

BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO DEVELOPMENT CONTROL COMMITTEE

24 October 2019

HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING OF THE REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREFERRED STRATEGY (2019)

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this Report is to inform the Development Control Committee of the outcome of the Replacement Local Development Plan Health Impact Assessment Screening, including the workshop, findings and resulting actions (full report attached at Appendix 1).

2. Connection to Corporate Improvement Objectives/Other Corporate Priorities

- 2.1 The Bridgend Local Development Plan is a high level strategy which must be prepared by the Council. The Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) will express in land-use terms the wellbeing objectives and priorities of the Bridgend Public Services Board's Well-being Plan.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic yet flexible process that assesses the Replacement LDP's potential positive, detrimental and/or unintended consequences for the health and well-being of Bridgend County Borough's population. It will also consider potential inequalities and assess the possible impacts on vulnerable groups within this population. The HIA will provide a set of evidence based recommendations and suggestions to be considered within the LDP development process.
- 3.2 The screening workshop was designed to inform the content of the Preferred Strategy and the LDP at an early stage, aiming to ensure consideration and integration of health, well-being and inequalities throughout the preparation of the LDP via the use of HIA.

4. Summary of Findings

- 4.1 A half-day workshop took place on 12 July 2019, with representatives from Natural Resources Wales, Bridgend College, Valleys to Coast Housing, South Wales Police, South Wales Fire and Rescue, members and officers from Bridgend CBC, Bridgend Association of Voluntary Organisations, the Local Public Health Team, Public Health Wales and AWEN. Two discussion groups were facilitated by the Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit to conduct an initial Health Impact Assessment of the LDP. Key population groups who need to be considered in the LDP and the potential impacts of the LDP on the health and well-being of the people of Bridgend were identified.
- 4.2 The impacts on health and well-being identified between the two workshop groups were very consistent and many of the impacts identified are also priorities in the Bridgend Well-being Plan:

Population groups potentially impacted by the plan were:

- Older adults – the importance of recognising the needs of the ageing population in housing and development design

- Children and young people – in particular recognising the importance of access to green outdoor space, active travel and healthy food environments as drivers in reducing obesity levels in children
- Unemployed people
- Homeless households
- Areas in need of social and economic regeneration
- People on a low income
- Disadvantaged groups, including gypsies and travellers and people fleeing domestic abuse

Determinants of health and well-being potentially impacted by the LDP were:

- Affordable and high quality housing
- Employment opportunities
- Lifestyles – in particular the importance of ensuring that opportunities for physical activity and access to healthy food are increased
- Community Safety
- Cohesive communities
- Community engagement in the LDP was seen as important
- Making best use of existing community assets and town centres
- Air quality and noise pollution
- Green/blue spaces and biodiversity for health and well-being
- Connectivity and easy access to services – including health services
- Inequalities in healthy life expectancy
- Climate change impacts/renewable energy
- Green and active transport

4.3 The group working on the HIA reviewed the findings of the screening workshop and considered what next steps should be recommended in the HIA to address the issues raised. This led to identification of additional data and evidence the LDP will need to consider to ensure key health impacts are addressed, establishment of where key health impacts could be addressed in new policies within the LDP and mapping of other opportunities for health and well-being in the LDP process.

5. Effect upon Policy Framework

5.1 Section 61 of the 2004 Procedure Rules Act requires Local Planning Authorities to keep all matters under review which are expected to have an effect on development in their area.

5.2 Overall, the key health and well-being impacts and priorities identified by stakeholders are reflected and addressed in the Preferred Strategy of the LDP. The Sustainability Appraisal for the LDP also identifies no gaps or incompatibilities. A number of follow up actions have been identified, all of which are **focused on strengthening the opportunities that the LDP presents for health and well-being**, as follows:

1. Develop a Background Paper on Health and Well-being that can be included at the LDP Deposit Plan stage. This could be developed into a detailed Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Health and Well-being. This could contain an overview of key population health indicators (e.g. physical activity, obesity, mental well-being) and also evidence on how land use planning influences health and well-being. This would then be material evidence for planning decisions.

2. The HIA working group (officers from BCBC, WHIASU and Public Health Wales local team) meets to examine current evidence on planning practice and levers in Wales that could be included in the LDP to enable healthy weight/food environments. There is a current BCBC Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) document on Hot Food Takeaways that can be reviewed and also a national template SPG on healthy weight environment is in development.
3. Community engagement was identified as an important enabler of positive health impacts for the LDP – with a recognition that change can be challenging/stressful for people. **An action is included for the PSB Assets sub group to consider how local engagement and involvement in the LDP could be maximised via the PSB partners.**
4. Further engagement and data sharing is recommended with Local Health Board and Primary Care clusters to establish land use needs for healthcare facilities on sites allocated for development.
5. Ensure health sector engagement in the review of the Green Infrastructure SPG.
6. Give consideration to how housing and development design contribute to reducing social isolation.
7. Additional evidence may be needed to enable the needs of disadvantaged groups to be identified.
8. Consider a SPG and/or develop policies on air quality.
9. That the HIA working group report back to the PSB Assets Sub Board with regards to the further actions outlined above.

