

Heronsbridge ALN School

Health Impact Assessment

June 2026



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Contents

1. Introduction and Background.....	4
1.1. Background.....	4
1.2. This Report.....	4
2. Site and Policy Context.....	5
2.1. The Site and Surrounding Context.....	5
2.2. Proposed Development.....	6
2.2. National Policy Context (Wales).....	6
2.3. Local Policy Context.....	8
3. Approach and Methodology.....	10
3.1. Introduction.....	10
3.2. Scope of Assessment.....	11
3.2.1. Study Area.....	11
3.2.2. Study Population and Vulnerable Groups.....	11
4. Baseline Conditions.....	13
4.1. Population and Demographic Profiles.....	13
4.2. Income and Employment.....	14
4.3. Health Inequalities.....	15
4.4. Health Infrastructure.....	16
4.6. Cwm Taf Morgannwg Population Needs Assessment.....	18
4.7. Open Space and Tree Equity.....	18
4.8. Community Safety.....	19
4.9. Noise.....	19
4.10. Summary of Baseline.....	19
5. Assessment of Health Impacts.....	21
6. Conclusion.....	26

1. Introduction and Background

1.1. Background

This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared by The Urbanists Ltd on behalf of Kier Construction and Bridgend County Borough Council to support a full planning application for the following development (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'): *"The development of an additional learning needs (ALN) school and associated works, including residential accommodation on land south of Bridgend known as Island Farm."*

Policy SP8 of the Bridgend Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) 2018-2033 requires all major planning applications to be supported by a HIA. This report is considered to be commensurate to the scale of the proposed development.

1.2. This Report

The aim of a HIA is to support and add value to the decision-making process by identifying the potential health impacts of the proposed development, as well as set out opportunities and recommendations, where appropriate, to enhance positive impacts, mitigate negative impacts and reduce health inequalities.

It is particularly concerned with the distribution of effects within a population, as different groups are likely to be affected in different ways and therefore looks at how health and social inequalities might be reduced or increased by the proposed development.

The document comprises the following;

- **Section two** sets out the site and policy context of relevance;
- **Section three** describes the methodology for this assessment;
- **Section four** discusses the baseline conditions of the area;
- **Section five** acts as the main assessment; and
- **Section six** provides a summary and conclusions based on the above.

2. Site and Policy Context

2.1. The Site and Surrounding Context

The site subject to this HIA is located immediately to the south of the town of Bridgend. It is to the west of Bridgend Science Park, forming part of a strategic allocation known as the Island Farm Sustainable Growth Area. The site is approximately 4.8ha in size and mainly consists of greenfield land that comprises an agricultural character and use.

The site is defined by mature hedgerow planting, while along the eastern boundary there are mature trees that separate the development site from the Science Park. The site slopes noticeably from higher ground along the southeastern boundary to lower ground along the northwestern boundary. To the north of the site, there is a group of existing residential properties. To the west is the former Island Farm Prisoner of War Camp and extending greenfields. To the south are more open agricultural greenfields.

Further site context can be found in accompanying documents including the Design and Access Statement and Planning Statement.

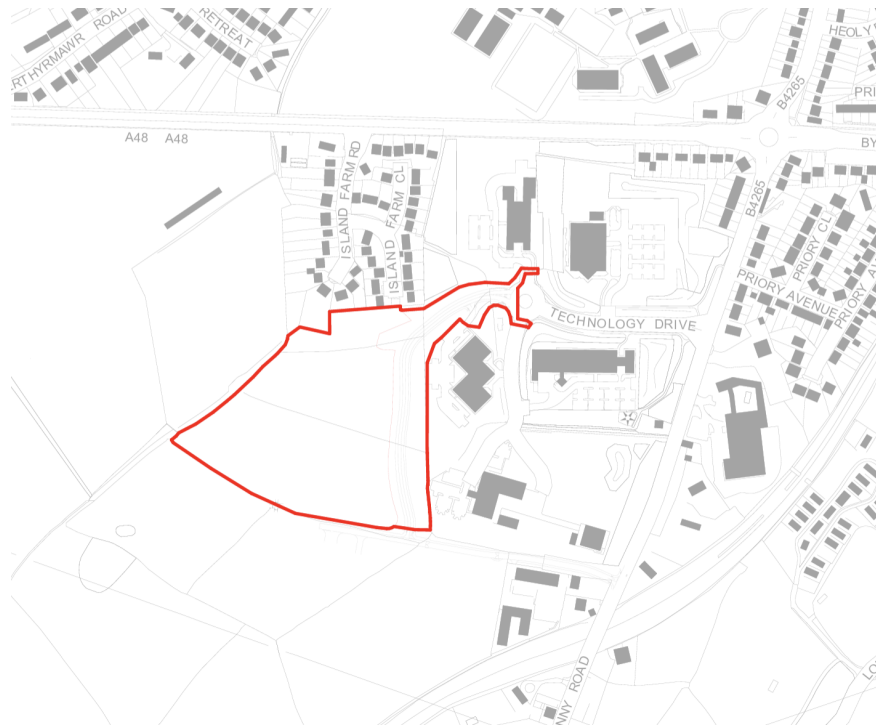


Figure 1: Site Location Plan (HLM Architects)

2.2. Proposed Development

The Proposed Development seeks approval for the development of an Additional Learning Needs (ALN) School, a residential element to provide respite services and associated works. The school will replace the existing Heronsbridge school in Bridgend and will provide school places for over 300 pupils aged between 3 and 19 with Additional Learning Needs, Severe Learning Needs and Autism Spectrum Disorder.

