

Retail Background Paper - Addendum



October 2016

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Diet and Planning	1
3.0 Evidence of Links	2
4.0 Number of Proposals Affected	3
5.0 Conclusions	8

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 One of the key issues facing society is the increase in levels of obesity especially amongst children. Obesity can increase the risk of type 2 diabetes, raised blood pressure and cancer. Obesity is caused by the complex relationship between social, economic, environmental and personal factors. The role that the planning system plays in improving health and wellbeing is recognised in the NPPF.
- 1.2 Through the Local Planning Document it is proposed to include a policy restricting the locations where new fast food takeaways could open. This Addendum provides the policy context and background evidence for the approach to fast food takeaways in the Local Planning Document and seeks to address three key issues:
- Is diet covered by the planning system?
 - What evidence is there of a link between childhood obesity and the proximity of A5 uses?
 - How many proposals may be affected by the policy?

2.0 Diet and Planning

- 2.1 National planning policy is set through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) with additional guidance contained in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). Paragraph 69 of the NPPF identifies that the planning system can play an important role in creating healthy communities. The NPPG also identifies that health and wellbeing should be considered in local plans. This should include consideration of how proposals can:
- support strong vibrant and healthy communities;
 - make physical activity easier;
 - support community engagement and the creation of social capital;
 - lead to reductions in health inequalities;
 - support people of all ages to make healthy choices;
 - promote access to healthier food and high quality open spaces; and
 - reduce potential pollution and other environmental hazards.
- 2.2 One of the key principles of the planning system set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF is that it should take account of local strategies to improve health and wellbeing for all. The local strategy for health and wellbeing in Gedling Borough is set by Nottinghamshire County Council through the Health & Well Being Board established by the Health and Social Care Act (2012).
- 2.3 Health and Wellbeing Boards were established to act as forums where key leaders from the health and care system can work together to improve the health and wellbeing of their local population and reduce health inequalities. Health and wellbeing board members collaborate to understand their local community's needs, agree priorities and encourage joined-up working.

- 2.4 As part of their work the Nottinghamshire Board has prepared a Health and Well Being Strategy for the years 2014-2017. This identifies 20 priority areas under four broad headings:
- A Good Start;
 - Living Well;
 - Coping Well; and
 - Working Together.
- 2.5 One of the actions identified by the Health and Well Being board was the development of a spatial framework to achieve Public Health gains. This has been done through the creation of a Health Impact Assessment checklist which was used to assess the Local Planning Document and will be used to assess whether major planning applications accord with Policy LPD35 (Safe, Accessible and Inclusive Development). One of the issues considered in the Health Impact Assessment checklist is access to allotments and community gardens and also restrictions on A5 uses in specific areas.
- 2.6 The National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE) produce guidance on improving health. One of their recommendations for preventing cardiovascular disease¹ is to *“encourage local planning authorities to restrict planning permission for take-aways and other food retail outlets in specific areas (for example, within walking distance of schools)”*.
- 2.6 Although the NPPF does not refer to dietary issues directly, diet is a key determinant of health. The NPPG makes clear that consideration should be given to access to food and support to help people make healthier choices. In addition one of the key principles for the planning system is that support should be given to the delivery of health and wellbeing strategies. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Nottinghamshire, through the spatial planning framework, requires consideration of implementing restrictions to the location of fast food takeaways.

3.0 Evidence of Links

- 3.1 There is an emerging body of evidence that demonstrates the links between exposure to fast food takeaways and obesity. Academic research of note includes:
- Engler-Stringer E et al (2014) “The community and consumer food environment and children’s diet: a systematic review”²
 - Burgoine T et al (2014) “Associations between exposure to takeaway food outlets, takeaway food consumption , and body weight in Cambridgeshire, UK: population based, cross sectional study”³
 - Davis B and Carpenter C (2009) “Proximity of Fast-Food Restaurants to Schools and Adolescent Obesity”⁴

