

**PROPOSED SUBMISSION ADUR LOCAL PLAN 2014**

**HEALTH AND EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**OCTOBER 2014**





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# 1. Introduction

## Background to the Health and Equalities Impact Assessment process.

1.1 Under the Equality Act 2010, public bodies must have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act, and
- advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations across all the protected characteristics (with the exception of marriage and civil partnership).

They are also required to publish information showing how they are complying with this duty.

1.2 The Act defines nine protected characteristics. These are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion and belief
- Sex (gender)
- Sexual orientation

1.3 As set out above, it is not necessary to include the characteristic of marriage and civil partnership except in relation to employment procedures. This characteristic is not included, therefore, in this Impact Assessment. Definitions of each Group are set out in Appendix 1.

1.4 With regard to the issue of Health, preparation of a Council Strategy for the New Public Health Agenda has identified eight Groups of concern in Adur and Worthing. These are:

- Alcohol harms
- Carers
- High smoking rates in manual / routine job workers
- Limiting long term illness or disability
- Low physical activity rates amongst adults
- Mental health and emotional wellbeing
- Obese and overweight adults and children
- Social isolation

These Groups have been used, therefore, in this Impact Assessment. To avoid duplication, the Disability Group from the Equalities section and the Limiting long term illness or Disability Group from the Health section have been combined into one.

**1.5** In publishing information about how they are complying with their duty under the Equality Act, public bodies are no longer required to carry out formal Impact Assessments. Adur and Worthing Councils have, however, adopted an Equality Impact Assessment procedure to act as a tool for staff to consider not only the requirements of legislation but also the impact of their work on local people. This document can be found on the Councils' website (<http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/media/media.100158.en.pdf>). It has been used as a framework to undertake a joint Health and Equalities Impact Assessment of the Adur Local Plan Pre Submission 2014.

**1.6** This Health and Equalities Impact Assessment will be published at the same time as the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014 and then submitted with it to the Secretary of State in due course.

### **The document to be assessed - The Adur Local Plan**

**1.7** The Adur Local Plan is a new plan that will provide a strategy for development in Adur, (excluding land within the South Downs National Park) up to 2031. It is an important document that will:

- facilitate regeneration of Adur
- form the framework for the preparation of a wide range of policy and guidance documents as part of the Local Development Framework; and
- inform strategies and projects not only of the Council but also its partners and stakeholders concerned with the District's economy, community and environment.

**1.8** The Plan sets out a vision and strategy for Adur, assesses the planning issues facing it and proposes policies for addressing them. Overall, it seeks to achieve a balance in meeting needs for development – such as housing, employment, retail and community facilities, whilst striving to protect and enhance the character and features people value – its open spaces, landscape and historic features.

**1.9** In more detail, under A Strategy for Change and Prosperity the Plan establishes a spatial strategy; sets out levels of housing and employment development to be achieved; and identifies four key sites for strategic development. Policies for Places establishes overarching policies for each of Adur's settlements in addition to its coast and countryside. Finally Development Management Policies cover a range of specific issues such as Affordable Housing; Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople; Transport and Connectivity; Flood Risk; and Open Space, Recreation and Leisure.

**1.10** The range of issues covered by the Plan and its importance to Adur mean that it is essential that extensive consultation is carried out at various stages in its preparation, with the local community as well as key organisations. Such consultation (under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012) has been carried out three times to date, as follows:

- Housing and Employment Options – Summer 2011.

- Draft Adur Local Plan 2012 – September to October 2012.
- Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013 – September to November 2013.

At each stage, the results of consultation have informed the next version of the Plan.

**1.11** The Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014 and detailed information regarding consultation undertaken can be found on the Councils' website (<http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/adur-ldf>).

### **The process to be followed**

**1.12** The Health and Equalities Impact Assessment is divided into two stages. **Stage 1** is Screening. This establishes whether a proposed initiative will have an impact on the eight Equality Groups and eight Health Groups or whether it is “health and equality neutral”. This involves:

- collecting up-to-date and reliable data on each of the Equality and Health Groups in order to understand how they might be impacted upon by the Plan;
- assessing the potential impact of each of the Plan's policies on each of the Equality and Health Groups; and
- assessing whether any of the policies is likely to affect relations between certain groups, for example, because it is seen as favouring a particular group or denying opportunities to another.