The proposed development consists of:

- An ALN School for up over 300 pupils; the design will include visual nods to the existing school whilst meeting modern standards;
- Two residential buildings positioned around a central courtyard; these shall provide a respite service;
- Three points of access, one for the residential properties only and two for the main school buildings;
- Car parking spaces including; 2 school taxi spaces, 14 disabled spaces of which 2 are EV charging, a further 12 EV charging spaces and 6 mini bus spaces;
- A mini-bus drop off point;
- Sustainable drainage;
- A 4G sports pitch;
- A multi-use games area (MUGA);
- An area designated for forest school and a horticultural area; and
- A mix of planting to ensure a net benefit of biodiversity.

2.2. National Policy Context (Wales)

This section sets out the policy context relevant to health, well-being and Health Impact Assessments.

2.2.1. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 identifies seven well-being goals for Wales, these being; A Prosperous Wales, A Resilient Wales, A More Equal Wales, **A Healthier Wales**, A Wales of Cohesive Communities, A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Welsh Language and A Globally Responsible Wales.

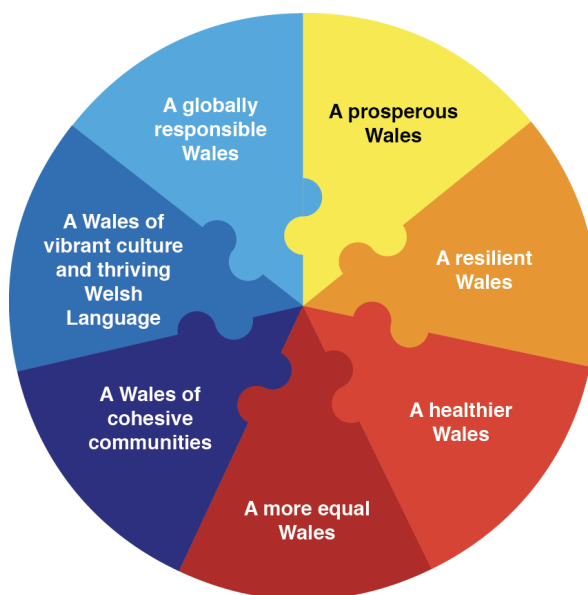


Figure 2: Well-being Goals

The Act requires that public bodies support the delivery of these objectives. To achieve a "Healthier Wales," public bodies must create environments and social conditions that allow people to thrive throughout their lives. This includes promoting active lifestyles, ensuring access to nature, and addressing the root causes of health inequalities. "Healthier Wales" goal describes the following:

"A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood."

2.2.2. Active Travel (Wales) Act

The Active Travel (Wales) Act requires Local Authorities to identify and plan for active travel routes and increase the provision for walking and cycling, and encourage users to rely less on cars. Whilst not principally a piece of Health legislation, there are well-established links between active travel and both physical and mental health.

2.2.3. Planning Policy Wales (2024) Ed. 12

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) is the Welsh Government's land use planning policy for Wales. The primary objective is to ensure sustainable development and improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It sets out placemaking principles that include facilitating healthy and accessible environments. PPW specifically states that HIAs make a valuable contribution towards plan making and can be useful for decision making.

2.2.4. Future Wales: The National Plan 2040

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 was adopted in February 2021 as the national development framework setting the direction of development in Wales to 2040. The document forms part of the development plan. It aims to ensure that people live in inclusive and healthy places and seeks to tackle health and socio-economic inequality. It sets out that life expectancy is lower in Wales compared to the UK as a whole and that there are spatial differences across Wales.

2.3. Local Policy Context

The statutory development plan for the site comprises the Bridgend Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) 2018-2033, adopted March 2024. The RLDP provides the basis for decisions on land-use planning in this area. It sets out key policies and land use allocations that shape the future of Bridgend County Borough and guide development up to 2033.

The application site is an allocated site within the RLDP, featured at PLA2, as demonstrated below.

