South Warwickshire Local Plan-

Regulation 19- Period for Representations

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

June 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The World Health Organisation Constitution (1946) definition of health is: "...*Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity... The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition...''*

The way we design and build the places we live and work in can have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of people. Social, environmental and economic factors within the built environment like the availability of safe, appropriate and sustainable housing; access to shops that sell healthy food and goods, good schools and employment; open space to socialise and be active in, as well as the improved accessibility so that people can move around places. All these factors can have a positive impact on people's overall health and wellbeing.

The SWLP will set out the policies that will influence how the city's built and natural environment develops over the coming years. The Councils are keen to ensure that wherever possible, it has maximised opportunities to formulate policies that support positive health outcomes for people in future, whilst mitigating potential negative impacts wherever possible. The Local Plan will set out how we deliver new jobs, new infrastructure and new homes to grow the South Warwickshire economy and help deliver on both Council's commitments to address the climate change emergency.

1.2 What is Health Impact Assessment

"*A practical approach used to judge the potential health effects of a policy, programme or project on a population, particularly on vulnerable or disadvantaged groups. Recommendations are produced for decision-makers and stakeholders, with the aim of maximising the proposal's positive health effects and minimising its negative health effects.*" (WHO, 2021). HIAs are systematic and objective and consider how impacts of a policy, programme or project may be distributed across the population, impacting on potential and existing health inequality. The evidence-based recommendations can be used as a decision support tool to create healthy environments and truly put people at the heart of decision making.

1.3 The wider determinants of health

The wider determinants of health include a wide range of interacting social, economic and environmental factors that impact on health and wellbeing. These factors impact on the extent to which individuals can meet their needs, identify and achieve goals and deal with changes to their circumstances (OHID, 2021), all of which contribute towards

health inequality. Health Inequalities are defined by The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities as “avoidable differences in health outcomes between groups or populations – such as differences in how long we live, or the age at which we get preventable diseases or health conditions”.

The Marmot Review (2010) clearly defined the role of wider determinants of health by “emphasising the strong and persistent link between social inequalities and disparities in health outcomes” (OHID, 2021). Marmot (2010) recommends a clear requirement for action across all social determinants of health, involving central and local government departments, third and private sectors. The issue of health equity in England was revisited by Marmot in 2020, concluding that 10 years on, health outcomes were getting worse for people living in more deprived districts and regions in England, with health inequalities increasing, and population health declining. These inequalities were deemed unfair and avoidable.

Dahlgren and Whitehead produced a clear, useful infographic illustrating the wider determinants of health and the effects on the health and wellbeing of our populations, with the individual at the centre of the layers of determinants. These areas inform considerations made within the HIA.

