

Dumfries and Galloway Council Local Development Plan

Equality Impact Assessment

Equality Impact Assessment of Dumfries and Galloway Council's Proposed Local Development Plan (LDP)

Equality Impact Assessment for the Dumfries and Galloway Council Proposed LDP was undertaken in October 2012. Impact assessment of policies allows the Council to demonstrate how it is meeting statutory duties in relation to equality and will also help to improve the quality of policies.

A generic impact assessment screening tool has been developed by the Council which was used to assess the vision, spatial strategy and the policies contained in the Proposed LDP. The assessment involved a small group of Officers who have been involved in the preparation of the Proposed LDP or have knowledge of it. A lead person was identified who guided the group through the process and compiled the results and any action points. For the purpose of the assessment the following sections were grouped together; vision and spatial strategy, overarching policies, economic development policies, housing policies, historic and natural environment policies, community facilities policies, infrastructure policies and transport policies.

The assessment covers the six strands of equality, health and sustainable development. The Equalities Act came into force in October 2010, replacing the previous legislation on equalities and is in two parts: a general duty and specific duties. The general duty came into force on 5 April 2011 and states that public authorities must:

- a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act
- b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it

Sustainable development can be defined as development that aims to allow everyone to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. Sustainable development presents a three strand approach to policy planning. Plans and policies should be assessed under environmental, social and economic headings. These impacts have been grouped together in this tool alongside Climate Change and Energy Management, which refer to the Council's obligations to reduce carbon emissions.

Other assessments have also been undertaken on the Proposed LDP, including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulation Appraisal.

SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING

Policy – **Proposed Local Development Plan**

Lead service – **Development Planning, Planning and Environment**

Contact person for screening process – **Shona McCoy**

Date of screening process – **October 2012**

Names of those involved in screening process

John Deady, John Doig, Carolyn Howarth, Hugh Killen, Shona McCoy, Andrew Maxwell, Christine Whittle

Recommendations from the screening process (include total number of positive, neutral and negative impacts see Q.12-21). Any effect or possible effect on the physical environment should also be noted. (See summary at Q.23)

Impact Summary

Vision and Spatial Strategy - 5 Positive, 6 Neutral

Overarching Policies - 20 Positive, 13 Neutral

Economic Development Policies - 51 Positive, 125 Neutral

Housing Policies - 34 Positive, 64 Neutral, 1 Negative

Historic and Natural Environment Policies - 77 Positive, 132 Neutral

Community Facilities Policies - 21 Positive, 23 Neutral

Infrastructure Policies - 28 Positive, 115 Neutral

Transport Policies - 14 Positive, 41 Neutral

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING TOOL

Section 1: General Information

1. Name of function or policy: Dumfries and Galloway Proposed Local Development Plan
2. Is this policy: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewed
3. Lead person: Shona McCoy, Team Leader Local Development Plan
4. Names and organisations of those involved in the screening process : John Deady, John Doig, Carolyn Howarth, Hugh Killen, Shona McCoy, Andrew Maxwell, Christine Whittle
5. Date of Impact Assessment screening: Started May 2012 and looked at continuously until proposed plan agreed for publication and representation period by full Council Committee.
6. Lead Council Service(s) involved in the delivery of this function or policy: All Council Services
7(a). Who else is involved in the implementation of this function or policy? If none, go to question 8. Elected Members, other Council Services such as Strategic Housing and DG First.
7(b). How have they been involved in the Impact Assessment screening process? Members have been involved in developing the plan through Member Officer Working groups. All Elected Members have been consulted on the Plan through Committee reporting. All Council Services have been consulted on the draft Proposed Local Development Plan.

Section 2: Aims of the function or policy

8. What are the main aims of the function or policy? Please list The Proposed Local Development Plan (LDP) provides the planning framework for all of Dumfries and Galloway. It guides the future use and development of land towns, villages and the rural area, it also indicates where development, including regeneration,
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should happen and where it should not.

The Scottish Government's overarching aim is to foster sustainable economic growth; sustainable development is accepted as contributing to this. Therefore, an overarching principle of the Proposed LDP is that all development proposals should support sustainable development, including the reduction of carbon and other emissions.

