

**Planning Guidance Supplementary Planning Document
Full Equality Impact Analysis**

Overall Information	Details of Full Equality Impact Analysis
Financial Year and Quarter	2017/Q3
Name and details of policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme	<p>The Planning Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (“the SPD”) provides additional guidance on the policies contained in the council’s principal planning document, the Local Plan. Supplementary planning documents, including the SPD occupy the lowest level in planning policy. They elaborate upon policies contained in adopted Local Plan but do not introduce any new policy. Together, the Development Plan policies, the SPD and other adopted supplementary planning documents will constitute the suite of planning policy documents prepared by the council that will guide planning application decisions in the borough. As the SPD elaborates on the policies in the Local Plan it should be read in conjunction with these policy documents.</p> <p>The SPD sets out the development management principles the council will consider when assessing individual planning applications for proposed development across the borough generally and will be a material consideration in the determination of planning considerations. It covers a diverse range of matters, from traditional planning related issues such as those concerning the allocation of space for housing and employment to guidance on addressing the impacts of climate change and the conservation of biodiversity. This emphasizes the broader ‘spatial’ approach to planning that focuses on ‘place-making’.</p>
Lead Officer	<p>Name: David Gawthorpe Position: Team Leader , Development Plans Team, Regeneration, Planning and Housing Services Email: David.Gawthorpe@lbhf.gov.uk Telephone No: 0208 753 3384</p>
Date of completion of final EIA	November 2017

Section 02	Scoping of Full EIA
Plan for completion	<p>Timing: This EQIA will support the consultation of the SPD (in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 13 of the Town and Country (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 to be conducted Late 2017.</p> <p>Resources: Officer time only (20 hours)</p> <p>Lead Officer: David Gawthorpe, Team Leader Development Plans Team</p>
What is the policy, strategy, function, project, activity, or programme looking to achieve?	<p>The purpose of the SPD is to provide additional detailed policy guidance to developers and other stakeholders on the strategic planning policies contained in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The council's Local Plan is the principal strategic planning policy document for the borough's long-term development on a range of planning matters. The Local Plan document in conjunction with the SPD aim to ensure the delivery of the priorities of the Council's strategic long-term vision for the future development of the borough.</p> <p>Viewed in this context, the SPD may be seen as occupying the lowest tier of a cascading suite of planning policies aimed at guiding development in the borough over the next 15 - 20 years.</p> <p>The SPD contains detailed guidance on the following topics. These topics and their key objectives are listed below:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Housing Standards:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Housing Standards:</u> To ensure new residential development provides high quality housing that respects the amenity of neighbours and meets local needs. <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Design and Conservation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Conservation Area Guidelines:</u> To ensure new development preserves and enhances the built heritage of the borough by incorporating suitable design and construction measures. • <u>Basement and Lightwells:</u> To provide guidance to property owners on the council's policy and design approach to lightwells and basement construction.

- **Buildings of Merit:** To encourage the retention of the architectural, townscape and historic character of the borough by providing guidance to developers on proposals involving the alteration, demolition or any development on buildings and artefacts of local importance and interest.
- **Accessible and Inclusive Design:** To provide guidance to ensure that developments are easily accessible to people of all ages and abilities.
- **Shopfront design:** To improve the appearance of the borough's shopping precincts and streets by encouraging the development of high quality, accessible shopping frontages that are designed in accordance with the age and architectural style of the building concerned.
- **Archaeology and Heritage Assets:** To ensure that new development protects and preserves the borough's archaeological heritage.

Noise: To protect the amenity of the borough's residents by providing guidance on the control of noise.

Air Quality: In order to ensure that development proposals do not give rise to unacceptable levels of new exposure of emissions and pollution levels.

Energy: To ensure that new major developments are built to maximise their energy efficiency in accordance with national policy requirements

Contamination: To provide guidance on the council's procedures and protocols associated with the development of previously contaminated land.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs): As well as being able to provide flood management benefits, SuD's are also capable of helping improve water quality, water efficiency, biodiversity and amenity where above-ground measures are used.

Flooding: To provide guidance to developers and property owners on the measures that new developments will need to adopt to mitigate against potential flood risks.

Biodiversity: To ensure that new developments protect existing levels of biodiversity and adopt measures to enhance local biodiversity wherever possible.

Sustainable Design and Construction: To ensure that new developments are materials, energy and

water efficient.

Transport: Provides guidance on various transport related standards applicable to new development in the borough.

Waste Management: To ensure that new developments sustainably manage waste and recyclables in the borough.

Residential Moorings: To ensure that the use, design protect the distinctive character and amenity of their setting and that of the associated waterway.

This EQIA will analyse the SPD policies with regard to:

- their impacts on nine statutory protected characteristics, human rights and children’s rights; and
- the duties under S149 of the Equality Act 2010 which are as follows:

The key features of these elements are listed below.

Assessment of objectives – The impacts of the SPD policies on the Equality Act 2010’s nine protected characteristics are listed below. The effects of implementing the SPD on each of these characteristics is expressed in terms of its relevance to (listed as High (H), Medium (M), Low (L) or Not Applicable (NA)), and the magnitude of the impact upon Equality (listed as Positive (+), Negative (-) or Not Applicable (NA)).

SPD Policies

HOUSING STANDARDS

The Housing Standards section includes the following Key Principles:

- HS1 to HS8.

