

Appendix 2: Social Value-Health Impact Assessment Checklist Tool

This Social Value-Health Impact Assessment (SV-HIA) Checklist Tool provides questions to consider when assessing a proposal and examples to support implementation. The questions are not exhaustive, and not all questions will be relevant to all development proposals.

It has been structured around the economic, environmental and social sustainability building blocks, which make up social value and on [Newham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 50 Steps \(2024 - 2027\)](#), which identifies the health issues of importance to Newham (see **Table 2** for the themes and steps addressed in the SV-HIA Checklist Tool). It also reflects the [NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit's \(HUDUs\) Rapid HIA methodology](#) (2019).

The potential for adverse or positive impacts on the local population, including relevant population subgroups¹, should be considered against each relevant question, as well as any other social value-related considerations of relevance to the development.

As a starting point, when responding to the checklist, please provide evidence of the development proposal meeting:

- relevant requirements of Local Plan policies, as specified in the table below, and their implementation points; and
- site specific development/design principles and infrastructure requirements, where the proposed development is located within a Local Plan site allocation.

Simply meeting Local Plan policy and site-specific requirements is not sufficient to undertake the SV-HIA. Further discussion and evidence is required on how the process, design and/or implementation will maximise positive health and social value outcomes and reduce and mitigate potential negative outcomes.

¹ Population sub-groups include: BAME communities; people of any gender; LGBT individuals; people of any age, including children, young people, working age adults and older people; disabled people or people suffering from poor health; religious or faith groups; pregnant women; and any other key population groups locally such as people suffering from socioeconomic deprivation

Table 1: Social Value-Health Impact Assessment Checklist Tool

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
<p>ECONOMIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating jobs for local people • Supporting the upskilling of local people • Supporting the local economy • Working with local partnerships, organisations and SMEs 	<p>Work is good for physical and mental health and wellbeing. Job security and simply having a job can increase health and wellbeing as well as make it easier to pursue a healthy lifestyle. Poverty and health inequalities can be linked to worklessness, therefore maximising opportunities for training and employment for local people can have positive health outcomes.</p> <p>Be a fair employer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the developer/contractor introduced a London Living Wage policy? Please see here for Newham’s guide to Becoming a London Living Wage Employer • Are diversity and inclusion policies in place to promote an inclusive workplace, particularly proactive inclusion of under-represented groups? <p>Invest in staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a range of health and wellbeing policies for employees, including flexible working, mental wellbeing and parental/caring responsibilities leave. <p>Support local residents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development proposal create jobs for local people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposed development meet Newham’s Community Wealth Building Business Pledges? <p>Be a fair employer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support employee engagement to continually improve the workplace environment. • Flexible and accessible work placements and schemes be in place to help people who might find it difficult to keep a job or return to work. This includes people with mental health issues or learning difficulties, care leavers or ex - offenders. • No policy/ practice which ‘blacklists’ employees or contractors engaged in trade union or employee representation activities or political disputes. <p>Invest in staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training or apprenticeships for local people be provided. • Provide career tasters, work placements. • Take inspiration from the Mayor of London's Good Work Standard, which includes programmes to tackle racism, inequality and disproportionality. • Become accredited with the London Healthy Workplace Award (LHWA) • Become a ‘Youth Friendly’ employer and create opportunities for young people (e.g. internships, apprenticeships) <p>Support local residents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction offered locally (including through contractors/sub-contractors). 	<p>HS2 HS3 J1 J2 J3 J4</p>

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	<p>Buy local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development proposal enable and support a diverse supply chain through proactive engagement with micro, small and medium businesses, by offering business development support and pre-procurement mentoring? Does the development’s supply chain expenditure within the sub - regional economy, retain as much supply chain benefit as possible within Newham? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate skills and employability programmes to enable local residents to benefit from employment opportunities provided by the development over its lifecycle. Support voluntary/community organisations with specialist support, mentoring, skill -sharing and by running practical workshops or enterprise clubs. Will any other measures be taken to increase employment for local people? <p>Buy local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote ethical financial and investment practices, including prompt payment for small and medium enterprises. 	
<p>SOCIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community facilities and health facilities Education places Cultural, sport and recreation facilities Co-design and long term stewardship Volunteering and community participation Safer places 	<p>Social infrastructure</p> <p>Population increases associated with new developments will put additional pressure on public services which are important for social connection, physical and mental health (e.g. education, health, cultural and sport and recreation services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the proposal have a direct impact on public services (e.g. GP surgeries or schools)? If so, which ones and how will this impact be mitigated? Could the proposal improve access to local services (e.g. through an improved walking route)? How accessible is the site to public transport?² 	<p>Social infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on GPs, dentists, pharmacists, hospital, A&E, community health services, mental health services and social care. Health protection preparedness and response. HUDU calculator Impact on school places. See Newham’s Places for all Strategy (2024). Impact on childcare places. See Newham’s Childcare Sufficiency Assessment. Impact on sports pitches and sport and recreation facilities. See Sport England’s Sports Pitch Calculator, Newham Built Leisure Needs Assessment (2024) and Newham Playing Pitch Strategy (2024). 	<p>BFN2 D1 D2 D6 SI1 SI2 SI3 SI4</p>

