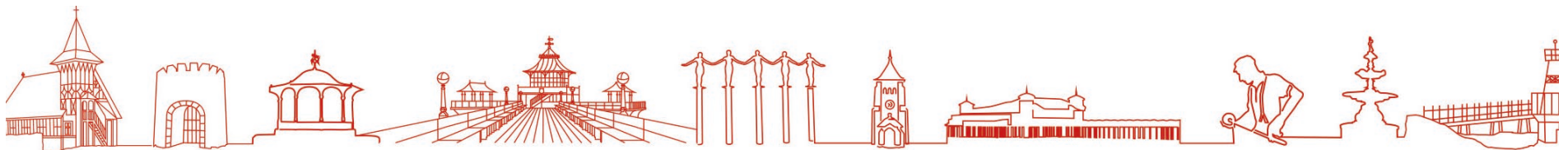




North Somerset Local Plan 2039

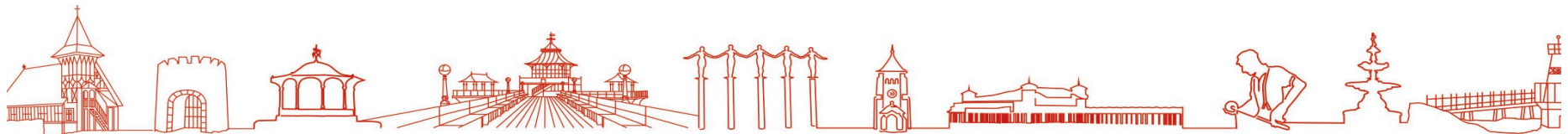
Equalities Impact Assessment

October 2023



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Equality Impact Assessment: Summary Statement

Name of the policy being assessed:

Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan

Date of assessment

October 2023

Lead contact details

Claire Courtois

claire.courtois@n-somerset.gov.uk

Others involved in the assessment, including members of staff, the community, stakeholders or elected members

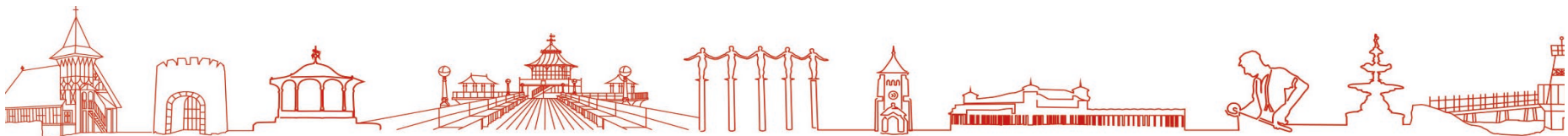
Inclusion and Corporate Development Manager

What are the intended aims of the policy?

To set out the spatial strategy and planning policies for North Somerset

Who is intended to benefit from the policy?

Residents of North Somerset



Service head sign off:

Name: Michael Reep, Planning Policy Manager

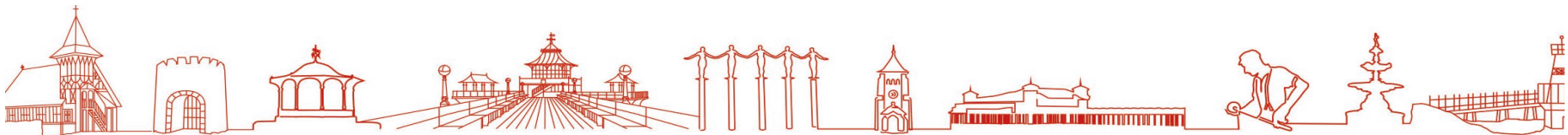
Date: 16 October 2023

1. Assessing relevance

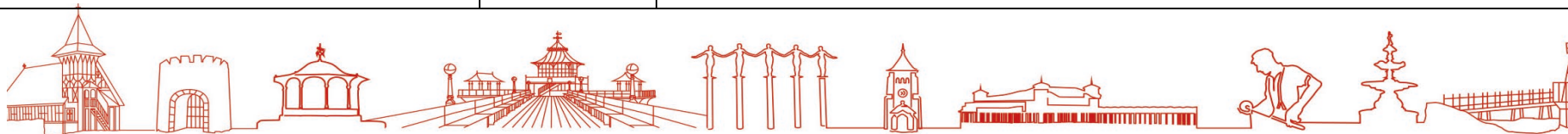
Please assess the relevance of your policy on the following areas of equality. You should consider:

- Both positive and negative impacts
- Any barriers people may experience in accessing services
- How the policy is likely to affect the promotion of equality
- Knowledge of customer experiences to date
- It is not enough to state 'N/A' in this section, a more in-depth explanation is required to demonstrate if/how each area is relevant.

Equality area	Relevant? Yes/No	Reason
Age	Yes	Plan contains policies on provision of accommodation for older persons over the next 15 years, focusing on a range of accommodation to meet differing needs. It also contains policies requiring homes to be accessible and adaptable so older people can stay in their own homes for longer. It also contains policies requiring affordable housing and a mix of housing types which may help young people trying to secure accommodation. It also contains policies requiring new schools which will benefit young people.



Disability	Yes	Plan contains policies requiring homes to be accessible and adaptable so there is more provision of housing suitable for people with disabilities. It also emphasises that active travel routes should be suitable for people needing mobility aids.
Marriage or Civil Partnership	No	The North Somerset Local Plan is a land use plan so no relevant policies to this group.
Pregnancy or women on Maternity Leave	Yes	Accessibility may be an issue to consider e.g., prams, pushchairs, modes of transport, footpaths, routes to schools etc. However, the plan contains policies requiring new developments to provide safe and appropriate pedestrian/cycling links to local facilities, including schools, are designed to the required standard and accessible to all.
Race	Yes	The plan includes a policies on provision of pitches for Gypsy and Traveller sites and proposed new allocations for 44 pitches.
Religion and Belief	Yes	The Local Plan contains policies regarding community uses which include places of worship.
Sex	Yes	Ensure new development is designed for the needs of all genders including elements such as designing places where people feel safe and where people can access necessary services and facilities.
Sexual Orientation	No	Fear of violence against this group may be mitigated by 'designing-out crime' measures but these also will benefit all individuals.
Transgender	No	Fear of violence against this group may be mitigated by 'designing-out crime' measures but these will also benefit all individuals.



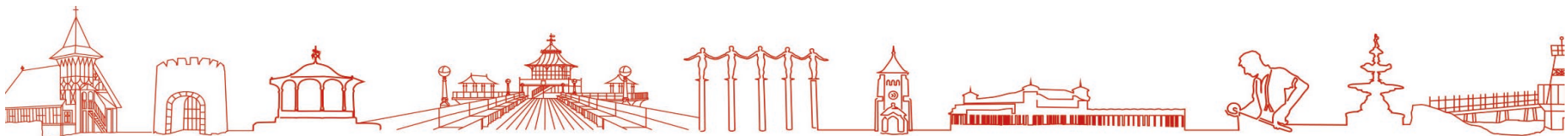
<p>Other areas, if relevant consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carers - Socio-economic disadvantage - Parents - Location - People living in rural areas - Ex-offenders - Service or Ex-service personnel and their families 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The plan addresses supported independent living for older and vulnerable people which will impact on carers;</p> <p>The plan addresses socio-economic disadvantage;</p> <p>The plan addresses rural living and the rural economy;</p> <p>Schools and facilities for children and young people;</p> <p>Jobs and provision of land for employment uses.</p>
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2. Information and Evidence

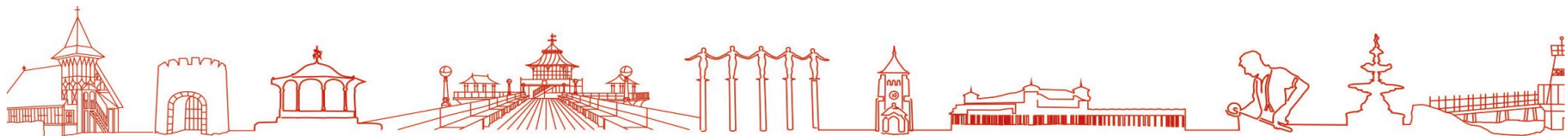
Under the Equality Act 2010 we are required to carry out an **'analysis of the effects on equality' of all of our policies**. To enable this analysis it is important that each area has relevant equality information. This can be national, local or service specific information.

a. Which equality areas do you routinely monitor?

The collection of equality information across our services is essential to enable us to understand the effect of our policies on equality groups. Please indicate the information collected in this policy area:



Characteristic	Collected?
Age	Yes
Location	Yes
Pregnancy/Maternity Leave	No
Sex	Yes
Transgender	No
Carers	Yes
Marriage or Civil Partnership	Yes
Race	Yes
Sexual Orientation	No
Disability	Yes
Parents	Yes
Religion or belief	Yes
Socio Economic	Yes



b. What data, research and other evidence or information is available which is relevant to this EqlA?

If relevant you can include: quantitative/qualitative research, national reports, results from recent consultations, information from stakeholders, findings of recent inspections etc.

The main data source used is the 2021 Census, the Indices of Deprivation, feedback from previous consultation stages on the plan.

c. What further data or information do you need to gather during the course of the policy development?

Demographic data of respondents may be gathered during the consultation of the plan to enable assessment of who is responding and to target underrepresented groups.

3. Engagement

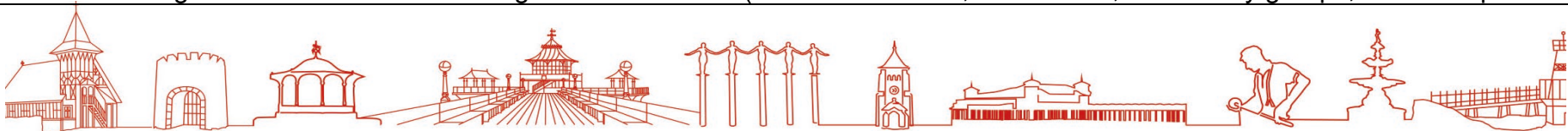
When completing an EqlA you should be mindful of the council's obligation to publish the results of its engagement activity. It is a statutory requirement and therefore a core element of the EqlA. Engagement may be one-off or repeated over a longer period of time. It may be formal or informal. It may be focused on a specific issue or on service delivery or workforce issues. This section can reference previous engagement activity or any work done specifically during the policy development.

a. Have those affected by this policy been consulted?

Briefly describe what you did, with whom, when and where. You should list the methods of consultation used. Please outline a brief summary of the responses gained and links to relevant documents, as well as any actions.

