

Vale of Glamorgan Deposit Local Development Plan (2011 to 2026)

Rapid Health Impact Assessment

January 2012

The Welsh Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU) has produced an appraisal tool, shown on the following pages, which has been used as the basis for the rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the Vale of Glamorgan Deposit Local Development Plan (LDP).

The appraisal tool aims to ensure that all relevant determinants of health and target groups in the local population are considered. This HIA has been undertaken as a desk based exercise completing the following steps:

- Table A describes the likely impacts on health determinates, providing commentary on specific group impacts where relevant.
- Table B considers potential solutions, or identifies areas for further investigation and information gathering (where relevant).

A conclusion summarises the main identified health impacts and considers the relevant policies and proposals in the Plan.

In addition to this HIA an Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed and is available to view on the Council's website at:

www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp

Table A: Rapid Assessment

<p>Project title and brief description of the proposal: Vale of Glamorgan Deposit Local Development Plan (2011 to 2026)</p> <p>Once adopted the Local Development Plan will be the primary land use-planning document for the Vale of Glamorgan which applications for development proposals will be assessed against together with all other material considerations.</p>					
<p>Key aims and objectives: The Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy Vision has been adopted as the overarching vision for the Vale of Glamorgan LDP, which states: “Our Vision for the Vale of Glamorgan is a place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That is safe, clean and attractive, where individuals and communities have sustainable opportunities to improve their health, learning and skills, prosperity and wellbeing, and ▪ Where there is a strong sense of community in which local groups and individuals have the capacity and incentive to make an effective contribution to the future sustainability of the area.” <p>In support of this vision, the LDP contains 10 Strategic Objectives which consider a wide number of social, environmental and economic issues (see pages 19 – 22 of the Written Statement). The LDP also sets out a strategy, setting out the spatial concentration of growth opportunities, and 11 strategic policies on key planning and land use issues.</p>					
<p>Factors that Determine Health and Wellbeing</p>	<p>Target Groups</p>				
	<p>Those on low income</p>	<p>Older people</p>	<p>General population</p>	<p>Minority ethnic Groups</p>	<p>Children and young people</p>
<p>Individuals Lifestyle / capacities affecting health: Smoking, nutrition and healthy eating, physical activity, alcohol / drug misuse, sexual health, Propensity to use health and care services</p> <p>Skills and knowledge, training and education</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
	<p>The Local Development Plan will directly and in-directly affect the health and wellbeing of these groups through the impact of development and the provision of new housing and employment developments, transport schemes and other land uses such as extensions to Country Parks and provision of new community facilities.</p>				
	<p>Potential positive outcomes of the Plan will be the encouragement of physical activity (through accessible environments), protecting and providing recreational open space and by the promotion of sustainable transport such as walking and cycling. Health and wellbeing will also be addressed by ensuring there is an adequate housing land supply for a range and choice of housing to meet local needs. Local and strategic employment land allocations aim to provide additional business and job opportunities across the Vale of Glamorgan in accessible urban and rural sites.</p>				
	<p>The Plan will also include design and access policies to help ensure healthy and sustainable environments. Policy MD 4 (Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Obligations) aims to take account of the impact of additional development by securing new and improved community services and facilities, where appropriate.</p> <p>Potential negative impacts may arise from increased traffic in areas where new development is proposed.</p>				