¹ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph25>

² <http://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-14-522>

³ <http://www.bmj.com/content/348/bmj.g1464>

⁴ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2661452/>

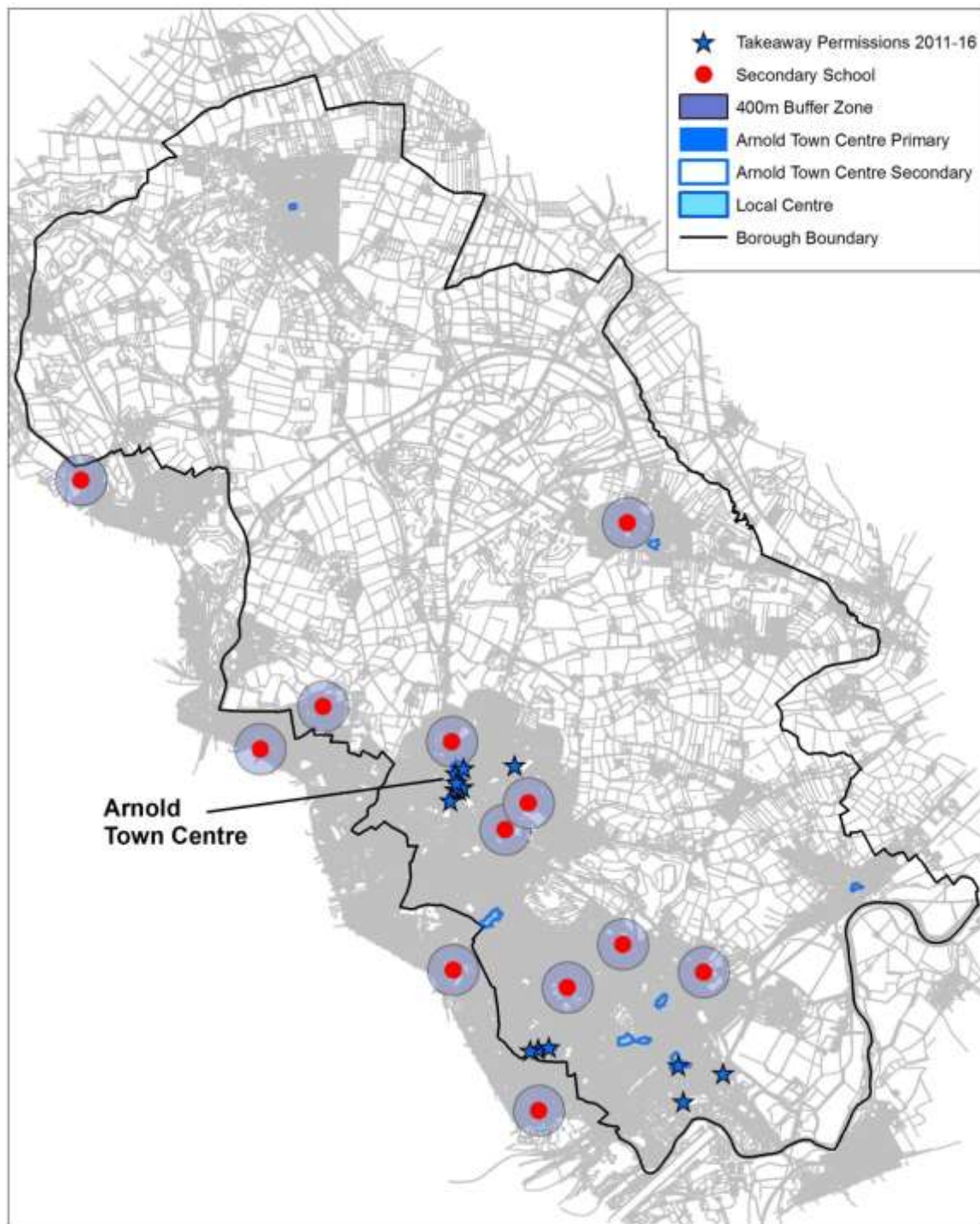
- 3.2 In their study of adults in Cambridgeshire, Burgoine et al found that those most exposed to takeaway food outlets were estimated to eat 15% more takeaway food than those least exposed. Davis and Carpenter found that students in California whose schools were within half a mile (about 800m) of fast food restaurants consumed fewer fruit and vegetables and were more likely to be obese than students who attended schools that were not near fast food restaurants. One of the possible interventions identified by Davis and Carpenter was the restriction of permits for fast food restaurants within walking distance of schools.
- 3.3 The Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessments provides information on the number of children who are classed as obese. It is estimated that within Nottinghamshire there are currently 37,000 2-15 year olds who are classed as obese. Further details on this can be found online⁵.