² details of the PTAL rating can be accessed at <https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/urban-planning-and-construction/planning-with-webcat/webcat>

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	<p>Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.</p> <p>Social inclusion Inclusive neighbourhoods are those that encourage members of a community to interact with each other. This can reduce social isolation which can be a trigger for depression, anxiety and other conditions. Developments should consider how they can integrate with the existing environment and communities and contribution to social inclusion.</p> <p>Community facilities can be particularly important in promoting social inclusion as well as offering a range of valuable services. If a community facility is proposed to be lost, its impact on the community should be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the development proposal promote the integration of existing and new communities and promote social interaction? • Does the proposal provide or improve community facilities or health facilities? • Does the proposal provide or improve cultural facilities or sport and recreation facilities? • Does the proposal provide or improve playing pitches or water dependant leisure uses? • Does the proposal result in the loss or reconfiguration of a community facility health facility, cultural or sport or recreation facility? 	<p>Social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign up to the principles of the Young People’s Charter to show your commitment to young people in Newham. <p>Loss, reduction, replacement, reconfiguration or relocation of a community or health facility should provide evidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who uses the facility or former users (where the facility has declined or closed)? • How the needs of the existing users or potential users (where the facility is not currently in use) been considered before making the proposals to the facility? • Why the proposed change to the facility is needed and how does this best meets the needs of those using the service or potential users (where the facility is not currently in use). <p>New and re-provided community and health facilities should provide evidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who uses / or is expected to use the facility and former users (where the facility has declined or closed). • Consultation with existing / former / future users of the facility. • Affordability of any new or reconfigured facility. <p>Loss, reduction, replacement, reconfiguration or relocation of a cultural and leisure facilities should provide evidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of the proposal on the existing network of cultural and leisure facilities in Newham. • Impact of any changes to the mix of cultural/leisure uses being proposed on existing users and occupiers. 	

Theme	Key questions / points to address	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<p>Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a loss is proposed, what alternatives for existing provision exist? • Does the layout of the proposed community facility health facility, cultural or sport or recreation facility meet the needs of the existing users? Is it available and affordable to the existing users? • If proposing a replacement facility, how far away is alternative provision, and how accessible and affordable is it? <p>Co-design Co-design is an increasingly widespread approach taken by commissioning authorities who wish to go beyond consultation and involve communities as partners in decision-making. Great co-design processes allow a diversity of knowledge and experience – both professional and lived – to shape a project from its fundamentals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does this proposal include the co-design of the scheme, including where relevant the services it provides? • Is co-design the right process, or would a different form of engagement suit the proposal better? If so, why? <p>Reducing crime Crime can have a huge impact the physical and mental wellbeing of victims and those who witness crime. Designing out crime can be an effective way of preventing or reducing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of consultation with existing / former / future users of the facility. • Details of the loss of cultural heritage, buildings and facilities. <p>New and re-provided cultural and leisure facilities should provide evidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of the proposal on the existing network of cultural and leisure facilities in Newham; and • Impact of any changes to the mix of cultural/leisure uses being proposed on existing users and occupiers; and • Consultation with existing / former / future users of the facility. • Affordability of any new or reconfigured facility. • Whether the site is capable of supporting other cultural and/or leisure uses which would make a positive contribution the diversity of offer in Newham. <p>Co-design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-designed masterplanning should take place in advance of, and alongside, pre-application discussions • Early engagement with local communities in the creation of the site brief is strongly encouraged for all developments, as proportionate to the scale and type of development and its potential impacts (positive or negative) • Participants in the process should include landowners, developers, residents in the surrounding area, local community organisations, local businesses, prospective users or managers of any social or community infrastructure provision and relevant statutory consultees. 	