Age	Key Principles HS1 to HS8 would be positively impacted on the age characteristic.	L/M/H	+ / -
	For example, just taking the provision of private and communal amenity	H	+

		space as well as rear extensions – These policies seek to ensure that new developments provide adequate amounts of private and communal amenity space for occupants. A flexible approach is adopted regarding the amount of space to be provided based on the characteristics of the proposed development (size, type location and the demographic catered to). Separate policies are provided regarding the dimensions of amenity space to be provided in dwellings (such as balconies and rear gardens) and the design of communal open spaces (such as play spaces within the curtilage of the development) to maximise their functionality and use by occupants. These policies will benefit all occupiers of new residential developments and existing occupiers. It will particularly benefit the lives of young children and elderly people who are comparatively less mobile and are more dependent on spaces being provided that are within of near their homes.		
	Disability	Key Principles within this section are concerned with the provision of adequate levels of private and communal amenity space in new residential development and extensions. This will benefit mobility-impaired disabled people who are restricted to spending large parts of their time within the dwelling and associated communal areas. Policies 1 and 3 also require that communal spaces and any balconies or terraces that are provided are wheelchair accessible. This will facilitate access to these spaces for people who are wheelchair bound, benefitting their overall quality of life.	L/M/H H	+ / - +
	Gender reassignment	The policies in the SPD on Housing Standards have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on, gender reassignment.	L/M/H NA	+ / - NA
	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Analysis of impact on marriage and civil partnership including due regard to PSED (above). The law does not require service providers to take into account the impact of what they do on married people and civil partners. The law does require public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination against someone because of their marriage or civil partnership status.		

	The Housing Standards Key Principles in the SPD are not relevant to, and are unlikely to have an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.		
Pregnancy and maternity	Key Principles HS1 to HS8 – The policies aim to ensure new housing is built to high design standards. For example, Key Principles HS1 requires the provision of adequate, well designed, wheelchair friendly private and/ or communal amenity/play space in new dwellings that can be used for a number of purposes, including the storage of prams and other children’s equipment. This will benefit women both during and after pregnancy as these accessible spaces will be located within, or in close proximity to their homes facilitating their use by both pregnant women whose mobility may be impaired and women with young children in prams.	L/M/H H	+ / - +
Race	The Housing Standards Key Principles in the SPD are not relevant to, and are unlikely to have an impact on Race.	L/M/H NA	+ / - NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Housing Standards Key Principles in the SPD are not relevant to, and are unlikely to have an impact on Religion/Belief (including non-belief).	L/M/H NA	+ / - NA
Sex	The Housing Standards Key Principles in the SPD are not relevant to, and are unlikely to have an impact on Sex.	L/M/H NA	+ / - NA
Sexual Orientation	The Housing Standards Key Principles in the SPD are not relevant to, and are unlikely to have an impact on Sexual Orientation.	L/M/H NA	+ / - NA

Human Rights and Children’s Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Principles in the SPD on Housing Standards will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

As noted under Age above, there are a number of areas in which the Principles will have a positive effect on children. These are as follows:

- The right to life, survival and development
- The right to have their views respected, and to have their best interests considered at all times
- Health and welfare rights, including rights for disabled children, the right to health and health care, and social security

These rights are relevant in relation to the following principles for the following reasons:

Key Principles HS1 to HS8 – Children will benefit from having adequate amounts of private amenity space to play and to engage in other recreational and leisure activities in.

DESIGN AND CONSERVATION

The Design and Conservation sections include the following Key Principles:

- CAG1 to CAG6
- BL1 to BL3
- BM1 to BM2
- DA1 to DA13
- SD1 to SD6
- AH1 to AH2

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies</i>	<i>Relevance</i>	<i>Impact</i>
Age	The Principles focus on ensuring that new developments, including new built form, new public and open spaces are designed and built to be ‘accessible and inclusive’ and effectively cater both to the changing needs of people throughout different stages of their lives.	H	+

	Disability	Of of the overarching principles of these sections are to ensure that new development including new public and open spaces are designed to ensure that these are accessible to disabled people. The section detailed design guidance to developers on how this may best be achieved.	H	+
	Gender reassignment	The principles in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on gender reassignment.	N/A	N/A
	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Public authorities are not legally required to take into account the impact of their duties on married people and civil partners or to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination against someone because of their marriage or civil partnership status. In this respect, these policies in the SPD are not relevant to, and are unlikely to have an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	N/A	N/A
	Pregnancy and maternity	The policies in the aim to ensure new housing and other buildings are built to high design standards to ensure new developments and new public and open spaces are both accessible and inclusive. The policies mentioned above will benefit pregnant women whose mobility may be reduced, particularly in later stages of their pregnancy. A greater benefit will accrue to mothers with young children as the policies in the Access chapter will enable easy pram access within private and communal spaces of new developments.	H	+
	Race	The policies in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
	Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The policies in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion or belief including non-belief.	NA	NA
	Sex	The policies in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
	Sexual Orientation	The policies in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on sexual orientation.	NA	NA
Human Rights and Children's Rights				
Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?				

The Principles in the SPD will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

Yes. As noted under Age above, the will have a positive effect on children by improving their levels of access in new developments, including new public spaces in the borough. This will in turn positively impact on the following:

- The right to life, survival and development
- The right to have their views respected, and to have their best interests considered at all times
- Health and welfare rights, including rights for disabled children, the right to health and health care, and social security.