**1.13** By considering the cumulative impact of all the policies on the Equality and Health Groups, it is possible to identify whether the impact of any part of the Plan – whether positive or negative – is likely to be significant enough to warrant a more detailed assessment under **Stage 2: Full Impact Assessment**. If the answer is no, consideration needs to be given to monitoring and review in order to assess whether the impact changes over the life of the Local Plan. If the answer is yes:

- More detailed information needs to be collected regarding the particular Groups affected;
- This information informs a more in-depth assessment of the positive or negative impacts on the relevant Groups;
- An analysis is made of any consultation undertaken with the relevant Groups;
- Based on the above, consideration is given as to how the Plan can be revised as necessary to ameliorate any significant impact identified under Stage 1; and
- As for Stage 1, consideration is needed of monitoring and review of changes in impact over the life of the Plan.

## 2. Stage 1: Screening

### Data collection

2.1 The first part of Stage 1 involves collecting up-to-date and reliable data on each of the Equality and Health Groups. Using a variety of sources, the following data has been collected regarding each of the identified groups within Adur District<sup>1</sup>. Also included is commentary regarding issues that are relevant to each Group and have implications for this Impact Assessment.

**Table1:**

Equality Group	Adur District Summary
Age	<p><i>West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)</i></p> <p>In comparison with England, Adur District has a lower percentage in the 20 – 29 age group (10% compared with 13.7%) but a significantly higher percentage aged 60 or older (29% compared with 22.4%). This can have implications for provision of services such as health.</p>

<sup>1</sup> The data covers the whole District not just the area covered by the Local Plan. In view of the fact that relatively few people live within the boundary of the South Downs National Park in the District, this is considered to be acceptable.

	<p>Whilst the situation is improving, Adur District has for a number of years had a lower percentage of students achieving 5 or more A* - C grades in GCSEs than nationally. The lower a young adults qualifications the more likely they are to be lacking (but wanting) paid work or to be low paid. Younger people are more likely generally to be low paid.</p> <p><i>The Poverty Site.</i></p> <p><i>The Coastal West Sussex Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (SHMA)</i> notes that older persons are more likely to under occupy homes. They are also more likely to live in social rented housing (especially single pensioner households). This has implications for need for affordable housing. The document also notes the likely need for specialist housing solutions to meet the changing needs of older people.</p>																											
Disability	See under Health Groups																											
Gender Assignment	No information is currently available regarding this group in Adur.																											
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>General Fertility Rate – the number of live births per 1000 women of child bearing age (15-44).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adur District</td> <td>63</td> <td>66.5</td> <td>62.2</td> <td>71.8*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>63.8</td> <td>65.5</td> <td>64.2</td> <td>64.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*highest in West Sussex <i>West Sussex JSNA</i></p> <p>The General Fertility Rate in Adur District in recent years has been higher than that for England. Pregnancy and maternity issues will be important therefore in this Assessment.</p>		2009	2010	2011	2012	Adur District	63	66.5	62.2	71.8*	England	63.8	65.5	64.2	64.9												
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Race	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Ethnic Group</b></th> <th><b>Adur District %</b></th> <th><b>England %</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White British</td> <td>92.9</td> <td>79.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White Other</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>4.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White Irish</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White Gypsy or Irish Traveller</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian / Asian British</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>7.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Ethnic groups</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>All usual residents 2011 ONS Neighbourhood statistics</i></p> <p>8 racist crimes were recorded by Sussex Police in 2012/13 – <i>West Sussex Life</i></p>	<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Adur District %</b>	<b>England %</b>	White British	92.9	79.8	White Other	2.1	4.6	White Irish	0.7	1.0	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.2	0.1	Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	1.4	2.2	Asian / Asian British	1.7	7.7	Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British	0.5	3.4	Other Ethnic groups	0.5	1.0
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2013. WSCC

The population of Adur District is very predominantly” White British”. The only other group with a higher percentage than for England is “White Gypsy or Irish Traveller”. With other Ethnic groups being small in the District it is important to monitor whether consultation is effective in reaching them.

Nationally, about two fifths of people from ethnic minorities live in low-income households; twice the rate for White people. 1 in 7 adults aged 25 to retirement from ethnic minorities are not working but want to – higher than for White people,  
*The Poverty Site.*

*The Coastal West Sussex Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (SHMA)* notes that Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) households typically exhibit higher levels of overcrowding and are more likely to live in the Private Rented Sector and experience problems relating to condition and security of tenure. Despite this, and the fact that the BME population in Adur has risen as a proportion between 2001 and 2011, there are very few BME households on the Council’s Housing Register.