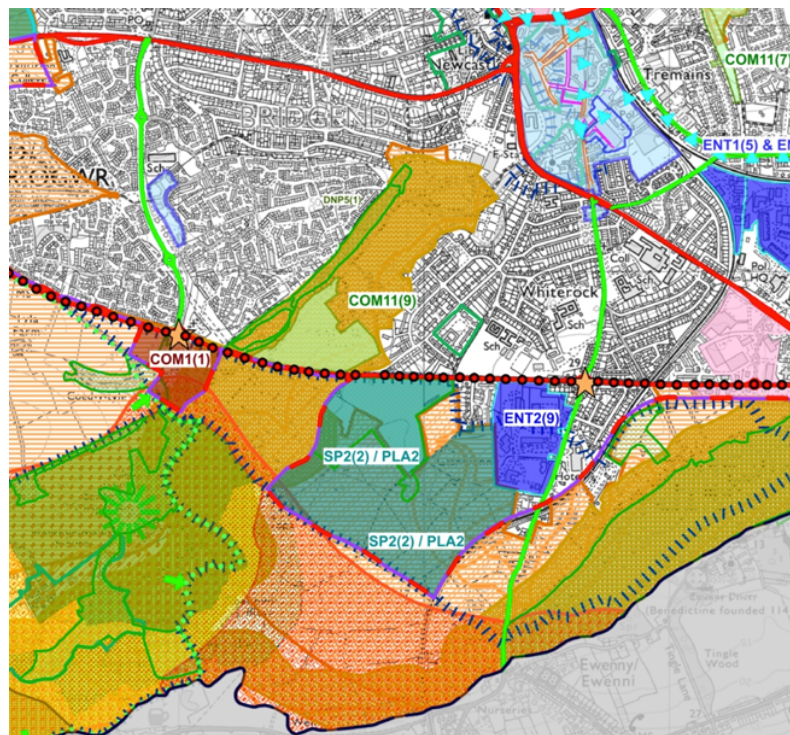


Figure 4: RLDP Proposals Map

The RLDP policies most relevant to this assessment are summarised below:

SP3 (Good Design and Sustainable Placemaking) sets out a framework for the creation of high-quality places. The policy seeks to ensure that development is of high quality and support active and healthy lives whilst enhancing the community in which they are located.

SP8 (Health and Well-being) requires HIAs to be submitted for major development and sets out that HIAs must demonstrate how the proposal will result in beneficial effects (and avoid adverse impacts) on the key determinants of health in the County Borough.

SP9 (Social and Community Infrastructure) seeks the retention / enhancement of community facilities, including education and health and well-being facilities.

SP10 (Infrastructure) seeks to ensure that all development is supported by sufficient infrastructure including community facilities, health facilities and/ or their upgrades

DNP9 (Natural Resource Protection and Public Health) requires that development will not cause a new or exacerbate an existing, unacceptable risk of harm to health, biodiversity, and, or local amenity.

3. Approach and Methodology

3.1. Introduction

This HIA is based upon guidance produced by the Welsh Government, NHS Wales, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and evidence from the RLDP, as well as professional judgement based on experience from undertaking similar HIAs.

This report aims to set out the potential health impacts of the proposed development and considers mitigation and enhancement measures where there are no positive effects. It does this through first setting the baseline conditions of the area, utilising previously published information such as demographic and health profiles, as well as other documentation that supports the planning application. The report then uses this information to inform the potential impacts of the proposed development on the general population, as well as priority groups that the baseline indicates are more vulnerable to the impacts of development. It can then ultimately recommend any mitigation measures based on relevant topic areas. Recommended mitigation or enhancement measures could be implemented by the Council outside of the planning process or controlled through the planning system where it is considered necessary.

The assessment draws on a number of other reports and assessments undertaken in support of the planning application for the Proposed Development, including the design and landscaping strategies underpinning the Proposed Development and the findings of the air quality, noise, traffic and transport reports. Cross-references to these strategies and assessments are made where appropriate.

Specific documents that have been referred to in undertaking the HIA include:

- Proposed Soft and Hard Landscaping Details;
- Transport Assessment and Travel Plan;
- Justification Statement in relation to Transport Mitigation;
- Air Quality Assessment;
- Arboricultural Report;
- Green Infrastructure Statement;
- Noise Assessment;
- Geo-environmental and Geo-Technical Site Investigation;
- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;
- Health Impact Assessment;
- Submission Schedule; and
- Design and Access Statement.

In terms of limitations of this assessment, it should be noted that the assessment is partially derived from baseline data in the public domain which will be updated in due course and therefore the findings of this assessment may change if it was undertaken again in the future. This report therefore makes assumptions based on the information submitted with the application and baseline data and outcomes and recommendations may be subject to change in later phases.

3.2. Scope of Assessment

3.2.1. Study Area

The proposed Study Area has been determined by the extent and characteristics of the Proposed Development, and the communities directly and indirectly affected.

