Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework

Draft Interim Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)



Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report

&

Integrated Impact Assessment

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The District Council has produced a Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning document to supplement certain core and spatial policies in the Amended Core Strategy (2019) and the Amended Allocations and Development Management DPD (2013) within the Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework.
- 1.2 The Development Plan for the District consists of the Amended Core Strategy (2019) and the Allocations and Development Management DPD (2013), which is currently under review. Core Policy 1 'Affordable Housing Provision' and Core Policy 2 'Rural Affordable Housing' are subject to proposed amendments through that process. However, the Draft SPD has been prepared on the basis of currently adopted local planning policy. There are also a series of made Neighbourhood Plans and other SPDs which form part of the Local Development Framework.
- 1.3 The Integrated Impact Assessment ('IIA') integrates the Sustainability Appraisal ('SA'), Strategic Environmental Assessment ('SEA'), Equalities Impact Assessment ('EqIA') and the Health Impact Assessment ('HIA'). It is a tool which assesses the possible implications, intended and unintended, of the Development Plan. It uses a range of sustainability indicators and objectives to test whether the plans, policies and proposals in the Local Development Framework can deliver sustainable development.
- 1.4 The requirement for a Strategic Environmental Assessment ('SEA') to be undertaken on development plans and programmes that may have a significant environmental effect is outlined in the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the Regulations) state that this is determined by a screening process, utilising a specified set of criteria which is outlined in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 are commonly referred to as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations'. The results of this process must be set out in an SEA Screening Statement, which must be publicly available. Newark & Sherwood District Council are the responsible authority under Regulation 9 of the Regulations to carry out this screening.

2.0 Objectives of Producing the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

- 2.1 The SPD provides detail on how to interpret and implement national policy and local affordable housing policies from the Amended Core Strategy 2019 and Allocations and Development Management DPD (2013). When 'adopted', the SPD will become part of the Local Development Framework and will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
- 2.2 The SPD sets out the following:
 - Definitions on key concepts.
 - The National, Local and Neighbourhood Plan Policy context in relation to affordable housing provision.
 - Sets out the sub areas with the greatest and least need for affordable housing provision.
 - Guidance to developers and registered providers on how to interpret and implement national and local affordable housing policy.
- 2.3 The following objectives have been identified in the SPD:
 - To provide developers and registered providers with clear guidance on how to interpret and implement national affordable housing policy and local policy contained within the Amended Core Strategy (2019) and Allocations & Development Management DPD (2013).
 - To outline how affordable housing will be delivered as part of a new development, and the Council's expectations around this.
 - To ensure that supported accommodation and specialist accommodation is provided for vulnerable and elderly people.
 - The SPD affirms which sub areas have the most and least affordable housing need which is useful for developers and registered providers when making decisions on where to provide.
 - To ensure that dwellings of the correct type, tenure and mix are being delivered to meet the needs of those in each sub area.
 - Provides information on how vacant building credit can be calculated and applied.
 - Provides information on how rural affordable housing will be provided.

3.0 Assessment

Integrated Impact Assessment

3.1 The Integrated Impact Assessment sets out 18 objectives that have been used to develop the policies of the Development Plan. Through the Assessment requirements around Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA) are integrated. The IIA Framework is outlined in Appendix A.

Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)

- 3.2 A Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) of Development Plans which could affect Special Protection Areas for birds (SPAs) or Special Areas of Conservation for habitats ('SACs') is required by the Habitats Regulation Assessment under Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2020 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations). A HRA Screening Assessment of the Newark and Sherwood Local Plan Review was undertaken by Lepus Consulting in July 2017. It was concluded that Core Policy 1 should be screened out as it was not likely to have a significant effect either alone or in combination with other policies. As for Core Policy 2, it did not need to be screened as there was no material change between the original Core Strategy from 2011 and the Amended Core Strategy from 2019. This policy however was subject to relevant assessment as part of the previous Core Strategy in 2011.
- 3.3 The SPD is a technical document to support core policies 1, 2 and 3 of the Amended Core Strategy (2019). It does not formulate new policy. The SPD is therefore unlikely to have any significant impacts on an SPA or SAC, above and beyond any impacts the Development Plan is likely to have either individually or in combination. Therefore, as the purpose of the SPD is to supplement the specified policies, the Council has determined that a HRA is not required.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 3.4 The Planning Practice Guidance (Ref ID: 11-008-20140306) states that SPDs may in exceptional circumstances require a strategic environment assessment if they are likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been assessed during the preparation of the relevant strategic policies. Before deciding whether significant environmental effects are likely, the local planning authority will need to take into account the criteria specified in schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plan and Programmes Regulations 2004 and consult the consultation bodies. This assessment is outlined below in tables 2 & 3.
- 3.5 Table 1 below seeks to establish whether the SPD is likely to have significant environmental effects and therefore require a full SEA.