NOISE AND NUISANCE

The section on Noise and Nuisance includes the following Key Principles:

- NN1 to NN7

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies</i>	<i>Relevance</i>	<i>Impact</i>
Age	The chapter on noise aims to minimise as far as possible, the adverse impacts of developments that create noise. Although the measures aimed at controlling these forms of pollution will result in benefits to all people generally, certain sections of the community who are particularly vulnerable and less tolerant to these forms of pollution including very young children and the elderly will particularly benefit. Very young children and the elderly are also likely to be relatively less mobile and therefore more likely to be constrained within their residences than other sections of the community. The Principles in this chapter will therefore benefit these sections of the community in particular.	M	+

Disability	Although the Principles aimed at controlling noise these will provide benefits to the wider community, they will particularly benefit people with disabilities who are less mobile and more likely to be largely restricted in the confines of their homes and therefore more likely to suffer disproportionate exposure to the adverse impacts of noise pollution.	M	+
Gender reassignment	The Principles in the SPD on Noise have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.	N/A	N/A
Marriage and Civil Partnership	The Principles in the SPD on Noise and other pollutants have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	N/A	N/A
Pregnancy and maternity	Although the Principles aimed at controlling noise and environmental pollution will provide benefits to the wider community, they will benefit pregnant women and women with young children who are more likely to be largely restricted to the confines of their homes and therefore more likely to suffer disproportionate exposure to the adverse impacts of noise and environmental pollutants.	M	+
Race	The Principles in the SPD on Noise and Environmental Pollution have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Principles in the SPD on Noise have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	The Principles in the SPD on Noise have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	The Principles in the SPD on Noise have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children’s Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Key Principles in the SPD on Noise will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children's Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Key Principles in the SPD on Noise will not affect children's rights as defined by the UNRC 1992.

AIR QUALITY

This section on Air Quality includes key principles in relation to the following Principles:

- AQ1 to AQ5

Characteristic	Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies	Relevance	Impact
Age	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Age, except that those whom are very young or elderly may be more susceptible to respiratory diseases and therefore the measures to control the amount of negative impact of the environment would be of benefit to persons of those characteristics.	NA	NA
Disability	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Disability.	NA	NA
Gender reassignment	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.	NA	NA
Marriage and Civil Partnership	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	NA	NA
Pregnancy and maternity	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Pregnancy and maternity, except that those whom are very young or elderly may be more susceptible to respiratory diseases and therefore the measures to control the amount of negative impact of the environment would be of benefit to persons of those characteristics.	NA	NA
Race	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA

Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	The Principles in the SPD on Air Quality have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children’s Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Key Principles in the SPD on Nair Qualityoise will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Key Principles in the SPD on Air Quality will not affect children’s rights as defined by the UNRC 1992.

ENERGY

The section on Energy includesthe following Key Principles:

- EN1 to EN8.

Characteristic	Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies	Relevance	Impact
Age	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Age.	NA	NA
Disability	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Disability.	NA	NA
Gender reassignment	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.	NA	NA

Marriage and Civil Partnership	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	NA	NA
Pregnancy and maternity	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Pregnancy and maternity.	NA	NA
Race	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	The Principles in the SPD on Energy have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children’s Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Principles in the SPD on Energy will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

Although there is some potential for very young children to be disadvantaged by the application of the Key Principles in the SPD on Energy, these are not likely to affect children’s rights as defined by the UNRC 1992.

CONTAMINATION

This section on contamination includes the following Key Principles:

- LC1 to LC4.

	Characteristic	Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies	Relevance	Impact
	Age	The section on Contaminated Land assumes the possibility of contamination of land located close to previously contaminative uses and being proposed to be developed into a use that is sensitive to contamination such as schools, hospitals, housing, and nurseries. Implementing this precautionary approach is likely to reduce the levels of risk of exposure to the harmful effects of contamination and will particularly benefit young and elderly people.	H	+
	Disability	This section on Contaminated Land assumes the possibility of contamination of land located close to previously contaminative uses and being proposed to be developed into a use that is sensitive to contamination such as schools, hospitals, housing, and nurseries. Implementing this precautionary approach is likely to reduce the levels of risk of exposure to the harmful effects of contamination and will particularly benefit disabled people who may have limited mobility and spend large amounts of time at home.	L	+
	Gender reassignment	The Key Principles in the SPD on Contaminated Land have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on gender reassignment.	N/A	N/A
	Marriage and Civil Partnership	The Key Principles in the SPD on Contaminated Land have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	N/A	N/A
	Pregnancy and maternity	The section on Contaminated Land assumes the possibility of contamination of land located close to previously contaminative uses and being proposed to be developed into a use that is sensitive to contamination such as schools, hospitals, housing and nurseries. Implementing this precautionary approach is likely to reduce the levels of risk of exposure to the harmful effects of contamination and will particularly benefit pregnant women and women with children.	L	+
	Race	The Principles in the SPD on Contaminated Land have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA

Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Principles in the SPD on Contaminated Land have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion or belief including non-belief.	NA	NA
Sex	The Principles in the SPD on Contaminated Land have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	The Principles in the SPD on Contaminated Land have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on sexual orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children’s Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Principles in the SPD on Contamination will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Principles in the SPD on Contamination are not likely to affect children’s rights as defined by the UNRC 1992.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE (SuDs) AND FLOOD RISK

These sections on Sustainable drainage includes the following Principles.

- SuD1 to SuD7.
- FR1 to FR10.

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies</i>	<i>Relevance</i>	<i>Impact</i>
Age	These key principles on flood risk mitigation and sustainable drainage principles aim to minimise flood risk in the borough as far as possible. Although the benefits accruing from the implementation of these policies will accrue to all people generally, certain sections of the community who are less mobile and therefore especially vulnerable including very young children and	L/M	+

	the elderly will particularly benefit.		
Disability	See above. Although the Principles aimed at minimising flood risk will provide benefits to the community at large, they will particularly benefit people with disabilities who are less mobile and are more likely to suffer harm in the event of a flood.	L/M	+
Gender reassignment	The Principles in the SPD on Flood Risk Mitigation and Sustainable Design Principles have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.	N/A	N/A
Marriage and Civil Partnership	The Principles in the SPD on Flood Risk Mitigation and Sustainable Design Principles have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	N/A	N/A
Pregnancy and maternity	The sections on flood risk mitigation and sustainable drainage principles aims to minimise flood risk in the borough as far as possible. Although the benefits accruing from the implementation of these principles will accrue to all people generally, certain sections of the community who are less mobile and therefore especially vulnerable including very young children and the elderly will particularly benefit.	L/M	+
Race	The Principles in the SPD on SuDs and Flood Risk Principles have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Principles in the SPD on SuDs and Flood Risk Principles have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	The Principles in the SPD on SuDs and Flood Risk Principles have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	The Principles in the SPD on SuDs and Flood Risk Principles have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children's Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Principles in the SPD on SuDs and Flood Risk will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Principles in the SPD on SuDs and Flood Risk are not likely to affect children’s rights as defined by the UNRC 1992.