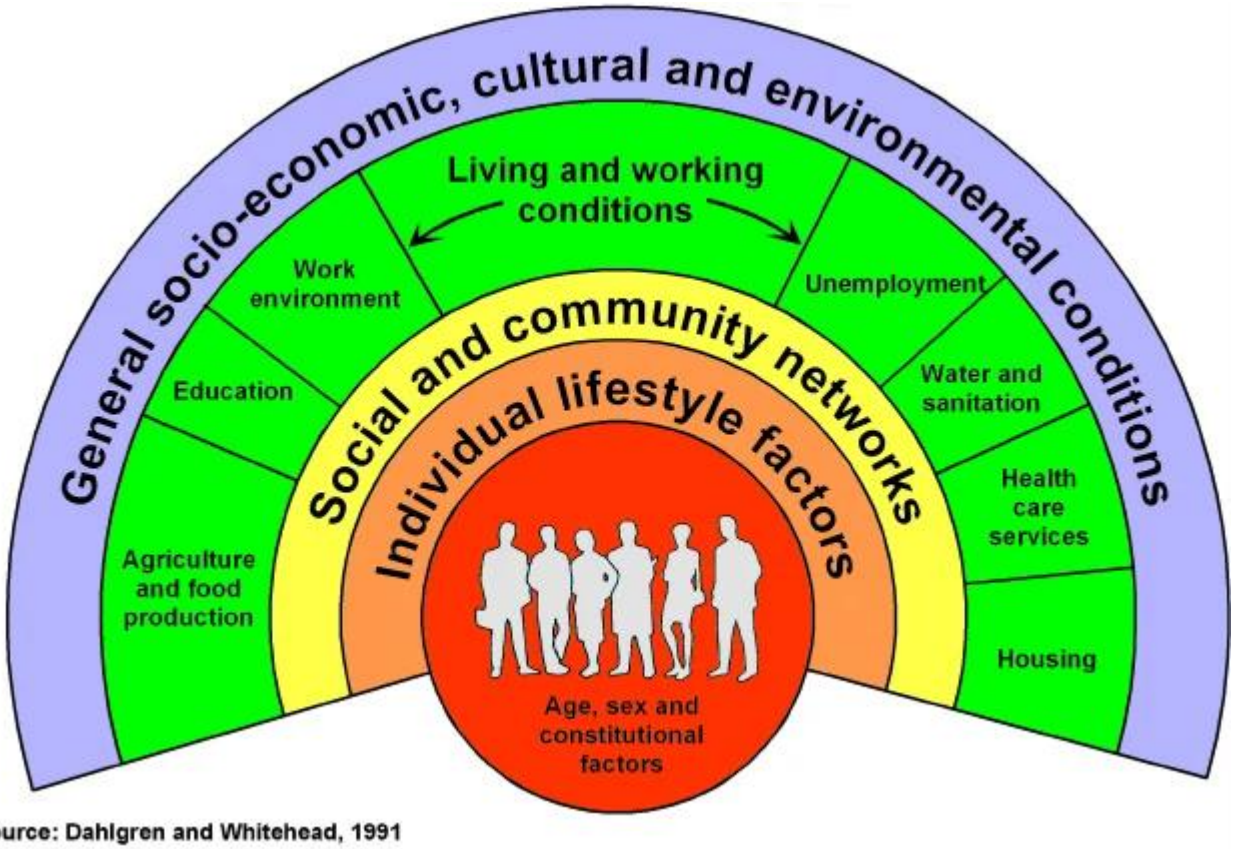


Figure 1: Wider determinants of Health

1.4 Aims and Objectives

The HIA process overall offers the greatest opportunity to not only identify and mitigate potential risks or negative outcomes, but also to maximise positive opportunities to improve health and equality for communities across South Warwickshire. The goal is to create sustainable, inclusive and safe environments that empower individuals to lead fulfilling and healthy lives.

1.5 Relationship with the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) evaluates the Local Plan proposals for likely significant effects by assessing them against sustainability objectives encompassing economic, environmental, and social factors, including inequalities such as health disparities. While the emerging Local Plan and its various proposals has been reviewed through the SA process, this HIA provides a more detailed focus on health and wellbeing, recognising it as a key concern in South Warwickshire—particularly in relation to health inequalities. As such, the HIA process is intended to be a supplementary review process that can help inform the emerging Local Plan alongside the wider SA process.

1.6 Approach to the HIA

The NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) has developed a Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool (October 2019). It is designed to rapidly assess the likely health impacts of development plans and proposals, including planning frameworks and masterplans for large areas, regeneration and estate renewal programmes and outline and detailed planning applications.

This HIA looks at health in its broadest sense, using the determinants identified by the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) and the Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool as a framework. The 11 determinants of health and wellbeing are

1. Housing quality and design
2. Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
3. Access to open space and nature
4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
5. Accessibility and active travel
6. Crime reduction and community safety
7. Access to healthy food
8. Access to work and training
9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
10. Minimising the use of resources
11. Climate change

Under each topic, Section Two of the tool identifies examples of planning issues which are likely to influence health and wellbeing, and the section also provides supporting information and references.

Health impacts may be short-term or temporary, related to construction or longer-term, related to the operation and maintenance of a development and may particularly affect vulnerable or priority groups of the population. Where an impact is identified, actions should be recommended to mitigate a negative impact or enhance or secure a positive impact.