Decision Making Criteria	Yes/No	Reason
 Is the PP (plan or programme) subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art.2(a)) 		The SPD is prepared by the Local Authority.
If no, SEA not required.		
If yes, go to Q.2		
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Yes	The SPD is required for administrative purposes. The document will provide additional information to supplement the Development Plan and will set
If no, SEA not required.		out supplementary detail around
If yes, go to Q.3		affordable housing policy to developers and registered providers.
3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	No	Although the SPD is prepared for planning and land use purposes, it does not set a Framework for future consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA directive.
If no, go to Q.4		
If yes, go to Q5		
4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))	No	The SPD is not likely to have an effect, particularly given that it will have little influence over the location of development and therefore is
If no, go to Q.6		unlikely to have an impact on habitats.
If yes, go to Q.5		
6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Yes	This SPD will be accorded weight as a material planning consideration in the determination of planning applications.
If no, SEA not required.		
If yes, go to 8		

8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	No	See the appendices.
If no, SEA not required.		
If yes, SEA required		

3.6 The second stage of the SEA screening process only needs to be undertaken if Question 8 is reached and is used to determine whether the policy is likely to have significant adverse environmental effects. This stage involves assessing the aims of the SPD against a set of criteria that are set out in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations 2004 and as set out in table 2 and 3 below.

Table 2 – The Characteristics of the Plan or Programme

Criterion	Response
(a) Does the SPD set a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources?	The SPD will provide supplementary guidance to core policies 1, 2 and 3 of the Amended Core Strategy (2019). It does not itself set a framework for projects or other activities. However, it will set out affordable housing policy interpretation and guidance for new affordable units. The impacts of which are anticipated to be small-scale and localised in nature.
(b) Does the SPD influence other plans including those in a hierarchy?	No. The SPD will expand upon policies in higher level documents and sites at the lowest tier of the development plan system.
(c) Does the SPD relate to the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development?	Yes. The SPD supports implementation of Core Policy 2 and provision of affordable units on rural sites which comply with the Spatial Policy 3- including its requirements around impact and character – which address environmental considerations such as traffic generation and impact on character and landscape setting.
(d) What environmental problems are relevant to the SPD?	In respect of rural affordable housing, the SPD provides a modest amount of additional guidance around cultural heritage including architectural and archeological heritage and landscape.

(e) Will the SPD aid the	Not applicable. The draft SPD is not relevant to the
implementation of community	implementation of Community legislation on the
legislation on the environment?	environment.

Table 3: The Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected

Criterion		Is the effect significant?
duration, frequency and	The SPD will provide supplementary guidance to Core Policy 1, 2 and 3 in the Amended Core Strategy (2019). The SPD will inform developers and registered providers on what the Council expects to see on affordable housing units. E.g.: how units should be integrated within developments which include market housing, tenure requirements for different sub areas etc. The effects of the SPD will be apparent for the duration of the development, which are likely to be long term and irreversible.	
(b) What are the cumulative nature of the effects of the SPD?	The cumulative effects are considered to be positive as the SPD will support the provision of homes for those who are unable to afford market level housing and those who are first time buyers. It also outlines the affordable housing need requirements for each sub area, which will ensure that housing need is met across the District. In addition, the SPD places an emphasis on provision of supported accommodation and highlights the importance of developing units (such as bungalows) for elderly people.	No
(c) What is the transboundary nature of the effects of the SPD?	Not applicable.	No
(d) Are there any risks to human health or the environment from the SPD?	There are not considered to be any risks to human health or the environment that will result from the implementation of the SPD.	No