The LDP should be read in its entirety as individual policies and land allocations do not set out the whole picture for various types of development. The LDP contains a number of sections; the vision, spatial strategy, policies, proposals maps, settlement statements and inset maps.

The Vision outlines what the Council thinks Dumfries and Galloway will look like in 20 years time, this includes aspirations for the rural area, small towns and villages and Dumfries as the regional capital.

The spatial strategy sets out what the vision means on the ground. The aim of the spatial strategy is to get the right type of development in the right place which meets the needs of the community whilst promoting a more sustainable pattern of development, creating opportunities for sustainable economic growth, reducing carbon emissions and the need to travel. The spatial strategy is broken down into the following elements; settlement hierarchy, economy, retailing, housing, transport, green networks and waste management.

The overarching policies set out the key considerations that need to be taken into account when assessing development proposals.

The aim of the policies is to deliver a high standard of development on the ground.

The aim of the policies set out in the various policy chapters is to support the implementation of the spatial strategy and to outline the various issues that will be taken into account when assessing proposals.

9. Who is intended to benefit from the function or policy? Please list

Residents of Dumfries and Galloway, elected members and staff of Dumfries and Galloway Council, developers, inward investors, existing and new businesses.

10. Is the function or policy intended to increase equality of opportunity by permitting positive action or action to redress disadvantage?

Yes No

Give details

The LDP is intended to increase equality of opportunity by publishing the policies that will be used by the Council as planning authority to determine planning applications. As the various stages involved in preparing the LDP include extensive consultation there have been plenty of opportunity for people to get involved.

Section 3: Evidence

11. What evidence has or will be used to identify any potential positive or negative impacts?

Insert details in the sections below.

Consultation

Extensive consultation has been undertaken at the Main Issues Report (MIR) stage and when the Further Consultation on Sites and Policies (FCSP) was published. At the outset of the process meetings were held with Key Agencies (Scottish Natural Heritage, Historic Scotland, Scottish Water, Scottish Enterprise, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, the Health Board and Transport Scotland) and various Council Services to help identify what the main issues were. When the MIR was published fifteen drop in events were held across the region, four workshops were held to discuss the main issues, a presentation was made to the Area Committees followed by a question and answer session and we attended community council meetings when invited. Copies of the document were available online and in all Council libraries and one stop shops. The diversity working group and the older people's consultative group were consulted on the MIR.

The FCSP was published to provide more detail on recommended and alternative housing and business and industry sites and to provide more detail on some of the major policy areas that had been trailed in the MIR. We held a meeting with the key agencies and main stakeholders and held four meetings and workshop events across the region.

Any consultation undertaken is well advertised by placing an advert in all local newspapers, issuing press releases, writing to all community councils, anyone who has advised us they want to be kept informed, advertising on the Councils web site and by putting up posters across the region.

Research

A number of documents have been used to inform the Proposed LDP. They include Scottish Government Planning Policy, Planning Advice Notes and Circulars. Publications produced by the key agencies, other organisations, research done by other Council departments and plans and policies produced by neighbouring authorities have also been taken into account.

Officer/Practitioner knowledge and experience

The knowledge and experience of officers from the Key Agencies of other plans across Scotland combined with the local knowledge and experience of officers from various Council Services have been used to inform the plan.

Monitoring data

The strategy and policies of the current Structure and Local Plan were monitored and assessed to establish how they had been performing. The outcome of the work is published in the monitoring report which accompanies the MIR.

User feedback

A report will be produced alongside the Proposed LDP which will list all of the representations received to the MIR and the FCSP. The report will also contain the Council's response to the representation and how the representation has been taken into account in

preparing the Proposed LDP.

Other

The Council is required to produce a Development Plan Scheme (DPS) on an annual basis which outlines the process and timescales involved in preparing the new LDP. The first edition of the DPS contained a list of the various people and organisations that the Council would consult with throughout the LDP process. It asked for people to notify us if a group or organisation was missing from the list.

When the Proposed LDP is published all neighbours who adjoin a site that is being included in the plan for development will be notified.