Religion or belief

Religion	Adur District %	England %
Christian	58.6	59.4
Buddhist	0.3	0.5
Hindu	0.2	1.5
Jewish	0.4	0.5
Muslim	1.0	5.0
Sikh	0	0.8
Other religion	0.6	0.4
No religion	31.1	24.7
Religion not stated	7.6	7.2

*All usual residents 2011 ONS Neighbourhood statistics.*

Religions other than Christianity are underrepresented in Adur District.

Sex (gender)

Gender	Adur District %	England %
Female	51.8	50.8
Male	48.2	49.2

*All usual residents 2011 ONS Neighbourhood statistics.*

The genders are evenly split in Adur District, similar to England.

Nationally, employment rates for women are 10% lower than for men; a consid-

	<p>erable improvement on 40 years ago when the difference was 38%. In Adur District, the employment rate for men at 2010/11 was 88.9%; for women it was 60.4% - the lowest rate for women in the county. The proportion of working women who are low paid is about twice that of working men. <i>The Poverty Site.</i></p> <p>Women are more likely than men to lack a car in their household or not hold a driving license, (40% of women compared with 25% of men). <i>The Poverty Site.</i></p>
Sexual orientation	<p>Living in a Couple in a Registered Same Sex Civil Partnership or Cohabiting (Same Sex). Adur District 487 – 1% of all usual residents aged 16 or over 2011. Equivalent figure for England is 0.9%. <i>ONS Neighbourhood statistics</i></p> <p>1 homophobic (sexual orientation) crime was recorded by Sussex Police in 2012/13. <i>West Sussex Life 2013. WSCC</i></p> <p>Although there is limited data regarding this group in Adur, it would appear to be a similar proportion of the District population as for England.</p>

<b>Health Group</b>	<b>Adur District Summary</b>
Alcohol harms	<p>22% of adults in Adur District are higher risk drinking; a similar figure to England. However Adur District has a higher figure than England for hospital stays for alcohol related harm per 100,000 adults at 1926 compared with 1895 for England. <i>Adur Community profile 2013</i></p>
Carers	<p>Percentage of people providing 50 hours or more unpaid care per week - Adur District 2.7 / England 2.4. At ward level, Southlands (3.8%); Churchill (3.3%); Eastbrook (3.2%) and Peverel (3.1%) all have higher levels than the Adur average. <i>Adur Community profile 2013 &amp; ONS Neighbourhood statistics</i></p>
High smoking amongst manual/routine job workers.	<p>Adur District 49% / England 30.3%. <i>Adur Community profile 2013</i></p> <p>Adur District has the second highest cost per capita of smoking attributable hospital admissions in West Sussex. <i>West Sussex JSNA</i></p>

<p>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities, including diabetes, coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disease, cancers</p>	<p>Percentage of adults with limiting long term illness or disability – Adur District 20.1 / England 17.6. *</p> <p>9.1% of residents in Adur District have long term health problems or disabilities that limit day to day activities a lot. The figure for England is 8.3%. #</p> <p>General Health – Bad or Very Bad - Adur District 5.8% / England 5.5%. *</p> <p>Life expectancy overall is comparable with England but there is a 6.1 year difference for men between the most deprived and least deprived wards. The equivalent figure for women is 7.3 years. * With regard to disability-free life expectancy, the figure for men is 64.2 years, the second lowest in West Sussex; for women it is 66.6 years, the lowest in West Sussex. This represents an average of 15 – 17 years living with a limiting long standing illness or disability. ^</p> <p>Percentage of people diagnosed with diabetes – Adur District 6.1% / England 5.8%. *</p> <p>Incidence of malignant melanoma per 100,000 people aged under 75 – Adur District 21.7 / England 14.5. *</p> <p>Eastbrook, St Marys and Southlands Wards are in the 20% most deprived wards nationally for health and disability. This measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health.</p> <p>These figures combine to suggest that life limiting illness or disabilities impact on a significant group in Adur District. This has implications for the provision of services such as health and for need for specialist housing solutions.</p> <p><i>*Community profile 2013. ^ West Sussex Life 2013. # ONS Neighbourhood statistics</i></p> <p>A disabled adult is twice as likely to be in a low income household as a non-disabled adult. <i>The Poverty Site.</i></p>
<p>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</p>	<p>Percentage of adults taking 150 minutes physical activity per week - Adur District 48.4% / England 56%. This is significantly worse than the England average and close to the worst rate for the country (43.8%).</p> <p><i>Adur Community profile 2013</i></p>
<p>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</p>	<p>Hospital stays for Self Harm per 100,000 population – Adur District 321 / England 207.9.</p> <p><i>Adur Community profile 2013</i></p>

