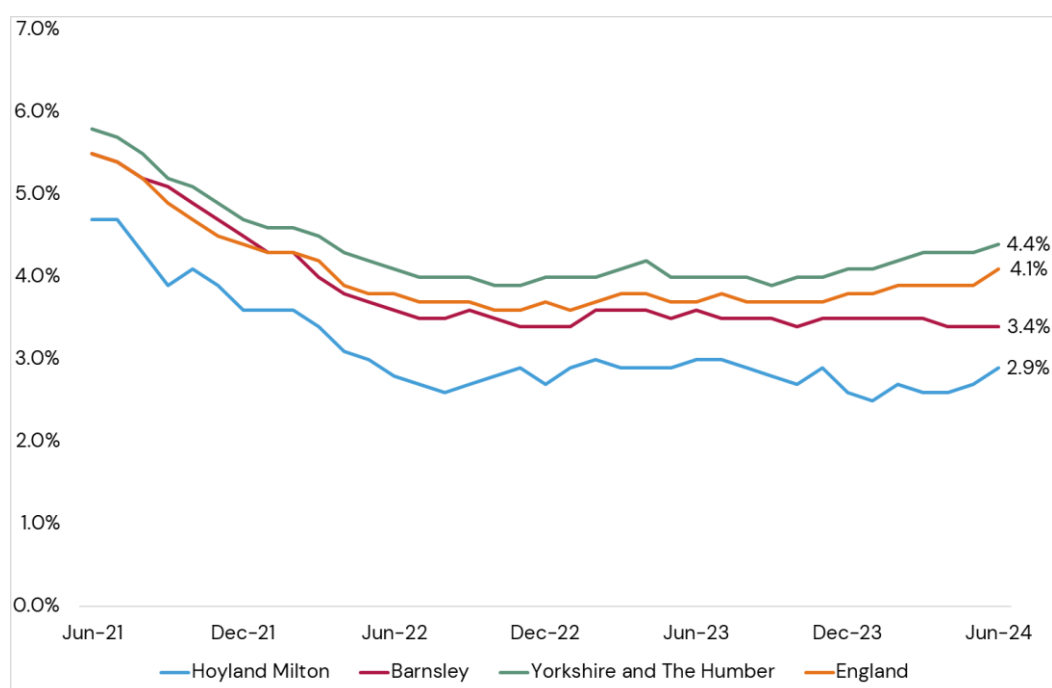
	2018	2038	Change No.	% Change
Aged 0 to 15	10,748,458	10,370,237	-378,221	-3.5%
Aged 16 to 64	35,049,467	36,066,076	1,016,609	2.9%
Aged 65+	10,179,253	14,329,964	4,150,711	40.8%
Total	55,977,178	60,766,251	4,789,073	8.6%

Source: ONS, Population Projections

### Claimant count

- 4.7. The most accurate measure of unemployment at the current time is the claimant count, which counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work.
- 4.8. ONS state that enhancements to Universal Credit as part of the UK Government's response to the coronavirus mean that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support despite still being in work. Consequently, changes in the claimant count will not be wholly because of changes in the number of people who are not in work. It is not possible to identify to what extent people who are employed or unemployed have affected the numbers.
- 4.9. Figure 4.2 shows the claimant count in the ward of Hoyland Milton, as well as Barnsley for every month from June 2021 – June 2024, expressed as a proportion of residents aged 16–64. These are compared to the national and regional scale. All areas experience an overall downward.
- 4.10. As of June 2024, Hoyland Milton has the lowest claimant count of 2.9%, followed by Barnsley at 3.4%. England and Yorkshire and the Humber had higher rates at 4.1% and 4.4% respectively.

**Figure 4.2: Claimant Count, June 2021 – June 2024**



Source: ONS

### Deprivation

- 4.11. The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation provides an indication of the average levels of deprivation for Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England. The index provides an overall assessment of the average levels of deprivation as well as an assessment against domains of deprivation. In total, England has 32,844 LSOAs, of which 143 are within Barnsley.
- 4.12. The scheme falls within the LSOA Barnsley O30C, which has an overall rank of 6,101, putting it in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs in England. When looking at individual domains of deprivation, Barnsley O30C has its highest rank in health with a rank of 3,012, putting the LSOA in the top 10% most deprived areas for this domain. Its lowest rank is in the living environment domain where it ranks 31,213 putting it in the least deprived 10% of LSOAs for this domain.
- 4.13. The Full list of the domain rankings for Barnsley O30C is set out in Table 4.7 below. The lower the number the more deprived the area is relative to other LSOAs nationally.