A qualitative assessment of the policies against each of the topics in the checklist and associated criteria has been undertaken by the SWLP team. This considers the extent to which there is a relationship between the two, if this is positive, negative or neutral and if any mitigation is required. The results are considered in Section 2 and Appendix A of this report.

The SWLP Regulation 19 document focusses on strategic relating to the quantum of housing and employment growth, spatial strategy and strategic sites. The document also includes non-strategic and detailed policies which will be used by officers to assess planning applications upon the adoption of the SWLP Plan.

Conclusions and next steps are discussed in Section Three of this report.

2. Results

Appendix A presents the results of the assessment of policies and policy directions against the topics and criteria identified in the HUDU checklist.

APPENDIX A

Section 1 – HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix

The assessment matrix is designed to rapidly assess the likely health impacts of development plans and proposals, including planning frameworks and masterplans for large areas, regeneration and estate renewal programmes and outline and detailed planning applications. It should be used prospectively at the earliest possible stage during plan preparation, or prior to the submission of a planning application to inform the design, layout and composition of a development proposal.

The matrix does not identify all issues related to health and wellbeing, but focuses on the built environment and issues directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions. It is generic and should be localised for specific use. Not all the issues or assessment criteria may be relevant and the user is encouraged to prioritise specific actions which focus on key impacts.

The assessment matrix identifies eleven topics or broad determinants. Under each topic, Section 2 of the tool identifies examples of planning issues which are likely to influence health and wellbeing and the section also provides supporting information and references.

Health impacts may be short-term or temporary, related to construction or longer-term, related to the operation and maintenance of a development and may particularly affect vulnerable or priority groups of the population. This should be indicated in the details / evidence section. Where an impact is identified, actions should be recommended to mitigate a negative impact or enhance or secure a positive impact.

Name of assessor / organisation: South Warwickshire Local Plan Team

Name of project (plan or proposal): South Warwickshire Local Plan (Regulation 19 Publication document)

Planning reference - Not applicable:

Location of project: The South Warwickshire Local Plan relates to Stratford-on-Avon District and Warwick District

Date of assessment: July 2026

1 Housing design and affordability

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal seek to meet all 16 design criteria of the Lifetime Homes Standard or meet Building Regulation requirement M4 (2)?	Yes	**Policy HO.2 -Space Standards and Accessibility** requires all new residential development to be in accordance with Building Regulation requirement M4(2).	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal address the housing needs of older people, i.e. extra care housing, sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes?	Yes	**Policy HO.2 Space Standards and Accessibility** requires all new residential development to be in accordance with Building Regulation requirement M4(2) and between 2.5% and 5% of homes (depending on tenure) to be built of wheelchair accessibility standard M4(3). **Policy HO.4 Affordable Housing Tenure and Type** sets out the tenure requirements for affordable housing requirements including a requirement for 5% of rented affordable homes to be single level ground floor units. **Policy HO.6 Specialised Housing** supports provision of specialised housing including housing for older people.	Positive.	None identified.

Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people?	Yes	**Policy HO.2 Space Standards and Accessibility** requires all new residential development to be in accordance with Building Regulation requirement M4(2) and between 2.5% and 5% of homes (depending on tenure) to be built of wheelchair accessibility standard M4(3).	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting internal space standards?	Yes	**Policy DS.18 -Well-Designed Places** includes criteria relating to layout and orientation. **Policy HO.2 -Space Standards and Accessibility**- requires compliance with the National Described Space Standards **Chapter 6 -Achieving a Net Zero and Climate Resilient South Warwickshire** sets out how new development should reduce carbon emissions and improve resilience to climate change.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?	Yes	**Policy HO.1 -Housing Size Mix** sets out the range of house sizes required depending on tenure.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g. a high SAP rating)?	Yes	**Policy NZ.1 -Operational Net Zero in New Residential Buildings** sets out the energy usage requirements for new dwellings.	Positive	None identified.