6. Equality Impact Assessment

- 6.1 The policies contained within the Replacement Local Development Plan will require an Equalities Impact Assessment to be carried out.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1 There are no financial implications for this initial screening exercise, which has been conducted for the Council by the Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit. The cost of the ongoing LDP Review will be met from the Development Planning budget and carried out by Development Planning staff with expert advice and evidence procured from consultants and through collaboration with neighbouring authorities as required.

8. Wellbeing and Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

- 8.1 The Replacement Local Development Plan will be prepared in accordance with the 7 Wellbeing goals and the 5 ways of working as identified in the Act.

9. Recommendation

- 9.1 That the 2019 HIA Screening of the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy be noted.

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24 October 2019

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Background documents

Replacement Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy Consultation Document



Health Impact Assessment Screening of the Replacement Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy (2019)



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1.0 Background: Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Screening

- 1.1 Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) is currently working on a replacement Local Development Plan for 2018-2033. The replacement LDP is required to plan for and detail how local land-use can support the local well-being objectives and priorities of the Bridgend Public Services Board's (PSB) Well-being Plan and meet the requirements of other national and local policies.
- 1.2 The Assets Sub Board of the PSB agreed to host and participate in a Health Impact Assessment "screening" workshop to engage local stakeholders at an early stage in identifying how the draft Preferred Strategy for the LDP might impact on key health and well-being priorities in the County Borough of Bridgend, and what areas of evidence on health and well-being should be included in the LDP to ensure that health and well-being are promoted and protected in the plan.
- 1.3 At the start of the process, the Preferred Strategy was still in development, with a formal consultation scheduled for 30th September 2019 to 8th November 2019. The screening workshop was designed to inform the content of the Preferred Strategy and the LDP at an early stage, aiming to ensure consideration and integration of health, well-being and inequalities throughout the preparation of the LDP via the use of Health Impact Assessment (HIA).
- 1.4 HIA is a systematic yet flexible process that assesses the potential positive, detrimental or unintended consequences for health and well-being of the proposed LDP as it emerges and how it will impact on the population of Bridgend County Borough. It will also consider inequalities and assess the potential impacts on vulnerable groups within this population. The HIA will provide a set of evidence based recommendations and suggestions to be considered within the LDP development process.

2.0 The Workshop

- 2.1 A half-day workshop took place on 12th July 2019 at BCBC Offices. 19 people participated in the workshop including representatives from Natural Resources Wales, Bridgend College, Valleys to Coast Housing, South Wales Police, South Wales Fire and Rescue, members and officers from Bridgend CBC, Bridgend Association of Voluntary Organisations, the Local Public Health Team, Public Health Wales, and AWEN.
- 2.2 The workshop opened with an overview of the proposed Preferred Strategy of the LDP by BCBC Development Planning Officers. Nerys Edmonds from the [Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit](#) (WHIASU) in Public Health Wales introduced Health Impact Assessment and selected key health indicators for Bridgend, and Edwin Huckle (also from WHIASU) discussed the value of planning for economic, environmental and social well-being.

2.3 Two discussion groups were facilitated to conduct an initial Health Impact Assessment of the LDP. Key population groups who need to be considered in the LDP and the potential impacts of the LDP on the health and well-being of the people of Bridgend were identified. The discussions and key issues identified are summarised below. The full mapping exercise is detailed within Table 1.

3.0 Summary of Findings

3.1 There was a strong consistency in the impacts on health and well-being identified between the two workshop groups and many of the impacts identified are also priorities in the Bridgend Well-being Plan.