4.0 Number of Proposals Affected

- 4.1 To assess the potential number of proposals that may be affected by Policy LPD54 (Fast Food Takeaways) information on the location of planning permissions in the last five years was assembled. This is presented in map form at Map 1 below. This shows that no planning applications in the years 2011/12 to 2015/16 were within 400m of a secondary school. Map 2 shows a detailed view of Arnold Town Centre.
- 4.2 To add further detail, the Environmental Health team were asked to provide the location of all fast food takeaways they inspect. Whilst the information provided is based on the Environmental Health team's assessment of whether the business operates as a fast food takeaway, rather than using the strict planning definition contained in the use class order, it does provide an understanding of the general distribution of fast food takeaways. Map 3 shows that only three existing fast food takeaways are within 400m of a secondary school. Map 4 again shows a more detailed view of Arnold Town Centre.
- 4.3 Overall this information shows that no planning applications over the last five years were within 400m of a secondary school. Whilst it is not possible to say with certainty that none will be caught in the future the information available suggests that the scale of proposals is unlikely to be substantial. It is considered appropriate to continue with the policy to ensure that the current situation is maintained.

⁵ <http://jsna.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/insight/Strategic-Framework/Nottinghamshire-JSNA.aspx>

Map 1



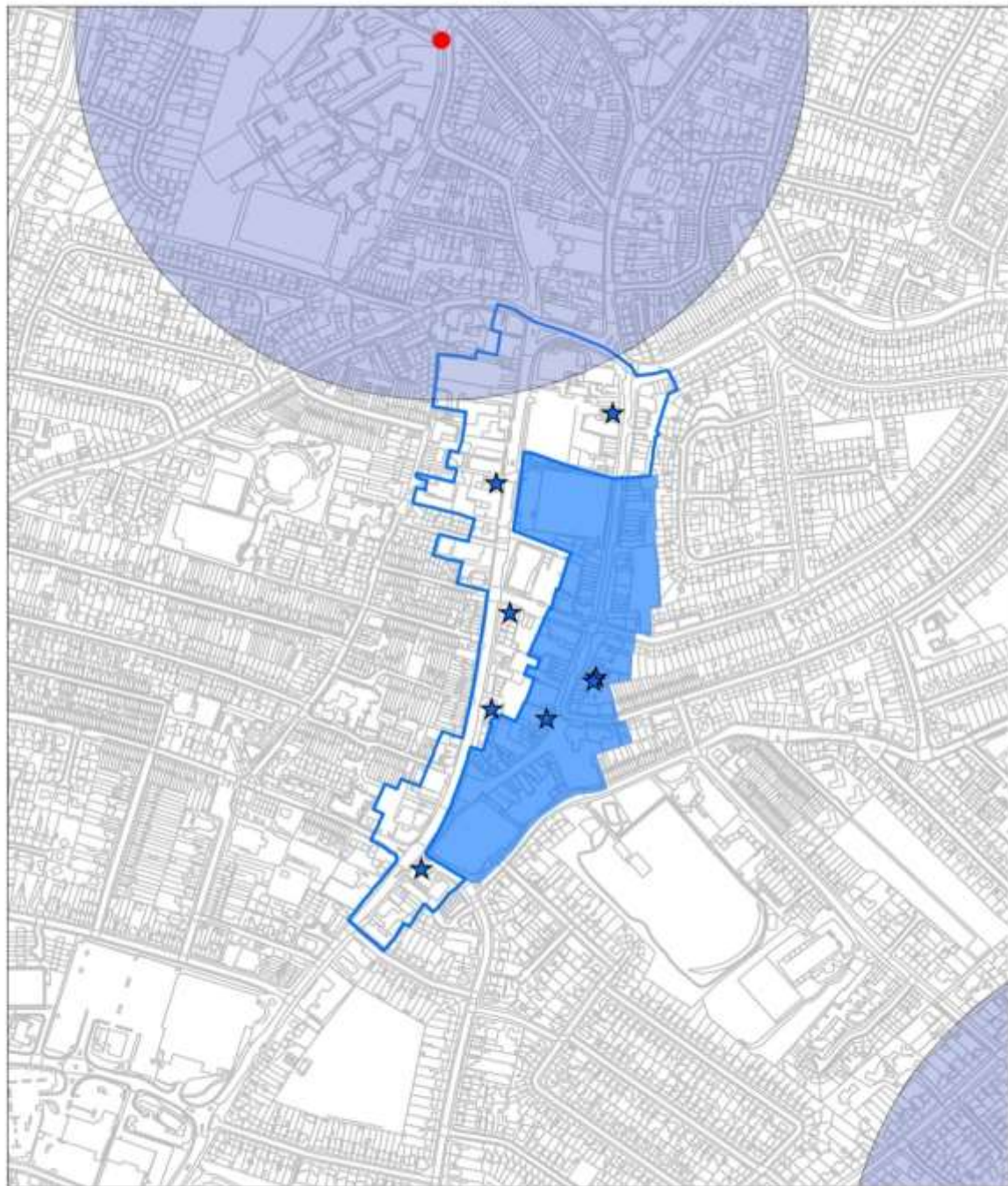
Takeaway permissions granted between 2011 and 2016
and Secondary Schools



Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of H.M.S.O. Crown copyright, Licence No. LA100021246.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.