2 Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure?	Yes	Policies in the Local Plan that seek to retain or re-provide social infrastructure include **Policy ID.18 - Community Facilities** and **Policy ID.17-Sport, Recreation and Leisure Facilities.**	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal assess the impact on health and social care services and has local NHS organisations been contacted regarding existing and planned healthcare capacity?	Yes	The spatial strategy put forward in the Regulation 19 document is consistent with the approach set out at Preferred Options stage and seeks to minimise impacts on health and social care services by directing development to sustainable locations, with existing health and social care services. It also seeks to accommodate development through the provision of new settlements and strategic growth locations that would be of sufficient size to support new services and facilities. Site specific policies include provision for new health facilities. The Local Plan will be supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which identifies the need for a range of services, including health and social care. This has been informed by consultation with the Integrated Care Board (ICB) and various other stakeholders and will continue to be refined. Part 1 of the IDP was prepared to accompany the Preferred Options document and provides information on existing and planned provision. Part 2 of the IDP includes an update on relevant matters,	Positive	None identified.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
		including the wider context within which health facilities are being planned nationally.		
Does the proposal include the provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility and does the facility meet NHS requirements?	Yes	The Regulation 19 Local Plan includes provision of a range of healthcare facilities at specific sites and highlights the need for improvements to existing facilities. This work has been informed by discussions with the ICB and Trust**. Policy ID.1-Securing Infrastructure Provision** seeks to secure the provision of infrastructure, including health facilities.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal assess the capacity, location and accessibility of other social infrastructure, e.g. primary, secondary and post 19 education needs and community facilities?	Yes	Part 1 IDP includes a review of existing education and community facilities within the SWLP area and IDP Part 2 provides necessary updates. The Regulation 19 Local Plan includes provision for new education and community facilities as part of proposed allocations.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	Yes	The Regulation 19 Local Plan seeks to accommodate development through the provision of new settlements and strategic growth locations that would be of sufficient size to support new community facilities, there is an opportunity for these to provide and support a range of community uses. **Policy ID.18-Community Facilities** sets out general provisions relating to existing and new community facilities. The opportunity for shared use and co-location of facilities will need to be discussed with relevant providers. The	Positive.	None identified.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
		opportunity for shared health facilities has been discussed with the ICB and Trust.		

3 Access to open space and nature

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?	Yes	**Policy BN.1 -Protection of Sites, Habitats and Species** seek to protect and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important natural spaces. **Policy BN.2 -Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)** seeks to ensure that a positive contribution is made to the regional nature recovery network through the support of the LNRS. **Policy BN.3 -Biodiversity** seeks a BNG requirement of 20% which will result in enhanced natural spaces. **Policy BN.4 -Trees, Hedges and Woodlands** seek to protect and enhance important natural spaces **Policy ID.13 -Green and Blue Infrastructure** seeks to protect, enhance and expand the green and blue infrastructure network	Positive.	None identified.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
		Policy ID.14 -Open Space, Play, Recreation and Community Growing Spaces support the provision and retention of important open and natural spaces		
In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?	Yes	**Policy BN.1 -Protection of Sites, Habitats and Species** seek to protect and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important natural spaces and follows the Lawton principle of more, bigger, better, and joined up. **Policy BN.2-Local Nature Recovery Strategy** seeks to ensure that a positive contribution is made to the regional nature recovery network through the support of the LNRS and by maintaining and enhancing ecological networks **Policy ID.13 -Green and Blue Infrastructure** looks to ensure that such infrastructure is integrated in development schemes through the use of the Urban Greening Factor, and Tree Canopy Cover which will enhance natural	Positive.	Ensure that the Regulation 19 version of the plan addresses identified deficiencies in terms of access to existing space.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
		and open spaces across the local plan area. **Policy ID.14 -Open Space, Play, Recreation and Community Growing Spaces** supports the provision and retention of important open and natural spaces **Policy ID.17 -Sport, Leisure and Recreation Facilities** requires the provision of new outdoor sports and leisure facilities alongside strategic residential development. It is considered that the policies make a positive contribution to this criterion		
Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?	Yes	**Policy ID.14 -Open Space, Play, Recreation and Community Growing Spaces** seeks to ensure there is adequate play provision provided alongside developments.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?	Yes	**Policy ID.13 -Green and Blue Infrastructure** looks to ensure that such infrastructure is integrated in development schemes.	Positive.	None identified.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
		Policy ID.14 -Open Space, Play, Recreation and Community Growing Spaces bridges the gap between natural spaces and the public realm.		
Are the open and natural spaces welcoming and safe and accessible for all?	Yes	**Policy ID.14 -Open Space, Play, Recreation and Community Growing Spaces** sets out requirements for open spaces to be provided in major and minor developments. **Policy ID.17 -Sport, Recreation and Leisure Facilities** sets out requirements for sport and recreational facilities for existing facilities and provides guidance on provision of new facilities. It states that the local needs for sports and leisure will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?	Yes	**Policy ID.16-Adoption, Ownership and Long-Term stewardship and Delivery of Public Open Space** set out how new open spaces are to be managed and maintained	Positive	None identified.