BIOIVERSITY

This section on biodiversity includes the following key principles.

- BD1 - Protection of existing biodiversity
- BD2 - Protection of priority species
- BD3 - Designated sites, priority habitats, etc.
- BD4 - Retention of biodiversity
- BD5 - Invasive plant species
- BD6 - Impact on nature conservation areas
- BD7 - Enhancement of biodiversity
- BD8 - Landscaping and planting
- BD9 – Biodiversity and tree planting
- BD10 – Biodiversity and sustainable drainage systems
- BD11 – Green and brown roofs

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies</i>	<i>Relevance</i>	<i>Impact</i>
Age	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Age.	NA	NA
Disability	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Disability.	NA	NA
Gender reassignment	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.	NA	NA
Marriage and Civil Partnership	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil	NA	NA

	Partnership.		
Pregnancy and maternity	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Pregnancy and maternity.	NA	NA
Race	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	The policies in the SPD on Biodiversity have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children’s Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Principles in the SPD on Biodiversity will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Principles in the SPD on Biodiversity are not likely to affect children’s rights as defined by the UNRC 1992.

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The Sustainable Design and Construction section includes the following key principles.

- SDC1 to SDC3.

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies</i>	<i>Relevance</i>	<i>Impact</i>
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Age	Key Principles in the section on Sustainable Construction will benefit all sections of the community but will be particularly beneficial to vulnerable groups such as young children and elderly people who may be less mobile and more susceptible to harm from the effects of construction related air, noise and water pollution.	L/M	+
Disability	Key Principles will particularly benefit disabled people with limited mobility and those who are vulnerable to air, noise and water pollution.	L/M	+
Gender reassignment	Key Principles in the SPD on Sustainable Construction have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.	NA	NA
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Key Principles in the SPD on Sustainable Construction have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	NA	NA
Pregnancy and maternity	Key Principles in the section on Sustainable Construction will particularly benefit pregnant women with limited mobility and those with young children who may be vulnerable to air, noise and water pollution.	L/M	+
Race	Key Principles in the SPD on Sustainable Construction have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	Key Principles in the SPD on Sustainable Construction have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	Key Principles in the SPD on Sustainable Construction have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	Key Principles in the SPD on Sustainable Construction have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children's Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Principles in the SPD on Sustainable Construction will not affect human rights as defined in the Human

Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children's Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Principles in the SPD on Sustainable Construction are not likely to affect children's rights as defined by the UNRC 1992.

TRANSPORT

The Transport section contains the following Key Principles.

- TR1 to TR30.

Characteristi	Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies	Releva nce	Impact
Age	The SPD Key Principles on Transport will particularly benefit people who cannot or are unable to drive private vehicles, such as children and elderly people. The policies aim on promoting sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling and public transport and aim to ensure that accessibility	H	+
Disability	The PG SPD policies on transport contain a number of policies aimed at improving access for disabled people across all modes of transport. These include policies on adequate car parking size, Blue Badge parking, the promotion of public transport and walking and ensuring safe and accessible pedestrian access on public streets and communal spaces.	H	+
Gender reassignment	The Key Principles in the SPD on Transport have not emerged as relevant	N/A	N/A

	to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.		
Marriage and Civil Partnership	The Key Principles in the SPD on Transport have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	N/A	N/A
Pregnancy and maternity	The Key Principles in the SPD on Transport will have a positive benefit on pregnant women and women with young children. These policies that cover a range of topics including promoting walking and public transport, and ensuring safe and accessible environments for pedestrians, including those who may be movement impaired.	H	+
Race	The Key Principles in the SPD on Transport have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Key Principles in the SPD on Transport have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	The policies in the SPD on Transport have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	The Key Principles in the SPD on Transport have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children's Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Key principles in the SPD on Transport will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act

1998.

Will it affect Children's Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Principles in the SPD on Transport are not likely to affect children's rights as defined by the UNRC 1992.

Waste Management

The section of waste management includes the following Key Principles.

- WM1 – WM11.

Characteristic	Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies	Relevance	Impact
Age	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Age.	NA	NA
Disability	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Disability.	NA	NA
Gender reassignment	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.	NA	NA
Marriage and Civil Partnership	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	NA	NA
Pregnancy and maternity	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Pregnancy and maternity.	NA	NA
Race	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA

Sexual Orientation	The Principles in the SPD on waste have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA
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Human Rights and Children’s Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Principles in the SPD on Waste will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Principles on Waste will have a positive health benefits for children by reducing the potential for their exposure to these pollutants and therefore the impacts of the associated harm. In terms of the UNCRC children’s rights will be benefitted in the following areas:

- The right to life, survival and development
- The right to have their views respected, and to have their best interests considered at all times
- Health and welfare rights, including rights for disabled children, the right to health and health care, and social security.

Residential Moorings

The section of residential moorings includes the following Key Principles.

- RM1 – RM9.

