

# Frome Gateway Regeneration Framework

21<sup>st</sup> November 2023

**Growth & Regeneration**

Regeneration

Slide 1







# Health Impact Assessment

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Regeneration



## Tackling the Root causes upstream of Unhealthy Urban Development

### Research Funders



Public health

Urban planning

Public policy

Transport

Management

Real estate

Law

Behavioural science

Public involvement

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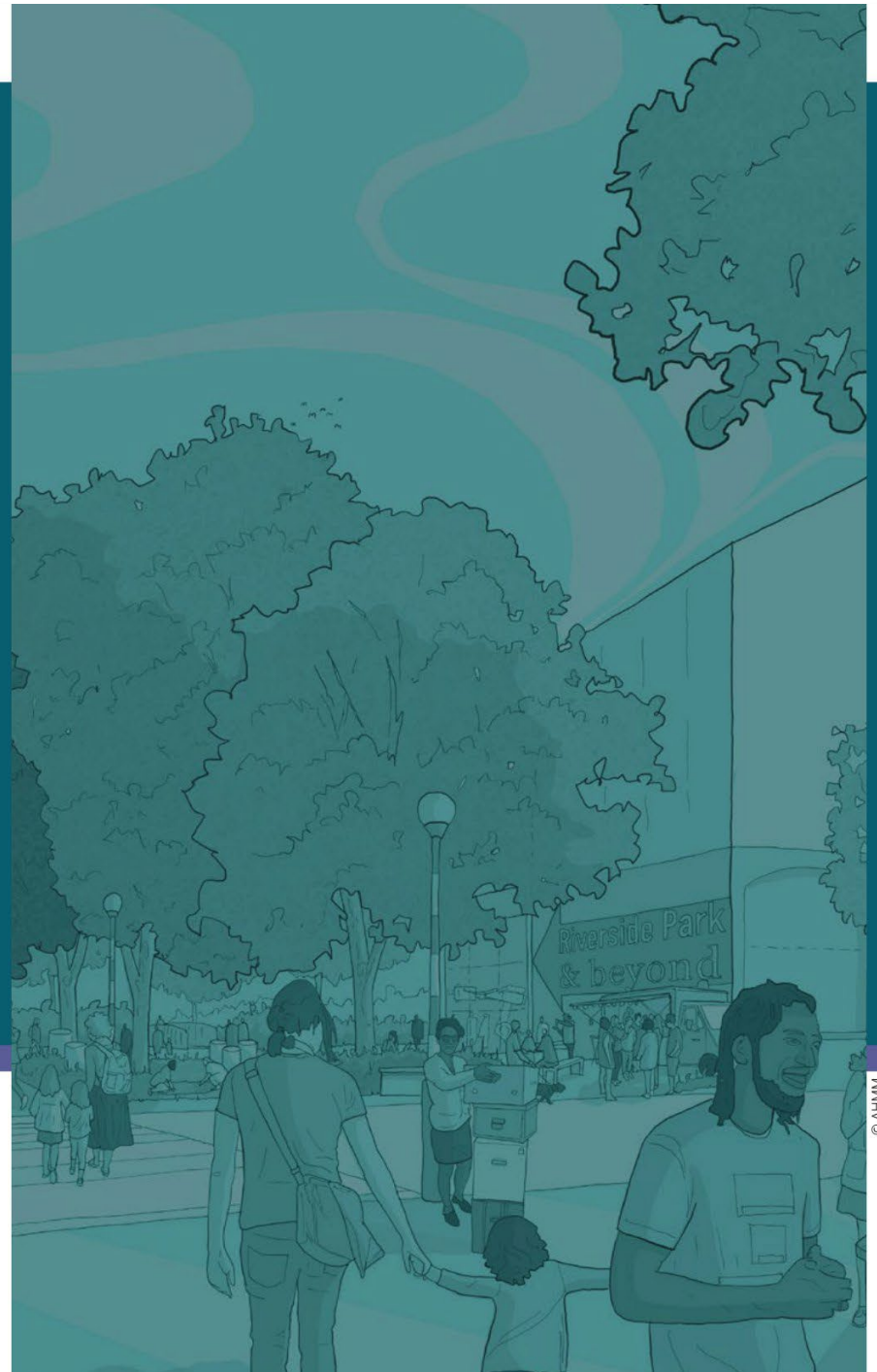