Section 4: Impact Assessment

VISION AND SPATIAL STRATEGY

**What groups could be affected by the function or policy?
Consider also the relationship between belonging to an Equality Target Group and the effect of wider cross-cutting issues
e.g. a gay homeless person**

Tick the relevant box	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Comments
12. Race		X		The vision and spatial strategy have neither a positive or negative impact on race. The Proposed LDP is available in different languages on request.
13. Disability		X		
14. Gender		X		The vision and spatial strategy have neither a positive or negative impact on gender.
15. Sexual orientation		X		
16. Religion and Belief		X		

17. Age		x		
18. Health	X – high			One of the overarching aims of the plan is to improve the quality and quantity of green networks as they provide opportunities to connect urban areas with their surrounding rural environments.
19. Economic Sustainability	X – high			Sustainable economic growth is a key element of the plans vision. Policies and proposals in the plan provide opportunities to grow, develop, diversify and regenerate the economy in a sustainable manner.
20. Social Sustainability	X – high			By allocating the majority of future development to those settlements with a good range of services and facilities they future should be supported.
21. Environmental sustainability	X – high			Overarching aim of spatial strategy is to promote a more sustainable pattern of development.
22. Climate Change and Energy Management	X - high			Overarching aim of spatial strategy is to reduce carbon emissions and the need to travel by allocating the majority of future development to those settlements with a good range of services and facilities.

23. Having assessed the level of impact, list the options and identify the effects of each. Then identify the option chosen, document the reason and outline what action will be taken. (This will form part of the recommendation section of the summary sheet)

No negative impact identified.

OVERARCHING POLICIES

What groups could be affected by the function or policy? Consider also the relationship between belonging to an Equality Target Group and the effect of wider cross-cutting issues <i>e.g. a gay homeless person</i>				
Tick the relevant box	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Comments
12. Race	OP2 - low	OP1 OP3		OP2 contains criteria that require all development to be designed in a manner as to create safe, accessible and inclusive places for all people.
13. Disability	OP2 - low	OP1 OP3		OP2 contains criteria that require all development to be designed in a manner as to create safe, accessible and inclusive places for all people.
14. Gender	OP2 - low	OP1 OP3		OP2 contains criteria that require all development to be designed in a manner as to create safe, accessible and inclusive places for all people.
15. Sexual Orientation	OP2 - low	OP1 OP3		OP2 contains criteria that require all development to be designed in a manner as to create safe, accessible and inclusive places for all people.
16. Religion and Belief		OP1 OP2 OP3		
17. Age	OP2 - low	OP1 OP3		OP2 contains criteria that require all development to be designed in a manner as to create safe, accessible and inclusive places for all people.
18. Health	OP1 - high OP2 - high			OP1 requires that all development should not have an adverse impact on road safety.

	OP3 - high			OP2 and OP3 should have a positive impact on both physical and mental health through the provision of open space for exercise and on mental health through the need for landscaping and high design quality.
19. Economic Sustainability	OP1 - high OP2 - high OP3 - high			All three policies outline the issues that are considered when assessing a development proposal which should give some economic stability to the developer.
20. Social Sustainability	OP1 - high OP2 - high OP3 - high			
21. Environmental Sustainability	OP1 - high OP2 - high OP3 - high			
22. Climate Change and Energy Management	OP1 - high OP2 - high OP3 - high			OP1 seeks to prevent development which would lead to unacceptable onsite or offsite. SUDS are required to deal with surface water runoff. OP2 requires all new development to incorporate sustainable energy measures including orientation of buildings for passive solar gain.