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	<p>Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.</p> <p>crime and anti-social behaviour, for example by ensuring that streets are well-lit during dark hours and receive passive surveillance. Concentrations of certain uses, including drinking establishments, off-licences, restaurants, and betting shops, can promote anti-social behaviour and need to be appropriately managed.</p> <p>Data, from the Newham Survey, indicates that certain groups of the population feel less safe than others when out and about in their local area (e.g. older people, disabled people, women and girls, people belonging to the Muslim faith). Consideration should be given to these groups, ensuring that the proposed development and its setting feels safe and accessible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the development “designed out” crime? • How will anti-social behaviour and nuisance be minimised? • Will the proposal lead to a concentration of uses in the local area that could give rise to anti-social behaviour? • If licensed premises are proposed, is this within an area with a high concentration of licensed premises? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a focus on engaging young people and a range of residents as diverse as the local population across all protected characteristics, giving information on how they have / or will be engaged. The engagement strategy should be underpinned by the principles contained within Newham’s Statement of Community Involvement, be fully accessible, and include offline and online activities, the use of existing local events, innovative and fun activities and allow for long term engagement. 	
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention, protection or enhancement of the natural environment • Improving local green and water infrastructure 	<p>Green and water spaces can limit the risks to human health and the economy from extreme weather events and environmental threats through absorption of carbon dioxide and pollution, cooling the air and reducing the risk of flooding and pressure on sewage and water management systems.</p>	<p>Impact on existing green and water infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site in an existing area deficiency for publicly accessible green space, growing space or play space? See Newham’s Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy. • Will the development increase levels of deficiency in publicly accessible green space, growing space or play space? See Newham’s Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy (2024). 	<p>D2 H11 J4 GWS1 GWS2 GWS3 GWS4</p>

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing energy consumption Use of sustainable resources and minimising waste 	<p>Impact on existing green and water infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What green space/play space/community growing space will be provided on-site? Does the proposal lead to the net loss of green space/play space/ community growing space? If so, how will this loss been mitigated? <p>Climate change adaptation and mitigation Development can exacerbate the impacts of climate change for example, increasing urban heating or flood risk. This can have negative health implications for the population, including for the most vulnerable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy? Does the proposal consider the influence it can have on the microclimate to ensure it mitigates the impacts of climate change? Is the proposal in a Flood risk Zone, or will it lead to an increase in surface water run-off? If so, how will this be mitigated? Does the proposal incorporate sustainable urban drainage techniques? <p>Use of sustainable resources and minimising waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development encourage recycling, including building materials? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site located in or in close proximity to a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation? Does the proposal impact existing water space? Does the proposal make improvements to, or improve connections to existing green links? Does the proposal make improvements to the functionality of green space? See Newham’s Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy (2024). 	CE1 CE2 CE3 CE4 CE5 CE6 CE7 CE8 W3

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques? • Does the development promote and facilitate a Circular Economy in the way it provides for goods and materials to be re-used, repaired and refurbished? Examples include the following services which could be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repair/refurbishment workshops; • other uses associated with repair of products e.g. tailors; • shops selling second hand goods; • lending libraries (e.g. 'Library of things'); • hire shops; and • 'reuse hubs'. 		
<p>Giving children and young people the best start in life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the role played by schools, Youth Zones and other settings for children and young people in enabling good health and wellbeing • Make Newham a safer place for children and young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the application consider access to childcare / early years facilities? • Does the application provide green space and a variety of play opportunities for children and young people of all ages and needs? • Does the play space meet the needs and expectations of the people living or due to be living in the neighbourhood? This means being mindful of different cultural requirements, abilities, ages and gender. Play England, Design for Play should be used to ensure the creation of successful play spaces: https://www.playengland.org.uk/designforplay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public or private childcare • Employee childcare • Formal and informal play areas • Natural play • Green space/play space, which provides freedom to move and allows for a choice of activities. • Has the space considered independence and access, with provision of accessible facilities, suitable equipment for children with additional support needs? • Consider accessibility of paths and surfaces, seating and tables. • Consider the sensory qualities of play spaces, for example including: things that spin and you can touch, contrasting light and colour and 	<p>J4 SI4</p> <p>D2 H11 GWS1 GWS3 GWS5</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the play space has been designed to embrace diversity, equality, and inclusion? Have gender differences in how spaces are used and experienced been considered? 	<p>the use of natural materials in place spaces (e.g. sand, planting, long grasses).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spaces should be laid out so that equipment and features can be used by a wide range of children. <p>In addition to skate parks, BMX tracks, football pitches and MUGAs the design of spaces should consider incorporating more diverse elements such as those listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gym bars for hanging on, leaning against, sitting on. Gym equipment designed to encourage social interaction. Robust hammock swings for older teenagers to meet and spend time with friends. Dividing up MUGA space so there is not just a pitch but also less prescriptive space, to give more chance for different types of play. Seating should be designed into the perimeter of the MUGA. Such spaces allow people to choose how to use the space. Social Seating – allowing people to speak, circular designs achieve this well. Consider innovative ways to provide shelter from rain and/or heat. Stages can provide space for performances both formal & informal. Spaces for older children to hang out. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the application encourage educational opportunities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor space and facilities for school groups Public realm art / interpretation boards / historical and social context 	D2 D7 D9 SI4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the application prioritise child friendly design and enable child and young person autonomy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign up to the principles of the Young People’s Charter to show your commitment to young people in Newham 	D1 D2