Consultation timeline:

Challenges for the Future Consultation (22 July – 2 September 2020): The purpose of the Challenges consultation was to gather an understanding of what issues a whole range of stakeholders (such as residents, businesses, community groups, town and parish



councils, and house builders) felt were important to address through the Local Plan. The document identified six challenges: the Climate Emergency; Supporting our Economy; Providing homes and creating communities; Creating a Sustainable Future; Protecting important green and blue spaces; and The future role of the Green Belt. It asked whether the right Challenges had been identified and also set out a proposed vision, aims and priorities for people to feedback on. Feedback from the Challenges consultation helped shape the priorities and options in the next stage of the consultation which focussed on the location of development. Details and results of the consultation can be viewed in the [Consultation Statement \(Oct 2020\)](#).

[Choices for the Future Consultation \(2 November – 14 December 2020\)](#): The consultation focused on the choices around the broad distribution of growth and identified four possible approaches: Retain the Green Belt, Urban Focus, Transport Corridors and Greater Dispersal. Details of the consultation and results can be viewed in the [Consultation Statement \(February 2021\)](#).

The feedback from these consultations was considered at Executive Committee 28 April 2021 where a framework for the development of the local plan was agreed, subject to further assessment and testing. This included endorsement of the strategic priorities for plan making and the spatial strategy, and an agreed approach to the sequential assessment of development opportunities.

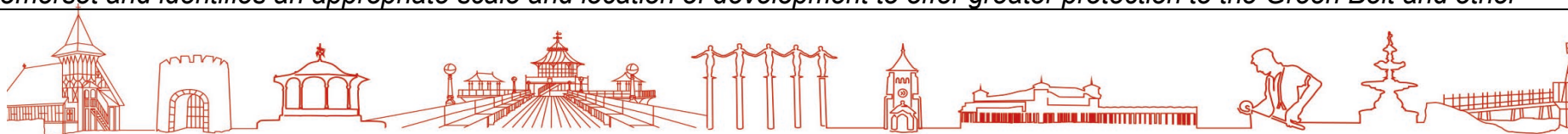
[The Preferred Options \(Reg 18\) Consultation \(10 March – 22 April 2022\)](#). This was a full draft plan with policies and site allocations. As part of this consultation a presentation was given the North Somerset Disability Access Group to get feedback on the proposed policies and sites in the plan. In the Preferred Options Plan a large amount of new housing was proposed at Nailsea and Backwell. One key concern that came from the group was that it would result in more people using the railway station at Backwell which is not accessible to disabled people. A main query was whether the new development would be able to contribute to improvements to the station to make it accessible.

As part of the evidence for the Preferred Option Plan an Older Persons Housing Needs Assessment was undertaken to assess what sort of accommodation will be needed, and where, for older people over the plan period. As part of this report interviews and focus groups were held with older people across North Somerset to seek their views in terms of the type of accommodation they would like to see provided and what choices they would make in terms of future accommodation.

Further details and the results of the consultation can be viewed in the [Consultation Statement \(August 2022\)](#).

Following the consultation on the draft plan the Councils Executive Committee, on 7 September 2022, considered the response to the Preferred Options consultation. The committee referred the report to Scrutiny Panel to seek further input and resolved:

'...that the Executive requests that officers proceed to develop a revised Local Plan that recognises the constrained nature of North Somerset and identifies an appropriate scale and location of development to offer greater protection to the Green Belt and other



sensitive sites, and seek legal advice including advice on implications for the Local Plan timetable and anticipated national reforms, further evidence gathering, potentially including further consultation, in order to prepare the strongest possible pre-submission draft plan.....'

The Pre-submission Plan has been prepared based on a locally derived housing number of 14,902 dwellings over the plan period, and taking account of the constraints within the district such as the Green Belt, the Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, areas at risk of flooding as well as other heritage, ecological and environmental constraints.

As such a number of the sites proposed in the Preferred Options Plan (Reg 18) have been removed from the plan including a number of the large proposed sites at Nailsea and Backwell.

Consultation on the Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan will take place at the end of November 2023 and a further presentation to the North Somerset Disability Access Group is scheduled in November as part of that consultation process along with consulting other relevant groups. The EqlA will be consulted on at the same time.

4. Conclusions and mitigating action

Please review the information you have identified or collected through this assessment and indicate if any differential impacts exist. Importantly you should also consider what changes or actions you need to take to mitigate any negative impacts that have been identified.

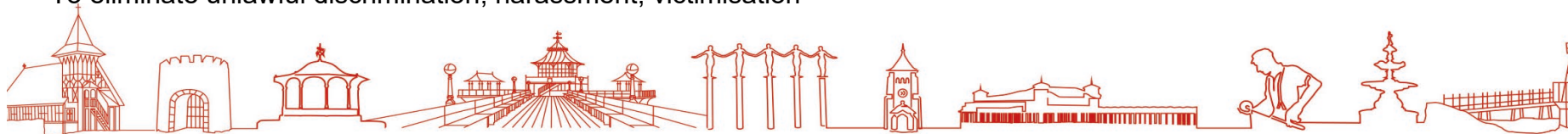
a. What does the information you have gathered through monitoring and engagement tell you?

The North Somerset Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan is considered to have an overall positive impact on the groups considered.

b. What course of action will you take as a result of this EqlA?

When considering your actions please be mindful of the council's general duties under the Equality Act 2010.

- To eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation



- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not

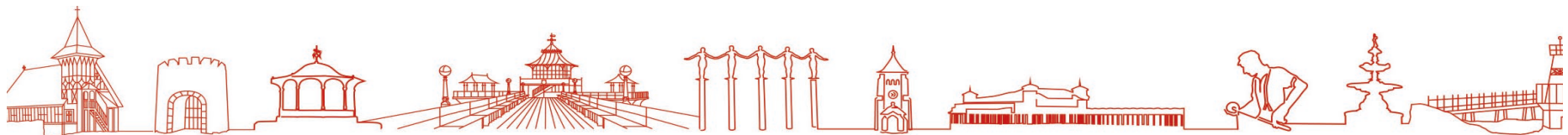
The information in this section should focus on practical actions that can be taken to improve the outcomes for equality groups.

The Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan is considered to have an overall positive impact on the groups considered. In terms of practical actions that can be taken to improve the outcomes for equality groups these will be implemented at the more detailed planning application/delivery stage through masterplanning, housing type and mix requirements, design of buildings, accessibility of services etc.

c. Final assessment of impact

Following this assessment please assess the likely level of impact of the policy/or proposals on the equality groups included within this assessment.

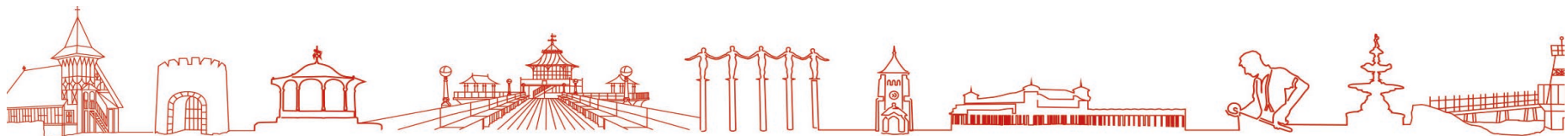
High		Medium		Low	X
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5. Monitoring

To demonstrate achievements and to avoid challenge you need to identify what mechanisms are in place to review actual impacts or to monitor progress against the actions set within this assessment. Please indicate how you will monitor the results of this assessment.

Action	Yes/No	If yes, date:
Review of this EqIA	Yes	As part of refining plan content and reconsulting.
Incorporated into project reviews/reports	No	
Service/Team plan reviews	No	
Analysis of customer feedback	Yes	As part of refining plan content and reconsulting
Citizens Panel	No	
Staff survey	No	
Inspection reports	No	
Regular reports to Corporate Management Team	No	
Regular reports to elected members	No	
Other, please specify:	No	



6. Publishing this assessment

In order to demonstrate transparency in our policy development this assessment should be made available to the public and stakeholders through the most appropriate means. For example through the website, a section within the policy document, and through committee reports.

7. Procurement and partnerships

Consideration of external contractor obligations and partnership working

Is the work associated with this policy due to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors? If yes, you need to include equality considerations into the contract.

Specifically you should set out how you will make sure that any partner you work with complies with the Equality Act 2010, the integral public sector duties and how you will monitor this. A reminder of the public sector duties:

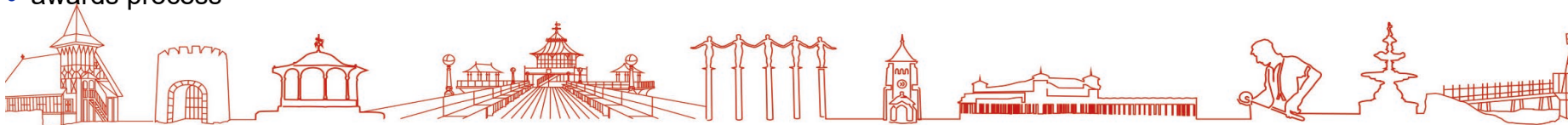
- To eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not

The Equality Act 2010 also states:

A person who is not a public authority but who exercises public functions must, in the exercise of those functions have due regard to the public sector duties’.

You will need to think about:

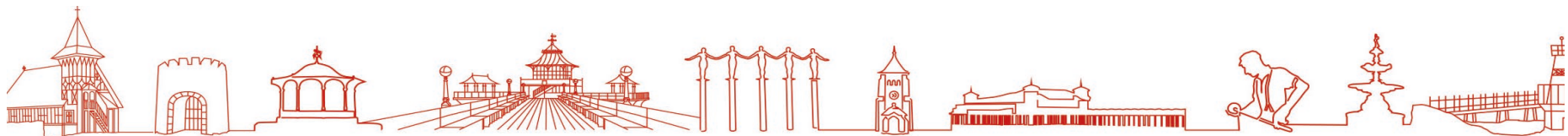
- pre-qualification and approval of preferred suppliers
- tendering and specifications
- awards process



- contract clauses
- monitoring and performance measures

Please set out what steps you will take to build into all stages of the procurement process the requirement to consider equality.

N/A



1.0 Introduction

Background to the Equality Impact Assessment

This report sets out the results of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the North Somerset Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan. The Local Plan 2039 contains 13 strategic policies, 18 locational policies and 63 development policies.

The purpose of the EqIA is to highlight the likely impact of the Plans policies on different community groups, and how the needs of such groups have been taken into account in relation to the development of the policies.

The need for an EqIA to be undertaken stems from the duty placed on public authorities to eliminate unlawful discrimination in carrying out their functions, and promote equality of opportunity between men and women, different racial groups, and other equality groups.

