Appendix 1: Local Plan Review – Selected Polices

Plan Components	Summary	Equality of Opportunity	Positive Impacts / Eliminating Discrimination	Negative Impacts / Disproportionate Impacts on Protected Characteristics
Plan vision and Strategic Objectives	Vision for district by 2043 and unpinned by a series of 20 strategic objectives articulate high level measurable goals which indicate how the vision for the Local Plan will be delivered	Generally positive for equality of opportunity with vision and strategic objectives supporting transformation and regeneration; delivery of development needs; efficient use of land; delivery of supporting infrastructure; quality design and place-making; access to secure and affordable housing; supporting a growing economy; vibrant town and district centres; increasing skill levels; delivering improved transport connectivity and sustainable transport networks; conserving and enhancing the historic and natural environment; tackling the impacts and climate change; enhancing green and blue infrastructure; safeguarding	Positive impacts at this high level of analysis associated with regeneration, housing, employment and protection and enhancement of natural and built environment. Further detail in policy areas.	At this strategic level, does not include targeted measures or clear pathways to disproportionate or differential effects.

		natural resources; delivering healthy places and communities; enhancing environmental quality; supporting tourism and the visitor economy and ensuring effective minerals and waste planning.		
Spatial Strategy (SS1) and Growth Requirements (SS2)	Policies set out the overall spatial framework for the district together with growth levels and distribution requirements for housing and employment.	Generally positive of equality of opportunities with policies operating at a strategic level within the plan but focus upon growth and investment; environment, communities and places; the settlement hierarchy and key levels of growth and distribution across the settlement hierarchy. Spatial strategy themes are similar in focus to vision and strategic objectives.	Positive impacts at this high level of analysis associated with regeneration, housing, employment and protection and enhancement of natural and built environment. Further detail in policy areas.	At this strategic level, does not include targeted measures or clear pathways to disproportionate or differential effects.
Strategic Policies (ST1 – Delivering Sustainable Development; ST2 – Sustainable Movement and Connectivity; ST3 - Climate Resilience,	Framework of headline strategic policies which inform thematic policies and set the focus for the Local Plan.	Generally positive in term of improving transport connectivity and opportunities to widen access to jobs, housing and education.	**ST2 Transport** - The policy includes clear measures around inclusivity, widening the range of sustainable travel options and accessibility. These directly address well-evidenced barriers to	**ST2 Transport** – construction and transport infrastructure projects can lead to disruption to accessibility and mobility and creating longer and less direct temporary routes. (Impacts primarily for Age / Disabled / Pregnancy)

Environmental Sustainability and Resource Use; ST4 – Creating Well Designed and Healthy Places; ST5 – Green Belt; ST6: Strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure Network)			mobility and access. This should positively impact disabled people, older people (age) and people with small children or prams (age, pregnancy and maternity). This could result in beneficial disproportionate effects for people from these groups. Transport investment also brings economic benefits supporting lower income groups. **ST3 Climate Resilience** – practical climate change mitigation measures and sustainable energy policy themes that can tackle some of the symptoms felt during extreme weather events including flood and heatwave, which disproportionately harm vulnerable communities. It includes a number of measures that can support people from	

			protected characteristic groups who face these vulnerabilities, for example thermal comfort which can particularly support older people, disabled people, pregnant people, and young children. **ST4 – Well designed and healthy places** – distinct policy measures include incorporating active design and safe routes for all, distinctive places, safe and inclusive environments; diverse local centres avoiding over provision of uses impacting on physical and mental health, local food and inclusive play environments, managing the impact of developments to support healthy communities – relates positively to all protected characteristics	