Map 2



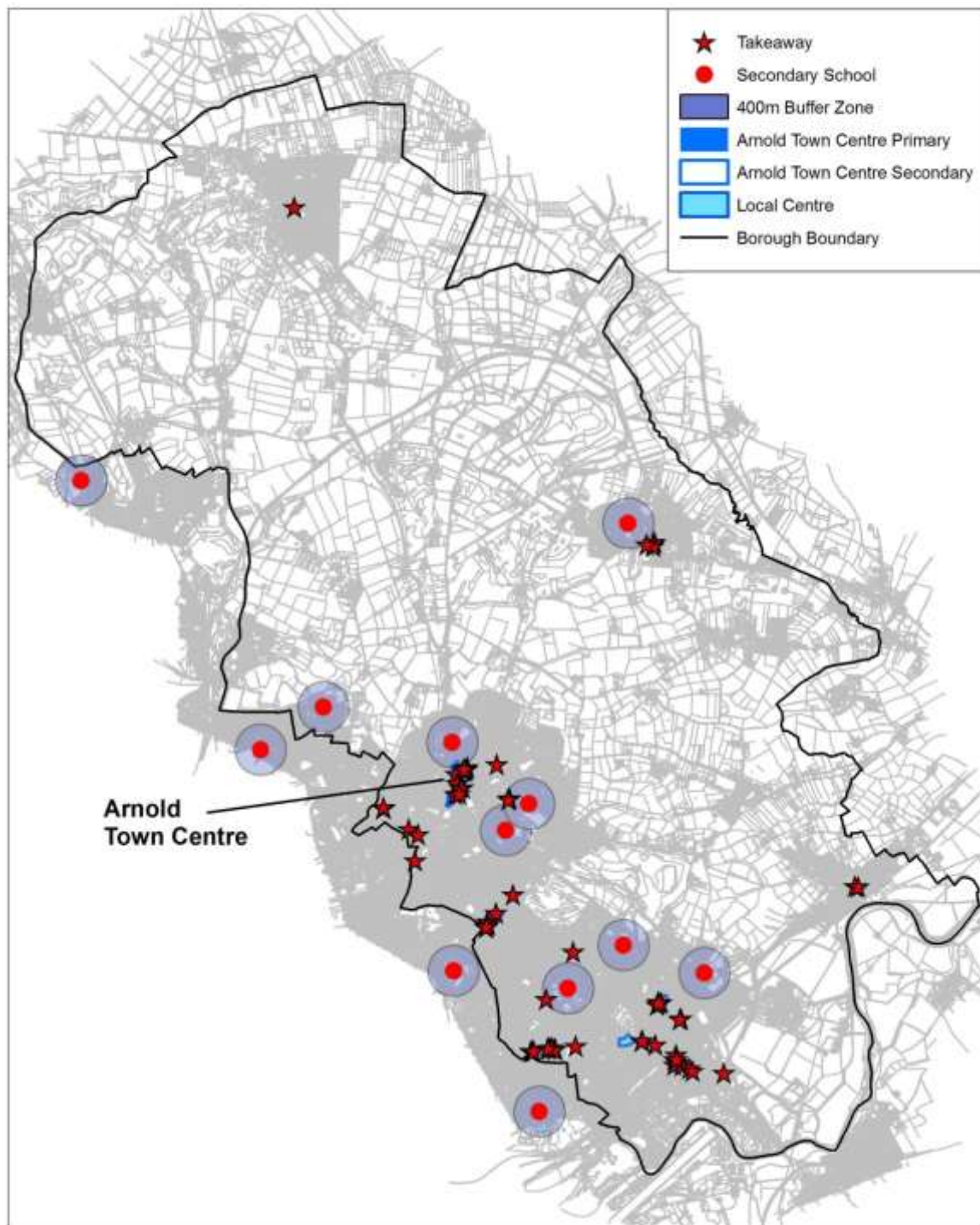
**Takeaway permissions granted between 2011
and 2016 and Secondary Schools - Arnold**



Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of H.M.S.O. Crown copyright, Licence No. LA100021246.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