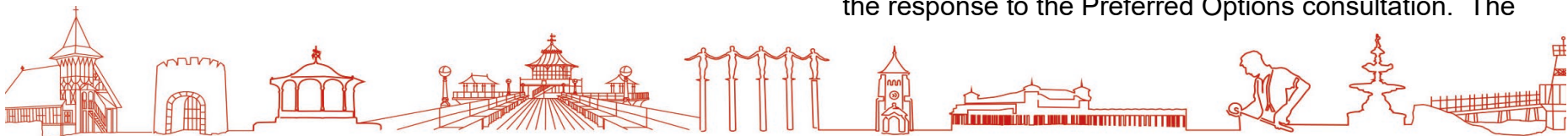
Public authorities are specifically required to undertake an EqIA under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 and the Equality Act 2010. The council's Equalities Scheme also highlights the importance of maintaining equality in the delivery of services.

The North Somerset Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan

The North Somerset Local Plan will cover the period 2024-2039. Upon adoption it will set out the Council's policies and proposals to address housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities. One of the principal issues to address is the scale of the housing challenge. The government's standard method set the housing requirement at 1,339 dwellings pa which equates to 20,085 dwellings over a 15 year period and was the number consulted on at the Preferred Options (Reg 18) Plan. North Somerset Council, working jointly with the West of England authorities, subsequently commissioned a review of local housing need. This recommended that a robust approach would be to work on the basis of a local housing need for North Somerset of 14,902 dwellings over the plan period 2024-2039. This is significantly lower than the standard method figure, but still remains a very challenging target to deliver.

The Council undertook consultation on the initial stages of the Local Plan in 2020 with Challenges for the Future and Choices for the Future consultations. The feedback from these was considered at Executive Committee 28 April 2021 where a framework for the development of the local plan was agreed, subject to further assessment and testing. This included endorsement of the strategic priorities for plan making and the spatial strategy, and an agreed approach to the sequential assessment of development opportunities.

The Preferred Options (Reg 18) Plan was consulted on in March/April 2022. This was a full draft plan with policies and allocations. Following the consultation on the draft plan the Council's Executive Committee, on 7 September 2022, considered the response to the Preferred Options consultation. The



committee referred the report to Scrutiny Panel to seek further input and resolved:

'...that the Executive requests that officers proceed to develop a revised Local Plan that recognises the constrained nature of North Somerset and identifies an appropriate scale and location of development to offer greater protection to the Green Belt and other sensitive sites, and seek legal advice including advice on implications for the Local Plan timetable and anticipated national reforms, further evidence gathering, potentially including further consultation, in order to prepare the strongest possible pre-submission draft plan.....'

The Pre-submission Plan has been prepared based on a locally derived housing number of 14,902 dwellings over the plan period, and taking account of the constraints within the district such as the Green Belt, the Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, areas at risk of flooding as well as other heritage, ecological and environmental constraints.

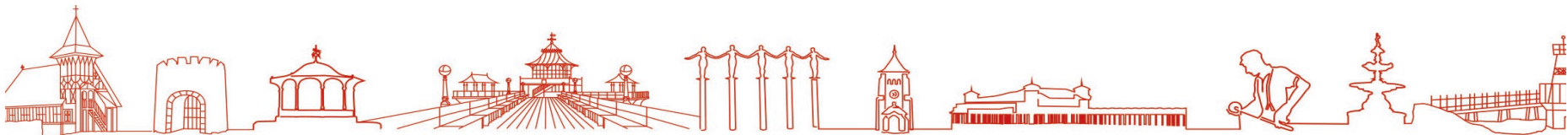
As such a number of the sites proposed in the Preferred Options (Reg 18) plan are no longer proposed in the Pre-submission Plan.

The Structure of this Report

Following this Introduction, Chapter 2 sets out the approach that has been taken in preparing this report. This Chapter outlines which key equality groups have been focused upon when considering the impacts that the policies within the Pre-submission Plan.

Chapter 3 sets out the updated screening matrix of the policies within the Pre-submission Plan to ascertain whether they are likely to have an impact on any of the equality groups which are being considered.

Chapter 4 analyses the outcomes of the screening matrix and whether any of the policies need to be assessed further.



2. The Approach to the Equality Impact Assessment

This EqIA follows the structure as set out in the council's guidance as well as drawing on guidance from the Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government (IDeA).

Consideration has also been given to guidance from the Planning Advisory Service (PAS), *Equality and Diversity: Improving planning outcomes for the whole of the community* (September 2008).

Initial Screening

IDeA recommends that initial screening needs to take place for all policies, strategies, procedures and functions. This will determine whether or not it is necessary to carry out a full Equality Impact Assessment for this area of work with the key question being *'does the Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan have the potential to cause adverse impact or discriminate against different groups in the community?'*

Due to the broad scope of the Pre-submission Plan, there may be potential for it to cause adverse impact or discriminate against different groups in the community. It is therefore considered appropriate for an EqIA of the Plan to be carried out.

Scoping and Defining

IDeA recommend that different perspectives and experiences are used in undertaking the EqIA. The ideal is that those responsible for delivering the strategy are involved and others with technical expertise or with specialist knowledge are involved where appropriate.

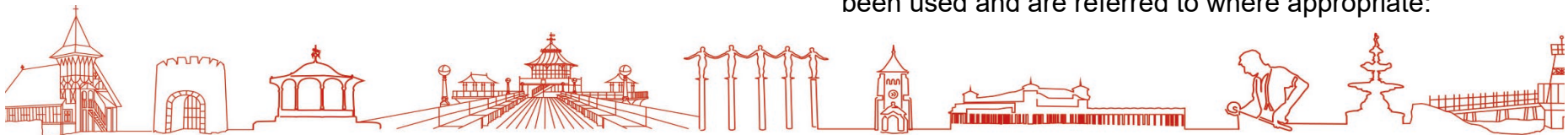
This EqIA and report has therefore been led by officers from the Planning Policy Team who are responsible for preparing the Local Plan 2039. The specialist knowledge of the council's Equality and Diversity Team has also been utilised where appropriate.

Information Gathering

What information do you have that demonstrates this impact?

It is necessary to identify sources of information which will be used to assist in the determination of whether the Pre-submission Plan is likely to have an adverse impact or discriminate against different groups in the community. IDeA identifies that sources of information could include Census data and national and local statistics. Guidance from the PAS however, recognises that local authorities need to go beyond Census data as it does not capture recent demographic changes and sheds little light on the needs, experiences and aspirations of local groups in relation to the built environment.

In aiding the development of this report and undertaking of the assessment the following sources of information have therefore been used and are referred to where appropriate:



- Census data (2021)
- National and Local Statistics
- Office for National Statistics Live Births Data 2021
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019
- North Somerset Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (June 2022)

Using the information gathered from the sources listed above, Table 1 provides some base-line information on the different groups focused upon in this assessment. These groups are identified in the Equality Act 2010. The groups and target areas include:

- Age
- Sex
- Disability
- Gender Reassignment
- Race
- Religion and Belief
- Sexual Orientation

- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and Maternity

These groups are not homogeneous and people within these groups have different and individual needs. For this reason the assessment also focuses upon low income groups as it is known by the council that there are certain groups within the district who experience relative levels of deprivation in comparison to other communities within North Somerset.

The following section of this report (Chapter 3) screens each of the Pre-submission Plan policies against the groups identified in Table 1. If it is identified through the screening exercise that a policy may adversely impact upon a particular equality group a full assessment would be required. This has been considered in Chapter 4 of this report.

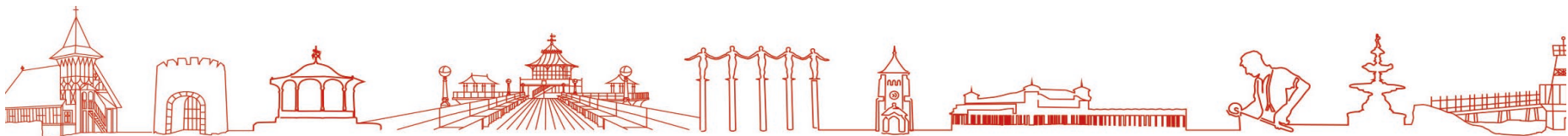
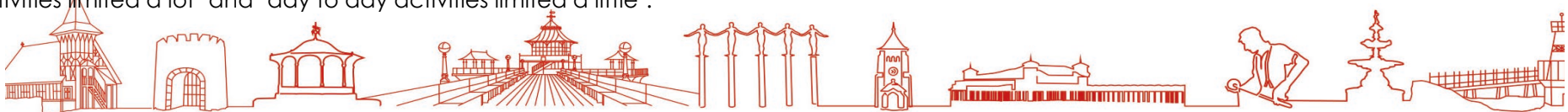


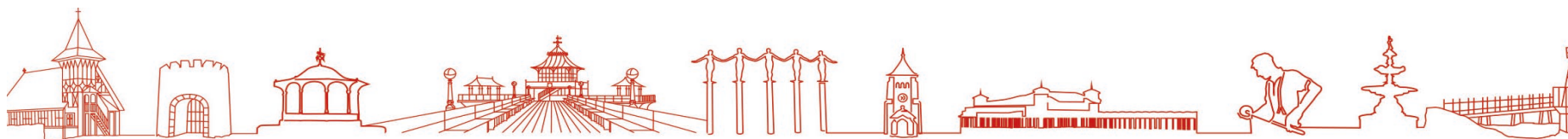
Table 1: Baseline data for each equality group:

Equality Group	North Somerset Summary
Age	<p>According to the 2021 Census the total population of North Somerset was 216,735 people.</p> <p>17.6% were aged 0-15 years, 58.5% were aged 16-64 years and 23.9% were aged 65 and over.</p> <p>This compares to national percentages of 18.6% aged 0-15 years, 63.0% aged 16-64 years, and 18.4% aged 65 and over, showing that we have a higher than average proportion of older people.</p>
Disability	<p>The most recent census results give a headline figure of disabled people¹ comprising 18.7% of the North Somerset population, 40,533 people.</p>
Sex	<p>According to the 2021 Census data, within the district there are slightly more females (51.4%) than males (48.6%). This broadly reflects the regional and national proportions.</p>

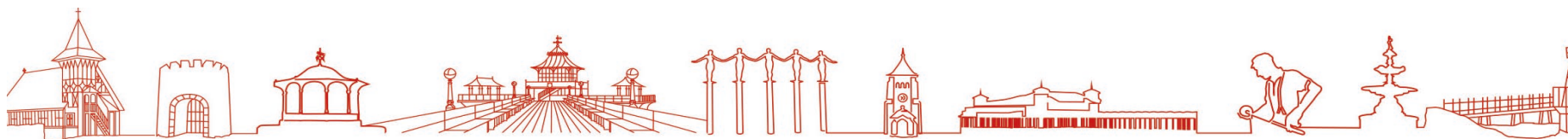
¹ The figure taken here to represent 'disabled' includes those who answered the 2021 Census question relating to limiting long term illness as 'day to day activities limited a lot' and 'day to day activities limited a little'.