3.2 Population groups potentially impacted by the plan were:

- Older adults – the importance of recognising the needs of the ageing population in housing and development design
- Children and young people – in particular recognising the importance of access to green outdoor space, active travel and healthy food environments as drivers in reducing obesity levels in children
- Unemployed people
- Homeless people
- Areas in need of social and economic regeneration
- People on a low income
- Disadvantaged groups, including gypsies and travellers and people fleeing domestic abuse

3.3 Determinants of health and well-being potentially impacted by the LDP were:

- Affordable and high quality housing
- Employment opportunities
- Lifestyles – in particular the importance of ensuring that opportunities for physical activity and access to healthy food are increased
- Community Safety
- Cohesive communities
- Community engagement in the LDP was seen as important
- Making best use of existing community assets and town centres
- Air quality and noise pollution

- Green/blue spaces and biodiversity for health and well-being
- Connectivity and easy access to services – including health services
- Inequalities in healthy life expectancy
- Climate change impacts / renewable energy
- Green and active transport

4.0 Resulting Actions

- 4.1 The notes from the workshop were circulated to all participants to check for accuracy and any amendments/additions. The group working on the HIA reviewed the findings of the screening workshop and considered what next steps should be recommended in the Health Impact Assessment to address the issues raised. These issues entailed inclusion of additional data and evidence in the LDP to ensure key health impacts are addressed, identification of where key health impacts could be addressed in new policies within the LDP and mapping other opportunities for health and well-being in the LDP process (See Table 1).
- 4.2 A HIA Screening Report, including actions taken as a result of the workshop and any further recommendations, was prepared for the next Assets sub Board meeting in October (i.e. this report). In addition, this process informed development of the Preferred Strategy and the HIA summary has been included as a supporting document for the formal consultation.

5.0 Summary and Next Steps

- 5.1 Overall, the key health and well-being impacts and priorities identified by stakeholders are reflected and addressed in the Preferred Strategy of the LDP. The Sustainability Appraisal for the LDP also identifies no gaps or incompatibilities. A number of follow up actions have been identified, all of which are **focused on strengthening the opportunities that the LDP presents for health and well-being**, as follows:
1. Develop a Background Paper on Health and Well-being that can be included at the LDP Deposit Plan stage. This could be developed into a detailed Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Health and Well-being. This could contain an overview of key population health indicators (e.g. physical activity, obesity, mental well-being) and also evidence on how land use planning influences health and well-being. This would then be material evidence for planning decisions.

2. The HIA working group (officers from BCBC, WHIASU and Public Health Wales local team) to examine current evidence on planning practice and levers in Wales that could be included in the LDP to enable healthy weight/food environments. There is a current BCBC SPG on Hot Food Takeaways that can be reviewed and also a national template SPG on healthy weight environment is in development.
3. Community engagement was identified as an important enabler of positive health impacts from the LDP – with a recognition that change can be challenging / stressful for people. **An action is included for the PSB Assets sub group to consider how local engagement and involvement in the LDP could be maximised via the PSB partners.**
4. Further engagement and data sharing is recommended with Local Health Board and Primary Care clusters to establish land use needs for healthcare facilities on sites allocated for development.
5. Ensure health sector engagement in the review of the Green Infrastructure SPG.
6. Give consideration to how housing and development design contribute to reducing social isolation.
7. Additional evidence may be needed to enable the needs of disadvantaged groups to be identified.
8. Consider a SPG and/or develop policies on air quality.
9. That the HIA working group report back to the PSB Assets Sub Board with regards to the further actions outlined above.

Table 1: Mapping of possible health and well-being impacts raised in the Health Impact Assessment Workshop (July 2019) and where they are or could be addressed in the Preferred Strategy

	Possible Impact identified in the Screening workshop	How this is already addressed in the Preferred Strategy	Gaps and additional data and evidence sources and key policy drivers
1	Population groups		
1.1	Gender		
1.1.1	<p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of childcare influences economic opportunities • It is good to consider how a mix of employment opportunities can be created, both full and part time 	<p>LDP has an objective to provide land to support economic growth and employment opportunities to reflect the local population and the Equality Impact Assessment states that <i>“the strategy will seek to develop a land use framework which ensures opportunities for enhanced inclusivity”</i>.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 11 sets out the council’s employment strategy and further evidence is contained in the Economic Evidence Base Study 2019 that the projections are for growth in a range of sectors with a decline in industrial and manufacturing. Some of the largest growing sectors are health, residential social care and education – which tend to employ more women. There is also some growth forecast in the B use class, such as office sectors.</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More older women are living alone 	Local Housing Market Assessment – (Background Paper 4 Para - 3.2) details the data used to inform the LDP housing allocations and this references the need for smaller properties and the ageing population.	Question: how can housing and development design contribute to reducing social isolation?
1.1.2	Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough sleeping – young male homeless are particularly visible – lack of single accommodation 	LDP aims to ensure that land is available to meet local housing need. The LDP will contain a Sustainable Housing Policy, which will include an Affordable Housing Policy informed by the Local Housing Market Assessment. Each new site will be required to deliver a specified proportion of affordable housing.	
1.1.3	All local authorities have to produce a toilet strategy which should address the needs of different genders		Follow up query: are public toilets considered in community infrastructure and accessible green space assessments?
1.2	Age related groups		
1.2.1	Older people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging population and accessibility of buildings and spaces are key issues. • Lifetime homes that are built to enable people to stay as their needs change without 	Local Housing Market Assessment – (Background Paper 4 Para - 3.2) details the data used to inform the LDP housing allocations and this references the need for smaller properties and recognition of the ageing population is a key factor in the overall strategy.	