	Those on low income	Older people	General population	Minority ethnic Groups	Children and young people
<p>Social and Community Influences affecting health: Family: Structure and function, Parenting</p> <p>Community: Social support mechanisms, social networks, neighbourliness. Peer pressure. Community divisions, degree of isolation. Historical identity, Cultural and spiritual ethos.</p>	X	X	X	X	X
	<p>The Local Development Plan contains strategic objectives relating to sustainable communities which are inclusive and protect cultural heritage (see Objectives 1, 4, 5 and 9).</p> <p>The Plan will directly and in-directly affect the health and wellbeing of these groups due to the impact of developments and provision of housing, employment, transport schemes and other land uses such as extensions to Country Parks and provision of community facilities.</p> <p>The Plan through various land allocations aims to meet local needs, and in the case of housing, by ensuring there is an adequate range and choice of housing available to meet local needs. In addition, Development Management policies such as Policy MD 4 (Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Obligations) aim to take account of the impact of development by securing new and improved community services and facilities, where appropriate.</p>				
<p>Living conditions: Built environment, civic design and planning, housing, noise, smell, air and water quality, physical view and outlook, public safety, waste disposal, road hazards, injury hazards, Safe play spaces.</p>	X	X	X	X	X
	<p>The Local Development Plan will directly and in-directly affect the health and wellbeing of these groups through site allocations and by managing the impact of new developments through development management policies which aim to avoid or mitigate any unacceptable impacts from development.</p> <p>Of particular relevance are Development Management policies: MD 1 (Location of Development), MD 2 (Place Making), MD 3 (Design of New Development), MD 4 (Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Obligations), MD 5 (Environmental Protection), MD 6 (Promoting Biodiversity), MD 7 (Affordable Housing in Rural Areas), MD 10 (Tourism and Leisure), MD 11 (Employment Land and Premises), MD 13 (Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation).</p> <p>Land allocations have been made for various uses including housing, employment, retail, recreation, leisure and tourism, educational needs and proposed environmental designations. These are included within the Managing Growth section of the Local Development Plan. In particular, Policy MG 28 allocates land for the extension to Cosmeston and Porthkerry Country parks whereas other proposals for land designations such as Policies MG 21 (Special Landscape Areas), MG 22 (Green Wedges), MG 23 (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation), MG 25 (Quarry Buffer Zones) and Policy MG 27 (Glamorgan Heritage Coast) aim to protect the built and natural environment.</p>				

	Those on low income	Older people	General population	Minority ethnic Groups	Children and young people
Working conditions: Employment, workplace conditions, occupation, income.	X	X	X	X	X
	<p>The Local Development Plan contains various objectives relating to employment and regeneration (see LDP Objectives 1 and 8) and makes provision for employment and education needs.</p> <p>The LDP may indirectly affect income and occupation through the provision of land for employment uses however working conditions are outside the remit of the plan. Notwithstanding this, the LDP contains criteria based policies which govern the quality of new development in terms of design, accessibility and impact on amenity.</p>				
Services: (access to and quality of) Medical services, caring services, careers advice and counselling, shops and commercial services, public amenities, transport, education and other services. Access to information technology.	X	X	X	X	X
	<p>The LDP contains a number of objectives regarding access to services and facilities (see Objectives 3, 5 and 6). The LDP will seek to protect community facilities, though the application of its Managing Development and Managing Growth policies. Additionally, new or enhanced services and facilities will be sought where new development places increased demand on existing facilities, and or when a shortage of facilities is identified in accordance with Policy MD 4 (Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Obligations).</p> <p>The Plan aims to locate additional development within sustainable locations in areas with existing services and facilities. A number of land use allocations have been made for residential, retail, recreational, mixed uses and community facilities within the LDP Strategy area set out in Section 5 of the Written Statement (pages 23 to 29). This includes development in the South East Zone (including Barry, Penarth, Sully and Dinas Powys), development at the St Athan Strategic Opportunity Area, Cardiff Airport and other sustainable settlements (including Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, St Athan, Rhoose, Wenvoe and the minor rural settlements identified in the LDP Settlement Hierarchy).</p> <p>Future planning applications for additional development proposals will be assessed against various Development Management policies within the plan which relate to place making, location of development and design of new development (Policies MD 1, 2, and 3 refer).</p>				

Socio-economic, cultural and environmental and sustainability factors:	Those on low income	Older people	General population	Minority ethnic Groups	Children and young people
<p>Biological diversity, efficient use of resources, pollution, diversity / local distinctiveness, climate.</p> <p>Macro-economic factors: Political climate, GDP, economic development, policy climate.</p>	X	X	X	X	X
	<p>The LDP contains a number of objectives regarding sustainable development (see Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8. In particular, see Objective 10 regarding efficient use of land and natural resources).</p> <p>The LDPs Development Management Policies aim to avoid unacceptable impacts upon the built and natural environment and require mitigation measures where required. Policy SP 10 sets out the built and natural environment assets which development proposals must protect and, where appropriate, enhance. In addition, there are certain environmental proposals in the Managing Growth section which aim to protect biodiversity and local distinctiveness (such as Policies MG 21 (Special Landscape Areas), MG 22 (Green Wedges), MG 23 (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) and Policy MG 27 (Glamorgan Heritage Coast).</p> <p>The Strategic and Growth policies within the LDP provide for sustainable growth and regeneration within the Vale whilst protecting the environment for future generations. The Plan identifies three strategic sites at Barry Waterfront, St Athan and Cardiff Airport and provides land allocation for 217 hectares of strategic employment land and 60.5 hectares for local employment sites. In addition, Policy SP 8 identifies appropriate locations (on existing employment sites) for waste management facilities.</p>				
Others*					