4 Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity

Assessment criteria	**Relevant?** **Yes** **No** **N/A**	**Details/evidence**	**Potential health impact?** **Positive** **Negative** **Neutral** **Uncertain**	**Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions**
Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	Yes	**Policy BN.8-Pollution and Environmental Quality** protects development from unacceptable pollution and sets out mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimize and mitigate various causes of pollution.	Positive	None identified.
Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	Yes	**Policy BN.8-Pollution and Environmental Quality** seeks to minimise air pollution and seek to improve air quality. **Policy ID.21-New Large Scale Renewable Energy Generation and Storage** requires proposals to accord with national [policies and mitigate against adverse impacts on the environment.	Positive.	None identified.

Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?	Yes	**Policy BN.8-Pollution and Environmental Quality** seeks to minimise noise pollution and ensure that any potential adverse effects are mitigated.		

5 Accessibility and active travel

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal address the ten Healthy Streets indicators?	Yes	**Policy ID.5 -Sustainable Transport Accessibility** supports the overarching goals of reducing carbon emissions, improving local air quality, and promoting healthy lifestyles through active travel and improvements to walking and cycling infrastructure.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking, for example through the use of shared spaces?	Yes	**Policy ID.5-Sustainable Transport Accessibility** encourages development proposals to prioritise access to public transport, walking, and cycling routes.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling, for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers and cycle lanes?	Yes	**Policy ID.5-Sustainable Transport Accessibility** requires proposals to demonstrate how it will incorporate or contribute to high quality infrastructure that facilitates sustainable travel. This includes the provision of cycle lanes. It also encourages the provision of secure, safe, and convenient cycle parking and storage in residential and commercial developments.	Positive.	None identified.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?	Yes	**Policy ID.5-Sustainable Transport Accessibility** requires that all new developments must be designed to support integrated and accessible transport options, ensuring safe and good connectivity to key destinations.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	Yes?	**Policy ID.5-Sustainable Transport Accessibility** requires development proposals to provide a suitable Transport Statement or Transport Assessment and Travel Plans or Framework Travel Plans that outline how sustainable travel options will be encouraged and how the impact on the local transport network will be mitigated.	Positive.	None identified.
Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?	Yes	**Policy ID.5-Sustainable Transport Accessibility** requires public transport links to be integrated into the development with appropriate stops, routes and frequency. It also requires that all new developments to be designed to support integrated and accessible transport options, ensuring safe and good connectivity to key destinations.	Positive.	None identified.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal seek to reduce car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car clubs and travel plans measures?	Yes	**Policy ID.5-Sustainable Transport Accessibility** encourages developments to prioritise walking, cycling and public transport. The policy prioritises sustainable modes of transport over car use.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?	Yes	**Policy ID.5-Sustainable Transport Accessibility** seeks to make transport networks inclusive and accessible to all users, including people with disabilities, elderly people, and those with reduced mobility and low income.	Positive.	None identified.