Characteristic	Applicability of characteristic to SPD policies	Relevance	Impact
Age	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Age.	NA	NA
Disability	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Disability.	NA	NA

Gender reassignment	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.	NA	NA
Marriage and Civil Partnership	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.	NA	NA
Pregnancy and maternity	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Pregnancy and maternity.	NA	NA
Race	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.	NA	NA
Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).	NA	NA
Sex	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.	NA	NA
Sexual Orientation	The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.	NA	NA

Human Rights and Children’s Rights

Will it affect Human Rights, as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998?

The Principles in the SPD on Residential Moorings will not affect human rights as defined in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Will it affect Children’s Rights, as defined by the UNCRC (1992)?

The Principles on Residential Moorings will have a positive health benefits for children by reducing the potential for their exposure to these pollutants and therefore the impacts of the associated harm. In terms of the UNCRC children’s rights will be benefitted in the following areas:

- The right to life, survival and development
- The right to have their views respected, and to have their best interests considered at all times

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and welfare rights, including rights for disabled children, the right to health and health care, and social security.
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Section 03	Analysis of relevant data and/or undertake research
Documents and data reviewed	<p>The following documents and data have been used to help inform this Equality Impact Analysis:</p> <p>Community Strategy</p> <p>The Hammersmith and Fulham Business Plan 2017/2018 sets a framework of objectives across the council and these too are fundamental to the Local Plan and the Single Equality scheme. The Strategy was developed with our local partners from across the public, private, voluntary and community sectors and was subject to public consultation. As partners in delivering local services the aim of the council through the Plan is to combine opportunity, with social responsibility and social justice to assist the vast majority of people in the borough to help themselves while supporting the most vulnerable in the community. This is therefore considered to be consistent with the statutory codes in relation to race, gender, disability etc.</p> <p>Single Equality Scheme</p> <p>The Single Equality Scheme simplifies how we meet our requirements for all, including groups protected by discrimination law. Officers gave careful consideration to the statutory codes that were relevant at the time, in relation to race, gender, and disability in preparing the scheme, as well as to the duties that were expected (at the time) to arise from the Equality Act 2010. Most of the Act's provisions came into force on 01 October 2010.</p> <p>The Single Equality Scheme objectives are based on the same Business Plan objectives as the Spatial vision of the Local Plan in terms of creating a borough of opportunity for all, including promoting home ownership and regenerating the most deprived parts of the borough. The PG SPD works to these same broad objectives.</p> <p>Demographics of Equality Target Groups</p> <p>A summary of the demographic situation in relation to each of the equality groups is given below. This provides a starting point for the analysis of likely impacts of the PG SPD on these groups. Data includes the</p>

2011 Census and further mid year updates that have been made.

A summary of the current position in relation to each of the equality groups is given below. This provides a starting point for the analysis of likely impacts of the PG SPD on these groups.

Population

The population of Hammersmith and Fulham has risen by over 10% from 165,242 in 2001 to 182,500 in 2011. The GLA's 2015 projections estimates the population to be 186,800. The population of the borough is relative young and ethnically diverse. It is also a highly mobile population with about half of all households having moved in the previous five years. Nearly half of the population (45%) is between the ages of 20 and 40 years old which is significantly higher than in London (32%) and the rest of the country (27%). The borough has a high proportion of single people, the fourth highest proportion (55.9%) in London. Three in ten (29%) of all households consist of one person (Source: 2011 Census).

According to the 2015 GLA Population projections (SHLAA), the borough's population is expected to increase by 11,895 people (6.7%) between 2011 and 2021; this compares to a 9.1% increase in London as a whole. The further projected increase in population between 2021 and 2031 is 8.2%; a similar level as the London average (8.3%). While there will be growth in the borough's population in all age groups, the main growth will occur for people aged 85 and over. The population in that age group is expected to increase by 2,260 by 2031, equivalent to 110%. The population aged 65 to 84 is expected to grow by 61% during the same period, and population aged 50 to 64 to grow by 30%. The main growth in number of households will be in 'one person' households (32% up to 2026), while the number of 'couple' households will decrease by nearly 8%.