The various area profiles are as follows:

- **Regional:** South Wales
- **Borough:** Bridgend
- **Ward:** Oldcastle

3.2.2. Study Population and Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups in HIA refer to those populations that are more likely to experience negative health impacts from a policy, plan or project, due to factors like age, socio-economic status, ethnicity, disability or geographical location. These groups often experience a greater burden of health risks and may be more severely affected by negative impacts of a policy or project. It is important to consider these groups as part of a HIA in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures and minimise the risk of widening health inequalities.

For the purpose of this assessment, and upon review of the baseline as set out in Section 4, the following vulnerable groups have been identified:

- Children and young people (0-16 years);
- Older people (65+ years);
- Pregnancy and maternity;
- People with disabilities and mobility impairments;
- People with existing physical and mental health conditions;
- Those living in deprivation;
- Unemployed and low-income groups;
- Homeless; and
- Socially excluded or isolated groups;

4. Baseline Conditions

This section utilises data from the Welsh Government, NHS Wales, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and evidence from the RLDP making process to establish the health baselines for the local population. In doing so, it identifies the most vulnerable groups in the locality in order to best inform potential health impacts of the proposed development.

4.1. Population and Demographic Profiles

As of mid 2024, the County Borough of Bridgend has a population of approximately 147,530 people. Between the last two censuses (held in 2011 and 2021) the population increased by 4.5%, compared to the rest of Wales which grew just 1.5%. Bridgend saw the third-greatest population increase in Wales during this time, behind only Newport and Cardiff. The Welsh Government expects Bridgend to continue this upward trend with a forecasted population growth of 5.2% between mid-2022 to mid-2032.

According to the 2021 census data, Bridgend has a population density of 580 people per square kilometre. Although this is significantly higher than the 150 people per kilometre in Wales, it is similar to neighboring districts; Rhondda Cynon Taff at 560 people per km, Merthyr Tydfil 528 people per km.

The highest proportion of people in Bridgend County Borough are aged between 16-64 years, who make up 61.3% of the total population. The percentage of those aged 65 and over is 21.5%, this is in line with the national average of 21.3%. In the ward of Oldcastle the percentage of those aged 65 and over is 22.9%, only marginally higher than the local and national averages.

In the ward of Oldcastle, the ONS reported a 50.6% female population at the time of the 2021 census which in line with the overall trend for Wales, which stands at 51%

According to the 2021 census, the most common ethnic background in the ward of Oldcastle was white, making up 95.3% of the population. This trend is generally similar to Wales as a whole, although the proportion of white residents in Wales as a whole is 93.8%, meaning those of different ethnic profiles are less represented in Oldcastle compared with the country as a whole.

4.2. Income and Employment

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation¹ was published in 2025 and uses underlying indicators to rank deprivation across the country, income and employment are considered to be key indicators, accounting for 22% and 20% of the overall index.



Figure 5: WIMD Overall Rank

According to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2025, Bridgend County Borough does not stand out as a deprived area, with Bridgend exhibiting one of the lowest contractions of areas in the most deprived half of Wales at 26%.

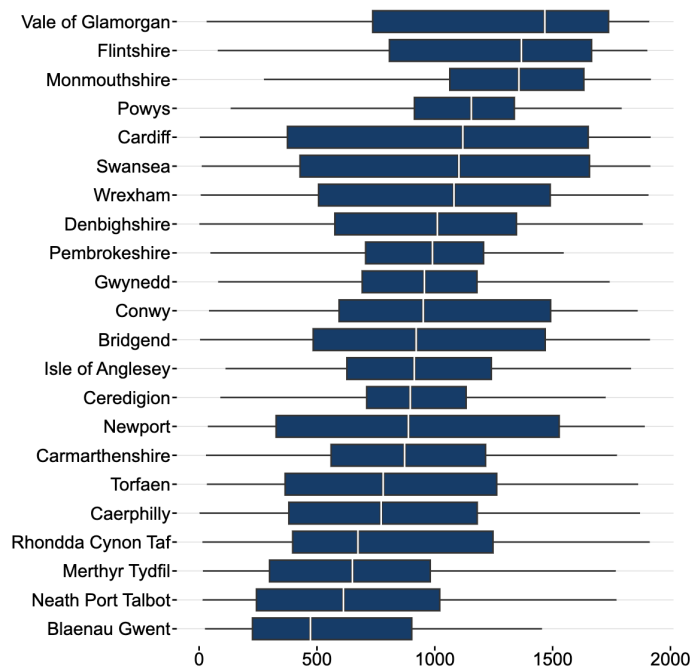


Figure 6: WIMD 2025 ranks, by local authority

¹ Welsh Government (2025). Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/welsh-index-multiple-deprivation-2025-series>

In the year 2023, the gross disposable income per head for Bridgend was £20,335, this is largely consistent with the national figure for Wales which stands at £20,140. However it is worth noting that Wales remains among the regions with the lowest disposable income per head in the UK.