6 Crime reduction and community safety

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime?	Yes	**Policy DS.18-Well-Designed Places** includes a requirement to ensure public spaces feel safe and secure and for built form to deliver effective measures to limit crime, disorder and the fear of crime.	Positive.	None identified
Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating 'gated communities'?	Yes	**Policy DS.18-Well-Designed Places** includes a requirement to ensure public spaces feel safe and secure and for built form to deliver effective measures to limit crime, disorder and the fear of crime as well as to create high-quality spaces that are easy to navigate.	Positive.	None identified
Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings?	Yes	**Policy DS.18-Well-Designed Places** includes a requirement for built form to deliver high-quality spaces and for well-located public spaces.	Positive.	None identified
Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community and voluntary sector?	Yes	Public consultations and consultation events with the local community, and targeted stakeholder engagement between consultations have been undertaken. The Scoping and Call for Sites consultation ran for 6 weeks	Positive.	Further engagement will take place as the plan progresses.

		during May and June 2021. The Issues and Options consultation, ran for 8 weeks during January and March 2023. The Preferred Options consultation ran for 8 weeks during January and March 2025.		

7 Access to healthy food

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal facilitate the supply of local food, for example allotments, community farms and farmers' markets?	Yes	**Policy ID.14-Open Space, Play, Recreation and Community Growing Spaces** looks to ensure developments provide space for food growing.	Positive.	None identified
Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?	Yes	**Policy EC.5-Promoting our Town Centres** promotes our town centres seeking to maintain their vitality and viability with an appropriate range of retail uses including food stores. **Policy DS.4- Strategic Site Principles** requires all new settlements and strategic growth locations to provide an appropriate mix of uses, and community facilities that are well located to support walkable 20-minute neighbourhoods. This will include local retail uses including food stores.	Positive.	The development requirements for new settlements and strategic growth locations should include provision of an appropriate range of local retail facilities including food provision.
Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an over-concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area?	Yes	**Policy BN.7 -Health Impact Assessments** requires Hot food takeaways/hot food outlets within 400m of primary and secondary schools and places where young people gather, to provide a health impact assessment. It also aims to reduce negative health impacts by protecting educational, health and	Positive	None identified

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
		social care, leisure and community and publicly accessible open space.		

8 Access to work and training

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal provide access to local employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs?	Yes	Policy DS.2 -'Spatial Development Strategy – identifies areas for the provision of future employment growth, including strategic growth locations Policy DS.5 'Local Growth Locations' sets out specific locations for local employment opportunities (i.e. non-strategic employment development) Policy DS.9 'Core Opportunity Area' identifies a core area within South Warwickshire where new employment developments will be focussed and encouraged. Policy DS.11 'Rural Economy' seeks to support the rural economy and boost employment opportunities in rural areas through supporting specific types of employment developments in rural areas. Policy EC.4- 'Affordable Employment Space' seeks to ensure that affordable employment space is provided by requiring all developments of 1,000sqm or more of gross employment floorspace provide affordable workspace of at least 10% of the overall workspace.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal provide childcare facilities?	Yes	Policy ID.18 – 'Community Facilities' looks to protect existing community uses, which could include childcare facilities. The need for additional childcare facilities associated with new development are also considered with specific requirements identified in the Strategic Growth Location policies and supporting Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	Positive.	None identified.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	Yes	Policy DS.11 'Rural Economy' seeks to support the rural economy and boost employment opportunities in rural areas through supporting specific types of employment developments in rural areas. Policy EC.4- 'Affordable Employment Space' seeks to ensure that affordable employment space is provided by requiring all developments of 1,000sqm or more of gross employment floorspace provide affordable workspace of at least 10% of the overall workspace. Policy EC.2 'Existing Employment Sites' protects against the loss of existing employment sites, seeking to safeguard the existing supply of employment floorspace. Policy EC.5 ' Promoting our Town Centres' supports the conversion of space in town centres to provide office floorspace, including the conversion of retail space where suitable. Proposals in the gaming, digital and creative sector and research and development uses are specifically supported by this policy.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal include opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements?	N/A	There are existing initiatives run by a variety of organisations to help people find employment and business opportunities in South Warwickshire, therefore it is not considered necessary to address this directly in the Local Plan. For example, Stratford-on-Avon District Council and Warwick District Council both work with the Coventry and Warwickshire Growth Hub on initiatives relating to skills and business support	N/A	N/A