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the application provide space for carers to linger/ socialise in proximity to spaces for young people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-location of facilities 	D2
Promoting good mental health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote mental wellbeing and prevent the impacts of poor mental health Make Newham a place where everyone can feel connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development consider access to community facilities, cultural facilities and sport and recreation facilities and encourage social inclusion by allowing people to interact? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community facilities Cultural facilities Sport and recreation facilities Community / communal kitchen space Accessibility of space Co-location of facilities Public realm space for cultural and community events Encourage volunteering 	HS2 HS4 HS5 SI1 SI2 S13 SI4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development seek to deliver flexible public spaces, streets and buildings that provide opportunity for social interaction? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality materials Benches Shading Communal areas 	D2 GWS1 GWS2 GWS4 GWS5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development deliver quiet spaces in proximity to nature/beauty? 		GWS2 GWS3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development consider design elements to minimise the risk of suicide? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barriers around public roof top areas Planting near roof top edges to deter access to the edge Barriers or netting on bridges 	D4 GWS2
Addressing smoking and substance misuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Newham smoke free by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development include consideration of smoking reduction? 		

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Creating an inclusive borough <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an age friendly Newham • Ensure that services that meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups are effective and of high quality. Being vulnerable is defined as in need of special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, risk of abuse or neglect. Please see here for a more comprehensive definition: Vulnerabilities: applying All Our Health - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the development been informed by residents and provided them with opportunities to shape the direction of any change which will impact them? 	<p>Co-designed masterplanning should take place in advance of, and alongside, pre-application discussions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early engagement with local communities in the creation of the site brief is strongly encouraged for all developments, as proportionate to the scale and type of development and its potential impacts (positive or negative). • Participants in the process should include landowners, developers, residents in the surrounding area, local community organisations, local businesses, prospective users or managers of any social or community infrastructure provision and relevant statutory consultees. • There should be a focus on engaging young people and a range of residents as diverse as the local population across all protected characteristics, giving information on how they have / or will be engaged. The engagement strategy should be underpinned by the principles contained within Newham’s Statement of Community Involvement, be fully accessible, and include offline and online activities, the use of existing local events, innovative and fun activities and allow for long term engagement. 	BFN2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development consider the potential for impact on health and social care services? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on GPs, dentists, pharmacists, hospitals, A&E, community health services, mental health services and social care. • Capacity of existing facilities and services. • Timing, location and accessibility and developer contributions • Health facilities in schemes (if appropriate) • Provide evidence of meeting Local Plan site allocation requirements (where applicable). 	SI1 SI2

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development include appropriate publicly accessible toilet provision? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publically accessible toilets at ground level Accessible toilets and changing place facilities Community Toilet Scheme 	SI2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development take into account age/dementia/neurodiverse-friendly design? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the design informed by engagement with relevant groups likely to interact with the development? Clear signage and access routes Sensitive use of colours, patterns, light brightness/glare, slip resistant surfaces Defined edges The British Standards Institution, PAS 6463:2022 Design for the mind – Neurodiversity and the built environment. Guide. The British Standards Institution, BS 8300-1:2018, Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment 	D1 D2 H7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development support vulnerable residents in a period of crises? Being vulnerable is defined as in need of special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, risk of abuse or neglect. Please see here for a more comprehensive definition: Vulnerabilities: applying All Our Health - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) 		D1 D2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H9 H10 H11 T2
Protecting residents from threats to their health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development consider measures to reduce the risk of terrorism? Do any such measures integrate well with the overall design of the development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient space for, and choice of, escape routes CCTV Planters/bollards to prevent hostile vehicles 	D1