	<p>needed additional adaptations e.g. wide enough for wheel chair, lifts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community safety is important for the older population 	<p>Design and access statements are expected for large planning applications for residential development. Candidate sites will be assessed against polices in the Preferred Strategy with accessibility to public transport and social and community infrastructure as a priority factor.</p> <p>BCBC consult with the design commission and police architects on designing out crime measures.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 2: <i>All development should contribute to creating high quality, attractive, sustainable places which enhance the community in which they are located, whilst having full regard to the natural, historic and built environment by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Minimising opportunities for crime to be generated or increased</i> 	<p>REFERENCE “Support Communities in Bridgend County to be safe and cohesive” is a local Well-being Objective – Reference Well-being Plan</p> <p>Well-being Plan measure of success includes: % of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area and when travelling</p>
<p>1.2.2</p>	<p>Children and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early years are a local priority Changing needs as children, young people and families grow – playground provision has limited functionality, need flexible places and to create spaces 	<p>A Children’s Outdoor Play Space Audit (Fields in Trust) forms part of evidence that inform the LDP.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 9: Social and Community Infrastructure sets out an approach to ensuring accessibility of local services and contains detailed policies on:</p>	<p>REFERENCE “Best start in life” is a well-being Objective in the Well-being plan.</p> <p><u>Children who play outdoors every day are more likely to be a healthy weight</u> (Public Health Wales – Ten Steps to a Healthy Weight).</p>

<p>with a balanced approach not such specific use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important that the plan enables children to high quality green and natural spaces (not only football pitches). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Outdoor Recreation Facilities • Provision of Playing fields • Provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace <p>An existing Supplementary Planning Guidance on Green Infrastructure is in place and will updated as part of LDP.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 5: Active Travel states that <i>Development must maximise walking and cycling access by prioritising the provision within the site, and providing or making financial contributions towards the delivery offsite.</i></p>	<p>New Chief Medical Officer recommendations on physical activity September 2019</p> <p>INSERT In 2017/18 25.6% of children aged 5 were overweight or obese in Bridgend (Child Measurement Programme for Wales).</p> <p>ACTION: Develop a Background Paper on health and well-being to support the Strategic Policy 8: Health and Well-being that can be developed into a SPG to include evidence on why access to green space is important for health and well-being.</p> <p>ACTION: Ensure health sector engagement in review of green infrastructure SPG</p>
<p>1.3 Income Inequality</p>		
<p>1.3.1 Lack of affordable housing – developers not producing single, affordable housing.</p>	<p>LDP aims to ensure that land is available to meet local housing need. The LDP will contain a Sustainable Housing Policy, which will include an Affordable Housing Policy informed by the Local Housing Market Assessment. Each new site will</p>	

be required to deliver a specified proportion of affordable housing.

LDP Strategic Objective 2c states: *To deliver the level and type of residential development to meet the identified needs of the County Borough ensuring that a significant proportion is affordable and accessible to all.*

1.3.2

Gap in healthy life expectancy across the Borough – inequality is a key issue

Addressing inequalities is a Strategic Objective of the LDP. Strategic Objective 2a states: *To provide a land use framework that recognises the needs of deprived areas within the County Borough, which affords those communities the opportunities to tackle the sources of their deprivation.*

The spatial strategy in the LDP sets out a number of “Regeneration Growth Areas” and “Regeneration areas” to provide the land use framework to enable regeneration opportunities to address social and economic issues and inequalities.

REFERENCE: Reducing social and economic inequalities is a local Well-being Objective in the Well-being Plan

REFERENCE: Outcome Indicators in the Local Well-being Plan includes:

Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived

INSERT Public Health Outcome Indicator: Gap in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas of Bridgend 2015 -2017:

[6 years for men](#)

[5.6 for women](#)