9 Social cohesion and inclusive design

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal consider health inequalities by addressing local needs through community engagement?	Yes	The Regulation 19 Local Plan seeks to accommodate development through the provision of new settlements and strategic growth locations that would be of sufficient size to support new health services, community and other facilities. These could help address health inequalities. The evaluation of potential sites has also factored in existing levels of inequality. Community engagement has already taken place as the plan was developed with further consultation due on the Regulation 19 plan.	Positive.	None identified
Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities?	Yes	**Policy ID.18-Community Facilities** seeks to protect existing community facilities and include new facilities on residential developments	Positive	None identified
Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?	Yes	**Policy ID.18-Community Facilities** seeks to protect existing community facilities and include new facilities on residential developments. **Policy DS.4-Strategic Site Principles**	Positive.	None identified.

		requires new settlements and strategic growth locations to be delivered with regard to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and to provide for an appropriate mix of uses.		
Does the proposal take into account issues and principles of inclusive and age-friendly design?	Yes	**Policy HO.2-Space Standards and Accessibility** requires all new residential development to be in accordance with Building Regulation requirement M4(2) and between 2.5% and 5% of homes (depending on tenure) to be built to wheelchair accessibility standard M4(3). **Policy DS.18-Well-Designed Places** requires development to take into account accessibility.	Positive.	None identified.

10 Minimising the use of resources

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal make best use of existing land?	Yes	The evaluation of potential new settlements and strategic locations for growth will include the extent to which locations provide the opportunity to utilise previously developed land and buildings. DS.20 'Densification and Advanced Methods of Construction' sets out how the plan intends to make the most effective use of land by seeking to maximise site densities particularly within Main Urban Areas, Main Service Centres and Local Service Centres	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal encourage recycling, including building materials?	Yes	NZ.3 'Embodied Carbon' sets out how development proposals are to reduce embodied carbon by considering whether demolitions are justified, how major developments have taken steps to reduce the developments impact on embodies carbon and whether large scale new developments have met embodies	Positive.	None identified.

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
		carbon emissions targets This will contribute to this criterion.		
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	Yes	NZ.5 'Climate resilient design' looks to ensure that new build major developments meet a number of expectations to increase the energy efficiency of buildings NZ.1 and NZ.2 considers operational net zero within new developments and requires new developments to make the fullest possible contribution towards mitigating climate change	Positive.	None identified

11 Climate change

Assessment criteria	Relevant? Yes No N/A	Details/evidence	Potential health impact? Positive Negative Neutral Uncertain	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy?	Yes	ID.20 'Protecting Large Scale Existing Renewable Energy Infrastructure', ID.21 'new Large Scale Renewable Energy Generation and Storage and ID.22 'Large-Scale Renewable Energy Generation and Storage Requirements' all address renewable energy generation	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, for example ventilation, shading and landscaping?	Yes	NZ.5 'Climate Resilient Design' considers overheating risk measures, including energy-efficient design, passive and mechanical ventilation and active cooling measures.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity?	Yes	BN.3 seeks a net gain in biodiversity in all developments and for all developments to apply the mitigation hierarchy. Developments must also apply mandatory 10% BNG.	Positive.	None identified.
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable urban drainage techniques?	Yes	ID.12 'Multifunctional sustainable drainage systems' include a requirement for the use of sustainable urban drainage techniques.	Positive.	None identified.