



Communities and Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Board (4)

Time and Date

2.00 pm on Wednesday, 13th February, 2019

Place

Committee Room 3, Council House, Coventry

Public Business

1. **Apologies and Substitutions**
2. **Declarations of Interest**
3. **Minutes** (Pages 3 - 8)
 - a) To agree the Minutes of the meeting held on 19 December, 2018
 - b) Any matters arising
4. **Housing Action Plan** (Pages 9 - 12)

Briefing Note of the Deputy Chief Executive (People)
5. **Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document** (Pages 13 - 64)

Briefing Note of the Deputy Chief Executive (People) and Deputy Chief Executive (Place)
6. **Waste Services**

Presentation
7. **Work Programme and Outstanding Issues 2018/19** (Pages 65 - 68)

Report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place)
8. **Any other items of public business which the Chair decides to take as matters of urgency because of the special circumstances involved.**

Martin Yardley, Deputy Chief Executive (Place), Council House Coventry

Tuesday, 5 February 2019

Note: The person to contact about the agenda and documents for this meeting is Suzanne Bennett Tel: 024 7683 3072 Email: suzanne.bennett@coventry.gov.uk

Membership: Councillors N Akhtar (Chair), R Ali, R Bailey, P Hetherton (By Invitation), B Kaur (By Invitation), T Khan, R Lakha (By Invitation), E Ruane (By Invitation), K Sandhu, T Sawdon, H Sweet, R Thay and S Walsh

By invitation Councillors P Hetherton, B Kaur, R Lakha and E Ruane

Please note: a hearing loop is available in the committee rooms

If you require a British Sign Language interpreter for this meeting
OR if you would like this information in another format or
language please contact us.

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Coventry City Council
Minutes of the Meeting of Communities and Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Board (4)
held at 2.00 pm on Wednesday, 19 December 2018

Present:

Members:

Councillor N Akhtar (Chair)
Councillor R Bailey
Councillor Clifford (substitute for Councillor H Sweet)
Councillor T Khan)
Councillor K Sandhu
Councillor T Sawdon)
Councillor R Thay
Councillor S Walsh

Other Members:

Councillor R Lakha, Deputy Cabinet Member for City Services

Officers by Directorate:

Place: C Archer, S Bennett, N Cowper, G Holmes, J Logue,
N Thomas

Apologies

Councillor H Sweet

Public Business

13. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

14. Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 19 September, 2018 were agreed as a true record, subject to the inclusion of Councillor G Duggins in the list of attendees.

15. Recycled Road Surface Materials

The Scrutiny Board considered a Briefing Note and presentation at the meeting regarding the introduction of the latest road materials incorporating recycled waste plastics in asphalt mixes. The first trial site in Coventry is Montalt Road with further sites being planned for next year, including Birmingham Road.

Councillor J Mutton, Cabinet Member for Strategic Finance and Corporate Services attended the meeting as he had championed this innovation.

The presentation covered:-

- The background, including discussion with Cumbria County Council, who were the first Council in the country to use waste materials, and work undertaken with local asphalt producers to partner with the City Council to deliver this new sustainable solution for road surfacing.

- Coventry's expectations from the use of the product:-
 - To demonstrate the use of innovation in the Highways Services, identifying and supporting new solutions for the delivery of the highways service at both local and national level
 - Opportunity to improve outcomes for waste management
 - Potential to increase the time between maintenance life cycle intervention, due to increased flexibility in the material
- Details of the trial in Montalt Road, including the different types of recycled material mixes that are being trialled
- What has been learnt so far, including
 - Further research and development is required to see if the plastic can be fully distributed into the binder which holds the asphalt together
 - Work currently being undertaken with Tarmac to review and test the performance of all the products used in the trial
 - During the trials the tyre crumb appeared to perform better during the laying process
 - If the plastic pellet additive becomes standard in asphalt mixes and there is more usage across the industry, then there could be potential cost savings over standard mixes in the future
 - There would also be green benefits to the environment, less plastic waste destined for landfill, reduction in fossil fuel usage and a reduction in carbon footprint
- Monitoring:-
 - Following completion of the works, the various treated sections site will be routinely assessed over the coming years
 - Tarmac have carried out testing of skid resistance on the roads to see if there are any differences between the different materials
 - Tarmac are carrying out a series of lab testing to see how the plastic and tyre crumb perform
- Latest Position:-
 - In addition to the Montalt Road scheme, Sandy Lane/Cheveral Avenue has been successfully completed with MR8, recycled tyre rubber and a proprietary asphalt called Utilayer
 - Birmingham Road is the potential site for more plastic and recycled tyre rubber which is programmed for early 2019

- Finally, we are looking at whether we can find some suitable machine lay footway sites using tyre crumb

The Scrutiny Board questioned officers on aspects of the presentation, including:-

- Potential cost savings
- The trials and how the different materials used will be monitored in different weather conditions
- Re –instatement work by the utility companies in the trial sites

The officers were commended for their work in this regard.

RESOLVED that the Scrutiny Board notes and welcomes the work carried out by the Highways Teams in the innovative use of recycled plastic material in road asphalts and requests that the outcomes of the trials be reported to the Scrutiny Board in due course.

16. Flood Risk Management and Drainage Update

The Scrutiny Board considered a Briefing Note which provided an update on:-

- Progress with actions from the meeting of the Scrutiny Board held on April 2017 (details of which were appended to the Briefing Note)
- The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) Statutory Consultee role on planning applications
- The flooding events at Butt Lane, Allesley and Broad Lane, Upper Eastern Green
- The activities undertaken during delivery of the annual Drainage Capital Programme
- Other key flood risk management activities since the last report.

In relation to the flooding events at Butt Lane, Allesley, at the invitation of the Chair, Councillor G Williams, a Bablake Ward Councillor, attended the meeting to discuss residents' concerns. The Scrutiny Board noted that a public meeting had been arranged for February, 2019 to inform local residents of the situation in relation to this matter.

The Scrutiny Board questioned officers on aspects of the Briefing Note, including:-

- Riparian rights in relation to the responsibility and ownership of the land and river.
- The Council's sandbag policy and how those residents who are at more risk of flood are communicated with.
- The effectiveness of new schemes in the City in preventing flooding, including Broad Lane
- Regular maintenance work undertaken by the team to ensure gullies are cleaned and to prevent blockages.

RESOLVED that the progress of the Local Flood Authority in drainage and flood risk matters be noted and welcomed.

17. Average Speed Enforcement

The Scrutiny Board considered a Briefing Note which provided an update on the installation of Average Speed Enforcement (ASE) cameras on the Ansty Road and the London Road.

The Briefing Note covered:-

- Why London Road and Ansty Road had been selected for ASE cameras
- The criteria for ASE implementation
- How ASE works
- ASE effectiveness and costs associated with its implementation
- Consultation undertaken with local residents
- When the ASE cameras will go-live (2 January, 2019) and how many penalty notices are expected to be issued
-

The Scrutiny Board questioned officers on aspects of the Briefing Note including:-

- The delay in the implementation date (which had previously been indicated as 17 December, 2018)
- Enforcement issues, including the number of notices that are anticipated to be issued and secure data collection. It was noted that enforcement and any subsequent action was the responsibility of West Midlands Police
- Extending the scheme to other locations in the City
- Other benefits of the installation, including increased safety for cyclists and benefits to air pollution.

The Scrutiny Board expressed their disappointment that penalties would not be issued over the Christmas period.

RESOLVED:-

- 1) That the Scrutiny Board notes the progress of the installation ASE cameras in Coventry at locations that satisfy the criteria (Ansty Road and London Road)**
- 2) That the results of the first six months of operation be reported to the Scrutiny Board in due course and that a representative of West Midlands Police be invited to attend that meeting.**

18. Work Programme and Outstanding Issues 2018/19

The Scrutiny Board considered their Work Programme for 2018/19 and noted that an additional meeting had been arranged for 30 January, 2019.

RESOLVED that the Work Programme and outstanding issues be noted and that an update on public toilets be provided to all Members of the Scrutiny Board.

19. Any Other Items of Urgent Public Business

There were no items of urgent public business.

(Meeting closed at 3.30 pm)

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To: Communities and Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Board (4)

Date: 13 February 2019

Subject: Housing Action Plan

1 Purpose of the Note

- 1.1 To review the Draft Housing and Homelessness Action Plan following consultation in December 2018.
- 1.2 Provide a summary of the current financial position, governance arrangements and key activities planned for the next few months.
- 1.3 Provide a progress update on specific areas, including:
 - Operational team performance,
 - Progress against local plan targets for affordable house building,
 - Supply of social housing in the city,
 - Refurbishment and expansion of existing homes,
 - Modular housing options.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 The Communities and Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Board (4) are recommended to identify comments for Cabinet when they consider the item.

3 Information/Background

- 3.1 The Council is required to develop and publish a strategy to prevent homelessness every five years, under Section 1 of the Homelessness Act 2002. The Strategy brought together the Council's Homelessness Strategy and Housing Strategy into the same document. This approach means that the Homelessness Strategy can be read as 'part of the bigger picture' within Coventry's wider Housing Strategy. An Action Plan accompanies the Strategy outlining its priorities and the activities to achieve them.
- 3.2 The Draft Housing & Homelessness Strategy 2019-24 focusses on four main themes: Preventing homelessness and supporting homeless households; New housing development; Improving the use of existing homes; and Support for people and communities.
- 3.3 Consultation on the Housing and Homelessness Strategy (2019-2024) ran from Tuesday 6 November to Tuesday 18 December 2018. Comments have been submitted by individuals and organisations in the city and are being considered at time of writing. A summary of consultation feedback will be presented.

4 Governance

- 4.1 Housing and Homelessness is now considered monthly by Strategic Housing Board and One Coventry Change Board. Membership is of directors across the Council. The current RAG rating for the programme is RED, taking into account financial risk, timeliness and any other issues.

- 4.2 Strategic Housing Board is supported by the Housing and Homelessness Operational Group with meets fortnightly, with attendance from service heads operational managers.

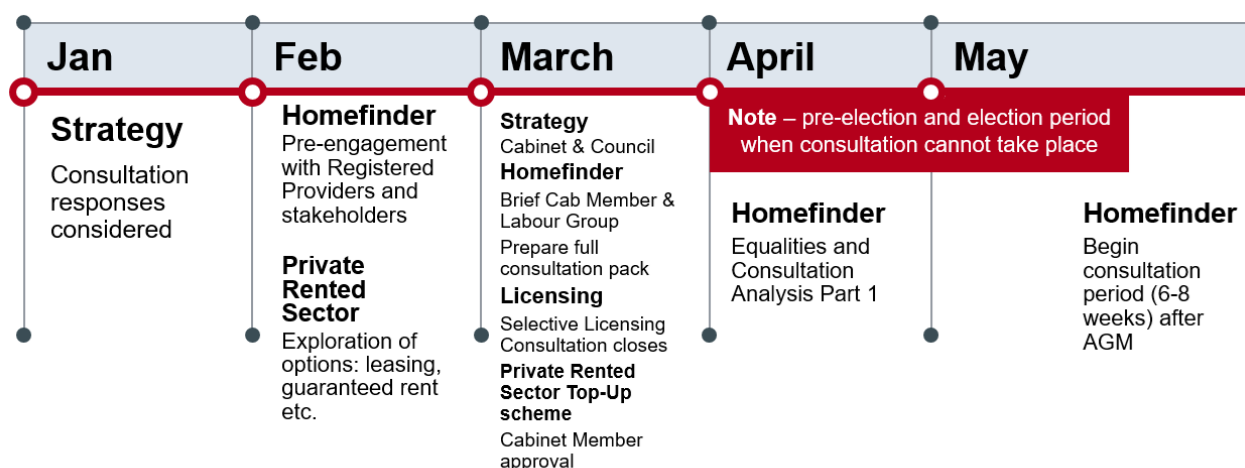
5 Timeline

- 5.1 A key objective of the Action Plan is to bring together multiple pieces of work to be considered concurrently. Some of these work streams have been in progress for several months whilst others have not begun.
- 5.2 The timeline below details some key events between now and May 2019.



Housing and Homelessness

Strategy approval and Timeline



6 Finance

- 6.1 At quarter 3 we are reporting total expenditure across Housing and Homelessness of £9.4M, which equates to an overspend of £3.5M. The forecast overspend largely shows in the gap between what we pay out for temporary accommodation compared with what we can recover through the Housing benefit subsidy grant.
- 6.2 The pre-budget report allocates additional resource equating to an annual budget of £8.4M over the next 3 years. In addition, there is grant funding of £2.1M (17/18 to 19/20) being used in relation to the prevention duty. Government are currently unclear on the level of this resource after 19/20.

7 Action plan

There follows an update on the Action Plan with emphasis on specific areas mentioned above. The full Draft Action Plan is attached for reference

Theme 1: Preventing homelessness and supporting homeless household

Priority	Action	Update
The Council will meet the duties placed upon it by the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 and the Housing Act 1996 (as amended)	Monitor the impacts of the new duties under the Homelessness Reduction Act on the demand for homelessness services	Significant increase in clients accessing Housing service* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,745 households have approached the Homelessness Prevention Service to date this financial year - Approx. 30 cases prevented from homelessness each month - Approx. 50 cases relieved from homelessness within new legislative 56-day window each month - Average caseload of Prevention Officer is 43 cases
	Review the resources and structure available to deliver the plan and make changes when necessary	Increase in resource necessary to effectively meet demand. New posts actively recruited to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 new frontline prevention officers - 6 accommodation and placement officers - Head of Housing and Homelessness joins April 2019 - Operational, contract and commissioning management
	Work with the West Midlands Combined Authority to deliver the Housing First pilot scheme	Specification tailored to Coventry context and requirements. Market workshop completed with intention to complete tendering exercise and begin scheme in Summer 2019.

*Data correct as of January 7, 2019

Theme 2: Housing Development

Priority	Action	Update
Ensure that affordable housing is developed of the right type and tenure to meet the needs of the city	Increase delivery to an additional 348 affordable homes per year (level of need identified in the Local Plan), achieving at least 25% affordable homes on sites that meet the criteria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivering approx. 1,300 new homes each year, 25% of which are affordable homes and approximately half of those socially rented properties - In 2018/19 1,242 new homes were built in the City, of which 223 were affordable - Total Housing Stock in the city as of March 2018 is 140,610 - Registered providers completed 410 new homes in 2016/17 (160 of which were right to buy in the same period). - Pilot progressing to build Modular Homes in Coventry as permanent housing at social rent. Partnership development with WM Housing.

Theme 3: Improving existing housing

Priority	Action	Update
Make the best use of existing housing stock in the city, including bringing empty homes back into use	Review the Homefinder Policy ensure it provides applicants with an informed choice about their housing options & encourages sustainable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pre-engagement questionnaire and conversations have taken place with Registered Providers. Intention to consult in Spring 2019 followed by proposals to Cabinet.
	Develop a proactive plan to identify and bring empty homes back into use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intention to use Whitefriars properties to bring approx. 26 homes back into use as Temporary Accommodation and reduce use of B&B. Discussions continue to increase the numbers of properties available- Intention to use 102 units at Caradoc Hall for small families

Name: David Ashmore

Job Title: Director, Housing and Transformation

Contact Details: 024 7678 7915

To: Communities and Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Board (4)

Date: 13 February, 2019

Subject: Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document

1 Purpose of the Note

- 1.1 The purpose of this note is to inform SB4 of the purpose, content and requirements of the Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Scrutiny Board 4 are requested to:
- 1) Provide comments as a response to the current Hot Food Takeaway SPD public consultation

3 Information/Background

- 3.1 Following a period of public examination of the Coventry Local Plan and the issuing of the Inspector's report in November 2017, the Coventry Local Plan was adopted by Council on 5th December 2017 and came into effect for the purpose of determining planning applications from the following day.
- 3.2 This SPD is intended to provide technical guidance and support to Policy R6 (Restaurants, Bars and Hot Food Takeaways) of the new Local Plan. This will contribute to delivering one of the overall objectives of the Plan which is to recognise the commercial element of hot food takeaways and their role within community provisions but to balance that with helping improve the health and wellbeing of Coventry people.
- 3.3 Hot Food Takeaways can play an important service to local people and add vitality and interest to defined centres, but planning applications for hot food takeaways, particularly those in close proximity to residential properties, frequently generate a significant number of objections. If successful, these premises can also have a negative impact on the health and wellbeing of those in Coventry. It is therefore important that there is appropriate guidance in place to allow new hot food takeaways to provide a service to local people, but without having a negative impact on the health and wellbeing of those in the area.
- 3.4 The Hot Food Takeaway SPD is aimed at individuals and organisations involved in preparing and submitting a planning application as well as those involved in the determination and enforcement of planning applications. This is for all applications for hot food takeaways including: a change of use to a hot food takeaway (use class A5); where the A5 class of use is part of a larger development; and/or for applications for a mixed use (for example, a mixed A3/A5 use).
- 3.5 Supplementary Planning Documents are designed to build upon and provide more detailed advice and guidance on the policies in the Local Plan. They do not introduce new policy and should be used to help applicants make successful applications and are not to be used to add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development.