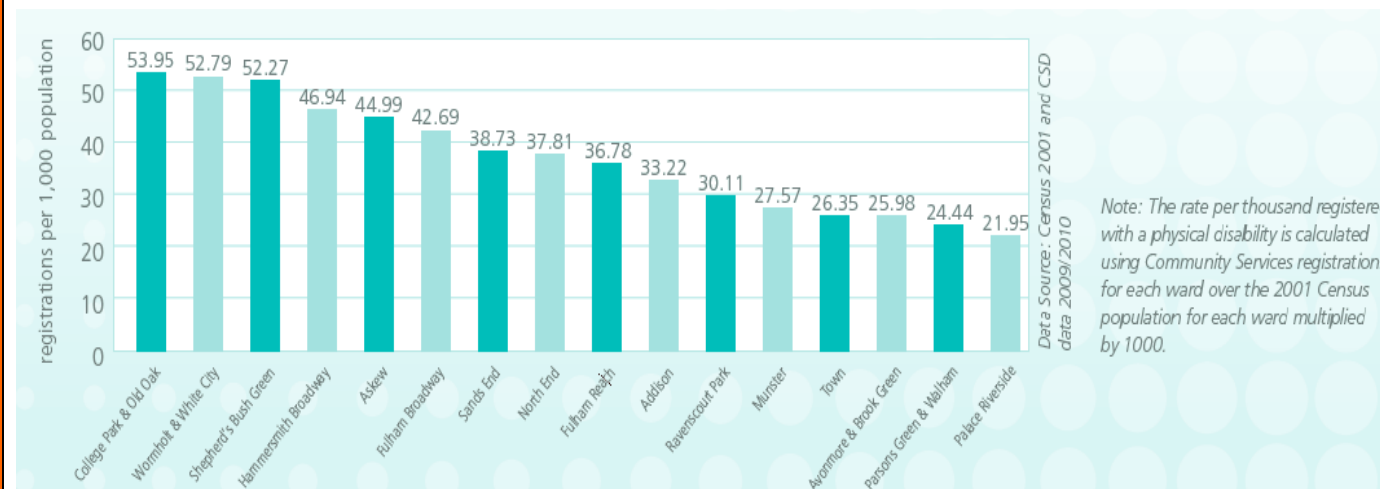
Disability

The rate of physical disability registrations for Hammersmith and Fulham as a whole is 37.3 registrations per 1,000 population. The Single Equalities Scheme (SES) from 2009-12 indicates that around 15% of residents in Hammersmith and Fulham have a disability. College Park and Old Oak has the highest rate of physical disability registrations in the borough (53.95). The five wards with the highest rates are all in the north of the borough; College Park and Old Oak, Wormholt and White City, Shepherd's Bush Green, Hammersmith Broadway and Askew. Palace Riverside has the lowest rate of registrations in the borough. Physical disability registration is voluntary so the figures do not give a complete picture of disability within Hammersmith & Fulham. In 2011, 12.6% of the borough population had limited day-to-day activities in the borough.

We recognise that people with disabilities and those that support them may be represented in one or more of

the other equality groups. The other related group that is usually referenced is age, in particular, we recognise that people with disabilities who can experience difficulty accessing services and accessing the built environment are often children and young people, older people, and those who may provide care for older and younger disabled people. As disability covers a broad spectrum, we also recognise that adaptations for people with mobility impairments may not make the built environment accessible for people with sensory impairments, and that people with mental health or long-term limiting illnesses may have different requirements from their environment. It is for these reasons that we actively engaged with the Hammersmith and Fulham Disability Forum, the local user group representing disabled people.

Figure 2: Number of people registered with a disability



Source: Community Services registrations

Gender

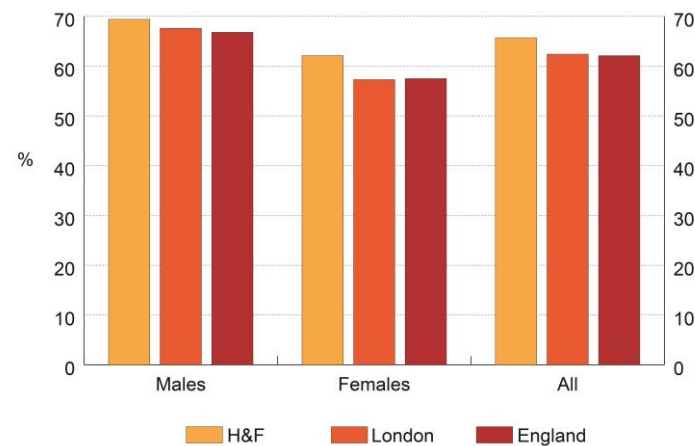
In 2011, there were more women in the borough than men (there were also more women than men in London). The Single Equalities Scheme (SES) indicates that there are more female headed households in the borough which represents a key equality gap for Hammersmith and Fulham. Women are less economically active than men representing respectively 70% and 78% in 2011. These figures are higher than the London figures of 66% for women and 77.5% for men (Source: Census 2011).

Hammersmith & Fulham has a marginally higher proportion of male residents in employment (69.4%) than the London (67.6%) and national averages (66.8%). The proportion of female residents in employment (62.1%) is

also higher than the London (57.3%) and national averages (57.5%).

For commentary regarding transgendered or transitioning people, see 'sexual orientation (and transgender)' below. For the assessment of policies, transgendered or transitioning people are represented in the gender category (see section 05).

Figure 3: Employment in Hammersmith and Fulham, Census 2011



Source: Office for National Statistics

Religion

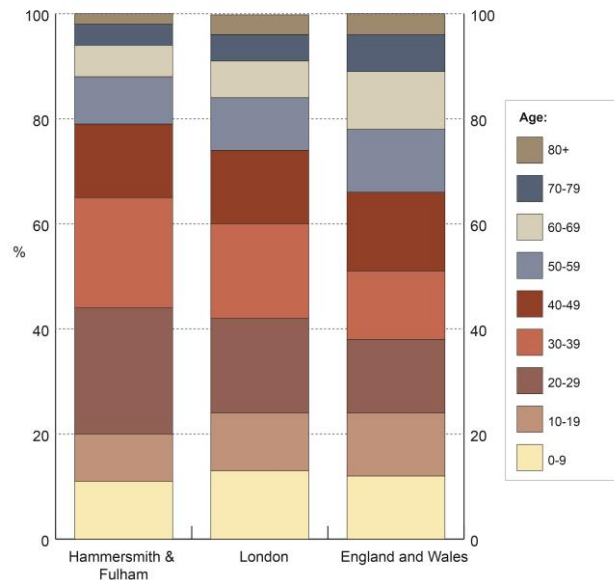
According to the Census 2011, 32% of the borough's population in 2011 belonged to ethnic groups other than white. This represents an increase of nearly 10% since 2001. The main ethnicity in the borough was 'white people' (68 %) followed by people from 'black African' origin (5.7%) and the 'other'3 group. In 2011, the white population represented 80% of the economically active population followed by the Black African ethnic group (4.4%) and the 'other group' (3.90%).

The policies in the PGSPS are not aimed specifically at religious groups, but it is noted that members of this population will also be represented through one or more other equality strands and that race and religion are often linked, meaning that benefits will be experienced by this group in more subtle ways. For example, through increased employment opportunities, better transport and quality of built environment.