23. Having assessed the level of impact, list the options and identify the effects of each. Then identify the option chosen, document the reason and outline what action will be taken. (This will form part of the recommendation section of the summary sheet)

No negative impact identified.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

What groups could be affected by the function or policy? Consider also the relationship between belonging to an Equality Target Group and the effect of wider cross-cutting issues <i>e.g. a gay homeless person</i>				
Tick the relevant box	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Comments
12. Race		ED1-16		
13. Disability	ED8 - Med	ED1-7; ED9 - 16		ED8 – seeks to improve accessibility and protect existing car parking which will include disabled parking.
14. Gender		ED1-16		
15. Sexual orientation		ED1-16		
16. Religion and Belief		ED1-16		
17. Age	ED5 - Low ED8 - Low ED9 - Low	ED1 ED2 ED3 ED4 ED6 ED7 ED10-16		ED, 5, 8, 9: Encourages development to locate in the areas which are most accessible by public transport or are close to residential areas e.g. neighbourhood shops – beneficial for older / younger people who might not have access to a car.
18. Health	ED8 - High	ED1-7; ED9-16		ED8: Encourages physical activity (walking and cycling).

19. Economic Sustainability	ED1-7; ED9-12 High ED13 - Low ED14 - Med ED16 - Med	ED8 ED15		ED1-4: Encouraging business and employment, particularly in established industrial areas within or close to larger populations and which are usually most accessible but also seeks to provide opportunities in rural areas; seeks to protect and make best use of existing resources e.g. brownfield land / areas which have existing infrastructure. ED5-7 and 9: Encouraging economic development (retail) aiming to support existing town centres / avoid any impact on vitality and viability and supporting local business; ED10-12: encourages economic development, tourists and visitors to the region, enhances tourist assets. ED13-14, 16: supports economic development.
20. Social Sustainability	ED1 -High ED2 - High ED5 - High ED6 - Med ED8 - High ED9 - High ED10 - Med ED11 - Low ED12- Low ED14 - Low ED16 - Low	ED3 ED4 ED7 ED13 ED15		ED1-2: Encouraging business and employment, particularly in established industrial areas within or close to larger populations and which are usually most accessible but also seeks to provide opportunities in rural areas; seeks to avoid negative impact on amenity. ED5-6 and 9: encouraging retail development to locate in areas most accessible by public transport i.e. town centres and in local neighbourhoods. ED8: encourages access by public transport, walking and cycling. ED10-12: encourages jobs in tourism ED14: could provide some jobs in areas which have suffered economic decline. ED16: seeks to protect road safety.

21. Environmental sustainability	ED1 - Med ED2 - Med ED3 - Med ED4 - Med ED5 - High ED6 -High ED8 - High ED9 - High ED11 - High ED12 - High ED15 - High ED16 - High	ED7 ED10 ED13 ED14		ED1-4: Encouraging development to locate in established industrial areas within or close to larger populations and which are usually most likely to be accessible by means other than private car; seeks to protect and make best use of existing resources e.g. brownfield land / areas which have existing infrastructure; requires need to consider sustainable transport. ED5-6 and 9: encouraging retail development to locate in areas most accessible by public transport i.e. town centres and in local neighbourhoods; ED9 encourages re-use of existing buildings. ED8: encourages access by public transport, walking and cycling. ED11-12: seeks to enhance and protect environmental assets. ED15: seeks to protect carbon sinks. ED16: protect visual amenity and heritage.
22. Climate Change and Energy Management	ED1 - Med ED2 - Med ED3 - Med ED4 - Med ED5 - High ED6 - High ED8 -High ED9 -Med ED15 - High	ED7 ED10 ED11 ED12 ED13 ED14 ED16		ED1-4: Encouraging development to locate in established industrial areas within or close to larger populations and which are usually most likely to be accessible by means other than private car; seeks to protect and make best use of existing resources e.g. brownfield land / areas which have existing infrastructure. requires need to consider sustainable transport; ED5-6 and 9: encouraging retail development to locate in areas most accessible by public transport i.e. town centres and in local neighbourhoods. ED8: encourages access by public transport,

				walking and cycling. ED15: seeks to protect carbon sinks.
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23. Having assessed the level of impact, list the options and identify the effects of each. Then identify the option chosen, document the reason and outline what action will be taken. (This will form part of the recommendation section of the summary sheet)

No negative impact identified.