3.6 By way of summary, the SPD is structured around seven requirements for relevant applications. It also covers links to other relevant policies in the Local Plan and the City Centre Area Action Plan, including policies on waste, environmental management, parking and design. The Hot Food Takeaway SPD explains the requirements, relevant thresholds and measures that may need to be taken to ensure that a hot food takeaway is acceptable in planning terms and satisfies policy R6. The requirements consist of:

- Concentration of Hot Food Takeaways - drawing on nationally available information linked to population density and prevalence of hot food takeaways within a local catchment area, limiting new hot food takeaways in over concentrated area (the current threshold is 1.09 takeaways per 1000 population;

Defined Centre (as per Policy Map)	Number of Takeaways per 1000 population (in the corresponding LSOA).*	Ward (s)
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Major District Centre

Arena Park	2.29 and 2.41	Longford
Cannon Park	1.12	Wainbody
Brandon Road	0.57	Wyken/Upper Stoke
Eastern Green	0	Bablake

District Centres

Ball Hill	2.82, 3.37 and 4.93	Lower Stoke/Upper Stoke
Bell Green	0 and 2.68	Longford
Brade Drive	0, 0.62 and 2.81	Henley
Daventry Road	0, 0.62, 1.88 and 2.16	Cheylesmore
Earlsdon	0.67 and 3.29	Earlsdon
Foleshill	0.56, 2.77, 3.80 and 7.07	Foleshill
Jardine Crescent	0 and 2.08	Woodlands
Jubilee Crescent	0 and 4.30	Radford

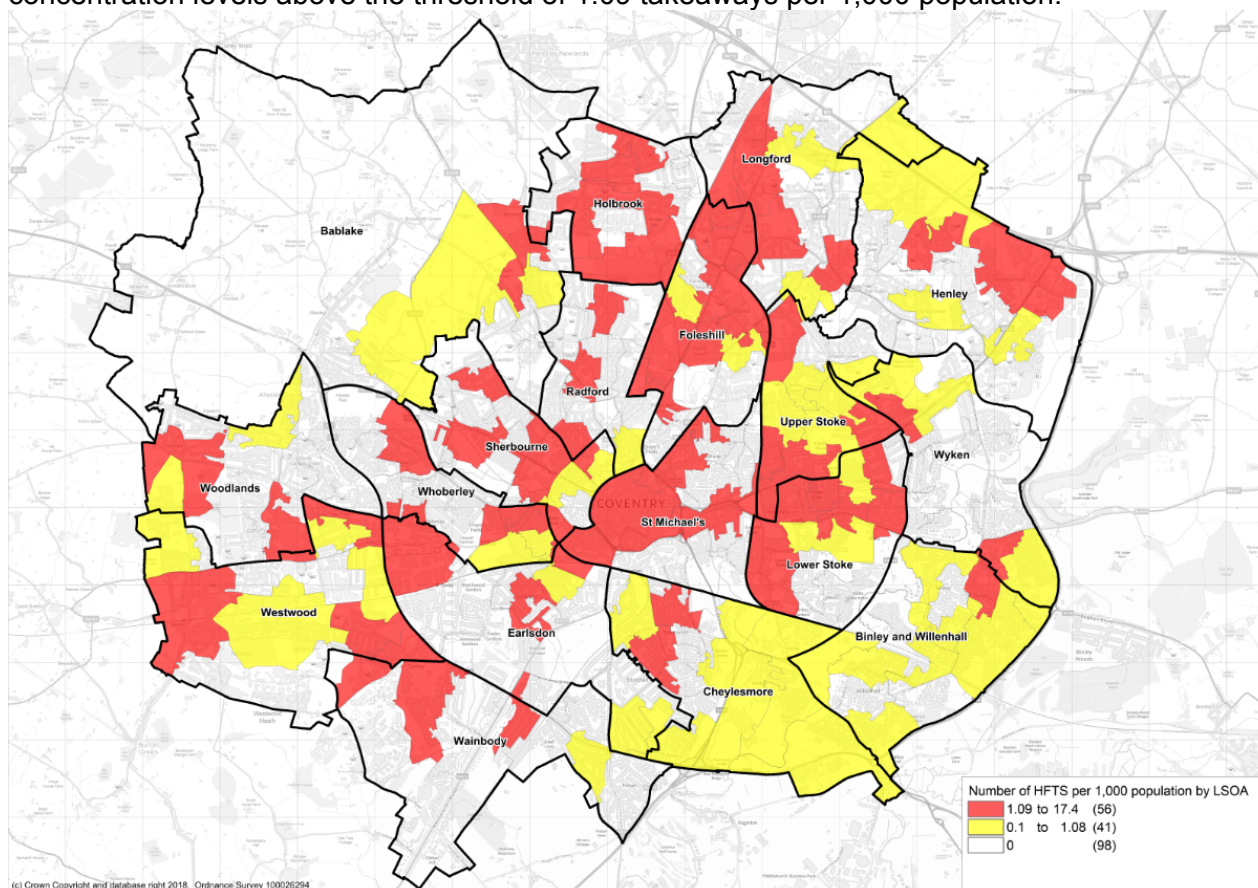
Local Centres

Acorn Street	0	Lower Stoke
Ansty Road	0, 1.20 and 1.30	Wyken/Upper Stoke/ Lower Stoke
Baginton Road	0.60	Earlsdon
Bannerbrook	0.39	Woodlands
Barker Butts Lane	0, 1.71 and 2.26	Radford / Sherbourne
Binley Road	2.36 and 3.37	Lower Stoke
Birmingham Road	0	Bablake
Broad Park Road	0 and 0.64	Henley
Charter Avenue	0.77	Westwood
Far Gosford Street	6.86	St Michael's
Green Lane	0.60	Wainbody
Hillfields	6.65	St Michael's
Holbrook Lane	0, 1.21 and 2.80	Holbrook
Holyhead Road	4.67	Sherbourne
Keresley North	0	Bablake - not yet
Keresley Road	0.62	Bablake
Keresley South	0	Bablake - not yet

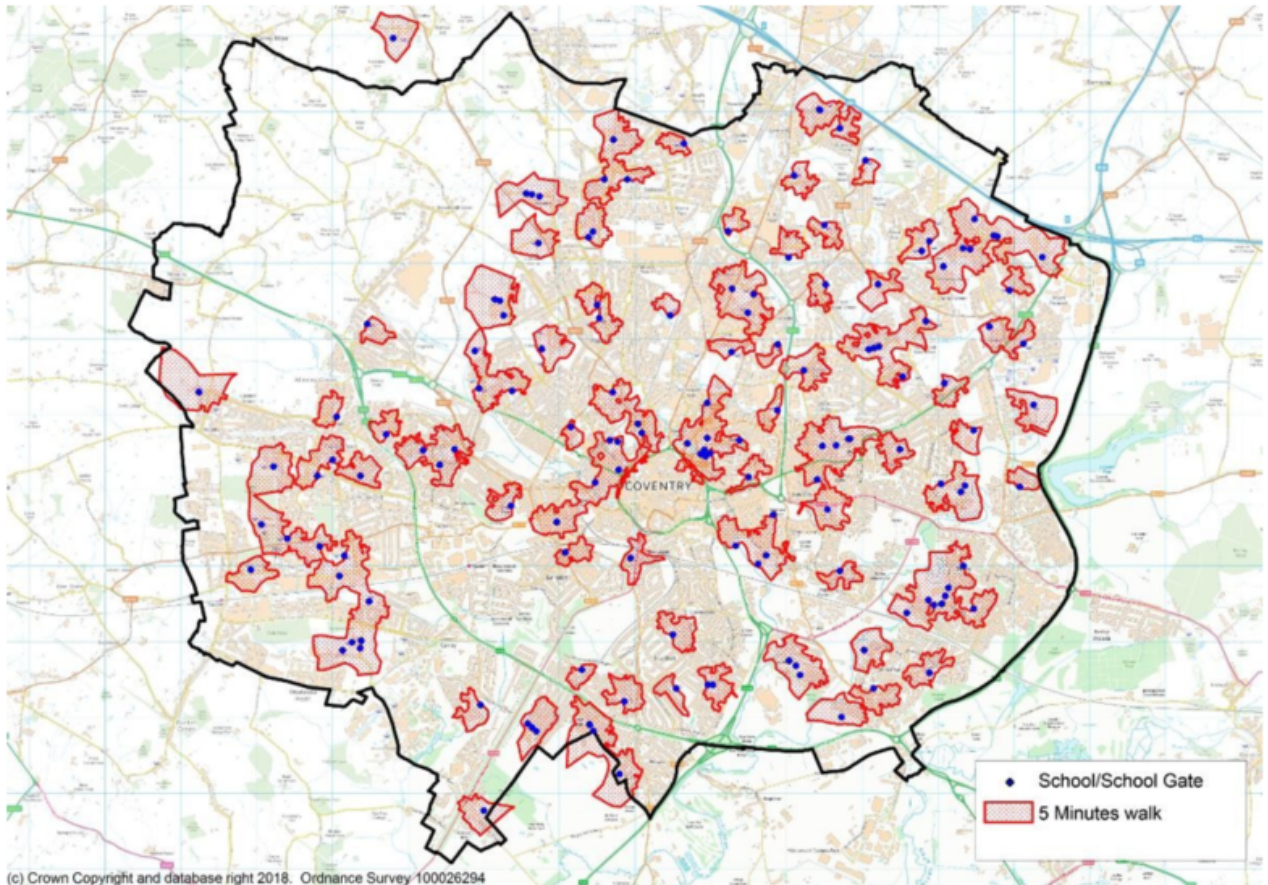
Longford	0.51 and 3.21	Longford
Quorn Way	0.67	Binley and Willenhall
Radford Road	0 and 2.56	Radford
Station Avenue	1.52	Westwood
Sutton Avenue	1.38	Woodlands
Walsgrave Road	0.69 and 3.21	Lower Stoke
Willenhall	0.52 and 0.64	Binley and Willenhall
Winsford Avenue	2.80	Whoberley

*Where there is more than 1 figure, this indicates that the centre falls into more than 1 LSOA. Whether or not the proposed takeaway will be deemed to meet the required threshold will depend on the exact address within the centre and the number of takeaways per 1000 population for the corresponding LSOA

Map showing the concentration of hot food takeaways in Coventry. Red areas indicate concentration levels above the threshold of 1.09 takeaways per 1,000 population:



- Proximity to Schools – establishing 5-minute walk time isochrones from school gates with a view to limiting or restricting hot food takeaways within this 'zone';



- Litter and Waste Disposal – ensuring both customer and commercial waste facilities are provided in an acceptable and appropriate location;
- Odour Extraction – to manage issues of odour in so far as it relates primarily to any residential amenity situated above or in close proximity to the hot food takeaway;
- Highway Safety – ensure matters of parking and highway movements are safe and secure;
- Opening Times – with a view to potentially limiting these if it helps overcome other issues e.g. proximity to schools; and
- Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings – ensuring shop fronts and extraction flumes are appropriately positioned and designed to minimise any relevant impact on heritage assets.

3.7 The Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document and the accompanying appendices are attached as Appendix 1.

3.8 An initial round of consultation was undertaken in relation to this SPD during 8th August 2018 and 21st September 2018. A total of 5 responses were received via email as well as a range of informal comments and suggestions made through stakeholder meetings and consultation drop in events. A summary of the representations made and the proposed action in response to the representations are set out in Appendix 2. In general terms the comments were supportive of the SPD with comments focusing more on matters of principle, technical adjustment or general observations. They can be summarised as follows:

- Additional clarification to the wording needed on when the requirements would apply;
- Removal of reference to policies that were not relevant (for example, policy R5: Retail Frontages and Ground Floor Units in defined centres).

- 3.9 Two respondents raised concerns that there was no justification for some of the requirements in the Hot Food Takeaway SPD. It remains our view that the evidence presented in Appendix A of the Hot Food Takeaway SPD does support and justify the requirements.
- 3.10 It is also important to note that targeted correspondence was sent directly to all schools and education facilities in the city, however no responses were received to the consultation.
- 3.11 A final round of consultation for The Hot Food Takeaway SPD was approved by the Cabinet Member for Housing and Communities on 10th December 2018. The document is currently out to consultation (7th January 2019 – Monday 18th February 2019).
- 3.12 In addition to discussion at SB4, this period of consultation will also see the Hot Food Takeaway SPD discussed at the January 2019 Secondary Executive and Primary Steering meetings (allowing the opportunity for head teachers from Secondary and Primary schools to respond to the consultation).

AUTHOR'S NAME, DIRECTORATE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Karen Lees, Programme Officer – Inequalities, People Directorate (02476 787455)
Mark Andrews, Planning and Housing Policy Manager, Place Directorate (024 76834295)

Appendix 1

Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document and the accompanying appendices

Appendix 2

Consultation Statement for the initial round of consultation (8th August 2018 – 21st September 2018)

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Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (HFT SPD)

1. Purpose of this SPD

The Council recognises the role that hot food takeaways play in the economy. They provide a service to local people and add vitality and interest to defined centres, but planning applications for hot food takeaways, particularly those in close proximity to residential properties, frequently generate a significant number of objections. If successful, these premises can also have a negative impact on the health and wellbeing of those in Coventry. It is therefore important that there are appropriate requirements in place to allow new hot food takeaways to provide a service to local people, but without having a negative impact on the health and wellbeing of those in the area.

This SPD is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application and provides information and appropriate guidance to those involved in planning applications covering hot food takeaways. It is aimed at individuals and organisations involved in preparing and submitting a planning application as well as those involved in the determination and enforcement of planning applications.

The SPD covers all applications that include an element of hot food takeaway (A5 use class) regardless of their size and nature. This includes applications for new build and changes of use to a hot food takeaway, as well as all forms of mixed use facilities (containing an element of A5 use).

In relation to mixed use schemes in particular it is not uncommon for the non A5 element of a scheme to diminish over time to the detriment of the centre as a whole. Therefore mixed use applications, which contain an element of A5 use will be considered through this SPD in the same way as a singular A5 use. In such circumstances this may also generate the need for specific planning conditions to be attached to a decision which manage the level of A5 floor area or operating hours etc.

This SPD provides details of some relevant planning policies, guidance on how to meet Policy R6 (2(c)) and details of some non-planning related considerations that an applicant may wish to consider, with useful contact details.

2. Classification of Hot Food Takeaways

In planning terms, there is a distinction between a shop (use class A1), a restaurant or café (use class A3), a drinking establishment (use class A4) and a hot food take away (use class A5). For the avoidance of doubt an A5 use is where food is prepared, cooked and sold within the premises but to be consumed away from it. This can include Kebab shops, fish and chip shops or pizza places for example.

3. Local Planning Policy

3.1 The Coventry Local Plan

This SPD has been developed to support The Coventry Local Plan, adopted in December 2017. The main relevant policy within this Local Plan is Policy R6: Restaurants, Bars and Hot Food Takeaways.

Policy R6: Restaurants, Bars and Hot Food Takeaways

1. Outlets should be located within defined centres and will normally be discouraged outside those locations.
2. Proposals within defined centres will be permitted provided they:
 - a) Would not result in significant harm to the amenity of nearby residents or highway safety;
 - b) Would not result in harmful cumulative impacts due to existence of any existing or consented proposed outlet;
 - c) Are in accordance with the emerging Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (in particular, for A5 uses); and
 - d) Are compatible with other Plan Policies.

Policy R6 in the Local Plan is accompanied by the following text:

“The Council has pledged to improve its population’s health and wellbeing and to reduce health inequalities. One of the challenges the Council faces in promoting healthy eating is the availability of foods high in fat, salt and sugar in local neighbourhoods, including the prevalence of hot food takeaways in some areas.

Such uses do however have the potential to cause significant problems which impact upon residential amenity, highways and parking. Hot food takeaways often attract considerable customer numbers and are regularly associated with issues such as litter, waste disposal, noise, odour, traffic and health. For a combination of these reasons, they will normally only be supported within defined centres where residential amenity is less likely to be an issue and will be resisted elsewhere. Where homes are situated above such premises, specific care will need to be given to odour extraction, noise insulation and general public convenience. Where appropriate provisions cannot be included then such uses will not be supported, even within designated centres.”

The defined centres referred to in Policy R6 (and throughout this document) will be as per the Policies Map accompanying the Coventry Local Plan¹ and include the City Centre, Major District Centres, District Centres and Local Centres.

¹ http://www.coventry.gov.uk/info/110/planning_applications/1333/online_planning_map/2

3.2 The Coventry City Centre Area Action Plan

The Coventry City Centre Area Action Plan has been developed to help guide, inform and consider development proposals within Coventry City Centre and was adopted in December 2017. Particular policies to consider for Hot Food Takeaway applications include:

Policy CC15

b) Far Gosford Street will be regarded as a local centre meaning proposals for local shopping provisions will be supported. This will however exclude the provision of any further hot food takeaways (use class A5), which will not be permitted.

Policy CC17

b) Spon Street will be encouraged as a suitable and attractive location for specialist and independent retailers. In order to protect the availability of property for such use, further hot food takeaways (use class A5), which will not be permitted within this Area.