**Table 4.7: Barnsley O30C IMD 2019 Domain Rankings**

IMD 2019 Domain	Barnsley O30C Rank (out of 32,844, 1 being the most deprived)	Decile
<b>Overall IMD</b>	6,101	2
Income	5,415	2
Employment	3,929	2
Education & Training	6,217	2
Health	3,012	1
Crime	9,963	4
Barriers to Housing and Services	29,223	9

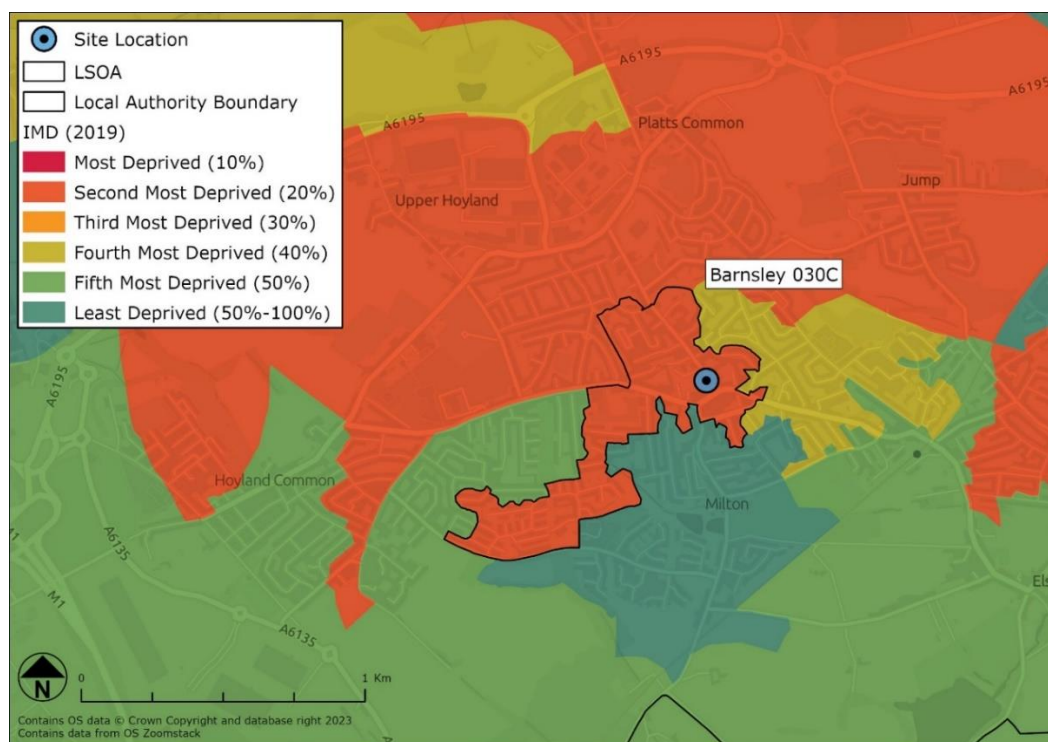


Living Environment	31,213	10
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**Source:** Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government

- 4.14. Figure 4.3 maps the site location and Barnsley O30C LSOA on an index of multiple deprivation map. To the north of the site there are widespread areas of deprivation, with the majority of the areas in the top 20% most deprived. There are slightly lower deprivation levels to the east of the site, and even lower levels to the south. The area directly below Barnsley O30A is in the least 50% deprived while the majority of the south has slightly higher deprivation levels in the top 50% most deprived.