and effe	What is the magnitude d spatial extent of the ects (geographical area d size of the population ely to be affected) of the	The SPD will be applicable to major developments (10 units or more or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more). Affordable units will be provided across all sub areas; however, it is anticipated that the majority of provision will be located in the three sub areas with the greatest housing need: Newark sub area, Mansfield Fringe and Sherwood.	No
(f)	•	The District contains numerous heritage assets, including conservation areas and listed buildings which are dispersed throughout the District. There are also numerous natural sites that either have a local or national designation. Furthermore, the District contains designated protected areas (DPAs), and the SPD has outlined how affordable housing will be provided in these locations. Through its content on rural affordable housing the SPD supports local policy in ensuring the local impact (including traffic generation and local character) are taken account of. Thus, it is anticipated that the document is	No
		unlikely to have any adverse impacts on any of the listed considerations.	
(g)	Will the SPD have effects on areas of landscape which have a recognised national, Community of international protection status?	The District contains a number of areas of biodiversity importance. Any impacts arising from the SPD are considered to be small scale and localised in nature.	No

4.0 Conclusion

- 4.1 On the basis of the screening process, the results indicate there are no clear significant negative impacts on the environment resulting from the SPD, therefore it is of the opinion of Newark & Sherwood District Council that there is no requirement to conduct an SEA on the SPD.
- 4.2 Given that the SPD has been prepared within the framework of the existing Development Plan for the District which were subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment, the District Council does not consider the SPD needs to be subject to the process of Sustainability Appraisal nor does Planning

Practice Guidance require one (Ref ID: 11-005-20190722). The SPD provides additional detail to assist with the application of existing local and national planning policy – accordingly it will have a neutral to moderately positive additional effect.

- 4.3 The SPD supports the application of affordable housing policies and does not formulate new policy itself. In terms of a HRA, the SPD is therefore unlikely to have any significant impacts on an SPA or SAC, above and beyond any impacts the Development Plan is likely to have either individually or in combination. Therefore, the Council has determined that a HRA is not required.
- 4.4 In respect of health impact the IIA Framework requires consideration of whether health would be improved and health inequalities reduced. The SPD will support existing policy in delivering specialist and supported housing and ensuring that acceptable standards of design and environmental quality for this form of accommodation are achieved. Accordingly, the SPD would further support the positive effects on health from the application of local and national policy.
- 4.5 The IIA Framework includes assessment of whether equality of opportunity is being ensured, and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality. Through the additional detail provided in the SPD the application of national and local planning policy around affordable housing will ensure that a wide range of housing needs are met within the District catering for those whose needs are not met by the market. This includes responding to the specific requirements of an older population and those with disabilities. The effect of the SPD will therefore be to further support objectives around equalities.

Appendix A – Integrated Impact Assessment Framework

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
1. Housing To ensure that	Will it increase the range	Affordable housing
the housing needs of the	and affordability of housing	completions
District are met	for all social groups?	
		House prices; housing
	Will it reduce	affordability
	homelessness?	
		Homelessness figures
	Will it reduce the number	
	of unfit homes?	Housing completions (type and size)
	Will it meet the needs of	January 11 (1977)
	the Gypsy and Traveller	Profile of housing types /
	community?	tenure
	community:	tenare
		Percentage of homes declared non decent by tenure
		Sheltered accommodation provision
		Vacant dwellings by tenure
		New pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community compared with identified need
		Number of unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller encampments
2. Health To improve	Will it reduce health	Adults taking part in
health and reduce health inequalities	inequalities?	recreational physical activity
equanties	Will it improve access to	
	health services?	Health inequalities
	Will it increase the opportunities for	Life expectancy at birth
	recreational physical activity?	New or enhanced health facilities
		Teenage conception rates

		Obesity rates
		Levels of healthy eating
		Accessible natural green space
		Accessible health care facilities
		Rates of substance misuse
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To preserve and enhance the	Will it protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of features and	Number of listed buildings and number at risk
District's heritage including buildings, sites and features of archaeological,	areas of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest in the	Number of Conservation Areas and number at risk
historic, architectural and cultural interest and their	environment?	Percentage of Conservation Areas with up-to-date
settings, as well as facilitating access to them	Will it promote the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where	Conservation Area character appraisals or Management Plans
	appropriate?	Number of Scheduled Monuments and other
	Will it improve access to historic and cultural sites?	archaeological sites and number at risk
	Will it improve the understanding of the area's heritage and culture?	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens and number at risk
	Will it positively enhance and promote the	Access to local heritage sites
	perceived sense of place held by the community?	Visitor numbers to local historic and cultural attractions
	Will it tackle heritage at risk?	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and	Will it provide safer communities?	Crimes – by category and total
lessen the fear of crime	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime?	Fear of crime

	Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	Reports of anti-social behaviour including noise complaints
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	will it provide integrated community facilities and services, housing and employment uses where appropriate? Will it focus development in sustainable locations? Will it encourage sustainable patterns of transport? Will it support cultural diversity, social interaction and civic participation and promote more diverse and cohesive communities, enhancing social capital? Will it facilitate healthy lifestyles? Will it help reduce social inequality, poverty and social exclusion in communities in the area? Will it support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas? Will it support a diversity of lifestyles and communities? Will it promote accessibility for those people who are	
	elderly or disabled? Will it help to sustain the provision of community	

	facilities and open space	
	that meets local needs?	
6. Biodiversity To protect	Will it help protect and	Number of designated sites
biodiversity and increase	improve biodiversity and in	
levels across the District	particular avoid harm to	Land area of designated
	protected species?	sites
	processes species.	
	Will it help protect and	Area of SSSIs in favourable
	improve habitats?	condition, neither favourable nor recovering
	Will it increase, maintain	condition and in recovering
	and enhance sites	condition.
	designated for their nature	
	conservation interest?	Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of
	 Will it maintain and	development
	enhance woodland cover	
	and management?	Number of planning
	and management:	applications with
	Will it lead to habitat re-	conditions to ensure works
	creation, restoration or	to manage or enhance the
	expansion?	condition of SSSI features
	·	of interest
	Will it reduce	Number of planning
	fragmentation of habitats by maintaining wildlife	applications which result in
	corridors or providing new	the need for a protected
	wildlife linkages?	species licence.
		Number of planning
		applications with
		conditions imposed to
		ensure working practices
		and works to protect or
		enhance habitats of
		protected species.
		Change in area of habitats
		and records of flora and
		fauna species in respect of
	AACH Connection of the Connect	biodiversity objectives
7. Landscape and land use	Will it protect and enhance	Percentage of landscape
To enhance the District's	the distinctive landscapes within the District?	showing no change or
landscapes, prevent	within the district?	showing change consistent with the recommendations
inappropriate development, facilitate	Will it improve the	in the Newark and
access to green spaces and	quantity and quality of	III GIC INCWAIN AIIU
access to green spaces and	qualities and quality of	

the countryside, and	publicly accessible open	Sherwood Landscape
develop Green	space?	Character Assessment
Infrastructure networks	1	
	Will it provide open space	Accessible natural green
	in areas with deficiencies	and blue spaces
	in publicly accessible open	·
	space?	Provision of sports,
		recreation and play
	Will it improve access to	facilities
	green and blue space for	
	all?	Area of ancient woodland
	Will it provide	New woodlands provided
	opportunities for or	or existing woodlands
	improve the provision of	enhanced
	sports, recreation and play	
	facilities?	Number of new homes built
		on previously developed
	Will it protect soil	land
	resources and minimise	
	the loss of soils to	Proportion of employment
	development?	and housing development
		on previously developed
	Will it protect the best and	land
	most versatile agricultural	
	land?	Percentage of new
	Mellin a sid basseful	development on green
	Will it avoid harmful	field sites
	impacts upon the Green Belt?	Number of contaminated
	Will it result in the loss of	
	open or previously	sites
	undeveloped land?	Number of contaminated
	undeveloped land:	sites not remediated
	Will it minimise the loss of	Sites not remediated
	soils to development?	Total area of Grade 1 to 3a
	Jana to development.	agricultural land
	Will it promote re-use of	ap. routeur ar failu
	previously developed land	Density of new
	and buildings?	development
		F
	Will it use land effectively	Development impacting
	and efficiently, including	upon the Green Belt
	mixed use and higher	
	density development?	
8. Natural resources To	Will it improve water	Mortality attributable to
maintain and enhance the	quality?	long-term exposure to
	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