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head, UK and constituent countries and regions, 2023

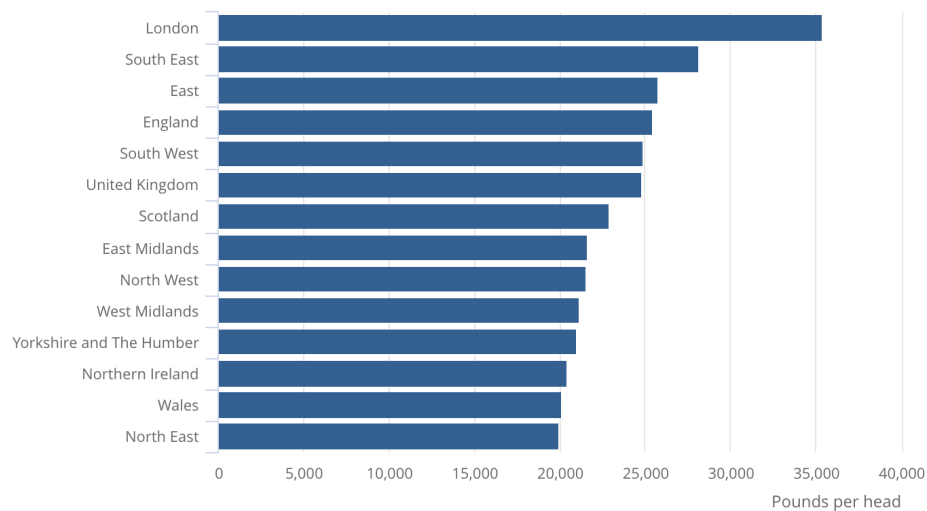


Figure 7: Regional gross disposable household income (GDHI) from the Office for National Statistics

According to the 2021 census data, the economic activity status for the ward and borough are consistent with the national averages for Wales.

Table 1: Economic Status

	Ward: Oldcastle	Borough: Bridgend	National figures
Economically active: In employment	53.7%	53.6%	53.5%
Economically active: Unemployed	3.1%	2.9%	3.1%
Economically inactive	43.2%	43.5%	43.5%

4.3. Health Inequalities

Health is considered as another key indicator of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, accounting for 15% of the overall index. Those areas with a lack of good health outcomes

experience low birth rates, childhood obesity, chronic conditions, limiting long term illness and a premature death rate (WIMD).

Notably, Access to Services (10%) and Inadequate Housing (9%) are also significant contributors to deprivation. The Physical Environment contributes (5%) with poor air quality and poor access to green space specific factors of the physical environment that contribute to deprivation.

As of 2024 the average life expectancy at birth in Bridgend is 81.9 years for females and 78.1 years for males, marginally lower than the national (years 82.2 for females and 78.3 years for male) averages.

Bridgend County Borough ranks in a relatively low position for health domain in particular. In practice, this means that 46.3% of the population of Bridgend are in 'very good health', which is 3% lower than the national average and 2.2% are in 'very bad health' which is above the national average.

Bridgend County Borough exhibits above-average rates of childhood obesity, exceeding the Welsh national average. Additionally, adult hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions have increased by 11% since 2022/23. The ONS reports that the proportion of residents in Bridgend County Borough classified as disabled under the Equality Act exceeds the national average by approximately 1%.

4.4. Health Infrastructure

The site is situated within the administrative boundary of the Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board, specifically the Bridgend East Primary Care Cluster. As the most significant of the three local clusters within Bridgend, it serves a population of roughly 83,689 residents living in a largely urban environment with some areas of deprivation. The practices within the cluster include:

- New Surgery (Pencoed)
- Pencoed Medical Centre
- Oak Tree Surgery
- Riversdale House
- Bridgend Group Practice

Of these five practices, the closest to the site are Riversdale House and Bridgend Group Practice, both of which are situated on Langenau Strasse (A473), approximately 1km and a 25 minute walk from the site.

The Bridgend East cluster also includes the following:

- 12 community pharmacies (Allied Pharmacy and Tesco Pharmacy, both within 1km of the site)
- 9 dentists (Q dental care, less than 1km from the site)
- 7 opticians (Boots Opticians, within 1.2km of the site)
- 6 residential homes
- 3 nursing homes

The nearest hospital to the site is the Princess of Wales Hospital in Bridgend, managed by Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board, providing services including a 24-hour Emergency department and a maternity ward. The hospital is located approximately 2 miles north from the site.

4.5. Social Care Wales (National social care data portal for Wales)

The table below shows the total number of children aged under 16 with a learning disability across areas in Wales in 2021/22. Whilst the figures for Bridgend are comparatively low, there is a high proportion in the neighbouring areas, with figures for Cardiff and Neath Port Talbot are among the highest for Wales.