			and additional considerations. **ST6 – Green and Blue Infrastructure** – policy measures include avoiding harm to the integrity, connectivity and functionality of the network and looking to connect and deliver new or enhanced infrastructure – this can support physical and mental health, benefitting older adults, children, disabled people, and other protected groups.	**ST6 – Green and Blue Infrastructure** - green spaces must be well-designed and maintained to ensure safety and usability, particularly for vulnerable groups (including Age / Disability / Race including BGM / Sex)
Thematic Policies – Planning for Homes (HO1 – Housing Delivery; HO2 – Housing Density; HO3- Housing Mix; HO4 – Affordable Housing; HO5 – Self Build and Custom, Build Housing: HO6 – Supported and	Wide number of housing policies which address various needs arising from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment and other council policy	Cluster of polices with focused outputs to address housing needs and also policy interventions to tackle deficits in provision of suitable accommodation / housing covering protected characteristics – Age, Race including BGM, Disability, Low Income	**HO3 – Housing Mix** – focus with the policy upon a range of housing sizes, tenure and type to meet the needs of the district's diverse population and support inclusive communities – this includes also considering needs identified by the Council's housing register.	

Specialist Accommodation; HO7–- Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpersons Accommodation; HO8 Housing Design Standards; HO9: Overcrowing and Empty Homes and HO10: Housing of Multiple Occupation)	areas – including senior housing / accommodation.		Specific policy elements include level access accommodation, meeting the needs for larger sized housing for Black and Global Majority Groups (BGM) and diversifying the types of housing built in terms of Build to Rent and co-living to appeal to appeal with different age demographics. Policy positively supports Age, Race including BGM, Disability, Low Income. **HO4 – Affordable Housing** – delivery of a range of affordable housing products which meet local housing needs including social rented, affordable rented and equity share. Policy positively supports Low Income and also includes a focus upon 'tenure neutral' design to support inclusive communities.	

			HO6 – Supported and Specialist Accommodation – includes a policy focus upon addressing the needs of vulnerable and disadvantages groups through the provision of specialist accommodation – including different types of senior accommodation, accommodation for children in care, and a wide range of supported accommodation for residents with social, physical, mental and / or health care needs, including dementia and autism. Policy positively supports Age, Race including BGM, Disability, Sex, Low Income, Care Leavers **HO7 – Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpersons** – meets needs for travellers and	**HO7 – Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpersons** – poorly designed and located sites may impact negatively on

			travelling showpeople through the protection, regularisation and policy approach to guide new provision of facilities, including policy support for negotiated stopping. Policy positively supports Age, Race, Disability and Low Income. **HO8 – Housing Design Standards –** sets out policy for the detailed design of homes, private outdoor spaces and gardens and land between building and streets, includes multiple policy detail on accessible / adaptable design (and required standards), efficient homes and well-designed internal and external spaces to meet the needs of a diverse range of occupiers. Policy positively supports Age, Disability and Low Income.	occupation levels and community cohesion. (Age, Race, Disability and Low Income)

			HO9 – Overcrowding and Empty Homes – policy supports the reduction in overcrowded housing and addressing the number and proportion of empty homes. Policy positively supports Low Income. **HO10 Housing of Multiple Occupation** – detailed policy managing HMOs to support more mixed and balanced communities – supporting occupiers and minimising impacts. Policy positively supports Age, Race, Sex, Disability and Low Income.	**HO10 – Housing of Multiple Occupation** – poorly designed and located sites may impact negatively on community cohesion. (Age, Race, Sex, Disability and Low Income)
Thematic Policies – Planning for Prosperity (EC 1 – Employment Sites; EC2 – Employment Zones; EC3 – Employment Skills and Delivery; EC4 –	Group of policies are mainly concerned with employment / economy; retail and town centre uses and transport and movement.	Positive policies which support economic growth, retaining and supporting the diversity and retail centres (and minimising negative impacts) and supporting improvements to connectivity and sustainable	**EC1-EC3 – Employment Sites, Employment Zones and Employment Skills and Delivery –** policies focus upon the provision of a range of employment land to support local businesses,	