		Strategic Policy 8; health and well-being specifically refers to reducing health inequalities as an objective	
1.3.3	LDP – evidence / database needs to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community as a whole • Understanding reasons for unemployment • Low income – type/quality of food (food poverty) • Different types of poverty – culture/transport/fuel/in work poverty 	Strategic Policy 11 sets out the council’s employment strategy and further evidence on employment is contained in the Economic Evidence Base Study 2019. It also sets out the approach to high quality employment development that aims to generate employment opportunities of that aims to enable people to grow and flourish.	
1.3.4	More detailed data on distribution of incomes and child poverty is needed – concern that overall average figure for material deprivation hides significant inequalities	SP 11 sets out the Council’s employment strategy and further evidence on employment is contained in the Economic Evidence Base Study 2019. It also sets out the approach to high quality employment development that aims to generate employment opportunities of that aims to enable people to grow and flourish	REFERENCE: Tackling in work poverty in Bridgend Local Well-being Plan
1.3.5	Unemployment – noted as an issue for young people in the well-being assessment and concerns	Strategic objective 3b: <i>To provide a realistic level and variety of employment land to facilitate the delivery of high</i>	

re recent large-scale redundancy announcements *quality workspaces and job opportunities.*

Strategic objective 3d: *Provide effective learning environments to secure the best possible outcomes for learners*

Strategic Policy 11: sets out the council's employment strategy and further evidence on employment is contained in the Economic Evidence Base Study 2019. It also sets out the approach to high quality employment development that aims to generate employment opportunities of that aims to enable people to grow and flourish.

1.4 Groups at higher risk of disadvantage

1.4.1	Recognised that we need to make sure we engage and understand aspects around the disadvantage groups	Social housing allocation policy is not part of the LDP. The LDP provides the land use policy framework to enable housing to be built / developed.	Additional evidence may be needed to enable the needs of disadvantaged groups to be identified.
	Homeless people – and hidden homeless are a key local concern	LDP Strategic Objective 2c states: <i>To deliver the level and type of residential development to meet the identified needs of the County Borough ensuring that a significant proportion is affordable and accessible to all.</i>	

		The LDP will contain a Sustainable Housing Policy, which will include an Affordable Housing Policy informed by the Local Housing Market Assessment. Each new site will be required to deliver a specified proportion of affordable housing.	
1.4.2	Gypsy and Travellers -	This is a statutory requirement of the LDP. Bridgend Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2016 Strategic Policy 7: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	
1.4.3	Victims of domestic abuse - housing needs need to be considered	Social housing allocation policy is not part of the LDP. The LDP provides the land use policy framework to enable housing to be built / developed. LDP Strategic Objective 2c states: <i>To deliver the level and type of residential development to meet the identified needs of the County Borough ensuring that a significant proportion is affordable and accessible to all.</i>	Bridgend Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Strategy.
1.4.4	Low number of refugees locally currently.		

2	Social Determinants of Health		
2.1	Lifestyles		
2.1.1.	<p>Plan needs to address low physical activity levels in children and adults</p> <p>Physical activity – need to understanding and include physical activity rate/stats as a key health indicator in the LDP – Opportunity to Locate development sites near schools for children and young people to walk to school</p>	<p>The LDP will have a number of strategic policies that should support increased physical activity across the population.</p> <p>A Children’s Outdoor Play Space Audit (Fields in Trust) forms part of evidence that inform the LDP.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 9: Social and Community Infrastructure sets out an approach to ensuring accessibility of local services and contains detailed policies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Outdoor Recreation Facilities • Provision of Playing fields • Provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace <p>Strategic Policy 2: Design and Sustainable Place Making. This contains an objective to maximise opportunities for active travel and increased public transport use; and promoting connections within and outside the site to</p>	<p>INSERT Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicators</p> <p><u>Adults meeting Physical Activity guidelines 2016/17-2017/18</u></p> <p>40.9% of adults in Bridgend meet recommended levels of physical activity (second lowest in Wales)</p> <p>New <u>Chief Medical Officer recommendations on physical activity</u> September 2019</p> <p><u>Adults who are a healthy weight (2016/7 – 2017/18)</u> 38.8% of adults in Bridgend were a healthy weight, meaning over 60% are overweight or obese.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Healthy choices in a healthy environment is a local well-being Objective in the Bridgend Local Well-being Plan</p>

ensure efficient and equality of access for all;

Strategic Policy 3: Climate change policy
- Having a location and layout which reflects sustainable transport and access principles, thereby reducing the overall need to travel (active travel).

Strategic Policy 5: Active Travel
Development should be located and designed in a way that minimises the need to travel, reduces dependency on the private car and enables sustainable access to employment, local services and community facilities

Strategic Policy 9: Social and community Infrastructure and detailed policies on:

- Provision of Outdoor Recreation Facilities
- Provision of Playing fields
- Provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace

An existing Supplementary Planning Guidance on Green Infrastructure is in place and will updated as part of LDP.