Adults in Adur District accessing NHS specialist mental health services

208/09	1541
2009/10	1679
2010/11	1500

*ONS Neighbourhood statistics.*

There is limited information on this group at the District level. As a note, *the Lifestyles of 14 to 15 year olds in West Sussex 2010 survey* noted that young people living in more deprived areas were more likely to report negative levels of emotional wellbeing. In addition a link was established between feeling depressed / stressed and lower levels of physical activity. Both of these factors may impact in Adur District.

Obese and overweight adults and children

	Adur District %	England %
Obese adults	27.8	24.2
Obese children – Reception age	9.9	9.5
Obese children – Year 6 age	17	19.2
Overweight children – Reception age	14.6	13.1
Overweight children – Year 6 age	14.4	14.7
Healthy eating adults	26	28.7

Whilst the figures for children are not generally above the England average, this issue is highlighted as a means of intervening at an early age in order to tackle adult obesity.

*Adur Community profile 2013. West Sussex JSNA*

Social isolation

Social isolation is likely to be more common amongst groups such as the elderly, the housebound / disabled, and single parents with young children. Data throughout this table indicates the extent to which these groups are found in Adur District whilst the table below contains data on single and lone parent households.

	Adur District %	England %
Single person households	31.7	30.1

Single person households aged 65 or over	16.5	12.4
Lone parents with dependent children	6.0	7.1

*ONS Neighbourhood statistics 2011*

Single households are more likely not to have access to a car. Single adult households – both with or without children – are much more likely to be workless than couple households.

*The Poverty Site*

**2.2** There are a number of key issues relating to certain of the Equality and Health Groups. A number of them are more likely to be living on low incomes or to be not in work than the general population. These are younger people; people with life limiting illnesses or disabilities; women; ethnic minorities, and single adult households. In the case of younger people, this may be associated with lack of qualifications, an issue of particular concern in Adur. Low income is one of the factors that may impact on need for affordable housing. Other Groups will have particular housing needs that they cannot meet through market housing. One or both of these factors make affordable housing an important resource for the elderly; people with life limiting illnesses or disabilities, and ethnic minorities. The table below sets out some details regarding the Housing Register, illustrating this point.

#### Households on the Housing Register

	31/03/11 figure	31/03/11 %	31/03/12 figure	31/03/12 %	31/03/13 figure	31/03/13 %
Older single people (60+)	162	11.4	145	13	182	14.8
Older couples (60+)	48	3.4	50	4.5	68	5.5
Families	569	40.1	459	41.3	588	48
Couples	127	8.9	83	7.5	51	4.4
Single people	513	36.2	375	33.7	336	27.4
Total	1419		1112		1225	

**2.3** Relevant to this Impact Assessment is access to a car. People in households without a car make half the number of journeys as those with a car. The proportion of households who find it difficult to access essential local services is much higher for those without cars than for those with cars. In addition, half of low income households do not have access to a car. Groups which are less likely to have access to a car and / or are more likely to be on low incomes include the young, the elderly, women, disabled people, ethnic minorities and single households. Whilst only 20.6% of households in Adur District have no car or van, compared with 25.8% in England, three wards are above the national average. These are Eastbrook (27.1%); St Marys (26.9%) and Southlands (27.8%). *ONS Neighbourhood statistics 2011*

#### Assessment.

**2.4** The data and issues set out above will inform the next stage of the process. Stage 1 of the Impact Assessment procedure requires that the following questions be considered:

- Who will benefit from this initiative? Is there likely to be a positive impact on specific health and equality groups (whether or not they are the intended beneficiaries), and

if so, how? Or is it clear at this stage that it will be health and equality “neutral” i.e. will have no particular effect on any group.

- Is there likely to be an adverse impact on one or more health and equality group as a result of this initiative? If so, who may be affected and why? Or is it clear at this stage that it will be health and equality “neutral”? Will the initiative have an adverse impact on any particular health and equality group or on community relations? If yes, in what way? Will the impact be different for different groups – e.g. men and women?