HOUSING POLICIES

What groups could be affected by the function or policy? Consider also the relationship between belonging to an Equality Target Group and the effect of wider cross-cutting issues e.g. a gay homeless person				
Tick the relevant box	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Comments
12. Race		H1-9		
13. Disability	H6 and H9 - high	H1-5, H7, 8		H6 supports proposals for housing that meets the needs of people with disability problems. H9 the development of residential annexes means that a person with disabilities who may not be able to live on their own could live with their family.
14. Gender		H1-9		
15. Sexual orientation		H1-9		
16. Religion and Belief		H1-9		
17. Age	H6 and H9 - high	H1-5, H7, H8		H6 supports proposals for housing that meets the needs of older people.

				H9 the development of residential annexes means that an older person who may not be able to live on their own could live with their family.
18. Health	H5 - low H6 and H9 - high	H1-4, H7, H8		H5 the provision of housing that is affordable could help minimise a number of health issues such as stress and anxiety. H6 supports proposals for housing that meets the needs of people who are frail. H9 the development of residential annexes means that a person with health issues who may not be able to live on their own could live with their family.
19. Economic Sustainability	H1- 9 - high			Supports development and helps to attract and retain residents.
20. Social Sustainability	H1-H6, H8 and H9 - high	H7		Policies H1, H2, H4 and to a lesser extent H3 support social sustainability by supporting housing development within existing communities which should reinforce the social frame works currently there. H5 and H6 have a high positive impact as the provision of affordable and particular needs housing within developments will give a range and mix of tenures and provide a mixed community. H8 and H9 extensions and annexes enable people to stay in their homes for longer instead of moving out of a community.
21. Environmental sustainability	H1, H2 - high, H4, H8, H9 - med	H5 - 7	H3 - low	H1 reinforces the spatial strategy by allocating sites for development in larger towns and villages. H4 enables this strategy to be reinforced even although there may not be sites available inside the settlement boundary.

				<p>H2 and H4 outline the criteria development proposals will have to meet in order to gain planning permission, safeguarding of the natural environment is a key principle of the policy. Development in villages should not be of a scale that undermines the spatial strategy. H3 development in the countryside will generate more journeys as people need to travel to access services and facilities. There are mitigation measures within the policy which minimise its impact to a low negative. H8 and H9 outline the requirements for new development in relation to the built environment.</p>
22. Climate Change and Energy Management	H1 - high, H2 - med, H4, H9 - high	H5 - 8	H3 - low	<p>H1 and H4 and to a lesser extent H2 reinforce the spatial strategy by allocating sites for development in larger towns and villages where there are good facilities and services, this approach should help reduce the number of trips required. H3 development in the countryside will generate more journeys as people need to travel to access services and facilities. There are mitigation measures within the policy which minimise its impact to a low negative. H9 enables family members to live together which may reduce the need for journeys.</p>

23. Having assessed the level of impact, list the options and identify the effects of each. Then identify the option chosen, document the reason and outline what action will be taken. (This will form part of the recommendation section of the summary sheet)

A low negative impact identified is identified in respect of the impact of policy H3: Housing in the Countryside on climate change and energy management. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) states that development plans should support more opportunities for

small scale housing development in all rural areas. The opportunities outlined in policy H3 mirror what is in the SPP.

HISTORIC AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

What groups could be affected by the function or policy? Consider also the relationship between belonging to an Equality Target Group and the effect of wider cross-cutting issues <i>e.g. a gay homeless person</i>				
Tick the relevant box	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Comments
12. Race	NE6 - low	HE1-6, NE1-5, NE7-13		The possible increase in recreational opportunities encouraged by policy NE6 would help fight isolation which most minority groups find a problem.
13. Disability	HE2 - high	HE1, HE3- 6, NE1-13		HE2 - Proposals for new buildings in a conservation area must be accompanied by a design and access statement. The purpose of which is to promote design and layout which is safe and accessible to everyone regardless of age, gender or disability to deliver an inclusive environment. HE1 and 2 may influence the nature of disabled access provision (e.g. it may not be possible to provide disabled access to the main entrance of a building but access could be provided elsewhere - or the design of the provision may be adapted to complement the character of the building) but overall should not have a negative effect.
14. Gender	HE2 - high	HE1, HE3- 6, NE1-13		See disability row for comment on HE2.
15. Sexual orientation	NE6 - low	HE1- 6, NE1-5, NE7 -		The possible increase in recreational opportunities encouraged by policy NE6 would