**Figure 4.3: IMD 2019 Showing Barnsley O30C Relative to surrounding area.**

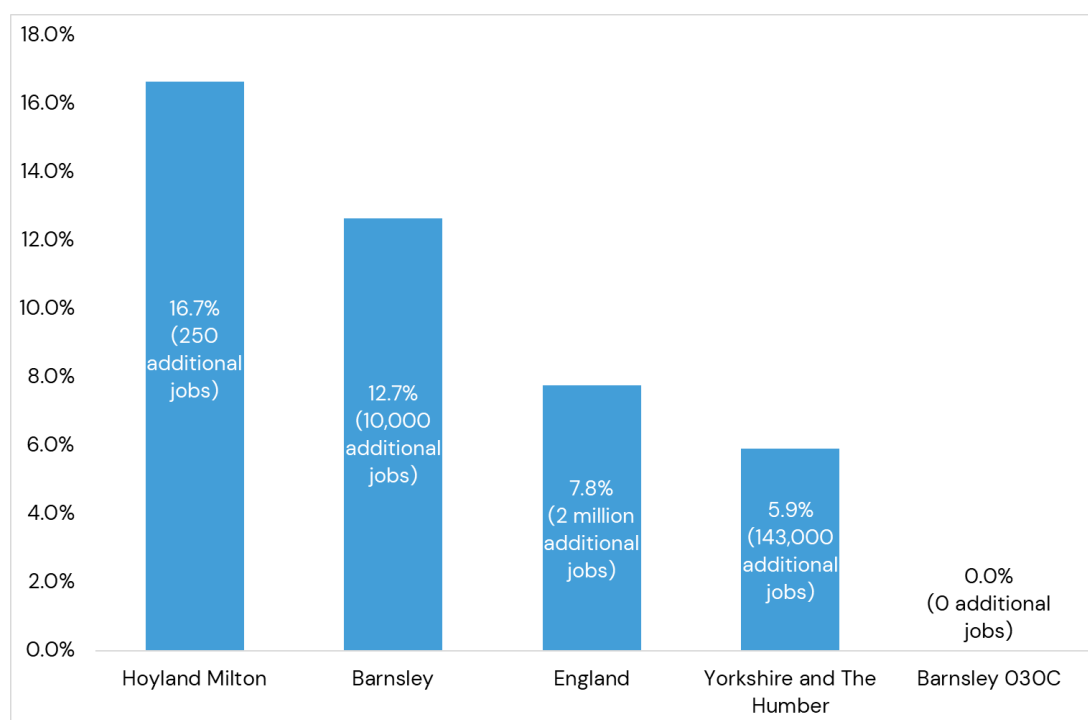


**Source:** Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government

## Employment

- 4.15. Figure 4.4 shows the employment change in Barnsley O30C, the ward of Hoyland Milton, Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber, and England between 2015 and 2022. Hoyland Milton experienced the highest levels of job growth of 16.7%, increasing from 1,500 to 1,750.
- 4.16. This is higher than the rate in Barnsley, which experienced the second highest increase of 12.7% from 79,000 jobs to 89,000. Growth were lower at the national scale increasing by 7.8% from 25.9 million to 28 million, followed by Yorkshire and the Humber increasing from 2.4 million to 2.6 million, an increase of 5.9%.
- 4.17. As Barnsley O30C experienced no growth in job numbers between 2015 and 2022, it is important that employment is supported at a local scale by schemes like the Proposed Development.

**Figure 4.4: Employment Change, 2015–2022**



**Source:** ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

- 4.18. Shown in **Table 4.8**, the construction sector in Hoyland Milton account for 8.6% (150 jobs) of total employment and 6.7% (6,000 jobs) in Barnsley, which is higher than the regional (4.9%, 125,000) and the national (4.9%, 1.4million) rate.
- 4.19. Excluding the ward of Hoyland Milton, the public admin, education and health sector accounts for the highest proportion of total jobs. Barnsley O30A has the highest concentration at 46.7% (210 jobs) followed by Hoyland Milton at 30.0% (525 jobs) and Barnsley with 28.2% (25,000). The rate in Yorkshire and the Humber and England were lower at 27.9% (714,000 jobs) and 25.4% (7 million jobs) respectively. The wholesale and retail sector accounted for the largest proportion of jobs in Hoyland Milton at 35.6% (590 jobs).

