Milton Keynes Council Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods Supplementary Planning Document

Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Statement Habitat Regulations Assessment

Milton Keynes Council December 2021

Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods (SPD)

1. Title of SPD:

Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods

2. Subject:

Milton Keynes Council (MKC) has prepared a Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD to provide more detailed guidance regarding the implementation and interpretation of Policy SD1 (A1) of Plan:MK. This SPD will be considered as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications submitted to the Council.

3. Consultation:

Public consultation on the draft Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD will take place for an eight-week period in Winter 2022.

4. Consultation Address:

Further information can be obtained, in written or electronic form, from:

Development Plans Milton Keynes Council Civic 1 Saxon Gate East Central Milton Keynes MK9 3EJ Telephone: 01908 691691 E-mail: <u>development.plans@milton-keynes.gov.uk</u>

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This screening report is designed to determine whether or not the contents of the Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD requires:
 - A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004; and
 - An assessment against the Habitats regulations to establish whether there would be any significant effects on European site(s).

2. Policy context

- 2.1 Milton Keynes Council prepared and adopted Plan:MK 2016-2031, a Local Plan for the Borough of Milton Keynes, in March 2019 in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, and national planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012. Plan:MK forms part of the statutory Development Plan for Milton Keynes.
- 2.2 The NPPF (July 2021) states that SPDs are "documents which add further detail to the policies in the development plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, suchas design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan."

3. Purpose and content of the Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD

- 3.1 Milton Keynes Council, in its role as Local Planning Authority, is producing a Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD. It is anticipated that consultation on a draft document will take place in Winter 2022.
- 3.2 The geographic area covered by the SPD is the borough of Milton Keynes. Thepurpose of the Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD is to provide more detailed guidance regarding the implementation and interpretation of the following policies of Plan:MK:
- Policy SD1 (A1): Place-making Principles for Development

- 3.3 Criterion A1 of Policy SD1 requires that new development promotes good physical and mental health. The SPD provides additional information on how criterion A1 of this policy will be implemented and provides guidance to individuals and organisations involved in submitting a planning application, as well as those involved in the determination of planning applications.
- 3.4 The legislative background set out below outlines the regulations that require the need for this screening exercise. Section 6 provides a screening assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the SPD and the need for a full SEA.

4. Legislative Background

- 4.1 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations.
- 4.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Authorities to produce Sustainability Appraisals (SA) for all local development documents to meet the requirement of the EU Directive on SEA. It is considered best practice to incorporate requirements of the SEA Directive into a SA.
- 4.3 However, the 2008 Planning Act removed the requirement to a Sustainability Appraisal for a Supplementary Planning Document, but not a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This is because SPDs do not normally introduce new policies or proposals or modify planning documents which have already been subject to Sustainability Appraisal.
- 4.4 Appraisal incorporating SEA has been undertaken during the preparation of Plan:MK (SA of the Plan:MK November 2017) and has been examined as part of the Examination in Public of Plan:MK. The Council, at the request of the examination Inspector, prepared an Addendum to the SA/SEA to present information on the proposed modifications, and alternatives, with a view to informing the current consultation and subsequent plan finalisation¹.
- 4.5 This report focuses on screening for SEA and the criteria for establishing whether a full assessment is needed.

¹ At the time Plan:MK was prepared the prevailing national planning policy was set out in the NPPF (published in March 2012). In accordance with paragraph 220 of the revised NPPF (July 2021), Plan:MK was examined against the 2012 NPPF and accompanying Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

- 4.6 To assess whether a SEA is required the local planning authority must undertake a screening process based on a standard set of criteria. This must be subject to consultation with the three consultation bodies: Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England.
- 4.7 If a SPD is considered unlikely to have significant environmental effects through the screening process, then the conclusion will be that the preparation of a SEA is not necessary. National Planning Practice Guidance states that: "Supplementary planning documents do not require a sustainability appraisal but may in exceptional circumstances require a strategic environmental assessment if they are likely to have significant environmental effects, that have not already have been assessed during the preparation of the relevant strategic policies."

5. The Screening Process

5.1 Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out below:

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to

- the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,

- the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,

- the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,

- environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme,

- the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmeslinked to waste-management or water protection).