Equality Group	North Somerset Summary
Race	North Somerset has a low proportion of people from black and other minority ethnic groups. At the time of the 2021 Census the black and minority ethnic population made up only 4.3% of North Somerset's population compared to 6.9% of the South West area and 19.0% of the population in England. The North Somerset Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (June 2022) identified that there are 50 Gypsy or Traveller households identified in North Somerset that met the planning definition; 12 undetermined households that may meet the planning definition; and 79 households that did not meet the planning definition.
Religion and Belief	There is very little information available relating to the religions and beliefs of the North Somerset population. The 2021 Census results show that 1.8% of North Somerset positively profess a religion other than Christianity (46.6%), or no religion (45.3%). The remaining 6.3% of the population declined to answer this non-mandatory question.
Sexual Orientation	There is limited data relating to the sexual orientation of the North Somerset population, although the 2021 Census did ask an optional question. 6.8% of residents aged 16+ chose not to answer the question. 90.6% of people described themselves as straight or heterosexual, 1.3% answered that they are gay or lesbian, 1.1% are bisexual and 0.2% identified an alternative sexual orientation.



Equality Group	North Somerset Summary
Income and deprivation	<p>As a whole North Somerset is a relatively affluent area. According to the most recent Indices of Multiple Deprivation, of the 135 small areas that North Somerset was split into for the measurement, 9 were within the most deprived 10% of areas in the England, and 21 were in the least deprived 10%.</p> <p>The amount of people who defined themselves as unemployed at the time of the last Census was 4,350 people, 3% of the working age population of the district. Current estimates of unemployment remain at this level.</p> <p>The Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings for North Somerset in 2021 estimated average annual pay for our residents to be £30,359, slightly higher than the South West average of £29,585 but slightly lower than the national average of £31,368.</p>
Gender Reassignment	<p>The 2021 Census results show that 94.5% of North Somerset residents aged 16+ have a gender identity the same as the sex they were registered with at birth. 0.4% answered that they have a gender identity different to the sex they were registered with at birth and the remaining 5.2% of people declined to answer this optional question.</p>
Marriage and Civil Partnership	<p>The most recent Census results showed that 51.6% of adults in North Somerset were married or in a registered civil partnership.</p>
Pregnancy and Maternity	<p>Office for National Statistics recorded 2,071 live births in 2021 in North Somerset. The average age of mothers giving birth in North Somerset was 30 – exactly the same as the national average.</p>



3. Screening of policies in the North Somerset Local Plan 2039

What is the potential impact on diverse groups?

The North Somerset Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan contains 13 Strategic Policies, 18 Locational Policies and 63 Development Policies, as well as the overarching vision and strategic priorities. To understand the specific impact of the Pre-submission Plan it is necessary to assess the individual policies.

Table 2 outlines the key characteristics of each individual policy within the Pre-submission Plan and considers whether there is the potential for the policy to have an impact on each of the groups identified in Chapter 2.

The key below identifies the symbols used to summarise the impact on a group it is considered each policy will have.

Symbol	Likely Impact
+	Positive
0	Neutral
-	Negative
N/I	Not Identifiable

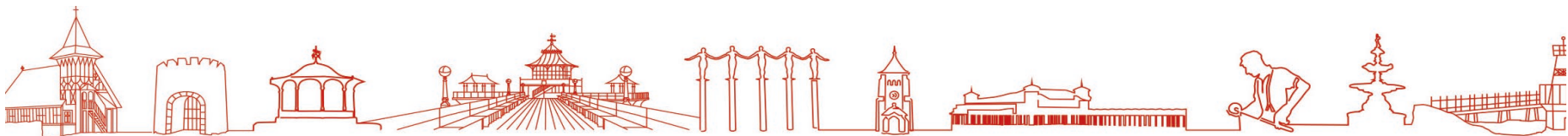
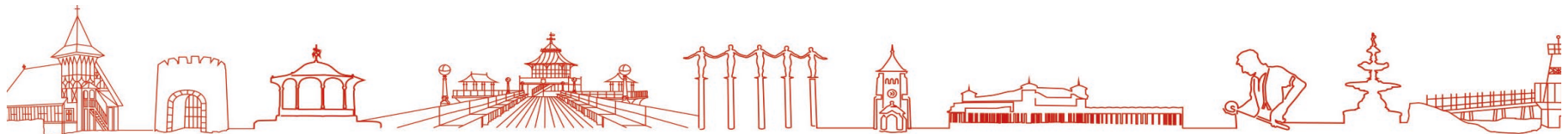
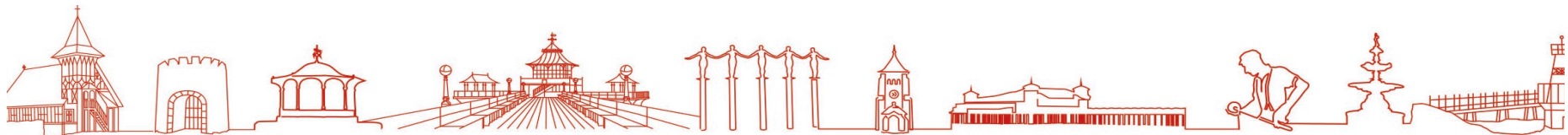


Table 2: Initial Screening Matrix

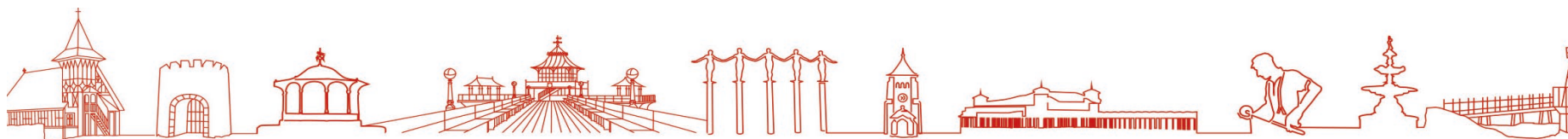
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
SP1: Sustainable development	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	High level overarching policy requiring new development to be sustainable. The policy includes reference to provision of affordable housing, creating healthy communities, reducing inequality, supporting regeneration and easier access to services and facilities all of which aim to improve the quality of life of residents of North Somerset. No impacts on specific equality groups have been identified.



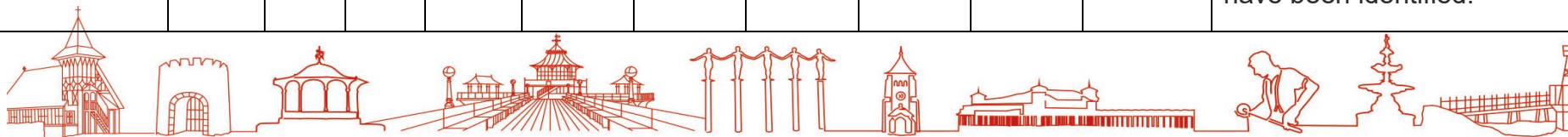
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
SP2: Climate change	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	Reducing the impacts of climate change and the resultant risks to communities could benefit all groups, but it is those on low incomes, elderly people, and disabled people who will benefit the most. Evidence shows that the impacts of climate change disproportionately affect the most vulnerable.
SP3: Spatial strategy	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	Policy SP3 encourages development in locations where people can easily access jobs, good and services by the most sustainable mode of travel. This policy will benefit less mobile groups such as people on lower incomes, older people and disabled people as it will increase accessibility to services.



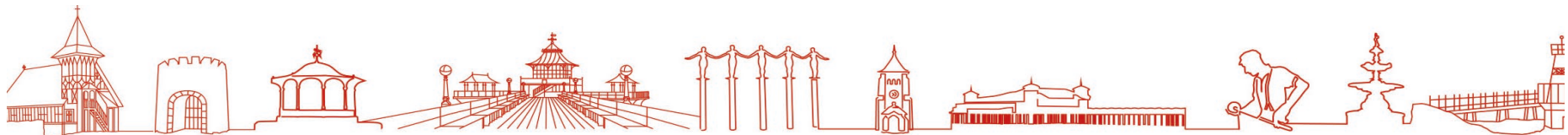
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
SP4: Placemaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy focuses on ensuring places are well planned with high quality design. The policy will benefit all sections of the community and the impact on protected characteristics is neutral.
SP5: Towns	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	This policy supports development within towns making them the focus for a wide range of services and facilities. Increasing or maintaining the accessibility to retail, leisure, educational, cultural and community facilities will be of particular benefit to less mobile groups such as disabled and older people, low income groups and people with young children.



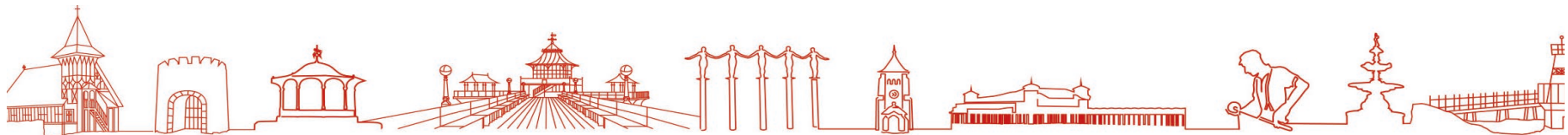
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
SP6: Villages and rural areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	This policy sets out what development is acceptable in villages within a settlement boundary. It focuses on new development being near local facilities which can be accessed by walking or cycling and should have good public transport connections. It also requires new housing development to meet local needs. This may have a positive impact on low income families who currently can't afford to live in rural areas as it could encourage the provision of affordable housing in these areas. The policy aims to ensure villages remain thriving communities and will help to tackle rural inequalities.
SP7: Green Belt	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	This policy sets out the proposed changes to the Green Belt. No impacts on specific equality groups have been identified.



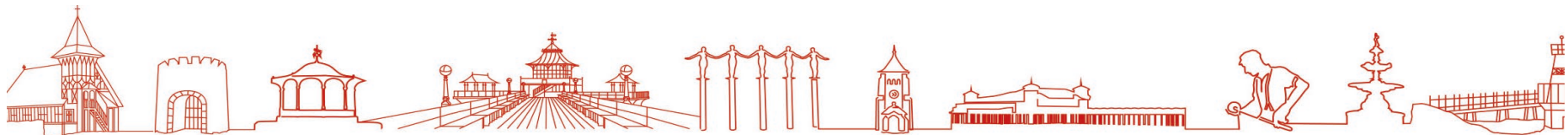
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
SP8: Housing	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	Policy SP8 aims to secure a sufficient supply of housing to meet the needs of existing and future households. The housing requirement figure is based on a locally derived housing number of 14,902 over 15 years. New housing is likely to benefit younger people and lower income groups who are less likely to be homeowners. The increase in housing supply should result in a downward pressure on house prices and rents and an increase in affordable housing.
SP9: Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	This policy sets out how much land is allocated for employment uses to meet needs and aspirations across a range of sectors. This will be beneficial to lower income groups as it may increase job opportunities and access into the labour market.