Age

In 2011, the borough had a higher proportion of young adults aged 25-39 (35.7%) than London (28%) and England and Wales (20%). Conversely, the proportion of children and young adults (0-24) in the borough was lower than in London (26.7% compare to 32.2%) and England and Wales (30.7%). 12.7% of the population is aged 60 or over, which is slightly lower than the London (15.2%) and England and Wales (20.3%) averages. According to the H&F Carer's Strategy 2005-2010 and Experian Mosaic Data for the borough, older residents in the borough are more likely to live alone.

Figure 4: Age structure (% of total population, Census 2011)



Source: Office for National Statistics

According to GLA projections, by 2031 the number of 4-10 year-olds (primary sector) is predicted to rise from 13,368 to 16,208. For the range 11-15 (secondary sector), numbers will rise from 7,337 to 9,875. The projections clearly show that the need for additional secondary places will increase after 2017 at a much faster rate than for primary places.

Sexual Orientation (and transgender)

The nature of issues facing LGB people can be similar to transgendered or transitioning people as well, hence the council often use the term LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender). This is relevant when assessing impacts and looking at populations, for there are no official statistics on sexual orientation or gender identity, as these are not routinely captured by public bodies, and are not captured by the census. However:

'In 2005, the Department for Trade and Industry published a figure of 6% as the percentage of LGBT people in the general population... the number of LGBT people in London is thought to be anywhere between 6% and 10% of the total population, increased by disproportionate levels of migration. This equates to an urban population of between 450,000 and 750,000' (Kairos in Soho, *London's LGBT Voluntary Sector Infrastructure Project*, 25:2007).

To put this in a local context so far as is possible, although there are no accurate statistics for the numbers of lesbian, gay and bisexual residents in the borough, the 2011 census recorded that 568 people (or 1.1% of couples), aged 16 and over, were living as same sex couples in Hammersmith and Fulham. In 2011, there were 299 same sex civil partnerships in the borough.

This gives us some of the picture but within the parameters of the DTI figures, we note that these local statistics may hide single LGB people, or LGB people who have not entered into civil partnerships. We do not have specific data on transgendered or transitioning people. The policies in the PG SPD are not aimed specifically at LGBT people but it is noted that members of this population will also be represented through one or more other equality strands, meaning that benefits will be experienced by this group in more subtle ways. For example, through increased employment opportunities, better transport and quality of built environment.

Socio-economic

The borough has high levels of deprivation. According to the 2015 indices of Deprivation, it is ranked 76th most deprived local authority area in the country (31st in 2010 and 38th in 2015) and there are significant pockets of deprivation, particularly in the north of the borough. Eight (7%) of the borough's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs-Lower Super Output Areas are used by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) to identify local neighbourhoods of about 700 households) are within the top ten most deprived nationally. These areas comprise major public sector housing estates: Clem Attlee, Edward Woods, White City, Wormholt, Charecroft and Ashcroft Square. A further 15% of the borough's LSOA are in the 10-20% worst nationally. Most of these areas are in the north of the borough, but also extend into parts of Hammersmith and Fulham.

Hammersmith and Fulham not only have high levels of deprivation, it is polarised socially and economically. For example, in the last census 41.6% of the household heads classified themselves as “managers or professionals”, while more than a quarter said they were entirely dependent on benefit. Some 23.9% of households in Hammersmith and Fulham depend on less than £20,000 per annual compared to 27% of London and 34.9% for Great Britain. Just under 40 % of borough households have a households income between £50k and £80K per year. 16.2% of households have an income greater than £80k per annum; this is equivalent to nearly 13,000 households.

Until the 1970s, social housing and council estates tended to be occupied by households with a greater mix of incomes than is now the case. The mix under social housing tenants has come to include proportionally more people on lower incomes, some experiencing multiple deprivation. Approximately 53% of households living in social housing in Hammersmith and Fulham are currently workless and dependent on benefits and they make up the largest single group within the estimated 13,150 (2011 Census) workless households in the borough. Nearly 2,000 lone parents are dependent on out-of-work benefits and a further 2,800 are claiming Working Tax Credit and/ or Child Tax Credit benefits.

Deprivation and low household incomes also impact on health inequalities and result in high levels of child poverty. About 20% of people are in poverty in Hammersmith and Fulham compared to 32% of children in poverty. Childhood poverty in Hammersmith and Fulham compared to 32% of children in poverty. Childhood poverty in Hammersmith and Fulham does not follow the general north-south divide, but is more scattered geographically across the borough. In 2012 over 7,490 children under the age of 16 was living in families receiving means-tested benefits. In 2013 over 30% of primary school children and 23.8% of secondary school children were entitled to free school means in the borough compared to national figures of 15 % and 12% respectively. Further details of health, wellbeing and social care needs of the borough can be found in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010/2011 carried out by the Council and the NHS Hammersmith and Fulham (now NHS Hammersmith & Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group).

Human Rights

It is not considered the PG SPD will adversely affect human rights as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998.

Children’s Rights

	<p>It is considered that the PG SPD will have a positive impact on UNCRC, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to life, survival and development; • Health and welfare rights, including rights for disabled children, the right to health and health care, and social security; and • The right to education, leisure, culture and the arts.
New research	Not Applicable.

Section 04	Undertake and analyse consultation
Consultation	<p>The PG SPD, or where relevant, separate sections of the document were sent to various government agencies and neighbouring boroughs for the purpose of seeking informal, general comments on proposed policies in accordance with the consultation requirements of regulation 12 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Based on the recommendations made, the policies in the PG SPD was amended as appropriate.</p> <p>The draft Planning Guidance SPD and the associated EQIA were subject to a further stage of public consultation 2 July to 7 September 2012. No specific comments were received on the EQIA during this consultation.</p>
Analysis	To be populated after consultation.