Sustainable Tourism and the Visitor Economy; TC1: Hierarchy of Centres; TC2 – Development within Designated Centres; TC3 – Out of Centre Development; TC4 – Hot Food Takeaways and Fast Food Outlets; TR1: Safeguarding; TR2: Integrating Sustainable Transport and Development; TR3 – Parking; TR4 – Walking and Cycling; TR5: Freight and Logistics; TR6: Aircraft Safety)		transport options. Improves access and opportunities to jobs and services / facilities	inward investment and jobs creation plus retaining and supporting the development of business space within employment zones and ensuring local communities benefit from development activity in support of employment, skills and training. Policy positively supports Age, Low Income in particular but not exclusively. **TC1-TC3 Centres –** number of policies which seek to sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of the network of centres within the district for service and facilities, while avoiding the over concentration of particular uses. Policy supports generally accessible services and facilities which offer a good range of retail and other provision for local	

			communities – benefits to Age, Disability, Low Income in terms of access to well served centres. **TC4 – Hot Food Takeaways and Fast Food Outlets –** policy concentrates on the management of facilities in terms of their location, number, distribution and proximity to other facilities and sensitive locations. Policy has benefits across multiple protected characteristic groups including Age and Disability plus Low Income **TR2 – Integrating Sustainable Transport and Development** – policy supports public transport connectivity and active travel within development proposals and has a specific focus upon design and access	**TC4 – Hot Food Takeaways and Fast Food Outlets** – need to ensure a balanced approach to application of policy to avoid potential impacts on impacts on Race including BGM, Low Income. **TR2 – Integrating Sustainable Transport and Development** - Accessibility and mobility - Construction activities can significantly disrupt accessibility and mobility in local areas. Impacts primarily on Age, Disability, Maternity, Sex

			statements which are inclusive of people with a range of needs including children, older people, disabled and mobility impaired people with non-visible disabilities and conditions including dementia and autism. Benefits across multiple protected characteristic groups including Age, Disability, Pregnancy / Maternity, Sex and Low Income / Low Wage additional considerations. **TR3 – parking** – policy covers vehicle parking strategy for different types of locations, parking standard for new developments and design considerations. Specific focus within the policy on improvements in the quality of vehicle parking and responding to the needs of disabled users in particular. Protected	

			characteristics – Age, Disability **TR4 – Walking and Cycling** – positive policy focusing widely on the promotion of walking and cycling and supporting infrastructure improvements. Particular protected characteristics: Age, Disability, Sex	**TR4 – Walking and Cycling** Design and infrastructure needs to avoid / minimise conflicts in the use of space – cyclists / pedestrians /other users. Particular protected characteristics: Age, Disability, Sex
Planning for Places and Communities (Group 1) (DS1 – Design Processes; DS2 – Landscape Design; DS3 – Urban Character and Form; DS4: Street Design; SC1: Community Facilities and Infrastructure; SC2: Cemetery and Burial Provision; SC3 – Education Infrastructure; SC4: Provision of Health	Wide range of policies concerned with urban design and better place-making and various types of supporting community infrastructure.	Policies generally focused upon inclusive place-making and provision of community infrastructure to support a wide range of diverse community needs. Provides a positive environment to foster equality of opportunities.	**DS1 – Design Processes** – policy focuses upon improving design processes through a number of measure but includes specific reference to community engagement – noting a diverse audience to include children, young people. Particular protected characteristics: Age, Disability, Sex **DS2, DS3 and DS4 - Design** - The focus on design quality and safety	**DS1 – DS4** – need to recognise and minimise gender and other biases in design. Protected characteristics: Age, Race including BMG, Sex.

Infrastructure; SC5: Sport and Recreation Provision; SC6 – Digital and Telecommunication Connectivity			should positively impact people who tend to feel less safe in public places including women, older people, people from minority racial backgrounds, people with diverse gender identities and sexual orientations, and people with visible markers of religion or belief. This could result in beneficial disproportionate effects for people from these groups **SC1 – Community Facilities** – policy is concerned with the provision of new and enhanced community facilities – with a focus upon quantity, quality, access and range to meet identified needs. Policy includes detail on accessibility and adaptability. Beneficial to	

			many protected characteristics groups. **SC3 and SC4 – Education and Health Facilities –** policies focus upon development and enhanced early years, schools, post-16 and SEND provision plus enhanced health care. facilities. Positive benefits for most protected characteristics groups. **SC5 – Sport and Recreation Provision** Improving access to active travel opportunities can support disabled people and those with long-term health conditions, people aged 65 and over, lower socio-economic groups, BGM groups, pregnant women and parents of children under one, young girls and children. There is evidence of a multiplier effect for people with two	