**Table 4.8: Employment by Sector as a Percentage of Total Employment, 2022.**

	Barnsley O30C	Hoyland Milton	Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Agriculture, mining, utilities etc.	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%
Manufacturing	0.0%	2.6%	14.6%	11.1%	7.4%
Construction	0.0%	8.6%	6.7%	4.9%	4.9%
Wholesale & retail	35.3%	35.6%	16.0%	15.1%	14.0%
Transport & storage	1.1%	0.3%	7.9%	5.4%	5.1%
Accommodation & food services	7.8%	7.1%	6.7%	7.2%	7.9%
Information & communication	2.0%	0.9%	1.4%	2.6%	4.7%
Business, financial & professional services	4.4%	8.3%	13.4%	19.5%	23.8%
Public admin, education & health	46.7%	30.0%	28.2%	27.9%	25.4%

Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	3.3%	4.3%	3.4%	3.6%	4.4%
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**Source:** ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

### Health Profile of Local Population

- 4.20. Shown in **Table 4.9**, Barnsley has a notably worse health profile in comparison to regional and national averages with each listed variable worse in Barnsley. Life expectancy in Barnsley for both males and females is lower at 76.5 and 80 respectively compared to Yorkshire and the Humber (78.1 – males, 82 – females) and England (79.3 – males, 83.2 – females).
- 4.21. The under 75 mortality rate from all causes in Barnsley was 461.1 which was significantly higher than the rate in Yorkshire and the Humber at 383.9 and England at 342.3. This shows a similar trend for the under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease in Barnsley where the rate was 104.5 per 100,000. This compares to 89.6 in Yorkshire and the Humber and 77.8 in England
- 4.22. In Barnsley 67.8% of adults are overweight/obese compared to 66.6% in the region and 64.0% nationally. Barnsley also has higher suicide and self-harm rates compared to Yorkshire and the Humber and England.

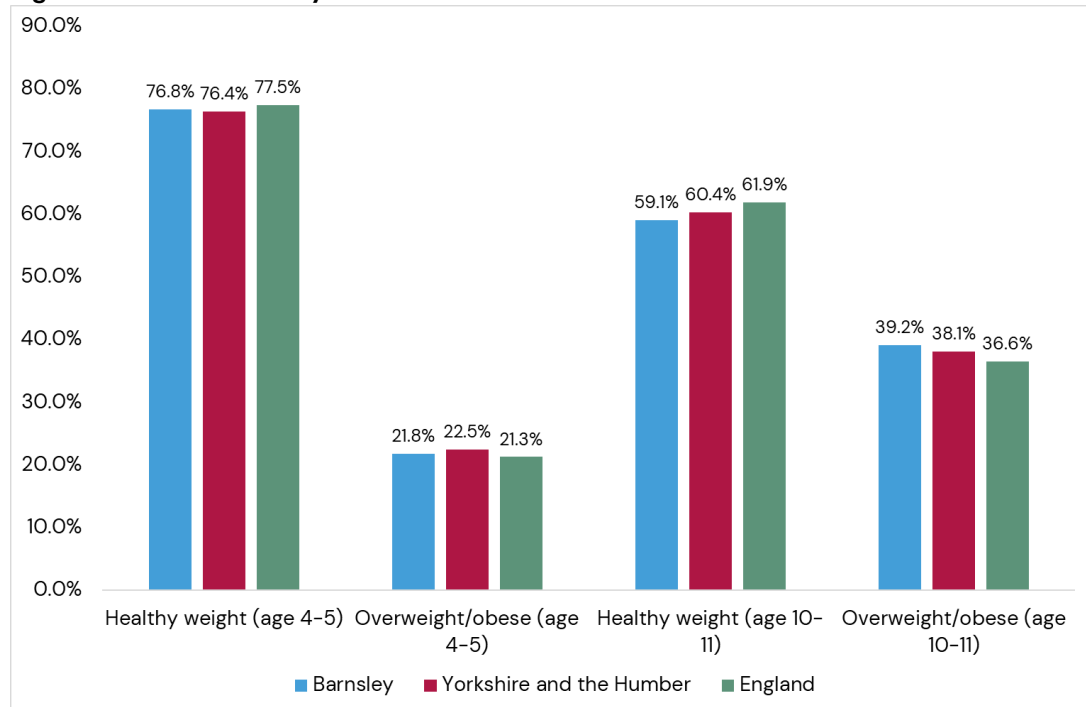
**Table 4.9: Health Profile of Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber & England.**