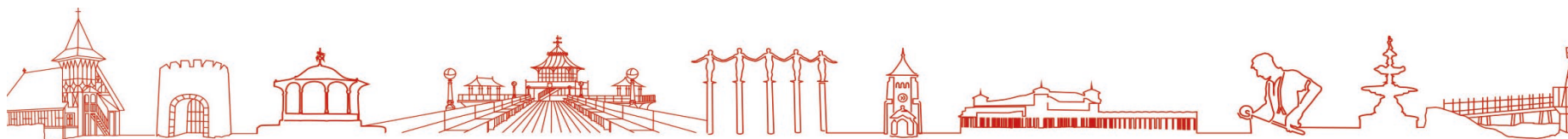
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
SP10: Transport	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	This policy prioritises the provision of walking, wheeling (this includes wheelchairs, mobility scooters and other wheel-based mobility aids), cycling and public transport as the main mode of transport over the use of the private car. The provision of increased transport options will benefit disabled people, people without access to a car, older and younger people and parents, and people on low incomes
SP11: Historic and natural environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy safeguards, protects, provides and enhances the natural and historic environment. This proposal benefits all groups and there are likely to be no equality issues associated with this policy.



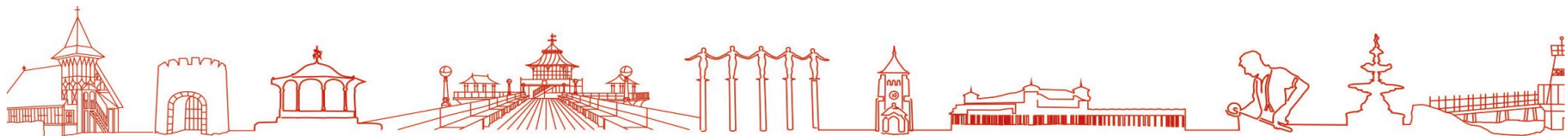
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
SP12: Minerals	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.
SP13: Waste	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



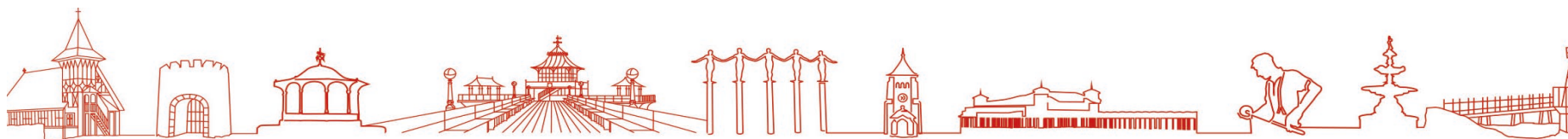
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
LP1: Strategic location: Wolverhill (north of Banwell)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	This policy sets out the requirements for a new mixed use strategic growth location at Wolverhill (north of Banwell) to accommodate up to around 2,800 dwellings, including 980 affordable homes, employment land, a mixed use local centre and new schools. The provision of affordable housing will benefit lower income groups and the new schools and community facilities will benefit families with children.
LP2: Housing, employment and mixed use allocations	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	This policy sets out which sites will be allocated for housing, employment and community uses. No impacts on specific equality groups have been identified.



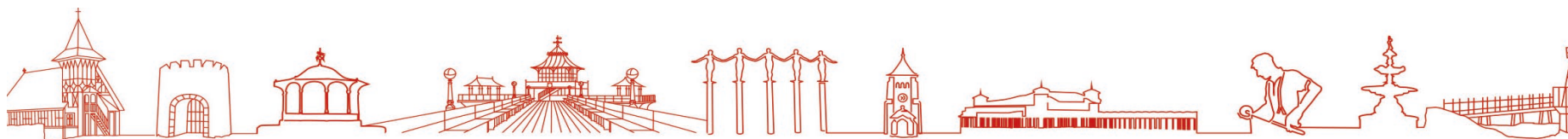
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LP3: Educational, sporting, leisure, and community use allocations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy identifies sites required for specific community facilities including schools and allotments to meet the communities needs. As such it has a broadly beneficial effect across societal groups, so has a broadly neutral effect on equalities groups.
LP4: Settlement boundaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Retaining development within defined settlement boundaries prevents isolate development in the countryside and maintains settlement cohesion. The policy has a broadly neutral effect across the equalities groups as it does not have implications for any group.



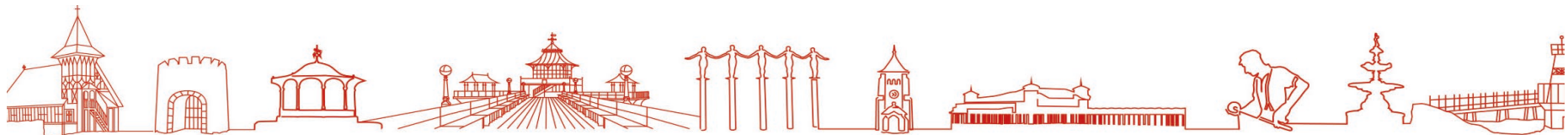
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
LP5: Town centre hierarchy	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	The policy identifies centres where town centre uses should be concentrated. These centres are generally more accessible to public transport cycling and walking and so may particularly benefit low income groups without access to a car, and those with mobility impairment.
LP6: Extent of the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Green Belt is an area of protection surrounding Bristol, where built development is restricted. It does not have any attributable impact on any of the equalities groups and so is of neutral effect.
LP7: Strategic Gaps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The purpose of the policy is to maintain the important landscape character of areas which separate certain settlements. It has a neutral effect across groups.



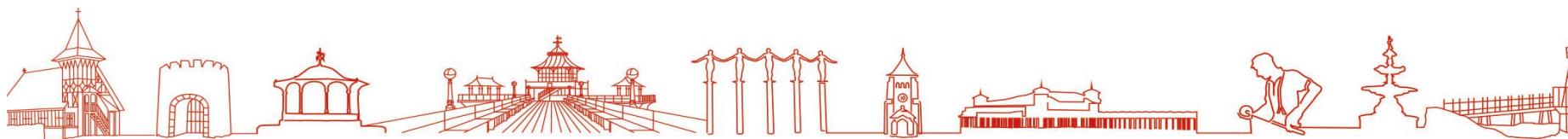
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
LP8: Transport Infrastructure allocations and safeguarding	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	This policy allocates or safeguards transport schemes the improvement of existing services or the creation of sustainable transport links and facilities. The provision of increased transport options will benefit disabled people, people without access to a car, older and younger people and parents, and people on low incomes.
LP9: Bristol Airport	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	The policy seeks the provision of improved public transport access to the airport alongside development. The retention and promotion of employment and travel opportunities in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car, such as those on low incomes, elderly people and some disabled people.



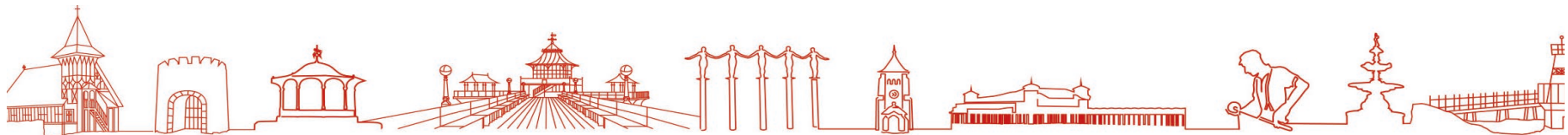
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
LP10: Air safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to limit high-intensity uses within areas where aircraft are frequently taking off and landing.. The policy has a neutral effect across all groups.
LP11: Royal Portbury Dock	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	The retention and promotion of employment opportunities may particularly benefit those on low incomes.



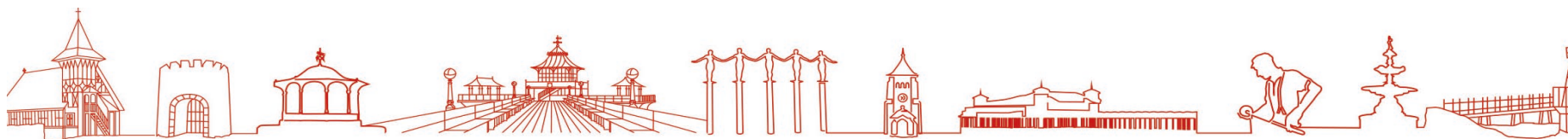
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
LP12: Local Green space	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	The policy protects locally significant green space which is close to the community which it serves. It can compensate for the small amount of private garden space sometimes associated with low-cost housing. Protection of such areas also ensures there are amenity spaces outdoors for parents and carers to take children and those they are looking after for exercise which is beneficial for physical and mental health.
LP13: Preferred area for mineral working – land at Hyatts Wood Farm, south of Stancombe Quarry	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



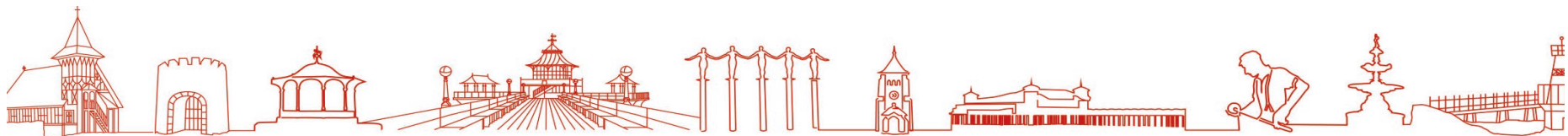
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
LP14: Area of search for minerals working – land at Downside Farm, south of Freemans Quarry	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.
LP15: Minerals Safeguarding Area for carboniferous limestone	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



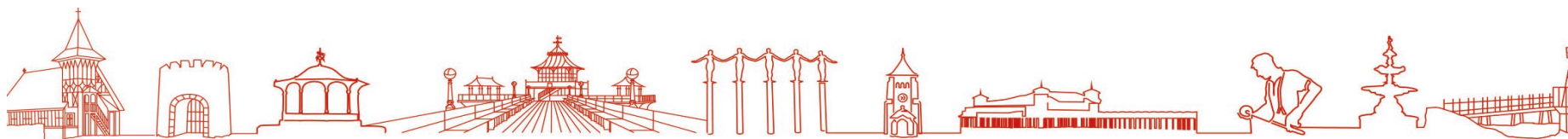
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
LP16: University of Bristol site in Langford	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	The policy aims to recognise the importance of the facility and support new development opportunities whilst encouraging better public transport connectivity and better integration with the local community. This may particularly benefit those without access to a car, such as those on low incomes, older people, teenagers and younger people and some disabled people.
LP17: Wyndham Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	This policy allocates a new mixed use area to accommodate new town centre uses, new homes and a net increase in employment space. The new development will improve the area and provide new jobs which may benefit those on lower incomes.