Policy CC22: Primary and Secondary Frontages

a) Primary Frontages, shown in appendix 1, are expected to include a high proportion of retail uses which may include food, drink, clothing and household goods. A clear majority of A1 retail uses should remain within all Primary Frontages at all times. Where proposals would result in less than 60% of primary frontages being classes as A1 retail then the applicant will be expected to demonstrate exceptional circumstance to justify change of use. Under no circumstances though will A1 retail be allowed to fall below 51% of primary frontages. Class A5 and sui-generis uses will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.

If a hot food takeaway application does not comply with the relevant policies in the Coventry Local Plan and City Centre Area Action Plan, the Council may request additional information or require amendments to the application. If the issues remain, planning permission will not normally be granted.

4. Requirements for Hot Food Takeaway Applications

All applications for A5 premises must contain information to demonstrate that they meet the following requirements 4.1 – 4.7 (below). Failure to do so may ultimately result in a refusal of planning permission

4.1 Concentration of Hot Food Takeaways

Coventry Local Plan Policy R6, referred to in section 1.1, refers to harmful cumulative impacts of hot food takeaways. It is acknowledged that hot food takeaways offer a popular service to local communities and have a role to play within town centres and other shopping areas. However, where groups of hot food takeaway uses develop, so can harmful cumulative impacts such as displacement of other retail shops, breaking up the continuity of the retail frontage and, in defined centres, an overabundance can undermine the primary retailing function of these areas and/or result in a loss of shops to the detriment of local residents. Additional harmful cumulative impacts include increased numbers of customers around hot food takeaways (including at less sociable hours), which can lead to problems in disturbance, increased noise, littering, crime and anti-social behavior.

To encourage balanced and diverse shopping areas and to help reduce these harmful additional impacts, the concentration of hot food takeaways will be considered.

Concentration of Hot Food Takeaways: In areas that have become over concentrated by hot food takeaways, further hot food takeaway applications will not be permitted

Please note that this requirement will not apply to applications within Coventry City Centre.

In areas that have become over concentrated with hot food takeaways (with the exception of Coventry City Centre), further hot food takeaway applications will not be granted. An area will be classed as over concentrated with hot food takeaways if the proposed address falls into a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) where the number of takeaways per one thousand population exceeds the average for England as per the most up to date data on the FEAT tool (<http://www.feat-tool.org.uk/map/>). Further information and mapping is available on the Planning pages of the Council's website². The current average number of takeaways per one thousand population in England is shown in Appendix A section 1.5, along with a table showing the current number of takeaways per one thousand population at each defined centre.

Failure to meet this threshold will mean the application is unlikely to be approved.

More information on the concentration of hot food takeaways can be found in Appendix A.

Applications must demonstrate how they meet the policies above (Policy R6 from the Local Plan and Policies CC15, CC17 and CC22 from the City Centre Area Action Plan, see sections 3.1 and

² http://www.coventry.gov.uk/info/110/planning_applications/1333/online_planning_map/1

3.2) in the application. Failure to do so may ultimately result in a refusal of planning permission

4.2 Proximity to schools

Obesity, and the long term consequences of obesity, is a growing problem with a significant burden on health and society in England and Coventry. Appendix A includes the evidence supporting an intervention limiting new hot food takeaways in close proximity to schools.

The Council understands that obesity is a complex problem and as such there is no single solution. The need for action at all levels of government and society has been recognised. This measure is one of many initiatives being worked on by the Council and its partners. This whole systems, coordinated approach can help to reduce the obesity crisis in Coventry.

Proximity to Schools: Hot food takeaway applications will not be approved if the hot food takeaway falls within a 5 minute walk from the gate(s) of any primary or secondary school (including any Special School, Sixth Form College and Academy), within or outside Local Education Authority Control.

To avoid any ambiguity with street geography increasing or decreasing the length of time to walk a distance, the Council have developed a map identifying the 5 minute walk boundaries around school gates. A sample of this map for illustration purposes and details on how it was created can be found in Appendix B.

A more detailed, interactive map showing the exclusion zones around schools (including special schools, colleges and academies) is available on the Councils local plan webpages³. This map is to be used by potential applicants and those involved in the determination of planning applications to ascertain whether a premises falls within an exclusion zone.

If the majority of the hot food takeaway falls within a zone, planning permission is unlikely to be granted.

Further information on the reasoning for a 5 minute walk as an exclusion zone is shown in Appendix A.

Failure to do so may ultimately result in a refusal of planning permission. This requirement will not apply to hot food takeaway proposals that fall within a defined centre in addition to falling into the 5 minute walk zone. However, if this situation does arise, provision must be made to minimise the negative impact on health and wellbeing. This may include conditions

³ http://www.coventry.gov.uk/info/111/planning_policy/2310/local_plan/5

being applied relating to the opening hours of the hot food takeaway (see requirement 4.6). If provision is not made, the application may be delayed as the Council may request extra information, amendments or conditions to the application and if the issues are not resolved, planning permission will not normally be granted. The supporting maps to this SPD show further detail of the areas where defined centres and 5 minute walk zones around schools overlap⁴.

This will ensure that requirement 4.2 “Proximity to Schools” aligns with Local Plan policy R6 (Restaurants, Bars and Hot food Takeaways – see section 3.1) around normally permitting hot food takeaways in defined centres, provided they meet a variety of criteria and also complies with Local Plan policy DS3 (Sustainable Development Policy):

Policy DS3: Sustainable Development Policy

- 1) When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will work proactively with applicants to find solutions to enable proposals to be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area, including:
 - e) increased health, wellbeing and quality of life

4.3 Litter and Waste Disposal

Litter is unsightly and causes considerable annoyance to residents and adjoining businesses and can attract vermin and harm the environment. Hot food takeaways are often associated with the generation of litter, which can be discarded both in the immediate vicinity and further afield. Objectors to hot food takeaway applications often cite litter as a nuisance. Although the proprietor of the hot food takeaway business has little control over where its customers drop their litter, they can act to significantly reduce the potential of its occurrence by providing litterbins within their premises and this will contribute toward protecting residents by supporting 2a in Policy R6 (“Proposals within defined centres will be permitted provided they would not result in significant harm to the amenity of nearby residents or highway safety”).

Due consideration must be given to relevant policies in the Coventry Local Plan (such as policy EM8: Waste Management).

⁴ http://www.coventry.gov.uk/info/111/planning_policy/2310/local_plan/5

Policy EM8: Waste Management

- 1) The Council's Waste Management Strategy will be supported through:
 - a) Encouraging less consumption of raw materials through the reduction and re-use of waste products;
 - b) A requirement for development proposals to incorporate adequate storage for waste and recycling services along with safe access for collection vehicles;
- 4) Development proposals should demonstrate measures to minimise the generation of waste in the construction, use and life of buildings and promote more sustainable approaches to waste management, including the reuse and recycling of construction waste and the promotion of layouts and designs that provide adequate space to facilitate waste storage, reuse, recycling and composting

If the planning application does not include evidence that adequate space to facilitate appropriate waste storage, refuse, recycling and composting has been provided for the proposal, extra information, amendments or conditions may be requested. If the issues remain, planning permission will not normally be granted.

The bins to be provided must be a suitable size and should be stored in a location so as not to cause a nuisance to neighbouring residential or commercial properties, including with regard to odours and accessibility. Where possible, the bins should be located where they are out of hot summer sunshine, be screened and be emptied and cleaned regularly. This will contribute toward preventing odours and flies. The bin stores should also be appropriately located for clear convenient access for refuse collection services and be accessible at all times to those working at the hot food takeaway. In addition to these points, commercial bin stores must be contained within the site. Where this is not possible, secure storage structures should be provided.

The applicant also needs to ensure that listed building consent and planning requirements in a conservation area are considered when developing the storage facilities for waste (see section 4.7).

Suitable grease traps must be installed on all drains for hot food takeaway shops to prevent blockages and the flooding of properties.

Conditions to ensure that litter and waste requirements are met may be applied.

4.4 Odour Extraction

Many hot food takeaways produce odours during opening times. In the majority of cases, consideration to the impact of odours is key when submitting a hot food takeaway planning application, however it is worth noting that some types of food preparation and cooking practices will produce more odours than others and therefore may require a higher specification and control to remove the odour, grease and smoke particles.

Odour Extraction: Extraction systems should be installed to effectively disperse odours from hot food takeaways, whilst satisfying the councils design policies

If unacceptable smells and fumes cannot be prevented by means of an effective extraction or abatement system, or if ducting cannot be installed without significant detriment to visual or residential amenity, planning permission will not normally be granted.

To be deemed acceptable, the proposed extraction system will need to:

- Have a flue that terminates at least 1 metre above the ridge height of the building to which it is attached, taking into consideration the height of neighbouring buildings
- Incorporate suitable odour treatment systems such as carbon or ozone (the use of odour neutralizing systems is discouraged)
- Include effective grease filtration in the canopy and, where carbon filtration systems are used, fine grease filters will normally be required
- Have route ducting so as to avoid proximity to residential or office windows on neighbouring properties (it is worth noting that this route ducting can only be run up walls that the applicant owns, where an external flue is proposed on a property in joint ownership or involving a wall owned by a third party, legal consent of all parties must be demonstrated)
- Incorporate flue terminals that do not impede discharge; i.e. china man's hats
- Have a minimal number of bends in the ducting
- Use ducting with a smooth internal surface
- Maximise dispersion by being capable of achieving a ventilation rate of 30 air changes per hour for kitchen areas
- Have an efflux velocity of at least 15m/s, dependent on stack height and odour treatment system
- Use circular duct cross sections whenever possible
- Fit all ductwork with anti-vibration couplings or mountings to minimise the vibration caused by air passing through
- Not exceed the existing background noise level as measured or calculated at the nearest residential property. It is recommended that noise assessments are carried out and submitted with the application
- Meet the planning requirements for a Conservation Area and Listed Building (see section 4.7)

On a case by case basis an odour impact assessment may be required to determine the need and scale of appropriate extraction equipment,

Suitable odour extraction can contribute toward protecting residents by supporting 2a in Policy R6 ("Proposals within defined centres will be permitted provided they would not result in significant harm to the amenity of nearby residents or highway safety").

Grease deposits in ducting can not only cause nuisance but present a fire risk, therefore a schedule of preventative maintenance and cleaning needs to be submitted with the application.

Particular reference to considering odour extraction for Hot Food Takeaway applications is included in the City Centre Area Action Plan:

Designated centres are often focal points for commercial premises such as restaurants and hot food takeaways. Coventry city centre is no different and is becoming an increasingly popular place for the provision of such uses. Where new restaurants and/or takeaways are provided within the city centre consideration must again be given to the impacts this could have on adjoining uses, most notably in terms of odour control in this instance. As such, all food premises will require an odour extraction system tailored to the nature and location of the premises to prevent nuisance

from odours. This will also include sufficient mitigation to prevent noise and vibration nuisance from extraction flues.

4.5 Highway Safety

The impact of hot food takeaways on traffic flow and road safety is an important consideration when determining applications.

Hot food takeaways can attract a high proportion of car-borne and short-stay customers, particularly when areas in which they are located are not highly accessible. Often, in the vicinity of hot food takeaways, there is an increased occurrence of indiscriminate parking and interruption to the free flow of traffic along the roads adjacent to these premises. Customers may be tempted to park inappropriately and indiscriminately for short periods to quickly pop in and out of takeaway premises, often jeopardising the safety of other road users and the free flow of traffic on the highway network.

As a consequence, this can also lead to an increase in noise and have a detrimental impact on the air quality and amenity of the area during the opening times of the hot food takeaway.

Insufficient parking facilities in and around hot food takeaways can also have an adverse impact on the amenity of the immediate and surrounding areas. The increased demand for on-street parking, particularly in the evenings and at weekends when this demand is at its highest and often inconveniences local residents.

Highway Safety: Information must be submitted with the application to evidence that the hot food takeaway will not cause detriment to highway safety in accordance with Local Plan policies contained within Chapter 10 (Accessibility). Further guidance on Chapter 10 can be found in the Coventry Connected SPD

In reviewing a proposal, the impact on the safety of pedestrians and road users will be considered with regard to:

- The existing use of the site
- Existing traffic conditions
- The accessibility of the site by public transport, cycling and walking
- The availability of easily accessible private and public parking provision in close proximity to the premises, including on- street parking
- Proximity of proposal to junctions, pedestrian crossings, and bus stops
-
- The availability of safe and legal loading areas in close proximity
- The implications for the amenity of the surrounding area

Please note, the above is not an exhaustive list and further information on Highway Safety can be found in the Coventry Connected SPD⁵.

A delivery and service plan statement will be required for all applications.

Where a proposal is considered to have an unacceptable impact on highway safety, the Council may request extra evidence, amendments or conditions to the application. Failure to comply with this may ultimately result in a refusal of planning permission.

⁵ http://www.coventry.gov.uk/info/111/planning_policy/2310/local_plan/5

4.6 Opening Times

The proposed hours and days of opening should be specified as part of planning applications for hot food takeaways. Any agreed hours of opening will be made a condition of the planning permission if it is granted and, in some instances, proposals will only be accepted if opening hours are restricted

As mentioned at the beginning of this document, the Council recognises the important role that hot food takeaways can play in the local economy.

When a hot food takeaway application meets the majority of requirements in this document and the policies within the Local Plan, but might only meet all of the requirements if a limitation on the opening hours is imposed, a condition of restricting the opening hours will be considered.

Opening times will be considered on a case by case basis. When considering if an application might be approved with conditions on the opening hours, regard will be had to:

- The existence of an established late night economy in the area
- The character and function of the immediate area
- The potential benefits of the proposal for the wider community
- The impact of opening hours and the resulting effect of noise, crime, antisocial behavior, vibration and odours on neighbouring uses
- The impact on highway safety
- The impact on the health and wellbeing of pupils, students and their families attending local schools, colleges and academies

In these cases, the application may be approved with conditions specifying the opening hours, benefitting the local economy, yet minimising any negative impact on local residents and visitors to the area.

4.7 Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

As with all planning applications, the applicant will also need to ensure that listed building consent and planning requirements in a conservation area are considered. More information can be found under the Conservation and Archaeology section of the Local Plan⁶ and the “Design guidance on shop fronts for conservation areas and historic buildings”⁷.

⁶ www.coventry.gov.uk/localplan

⁷

http://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/download/4163/coventry_local_plan_2016_examination_library_heritage_and_design

This includes the aesthetics of the extraction unit and flue (see section 4.4) and bin storage (see section 4.3)

5 Other Considerations and Legislation affecting Hot Food Takeaways

It is recommended that applicants also consider other areas that are not covered by planning policy, but whose regulations and requirements could still affect a hot food takeaway. These include, but are not limited to:

a. Licensing

If the hot food takeaway wishes to sell hot food and/or hot drink to the general public between the hours of 11p.m. and 5 a.m. then the hot food takeaway must apply to the Council for a Premises Licence. Application forms and details of the application fees and the annual charges can be found on the Councils website⁸.

All applications for licences and decisions made by the Council when considering applications must promote the four licensing objectives;

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- The prevention of public nuisance
- The protection of children from harm.

When considering applications for licences, the Council will also have regard to its Licensing Policy⁹.

For further information please contact the Licensing Team on licensing@coventry.gov.uk or 024 76831888.

b. Food Safety

The proprietor of any hot food takeaway must register the premises as a food business with the Council's food safety team at least 28 days before the premises opens for business.

More information is available on the Councils website¹⁰. It is strongly advised that the applicant should contact the food safety team prior to the application for planning permission (ehcommercial@coventry.gov.uk). Food safety officers can provide detailed advice on the current requirements of food hygiene and health and safety legislation. Advice provided before any application is submitted can help ensure that all necessary requirements are met prior to the commencement of the business.

The food safety team can be contacted on 08085 834333.

c. Building Control

⁸ http://www.coventry.gov.uk/info/19/licensing_and_regulation

⁹ http://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/file/21698/licensing_policy

¹⁰ <http://www.coventry.gov.uk/foodsafety>

The applicant will need to comply with any relevant building regulations. More information can be found on the councils website¹¹ or by contacting the Building Control team on 024 76 832057.

d. Litter and Waste Disposal

Further information on how to reduce litter (and therefore the impact of litter) caused by hot food takeaways can be found at “Reducing litter caused by ‘food on the go’ – A Voluntary Code of Practice for Local Partnerships” by DEFRA¹².

The applicant needs to consider their duty of care to dispose of waste lawfully under the Environmental Protection Act, for example all waste generated must be removed by an authorised waste contractor and providing an accurate description of waste (through the use of an appropriate transfer note). Further information on this can be found on the Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice produced by DEFRA in March 2016¹³.

Consideration should also be had to relevant acts, such as the following (non-exhaustive) list:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 34
- Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 Regulation 4
- The Waste [England and Wales] Regulations 2011 Section 35

Other considerations for litter and waste disposal include, but are not limited to:

- Commercial paper and cardboard waste is not allowed to be burnt
- Used cooking oil must not be poured down the drains

If you would like further advice regarding fulfilling your Duty of Care obligations please contact the Environmental Advice Section on 024 7683 2155. Alternatively you can contact the Commercial Waste Section to arrange for a waste management contract (wastesolutions@coventry.gov.uk, telephone 024 7683 2255).