	Year	Barnsley	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
Life expectancy at birth (male).	2022	76.5	78.1	79.3
Life expectancy at birth (female).	2022	80	82	83.2
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes.	2022	461.1	383.9	342.3
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases.	2022	104.5	89.6	77.8
Suicide rate (persons, 10+yrs).	2020-22	15.4	12.1	10.3
Rate of intentional self-harm.	2022/23	225.1	120.6	126.3
% Of overweight/obese adults.	2022/23	67.8%	66.6%	64.0%

**Source:** Govt, Local Authority Health Profiles

- 4.23. Figure 4.5 shows that of ages 4-5 (reception), 21.8% of the population are classified as overweight or obese. This is higher than the national rate of 21.3% but slightly lower than the regional rate of 22.5% for the same age group. For ages 10-11 (year 6), the overweight/ obesity rates are notably higher. In Barnsley 39.2% of this age group are overweight/obese which is higher than both the regional and national proportions at 38.1% and 36.6% respectively. The data shows that the rate of obesity/overweight in children increases as they get older, with more than one third of children being overweight/ obese before they get to secondary school.

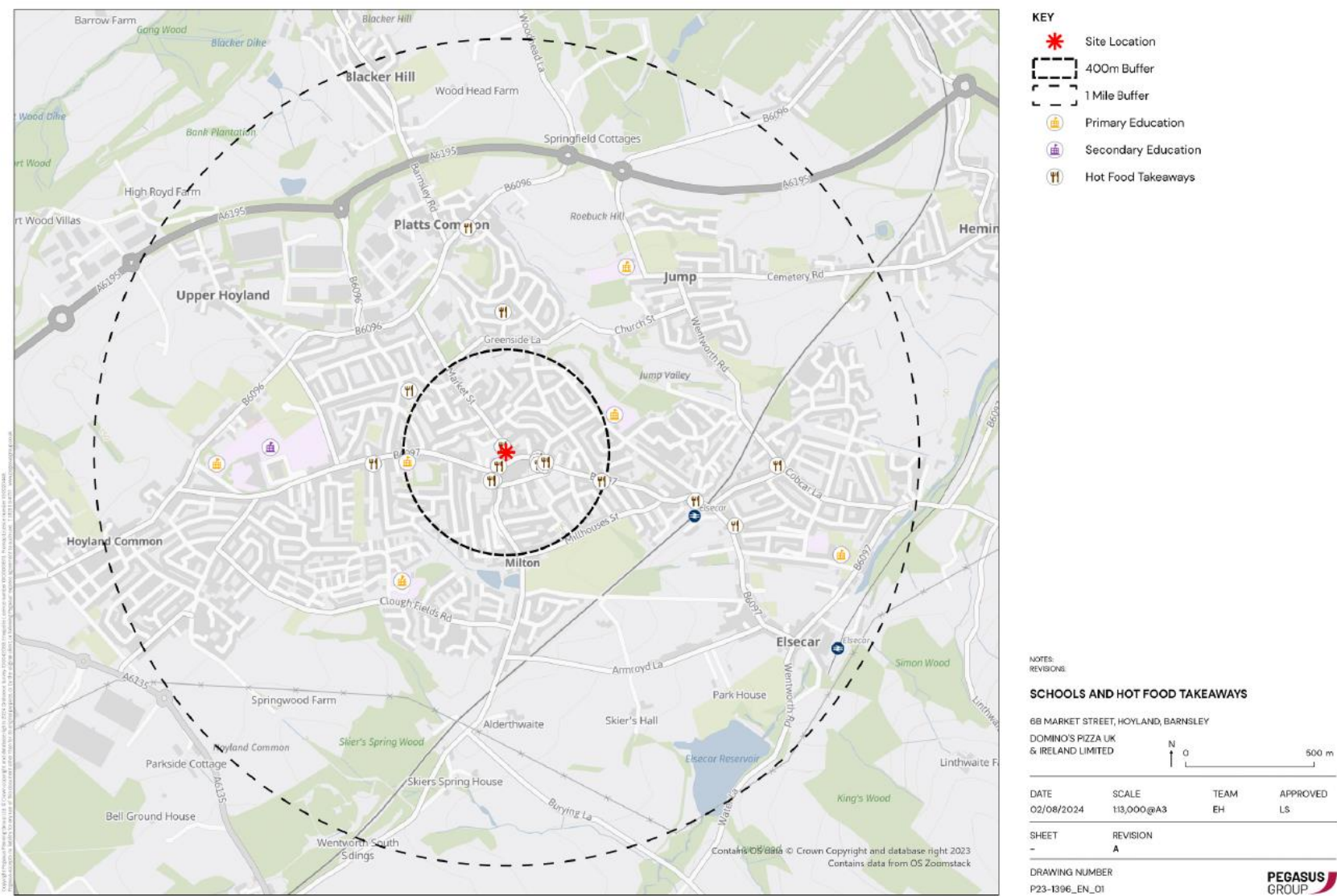
**Figure 4.5: Child Obesity 2022/23**



**Source:** Govt, Local Authority Health Profiles

- 4.24. Within 400 meters of the Site there are 11 hot food takeaways, one primary school and no secondary schools (see Figure 4.6). When this buffer extends to one mile, the quantity of hot food takeaways increases to 18, primary schools increase to six, and secondary schools increase to one. The closest primary school to the Site is St Helen's Roman Catholic School located 386m away, and the closest secondary school is Kirk Balk Community College, 924m from the Site.

Figure 4.6: Schools and Hot Food Takeaways within a 400 Meter Buffer and a 1 mile buffer of the Site



## 5. IMPACTS OF THE SCHEME

- 5.1. Table 5.1 presents key evidence of potential impacts associated with the proposed development.

**Table 5.1: Health assessment matrix**

Issue	Description of impacts	Overall effect	Recommended mitigation / enhancement