INSERT: Outcome Indicators in the Local Well-being Plan include:

- **Percentage of adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours**
- **Percentage of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours**
- **Average number of days of 30 minutes or more moderate to vigorous activity by age group**

2.1.2 Community food growing space – The LDP will refresh the existing policy will this be addressed? on community food growing and

		allotments. Allotments are covered under the Fields in Trust Standards	
2.1.3	A study has identified that fast food access and low access to open green space are both linked with childhood obesity in Wales (recent study by Claire Beynon from Public Health Wales)	<p>An existing Supplementary Planning Guidance exists on Hot Food Takeaways that requires review.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal for the LDP flags childhood obesity as a “significant issue in Bridgend”.</p>	<p>REFERENCE: Welsh Government (2019) Healthy Weight, Healthy Wales consultation includes creating healthier food environments via the planning process.</p> <p>ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given high priority of childhood obesity noted in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) the HIA group will review current position and evidence on planning levers for healthy weight environments in Wales including the draft template SPG on healthy weight environment. • Review existing Supplementary Planning Guidance exists on Hot Food Takeaways in the light of up to date evidence.
2.2	Social and community factors		
2.2.1	Antisocial behaviour - preventing antisocial behaviour in design e.g. sight lines need to be designed into new development to stop anti-	The BCBC consult with the design commission and police architects on designing out crime measures	REFERENCE “Support Communities in Bridgend County to be safe and cohesive” is a local Well-being Objective – Reference Well-being Plan

<p>social behaviour and unintended consequences</p> <p>Community safety – concern that private development do not need to be “secure by design” whereas social housing does. Street lighting is also important safety feature (well-being plan)</p>	<p>Strategic Policy 2: <i>All development should contribute to creating high quality, attractive, sustainable places which enhance the community in which they are located, whilst having full regard to the natural, historic and built environment by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Minimising opportunities for crime to be generated or increased</i> 	
<p>2.2.2 Balancing new growth with views of existing community - attracting new people to area affects communities.</p> <p>LDP deal with infra structure problems.</p> <p>Importance of balanced communities with a range of ages and needs (example given from a United Welsh development in Caerphilly).</p>	<p>The LDP Equality Impact Assessment stated that: “ <i>In order to create mixed and balanced communities housing choice should be maximised to provide for a range of sizes, types and tenures of accommodation that can increase access to affordable and decent new homes. The strategy will seek to develop a land use framework which ensures opportunities for enhanced inclusivity</i>”.</p> <p>Creating Active, Healthy, Cohesive and Social Communities is a high level objective of the LDP</p>	
<p>2.2.3 Community engagement in the LDP is really important early on. Roadshows, drop-in sessions and consultations. When sites are identified engagement and consultation takes place.</p>	<p>Planning Aid Wales is engaging town and community councils. Statutory consultations will take place at each stage of LDP. There are opportunities for residents and businesses to comment on candidate sites and individual planning applications people can comment on.</p>	<p>Measure of success in the Well-Being Plan is : % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their local area</p>

	<p>Consultation events and exhibitions will be held across the County Borough on the Preferred Strategy.</p>	<p>Importance of community engagement was highlighted at a number of points in the assessment. Links to the ways of working in the WBFG i.e. involvement. Lack of capacity for community engagement was flagged as an issue at the BCBC scrutiny committee meeting on the LDP.</p> <p>ACTION: Can PSB partners/members support wider community engagement?</p>
<p>2.2.4 Need for town centres to be supported, with development of living spaces</p>	<p>Strategic objective 2d of the LDP states: <i>To enable Bridgend Town to become an attractive and successful regional retail and commercial destination within the Cardiff Capital Region which also meets the needs of its catchment, supported by a network of viable town, district and local centres that serve their local communities.</i></p> <p>The LDP allows for development opportunities in the town centres and residential development above shops.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 12: Retail Centres and Development states: <i>New retail, commercial and leisure developments should maintain or enhance the vibrancy, vitality and attractiveness of existing</i></p>	

		<i>centres, supporting the delivery of appropriate comparison and convenience retail, office, leisure, entertainment and cultural facilities.</i>
2.2.5	Need to protect and widen use of existing assets e.g. making better use of schools. Example given: Bridgend College are currently exploring opportunities for making assets more available for community in order to move towards the 21st Century school model.	<p>Protection and enhancement of a range of local natural and historic assets is addressed in the plan.</p> <p>Para 5.2.8 of the preferred Strategy of the LDP states that the LDP will: <i>“contain detailed policies relating to the protection of heritage assets from loss and damage. These historic assets include listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological sites, historic parks, gardens and landscapes, as well as unprotected assets which add character and significance to the County. New development should reflect this and be of a good design which has regard to local distinctiveness and site context”.</i></p> <p>Management of assets is outside of the scope of the LDP.</p>
2.3	Mental health and well-being	
2.3.1	Importance highlighted here about engagement with the plan. Need to	See 2.2.3