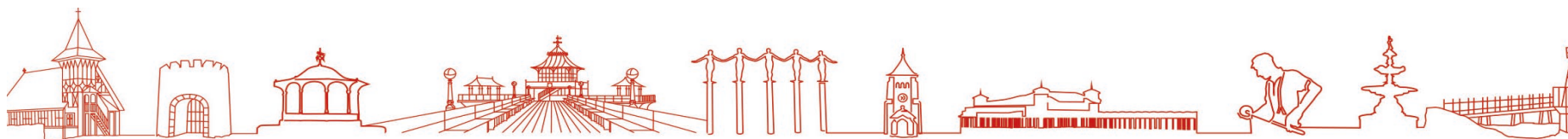
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
LP18: Coastal Change Management Areas	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.
DP1: High quality design	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	The policy promotes accessible buildings and spaces so addresses the needs of disabled people and elderly people. The policy focuses on ensuring new development is of a high-quality design, with good quality building materials. The policy requires new developments to be designed so they feel safe and are easy to navigate through. These requirements will benefit the whole population, but may benefit some sectors of society more such as women or vulnerable people.



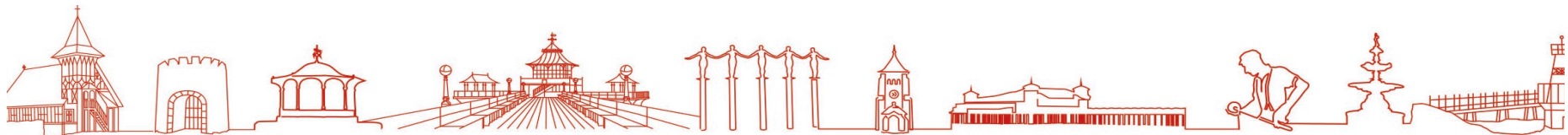
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP2: Residential infilling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy protects existing gardens. It has a broadly neutral impact on the identified equality groups.
DP3: Residential extensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy regulates extensions; residential annexes are dealt with separately. It has a broadly neutral impact on the identified equality groups.
DP4: HMOs and Residential subdivision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	This policy regulates conversion and sub-division generally. Its supportive approach to the creation of smaller dwellings may assist those on lower incomes.



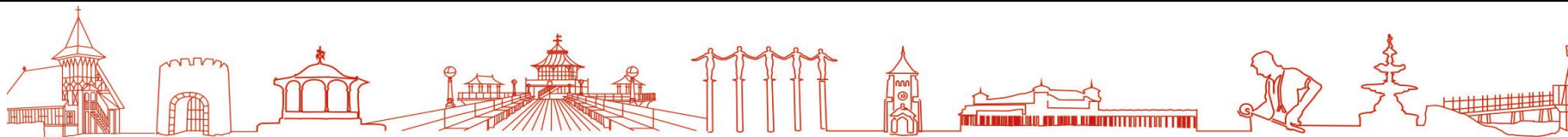
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP5: Climate change adaptation and resilience	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	Improved water efficiency and flood mitigation as well as reduced potential for overheating of dwellings will benefit all groups but perhaps have more benefit to the elderly and those on low incomes. Opportunities for local food production will benefit all groups.
DP6: Net zero construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	Reduced on-going energy costs will benefit all groups, but particularly those on low incomes.
DP7: Large scale renewable energy generation	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



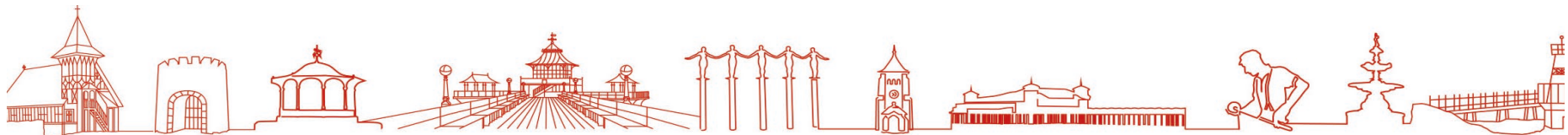
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP8: Efficient use of land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Optimizing densities in areas close to transport hubs and other facilities will make services more accessible. This benefits all groups in principle, but particularly people who don't have access to a car which maybe lower income groups.
DP9: Flood risk	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	Reducing the impacts of flooding and the resultant risks to communities could benefit all groups, but it is those on low incomes, elderly people, and disabled people who will benefit the most.



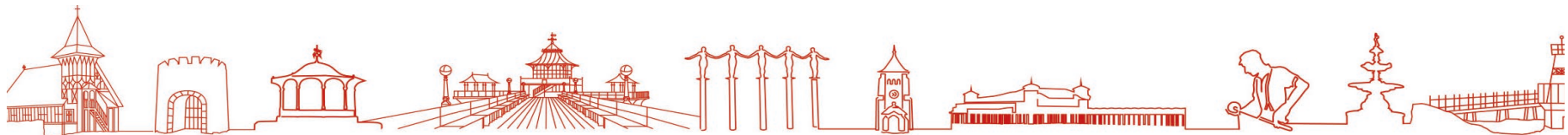
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP10: Sustainable drainage	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	Enhancing on site surface water features and water management as well as reducing the impacts of flooding and the resultant risks to communities could benefit all groups, but it is those on low incomes, elderly people, and disabled people who will benefit the most.
DP11: Rivers, watercourses, and springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Protecting and increasing the amenity and recreational value of open watercourses will benefit all groups.
DP12: Development in the Green Belt	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	The policy aims to restrict the scale and nature of development in the green belt to that which would not impact on openness. At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqlAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



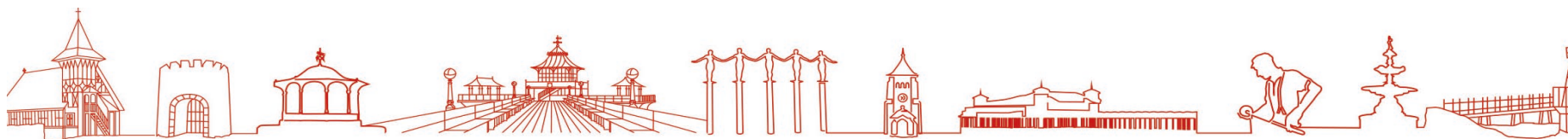
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DP13: Environmental pollution, living conditions, health and safety.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy seeks to ensure that new development has no impact on the environment, peoples living conditions, human health and safety, or any impact it may have is adequately mitigated. This policy will equally benefit all groups in society.
DP14: Highway safety, traffic and provision of infrastructure associated with development	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	Road safety and integration raise particular issues for disabled people, people without access to a car, older and younger people and parents.



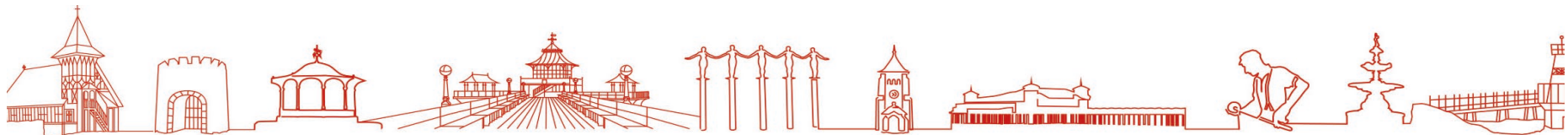
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DP15: Active and Sustainable Transport	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	The provision of increased transport options will benefit disabled people, people without access to a car, older and younger people and parents, and people on low incomes. The policy specifically requires new and improved active travel routes which are suitable for people that require wheel based mobility aids which will have a positive benefit for some disabled people.
DP16: Active travel routes	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	The provision of increased transport options will benefit disabled people, people without access to a car, older and younger people and parents, and people on low incomes.



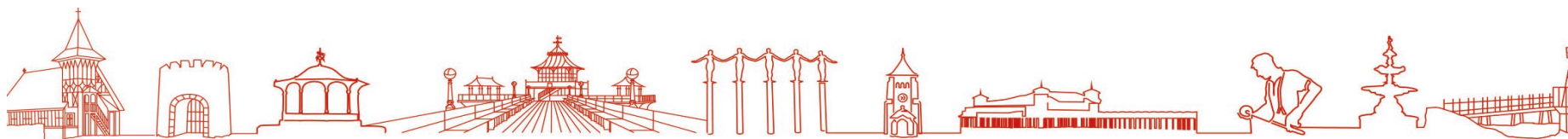
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DP17: Public transport accessibility	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	The provision of increased transport options will benefit disabled people, people without access to a car, older and younger people and parents, and people on low incomes. When developments take place with public transport it is important to ensure that sensory loss issues are considered as well as physical disabilities.
DP18: Travel Plans	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	The provision of increased transport options will benefit disabled people, people without access to a car, older and younger people and parents, and people on low incomes.
DP19: Parking	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy requires parking to be designed so as to be inclusive. This will include elderly and disabled people and therefore the policy benefits these groups.



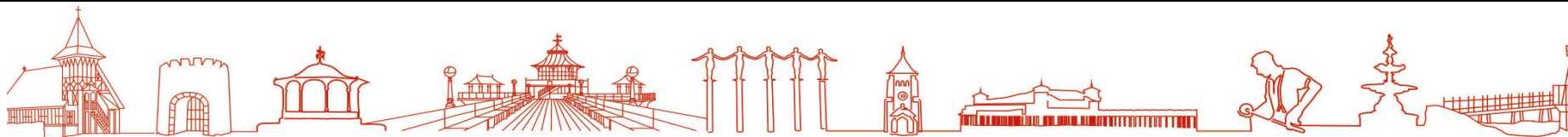
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DP20: Airport related car parking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	As well as protecting the Green Belt, the aim is to appropriately manage the demand for travel by car by ensuring that the provision of car parks is balanced with the need to significantly improve alternative travel choices, especially via public transport. This will provide a range of travel opportunities to best suit individual needs. The policy is likely to have no direct impact on any of the equalities characteristics.
DP21: Safeguarding employment sites	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	The focus on employment opportunities in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car, such as those on low incomes and some disabled.