		13		help fight isolation which most minority groups find a problem.
16. Religion and Belief		HE1-6, NE1-13		
17. Age	HE2 - high	HE1, HE3-6, NE1-13		See disability row for comment on HE2.
18. Health	HE1-6 -low, NE1-6 - high NE7-9 -low	NE10-13		See disability row for comment on HE2. All other policies seek to improve the appearance of the built and natural environment which can have a positive impact on people's general well being, in particular mental health well being. NE6 supports the creation and protection of managed woodlands and forests, it also encourages proposals to take account of possible recreational uses in the design of the forest and woodland.
19. Economic Sustainability	HE1-6 -low, NE1-5 -low, NE6 - high, NE7-13 -low			Policies outline what is required as a result of development proposals. Preserving and enhancing the cultural heritage of the region has positive impact in relation to tourism / quality of environment for investment etc.; NE6 could increase employment opportunities within the forestry sector which is one of the key sectors in the region's economy
20. Social Sustainability	HE1-6 -low, NE1-5 -low, NE6-8 - med	NE9 - NE13		Policies seek to preserves historic and cultural assets
21. Environmental sustainability	HE1-6 -high, NE1-13 -high			Both the built and natural environment are important considerations in all of these policies. HE4 – HE6 and NE1 – NE5 seek to protect

				existing assets from inappropriate development.
22. Climate Change and Energy Management	HE1 - medium HE2 - low NE6-8 - high	HE3 - HE6, NE1- NE5, NE9 - NE13		HE1 seeks to reuse existing buildings. Trees, woods and forests can provide part of the solution to limiting climate change.

23. Having assessed the level of impact, list the options and identify the effects of each. Then identify the option chosen, document the reason and outline what action will be taken. (This will form part of the recommendation section of the summary sheet)

No negative impacts identified.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

What groups could be affected by the function or policy? Consider also the relationship between belonging to an Equality Target Group and the effect of wider cross-cutting issues e.g. a gay homeless person				
Tick the relevant box	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Comments
12. Race		CF1-4		
13. Disability	CF4 - Medium	CF1-3		The overall network of Core Paths should provide access for all abilities (although not every path can be meet full disabled access requirements)
14. Gender		CF1-4		
15. Sexual orientation		CF1-4		
16. Religion and Belief		CF1-4		

17. Age		CF1-4		CF1 seeks to protect local facilities which reduce need to travel – beneficial for older / younger people who might not have access to a car. Community facilities help to reduce social isolation which can be a particular issue for older people.
18. Health	CF1-4 - High			Community facilities provide opportunities for social interaction, enhancing wellbeing. Protecting and enhancing open space and access routes encourages physical activity and provides a good quality environment which benefits mental health and wellbeing.
19. Economic Sustainability	CF1-4 - High			Protecting and enhancing open space and access routes creates a high quality and attractive environment which can attract investment and enhance residential environments. Seeking to protect community facilities also helps local businesses and services as well as attracting and retaining residents.
20. Social Sustainability	CF1-4 High			CF1-4 seek to protect the availability of local and rural services and access to cultural and leisure pursuits.
21. Environmental sustainability	CF1-4 High			CF1 reduces the need to travel by protecting local facilities. CF2-3 protects and enhances open space and the natural environment. CF2-4 encourages walking and cycling, helping to reduce vehicle use.
22. Climate Change and Energy Management	CF1-4 Medium			CF1 reduces the need to travel by protecting local facilities and CF2-4 also encourage a reduction in vehicle use - helping to reduce carbon emissions from transport. Open spaces

				and green networks act as carbon sinks.
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23. Having assessed the level of impact, list the options and identify the effects of each. Then identify the option chosen, document the reason and outline what action will be taken. (This will form part of the recommendation section of the summary sheet)

No negative impact identified.