**2.5** All policies in the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014, with the exception of Pre Submission Policy 1: Sustainable Development,<sup>2</sup> have been assessed for any positive or adverse impact on the identified Health and Equality Groups. The following scoring system has been used.

<b>Green</b>	Positive impact
<b>Amber</b>	Mixed impact
<b>Red</b>	Adverse impact
-	Neutral – no particular effect

The full assessment is set out in Appendix 2. A summary is set out below.

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<sup>2</sup> Policy 1: Sustainable Development is a standard ‘model’ policy; its use is encouraged and therefore it has not been amended by the District Council.

**Table 2: Summary of Individual Policy Assessment.**

Policy	Health or Equality Group														Commentary	
	Age	Life Limiting Illness / disability	Gender Assignment	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex (Gender)	Sexual orientation	Alcohol harms	Carers	High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers	Low physical activity rates adults / children	Mental health and emotional wellbeing	Obese and overweight adults / children		Social Isolation
2 Spatial Strategy	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Promotes a sustainable pattern of growth that should reduce need to travel + support alternatives to the car. This will benefit groups with lower rates of access to a car. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
3 Housing Provision	A	A	-	G	A	-	G	-	-	G	-	-	A	-	G	Has a potential mixed impact on several groups because level of provision does not enable Adur to fully meet affordable housing needs. It needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
4 Planning for Economic Growth	A	A	-	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	Has a potential mixed impact on several groups and needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
5 New Monks Farm, Lancing	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	Has the potential to be positive for most groups dependent upon detail of provision and subsequent management of facilities / services. The benefits are not exclusive to the identified groups, with no adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
6 Land at West Sompting	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	G	G	G	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
7 Shoreham Airport	G	G	-	-	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. Could be strengthened by reference to provision of training / education opportunities. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
8 Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	Has the potential to be very positive for most groups. Extent will be determined by JAAP. No adverse impact on other groups or wider population.

<b>9 Lancing</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	G	A	G	In conjunction with Lancing Vision, has positive impact for number of groups. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children. Whilst protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>10 Sompting</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
<b>11 Shoreham by Sea</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	G	A	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children. Whilst protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>12 Southwick and Fishergate</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	-	-	A	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. Could be strengthened by reference to provision of training / education opportunities. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children. Whilst protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>13 Adur's Countryside and Coast and 14 Local Green Gaps</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	G	G	G	-	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
<b>15 Quality of the Built Environment and Public Realm</b>	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
<b>16 A Strategic Approach to the Historic Environment</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.



<b>17 The Historic Environment</b>	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Has a potential negative impact on two groups and needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>18: The Energy Hierarchy</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral
<b>19 Sustainable Design</b>	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	G	G	G		Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
<b>20 Decentralised Energy and Stand Alone Energy Schemes</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
<b>21 Housing Mix and Quality</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	G		Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
<b>22 Affordable Housing</b>	G	G	-	-	G	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	G	-	G		Has the potential to be positive for a number of groups. In this case, there is a consequent negative impact on the wider population as part of a limited resource (housing supply) is ring fenced for certain groups. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>23 Density</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	G		Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
<b>24 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and 25 Safeguarding Existing Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites</b>	-	-	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Specific policy intended to benefit a particular minority within one group. Unlike in the case of Affordable Housing, this does not limit resources available to others and there are no adverse impacts, therefore, for other groups or the wider population.
<b>26 Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites and Premises</b>	G	G	-	-	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	G		Promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. Could be strengthened by reference to provision of training / education opportunities. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.

<b>27 The Visitor Economy</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	G	G	G	-	Promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
<b>28 Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	--	-	G	-	-	-	A	G	Positive for a number of groups by retaining local services and reducing the need to travel. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children. Whilst protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>29 Transport and Connectivity</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a large number of groups. No adverse impact on other groups or the wider community.
<b>30 Delivering Infrastructure</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a large number of groups. No adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
<b>31 Green Infrastructure</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a large number of groups. No adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
<b>32 Biodiversity</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
<b>33 Open Space, Recreation and Leisure</b>	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Has the potential to be positive for many groups dependent on partnerships with developers / service providers. The benefits are not exclusive to the identified groups, with no adverse impacts the wider population
<b>34 Planning for Sustainable Communities</b>	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Has the potential to be positive for all groups dependent on partnerships with service providers. The benefits are not exclusive to the identified groups, with no adverse impacts the wider population
<b>35 Pollution and Contamination</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
<b>36 Water Quality and Protection</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.