¹¹ <http://www.coventry.gov.uk/buildingcontrol>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/reducing-litter-caused-by-food-on-the-go-a-voluntary-code-of-practice-for-local-partnerships>

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-duty-of-care-code-of-practice>

Appendices

Appendix A: Supporting information and evidence base to Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning

This is an evidence base focusing on the harms of excess weight and the relationship between hot food takeaways within close proximity of schools and levels of obesity. It provides the evidence to support the requirement shown in section 4.2 in the Hot Food Takeaways Supplementary Planning Document (HFT SPD) with regard to planning applications for hot food takeaways. This appendix covers the impacts of obesity, particularly childhood obesity, and the current situation (locally, regionally and nationally). It also covers information around the concentration of hot food takeaways in different areas. This information has been used to inform requirement 4.1 – concentration of hot food takeaways.

1.1 Excess weight (defined as weight that is in excess of the ideal body weight) and obesity are associated with a myriad of health problems. These include heart disease¹, stroke, high blood pressure, diabetes and arthritis. For example, 90% of adults with type 2 diabetes are estimated to be overweight or obese². Obesity has also been associated with a higher risk of cancer³. The consequences of obesity and excess weight cost the NHS £6 billion annually.⁴ The annual spend on the treatment of obesity and diabetes is greater than the amount spent on the police, the fire service and the judicial system combined.⁵

Obesity has numerous other drawbacks aside from health, including employee absenteeism from work⁶ and social exclusion⁷. Childhood obesity is a major issue facing the UK. It is particularly important due to the adverse implications that childhood obesity has on the economy and society over the long-term, as well as detrimental health outcomes and quality of life for those affected.

Increased obesity from a younger age contributes to a negative impact on the ability of children to live a healthier lifestyle.⁸ Obese children are more likely to be ill, be absent from school due to illness, experience health-related limitations and require more GP appointments than normal weight children⁹. As children constitute the future workforce of an economy, this is also associated with a reduction in employee productivity¹⁰ and increased spending on health care over the

¹ Yudkin, J. S., Kumari, M., Humphries, S. E., & Mohamed-Ali, V. (2000). Inflammation, obesity, stress and coronary heart disease: is interleukin-6 the link?. *Atherosclerosis*, 148(2), 209-214.

² Coventry Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

³ Wolk, A., Gridley, G., Svensson, M., Nyren, O., McLaughlin, J.K., Fraumeni, J.F., Adam, H.O. (2001). A prospective study of obesity and cancer risk

⁴ Rudolph, Tackling obesity through the healthy child programme: a framework for action

⁵ Health matters: obesity and the food environment (PHE 31/03/2017)

⁶ Finkelstein, N., Hanson T., Huang, C.W., Hirschman, B., and Huang, M. (2010) Effects of problem based economics on high school economics instruction.

⁷ Westermann, S., Rief, W., Euteneuer, F., & Kohlmann, S. (2015). Social exclusion and shame in obesity. *Eating behaviors*, 17, 74-76.

⁸ Janssen, H. G., Davies, I. G., Richardson, L. D., & Stevenson, L. (2017). Determinants of takeaway and fast food consumption: a narrative review. *Nutrition research reviews*, 1-19.

⁹ Wijga A, Scholtens S, Bemelmans W, de Jongste J, Kerkhof M, Schipper M, et al. Comorbidities of obesity in school children: a cross-sectional study in the PIAMA birth cohort. *BMC Public Health* 2010;10(1):184. 5 Abbasi A, Juszczak D, van Jaarsveld CHM, Gulliford MC. Body mass index and incident type 1 and type

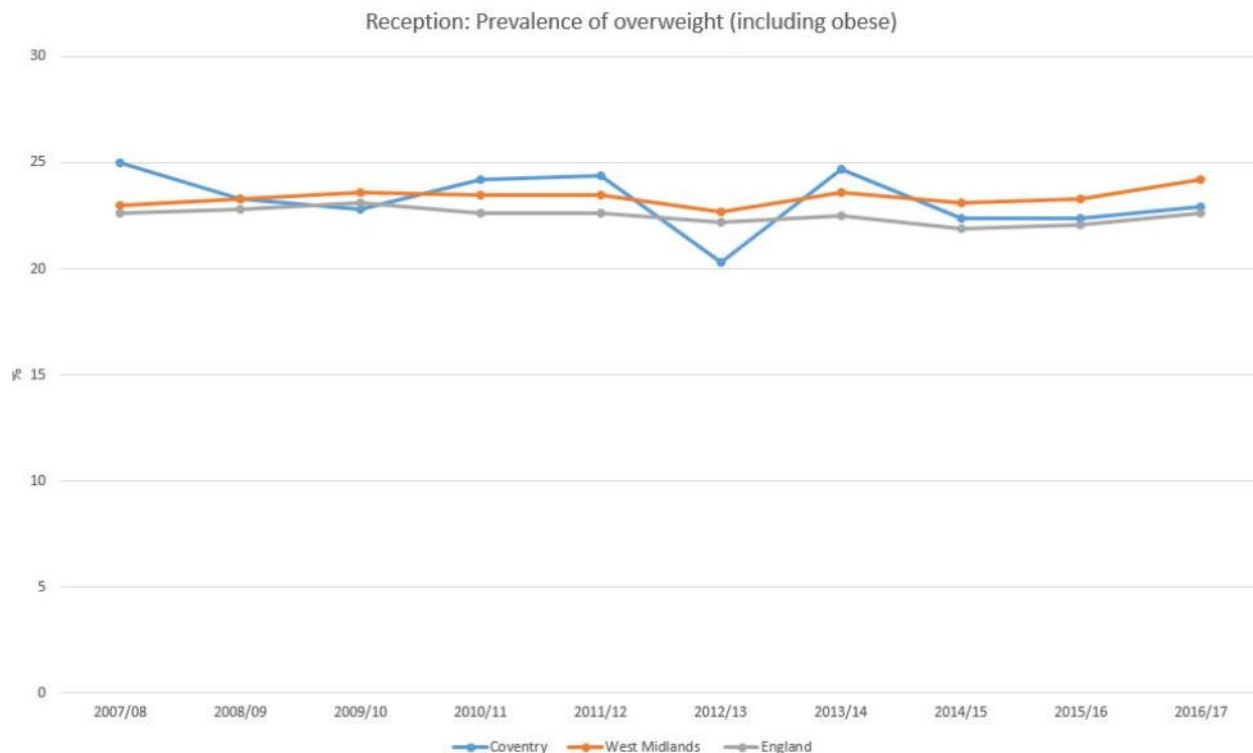
¹⁰ Cawley, J. (2010). The economics of childhood obesity. *Health affairs*, 29(3), 364-371.

lifetime¹¹. This clearly illustrates the importance and relevance of the topic of addressing childhood obesity in the UK, if the UK economy and society is to make the most of the available human resources.

Obesity continues to be an important health issue globally. Even though the precise causes contributing to obesity are various, including cultural, environmental and biological factors; one such cause is the heightened consumption of food¹².

1.2 Obesity amongst children in the UK is on the increase¹³ and in 2016/17, 22.9% of children in reception class (aged 4 to 5) in Coventry have excess weight (including those who are obese), which is lower than regional levels of 24.2 %, but higher than the national level of 22.6%. By year 6, these proportions have increased, with 38.2% of children having excess weight (including being obese) for 2016-17 (which is higher in comparison to both 37.1% regionally and to 34.2% nationally).¹⁴ See figures 1 and 2. If trends continue, it is estimated that 1 in 3 people will be obese and 1 in 10 will develop type 2 diabetes by 2034.¹⁵

Figure 1 - Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including those who are obese)



¹¹ Maher, J., Fraser, S., & Wright, J. (2010). Framing the mother: childhood obesity, maternal responsibility and care. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 19(3), 233-247.

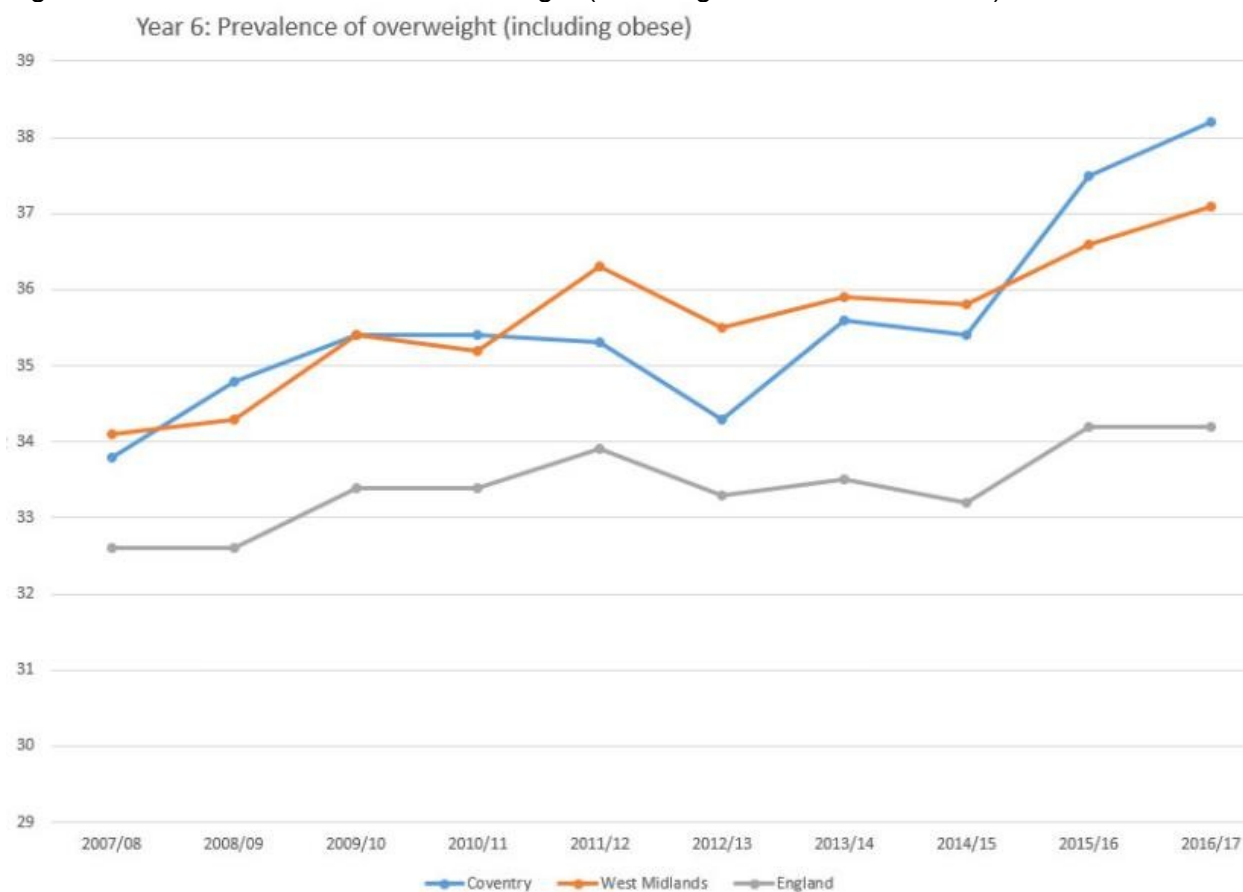
¹² Obesity: Future Choices – Project Report. 2nd Edition (Government Office for Science)

¹³ <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/oct/19/obesity-primary-school-reception-children-nhs-digital-figures>

¹⁴ Coventry Join Strategic Needs Assessment

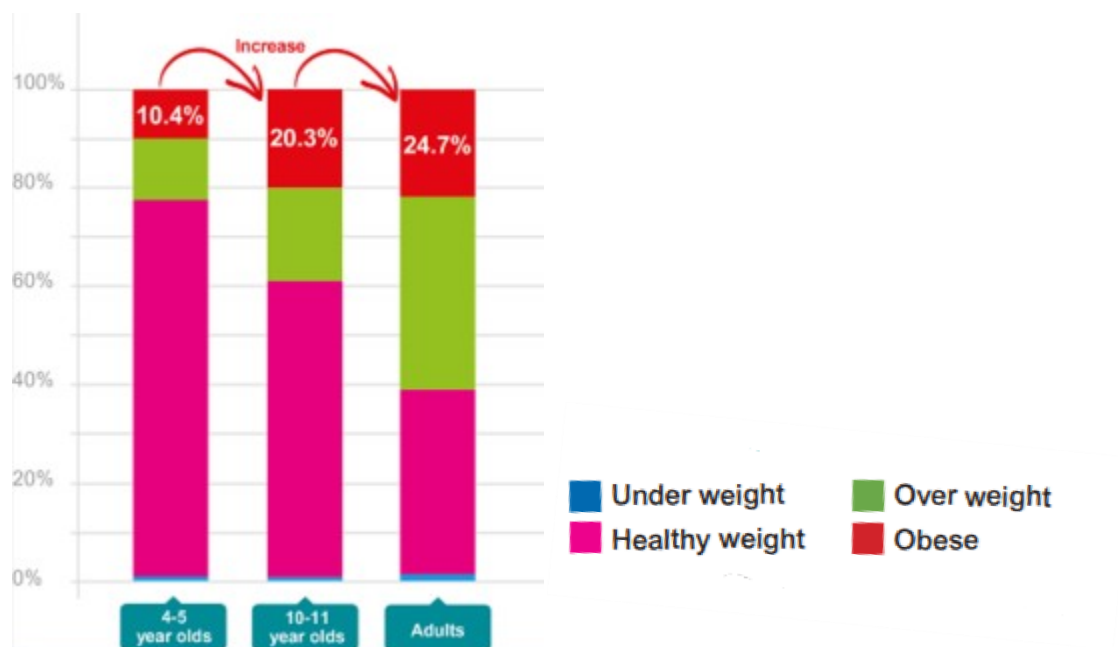
¹⁵ Public Health England: Public health matters: Preventing Type 2 diabetes (Jennifer Smith, 24/05/2018)

Figure 2 – Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including those who are obese)



Being overweight or obese in early life increases the risk of adult obesity, along with a higher risk of premature mortality in adulthood, see figure 3.

Figure 3: How the provenance of obesity changes over time



Data from 2015 – 2016 indicate that in Coventry, 64% of adults in the city have excess weight (higher than the regional average which stands at 63.9% and the national average at 61.3%) and the prevalence of excess weight and obesity is known to be rising overall.

1.3 A number of studies and mapping exercises suggest that there is a greater number of hot food takeaways and obesity in deprived areas^{16 17 18 19} and that takeaways are likely to be contributing to inequalities in childhood obesity²⁰. There is a clear deprivation-related inequality within Coventry, with proportions of obesity ranging from 17% in Wainbody to 30% in Longford.²¹ This shows that it is in Coventry's most deprived areas that obesity levels are at their highest and therefore reducing obesity levels will help reduce health inequalities in Coventry, supporting the principles behind Coventry being a Marmot City.

Men in the most affluent areas of the city will live, on average, 9.4 years longer than men in the most deprived areas, while for women the difference is 8.7 years. These inequalities in life expectancy and health arise out of inequalities in society - they are not inevitable - and there are ethical, social and economic reasons why they should be prevented. As well as improving health outcomes, reducing inequality in society has been shown to lead to improvements in wellbeing,

¹⁶ Strategies for Encouraging Healthier 'Out of Home' Food Provision. A toolkit for local councils working with small food businesses. Local Government Association

¹⁷ Turbutt, C. Richardson, J. and Pettinger, C. (2018). The impact of hot food takeaways near schools in the UK on childhood obesity: a systematic review of the evidence. *Journal of Public Health*.

¹⁸ Obesity and the environment. Density of fast food outlets. Public Health England

¹⁹ Strategies for Encouraging Healthier 'Out of Home' Food Provision. A toolkit for local councils working with small food businesses. Local Government Association

²⁰ House of Commons Health Committee – Childhood obesity: Time for action. Eighth Report of Session 2017 - 19

²¹ Coventry Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

better mental health, better community and social relations, reduced levels of violence and better educational attainment.

Tackling the causes of health inequalities cannot be done through health services alone. The transfer of public health services to local authorities provided Coventry with an opportunity to continue to broaden the ownership of the health inequalities agenda.

Coventry is committed to delivering rapid change in health inequalities and was one of seven cities in the UK invited to participate in the UK Marmot Network and became a Marmot City. Being a Marmot City has brought together partners from different parts of Coventry City Council and from other public sector and voluntary organisations, whose decisions and activities have an impact on health.

The Marmot principles, from the Marmot Review, Fair Society, Healthy Lives which aim to reduce inequality and improve health outcomes for all have been embedded into the core functions of the council and its partners. Improving health and reducing inequalities in Coventry is not only a priority for the NHS and public health - it is a priority for everyone who is working to improve the lives of people in the city. A policy recommendation from the Marmot Review is to improve the food environment in local areas across the social gradient.