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to

- the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,
- the cumulative nature of the effects,
- the transboundary nature of the effects,
- the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),
- the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),
- the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
- special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,
- exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,
- intensive land-use,
- the effects on areas
- or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

Source: Annex II of SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

6. The SEA Screening

- 6.1 The adopted Local Plan (Plan:MK) was subject of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (incorporating SEA). This included a specific assessment of policy SD1, as well as assessment of all other policies within the Local Plan.
- 6.2 Despite no longer requiring sustainability appraisal, SPDs may still require SEA. The ODPM practical guidance provides a checklist approach based on the SEA regulations to help determine whether SEA is required.
- 6.3 This guide has been used as the basis for this screening report. The diagram below illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required.

No to either	4. Will the PP, in view of its	
No to either	4. Will the PP, in view of its	
either	4. Will the PP, in view of its	
either	4. Will the PP, in view of its	
criterion	likely effect on sites, require an assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2(b))	
Yes	↓ No	
Yes to either criterion	6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art. 3.4)	No
	Yes	
Yes	8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)*	No
Yes t	to any criterion	
	DIRECTIVE DOES NOT REQUIRE SEA	т.
	Yes to either criterion Yes Yes to Yes to	Yes (Art. 3.2(b)) Yes No 6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art. 3.4) Yes 8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)* Yes to any criterion DIRECTIVE DOES NO

6.4 The table below shows the assessment of whether the SPD will require a full SEA. The questions below are drawn from the diagram above which sets out how the SEA Directive should be applied.

Stage	Y/N	Reason
 Is the SPD subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislativeprocedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a)) 	Yes	The SPD is to be adopted by Milton Keynes Council
2. Is the SPD required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions?(Art. 2(a))	Yes	The SPD is required for administrative purposes and will be used when assessing planning applications.
3. Is the SPD prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or landuse, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	No	Although the SPD is prepared for town and country planning purposes, it does not set a framework for future development consent of projects that are required to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment. The SPD will help Members, officers and developers understand how an existing policy is applied, but it does not create new policies and/or set up a new framework for assessing development projects. The framework for assessing development projects – Plan:MK – already exists and this SPD will not alter Plan:MK.

4. Will the SPD, in view of its likely effect on	No	The SPD itself does not
sites, require an assessment for future		lead to development; nor
development under Article 6 or 7 of the		does it specify that
Habitats Directive?		development will take
(Art. 3.2 (b))		place on sites of
		ecological importance.
		The SPD will provide
		further guidance and
		reinforce relevant parts of
		policies in the local
		development plan. It
		provides further guidance
		to policies of Plan:MK.
		During its formation,
		Plan:MK was screened
		under the Habitat
		Regulations and possible
		impacts were
		investigated.
6. Does the SPD set the framework forfuture	No	The SPD sits at the lowest
development consent of projects(not just		tier of the Development
projects in annexes to the EIADirective)? (Art		Plan system and adds
3.4)		detail to SD1 (A1) of
		Plan:MK. The SPD itself
		does not lead to
		development however
		the SPD will be a material
		consideration when
		assessing planning
		applications and the
		policies requirements will
		need to be met in order
		for consent to be granted.

7. Statement of Reasons for screening outcome

- 7.1 The Council believes that the impact of this SPD through responses to the SEA Directive Criteria will not have significant environmental effects on the local area specifically or on the wider Milton Keynes area generally.
- 7.2 Moreover, the SPD is not setting a new policy framework; it is supplementing and providing further guidance on existing policies, in particular the adopted Plan:MK.
- 7.3 The Plan:MK SA does not identify any significant environmental effects associated with requiring development to promote good physical and mental health. Plan:MK policy and the SPD will instead have a positive impact.
- 7.4 Therefore, the Council considers that a SEA will not be required for this SPD.
- 7.5 Before this presumption can be confirmed however, it is necessary to consult with the three statutory environment bodies over this SEA Screening Statement for the Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD.

8. Appropriate Assessment (AA) for the Habitats directive

- 8.1 Legal protection is afforded to habitats and species of European importance through Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna - known as the 'Habitats Directive'. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive require AA of plans to be undertaken. This involves assessing the contents of plans to ensure that their policies and proposals maintain the integrity of Natura 2000 sites. The assessment must determine whether the plan would adversely affect the nature conservation objectives of each site. Where negative effects can be identified, other options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.
- 8.2 The application of the precautionary principle through the Habitats Directive means that plans can only be permitted once it is shown that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any Natura 2000 sites. In the rare case of therebeing no alternatives available or over-riding reasons of public interest why a plan needs to be implemented, plans that do have negative impacts may still be approved.