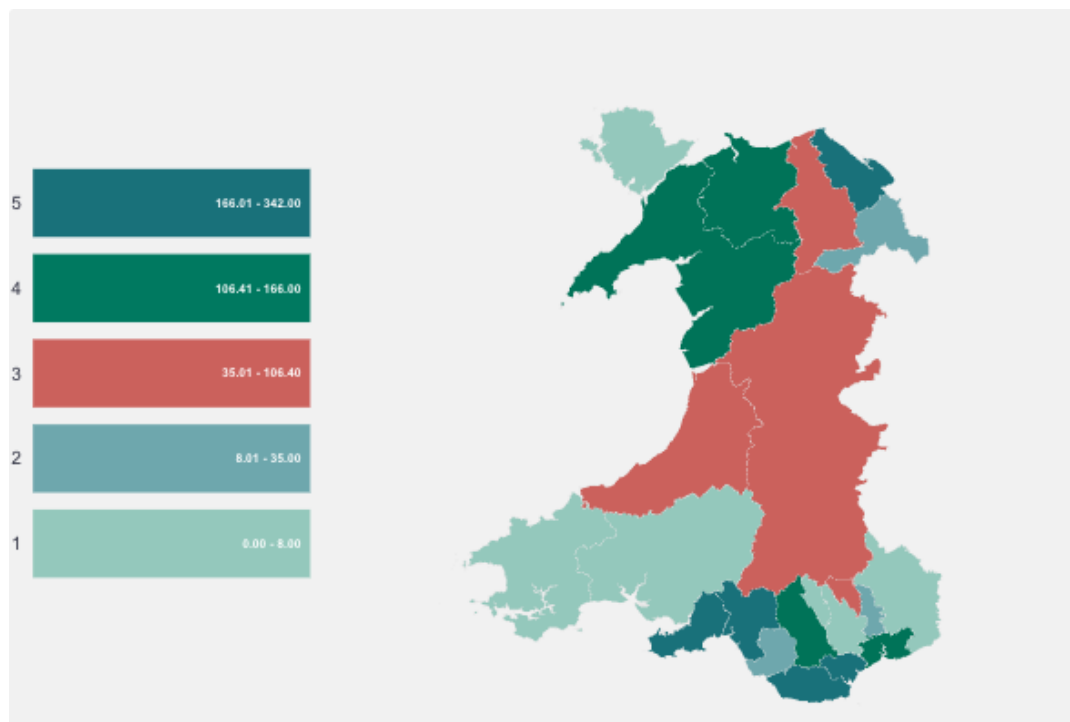


Figure 8: Number of people aged 16 and under with a learning disability

4.6. Cwm Taf Morgannwg Population Needs Assessment

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 introduced a duty for local authorities and Local Health Boards to prepare and publish an assessment of the care and support needs of the local population. A summary of the Cwm Taf Morgannwg Population Needs Assessment 2022-2027 has been provided below:

- The region faces significant challenges stemming from demographic shifts and pervasive deprivation.
- An increasingly ageing population is observed alongside a prevalence of chronic conditions that exceeds the national Welsh average across all monitored categories.
- With the exception of alcohol consumption, adult lifestyle behaviours within Cwm Taf Morgannwg (CTM) consistently record less favourable outcomes compared to national averages.
- All local authorities within the CTM region fall below the Welsh average for the proportion of adults maintaining a healthy weight.
- Childhood obesity rates stand at 29.3%, representing the highest regional figures in Wales and exceeding the national average by 2.4%.
- Key messages from the engagement activities with children and young people with learning difficulties and autism showed a need for more opportunities for children with additional needs to meet up with family and friends and socialise in a safe environment.

4.7. Open Space and Tree Equity

As above, there is a higher level of childhood obesity and lower than average overall health in the County of Bridgend compared to the national average indicating inadequate access to open space, play facilities and nature.

Tree Equity Score UK ranks the application site area as having an equity score of 80 out of 100 ranking 36th of 72 lower super output areas in Bridgend. The current canopy cover is 21% whereas the minimum level required to reap health benefits from tree cover is 36% for this location. There is therefore significant opportunity for enhancement through the landscape proposals associated with the development of the site.