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent and control health threats 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design guidance published by the National Protective Security Authority (formerly the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure), e.g. Public Realm Design Guide for Hostile Vehicle Mitigation. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does development consider features to help deter crime and promote safety, without negatively impacting on the quality of the space? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly defined public-private edges Appropriate mix of land uses Passive/natural surveillance Activation of spaces for multiple users and to encourage social integration Lighting uniformity, coverage and consistency High quality materials Secure by Design (Silver) 	BFN2 D1 D2 GWS1 GWS2 H11
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any land contamination issues associated with the site? If so, please describe what these are and how they will be addressed. 		CE1
Creating a healthier food environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a healthier food environment Nurture a local food culture of eating well, sustainably, for a just transition to a green economy 	<p>A poor diet, high in saturated fat and low in fruit and vegetables is associated with obesity in younger children, and obesity, chronic illness and early death in adults.</p> <p>The Council has a policy to resist proposals for hot food takeaways where this would result in a concentration of such uses in one area or within close proximity to schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development include opportunities to increase access to healthy food, improving access in in Newham’s centres to support the delivery of well-connected neighbourhoods? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to free drinking water Avoiding clusters of hot-food takeaways, addressing cumulative impact hotspots Commitment to a healthier food standard Providing pop-up markets selling fresh food in town or local centres in neighbourhoods that are less well serviced by existing permanent markets Community/communal kitchen space Reduction in food deserts / food swamps 	HS2 HS4 HS6 SI2 SI4

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have other measures to increase access to healthy food been considered? • Will the proposal promote unhealthy eating? How could this be mitigated? • Does the development help address food insecurity, and particularly for disabled people and people of non-white ethnic background? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce food poverty³, please see Newham Young People and Food Security Strategy (2021) 	
	<p>Opportunities for food growing, ranging from opportunities on balconies and gardens to the provision of allotments, can promote access to healthy food and can help to improve physical activity and social cohesion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development provide opportunities for food growing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of food growing space/roof gardens e.g. raised beds or gardens • Incorporation of fruit and / or nut trees (edible landscaping) • Incorporation of allotments/food growing space 	GWS1 SI4
<p>Making Newham a place for people and planet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a just transition in addressing climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development maximise available BREEAM health and wellbeing credits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting • Sound insulation • Avoiding Volatile Organic Compounds • Inclusive design • Ventilation 	D1 D2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development reduce the risk of flooding from all sources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site sequential design • SUDS, such as permeable paving • Green infrastructure 	D2 CE7 CE8

³ Food poverty is the inability of individuals and households to secure an adequate and nutritious diet. It can affect those living on low incomes, with limited access to transport and poor cooking skills, source: <https://www.food.gov.uk/>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development put in place measures to help more vulnerable residents to be informed and supported in case of requiring evacuation? 		GWS1 GWS3 GWS4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development avoid internal and external over-heating, and protect people at health risk due to effects of extreme heat? Does the development minimise heat island effects through choice of materials? Does the development seek to ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures? Does the development seek to ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passive cooling Natural ventilation Dual aspect Shading in public realm Green infrastructure Landscaping Ventilation Shading Landscaping 	D2 GWS1 GWS3 GWS4 CE4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve air quality and protect residents from exposure 	<p>Air quality and its effect on health is a concern across much of London.</p> <p>The whole of Newham is an Air Quality Management Area. Developments can maximise the quality of air inside the building (for example, ventilation) and immediately outside (for example, planting trees or bushes).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development minimise exposure to sources of air pollution for future and existing inhabitants? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor/outdoor air quality Site layout and design – not locating close to pollution sources, such as beside roads or in areas where vehicles idle. Avoidance of ‘street canyons’ Proximity of habitable rooms from roadside Electric vehicle charging infrastructure Low-emission renewable energy Landscaping, mitigating the impact of air pollution by following the guidance in the Greater London Authority 	SI1 SI3 SI4 H11 CE6 GWS1 GWS5

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What measures will be incorporated to improve air quality (where relevant) once the building is in use? <p>During the construction phase, air quality is likely to increase which can affect people living or working next to or near the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development minimise construction impacts, including the perception of safety in the areas adjacent to the development site? What measures will be put in place to mitigate the adverse impacts of air quality during demolition/construction? What measures will be incorporated to improve air quality (where relevant) once the building is in use? 	<p>publication: Using Green Infrastructure to Protect People from Air Pollution (2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerate Constructors scheme Dust impacts Visual impacts including light Odours and exhaust fumes Construction / Demolition Environmental Management Plan 	CE6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase active and sustainable travel through schools, employers and faith organisations. Involve residents in every new low-traffic scheme, encouraging them to travel actively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development promote cycling and walking? Does the development consider the safety of pedestrians and cyclists, including vulnerable road users? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-located, secure cycle storage Workplace cyclist facilities (e.g. showers) Protection of existing cycle routes Accessible building entrances Easily navigable / legible routes Safe access Lighting Passive/natural surveillance Consider the appropriateness of segregation between cyclist and pedestrians 	D2 T2 T3 D2 T2 T3