	<p>get the engagement strategy right – people don't like change – need to feel they have some control and some say, engage views sooner rather than later.</p>		
2.3.2	<p>Individual planning applications will need more in-depth HIA.</p> <p>LDP contains broad allocations – layout / design is influenced later on. Pre-application discussions do not influence physical layout of houses/windows etc that comes under building regulations.</p>	<p>Strategic Policy 8: Health and Well-being commits to major development undertaking a Health Impact Assessment</p> <p>Strategic Policy 2: Design and Sustainable Place Making - The Policy demands a high quality of design incorporating equality of access in all development proposals. Design and Access Statements will be used within the Development Control process and should contain information relating to each of the 16 criteria (where appropriate) to ensure this policy is implemented effectively in terms of the consideration of place making and good design.</p>	
2.3.3	<p>Noise and air pollution have mental health impacts and need to be considered</p>	<p>LDP Strategic Objective 4b: To safeguard the quality of water, air and soil and tackle all sources of pollution, including noise pollution.</p> <p>Air Quality assessment will have to be undertaken to inform the LDP. Aim is to</p>	<p>Opportunity to consider development of a Supplementary Planning Guidance on Air Quality.</p>

provide accessibility to public transport and active travel

Strategic Policy 3: Climate change policy
- Having a location and layout which reflects sustainable transport and access principles, thereby reducing the overall need to travel (active travel).

Strategic Policy 2: *All development should contribute to creating high quality, attractive, sustainable places which enhance the community in which they are located, whilst having full regard to the natural, historic and built environment by:*

- *Avoiding or minimising noise, air, and soil and water pollution*

Development control/management have to address noise impacts of planning applications

2.4 Living and environmental conditions

2.4.1 Housing – 1230 empty properties in Bridgend. It is important that these are factored into the housing targets in the LDP. Response given that empty homes are factored into the housing requirement.

Empty property strategy is produced in the BCBC. A household to dwelling conversion rate is factored into the housing requirement and derived allocations.

Affordable housing - how do we define what is affordable housing? Aspiration for Bridgend to be a Borough of affordable housing. The assessment of housing needs is important to factor into the LDP.

Para 5.3.17 of the Preferred Strategy states that:

*The 2019/20 Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) identified a need of 411 units per annum and an appropriate affordable housing target will be set in the Deposit Plan, recognising that the LDP will not be the only mechanism to deliver affordable housing. The Plan's contribution will therefore form part of several streams of affordable housing supply to meet this identified need, including schemes delivered through capital grant funding, self-funded Registered Social Landlord developments, private sector leasing schemes, **re-utilisation of empty homes** and re-configuration of existing stock.*

See also 1.3.1 above

2.4.2 Renewable energy survey/assessment – will share in future

Strategic objective 3j states:
Promote developments that are well located and designed to assist in meeting energy demand with renewable and low carbon sources in accordance with the energy hierarchy for planning' (set out in PPW), thereby helping to both mitigate the causes of climate change and tackle

the 'climate emergency' declared by Welsh Government.

Strategic Policy 13: Decarbonisation and Renewable Energy states that *"Development proposals which contribute to meeting national renewable and low carbon energy and energy efficiency targets will be encouraged where it can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable impacts on the natural and historic environment or local communities"*

Additional policies will include:

- Renewable Energy Developments
- Low Carbon Heating Technologies for New Development
- Energy Efficiency Provision within the design of buildings
- Parc Stormy–innovative green industries cluster

2.4.3 Air and Noise pollution

See 2.3.3

2.4.4 Climate change

Strategic objective 3j states: *Promote developments that are well located and designed to assist in meeting energy demand with renewable and low*

carbon sources in accordance with the energy hierarchy for planning’ (set out in PPW), thereby helping to both mitigate the causes of climate change and tackle the ‘climate emergency’ declared by Welsh Government

Strategic Policy 3: Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change

All development proposals will be required to make a positive contribution towards tackling the causes of, and adapting to the impacts of Climate Change

2.4.5 Use of open spaces/”waste land” – a discussion about the benefits of encouraging community ownership and use of land – but a need for guidance on suitable plant/tree species/

Strategic Policy 2: Design and Sustainable Place Making includes:

- *Safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity and integrated green infrastructure networks;*

Recognition of green and blue assets in some areas, need to capitalise on coastal assets and address gaps in access to green spaces.

Strategic Policy 9: Social and Community Infrastructure sets out an approach to ensuring accessibility of local services and contains detailed policies on:

Tree planting – major opportunity for SUDS, carbon dioxide reduction and beneficial for well-being.