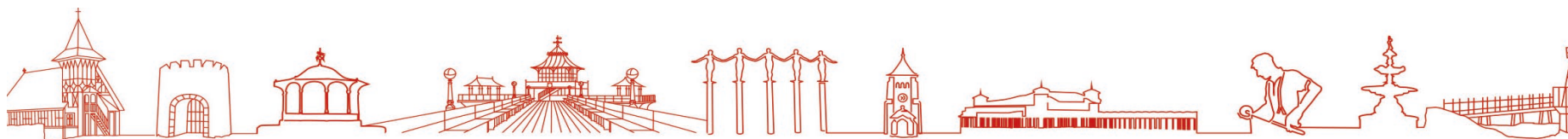
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP22: Visitor attractions	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	This policy is generally supportive of new, improved and replacement visitor accommodation across the district. The policy is likely to have no direct impact on any of the equalities characteristics.
DP23: Visitor accommodation	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	This policy supports new, improved or replacement visitor accommodation. The policy is likely to have no direct impact on any of the equalities characteristics.
DP24: Town Centres	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	The focusing of retail and other town centre uses in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes.



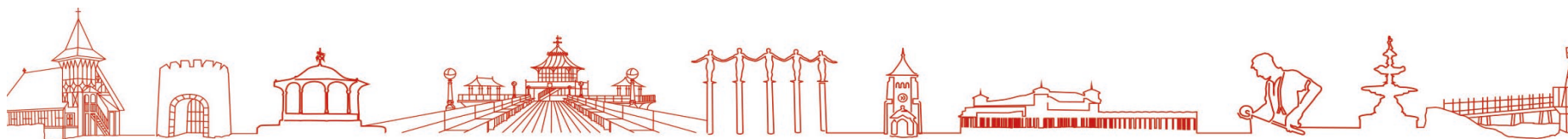
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP25: District Centres	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	Supporting retail and services in district centres will ensure people do not have to travel too far for services. This may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes.
DP26: Local Centres	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	Supporting retail and services in local centres will ensure people do not have to travel too far for services. This may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes.
DP27: Primary shopping areas	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	The focusing of retail uses in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes.



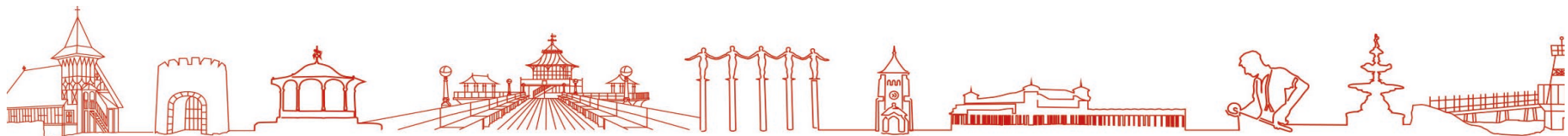
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP28: Retail Parks	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	The focusing of retail and other town centre uses in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes.
DP29: Sequential approach for town centre uses	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	The focusing of retail and other town centre uses in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes.
DP30: Control of non-mineral development	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



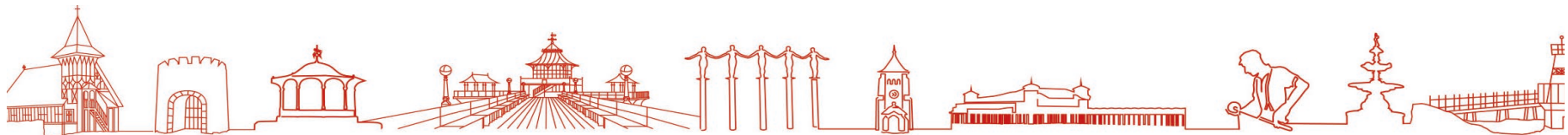
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP31: Mineral working exploration, extraction and processing	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.
DP32: Waste management facilities	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.
DP33: Disposal of waste by landfill or land raise	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



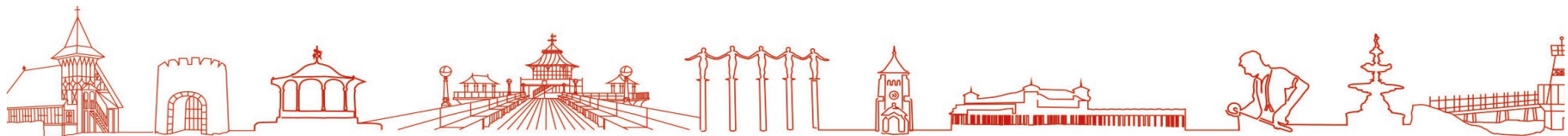
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP34: Green Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	Public open space can compensate for the small amount of private garden space sometimes associated with low-cost/smaller housing so may benefit people on lower incomes.
DP35: Nature conservation	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.
DP36: Biodiversity Net Gain	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



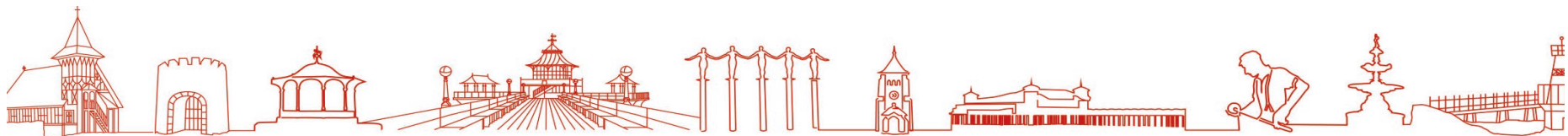
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP37: Trees and Woodlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqlAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage. Canopy and root growth may be an issue for disabled people but the policy anticipates and addresses this.
DP38: Landscape	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqlAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



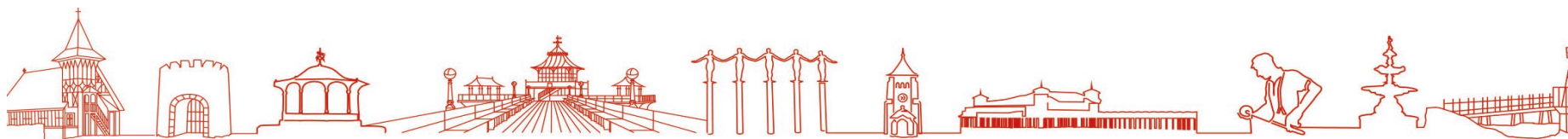
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP39: Mendip Hills AONB	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	The policy protects this important asset for the benefit of all groups and so is likely to have a neutral impact. However at this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIA's may be required at implementation stage or if more detailed policies are developed
DP40: Built Heritage	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	The policy protects this important asset for the benefit of all groups and so is likely to have a neutral impact. However at this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIA's may be required at implementation stage or if more detailed policies are developed



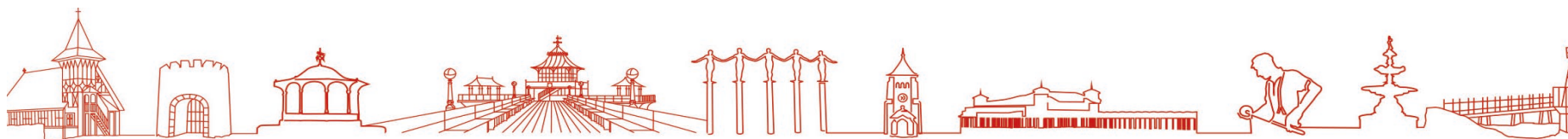
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP41: Archaeology	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	The policy protects this important asset for the benefit of all groups and so is likely to have a neutral impact. However at this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIA's may be required at implementation stage or if more detailed policies are developed.
DP42: Historic Parks and Gardens	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	The policy protects this important asset for the benefit of all groups and so is likely to have a neutral impact. However at this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups. Further EqIA's may be required at implementation stage or if more detailed policies are developed.



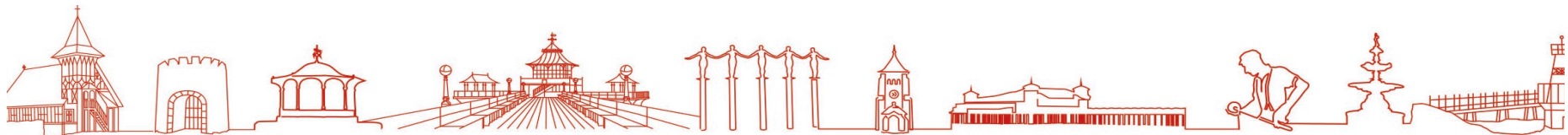
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP43: Affordable housing (including rural exception schemes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	This policy provides a framework (along with a forthcoming revised Affordable Housing SPD) to secure affordable housing for those on lower incomes who cannot secure housing through the open market. It is neutral across the other equality characteristics although there may be a proportion of affordable housing for older/disabled persons if a need is identified at the time of planning application. As this is uncertain a neutral effect has been given.
DP44: Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy specifically addresses the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community and so has a positive effect on this minority group.



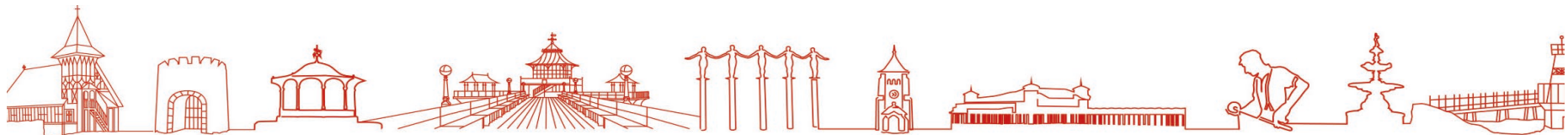
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP45: Residential Space Standards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Securing dwellings with adequately sized rooms will benefit all residents and so has no direct benefit to any one equalities group, although it may ensure that those on lower incomes have a better quality of accommodation.
DP46: Housing type and mix	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	The policy supports a flexible housing stock to help meet the wide range of accommodation needs and expects new homes to be flexible, accessible, adaptable and age friendly. Positive impacts will be had on the elderly, low income and disabled equality groups.
DP47: Older person Accommodation	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy specifically supports appropriate accommodation for older persons and has a neutral impact on other equality groups.



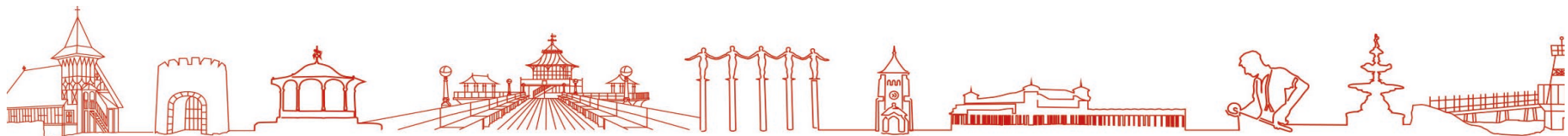
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP48: Residential annexes	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Residential annexes are often required to support a close elderly or disabled relative. As such this policy will positively impact on these groups while having a generally neutral effect on other equality groups.
DP49: Healthy Places	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sets out the need for a Health Impact Assessment to be provided with developments of 200 dwellings or more and for other forms of development. Although promoting healthier outcomes from development and therefore beneficial effects overall, the policy has a generally neutral impact across the identified equality groups.