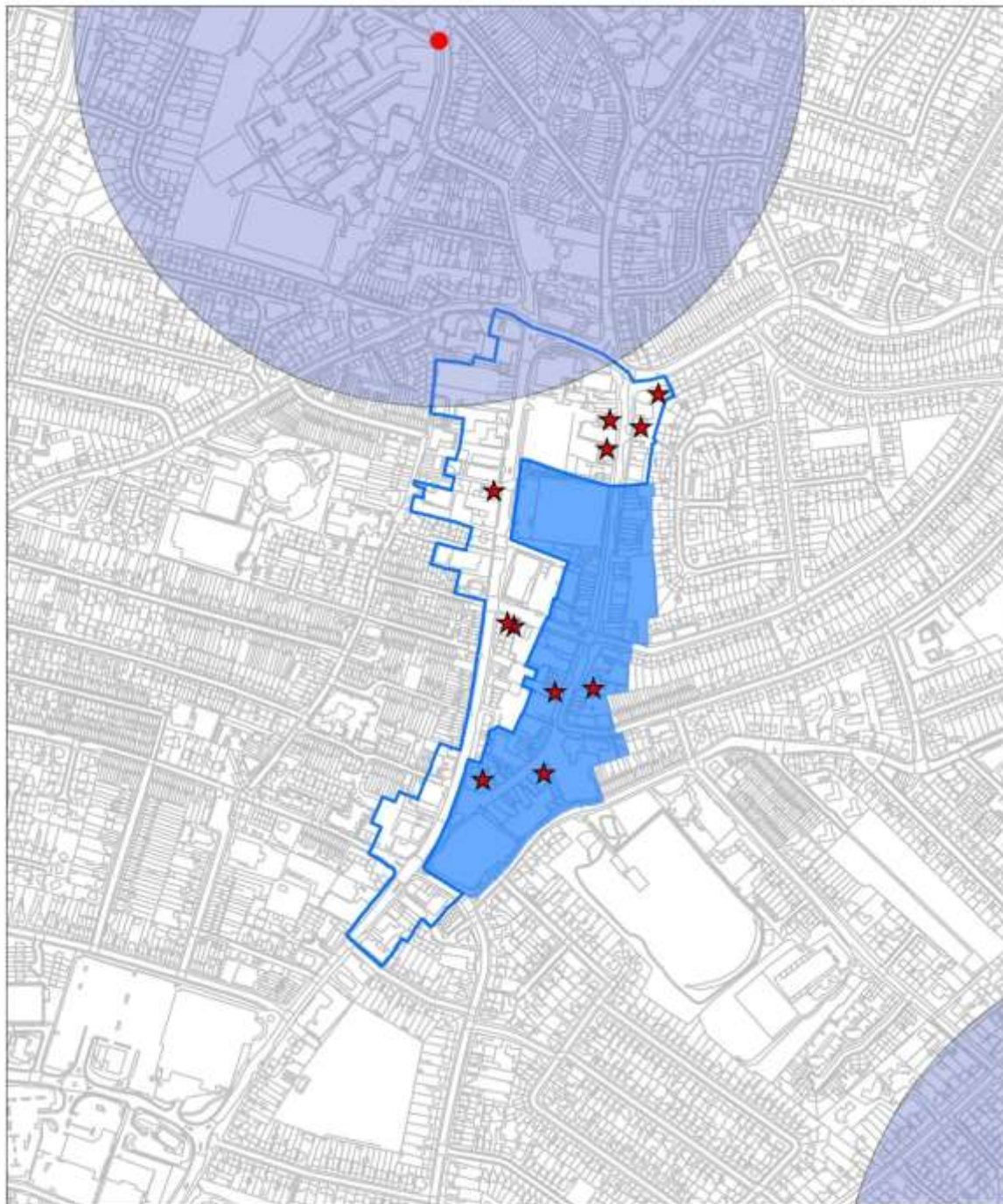
- ★ Takeaway Permissions 2011-16
- Secondary School
- 400m Buffer Zone
- Arnold Town Centre Primary
- Arnold Town Centre Secondary
- Borough Boundary

Map 3



Takeaways and Secondary Schools

Map 4



Takeaways and Secondary Schools - Arnold

- ★ Takeaway
- Secondary School
- 400m Buffer Zone
- Arnold Town Centre Primary
- Arnold Town Centre Secondary
- Borough Boundary

Reproduced with the permission of the Controller of H.M.S.O. Crown copyright, Licence No. LA100021246. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

5.0 Conclusions

- 5.1 In conclusion it is considered appropriate to include Policy LPD54 (Fast Food Takeaways) in the Local Planning Document. There is clear evidence that:
- Diet is a determinant of health and wellbeing and improving health and wellbeing is an important part of the planning system;
 - There are links between the location of fast food takeaways and childhood obesity.
 - Only a small number of proposals would potentially be affected by Policy LPD54; and