			or more protected characteristics (intersectionality). This could result in beneficial disproportionate effects for people from these groups	
Planning for Places and Communities (Group 2) (CR1 – Air Quality; CR2 – Environmental Protection; CR3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy; CR4: Flood Risk and Water Management; NE1: Green Infrastructure Standards; NE2: Open Space, Play and Sport and Recreation; NE3: Protecting the South Pennine Moors SPA / SAC; NE4 – Biodiversity & Geodiversity; NE5 – Biodiversity & Development (inc.	Wide range of mainly environmental policies covering climate and resources, natural environment, historic environment which are relevant to this assessment.	Policies and generally focused upon the delivery of an improved physical environment with its multi-faceted elements. There are particular policy areas which support equality of opportunity through access to natural and built heritage assets and improvements to the wider environments.	**CR1 – Air Quality** - A focus on preventing or minimising exposure to existing air pollution at stations and stops may particularly help young people (age), disabled people and pregnant people (maternity) who are more sensitive to air quality impacts. This could result in beneficial disproportionate effects on people from these groups. **CR3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy** – support for proposals which contribute to the transition to clean and secure energy, including	

Net Gain); NE6 – Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows; NE7 – Landscape Character and Sensitivity; NE8 – Development in the Countryside; NE9 – Development in the Green Belt; HE1 – Historic Environment; Minerals and Waste Policies (MIN1-MN10 and WAS1-WAS5)			renewable energy and decentralised energy and heat networks. Benefits to low income groups in particular. **NE1 – Green Infrastructure Standards –** design led policy and approach to integrating Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) – to ensure it is connected, accessible, nature based and responsive to local character. Practical application of GBI plans, Urban Greening Factor and Nature Based Solutions. Positive benefits for most protected characteristics groups **NE2 - Open Space, Sort and Recreation** - Access and use of public / open space spaces is important for community inclusion, support physical and	

			mental health, benefitting older adults, children, disabled people, and people from BGM groups, Age / Disabled	
Settlement Polices and Site Allocations	These are a series of profiles of each of the district's settlements and communities based on the Local Plan evidence base. The plan itself features a series of local area / settlement policies. The local area policies include the location of site allocations for housing and employment uses, which are then further detailed as a series of supporting site pro-formas	Settlement policies and site allocation generally focus upon place-making and inclusive growth – meeting specialist needs where applicable.	Policies link to site allocations which make provision for a range of housing and employment opportunities. Regeneration and development can improve housing provision, as well as the health and wellbeing of vulnerable groups (Age / Disabled / Pregnancy / Race including BGM / Low income) Improved connectivity to jobs and education – enhance social mobility and reduce inequality (Age / Disabled / Race including BGM) / Low Income / care leavers)	The policy area aims to provide benefits in terms of protection of services and facilities and delivery of housing, employment and regeneration activity where relevant to the area / settlement. The policy area does not include clear pathways to significantly (medium +) negative effects. Development impacts may place pressure on education and health facilities (Age). Regeneration activity may lead to movement, potential loss and relocation of businesses with short term impacts on the local economy, and loss of services - appropriate mitigation measures may be required (Low income / low

				wage / Age / Race including BGM / Disability) Physical change - Changes to the landscape and visual environment due to new infrastructure can affect groups sensitive to visual stimuli, such as older people with dementia and individuals with autism. Safety and security - Before and during regeneration, vacated buildings may attract crime and anti-social behaviour, such as vandalism, arson, and break-ins. Disabled people, LGBTQ+ groups, young people, and those from BGM or minority faith backgrounds are more likely to be victims or witnesses of crime. Accessibility and mobility - Construction activities can significantly disrupt accessibility and mobility in local areas. For older people, uneven pavements increase

				risk of falls. They may also struggle with reduced parking and longer walking distances, along with disabled people, pregnant people and those travelling with young children. Information and communication - Regeneration projects can involve complex information that is difficult to access for individuals with different communication needs.
Plan Implementation and Monitoring	Series of monitoring indicators to evaluate progress and implementation of the Local Plan	No connection / pathway noted	No connection / pathway noted	This part of the plan is not expected to impact differently or disproportionately on people with protected characteristics.