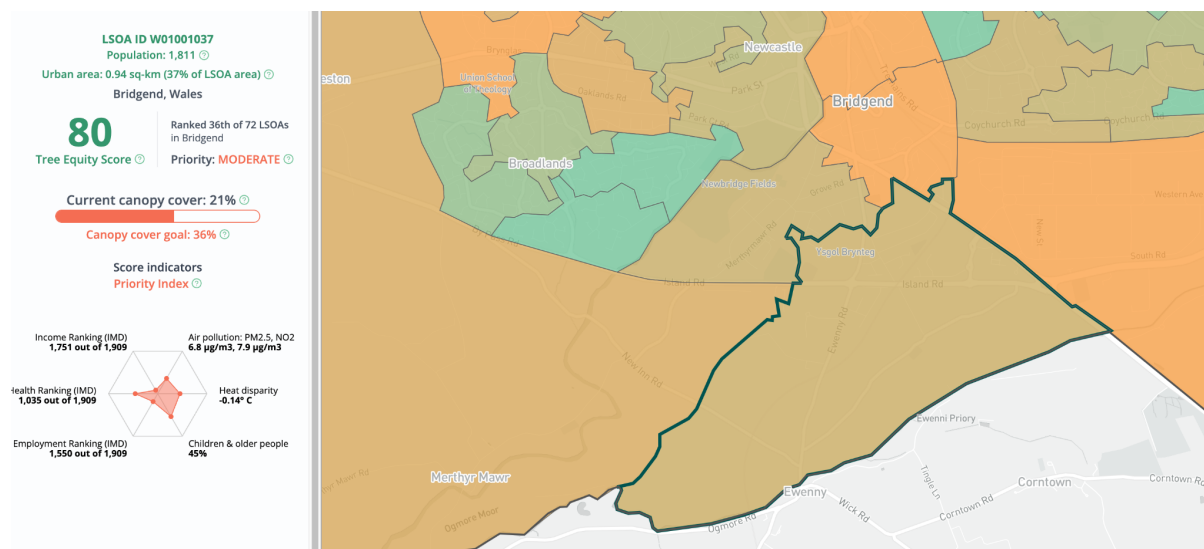


Figure 9: Tree Equity Score

4.8. Community Safety

According to data from ONS Centre for Crime and Justice in the year ending September 2025 crime data, Bridgend has an overall crime rate of approximately 67.9 crimes per 1,000 people, slightly lower than the national average for Wales which stands at 73 crimes per 1,000 people.

4.9. Noise

Noise assessments undertaken by RedTwin have evaluated the potential exposure of future occupants and neighbouring communities to noise arising from the proposed development. The assessment concludes that predicted noise levels fall within national requirements, provided that the building design incorporates appropriate finishes and adheres to the recommended sound-insulation measures. With these mitigation measures in place, noise is not expected to give rise to adverse health outcomes or negatively affect residential amenity.

4.10. Summary of Baseline

The baseline conditions for Bridgend County Borough and the Oldcastle ward reveal distinct demographic and health profiles. BCB's population is approximately 147,530 (mid-2024) and experienced a 4.5% growth between 2011 and 2021. Economically, the region's gross disposable income per head (£20,335) is consistent with the national figure, though Wales remains among the lowest in the UK. Health outcomes are a primary concern, as Bridgend ranks low in the health domain of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation. Life expectancy is marginally below national averages, and the proportion of residents reporting 'very good health' (46.3%) is 3% lower than the national average. Key health inequalities include above-average rates of childhood obesity, an 11% increase in alcohol-related hospital admissions since 2022/23, and a disability rate approximately

1% higher than the national average. Health infrastructure is provided by the Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board, with the nearest practices and the Princess of Wales Hospital located within 2 miles of the site. Furthermore, the area is noted for inadequate access to open space; the current tree canopy cover of 21% is significantly below the 36% minimum required to realise health benefits.

5. Assessment of Health Impacts

The below table assesses the potential health and well-being impacts that are relevant to the development proposals.
Informed by Rapid Health Assessment Questions (BCBC)

Table 2: Health Impact Assessment

Topic	Significance of Health Impact	Reason	Considerations in relation to mitigation and/or enhancement
Design and Affordability	Major benefit	The proposal is effective in meeting the educational needs of pupils with additional learning needs. Providing places for over 300 pupils. The new school provides state-of-the-art facilities, including a 15m x 5m warm water pool, a 4m x 6m hydrotherapy pool, sensory rooms, and rebound rooms. The proposal promotes good design through the layout and orientation. The design includes visual nods to the existing school whilst meeting modern standards. External finishes have been chosen to be calming and in-keeping with the wider location. There are no market homes as a part of the proposed development, therefore affordability is not a concern. The proposal includes two residential buildings for a respite service associated with the Social Services and Wellbeing Directorate, specifically accommodating Additional Learning Needs pupils and offering support for carers. These buildings are designed to feel homely and include accessible features like accessible bedrooms and	• High quality design and specialist spaces have been designed to meet ALN pupils needs whilst remaining in keeping with modern standards • State-of-the-art facilities have been designed in to maximise the level of care and support available • Respite buildings are designed to feel, homely, safe and accessible incorporating design elements that facilitate comfort and ease of movement