1.4 According to the National Diet and Nutrition survey, just over 1 in 5 children eat a takeaway meal at home at least once a week. This may under-estimate total takeaway food consumption by children, as it does not include takeaway food consumed outside the home.²²

The majority of hot food takeaways offer food which is energy dense and nutritionally poor. Out of home meals generally contain significantly higher intakes of sugar, fat, salt and portion sizes tend to be bigger, as well as usually being cheap and easily available²³. Current daily guidelines for adults in the UK are that men should consume approximately 2500 kcal per day and women approximately 2000 kcal per day. Of this total daily energy intake, not more than 11% (30 g for men and 20 g for women) should be from saturated fat. Adults should reduce their daily intake to less than 6 g of salt per day (SACN). Sampling by Liverpool John Moores University has identified that a single portion of fish and chips can contain between 1076 and 2476 calories and up to 66g of saturated fat and 9.3g of salt, and that a portion of special fried rice contains between 870 and 1942 calories and up to 23g of saturated fat and 14.4g of salt.

Research suggests that at least 25% of calories are now consumed outside the home and that over the past decade consumption of food away from the home has increased dramatically by 29%, a trend driven by a proliferation of hot food takeaways. Research indicates these social and environmental trends could be contributing to rising levels of overweight and obesity in the UK.²⁴ We live in an obesogenic environment, where the less healthy choices are the default (which can lead to excess weight gain and obesity).

The increased focus of academics and researchers on obesity has contributed to emergence of a new area of research which explores the relationship between obesity and food environment and the importance of addressing this.

²² House of Commons Health Committee – Childhood obesity: Time for action. Eighth Report of Session 2017 - 19

²³ Health matters: Obesity and the food environment (31st March 2017). Public Health England

²⁴ Health matters: Obesity and the food environment (31st March 2017). Public Health England

1.5 Studies have shown that people exposed to the highest number of takeaways are 80 per cent more likely to be obese and 20 per cent more likely to have a higher Body Mass Index than those with the lowest number of encounters.²⁵ Coventry has 1.04 takeaways per 1,000 population (compared to a West Midlands average of 1.12 and an England average of 1.09), as shown in figure 5.

Figure 5: Concentration of hot food takeaways²⁶

	Takeaway numbers per 1000 population					Increase in number of takeaways from June 2014 to December 2017
	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017	Dec 2017	
West Midlands	0.98	1.00	0.95	1.09	1.12	13.62%
Coventry	0.90	0.91	0.98	0.99	1.04	15.03%
England	0.99	1.00	1.06	1.08	1.09	10.32%

Although the average number of hot food takeaways in Coventry is currently slightly lower than the regional and national average, the rate of increase is higher. Without any limitations on new hot food takeaway applications you would therefore expect Coventry to have a greater number of takeaways per 1000 population in the future, supporting requirement 4.1 to limit over concentration of hot food takeaways “In areas that have become over concentrated by hot food takeaways, further hot food takeaway applications will not be permitted”. Coventry’s HFT SPD goes on to say “An area will be classed as over-concentrated with hot food takeaways if the proposed address falls into a LSOA where the number of takeaways per one thousand population exceeds the average for England as per the most up to date data on the FEAT tool (<http://www.feat-tool.org.uk/map/>).” Currently the average number of takeaways per one thousand population in England is 1.09 per 1000 population.²⁷

These threshold’s show compatibility with other Planning Policies in Coventry regarding over concentration of hot food takeaways. For example, the City Centre Area Action Plan states in Policy CC15 “Far Gosford Street will be regarded as a local centre meaning proposals for local shopping provisions will be supported. This will however exclude the provision of any further hot food takeaways (use class A5), which will not be permitted.” Currently, there are 6.86 takeaways per 1000 population in the LSOA that Far Gosford Street is in. This would breach the national average for concentration of takeaways in a LSOA (currently 1.09 per 1000 population).

An example where the threshold requirement 4.1 (Concentration of Hot Food Takeaways) would be met would be an application for a hot food take away on the Major District Centre of Brandon Road as the number of takeaways per 1000 population in this LSOA is only 0.57, less than the England average.

²⁵ Burgoine, T., Forouhi, N.G., Griffin, S.J., Wareham, N.J. & Monsivais, P. (2014), ‘Associations between exposure to takeaway food outlets, takeaway food consumption, and body weight in Cambridgeshire, UK: population based, cross sectional study’, BMJ 2014, 348: g1464

²⁶ Food environment assessment tool (Feat) insert year, UKCRC Centre for Diet and Activity Research (CEDAR), University of Cambridge, <http://www.feat-tool.org.uk>. Leaflet | Map data © OpenStreetMap | © Crown Copyright and Database Right insert year. OS (100059028) | Copyright and database right © 2017 CEDAR/MRC Epidemiology Unit. All rights reserved.

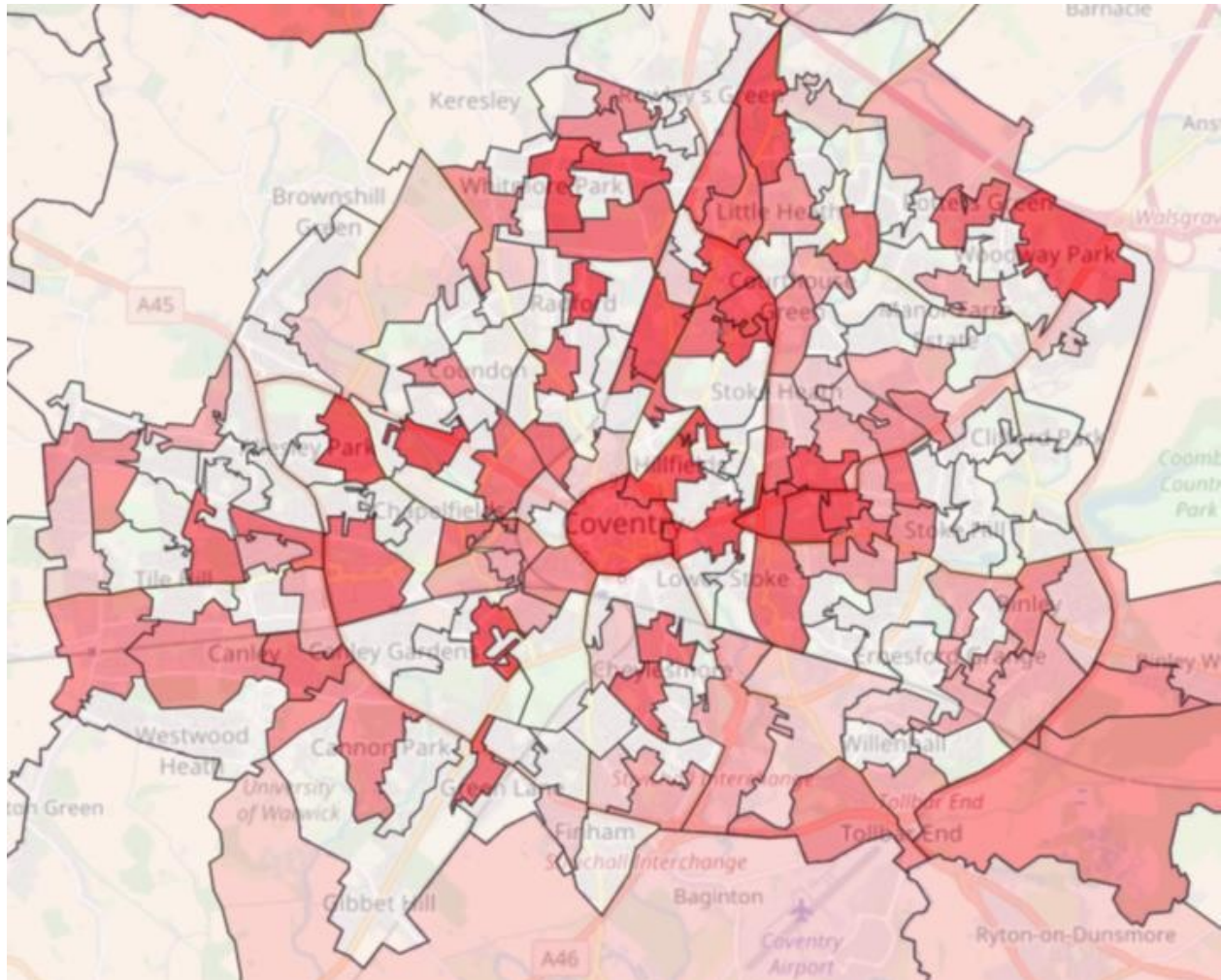
²⁷ Food environment assessment tool (Feat) insert year, UKCRC Centre for Diet and Activity Research (CEDAR), University of Cambridge, <http://www.feat-tool.org.uk>. Leaflet | Map data © OpenStreetMap | © Crown Copyright and Database Right insert

Figure 6: Number of Takeaways per 1000 population for defined centres in Coventry ²⁸

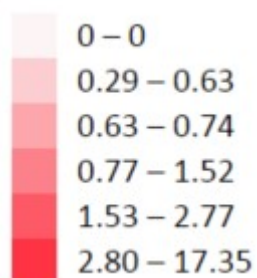
Defined Centre (as per Policy Map)	Number of Takeaways per 1000 population (in the corresponding LSOA).*		
City Centre	17.35		
Major District Centre			
Arena Park	2.29 and 2.41		
Cannon Park	1.12		
Brandon Road	0.57		
Eastern Green	0		
District Centres			
Ball Hill	2.82, 3.37 and 4.93		
Bell Green	0 and 2.68		
Brade Drive	0, 0.62 and 2.81		
Daventry Road	0, 0.62, 1.88 and 2.16		
Earlsdon	0.67 and 3.29		
Foleshill	0.56, 2.77, 3.80 and 7.07		
Jardine Crescent	0 and 2.08		
Jubilee Crescent	0 and 4.30		
Local Centres			
Acorn Street	0		
Ansty Road	0, 1.20 and 1.30		
Baginton Road	0.60		
Bannerbrook	0.39		
Barker Butts Lane	0, 1.71 and 2.26		
Binley Road	2.36 and 3.37		
Birmingham Road	0		
Broad Park Road	0 and 0.64		
Charter Avenue	0.77		
Far Gosford Street	6.86		
Green Lane	0.60		
Hillfields	6.65		
Holbrook Lane	0, 1.21 and 2.80		
Holyhead Road	4.67		
Keresley North	0		
Keresley Road	0.62		
Keresley South	0		
Longford	0.51 and 3.21		
Quorn Way	0.67		
Radford Road	0 and 2.56		
Station Avenue	1.52		
Sutton Avenue	1.38		
Walsgrave Road	0.69 and 3.21		
Willenhall	0.52 and 0.64		
Winsford Avenue	2.80		

*Where there is more than 1 figure, this indicates that the centre falls into more than 1 LSOA. Whether or not the proposed takeaway will be deemed to meet the required threshold will depend on the exact address within the centre and the number of takeaways per 1000 population for the corresponding LSOA

Number of Takeaways per 1,000 population: ²⁹



Number of takeaways per 1,000 population:



²⁹ Food environment assessment tool (Feat) insert year, UKCRC Centre for Diet and Activity Research (CEDAR), University of Cambridge, <http://www.feat-tool.org.uk>. Leaflet | Map data © OpenStreetMap | © Crown Copyright and Database Right insert year. OS (100059028) | Copyright and database right © 2017 CEDAR/MRC Epidemiology Unit. All rights reserved.

1.6 Research and reports into the impact of hot food takeaways near schools is an area that continues to expand³⁰. Research has indicated that children attending schools near fast food outlets are more likely to be obese than those whose schools are more inaccessible to such outlets³¹. Further to this, research found that “More frequent takeaway meal consumption in children was associated with unhealthy dietary nutrient intake patterns and potentially with adverse longer term consequences for obesity and coronary heart disease risk³².” Researchers have also successfully identified the link between the hot food takeaway presence within the 400m of schools and childhood obesity^{33 34}. Hot food takeaways within easy walking distance of schools can provide an attractive and affordable food option for pupils.

In addition to this a study by Davis and Carpenter³⁵ found that students with fast food restaurant's near their schools consumed fewer servings of fruit and vegetables, consumed more servings of soda, and were more likely to be overweight. The study concluded that exposure to poor quality food environments has important effects on adolescent eating patterns and weight issues, and that ‘policy interventions limiting the proximity of fast food restaurants to schools could help reduce adolescent obesity’.

Studies show that food outlets in close proximity to, and surrounding schools were an obstacle to secondary school children eating healthily. Some schools might have a stay-on-site policy during lunch hours, which supports research that has indicated that the most popular time for purchasing food from shops is after school³⁶. Research on the impact of local food environment round schools and its impact on diet, with a specific focus on primary and secondary schools in East London, concluded that the close proximity of hot food takeaway not only influences the obesity of the secondary school students but also the primary school students³⁷. This is because although primary school children are not allowed to leave by themselves, the lack of awareness amongst parents regarding child healthcare and obesity means parents are likely to walk the children to the takeaway. Significant health problems related to obesity start to develop at primary school age and behavior established in early life has been shown to track into adulthood³⁸. As there is a positive relationship between hot food takeaways in close proximity of the school not only in secondary schools, but also primary schools, this HFT SPD specifies schools covering the age

³⁰ Local Government Association (2016) *Tipping the scales: Case studies on the use of planning powers to limit hot food takeaways*.

³¹ Engler-Stringer, R., Ha, L., Gerrard, A. and Muhajarine, N. (2014). The community and consumer food environment and children's diet: a systematic review. *BMC Public Health*. 14 (522)

³² Donin, A., Nightingale, C., Owen, C., Rudnicka, A., Cook, D. and Whincup, P. (2017). Takeaway meal consumption and risk markers for coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes and obesity in children aged 9-10 years: a cross-sectional study. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*.

³³ Fraser, L. K., Edwards, K. L., Cade, J., & Clarke, G. P. (2010). The geography of fast food outlets: a review. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 7(5), 2290-2308.

³⁴ Barrett, M., Crozier, S., Lewis, D., Godfrey, K., Robinson, S., Cooper, C., ... & Vogel, C. (2017). Greater access to healthy food outlets in the home and school environment is associated with better dietary quality in young children. *Public health nutrition*, 20(18), 3316-3325.

³⁵ Davis B, Carpenter C (2009) 'Proximity of fast-food restaurants to schools and adolescent obesity' *American Journal of Public Health* Vol 99, No. 3 505-510

³⁶ Sinclair, S. and Winkler, J. (2009). The School Fringe: from Research to Action. Policy Options within Schools on the Fringe. Nutrition Policy Unit, London Metropolitan University

³⁷ Smith, D., Cummins, S., Clark, C., & Stansfeld, S. (2013). Does the local food environment around schools affect diet? Longitudinal associations in adolescents attending secondary schools in East London. *BMC public health*, 13(1), 70.

³⁸ Craigie, A. M., A. A. Lake, et al. (2011). "Tracking of obesity-related behaviours from childhood to adulthood: A systematic review." *Maturitas* 70(3): 266-284

range for both primary and secondary schools (including special schools, pupil referral units, sixth form colleges and academies) for the requirement in 4.2.

Another publication reviewed the way in which Planning adds value to obesity prevention programmes. The paper remarked that the planning profession has been stated as an important department that can assist in tackling obesity amongst other health care issues facing the UK society³⁹. This HFT SPD is one such example. This was supported by Lowe et al in 2015⁴⁰ when their analysis showed the importance of tackling obesity in general and particularly how critical the role of the planning authority was.

1.7 To identify an appropriate set of requirements for hot food takeaway applications, Coventry have also reviewed and taken into account approaches by other local authorities in tackling obesity. Appendix C shows a list of relevant planning policy and guidance from other local authorities. This includes the relatively common policy of having a 400m exclusion zone around schools for new hot food takeaway applications. The focus on the 400m circumference rule used by many local authorities who have adopted similar policies is that this distance is approximately equivalent to the 10 minute walking duration (five minutes in each direction)⁴¹. The 400m distance and the resultant 10 minute walking duration leaves sufficient time for pupils to leave school, purchase the hot food and subsequently return for the afternoon lessons.

The rationale underlying the map in Appendix B showing the exclusion zones in close proximity to primary and secondary schools (including special schools, pupil referral units, sixth form colleges and academies) in Coventry follows the same principle. There is acknowledgement that a 400m circumference as the crow flies (used by some local authorities) may have different walking times dependent on the street geography of the area. The exclusion zones in appendix B are based on a 5 minute walk from the entrances of a school, created using RouteFinder⁴², and therefore include consideration of the street geography and create a more accurate indication of a 5 minute walk from the school gates. This will guide those involved in submitting hot food takeaway applications and those involved in the determination of these applications. Additionally, using this approach will contribute towards avoiding legal challenge when enforcing the requirement in the SPD. For example a planning appeal in Barking and Dagenham was allowed as the Inspector considered that 400m would equate to a 5 minute walk as the crow flies and that taking into account site specific factors the actual journey time from the nearest school would take longer than 5 minutes. As a result, the inspector considered it unlikely that the proposed takeaway would therefore attract customer from pupils of the school⁴³.

A 10 minute walk was considered as there is some evidence to show that it is this greater distance that can impact on the consumption of food from hot food takeaways by pupils⁴⁴, but this evidence

³⁹ Goodwin, D. M., Mapp, F., Sautkina, E., Jones, A., Ogilvie, D., White, M., ... & Cummins, S. (2014). How can planning add value to obesity prevention programmes? A qualitative study of planning and planners in the Healthy Towns programme in England. *Health & place*, 30, 120-126.