quality of the District's		current levels of
natural resources including	Will it improve air quality?	anthropogenic particulate
water, air, soils and		air pollution
minerals	Will it reduce greenhouse	
	gas emissions?	Carbon Dioxide emissions
	Will it maintain and	Change in PM10, NO ₂ and
	enhance soil quality?	SO ₂ levels
	Will it encourage the	Peak hour traffic
	remediation of land	congestion
	identified as potentially	Congestion
	contaminated?	Households in Air Quality
	Contaminated	Management Areas
		Wanagement Areas
		Number of days of
		moderate or high air
		pollution
		Number of contaminated
		sites
		Number of contaminated
		sites not remediated
		Total area of Grade 1 to 3a
		agricultural land
9. Waste To minimise	Will it reduce household	The amount of controlled
waste and increase the re-	waste?	waste produced
use and recycling of waste		
materials	Will it increase waste	The amount of waste sent
	recovery and recycling?	to landfill
	NAZILI I	December 6
	Will it reduce hazardous	Percentage of waste
	waste?	recycled or reused
	Will it reduce waste in the	Weight of household waste
	construction industry?	Weight of household waste collected per head
	construction industry:	Percentage of household
		waste composted
		waste composied
		Percentage of household
		waste used to recover
		heat, power, and other
		energy sources
		chergy sources

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10. Energy To minimise	Will it improve energy	Proportion of new
energy usage and to	efficiency in homes,	development meeting
facilitate the development of appropriately located	businesses and elsewhere?	BREEAM standards
renewable energy	Will it reduce the demand	Average Standard
schemes, including	and need for energy?	Assessment Procedure
community led initiatives		(SAP) rating of new
	Will it facilitate the	buildings
	development of	
	appropriately located	Average consumption of
	renewable energy schemes?	gas and electricity in kWh
		Amount of renewable
	Will it support community	energy generated in the
	energy projects?	District
11. Transport To increase	Will it reduce car use by	Percentage of the local
the efficiency and safety of	encouraging a shift to	population within 20
the transport network,	alternative modes of	minutes public transport or
improve accessibility to	transport including public	walking time of facilities
jobs and services for all,	transport, walking and	including: hospital, GP,
reduce car travel and	cycling?	primary school, secondary
promote public transport,		school, further education,
walking and cycling	Will it improve access to	employment, food stores
	walking, cycling and public	and town or local centres
	transport routes and	
	services?	Percentage of households with no car or van available
	Will it utilise and enhance	
	existing transport	Length of footpaths and
	infrastructure?	cycle paths improved and created within the District
	Will it reduce traffic	
	volumes and congestion?	Levels of bus and railway use
	Will it improve access to	
	key local services, facilities	Proportion of people who
	and places of	travel to work by public
	employment?	transport, walking or cycling
	Will it reduce the distances	
	people have to travel to	Number, distance and
	access work, services and	percentage of journeys
	leisure?	undertaken by public
		transport, walking or
	Will it enhance the public	cycling
	rights of way and cycling	
	networks?	Congestion levels

	I	
		People killed or seriously injured in road accidents
12. Employment To create high quality employment	Will it increase average income levels?	Average annual income
opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs?	Numbers and percentage of out of work benefit claimants
	Will it reduce unemployment?	Levels of worklessness
	Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?	Percentage of long-term unemployment claimants
	Will it improve the	VAT business registration rate
	diversity and quality of jobs within the area?	Businesses per one thousand of the District
	Will it promote and enable tourism opportunities to be exploited, and	population Indices of multiple
	employment created?	deprivation
	Will it help provide employment in areas of high deprivation and help stimulate regeneration?	Sectors of new employment
	J	Locations of new employment
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	Will it increase qualification levels?	Working age population qualification levels (no qualifications, level 1, level
the population	Will it improve the skills of the population?	2, level 3, level 4, other qualifications, apprenticeships)
	Will it improve opportunities for and access to affordable education and training?	Indices of multiple deprivation
	caucation and training:	Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C
14. Climate change To	Will it reduce greenhouse	Levels of greenhouse gas
reduce the District's	gas emissions from	emissions
contributions towards	transport, domestic,	
climate change, increase	commercial and industrial	Average consumption of
resilience, and minimise	sources?	gas and electricity in kWh