		accessible WC's to support vulnerable groups.	
Accessibility and Active Travel	Moderate benefit	The proposal provides accessible vehicular and pedestrian access to the property. Access will be taken from the existing highway network to the north of the site via Technology Drive, which benefits from a continuous footway along its length. The proposed Heronsbridge Assisted Learning Needs (ALN) School is also accessible by public transport, with two bus stops situated adjacent to the B4265 Ewenny Road / Technology Drive junction. The site supports active travel, with access available on foot using segregated footways adjacent to the highway. These identified pedestrian routes offer adequate provision for safe and convenient movement. The Active Travel Audit confirms that routes within the area surrounding the school perform strongly against active travel design guidance for both walking and cycling. Cycle parking will be provided within the school site and located close to the main entrances, enabling cyclists to securely store their bicycles. It is acknowledged that, due to the profound and severe learning difficulties experienced by much of the pupil cohort, travelling to and from school by active travel modes is not safely viable for most students. Therefore, access to the proposed development is suitable for disabled people, and specific consideration has been given to the needs of ALN pupils, including appropriate taxi and minibus drop-off arrangements.	• Site is accessible for pedestrians, cyclists • Sustainable travel options encouraged, nearby bus stops and cycle parking provided • Acknowledges that active travel is not safely viable for most pupils due to ALN and this is mitigated through enhanced managed transport provision • Proposed development provides, safe well-organised drop off / pick up areas for pupils who cannot travel independently
Access to Open	Neutral	The site of proposed development is currently greenfield	• Incorporate measures to retain

Space and Nature		land that comprises agricultural use and character. While the proposals appear to result in a loss of open space, the site is not currently host to any PRoW and is not formally accessible by the public, albeit it is understood that there are some informal agreements with the landowner The proposal includes a mix of planting to ensure a net benefit of biodiversity, and the baseline notes a significant opportunity for enhancement through the development. The site's allocation within the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) establishes the principle of development. As demonstrated by the Tree Equity Score there is significant opportunity for enhancement of tree cover through the development of the site. The proposal provides new recreational space, including a multi-use games area (MUGA) and a 4G sports pitch which will be accessible to the public, supporting local community and healthy lifestyles.	natural character where possible. • Deliver the proposed planting strategy to ensure a net biodiversity net gain. • Ensure that the 4G pitch and MUGA provide inclusive, safe and well connected recreational opportunities for the community
Access to and Quality of Health and Social Care Services	Major benefit	The proposal involves replacing the existing Heronsbridge School with a new, purpose-built facility. The impact of the proposed development on local health and social care services is largely positive. The Cwm Taf Morgannwg Population Needs Assessment identified a need for more opportunities for children with learning difficulties and autism to socialise in a safe environment. Addressing the educational needs of ALN pupils will benefit the community as it will provide educational and respite services, supporting the long-term well-being of	• Ensure the new purpose-built school enhances access to high-quality support for ALN pupils, reducing reliance on wider health and social care services. • Providing a structured, safe space that meets the Population Needs Assessment requirement for children with learning difficulties and autism to socialise.

		pupils, which in turn will alleviate pressure on existing general health and social care infrastructure.	Strengthen respite provision to support carers.
Air Quality, Noise and Neighbourhood Amenity	Neutral	There may be some impacts, particularly during the construction phase, but impacts can be controlled through the planning process and other public health legislation to ensure that they do not have overall negative impacts.	- Mitigation of construction will be sought via a planning condition through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and general public health legislation. - Implement recommendations of Noise Assessments
Crime Reduction and Community Safety	Moderate benefit	The proposal incorporates and considers security throughout its design, including a "gated element," to ensure the safety and welfare of pupils and residents in the respite facilities.	Local agencies will be consulted as part of the planning process regarding 'Safe by Design' principles to effectively design out crime.
The Economy and Lower Income Groups	Moderate benefit	The assessment of baseline conditions indicates that Bridgend does not stand out as one of the most deprived areas in Wales. However, it does fall below the UK average for disposable income and performs below average on key health inequality indicators. These factors disproportionately affect more deprived groups and highlight a clear need for targeted support. The proposed scheme will deliver significant benefits for local families by expanding ALN educational provision and creating opportunities for respite care. By providing a	- Ensure that ALN provision and respite services are accessible for the local community - Local employment benefits - Community use of sports facilities

		dedicated ALN school and associated respite facilities for children and carers, the project will support the local economy through new employment opportunities and by enabling parents to return to work while their children are in education. This is expected to generate wider economic and social benefits. A key component of the school is the inclusion of a 4G pitch and MUGA, both of which will be accessible to the public. Increasing the availability of high-quality community sports facilities will help promote active lifestyles and support improved health outcomes. While not all activities will necessarily be free or low-cost, the expanded range of opportunities is expected to contribute positively to community wellbeing.	
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6. Conclusion

This Health Impact Assessment relates to the full planning application for the development of Additional Learning Needs (ALN) School and associated works. It has set out the relevant site and policy context, as well as the methodology for the HIA. It ultimately concludes that there will be generally positive impacts on health impacts as a result of the proposed development, as summarised in Table 2, below.

Table 2: Summary of Health Impacts

Assessment Criteria	Outcome
Design and Affordability	Major benefit
Accessibility and Active Travel	Moderate benefit
Access to Open Space and Nature	Neutral
Access to and Quality of Health and Social Care Services	Major benefit
Air Quality, Noise and Neighbourhood Amenity	Neutral
Crime Reduction and Community Safety	Moderate benefit
The Economy and Lower Income Groups	Moderate benefit