# Frome Gateway

## Health Impact Assessment

October 2023



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<https://fromegateway.co.uk/documents/hia.pdf>

# Purpose of the HIA

- Distil public health priorities for the Frome Gateway area and make recommendations to help maximise positive health and wellbeing outcomes and minimise negative impacts.
- Set expectations to help to target investment and interventions.
- Enable BCC to communicate the anticipated health and wellbeing impacts of the Frome Gateway framework
- Foster information sharing, transparency and collaborative working to support multiple stakeholders working towards improving the health and wellbeing of the community.
- Directly inform site-specific HIAs (during the planning application process, for example).
- Establish an evidence base and baseline understanding of the health and wellbeing of the existing Frome Gateway community to allow change over time to be understood.



*Policy HW2B: “...A Health Impact Assessment will be required for residential developments of 100 or more units, non-residential developments of 10,000m<sup>2</sup> or more and for other developments where the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on health and wellbeing...”*



## Who is this for?

- Bristol City Council teams
- Landowners, developers and their agents ('applicants')
- Built environment professionals (such as architectural and urban design teams)
- Businesses
- Community organisations
- Infrastructure providers

## How will/should it be used?

- The HIA has resulted in recommendations for planning applications, and these should be considered by applicants and BCC during the planning process





# HIA categories:

1. Housing design and affordability
2. Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure
3. Access to open space and nature
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
5. Accessibility, active travel and road safety
6. Crime reduction and community safety
7. Access to healthy food
8. Access to work and training
9. Social cohesion and inclusive design
10. Minimising the use of resources
11. Climate change



## For each HIA category:

### Why is this important?

Attractive and convenient open/green spaces can increase physical activity levels and reduce risks of heart disease, stroke, diabetes and other ill-health. Increases in greenness can reduce risk of premature mortality and diseases such as mouth and throat cancer, as well as obesity in children.

#### Key emerging local plan policies:

Policy HW3: Takeaways; Policy FS1: The provision of allotments; Policy FS2: Provision of food growing space in new developments.

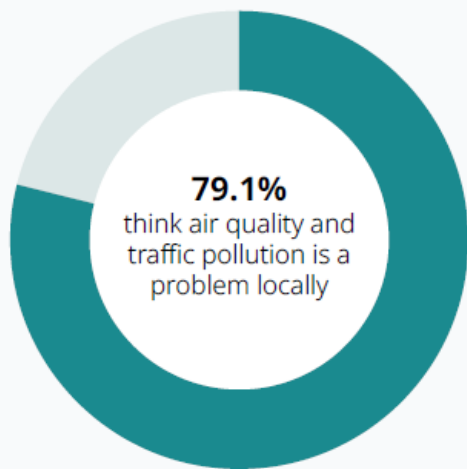
#### How the framework is responding:

- The regeneration framework includes aspirations for new and improved green spaces across the regeneration area and surrounding area which could include the provision of spaces for local food growing.

#### Estimated health economic impact:

Improvements in perceptions of crime may be worth £0.5 million in weight gain and mental health impacts. Enhanced safety may reduce attributable cases of poor mental health and functional loss by 55% (HAUS model).