Noise	<p>The Site comprises a vacant retail unit (Class E), having most recently been occupied as a food retail store which ceased trading in circa 2021. The site is located within the Secondary Shopping Frontage of Hoyland District Centre as defined in the Barnsley Local Plan (2019) and the surrounding centre provides a variety of commercial, and service uses including retail stores, banks, barbers, public houses and hot food takeaways. The nearest residential properties are considered to be located on the upper floors of the closest hot food takeaway which is 25m north of the Site.</p> <p>Noise as a result of construction is expected to be limited to daytime typical construction working hours only. Operational working hours could extend into the evening. A fresh air intake system is proposed incorporating a mushroom vent on the flat roof to lower noise amenity impacts. All fixings will also be mounted on anti-vibration mats to further lower noise transmission. Cold room and air conditioning compressors will be installed on the rear elevation and fixed on anti-vibration mounts to further minimise noise transmission.</p> <p>Overall, due to the commercial nature of the immediate surrounding area, it is estimated that any potential noise effects would be neutral from baseline.</p>	Neutral	Conditions relating to construction hours, and noise limits and installation of appropriate equipment once completed and operational.
Odour	<p>An oven extract system will be taken through the flat roof at the rear and will terminate 1m above the roof line, it will be fitted with an ESP and Carbon filters to help treat and disperse of odours effectively. Pizza takeaways by virtue of their operations do not undertake deep fat frying or other highly aromatic processes instead exclusively using oven baking. Therefore, odours emitted are relatively low and controlled compared to other hot food takeaway operators, the proposed odour neutralising system including carbon filters and an ESP to help minimise odours and ensure</p>	Neutral	Condition relating to installation of appropriate equipment once completed and operational.