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
and use their local spaces		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children, older people, disabled people women and girls road safety considerations • Dementia and neuro-diverse friendly paving 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development minimise the need to travel by private vehicle for essential day-to-day goods and services and support sustainable travel? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkable neighbourhoods • Co-location of services and facilities • Parking for car clubs • Cycle storage • Links to public transport and pedestrian network • Links to surrounding facilities 	D2 T2 T3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development consider how well connected and welcoming the public realm is – allowing people to move easily between buildings and spaces? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well connected, attractive, safe and legible streets, footpaths and cycle network. • Public realm linked to existing networks. • Partnership working with local safety organisations/groups 	D2 HS5 T2 T3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development consider traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installations to guide traffic for maximum safety to pedestrians • Reducing vehicle movements through Deliver and Management Service Plans • Visibility surrounding service areas 	T2 T3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development allow all people to move easily between buildings and places? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the Healthy Street Principles • Step-free access • Inclusive design • Legible pathways • Clear entrances to buildings 	D1 D2 D5 T2

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development maximise accessibility and inclusivity? Does the development allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy to navigate Walking routes with dropped kerbs and clear signage Step free level public realm Spaces which feel welcoming Use of materials and textures Co-locating similar uses and adequate transition between busy and quiet spaces Mobility scooter parking 	D1 D2 D5 T2 T3 SI2 SI4 H11 GWS1 GWS2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a healthy urban environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development connect with existing communities, i.e. layout and movement which avoids physical barriers and severance and land uses and spaces which encourage social interaction? Does the proposal make best use of existing land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive design, with buildings and public spaces whose use and design reflect and meets the needs of Newham’s diverse population 	BFN2
	<p>Noise is a recognised nuisance in many circumstances because it can significantly reduce quality of life and interfere with sleep, work or study. Noise may come from many sources: busy roads, railways, near spaces where people gather (particularly licensed premises), etc. Vibration may be a problem, particularly on sites near to railways or roads that are used by heavy vehicles, or sites above underground railway tunnels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What measures will be put in place to mitigate the adverse impacts of noise and vibration during demolition/construction? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerate Constructors scheme Reducing/mitigating the noise and vibration impacts of transport infrastructure (see DEFRA noise mapping and London City Airport noise contours) or nearby industrial employment land in line with ‘agent of change’ principles. Construction / Demolition Environmental Management Plan Site layout and design Proximity of habitable rooms from roadside Sound insulation Internal noise from heating/ventilation systems 	D6 H11

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What measures will be incorporated to reduce or mitigate noise and vibration (where relevant) once the building is in use? 		
	<p>Health and wellbeing on the high street: development must avoid over-concentrations of gambling premises (betting shops, casinos and adult gaming arcades are all under this category), payday loan shops and water smoking premises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the proposal for a gambling, payday loan or water smoking premises? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing cumulative impact hotspots Commitment to London Healthier Catering Commitment Commitment to partnership working to reduce the risk of problem gambling and support people who have been affected by it. 	HS6
	<p>Green space, play space and community growing space are important in encouraging physical activity and as places of relaxation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site in a location of green space/play space / community growing space deprivation? (see Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy 2024). Is there a net loss or reconfiguration of the amount of green space / play space or community growing space? Will the development increase levels of deficiency in publicly accessible green space, growing space or play space? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the development taken an integrated approach to green infrastructure? How is the functionality of any existing green space, play space or community growing space impacted? Provision of on-site green space / play space or community growing space. Provision of a Management Plan to demonstrate how the requirements of the Public London Charter principles will be met and secured. 	D2 SI4 H11 GWS1 GWS3 GWS4 GWS5

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the development maximised opportunities to deliver new and improved green space / play space and community growing space? <p>Does the proposal make improvements to, or improve connections to existing green space/play space / community space?</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development seek to promote/provide green infrastructure and conserve and increase biodiversity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a minimum 10 percent Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) on site. Applicants should refer to the latest government legislation and guidance and the Mayor of London's Urban Greening for Biodiversity Net Gain: A Design Guide (2021) to ensure proposed green infrastructure achieves a Biodiversity Net Gain. Maximise urban greening features such as planting and permeable paving. Green roofs, green walls, trees, planting Water features Gardens 	GWS3 GWS4 D1 D2 H11
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the proposal make improvements to, or improve connections to water space? 		GWS2

