

Northumberland Local Plan – Policy TCS 6 Hot food takeaways

Introduction

- 1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) makes clear that "planning policies and decisions should achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs", including "access to healthier food".
- Public Health advice is that that takeaway food, generally high in calories, makes a significant contribution to poor health. While Policy TCS 6 Hot food takeaways offers support for hot food takeaways, it sets out a range of criteria, <u>all of which</u> development proposals for new hot food takeaways must meet.
- 3. These include criteria 1(a), and 1(b), which aim to restrict the development of new hot food takeaways in areas where a large proportion of Year 6 pupils are classified as overweight or obese, and where the density of hot food takeaways is greatest in relation to the resident population.
- 4. This note sets out the geographies, within which, new hot food takeaways will not be supported in the context of Policy TCS 6 parts 1 (a) and 1 (b).

Policy TCS 6 (part 1a) – Incidence of overweight / obese children

- 5. Public Health use prevalence of obesity at Year 6 of primary school as an indicator of health problems in later life. In Northumberland, the level has been slightly higher than for England as a whole but, within the County, it varies considerably.
- 6. Part 1(a) of Policy TCS 6 states that hot food takeaways must be: "within a Main Town or, otherwise, within an electoral division where no more than 35.3 percent of Year 6 pupils are classified as overweight or obese"
- 7. When the Policy was drafted, the most recent information available related to 2016/17, when the average proportion of pupils in Year 6 in Northumberland who were overweight or obese was 35.3%. The aim of part 1(a) of Policy TCS 6 is therefore to help achieve a reduction in this average from 35.3% as the plan period progresses, by preventing any further proliferation of takeaways in those areas where the percentage of Year 6 pupils in overweight/obese category is already above the 2016/17 average.

Policy TCS 6 part 1(b) numbers of takeaways

- 8. As with obesity levels, part 1 (b) of the policy recognises the close relationship between hot food takeaways and health issues. So, if there is already a large concentration of takeaways, the propensity for adverse health effects is regarded as being higher than where there is a lower concentration.
- 9. Part 1(b) of Policy TCS 6 states that hot food takeaways must be "within a Main Town or, otherwise, within an electoral division where the number of approved hot food takeaway establishments per 1000 resident population, based on the latest data from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer, is less than the Northumberland average of 0.6 per 1000 resident population in March 2018."
- 10. When the Policy was drafted, the most recent information available related to March 2018, when there was an average of 0.6 hot food takeaways per 1000 resident population in Northumberland.¹ Part 1(b) of Policy TCS 6 focuses on preventing any further takeaways in those areas that already exceed this level.

Geographies used by part 1(a) and 1(b) of the policy

- 11. Parts 1 (a) and 1 (b) use Main Towns and electoral divisions as the geographies in which the incidence of overweight / obese children and the number of takeaways are considered. Further details are set out below:
 - Electoral divisions are grouped together where, in combination, they
 approximate to Main Towns in the Local Plan. As such, a town will either
 comply with the policy or not, irrespective of the position for individual electoral
 divisions.
 - Remaining electoral divisions are assessed separately; these tend to be based around service centres or groups of villages.
- 12. The electoral divisions can be found on the <u>Ordnance Survey Election Map</u> by selecting 'Boundary', and then 'Unitary Authority's Electoral Divisions' and zooming in on Northumberland.

Red lists

13. The Main Towns and electoral divisions where, on the basis of the latest evidence, new hot food takeaways will **not be supported by parts 1 (a) and 1 (b)** are set out in the tables below.

14. In relation to **Policy TCS 6 part 1 (a)**, the 'red list' depicted in the **Table 1** shows those places is that which more than 35.3 percent of Year 6 pupils are classified as

¹ The source of this estimate is the Local Land and Property Gazetteer. Its classification of 'Fast food outlets / Takeaways' is the same as that used nationally. It is based on business rates / VOA data, which, in turn, is informed by planning application information and supplemented by local intelligence from Environmental Health, Fire and Rescue (fire safety visits) and others. The Gazetteer is also the source most readily available to the Council and considered to be the best approximation to the planning definition of hot food takeaways. The implementation of Policy TCS 6 will rely on regular monitoring. As such, it will be ensured that the Local Land and Property Gazetteer remains up to date and is informed by the latest and most accurate data.

overweight or obese. It uses the actual figures from 2016/17. In due course these figures will be updated, although the policy will continue to use the 2016/17 average as the threshold.

Table 1: Policy TCS 6 part 1(a) "Red List" of towns and electoral divisions using 2016/17 data

Lynemouth (50.0%); Norham and Islandshires (50.0%) Bellingham (50.0%); Stakeford (48.1%); Sleekburn (46.0%); Newbiggin Central and East (44.9%); Druridge Bay (44.7%); Choppington (43.9%); Seghill with Seaton Delaval (41.5%); Ashington (40.1%); Humshaugh (39.3%); Hartley (38.8%); Blyth (38.5%); Bedlington (38.0%); Prudhoe (38.0%); Holywell (37.9%); Pegswood (37.3%); Haltwhistle (36.8%).

15. In relation to Policy TCS 6 part 1 (b), the 'red list' depicted in the Table 2 shows those places with more than 0.6 takeaways per 1000 people. It uses the actual figures from March 2018. In due course these figures will be updated, although the policy will continue to use the March 2018 average as the threshold.