	Domino's remains unimpactful on surrounding residential amenity.		
Contaminated land	No impact relating to contaminated land is expected due to the Site being located within an existing vacant retail unit.	Neutral	None required.
Air quality	Potential for impacts on air quality relate to dust during construction only. However, construction works are fit-out focused only and therefore require very limited structural works within the proposed building. As such, there is not expected to be any negative effect relating to air quality during construction. Similarly, no operational effects on air quality are expected.	Neutral	None required.
Litter	Potential effects relating to littering associated with the operational activities of the hot food takeaway will be minimised as far as possible through active management of the immediate area surrounding the store.	Neutral	None required.
Healthy eating	Domino's Pizza typically caters for adults and families who purchase pizza as a luxury treat, with the average Domino's pizza customer ordering approximately five times a year <sup>11</sup> .  In 2023, Domino's undertook a full nutritional review of their product portfolio and have launched the new Nutrition Strategy with the aim of offering a balanced choice. Measures being implemented and investigated as to help promote healthy choices include removing trans-fats from products, displaying calorie information for all products on menus, trialling 'Cheeky Little Pizzas range and wraps, and a responsible marketing policy ensuring promotion of products appropriately. See Domino's Sustainability Report 2023 <sup>12</sup> for further information.	Neutral	None required.

<sup>11</sup> Annual Report & Accounts 2023: Domino's Pizza Group PLC, 2023. Available at: <https://investors.dominos.co.uk/system/files/uploads/financialdocs/2023-annual-report.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> Sustainability Report 2023: Domino's Pizza Group PLC, 2023. Available at: [Domino's Sustainability Report 2023 \(dominos.co.uk\)](https://investors.dominos.co.uk/system/files/uploads/financialdocs/2023-sustainability-report.pdf).



	<p>In terms of this specific Proposed Development, it is located within the Secondary Shopping Frontage of Hoyland District Centre as defined in the Barnsley Local Plan (2019) and the surrounding centre provides a variety of commercial, and service uses including a range of alternative food and beverage options.</p>		
<p>Avoiding contributing towards over concentration of fast food / unhealthy food outlets in a single area</p>	<p>Within 400m of the Site there are 11 hot food takeaways. The closest primary school to the Site is St Helen's Roman Catholic School located 386m away, and the closest secondary school is Kirk Balk Community College, which is almost 1km away at 924m from the Site.</p> <p>As such, while the Proposed Development adds to the existing provision of hot food takeaways in Hoyland District Centre, it ensures that redevelopment is focused in this location and is as far removed in distance from the closest schools as it can be.</p> <p>Child obesity (see Section 4, Baseline) shows children aged 10–11 years as slightly higher in Barnsley than in the wider region and national averages, but not significantly different (2022/23, Local Authority Health Profiles). However, it is noted that, as per the above determinant 'Healthy Eating' in this table, Domino's has rolled out a company-wide Nutrition Strategy and with it a range of measures with the aim of offering a balanced choice to its customers. As such, if local people do opt to purchase products from there once operational, they too will have a range of food options to choose from.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Employment, Skills and Working conditions</p>	<p>Temporary jobs will be generated during the construction phase. It is expected that a construction contractor will make use of workers within the local construction workforce to undertake the necessary building works wherever possible. Where specialist construction input is required, it may be necessary for appropriate expertise to be contracted from outside the local area. Both full-time and part-time employment opportunities can be generated once the Proposed Development is operational. These will provide employment opportunities for local people.</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>None required.</p>

	In terms of working conditions, Domino's have commissioned their first human rights risk assessment and are creating a roadmap to mitigate potential gaps in their supply chain, all with the intention of combating modern slavery within the remit of their operations (Sustainability Report, 2023, Domino's Pizza Group PLC). In addition, in the Sustainability Report (2023), Domino's refer to the fact that they lead the industry in terms of food management and safety standards and all stores are independently audited and are subject to external checks through the Food Standards Agency Food Hygiene Rating Scheme, as well as their own internal auditing system.		
Accidental injury and public safety	Domino's implements stringent health and safety measures and an ongoing health and safety compliance programme (Sustainability Report, 2023, Domino's Pizza Group PLC) to ensure health and safety of staff and public safety is upheld in all of its stores.	Positive	None required.
Inclusive design	The existing level access to the front and rear will be retained which will enable customers and staff to directly enter the Site. In addition, a new entrance door on the primary elevation will be installed providing access to the first floor. This will facilitate people of all mobilities to access the Site.	Positive	None required.
Avoiding monopolisation of local food supply	The Proposed Development is located within the Secondary Shopping Frontage of Hoyland District Centre as defined in the Barnsley Local Plan (2019) and the surrounding centre provides a variety of commercial, and service uses including a range of alternative food and beverage options. As such, the Proposed Development does not cause any negative effect in respect of monopolisation of local food supply.	Neutral	None required.
Traffic / parking	On-street parking and stopping directly outside the site on Market Street is restricted via double yellow lines, however there is an area of hard standing ground at the rear of the site providing 3 no. vehicle parking spaces. If required there is also further public parking available directly opposite the site at Market Street Car Park and to the rear of the site accessed via Duke Street. Further parking when required is available in public car parks both opposite the site at Market Street Car Park and at the rear on Duke Street. This	Neutral	None required.