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
Promoting health through housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design healthy homes 	<p>The delivery of genuinely high-quality, affordable homes helps our residents to live healthy and happy lives. When our homes are good quality, we are able to thrive in our neighbourhood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development seek to deliver a mix of types, tenures and sizes of dwellings which meet Newham’s needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of units size mix to meet local needs • Mix of market and affordable housing • Flatted and non-flatted • Family homes • Starter homes • Build to rent 	H1 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development seek to deliver affordable dwellings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onsite provision where required • Integrated throughout sites • Mix of tenures • Proportion of unit size mix to meet local needs 	H3 H4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development seek to deliver dwellings that meet nationally described internal space standards and have access to natural light, especially in habitable rooms? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate bedroom sizes, storage, ceiling heights and level access • Natural daylight • Space for study/working from home 	H11
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development provide housing choices for people as they age or have different care needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the homes be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people? • Does it provide the ability to deliver telecare? 	H6 H7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the development seek to deliver dwellings which are accessible and adaptable? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future-proofed to accommodate changing needs • Design and layout of parking, entrances, hallways and internal space • Step free access and level threshold • Lifts/accessible stairways • Adaptable homes (Building Regulations M4 (2)) 	D1 H11

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development meet the needs of people who are neurodiverse?⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLDC, Inclusive Design Standards (2019) Emerging Housing Design Needs Study The British Standards Institution, BS 8300-1:2018, Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment Part 2: internal environment 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development seek to deliver dwellings suitable for occupation by a wheelchair user? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and layout of Blue Badge parking, entrances, hallways and internal space Step-free access and level threshold / lifts / accessible stairways Entrance-level bedroom and living space Building Regulations M4 (3) 	D1 H11 T3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development seek to provide outdoor amenity space, or communal outdoor space (where applicable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private balcony, patio, roof terrace Shared amenity space Space for sitting, drying clothes and storage 	H11 CE6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development consider indoor air/noise quality – is exposure to sources of air and noise pollution minimised? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site layout and design Proximity of habitable rooms from the roadside Ensuring that where poor external conditions including noise and visual amenity exist on one frontage, homes have an alternative aspect and private external amenity spaces are located on an aspect with better environmental conditions Low-emission renewable energy Sound insulation Noise from heating/ventilation 	H11

⁴ Neurodiversity refers to the different ways a person's brain processes information. Common types of neurodiversity include; Autism, or Autism Spectrum Conditions, Attention Deficit Disorders, Autism, Dyscalculia, Dyslexia and Dyspraxia.

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent homelessness and promote the health of people living in insecure or low-quality accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development seek to reduce homelessness and temporary housing use? 		H6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of cold homes by tackling fuel poverty and making homes more energy efficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development seek to deliver energy efficient dwellings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passive design and orientation; maximising natural light High fabric performance Low carbon, low-emission solutions / technologies Connection to existing/future decentralised energy schemes 	CE1 CE4
<p>Increasing participation in leisure and sport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to leisure and sport through community-based programmes Deliver high-quality leisure facilities and infrastructure 	<p>Regular physical activity has been shown to mitigate the health impacts of obesity as well as reduce the risk of various conditions including cardiovascular disease and some cancers. It has been shown to benefit mental health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development provide or improve the range of, access to and / or inclusivity of indoor/outdoor sports facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sport and recreation facilities (indoor and outdoor) Improved access to playing fields or other facilities off-site 	SI1 SI2 SI3 GWS1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development provide varied leisure opportunities for people of all ages, including opportunities for intergenerational activities? Does the development promote opportunities for active lifestyles (internally and/or externally)? Especially for those currently least active, including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive, accessible, multi-functional, welcoming and interesting green space /public realm The design and operation of the facilities supports a wide range of needs, e.g. through co-design of the uses and spaces, including focus groups to understand the needs of the local population. Designing Play Streets into the public realm. 	D2 SI1 SI2 SI3 GWS5

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<p>older residents, women and girls, people with disabilities and those with long term health conditions?</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development protect and promote opportunities for active lifestyles? Especially for those currently least active, including older residents, people with disabilities and those with long-term health conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of green space (where relevant) Pedestrian and cyclist priority Walkable communities Co-location of services and facilities Support comfortable pedestrian movement 	<p>D1 D2 SI1 SI2 SI3 SI4 GWS1 GWS2 GWS3 T2 T3</p>
	<p>Opportunities for physical activity can exist within a building itself, for example welcoming stairways with handrails can offer an alternative to the lift.</p> <p>Good, well-lit routes to local shops and services can encourage people to walk or cycle short trips, and connect to other walking routes and cycle lanes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the development promote physical activity (internally and/or externally)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal design to encourage activity, e.g. stairs well-located to encourage walking over use of lift Imbedding the knowledge gained through local engagement (particularly with focus on under-represented groups such as women, young people, and people with disabilities) Creating a choice of routes, while avoiding unnecessary connections such as back alleys Good network of routes with quality lighting, paving and landscaping and passive surveillance, which can encourage people to walk or cycle short trips to local shops and services at any time of the day or night <p>Provision of inclusive, safe and accessible open space</p>	<p>D1 D2 SI1 SI2 SI3 SI4 GWS1 GWS2 GWS3 T2 T3</p>