- Provision of Outdoor Recreation Facilities
- Provision of Playing fields

- Provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace

SP17: conservation and enhancement of natural environment

An existing Supplementary Planning Guidance on Green Infrastructure is in place and will updated as part of LDP.

2.5 Economic conditions affecting health

2.5.1 Unemployment - Aim of LDP is to attract business and provide suitable land for new businesses
Recognition of more home working and shared office use space

Strategic objective 3b: *To provide a realistic level and variety of employment land to facilitate the delivery of high quality workspaces and job opportunities.*

Question: population growth and economic growth areas – are they in the same place? Welsh Government policy is focused on connectivity – where housing and employment sites are closer with transport links. Aim is not to default to M4 corridor as transport solution. Previous plans were very focused on numbers – the policy focus has developed towards quality “placemaking”.

Strategic Policy 11: sets out the council’s employment strategy and further evidence on employment is contained in the Economic Evidence Base Study 2019. It also sets out the approach to high quality employment development that aims to generate employment opportunities of that aims to enable people to grow and flourish.

Strategic Policy 2: Design and Sustainable Place Making

Strategic Policy 9: Social and Community Infrastructure sets out an approach to ensuring accessibility of local services.

2.5.2 Infrastructure capacity assessment is now required for strategic sites to identify the community and highways infrastructure needs. Only sites of a certain size can attract significant infrastructure investment from developers.

Strategic Policy 10; Infrastructure: *All development proposals should be supported by adequate existing or new infrastructure. In order to mitigate likely adverse impacts and/or to integrate a development proposal with its surroundings, reasonable infrastructure provision or financial contributions to such infrastructure should be provided by developers where necessary. This will be secured by means of planning agreements/obligations where appropriate.*

2.6 Access to services

2.6.2 Primary and GP care access is important – this is being discussed with the Local health board

Strategic Policy 9: Social and Community Infrastructure sets out an approach to ensuring accessibility of local services. **ACTION:** further engagement and data sharing will be needed with Local Health Board and GP clusters to

	<p>Can HIAs identify / influence GP/other services needed in new development</p> <p>Strategic Policy 10; Infrastructure: <i>All development proposals should be supported by adequate existing or new infrastructure. In order to mitigate likely adverse impacts and/or to integrate a development proposal with its surroundings, reasonable infrastructure provision or financial contributions to such infrastructure should be provided by developers where necessary. This will be secured by means of planning agreements/obligations where appropriate</i></p> <p>Strategic Policy 8: Health and Well-being commits to major development undertaking a Health Impact Assessments on major developments.</p>	<p>establish land use needs for healthcare facilities on site allocation.</p>
<p>2.6.3 Connectivity/place making – look at existing facilities what is useful/not want to lose</p> <p>It was noted that it can be a challenge to work with developers to develop high quality places – some developments have not had sufficient community resources built in such as school and shops</p>	<p>Strategic Policy 2: Design and Sustainable Place Making</p> <p>Strategic Policy 9: Social and Community Infrastructure sets out an approach to ensuring accessibility of local services.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 10; Infrastructure: <i>All development proposals should be supported by adequate existing or new infrastructure. In order to mitigate likely adverse impacts and/or to integrate a</i></p>	

development proposal with its surroundings, reasonable infrastructure provision or financial contributions to such infrastructure should be provided by developers where necessary. This will be secured by means of planning agreements/obligations where appropriate

2.7 Macro issues

2.7.1 Need for infrastructure for electric vehicles. Also noted other forms of new-fuelled cars.

Strategic Policy 4 : states; *Ensure that, where necessary, developments are served by appropriate parking provision, including infrastructure which caters for future technological developments such as electric vehicle charging points, and circulation areas, including adequate road widths to allow access for service vehicles;*

2.7.2 Flooding – changing levels of risk needs to be factored into LDP

Sustainable Urban Drainage

Strategic Policy 3: states that *development (particularly vulnerable uses) will be directed away from flood risk areas, and avoiding development that increases the risk of flood and coastal erosion, including through the*

deployment of sustainable urban drainage systems where relevant.

A strategic flood consequences assessment will be conducted for the plan.

2.7.3 Enhancing biodiversity and integration of Area Statement into LDP

Para 2.5.6 of the Strategic Context states that the Area Statement (when produced) will be considered in the review of the LDP.

Strategic Policy 17: Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment states that:

Development which will conserve and, wherever possible, enhance the natural environment of the County Borough will be favoured. Development proposals will not be permitted where they will have an adverse impact upon:

- a)** *The integrity of the County Borough's countryside;*
- b)** *The character of its landscape;*
- c)** *Its biodiversity and habitats; and*
- d)** *The quality of its natural resources including water, air and soil.*