Table 2: Policy TCS 6 part 1(b) "Red List" of towns and electoral divisions, as at 2018

Sleekburn (1.87); Newbiggin Central and East (1.49); Seghill with Seaton Delaval (1.35); **Prudhoe (1.11)**; **Ashington (1.09)**; **Blyth (0.91)**; **Morpeth (0.9)**; Lynemouth (0.86); Stakeford (0.86); **Haltwhistle (0.83)**; **Bedlington (0.62)**.

16. The full list of electoral divisions, how they scored and how they are combined (where appropriate) to make up towns, can be found at Appendix 1.

Appendix 1:

Electoral division data on deprivation, overweight and obesity (Year 6), number and concentration of takeaways. Sources: ONS (2016 Mid-Year Estimates), Local Land and Property Gazetteer (2018)

	Index of Multiple Deprivation - Deprivation score	Percentage of Year 6 children Overweight or Very Overweight	Number of takeaways	Number of takeaways per 1000 people
MAIN TOWNS				
Alnwick (1 division only)	15.9	32.7%	5	0.51
Amble	28.0	26.7%	2	0.40
Amble West with Warkworth	10.9	32.4%	0	0
Amble total		29.3%	2	0.22
Ashington Central	37.6	43.2%	12	2.42
Hirst	50.9	52.7%	7	1.26
College	35.6	48.6%	8	1.56
Bothal	18.5	35.0%	4	0.90
Haydon	16.3	34.1%	0	0
Seaton with Newbiggin West	25.7	37.5%	1	0.22
Ashington total		40.1%	32	1.09
Bedlington Central	14.1	46.9%	3	0.58
Bedlington East	32.5	40.4%	2	0.42
Bedlington West	15.0	31.1%	4	0.89
Bedlington total		38.0%	9	0.62
Berwick East	22.0	39.6%	3	0.62
Berwick North	17.0	34.8%	1	0.22
Berwick West with Ord	17.8	27.0%	0	0
Berwick total		34.5%	4	0.30
Croft	50.8	46.9%	13	2.75
Wensleydale	20.3	46.4%	5	1.16
Isabella	38.5	34.3%	4	0.83
Cowpen	39.8	49.2%	1	0.23
Kitty Brewster	26.9	39.0%	4	0.73
Newsham	36.0	37.7%	6	1.27
Plessey	28.0	33.3%	1	0.25
South Blyth	8.0	32.8%	0	0
Blyth total		38.5%	34	0.91

continued...

Appendix 1 continued....

	Index of Multiple Deprivation - Deprivation score	Percentage of Year 6 children Overweight or Very Overweight	Number of takeaways	Number of takeaways per 1000 people
MAIN TOWNS cont'd				
Cramlington East	30.1	42.9%	6	1.46
Cramlington South-East	15.2	36.4%	2	0.43
Cramlington Village	17.9	40.0%	2	0.44
Cramlington West	30.8	46.5%	5	0.90
Cramlington North	3.5	25.7%	2	0.39
Cramlington Eastfield	6.6	19.8%	0	0
Cramlington total		33.5%	17	0.58
Haltwhistle (1 division only)	20.1	36.8%	4	0.83
Hexham East	19.6	18.2%	3	0.72
Hexham Central with Acomb	14.8	37.1%	4	0.85
Hexham West	7.2	33.3%	0	0
Hexham total		29.9%	7	0.53
Morpeth North	11.0	18.6%	8	1.70
Morpeth Kirkhill	10.8	23.4%	1	0.21
Morpeth Stobhill	19.6	36.0%	4	0.83
Morpeth total		26.4%	13	0.90
Ponteland North	9.2	38.0%	3	0.62
Ponteland West	11.6	22.6%	0	0
Ponteland South with Heddon	5.1	16.0%	0	0
Ponteland East and Stannington	8.2	23.7%	0	0
Ponteland total		27.1%	3	0.18
Prudhoe South	18.2	48.6%	11	2.07
Prudhoe North	9.6	24.6%	1	0.18
Prudhoe total		38.0%	12	1.11

continued...

Appendix 1 continued....

	Index of Multiple Deprivation - Deprivation score	Percentage of Year 6 children Overweight or Very Overweight	Number of takeaways	Number of takeaways per 1000 people			
REMAINING ELECTORAL DIVISIONS							
Bamburgh	20.3	27.3%	2	0.43			
Bellingham	17.6	50.0%	1	0.25			
Bywell	9.3	22.2%	1	0.22			
Choppington	32.2	43.9%	2	0.42			
Corbridge	8.0	28.6%	1	0.24			
Druridge Bay	24.4	44.7%	3	0.46			
Hartley	12.4	38.8%	1	0.20			
Haydon and Hadrian	15.9	32.1%	2	0.45			
Holywell	17.5	37.9%	1	0.19			
Humshaugh	15.8	39.3%	0	0			
Longhorsley	15.7	31.3%	0	0			
Longhoughton	15.2	25.0%	0	0			
Lynemouth	27.2	50.0%	4	0.86			
Norham and Islandshire	23.5	50.0%	0	0			
Newbiggin Central & East	39.5	44.9%	7	1.49			
Pegswood	21.6	37.3%	2	0.41			
Rothbury	14.7	30.0%	1	0.20			
Seghill with Seaton Delaval	20.6	41.5%	7	1.35			
Shilbottle	11.5	28.8%	0	0			
Sleekburn	34.3	46.0%	8	1.87			
South Tynedale	17.5	18.2%	0	0			
Stakeford	12.4	48.1%	4	0.86			
Stocksfield with Broomhaugh	5.7	15.9%	0	0			
Wooler	17.1	15.8%	0	0			