	<p>will accommodate demand for parking from customers, staff and delivery drivers.</p> <p>The Site is in a highly accessible location and therefore it is expected that staff will access the site via public transport or on foot in the main. Furthermore, customers collecting orders are likely to access the site on foot from either the surrounding residential area or as part of a linked trip to the district centre.</p>		
Crime prevention	<p>The Proposed Development will not extend beyond the existing curtilage of the building and there is no greater risk of loss of light to the surrounding commercial and residential properties which might have an unintended effect on crime.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will likely make use of surveillance equipment, such as, but not limited to Closed Circuit Television (CCTV).</p> <p>The Site comprises a vacant retail unit and therefore renewed use by Domino's will mean that this area of the street is lit and active once again, which will hopefully contribute to preventing crime in that immediate area.</p>	Neutral	None required.
Reducing carbon emissions and pollution	Domino's is committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050, a target that has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) (Sustainability Report, 2023, Domino's Pizza Group PLC). Key areas of focus include energy-efficient production, a smarter, green vehicle fleet, and working with suppliers and franchise partners to support their own sustainability initiatives.	Neutral	None required.
Minimising waste during construction / operation	Domino's is committed to its ambition of maximising recycled material or sustainably sourced material in customer packaging, maximising closed-loop recycling of packaging coming into supply chain centres, and minimisation of food waste and redistribution or repurposing of all unavoidable food waste by 2031 (Sustainability Report, 2023, Domino's Pizza Group PLC).	Neutral	None required.
Making best use of existing land	The Site comprises a vacant retail unit (Class E) and is located within the Secondary Shopping Frontage of Hoyland District Centre surrounded by a variety of commercial, and	Positive	None required.

	service uses including retail stores, banks, barbers, public houses and hot food takeaways. As such, it is considered appropriate siting of the Proposed Development.		
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## 6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. This HIA has examined the demographic and health profile in the Hoyland area of Barnsley in the context of a proposed hot food takeaway.
- 6.2. It is acknowledged that the Proposed Development adds to the existing provision of hot food takeaways in Hoyland District Centre, however it ensures that development is focused in an appropriate location that has existing commercial, and service uses and is as far removed in distance from the closest primary and secondary schools as it can be.
- 6.3. Obesity in children aged 10–11 years is slightly higher in Barnsley than in the wider region and national averages, but not significantly different (2022/23, Local Authority Health Profiles). Nevertheless, Domino's is aware of its responsibility and potential impacts on the communities in which it is located and has rolled out a company-wide Nutrition Strategy and with it a range of measures with the aim of offering a balanced choice to its customers (Sustainability Report, 2023). As such, if local people do opt to purchase products from the Proposed Development once operational, they will have a range of food options to choose from.
- 6.4. Parking is available at locations to the rear, opposite and within close walking distance of the Site, as well as parking and stopping restrictions on Market Street itself, which should accommodate the demand for parking from customers, staff and delivery drivers. In addition, the Site is highly accessible by foot and public transport which facilitates active travel option of workers.
- 6.5. The Site comprises a vacant retail unit and therefore renewed use by Domino's will mean that this area of the street is lit and active once again, which will hopefully contribute to preventing crime in that immediate area.
- 6.6. Reduction of carbon emissions and waste production are key priorities of Domino's (Sustainability Report, 2023) and, as such, the Proposed Development should benefit from all measures implemented to achieve associated targets.
- 6.7. Taking into account the findings of the HIA, the potential health impact of the Proposed Development is expected to be neutral-positive.

# Appendix I Site Location Plan

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