Table B: Potential solutions, further investigation and information gathering (where relevant)

Measure	Issues Identified
<p>What positive effect(s) is the proposal likely to have for people's health and well being, and for which groups within the population?</p>	<p>The Plan is likely to affect a wide range of groups in the population. Positive effects are likely to arise from well designed developments which protect and / or mitigate negative impacts of development. Specifically this might relate to built and natural environmental assets, such as important open spaces or sites of nature conservation importance.</p>
<p>What negative effect(s) is the proposal likely to have for people's health and well being, and for which groups within the population?</p>	<p>The Plan is unlikely to have any directly negative effects across the identified population groups.</p> <p>Indirect negative effects may arise from anxiety surrounding the perceived impact of development for uses such as waste management or quarrying which could be addressed by consultation processes. Additionally, potential increases in traffic associated with new development may impact on residents locally. In terms of the scope of the LDP it is considered that appropriate mitigation measures and policy requirements have been put in place.</p>
<p>If negative impacts were identified for one or more groups within the population, are there ways in which these can be removed or mitigated?</p>	<p>The LDP contains criteria based policies which seek to minimise potential impact from development. In preparing the LDP, the plan has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal which has identified potential negative effects of the plan. The policies in the LDP have been developed in light of the effects identified in the Sustainability Appraisal in order to minimise the negative impacts identified. In particular, Development Management policies such as Policy MD 4 (Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations) aim to take account of the impact of development by securing new and improved community services and facilities, where appropriate.</p>
<p>Is further investigation, information and evidence collection needed to find potential solutions?</p>	<p>The Council is required to monitor the effectiveness of the LDP and produce an annual monitoring report. This will assist in identifying the performance of the LDP and where necessary allow the Council to amend certain aspects of the plan where it is not meeting its objectives. A full plan review will be undertaken at least every four years.</p> <p>Additionally, the performance of the LDP will be monitored against the Sustainability Appraisal monitoring framework. This examines the economic, social and environment impacts associated with the implementation of the LDP.</p>

<p>Are there opportunities to build in more actions to improve people's health as a part of the proposal?</p> <p>Are there sources of information or experience elsewhere that may help explore this question more fully?</p>	<p>The LDP will be subject to public consultation and an Examination in Public. This consultation will allow interested parties to comment on the plan which may include suggestions as to how the LDP can be improved to take account of people's health where there are any issues.</p> <p>Additionally, the performance of the LDP will be monitored against the Sustainability Appraisal monitoring framework. This examines the economic, social and environment impacts associated with the implementation of the LDP. The framework is supported by baseline information which includes health and well being data, and the monitoring of the plan will use such data as indicators on the performance of the Plan.</p>
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Summary

The Deposit LDP provides the focus for sustainable growth and aims to ensure the most efficient use of land and other limited resources, whilst at the same time promoting the regeneration and stimulation of the local economy for the benefit of the present and future population.

Once adopted the Local Development Plan will be the primary land use-planning document for the Vale of Glamorgan which applications for development proposals will be assessed against together with all other material considerations. In particular the LDP contains various local planning policies and makes provision for a number of land uses, including housing, employment, retail, recreation, transport, tourism, minerals, waste, and community uses.

It is considered that there are no direct significant negative health impacts given the range of policies contained within the Local Development Plan. Whilst there are likely to be some indirect negative health impacts it is considered that the policies within the Plan seek to minimise these together with all other statutory requirements for development relating to environmental health, pollution control and environmental protection.

There are likely to be positive health impacts arising from the Local Development Plan as it aims to address local needs for housing, employment and ensure reasonable access to services and facilities. In particular, the Deposit LDP contains policy requirements for proposals to consider the impact of developments which could include the provision of planning obligations and community infrastructure where appropriate (See Policy MD 4; Planning Obligations). In addition, the LDP aims to ensure that the development which takes place is well designed and contributes towards sustainable environments through its design policies such as Policy MD 1 (Location of Development), Policy MD 2 (Place Making), Policy MD 3 (Design of New Development) and Policy MD 5 (Environmental Protection).