⁴⁰ Lowe, M., Whitzman, C., Badland, H., Davern, M., Aye, L., Hes, D., ... & Giles-Corti, B. (2015). Planning healthy, liveable and sustainable cities: how can indicators inform policy? *Urban Policy and Research*, 33(2), 131-144.

⁴¹ Healthy People, healthy places briefing: Obesity and the Environment: regulating the growth of fast food outlets (March 2014)

⁴² <http://www.routeware.dk/routefinder5/routefinder.php>

⁴³ 122 Fanshawe Avenue, Barking, appeal allowed for a change of use from A2 to A5 takeaway (ref: APP/Z5060/A/11/2167225

⁴⁴ Hot-food takeaways near schools; An impact study on takeaways near secondary schools in Brighton and Hove (September 2011)

is currently limited and therefore Coventry will be using the more robust and evidenced 5 minute walk approach.

1.8 To summarise, the above information shows that obesity, and the long term consequences of obesity, is a growing problem with a significant burden on health and society. In addition, our food choices also directly cause and exacerbate other health risks un-related to obesity – such as the impact of trans-fat use on cardiovascular risk; and impact of salt in food on the risks from high blood pressure.

This appendix also shows that obesity is influenced by many factors, and hot food takeaways are just one of those factors. For this reason, the requirement shown in section 4.2 with regard to planning applications for hot food takeaways within a 5 minute walk of a primary or secondary school (including special schools, pupil referral units, sixth form colleges and academies) is not seen as the sole solution to reducing childhood obesity in Coventry. Coventry City Council and its partners are taking a broader approach to tackling childhood obesity, which the requirements in the HFT SPD can contribute to. More information on this whole systems, holistic approach (including working with schools, healthy eating campaigns and community cooking skills) can be found at Director of Public Health Annual Report 16/17 ‘Shape-Up’.

1.9 In addition to the other Local Authorities listed in Appendix C that have already implemented similar policy(ies) and requirements, there is a whole host of organisations (locally and nationally) making recommendations for Local Authorities to implement similar planning policy and requirements. These include:

Garden City Standards – Practical Guides for Creating Successful New Communities. Guide 8 (Creating health-promoting environments)

This guide was launched in December 2017 by the Town and Country Planning Association. It includes guidelines for local authority policies to avoid over-concentration of hot-food takeaways and to restrict their proximity to schools, town centres or other facilities aimed at children, young people and families.

Healthy Lives, healthy people – our strategy for Public Health in England.

This government publication explicitly recognises that “*health considerations are an important part of planning policy*”

Healthy Urban Design Unit – Using the planning system to control hot food takeaways, A good practice guide

Recommends a range of policies or criteria to be used together, including to address:

- A concentration and clustering of hot food takeaways in town or local centres
- Hot food takeaways in close proximity to schools
- Restaurant providing a takeaway service
- Hot food takeaways in new developments
- Residential amenity, such as noise and odour

Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: A Cross-Government Strategy for England (2008)

In this strategy, the Secretary of State for Health proposed strategy that planning powers should be used to manage the proliferation of fast food outlets, particularly in proximity to parks, showing how long the concept of using planning controls in this way has been considered

Local Government Association (2014) – Tipping the scales

There are several key messages in this document, including use of planning powers as part of a community healthy weight strategy and it also emphasises that planning decisions need to refer to health issues where relevant.

The Marmot Review, Fair Society Healthy Lives

This includes a policy recommendation to improve the food environment in local areas across the social gradient.

National Planning Policy Guidance

This shows the responsibility that local planning authorities have to promote healthy communities. The NPPG states:

- *“local planning authorities should ensure that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans and in planning decision making”*

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) - Prevention of cardiovascular disease at population level PH25 (June 2010) and Preventing Type 2 disease – population and community interventions PH35 (May 2011)

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Identifies that the planning system can play an important role in creating healthy, inclusive communities (paragraph 69)

This further encourages the consideration of health in planning decisions, stating:

- Local planning authorities should *“work with public health leads and organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population...including expected changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and wellbeing”*
- And that planning policies and decision should take account of and support local strategies to improve health and wellbeing for all (para 17)

National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)

This identifies a range of issues that could be considered through the plan-making and decision-making processes, including promoting access to healthier food. The NPPG states that particular regard should be given to bringing forward supplementary planning documents that

- *Limit the proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas*

Local planning authorities and planning applicants could have particular regard to the following issues:

- *Proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools*
- *Evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation and general poor health in specific locations*
- *Over-concentration and clustering of certain use classes within a specified area*
- *Odour and noise impact*
- *Traffic impact*
- *Refuse and litter*

Obesity and the environment: regulating the growth of fast food outlets (Public Health England, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and Local Government Association)

This acknowledges that the majority of Local Authorities with a policy in place regarding new hot food takeaway applications and proximity to schools use a distance of 400m (taken to be approx. 5 min walk), however at least one Local Authority found the ground covered by pupils was actually a 800m radius during lunchtime and have used this.

Obesity and the food environment (Public Health England, 2017)

This document also discusses using planning policies to tackle obesity, ensuring development avoids over-concentration of hot food takeaways in existing town centres or high streets, and restricts their proximity to schools or other facilities for children and young people and families.

Planning healthy weight environments - a TCPA reuniting health with planning project (December 2014)

This guidance identifies themes and elements of a healthy-weight environment. Amongst others, this includes the food retail theme, with specific elements including that the development should avoid *“overconcentration of hot-food takeaways (A5 uses) in existing town centre or high streets, and restrict their proximity to schools or other facilities for children and young people and families”*

Shape Up Coventry – The urgency of promoting healthy weight among children and young people

The Director of Public Health Annual Report for 2016 focuses on childhood obesity, one of the most pressing public health concerns and ensuring that the next generation stays a healthy weight. It covers more detail around the negative influence of food outlets on childhood obesity and recognises the fact that adolescents at schools with nearby food outlets tend to be heavier.

This report summarises an approach which encompasses all the factors that affect how much people eat, what they eat and how much physical activity they do to ensure a whole systems approach to tackling childhood obesity.

Appendix B

This map showing the 5 minute walk around a school in this appendices document is for illustration purposes only and is not to be used to identify whether or not a proposed hot food takeaway falls within this exclusion zone. To identify the location of a proposed hot food takeaway in relation to these 5 minute walk zones, a larger scale, interactive map can be accessed at www.coventry.gov.uk.

Walking speeds can vary greatly depending on many factors such as height, weight, age, terrain, surface, load, effort and fitness. The average human walking speed is about 5.0 km per hour (3.1 miles per hour). Specific studies have found pedestrian walking speeds ranging from 4.51 km per hour (2.80 mph) to 4.75 km per hour (2.95 mph) for older individuals and from 5.32 km per hour (3.31 mph) to 5.43 km per hour (3.37 mph) for younger individuals and a brisk walking speed can be around 6.5 km per hour (4.0mph)^{45 46 47}. With this in mind, and to

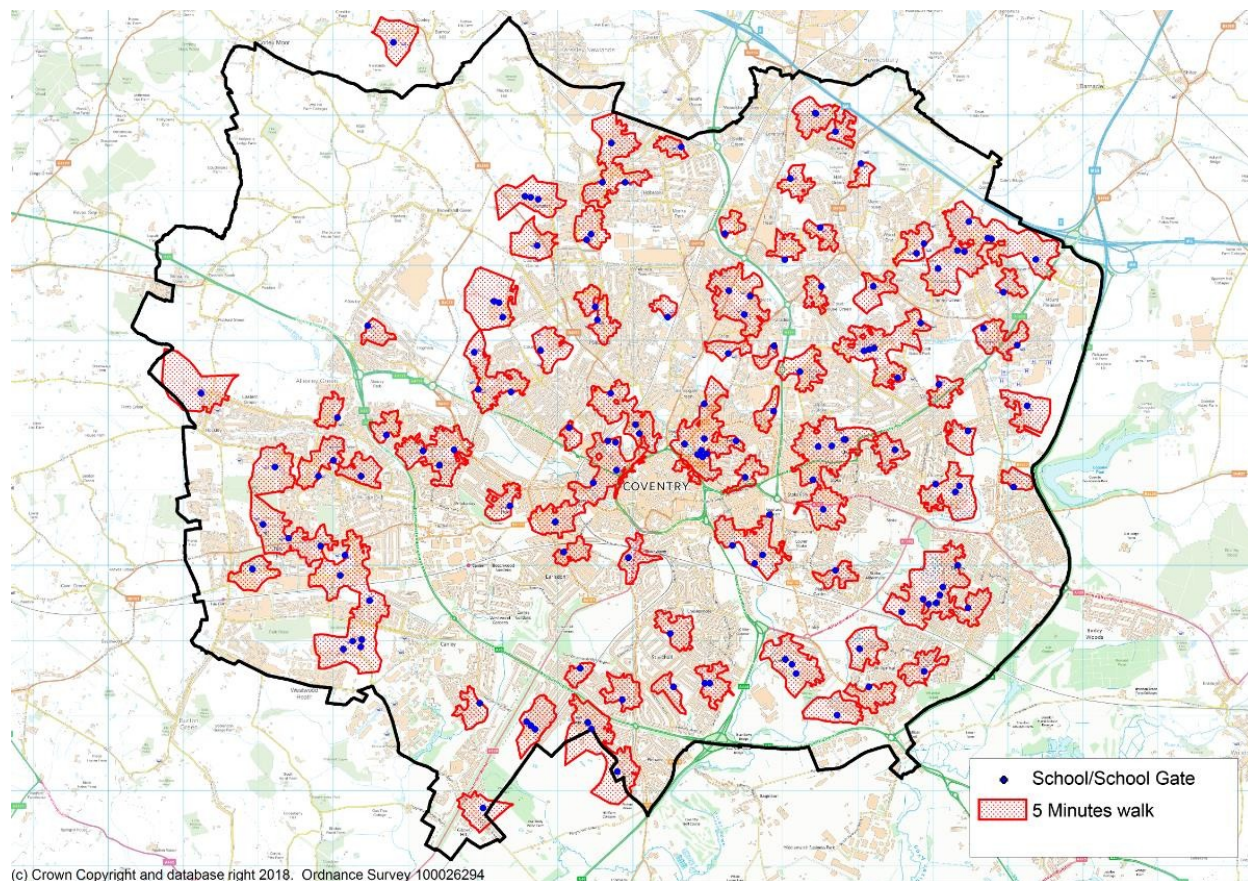
⁴⁵ Study Compares Older and Younger Pedestrian Walking Speeds. TranSafety, Inc. 1997 – 10 -01

⁴⁶ Aspelin, karen (2005-05-25).Establishing Pedestrian Walking Speeds. Portland State University

⁴⁷ About/com page on walking speeds

encompass the variety in age of the pupils, students and families that this requirement is aimed at, this map has been created using the overall average walking speed of 5.0 km per hour (3.1 miles per hour).

Primary and secondary school locations (including for special schools, pupil referral units, sixth form colleges and academies) may change over time, sometimes with new ones opening or an existing one relocating or expanding. In these cases the new location of the gate will automatically have an exclusion zone as per the HFT SPD. Where an existing school closes without a replacement at the same site, the exclusion zone will not apply.



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*Any school and/or surrounding 5 minute walk zone falling outside of the Coventry Local Authority area (shown in the black border) is shown for illustrative purposes only.

Appendix C – Other Local Authorities

A number of local authorities have produced planning policies and requirements relating to hot food takeaways and their scope in terms of proximity to schools, concentration, clustering and opening hours. Their scope in these areas has been summarised in brief below. Many local authorities also have policies and requirements around odours, litter and waste product, anti-social behavior, noise, crime and highway safety, which have not been included on the below table.

Some of the below are still going through the adoption process, however the majority have been successfully adopted by the relevant local authority.

Local Authority	Restrictions on concentration and clustering of hot food takeaways	Restrictions on proximity to schools	Restrictions on opening hours
Barking & Dagenham	5% limit on A5 units and/or frontage. No more than two adjoining frontages to be A5; at least two non-A5s between groups of A5.	400m around primary and secondary schools (measured from the school boundary)	
Barnsley	No more than two A5 units are located adjacent to each other; no less than two non-A5 units between groups of A5 units	400m around primary and secondary schools or Advanced Learning Centre	
Birmingham	No more than 10% of units within the centre or frontage to be A5		
Bolton		Applications within 400m of a secondary school may be refused	
Bradford		Outside district centres, applications for hot food takeaways will not be allowed within 400m of the boundary of an existing primary or secondary school, youth centred facility , recreation ground or park boundary	If the application is granted, opening hours will be given as a condition dependent on a variety of factors.
Brent	Applications will be refused if they will result in: More than 6% of the units within a town centre frontage in A5 uses. More than 1 unit or 15% of the units within a neighbourhood parade, whichever is the greater, in A5 use. less than two non-A5 units between takeaways	An A5 application will not be approved if it is within 400 metres of a secondary school or further education establishment entrance/ exit point	
Bristol		Limiting A5 applications within close proximity (up to 400m) of a school	
Bromley	Proposal should not result in an over concentration of food and drink establishments		The opening hours must not cause any harm, or loss of amenity to nearby residents
Central Lancashire	Applications must not result in an over concentration in the centre	400m or primary or secondary, special school or sixth form college will not be approved	

Dudley	No more than 5% of the frontage to be A5 uses No more than two A5 uses will be permitted adjacent to one another	400m of an existing primary and secondary school or other youth centre facility will not be approved	
Gateshead	Permission will not be granted where the number of approved A5 establishments, within the ward, equals or exceeds the UK national average, per 1000 population No clustering of A5 uses to the detriment of the character and function or vitality and viability of a centre or local parade or if it would have an adverse impact on the standard amenity for existing and future occupants. Two consecutive A5 uses in any one length of frontage not permitted (Where A5 uses already exist, a gap of at least two non A5 uses is required before a further A5 use is permitted in the same length of frontage)	Applications will not be approved in a 400m radius of entry points to secondary schools, youth centres, leisure centres and parks. Permission will not be granted in wards where there is more than 10% of the year 6 pupils classified as obese	
Greenwich	25% limit on non-A1 frontage	Applications will not be approved within 400m around primary and secondary schools (measured from school boundary)	
Halton	No more than 1 unit or 5% in a defined primary frontage or 2 units or 10% in a defined secondary shopping frontage No more than 2 A% units adjacent to each other and no less than 2 non-A5 units between hot food takeaways	Applications will not be approved within 400m of primary, secondary schools, playing fields and children's play spaces	Proximity to primary schools, secondary schools or sixth form colleges to be considered for hours of operation
Hammersmith and Fulham	No more than 20% of the length of the local shopping centre frontage as a whole will be permitted to change to food and drinks uses (A3, A4, A5)	Areas where children are likely to congregate – schools, parks and youth facilities	
Islington		Restrict potential harmful uses such as takeaways when they are in close proximity to schools; or where they are over concentrated	
Knowsley	The following must not be exceeded: a) More than 10% of units within town centres being hot food takeaways; b) More than 20% of units within district centres, local centres and shopping parades being hot food takeaways; c) More than two directly adjoining hot food takeaways in a single centre's frontage; and d) Less than two non-hot food takeaway units between individual or groups of hot food takeaway units		Conditions on opening hours will consider: a) The likely impacts on residential amenity; b) The existence of an established late night economy in the area; c) The existence of a primary or secondary

			school within close proximity of the proposal; and d) The character and function of the immediate area.
Lambeth	Centre specific restrictions for clustering	Applications will not be approved within 400m of secondary or primary school boundary	
Leeds	a)No more than two consecutive A5 uses should be located adjoining to each other. b)Between groups of existing A5 uses, there should be at least two non A5 uses. c)Where the parade has fewer than 20 units, no more than 4 A5 units will be permitted in total.	New hot food takeaways will not be permitted within 400 metres of a secondary school main school building except within the boundaries of designated centres	
Lewisham	a. the percentage of hot food take-away shops in Major and District Centres does not exceed 5% and in Local Centres does not exceed 10% b. the number of hot food take-away shops in Local Parades of nineteen units or less does not exceed one hot food take-away shop c. the number of hot food take-away shops in Local Parades of twenty or more units does not exceed two hot food take-away shops d. the location and design is acceptable and the p	The Council will not grant planning permission for new hot food take-away shops that fall within 400 metres of the boundary of a primary or secondary school (the exclusion zone).	
Manchester	An A5 application will not be approved if it increases the concentration of hot food takeaway ground floor frontages in a centre to more than 10% of all non-residential ground floor frontages. An A5 application will not be approved if it creates a cluster of more than two hot food takeaways together or reduces the number of units between hot food takeaway clusters to less than two non-A5 uses	Limited within 400m of primary and secondary schools	Restriction of opening hours when near primary schools (3pm – 5.30pm) and secondary schools (closed until 5.30pm)
Medway	Have restricted A5 uses to 10% in town centres and 15% in neighbourhood and local centres	Buffer zone is set at 400m from both secondary and primary schools. This distance is equivalent to a five-minute walk and it is widely used across the country.	Restriction to the hours of operation of hot food takeaways within 400 metres of schools
Newcastle SPD	Regard will be had to:	Hot food takeaways which are located outside of a centre in the	Considerations include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential benefits of the proposal to the wider community; • The number of existing hot food takeaway premises in the local area and their proximity to each other; • The role and character of the centre or shopping parade and the importance of the number, function and location of shops and other services that would remain to serve the local community; and • The existence of vacant shop units and the general retail health of the centre or shopping parade <p>Clustering and concentration of hot food takeaways will be a consideration when reviewing planning applications, certain criteria must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That no more than two consecutive hot food takeaways should be located adjacent to each other; • Between an individual or multiple, adjacent hot food takeaways, there should be at least two non-hot food takeaway shop units. 	retail hierarchy will not be permitted within a designated secondary school exclusion zone (a 10 minute walk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The likely impacts on residential amenity; • The existence of an established evening economy in the area; • The character and function of the immediate area; including existing levels of night-time activity and noise.
Newham		New applications within 400m around secondary schools will not be approved	
Nottingham		Located at least 400m from secondary schools	
North Tyneside	<p>Prevent the development of A5 use in wards where there is more than 15% of the year 6 pupils or 10% of reception pupils classified as very overweight</p> <p>Proposals for A5 uses will be permitted unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It would result in a clustering of A5 uses to the detriment of the character, function, vitality and viability of the defined centres or it would have an adverse impact on the standard of amenity for existing and future occupants of adjacent land and buildings. There are two or more consecutive A5 uses in any one length of frontage. Where A5 uses already exist in any length of frontage, a gap of at least two non A5 use shall be required before a further A5 use will be permitted in the same length of frontage. 	Prevent the development of A5 use within a 400m radius of entry points to all middle and secondary schools, as shown on the Policies Map.	
North West Leicestershire	No more than 10% of the total commercial units in specified centres, to be A5 units		