### Local context



#### Requirements for developers:

##### a. Prioritise and encourage walking and cycling



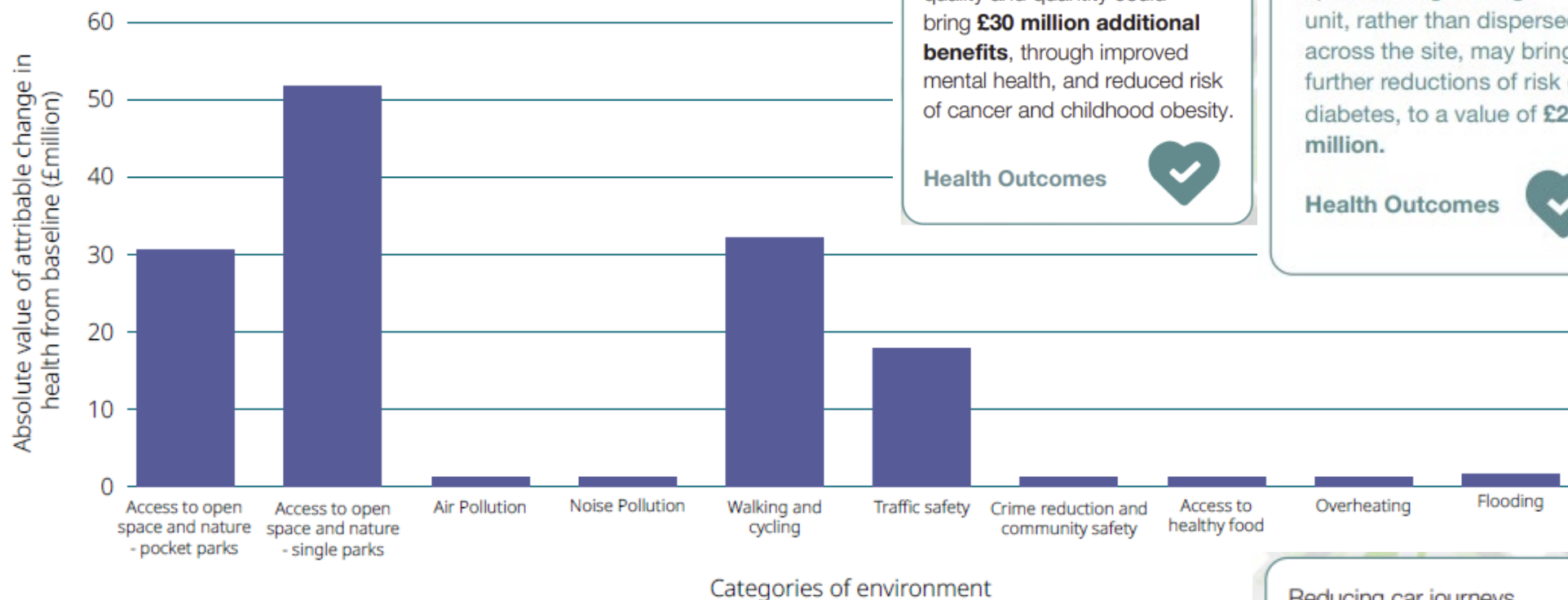
Residential and commercial properties should provide secure and easily accessible cycle storage spaces; Commercial units should also provide facilities such as lockers, showers and drying areas for cyclists.

#### Other strategic recommendations and actions:

- The engagement programme undertaken to inform the production of the regeneration framework should be continued post-completion and direct attention to specific areas of focus (such as a public realm scheme, or planning applications), as appropriate. Opportunities for community involvement in the design process should be maximised as per the Scope of Community Influence.



# Health economic modelling



Improvements to green space quality and quantity could bring **£30 million additional benefits**, through improved mental health, and reduced risk of cancer and childhood obesity.

Health Outcomes



Provision of additional green space through a single unit, rather than dispersed across the site, may bring further reductions of risk of diabetes, to a value of **£21 million**.

Health Outcomes



Improving active travel infrastructure can increase the number of people using active modes. This has physical and mental health benefits.

Health Outcomes



Reducing car journeys improves air quality and noise which have detrimental impacts on health and wellbeing. Public transport accessibility could be improved.

Health Outcomes



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