Section 05**Analysis of impact and outcomes****Analysis**

The table below analyses the PG SPD's overall relevance to, and impact upon the nine protected characteristics. The analysis of data listed above reveals that the implementation of the PG SPD will be unlikely to result in any lawful and/or unlawful discrimination against people who share one or more of the protected characteristics.

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Applicability of characteristic to the SPD</i>
Age	The SPD policies on Housing standards, Design, Shopfront Design and Transport are of high relevance to people in this category and will result in positive impacts. SPD policies on Noise and nuisance, Flood Risk and Sustainable Construction are of lesser relevance but will also result in positive impacts. The implementation of the policies in the Buildings of Merit section may result in reduced access to certain buildings to people who may be mobility impaired and thereby have a negative impact people on very young and elderly people. A number of policies in the SPD are not relevant to and will not have any impact upon this characteristic.
Disability	The SPD polices on Housing standards, Shopfront Design and Transport are of high relevance to people in this category and are likely to result in positive benefits for disabled people. SPD policies on Noise and nuisance, Flood risk and Sustainable Construction are of lesser relevance to disabled people but their implementation will also result in positive benefits for people who share this characteristic. The policies on Buildings of Merit may result in disabled people having a low – medium level of reduced access to certain historic buildings in the borough resulting in a negative impact upon them. SPD policies on Archaeology, Contaminated Land, Storage of Refuse and Biodiversity are not relevant to and are unlikely to have any impact upon this characteristic.
Gender reassignment	The policies in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Gender reassignment.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	The policies in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership.
Pregnancy and maternity	The policies in the SPD on Housing Quality, Shopfront Design and Transport are of high relevance to people in this category and are likely to result in positive benefits for pregnant women and women caring for very young

		children who may have reduced mobility. SPD policies on Sustainable construction and Flood Risk Mitigation and Sustainable Drainage are likely to be of lesser relevance to people in this category, but are likely to have positive impacts on this group. The policies on Buildings of Merit may result in pregnant women and women with children in having a low – medium level of reduced access to certain historic buildings in the borough resulting in a negative impact upon them. SPD policies on matters such as Archaeology, Hot Food Takeaways, Contaminated Land, Storage of Refuse and Biodiversity are not relevant to and are unlikely to have any impact upon this characteristic
	Race	The policies in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Race.
	Religion/belief (including non-belief)	The policies in the SPD have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Religion/belief (including non-belief).
	Sex	The policies in the SPD on Transport have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sex.
	Sexual Orientation	The policies in the SPD on Transport have not emerged as relevant to, or as having an impact on Sexual Orientation.

Section 06	Reducing any adverse impacts
Outcome of Analysis	<p>The equalities impact analysis of the SPD has found that in general, there is unlikely to be any potential unlawful discrimination against protected groups associated with the implementation of these policies. However, the council welcomes comments from the public and other stakeholders on the findings of this equalities impact analysis.</p> <p>The analysis has shown that not all protected characteristics will be impacted upon in a similar manner by the implementation of the SPD. The analysis has revealed that, generally, the SPD Key Principles will have a positive or neutral impact upon all protected groups and characteristics and will improve the overall quality of life among people in these groups. The protected characteristics of Age, Disability, Pregnancy and Maternity and Race will be positively impacted upon most by the implementation of the SPD. The implementation of the SPD through consideration and determination of planning applications is unlikely to adversely impact upon Human and Children's rights.</p>

The council will take the following actions to promote its equalities duties:

- it will monitor the implementation of the SPD on an ongoing basis. Potential issues that may adversely impact on the protected characteristics will be reported in the council's Monitoring Reports. The relevant SPD policies may then be amended accordingly, through a statutory review process, to help resolve these issues;
- it will undertake public consultation on the SPD and associated documents, including the EQIA. The current consultation will provide people with an opportunity to comment on the overall 'soundness' of the SPD policies, namely that they are 'justified', 'effective' and consistent with national and London Plan policy and meet local needs. In addition, people may comment on the EQIA and on the supporting sustainability appraisal; and
- it will monitor the development of equalities legislation and associated case law to help ensure that the Local Plan remains legally compliant.

It is not considered the SPD will adversely affect human rights as defined by the Human Rights Act 1998. It is considered that the SPD will have a positive impact on children's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), including the following:

- The right to life, survival and development;
- Health and welfare rights, including rights for disabled children, the right to health and health care, and social security; and
- The right to education, leisure, culture and the arts.

Section 07		Action Plan					
Action Plan		Issue identified	Action (s) to be taken	When	Lead officer	Expected outcome	Date added to business/service plan
		Ensure that the SPD remains legally compliant with respect to equalities matters	Monitoring emerging equalities related case law and any future legislative amendments.	Ongoing	To be confirmed	The Local Plan will continue to remain legally compliant with respect to equalities matters.	N/A

	Ensuring that the plan making process promotes the Council's commitment to the involvement of people (including those with protected characteristics) in decision making.	Ensuring that adequate consultation is carried throughout the plan making process as well as through the implementation of the plan through the development management and regeneration procedures and practices.	Ongoing	To be confirmed	The Council will not only enable legal compliance; however, it will be able to enable social inclusion.	N/A
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Section 08	Agreement, publication and monitoring					
Chief Officer sign-off	Name: Matt Butler Position: Head of Policy and Spatial Planning Email: matt.butler@lbhf.gov.uk					
Key Decision Report	Date of report to Cabinet/Cabinet Member to adopt Planning Guidance SPD : February 2018.					