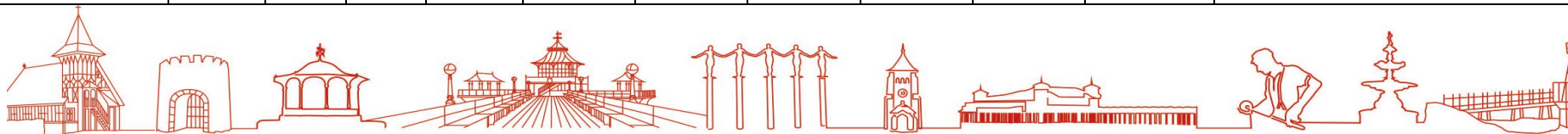
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP50: New community facilities, open space and sports pitches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to locate community facilities close to the community they are intended to serve. As such it should have a broadly neutral impact on the identified equality groups
DP51: Protection of built community facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The protection and retention of community facilities in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes. The policy seeks to ensure that any replacement facility is equally accessible to the community it is intended to serve.



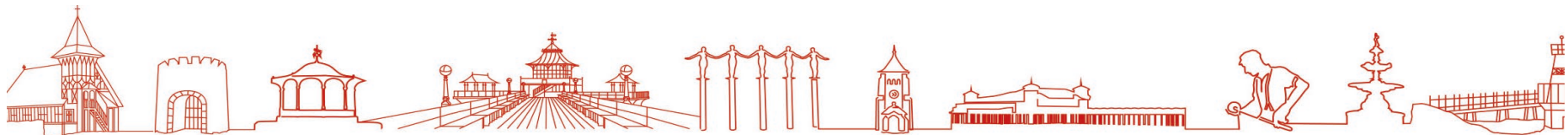
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP52: Protection of open space and recreation	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	The protection and retention of open spaces in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes. The policy seeks to ensure that any replacement facility is equally accessible to the community it is intended to serve.
DP53: Best and most versatile land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy protects the best and most versatile agricultural land from development in order to secure our future food source. It has a broadly neutral impact on the identified equality groups.
DP54: Rural workers housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy permits essential workers' dwellings in the countryside. It has a broadly neutral impact on the identified equality groups.



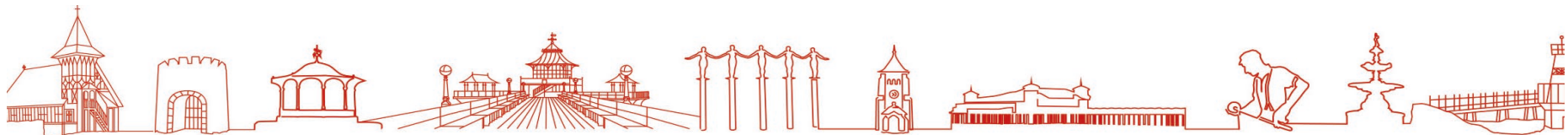
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP55: Agriculture and land based rural businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy promotes land-based rural businesses. It has a broadly neutral impact on the identified equality groups.
DP56: Equestrian development	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	Horse-riding is a beneficial recreational activity for some disabled people. There may be scope for disadvantaged groups to make use of facilities.
DP57: Replacement dwellings in the countryside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy permits replacement dwellings in the countryside it has broadly neutral impact on the identified equality groups.
DP58: Conversion or reuse of rural buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The focusing of employment and social opportunities in the most accessible locations may particularly benefit those without access to a car such as disabled people, elderly people and those on low incomes.



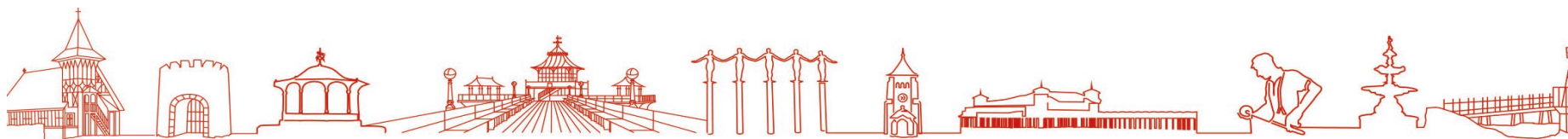
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP59: Previously developed land in the countryside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Making the best use of existing brownfield sites in the countryside protects the countryside from encroachment but also promotes the rural economy. There may be a general positive impact on income and deprivation in rural areas although the impact is generally neutral across the characteristics.



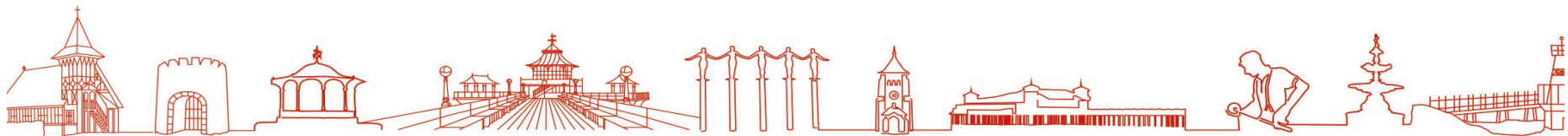
Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP60: Employment on green field land in the countryside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	The policy seeks to control unfettered employment growth in the countryside which would damage the character of the rural location and be potentially difficult to access other than by the private car. The preference is to direct employment growth to settlements in order to be more accessible to a greater proportion of the population. It has a broadly neutral effect across the characteristics but by locating jobs in more accessible locations it will have a positive impact on income and deprivation.



Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP61: Existing businesses in the countryside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	The policy sets out principles that promote the expansion of rural businesses and therefore a thriving rural economy by encouraging development that will generate employment opportunities proportionate to and in keeping with the character of the rural location. This could have a positive socioeconomic impact, as it will generate jobs and improved access to employment in rural North Somerset.
DP62: Visitor accommodation in the countryside including camping and caravanning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy applies to all types of visitor accommodation outside of settlement boundaries throughout North Somerset, from new build, conversion or camping/caravan sites. It has a broadly neutral impact on the identified equality groups.



Policy	Race	Disability	Sex	Age	Religion and Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partners	Pregnancy and Maternity	Income and Deprivation	Impact
DP63: Infrastructure delivery and development contributions	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	At this stage it is not possible to identify a direct impact on any of the equality groups, although the intention of the policy is to secure the necessary funding to ensure that appropriate infrastructure such as transport infrastructure, education, community, health, recreation and open space, broadband and utilities is delivered as required in association with new development. Further EqlAs may be necessary for more detailed policies or at the implementation stage.



4. Conclusion

The screening of the Pre-submission Plan policies in Chapter 3 has identified that the policies within the Plan are likely to have either a positive or neutral impact on the defined equality groups. The groups that benefit most from the policies are age, disability and low income groups. The policies tend to favour these groups due to the demographic make-up of the district (as set out in Table 1) and the evidence base which supports the need to address the requirements of these groups. The main impacts for these groups are summarised as follows:

Age:

Positive impacts

- Locating the majority of development towards areas where there are already a range of services and facilities – this will assist those with poor transport accessibility.
- Requiring development designed to adapt to the changing needs of its occupants such as accessible and adaptable homes.
- Requiring active travel routes to be suitable for those using wheelbased mobility aids.
- Providing a range of accommodation suitable for older people and supporting independent living.
- Ensuring the effects on health are considered in new developments and that sites are made available for new health care provision.

Disability:

Positive impacts

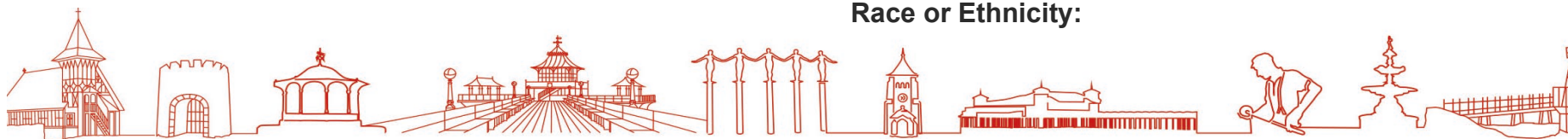
- Locating the majority of development towards areas where there are already a range of services and facilities – this will assist those with poor transport accessibility.
- Requiring development designed to adapt to the changing needs of its occupants such as accessible and adaptable homes.
- Requiring development to have safe and satisfactory access for those with a disability.
- Requiring active travel routes to be suitable for those using wheelbased mobility aids.
- Ensuring the effects on health are considered in new developments and that sites are made available for new health care provision.

Low income and deprivation:

Positive impacts

- Locating the majority of development towards areas where there are already a range of services and facilities – this will assist those with poor transport accessibility.
- Providing opportunities for appropriate small-scale additional development in villages – to help counteract some of the effects of rural deprivation.
- Encouraging employers and local training providers to develop the skills of the resident work force.
- Requiring provision of affordable housing which will benefit those on low incomes.
- Ensuring that affordable and market housing are better integrated in order to prevent actual or perceived segregation.

Race or Ethnicity:



- No significant negative or positive impacts.

Sex:

- No significant negative or positive impacts.

Pregnancy and Maternity:

- No significant negative or positive impacts. Transport policies may have a marginal effect in increasing travel options for parents without a car.

Religion and Belief:

- No significant negative or positive impacts.

Sexual Orientation:

- No significant negative or positive impacts.

Gender Reassignment:

- No significant negative or positive impacts.

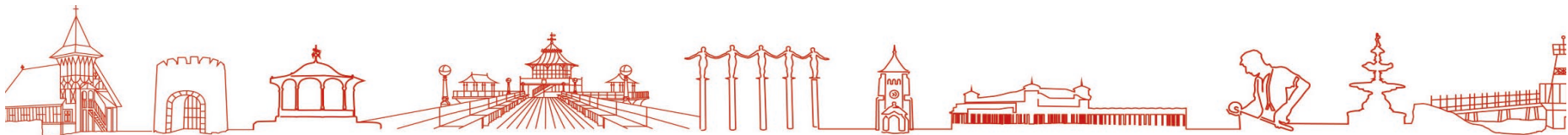
Marriage and Civil Partnership:

- No significant negative or positive impacts.

Many of the policies in the Pre-submission Plan will benefit the wider community across North Somerset through the provision of a broader mix of housing, more jobs and improved access to services and facilities.

This Equality Impact Assessment demonstrates that none of the Local Plan policies have a negative impact and therefore no modifications to any of these policies are required at this stage.

Following consultation on the Local Plan 2039: Pre-submission Plan this Equalities Impact Assessment an updated version will be published.



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