9. Screening for Appropriate Assessment

- 9.1 The first stage in carrying out an Appropriate Assessment for the Habitats Directive is screening, by determining whether the plan is likely to have any significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.
- 9.2 As above with the SEA screening, it is not considered that the Designing Dementiafriendly Neighbourhoods SPD would have any negative impact on sites covered by the Habitats Directive. A Habitats Regulation Assessment of Plan:MK² was undertaken when preparing Plan:MK. This concluded that "development in the Milton Keynes Local Plan will not have a likely significant effect on any internationally important wildlife sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects." Therefore, an appropriate assessment was not required. The Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD will inform pre-application advice (and subsequent planning applications) and will be a material consideration, where relevant, to be considered in determining planning applications. Any impact on any important habitats would be considered through the determination of the development proposal itself, and it is therefore considered that a full Appropriate Assessment is not required for the Designing Dementia-friendly Neighbourhoods SPD.

² https://www.milton-

keynes.gov.uk/assets/attach/51223/Habitats%20Regulations%20Assessment%20of%20Milton%20Keynes%20L ocal%20Plan%20FINAL.pdf

10. Conclusions

10.1 The three statutory environmental bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) were consulted on the Screening Report. Their comments are detailed below:

Environment Agency

We agree with the conclusions reached.

Natural England

It is our advice, on the basis of the material supplied with the consultation, that, in so far as our strategic environmental interests (including but not limited to statutory designated sites, landscapes and protected species, geology and soils) are concerned, that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects from the proposed plan. Natural England do not feel that an SEA is required.

We have checked our records and based on the information provided, we can confirm that in our view the proposals contained within the plan will not have significant effects on sensitive sites that Natural England has a statutory duty to protect.

Historic England

No comments

10.2 In the light of the comments received by the consultation bodies, it is therefore considered that a SEA is not required.

Criteria for determining the	Potential effects of the SPD	Is there a likely significant
likely significance of effects		effect?
of the environment		
	esigning Dementia-friendly Nei	ghbourhoods SPD, having
regard to:		
(a) the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;	The SPD will provide guidance on how to apply policy set in the Plan:MK (most notably SD1). It does not establish new policy. The adopted Local Plan was prepared with continuous,	No
	iterative input from the SA (inc. SEA). The Local Plan was considered sound by an independent Inspector.	
(b) the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	The SPD sits in a hierarchy of documents. It does not directly affect any other plans or programmes but is influenced by the adopted Local Plan and other higher tier planning policy documents including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	Νο
c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	The adopted Local Plan and other higher tier policies set the context for sustainable development in the borough. Options considered through the development of the SPD will not change the higher level policy requirements which have, in themselves, been subject to SA (inc. SEA). The SPD will assist with meeting the SA (inc. SEA) objective 4. Protect and improve residents' health and reduce health inequalities.	No

Appendix 1. Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects

(d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and The Local Plan SA (inc. SEA) identified that policy SD1 (A1) has positive impacts against SA objective 4. Protect and improve residents' health and reduce health inequalities. The SPD will provide further guidance and reinforce relevant parts of the policy. No (e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection). It is unlikely that there environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection). No 2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected having regard, in particular, to: The SPD does not itself lead to development. It provides further guidance to policy SD1 of Plan:MK. No (b) the cumulative nature of the effects; There are no likely cumulative effects that would result from the production of the SPD. It provides further guidance to policy SD1 of Plan:MK. No (c) the transboundary nature of the effects; There will be no transboundary environmental effects since it does not in itself lead to development. No (d) the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents); The SPD will not result in any risk to human health or the environment. It provides further guidance to policy SD1 of the Plan:MK. No			
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		•	

(e) the magnitude andspatial	The spatial extent of policy	No
extent of the effects	SD1 of the Local Plan is the	
(geographical area and sizeof	borough boundary. The	
the population likely to be	spatial extent of the SPD will	
affected);	be the borough boundary.	
	The SPD itself does not lead	
	to development.	
(f) the value and vulnerability	The value and vulnerability	No
of the area likely to be	of the area covered by the	
affected due to – (i) special	SPD has been considered as	
natural characteristics or	part of the SA (inc. SEA) of	
cultural heritage; (ii)	the Local Plan. It provides	
exceeded environmental	further guidance to policy	
quality standards or limit	SD1 of the Plan:MK.	
values; or (iii) intensive land		
use;		
(g) the effects on areas or	The SPD will not have any	No
landscapes which have a	impact upon areas or	
recognised national,	landscapes that have a	
Community or international	recognised national,	
protection status.	community or international	
	protection status. The SPD	
	will provide further	
	guidance to policy SD1.	