INFRASTRUCTURE

What groups could be affected by the function or policy? Consider also the relationship between belonging to an Equality Target Group and the effect of wider cross-cutting issues e.g. a gay homeless person				
Tick the relevant box	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Comments
12. Race		IN1-13		
13. Disability		IN1-13		
14. Gender		IN1-13		
15. Sexual orientation		IN1-13		
16. Religion and Belief		IN1-13		
17. Age		IN1-13		
18. Health	IN9-12- High	IN1-8; IN13		IN9-12 are all concerned with protecting human health (along with wider environmental protection).

19. Economic Sustainability	IN13 - High	IN1-12		IN13 specifically supports development which adds to economic sustainability
20. Social Sustainability	IN13 - High	IN1-12		IN13 supports telecommunications infrastructure; increased access to broadband etc. will reduce social and economic isolation, especially in rural areas
21. Environmental sustainability	IN1-12 Medium	IN13		IN 1-4 seeks to provide appropriate renewable energy facilities whilst taking account of other environmental considerations; IN5-8 support Zero Waste objectives; IN9-10 seek to avoid flood risk; IN11-12 seek to reduce environmental impact
22. Climate Change and Energy Management	IN1-10	IN11-13		IN 1-4 helps to provide appropriate renewable energy facilities; IN5-8 support Zero Waste objectives; IN9-10 seek to avoid flood risk;

23. Having assessed the level of impact, list the options and identify the effects of each. Then identify the option chosen, document the reason and outline what action will be taken. (This will form part of the recommendation section of the summary sheet)

No negative impact identified.

TRANSPORT POLICIES

What groups could be affected by the function or policy? Consider also the relationship between belonging to an Equality Target Group and the effect of wider cross-cutting issues e.g. a gay homeless person				
Tick the relevant box	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Comments
12. Race		T1-5		
13. Disability	T2 - High	T1; T3-5		T2 seeks to improve access to facilities for all and specifically mentions statutory equal

				opportunity obligations.
14. Gender		T1-5		
15. Sexual orientation		T1-5		
16. Religion and Belief		T1-5		
17. Age	T2 - Med	T1; T3-5		T2 seeks to improve access to facilities for all and specifically mentions statutory equal opportunity obligations.
18. Health	T1-2; T5 High	T3-4		T1, 2 and 5 all encourage active travel and physical activity.
19. Economic Sustainability	T1, T3	T2, T4-5		T1 and T3 seek to provide / protect existing and new infrastructure which supports economic development
20. Social Sustainability	T2	T1, T3-5		T2 seeks to improve access to facilities by means other than private vehicles and reduces the need to travel which can benefit those on low incomes or other disadvantaged groups.
21. Environmental sustainability	T2-3; T5	T1, T4		T2, 3 and 5 seek to protect existing resources, reduce the need to travel and encourage active travel.
22. Climate Change and Energy Management	T2-3; T5	T1, T4		T2, 3 and 5 seek to protect existing resources, reduce the need to travel and encourage active travel which can help reduce carbon emissions from transport.

23. Having assessed the level of impact, list the options and identify the effects of each. Then identify the option chosen, document the reason and outline what action will be taken. (This will form part of the recommendation section of the summary sheet)

No negative impact identified.

Section 5: Monitoring and Reviewing

24. How will the implementation of the policy be monitored?

The LDP is monitored on an annual basis by looking at the outcome of planning application and appeals , by speaking to the officers involved in implementing the policy and involving local stakeholders (planning agents, applicants, members of the public, community councils) in any review of the plan.

An action programme is to be prepared, adopted and published within 3 months of the LDP being adopted. The action programme sets out how the Council proposes to implement the plan. The action programme is kept under review, updated and republished every 2 years.

25. What (if any) environmental data is to be monitored and who is responsible for the collection of this data?

The Planning and Environment Service and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

26. How will the results of the monitoring be used to develop the policy?

Once the LDP has been adopted it must be replaced every five years. Any monitoring undertaken will be used to inform and develop policies in the new plan.

27. When and how is the policy due to be reviewed

The LDP should be adopted by the end of 2013. The policy will need to be given a short period of time to be implemented, the review will begin during 2014.

28. Public Reporting of Results

The Action programme and any monitoring undertaken will be published online by the Council. Hard copies will be made available at local libraries.