harm to human health and		
the environment	Will it reduce consumption of energy?	Percentage of energy generated from renewable and low carbon energy
	Will it increase the proportion of energy	sources
	generated from renewable and low carbon energy sources?	Number of people hospitalised because of extreme weather events
	Will it help reduce dependency on non- renewable energy resources such as fossil	Levels of harm caused to species and habitats by extreme weather events
	fuels?	Value of property damage caused by extreme
	Will it improve the adaptability and resilience of people, property and	weather events
	wildlife to climate change?	
	Will it minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing,	
	particularly on vulnerable groups in society?	
	Will it encourage the re-use	
	of resources?	
15. Deprivation To reduce	Will it reduce levels of	Indices of multiple
levels of deprivation and poverty	deprivation?	deprivation
possisy	Will it reduce levels of poverty?	Average annual income
	Will it contribute to combatting poverty and deprivation in the most	Numbers and percentage of out of work benefit claimants
	deprived areas, reducing social inequality?	Levels of worklessness
	. ,	Percentage of households in fuel poverty
16. Water management	Will it steer development	Number of planning
and flood risk To direct	away from areas at highest	permissions granted
sensitive development	flood risk?	contrary to EA advice on
away from areas at risk of		flood risk grounds
flooding and to assist in		

the positive management	Will it avoid increasing	Number of properties at
of the water environment	flood risk elsewhere?	risk of flooding
of the water environment	Hood risk eisewriere:	risk of flooding
	Will it avoid increased	Number of new
	Will it avoid increased	
	vulnerability to flood risk	developments built within
	due to the impact of	the floodplain
	climate change?	
		Number of new
	Will it contribute to the	developments
	positive management of	incorporating grey water
	the water environment?	recycling technology or
		Sustainable Drainage
	Will it incorporate	Systems (SUDS)
	measures to minimise	
	impacts on the water	Flood protection projects
	environment, for example	delivered as part of
	through surface water	consents and otherwise
		consents and otherwise
	management measures?	Dovolonments
	NA/SII SE AMARAMANA	Developments
	Will it encourage water	incorporating of measures
	efficiency and drought	to manage the impacts on
	resilience?	the water environment
		and to provide resilience to
		the impact of climate
		change
		Number of flooding
		incidents (including sewer
		flooding)
		nooding)
		Condition of flood defences
17. Design To promote	Will it promote the use of	Proportion of new
good design throughout	sustainable design,	developments using
the District and ensure	materials and construction	sustainable design,
that new buildings, spaces	techniques?	materials and construction
and places are of a high	'	techniques
quality	Will it enhance the quality	
	of the public realm?	Deficiencies in access to
		natural green space and
	Will it promote high quality	recreational facilities
	design and sustainable	
	construction?	Conservation Area
		Character Appraisals
	Will it lead to reduced	
	consumption of raw	Building for Life Standards
	materials?	January 131 Ene Standards
	inaccinals:	

	Will it conserve and enhance local townscape character, and visual	Proportion of new development meeting BREEAM standards
	amenity, strengthening	BREE/ IIVI Staridards
	local distinctiveness?	Average Standard
		Assessment Procedure
	Will it protect, and provide	(SAP) rating of new
	opportunities to enhance,	buildings
	the distinctive landscapes within the District?	The Code for Sustainable
	Within the District.	Homes
	Will it protect historic	
	landscapes and settlement	
	character?	
	Will it protect important	
	views?	
	Will it improve the	
	relationship between	
	different buildings, streets,	
	squares, parks and	
	waterways and other spaces that make up the	
	townscape character?	
18. Equality To ensure that	Will it promote equality of	Educational attainment
there is equality of	opportunity?	within the District of ethnic
opportunity and that no	sages and the sages of	groups, people with
individuals or groups are disadvantaged or	Will it avoid discrimination against or between	disabilities and by gender
discriminated against	individuals or groups with	Qualification levels of
because of race, sex,	protected characteristics?	people with protected
disability, religion or belief,		characteristics
sexual orientation, gender	Will it facilitate access to	
reassignment, maternity	services, facilities,	New developments
and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or	employment and recreational opportunities	designed to serve the needs of older adults,
social inequality	for all	people with disabilities,
		pregnant women, people
	Will it promote social	with pushchairs, people in
	inclusion and community	charge of young children
	cohesion?	and people with specific
	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	cultural or religious
	Will it reduce social inequality?	requirements such as appropriate prayer rooms.
	mequanty:	appropriate prayer rooms.
		Levels of hate crime

Provision of refuge and childcare facilities for people suffering from or at risk of domestic abuse
Health outcomes for individuals or groups with protected characteristics