	No more than two A5 units to be located adjacent to each other		
Nuneaton & Bedworth	The proposal will be permitted provided they [...] do not increase the number of units under the A3-A5 use class to over 30% of the centre's total usage	The proposal will be permitted provided they [...] are not within 400m of the boundary of a secondary school	
Rochdale	a)More than 5% of the total ground floor units within a defined Primary Shopping Area being hot food takeaways; b)More than 10% of the total ground floor units within a defined Secondary or Central Shopping Area being hot food takeaways; c)More than 20% of the total ground floor units within an area of a defined centre, outside the above areas, being hot food takeaways; d)More than two hot food takeaways being located adjacent to each other; and v. Any fewer than two non-A5 units between hot food takeaways.	No new Hot Food Takeaways within a 400m Buffer of a secondary school	Restrictions on hours of opening maybe imposed as a condition
Rossendale	Regard will be had to the number of existing hot food takeaway establishments in the immediate area and their proximity to each other.	With regard to proposals which fall outside town centre and local parade locations, hot food takeaways will be resisted where the proposal would fall within: 1. 200m of the boundary of an existing school or youth centred facility 2. 200m of a park boundary.	
Rotherham	Hot Food takeaways will be permitted within town, district and local centres (outside of Primary and secondary Shopping Frontages) where they: a)Would not result in more than 10% of the ground floor units within a defined town or district centre being hot food takeaways; or b)Would not result in more than 25% of the ground floor units within a defined local centre being hot food takeaways ; and c)Would not result in more than two A5 units being located adjacent to each other;	Hot food takeaways (including A3 restaurants with takeaway facilities will not be permitted whete they are within 800m of a primary school, secondary school or college (measures in a straight line from any pedestrian access to the school or college)	
Salford	When considering whether a proposed hot food takeaway would result in an over-concentration of such uses, regard will be had to a variety of fields, including:	To control the availability of hot food takeaways near schools so that "Where a hot food takeaway is	To limit hours of opening so that "Within an area that is

	<p>a)the number of existing hot food takeaway establishments in the immediate area and their proximity to each other;</p> <p>b)the importance of the location for local shopping; c)the type and characteristics of other uses</p>	<p>proposed within 400 metres of a secondary school, planning permission will only be granted subject to a condition that the premises are not open to the public before 5pm Monday to Friday and there are no over the counter sales before that time.” The 400 metre control zone is set as the equivalent of a 10 minute walk from the school.</p>	<p>primarily residential in character, the hours of opening will be restricted to 8am to 10pm on Mondays to Saturdays, with no opening on Sundays and bank holidays.”</p>
Sandwell	<p>Percentage Limit of Hot Food Takeaways in Centres and Parades of Shops:</p> <p>a)Centres with 40 or more units to have no more than 7% of frontages occupied by hot food takeaways;</p> <p>b)Centres with less than 40 units to have no more than 12% of frontages occupied by hot food takeaways</p> <p>No more than 2 adjacent HFTs (at any location)</p>	<p>No new hot food takeaway developments will be permitted where they are within 400m of secondary school or college site (as measured in a direct line from the school entrance(s) used by pupils/students)</p>	
Sefton	<p>Planning permission will only be granted provided that it will not result in the percentage exceeding 5% of total commercial units of the centre.</p> <p>If less than 20 units at in a centre, no more than 1 hot food takeaway unit will be permitted</p>		<p>Restriction zone established around secondary schools and colleges (400m restriction zone) limits opening hours until after 5 pm Monday to Friday. Hours of operation to be established on a case by case basis</p>
South Tyneside		<p>Planning permission will not be granted for A5 uses in areas where the levels of obesity in Year 6 pupils is over 10%</p> <p>Outside of designated town and district shopping centres, proposals for new A5 hot food takeaway uses will only be permitted where the premises are not within 400m of a secondary school boundary</p>	

Southwark	Not to be above 1 per 21 premises (10 on either side of the proposal) The number of A5 premises are not more than 5% of the total number of units in the protected shopping frontages	To be further than 400m from any secondary school boundary	
St Helens	No more than 5% of units in the centre or frontage being A5 No more than two adjoin frontages to be A5	400m around primary and secondary schools and sixth form college either within or outside Local Education Authority control	
Stockton-on-Tees	Within designated centres, applications for hot food takeaways will be supported providing this will not result in harmful over-concentration in the area		
Stoke	Restrictions include: • Within primary frontages in the City Centre and town centres, no more than 10% of the frontage will be in A5 use. • Within secondary frontages in the City Centre and town centres, no more than 20% of the frontage will be in A5 use. • No more than 2 hot food takeaway's being located adjacent each other; • At least 2 non-hot food takeaway units between a group of hot food takeaway units.	Planning permission will not be granted for new hot food takeaway premises within School Exclusion Zones, i.e. within 400m of all secondary schools. The 400m distance will be measured from the school's main entrance.	In determining planning applications for hot food takeaways it may be necessary to control the opening hours by planning condition, to minimise any impact on the local environment and amenity.
Tower Hamlets	No more than 5% of units to be A5 within the defined areas No less than two non-A5 units between groups of hot food takeaways	200m around primary and secondary schools, youth club and/or local authority leisure centre	200m – 400m from schools may be permitted with hours of operation conditioned
Wakefield	5% limit on A5 units and/or frontage Must not create a continuous frontage of more than 3 non-retail (A3-A5) uses No more than two adjoining frontages to be A5; at least two non-A5s between groups of A5s Must not result in more than 25% of the total length of primary shopping frontage in any one street or of any one block being in non-retail use	Proposals for hot food takeaways located within 400m of schools and outside centres identified on the Policies Map will not be supported.	
Waltham Forest	5% limit on A5 frontage; no A5 within 400m of existing A5 [outside designated area] No more than two adjoining frontages to be A5; at least two non-A5s between groups of A5	Hot food takeaways will be resisted where they fall within 400m around schools, youth centres and park boundaries	
Wandsworth		Applications for hot food takeaways will not be approved were they would result in an over-	

		concentration of A5 uses within walking distance of school or colleges (400m) where this could undermine their healthy eating initiatives.	
Waltham Forest	<p>Appropriate concentrations of A5 uses will be assessed based on the following:</p> <p>a) Within Primary, Secondary and Retail Parade Zones^ No more than 5% of the units shall consist of A5 uses</p> <p>Within Tertiary Zones</p> <p>b) outside designated centres No more than 1 A5 unit will be allowed within 400m of an existing A5 unit</p> <p>c) No more than two A5 units should be located adjacent to each other. 2. Between individual or groups of hot food takeaways</p> <p>d) there should be at least two non A5 units</p>	<p>Hot food takeaway shops will be resisted where the proposal will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fall within 400m of the boundary of an existing school or youth centred facility (e.g. YMCA, after school clubs). 2. Fall within 400m of a park boundary. 	
Warrington	<p>In Primary Shopping Frontages, hot food takeaways will not be permitted if they</p> <p>a) Create a continuous frontage of more than three non-retail uses (classes A3 - A5), or 20 metres of non-retail uses;</p> <p>b) Result in more than 25% of the total length of primary shopping frontage in any one street or of any one block being in non-retail use.</p>	Proposals for hot food takeaways located within 400 metres of schools and outside centres identified on the Polices Map will not be supported.	
Wolverhampton	<p>In all centres - no more than two consecutive ground floor shop units in the centre should be occupied by Hot Food Takeaways</p> <p>In centres with more than 40 units, no more than 10% of ground floor shop units in total and no more than 10% of ground floor shop units. In centres with less than 40 units – no more than 15% of ground floor shop units in total and no more than 15% of ground floor shop units in any frontage</p>	New applications within 400 m of a secondary school, 'as the crow flies' will not be approved	
Worcester	<p>The proposed use must not cause the proportion of units in food/drink (use class A3) use to exceed 20% in the areas defined as approach corridors and St John's district shopping centre as shown on the proposals map</p> <p>The proposal must be compliant with the Local plan policies (Appendix 4) with regards to the proportion of units within a geographical area (e.g. in some centres the</p>	When applications for Takeaway Food Outlets within close proximity of schools, colleges and community centres (400m) are received, the relevant organisations should be consulted.	

	proposed use must not result in a continuous frontage of more than two non-retail units. (units are defined as a shopfront width of about 6 metres (20 feet) larger units will be assessed in terms of unit lengths)		
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Coventry City Council

Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Regulation 12(a) Report of Consultation and Consultation
Statement

December 2018

Introduction

This report sets out the consultation that took place in the lead up to and during public consultation of the Coventry Draft Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (in this document referred to as the Draft SPD) from 8th August 2018 and 21st September 2018. It reviews the consultation responses received, the number of representations made and a summary of the main issues raised by the representors.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which requires that Local Authorities set out the persons the local planning authority consulted when preparing the supplementary planning document, a summary of the main issues raised with the consultation responses, and how those issues have been addressed. Once adopted, the Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document will form part of the Council's Local Plan.

Background

The Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document has been prepared to provide technical guidance and support to Policy R6 of the new Local Plan and other relevant linked policies. This will help deliver one of the overall objectives of the Plan which is to help improve the health and wellbeing of Coventry people.

The Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document is aimed at individuals and organisations involved in submitting a planning application as well as those involved in the determination and enforcement of planning applications, for all relevant developments (residential, commercial and mixed developments).

Public Consultation

The Draft Hot Food Takeaway SPD was approved for public consultation by the Council's Cabinet Member on 6 August 2018. Public Consultation was held from Wednesday 8th August and Friday 21st September 2018. Notification of the Draft SPD consultation was sent via email and letter to:

- Statutory Consultees including adjoining Local Authorities; and
- Local Plan database contacts including individuals, developers and community groups.

Hard copies of the Draft SPD were made available in the customer contact centre and Council House in the city centre. The consultation was posted on the council's Facebook and Twitter account as well as appearing on the main council webpages.

A number of drop in sessions were also held across the City to facilitate community input and feedback.

Comments were requested via email to ldf@coventry.gov.uk. An email address and contact telephone number was provided on all the consultation material and the website for those who wanted to ask questions and seek further information.

Summary of Response to the Consultation

The Council received a total of 5 responses via email and post as well as a range of informal comments and suggestions made through stakeholder meetings and consultation drop in events. A summary of the representations made and the proposed action in response to the representations are set out in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of Consultation Responses

Representations - Hot Food Takeaway SPD	
Point Raised	Response
Comments received stating that restricting hot food takeaways in a 5 minute walk zone did not go far enough.	Noted and, if the evidence base develops to show that there is a link between hot food takeaways within a 10 minute walk of schools, the SPD can be reviewed as appropriate, but currently this evidence is not sufficient to justify this approach.
Comments stating the approach of the SPD is not positive, justified, effective or consistent with the Framework and that the framework provides no justification at all for using the development control system to seek to influence people's dietary choice.	Noted, however Chapter 8 of the NPPF states that "planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places" and paragraph 91c) within chapter 8 refers specifically to the food environment "...enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through...access to healthier food..." In addition to Chapter 8 of the NPPF, policy R6 in the Local Plan establishes the principle of developing a supporting SPD that responds to a number of issues including those around health and wellbeing.
Comments stating that the SPD is inconsistent with Para 80 of the framework, which states "Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future. This is particularly important where Britain can be a global leader in driving innovation, and in areas with high levels of productivity, which should be able to capitalise on their performance and potential."	Comments noted, however the development of the draft HFT SPD has considered and acknowledged the role hot food takeaways play in the economy, but has also sought to balance the requirements in the framework around economy with those around healthy communities. This draft HFT SPD does therefore not seek to restrict all new hot food takeaway applications, but those that are likely to have the greatest negative impact on the health of the community. The Council is of the view that economic growth and productivity benefits from vibrant and diverse centres. In this context the SPD does not seek to prevent the delivery of hot food takeaways, it seeks to consider their concentration therefore it is mindful of the opportunities to provide vibrant and diverse centres.

<p>Comments stating that there is a lack of evidence to demonstrate the link between fast food, school proximity and obesity. The respondent refers to a number of studies and research with a variety of conclusions and to two planning decisions based on lack of evidence.</p>	<p>Comments noted, however the Appendix to the draft HFT SPD references studies showing evidence for the link. CCC also note that the studies referred to in the respondents evidence are dated between 2009 and 2013 and the planning decisions referenced are from 2012 and 2013. The evidence base in the appendix for the draft HFT SPD contains more recent research (e.g. Burgoine, T., Forouhi, N.G., Griffin, S.J., Wareham, N.J. & Monsivais, P. (2014), 'Associations between exposure to takeaway food outlets, takeaway food consumption, and body weight in Cambridgeshire, UK: population based, cross sectional study', BMJ 2014, 348: g1464; Health Matters: Obesity and the food environment (2017). In addition, there are also national guidelines supporting the approach in the draft HFT SPD that have been published more recently than the evidence cited by the respondent. These include Strategies for Encouraging Healthier Out of Home Food Provision (LGA and PHE 2017); Creating Health promoting guidelines (TCPA, 2017) and Planning Healthy Weight Environments (TCPA, December 2014).</p>
<p>Comments received stating that 70% of purchases by students in the school fringe are purchased in non A5 shops. No consideration has been given to other A class uses and their contribution or impact on daily diet or wellbeing. The suggested approach is therefore not holistic and will not achieve the principle aim.</p> <p>The respondent also stated that there is a lack of evidence to demonstrate that purchases in fast food outlets are any more or less healthy than purchases in other A Class premises.</p>	<p>Coventry City Council acknowledges that hot food takeaway purchases are only one of many contributory factors to childhood obesity. Although unhealthy food is purchased from other A class uses, a significant amount is still purchased from A5 use classes. Appendix A, chapter 1.4, of the draft HFT SPD evidences that the majority of hot food takeaways offer food which is dense and nutritionally poor which, among other health implications, contributes to childhood obesity. The draft HFT SPD is to provide guidance with regard to A5 use class proposals (or those with an element of A5 use class) and therefore does not refer to other A class uses. Coventry does not rule out the opportunity to expand this SPD into other use classes, as appropriate, but at this time the evidence supports a focus on hot food takeaways.</p> <p>In addition, the draft HFT SPD states that the measures are part of a city wide, whole systems approach to childhood obesity and do not seek to resolve childhood obesity as a single measure, but that restricting this one element will positively contribute to the city wide, whole systems approach work on childhood obesity.</p>
<p>Concerns raised that no consideration has been given to the time children spend in school and access arrangements they would have to such premises at certain times.</p>	<p>Comments noted, however Section 4.6 of the draft HFT SPD requires opening hours to be specified as part of the planning application, including with regard to the impact on the health and wellbeing of pupils, students and their families attending local schools, colleges and academies. The draft HFT SPD goes on to state "the application may be approved with conditions specifying the opening hours, benefitting the local economy, yet minimising any negative impact on local residents and visitors to the area." Therefore consideration to the time children spend in school will be made on a case by case basis where appropriate.</p>
<p>Only limited purchases of food are made at A5 uses on journeys to and from school.</p>	<p>As already stated, even reducing one element that contributes to childhood obesity will contribute toward reducing childhood obesity in the city and is part of the</p>

	whole systems approach to reducing childhood obesity in Coventry.
Consideration needs to be given to the age of Sixth Form students and whether it is proportionate to limit their freedom of choice. Some Sixth Form students are 18 years old.	The draft HFT SPD does not seek to close existing A5 class uses and therefore there will still be a choice.
The Framework cannot be interpreted to provide generic restrictions on a particular use class. Moreover, the evidence does not support such restrictions. The need for evidence is emphasised in para 31 of the Framework which states that each local plan should be based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence. Compliance with the soundness test is still required.	<p>Comments noted, however the draft HFT SPD contains caveats in some circumstances (for example section 4.2 Proximity to Schools "This requirement will not apply to hot food takeaway proposals that fall within a defined centre in addition to falling into the 5 minute walk zone" and section 4.6 Opening Times which will be considered on a "case by case basis". Therefore the guidance does not provide generic restrictions, but restrictions that can be considered on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Section 53 of the NPPG for Health and Wellbeing (https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-and-wellbeing) states that "local planning authorities can consider bringing forward, where supported by an evidence base, local plan policies and supplementary planning documents, which limit the proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas, where planning permission is required." The NPPG goes on to state that particular regard should be given to the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds; • Evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation and general poor health in specific locations; • Over-concentration and clustering of certain use classes within a specified area; • Odours and noise impact; • Traffic impact; and • Refuse and litter. <p>With regard to matters of soundness, the Council remain confident that the SPD is sound and appropriately justified, supported by the evidence included in the appendix of the HFT SPD.</p>
The proposals map clearly shows a conflict of where the proposed 5-minute walking buffer zones conflict with designated centres. No details are provided as to how such a conflict would be resolved during the development management process. If a site is available, suitable and viable within a local centre but falls within a 5-minute walking zone, does this discount the site from the sequential test?	Section 4.2 in the draft HFT SPD (Proximity to schools) states "Hot food takeaway applications will not be approved if the hot food takeaway falls within a 5 minute walk from the gate(s) of any primary or secondary school (including any Special School, Sixth Form College and Academy), within or outside Local Education Authority Control." It then goes on to state "This requirement will not apply to hot food takeaway proposals that fall within a defined centre in addition to falling into the 5 minute walk zone. However, if this situation does arise, provision must be made to minimise the negative impact on health and wellbeing. This may include conditions being applied relating to the opening hours of the hot food takeaway"