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the opportunities and/or barriers for pedestrians? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address barriers created by major roads, railways, extensive inactive frontages (e.g. long impermeable walls) Promote a feeling of safety through good design for all times of day and night. Contribute to good local environmental standards, including managing microclimate, delivering biodiversity net gain and addressing urban cooling and flood risk. 	D2 S12 S14 GWS1 GWS2 GWS3 T2 T3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What facilities for cyclists will be available (including nearby cycle routes as well as cycle storage)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short stay cycle parking Secure cycle parking for couriers where the development generates a demand for their services 	D2 HS7 T2 T3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any barriers (physical or economic) to accessing green space, gyms or sports centres locally? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design and operation of the facilities supports a wide range of needs, e.g. through co-design of the uses and spaces, including focus groups to understand the needs of the local population Promote a feeling of safety through design along all key access routes and within the spaces/buildings Details of the affordability of any new facility Details as to how the proposal will ensure it is welcoming, accessible and inclusive, especially to Newham's young people, for example through commitment to participation in Newham's emerging Cultural Passport Scheme. 	SI1 SI2 SI3 SI4 GWS5
Building an inclusive economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development provide opportunities for high quality local employment or training, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local employment scheme – Newham Workplace Training and apprenticeships Non-construction jobs for local people via local procurement 	J1 J4

Theme	Key questions / points to address Consideration should be made to the scheme itself, the developer and associated contractors.	Further points to consider/examples	Local Plan Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support residents to achieve financial security Improve the contribution of work to people's health and well being 	<p>jobs (jobs created within one year of completion)?</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development reduce socio-economic inequalities? In Newham, particularly vulnerable groups include families with children, single person households, young people, disabled people and those with long term health conditions, carers, new migrants and those whose immigration status is uncertain, and people with No Recourse to Public Funds. Is the development in or near on of Newham's LSOAs which are within the 10% most economically deprived nationally, according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation? If it is, how does the development respond to local needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver the principles of Community Wealth Building London Living Wage commitment through contracting and choice of operators to occupy the site. Maximise economic and training opportunities and improve skills for Newham residents Provide suitable ancillary childcare facilities to support families with young children 	<p>J1 J4 HS1 HS2 S14</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the development consider managed and affordable workspace for local businesses? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable rents Subsidised space for start ups Promoting local supply chains 	<p>J4 HS2 HS4</p>

Table 2: 50 Steps: themes and steps addressed in Newham’s Social Value-Health Impact Assessment Checklist Tool

PEOPLE	PLACES
<p>Theme: Giving children and young people the best start in life Step 3. Enhance the role played by schools, Youth Zones and other settings for children and young people in enabling good health and wellbeing Step 6. Make Newham a safer place for children and young people</p>	<p>Theme: Creating a healthier food environment Step 25. Create a healthier food environment Step 26. Nurture a local food culture of eating well, sustainably, for a just transition to a green economy</p>
<p>Theme: Promoting good mental health Step 8. Promote mental wellbeing and prevent the impacts of poor mental health Step 10. Make Newham a place where everyone can feel connected</p>	<p>Theme: Making Newham a place for people and planet Step 29 Deliver a just transition in addressing climate change Step 30. Improve air quality and protect residents from exposure Step 31. Increase active and sustainable travel through schools, employers and faith organisations. Step 32. Create a healthy urban environment Step 33. Involve residents in every new low-traffic scheme, encouraging them to travel actively and use their local spaces</p>
<p>Theme: Addressing smoking and substance misuse Step 16. Make Newham smoke free by 2030</p>	<p>Theme: Promoting health through housing Step 35. Design healthy homes Step 36. Prevent homelessness and promote the health of people living in insecure or low-quality accommodation Step 37. Reduce the number of cold homes by tackling fuel poverty and making homes more energy efficient</p>

PEOPLE	PLACES
<p>Theme: Creating an inclusive borough Step 18. Create an age friendly Newham</p> <p>Step 22. Ensure that services that meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups are effective and of high quality</p>	<p>Increasing participation in leisure and sport Step 38. Increase access to leisure and port through community-based programmes</p> <p>Step 39. Deliver high-quality leisure facilities and infrastructure</p>
<p>Theme: Protecting residents from threats to their health Step 23. Prevent and control health threats</p>	<p>Building an inclusive economy Step 41. Support residents to achieve financial security</p> <p>Step 42. Improve the contribution of work to people’s health and well being</p>