Many restaurant operators have made major steps to expand the range of healthy options and work with the communities within which they are / will be part of. To place such a restriction on a broad use class without any consideration of site specific circumstances is not viable or justifiable.	Although Coventry welcome efforts by some restaurant operators to expand the range of healthy options, the draft HFT SPD is for A5 premises (or those with an element of A5) and not restaurants (which fall under use class A3). Furthermore, Planning Policy cannot be used to dictate a level of healthy foods that should be sold in a premises.
Comments confirming that McDonald's is a major employer of young people	Comments noted
Comment received stating "There is a lack of evidence to demonstrate whether fast food is located by schools, or whether schools are located by town centres."	In Coventry, schools are distributed throughout the city and not just next to designated centres, as can be seen on the supporting maps.
With a policy restricting location in place of over-concentration and in proximity to schools, all A5 development would likely be directed away from major, district and local centres – contrary to the sequential test.	Policy R6 in the Local Plan states that "Outlets should be located in defined centres.." Furthermore, as previously stated, section 4.2 of the draft HFT SPD (Proximity to schools) "Hot food takeaway applications will not be approved if the hot food takeaway falls within a 5 minute walk from the gate(s) of any primary or secondary school..." It then goes on to state "This requirement will not apply to hot food takeaway proposals that fall within a defined centre in addition to falling into the 5 minute walk zone. This requirement would therefore not result in A5 development being directed away from major, district and local centres. Figure 6 in Appendix A of the draft HFT SPD shows the concentration of hot food takeaways in Coventry's defined centres. It shows that there are still many defined centres that are under the national average of concentration of hot food takeaways and therefore, on that requirement, an application for an A5 premise would not be rejected.
It is unsound to introduce such a widespread land use policy to protect the amenity of such uses, which could be dealt with on a case by case basis through proper planning practice via conditions.	Policy R6 is clear that this SPD will be produced to support the delivery and implementation of the policy. The SPD therefore provides the greater detail to the Local Plan Policy and sets the framework by which conditions can be applied. Without a SPD containing the requirements (which, where appropriate, state in the draft HFT SPD that they will be considered on a case by case basis), it would not be possible to efficiently and fairly apply conditions to applications.
There is also a clear absence of evidence to suggest restricting A5 use in 'over-concentrated' areas will lead to healthier lifestyles or influence and individual dietary choice.	Appendix A to the draft HFT SPD shows evidence linking obesity to concentration of hot food takeaways ("Studies have shown that people exposed to the highest number of takeaways are 80 per cent more likely to be obese and 20 per cent more likely to have a higher Body Mass Index than those with the lowest number of encounters"). In addition, the draft HFT SPD cites the reason for avoiding over-concentration of hot food takeaways is to reduce harmful cumulative impacts. These include displacement of other retail shops, breaking up the continuity of the retail frontage, undermining the primary retailing function of defined centres and increased numbers of customers around hot food takeaways (including at less sociable hours). Additional numbers of customers, particularly at less sociable hours, can lead to problems in disturbance, increased noise, littering and anti-social behaviour.

	<p>Consideration of the concentration of hot food takeaways will encourage balanced and diverse shopping areas.</p> <p>As part of monitoring the SPD, the Council are committed to reviewing the evidence behind the SPD to ensure it is having a positive effect on the health and wellbeing of local people.</p>
A variety of suggestions to update wording to clarify requirements and definitions suggested	Wording updated as appropriate on the draft SPD
S4.1 Comments received querying how the requirement for concentration of HFT will contribute to supporting part of Policy R5	Reference to R5 removed from draft HFT SPD
S4.2 Comments received to ensure the 5 minute walk time robust	Appendix A shows the supporting evidence to the requirement for a 5 minute walk time around school gates and appendix B shows how the zone was calculated, with consideration to street geography
Strong support of the draft HFT SPD, in particular on the approach of using the Planning System as part of a wider approach to tackle obesity. Comments about similar approach being developed by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council	CCC welcome these comments, in particular around consistency across the region
<p>Comments received around concerns that SPDs should build upon and provide more detailed advice or guidance on the policies in the Local Plan, but that the respondent did not consider that the draft HFT SPD actually supplements Local Plan Policies R5 or R6. Comments also received stating that the SPD only focusses on Class A5 uses, when hot food may be purchased for consumption on or off the premises at shops, bakeries, restaurants and cafes.</p>	<p>The draft HFT SPD has been developed to provide more detailed guidance for Policy R6 and is therefore is supplementary to the Coventry Local Plan. The draft HFT SPD is in line with national policy such as the NPPF (in terms of promoting healthy communities, in particular access to healthier food, Chapter 8). Furthermore, section 53 of the NPPG states that "local planning authorities can consider bringing forward, where supported by an evidence base, local plan policies and supplementary planning documents, which limit the proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas, where planning permission is required."</p> <p>The NPPG goes on to state that particular regard should be given to the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds; • Evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation and general poor health in specific locations; • Over-concentration and clustering of certain use classes within a specified area; • Odours and noise impact; • Traffic impact; and • Refuse and litter. <p>CCC acknowledge there is little in the draft HFT SPD to supplement policy R5 and have updated the wording in the draft HFT SPD.</p> <p>CCC acknowledge that there are other use classes that sell hot food for consumption on or off the premises. This draft SPD has been developed for A5 uses, as laid out in the introduction and as per the reference in the adopted Coventry Local Plan to the "...emerging Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document" and therefore cannot influence other use classes. In addition, Planning Policy</p>

	allows for different policy for different use classes, but it does not allow for policy specifying the nutritional value of food being sold within a use class.
Concerns raised regarding the arbitrary threshold for the concentration of Hot Food Takeaways (requirement 4.1 in the draft SPD) and the measurement of concentration being the LSOA level. In addition, concerns raised that requirements 4.1 and 4.2 will undermine policy R5 by directing Main Town Centre uses away from centres.	<p>Section 1.5 in the draft Appendix A accompanying the draft HFT SPD evidences the impact of a high concentration of Hot Food Takeaways on obesity. As mentioned above, the NPPG states that regard should be had to over-concentration and clustering of certain use classes. With the data available, using the national average as the threshold is the only practical way to provide consistency for applications. The concentration has been measured at LSOA level as this is the lowest geographical level that the data is available for at the time of developing the draft HFT SPD. If data were used from a higher geographical area, decisions would not be made with consideration to the impact on nearby residents, but with consideration to the impact on the wider community of Coventry.</p> <p>The draft HFT SPD states the measurement of the concentration of Hot Food Takeaways to be done at LSOA level (requirement 4.1), not as the concentration of hot food takeaways within a defined centre and will therefore not direct A5 uses away from defined centres.</p> <p>Requirement 4.2 (Proximity to schools) states that this requirement will not apply to A5 proposals that fall within a defined centre and will therefore also not undermine policy R5 by directing A5 businesses away from defined centres.</p>
Comments welcoming the use of real walk distance rather than simple radii	Comments welcomed and noted
<p>Reasonable justification for the draft policy has not been substantially provided in accordance with regulation 8 (2) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and concerns that there is no strong or consistent evidence of a causal link between the proximity of hot food takeaways to schools and incidence of obesity. Comments made that research into this area has been inconclusive.</p> <p>In addition, concerns raised that, due to the lack of evidence, it was impossible to justify a policy that would lead to the loss of jobs and footfall</p> <p>Concerns also raised that Requirement 4.2 (Proximity to schools) unnecessarily includes Primary schools as these children are unlikely to travel to and from school unaccompanied.</p>	<p>Draft Appendix A, section 1.6, accompanying the draft HFT SPD lays out evidence showing the link between proximity of hot food takeaways to schools and obesity.</p> <p>CCC acknowledges that the research referenced in the consultation response shows that there is no evidence for a link between proximity of hot food takeaways to schools and obesity, however CCC also notes that the dates of this research is from 2009 - 2014. Draft appendix A references more recent research which does show a correlation and has therefore justified the requirement in the draft SPD.</p> <p>As per the above, the evidence for the requirement is presented in the draft Appendix. Furthermore, there would not be a loss of jobs and footfall as this draft HFT SPD would only apply to new hot food takeaway applications, it does not seek to impact on existing ones.</p> <p>The justification of the inclusion of primary schools in Requirement 4.2 (proximity to schools) is evidenced in the draft Appendix A, section 1.6 (paragraph 3).</p>

Comments made that, for requirement 4.4, Odour control system characteristics that may not be necessary in all circumstances and which should be determined by a risk assessment, for example, that issued by Defra or its replacement.	Comments noted and wording updated to reflect that odour control systems are not required in all cases.
Comments requesting minimum amendment to the draft HFT SPD of deletion of Requirements 4.1 and 4.2, but also because Requirements 4.3 - 4.7 replicate (inaccurately) existing policy, the SPD overall is unnecessary. Further detail given that fixed odour control system characteristics may not be necessary in all circumstances.	For the reasons explained above, requirements 4.1 - 4.2 will remain in the draft HFT SPD. CCC note the comments regarding odour control and will amend the wording in the draft HFT SPD to clarify that this might not always be necessary. CCC note that some parts of requirements 4.3 - 4.7 do replicate existing policy, but the draft HFT SPD has been designed as guidance for those submitting applications for hot food takeaway proposals (stated in the introduction) and therefore having the requirements, with extra detail, in one document will aid applicants
Request that the draft HFT SPD includes consideration of crime prevention and safety and security and that Police be involved in the consideration of hot food takeaway applications and that the HFT SPD reflects that advice be sought from the Police at the pre-application and planning application stages.	CCC notes the comments and has now incorporated some of the suggested wording into the HFT SPD. All the suggested wording was not added in to the draft HFT SPD as there was already reference to crime and extra reference could lead to an excessive focus on this single issue. The Council would be happy to work with WMP to explore the opportunity to include wording in the pre-application letter sent out by Coventry Planning Authority advising the developer to contact WMP.
The consideration of the concentration of hot food takeaways in the City Centre is inappropriate	Comments noted and caveat introduced to this requirement
Include reference to Coventry City Council website for pre-app advice.	Comments noted and HFT SPD updated.

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Please see page 2 onwards for background to items

11th July 2018
Alternate Weekly Collection - review Illegal Encampments
19th September 2018
Fly-tipping European City of Sport 2019
31st October 2018 (postponed)
19th December 2018
Annual report on the work of the Flood Risk Management Team Recycled Road Surface Materials Average Speed Enforcement Cameras
13th February 2019
Housing Action Plan Draft Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document Christmas Waste Collection
27th March 2019
The Parking Enforcement Service Safer Speed City Highways Infrastructure Asset Management Plan
Date to be decided
Housing Development Infrastructure City Centre Parking Public Toilets Illegal Car Washes and the Impact on the Environment
Next Municipal Year
Average Speed Enforcement Cameras Recycled Road Surface Materials – progress report Homelessness Reduction Act (May/June 2019) Social Housing Allocations Social Housing Supply Food Safety Ignite Programme

Date	Title	Detail	Cabinet Member/ Lead Officer
11th July 2018	Alternate Weekly Collection - review	To review the impact of the Alternate Weekly Collection scheme which was introduced in September 2017.	Andrew Walster
	Illegal Encampments	To look at how the Council responds to illegal encampments. Invite WMCA Rep and Sandwell Officer. Ask Cllr Kelly for details.	Cllr AS Khan
19th September 2018	Fly-tipping	Members would like to know what has been done to address the increase in fly-tipping and concerns from residents about this problem since it was last considered by the Board in September 2017.	Craig Hicken Martin McHugh Cllr AS Khan
	European City of Sport 2019	To scrutinise the benefits for Coventry of becoming the European City of Sport, including funding. Also a progress report on the water park and the 50m pool	David Nuttall Cllr Caan
31st October 2018 (postponed)			
19th December 2018	Annual report on the work of the Flood Risk Management Team	To consider progress on the flood risk management team following the last report in 2016.	Neal Thomas Cllr Innes
	Recycled Road Surface Materials	To find out more about the current trial and to visit one of the sites.	Neil Cowper Cllr Innes
	Average Speed Enforcement Cameras	To consider the implementation of Average Speed Enforcement Cameras in the City.	Karen Segar Cllr Innes
13th February 2019	Housing Action Plan	To bring the outcome of the Housing and Homelessness Strategy Consultation to board and the associated action plan.	David Ashmore/ James Harrison Cllr Ruane
	Draft Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document	The Board have requested to consider the draft supplementary planning document as part of the consultation process	Karen Lees Mark Andrews Cllr Ruane
	Christmas Waste Collection	To look at issues and lessons learnt from the waste collection over the Christmas period.	Andrew Walster Sarah Elliott Cllr Hetherton

Communities and Neighbourhoods Work Programme 2018/19

Date	Title	Detail	Cabinet Member/ Lead Officer
27th March 2019	The Parking Enforcement Service	To look at the service provided, outlining the service, its structure, operating hours, income and approach to evening enforcement.	Colin Knight Paul Bowman Cllr Hetherton
	Safer Speed City	Highlighted as an issue from the all scrutiny members meeting and referred from Scruco. Progress since the implementation of the policy developed by the T&F group	Rachel Goodyer Cllr Hetherton
	Highways Infrastructure Asset Management Plan	That the Highway Infrastructure Asset Management Plan be considered by Scrutiny prior to its formal consideration and adoption by Cabinet. To include the risk management policy and an update on maintenance of the Ring Road.	Neil Cowper Danny Rawle Cllr Hetherton
Date to be decided	Housing Development Infrastructure	To look at proposals for planned housing developments and infrastructure. Specifically, to look at the timetabling of these developments and associated roads and infrastructure which will be required to support population growth and movement. To seek assurances that infrastructure will be in place before homes are occupied.	Colin Knight/ Mark Andrews
	City Centre Parking	To look at city centre parking at an appropriate time including the Restricted Parking Zones.	Colin Knight
	Public Toilets	To consider the availability of public toilets, particularly in the City Centre.	Richard Moon
	Illegal Car Washes and the Impact on the Environment	Highlighted as an issue from the all scrutiny members meeting and referred from Scruco	
Next Municipal Year	Average Speed Enforcement Cameras	A progress update on the implementation of Average Speed Enforcement Cameras in the City. To include a representative from WMP	Joel Logue Cllr Hetherton
	Recycled Road Surface Materials – progress report	To find out progress on the current trial following from the item on the 19 th December 2018	Neil Cowper Cllr Hetherton
	Homelessness Reduction Act (May/June 2019)	The Board would like a progress report on the implementation of the act and the impact on homelessness in the city a year after it's launch which was 1 st April 2018.	Mark Andrews Gemma Tate Cllr Ruane

Date	Title	Detail	Cabinet Member/ Lead Officer
	Social Housing Allocations	To consider the supply and allocation of social housing, including supporting potential foster carers to provide extra bedrooms for LAC, an issue referred from SB2.	Mark Andrews Adrianne Bellingeri Cllr Ruane
	Social Housing Supply	To look at how the Council can support social landlords to build social housing. Also to cover progress on a social landlords forum	
	Food Safety		
	Ignite Programme	Identified at the SCRUCO meeting on 10 th May 2017 to go to SB4 at an appropriate time. This is a 5-year programme. There are two parts to this work programme item; 1) to invite Children's Services and Whitefriars Housing to explain how they have amended processes as a results of the programme 2) Ignite to be invited back to report on their findings of working with Children's Services and Whitefriars Housing.	Helen Shankster Emma Bates/ Sue Bent, Coventry Law Centre