<b>37 Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
<b>38 Telecommunications</b>	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.

**2.6** The results of this Stage 1 Assessment identify eight policies requiring further assessment under Stage 2. These are:

1. Policy 3: Housing Provision
  - Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth
  - Policy 9: Lancing
  - Policy 11: Shoreham-by-Sea
  - Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate
  - Policy 17: The Historic Environment
  - Policy 22: Affordable Housing, and
  - Policy 28: Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades

**2.7** As well as considering the impact of each policy across all the identified Health and Equality Groups as in Appendix 2, it is important to consider whether any particular Groups are disproportionately affected by the policies of the Plan in their entirety. This analysis is set out in Appendix 3. It indicates that no one particular Group is subject to significant negative impact. What is evident is that some Groups, for example Gender Assignment, and High smoking amongst manual / routine jobs, show very little impact of any sort. This is a reflection of the limited ways in which the Local Plan can affect some issues, such as smoking, rather than a failure to address the needs of certain Groups. It is not considered necessary, therefore, to assess any particular Group as a whole under Stage 2.

**2.8** There are a number of policies that do not adversely impact on any Group but that could be made more effective in assisting some Groups through relatively minor amendment. These are:

- Policy 7: Shoreham Airport. Consider adding a reference to the provision of training / education opportunities to help address problems in three nearby wards regarding deprivation in education.
- Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate. Consider a stronger commitment within the policy to provision of a training / education facility within the development opportunity site to help address problems in the ward regarding education deprivation.
- Policy 26: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites and Premises. Consider amending policy to include good quality training as an acceptable land use within all or some of the employment sites.

The justification for these recommendations is set out in Appendix 2: Stage 1 Health and Equalities Impact Assessment of Policies in the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014.

### **3. Stage 2: Full Impact Assessment.**

#### **Further data collection**

**3.1** The first exercise in Stage 2 is normally to collect more detailed information regarding the particular Groups identified as affected under Stage 1. In this case, those Groups are:

- Age
- Life Limiting Illnesses / Disability
- Race
- Women within the Sex (Gender) Group
- Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing
- Obese and overweight adults / children, and
- Social Isolation

In this instance, it is considered that the data set out in Section 2 of this Impact Assessment provides sufficient information to carry out the Stage 2 assessment.

#### **In-depth assessment of the positive or negative impacts on the relevant Groups**

**3.2** This part of Stage 2 looks in more detail at the particular impacts on certain Groups identified for further assessment through Stage 1.

#### Policy 3: Housing Provision

**3.3** Policy 3: Housing Provision proposes that a minimum of 3488-3638 dwellings will be developed between 2011 and 2031. This figure does not fully meet Adur's objectively assessed requirement for either market or affordable housing. Whilst this impacts on the whole population, the significant shortfall of affordable housing in Adur and the particular difficulty associated with accessing this tenure of accommodation has led to the assessment that the policy potentially has a mixed impact on the Age; Disabilities; Race, and Mental Health Groups because it limits supply of affordable housing. This is because members of these Groups tend to be either on lower incomes or are unable to meet their particular housing needs through market housing.

**3.4** A considerable number of studies have been commissioned as background evidence for the Local Plan into the need for housing overall and affordable housing in particular. These include the Coastal West Sussex Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2012; the Housing Study (Duty to Cooperate) 2013, and the Assessment of Objectively Assessed Housing Needs Study 2014 (<http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/planning-policy/adur-background-studies-and-info/housing>). The 2012 study notes that entry level house prices in Adur are 6.3 times typical earnings of young households, the highest of the four local authorities covered by the study. It notes that this is a reflection of below average earnings of the District's residents. Reference is also made to the size of the elderly population and that Group's particular requirements for affordable housing. This supports

the view expressed above that certain of the Health and Equality Groups will have a particular need for affordable housing.

**3.5** Taking into account a variety of factors including an historic backlog in affordable housing supply, the 2012 study identified a net need of around 318 such dwellings per annum to 2031 if all households in housing need were to be housed in an affordable home. To provide this level of supply through mixed affordable and market housing development would require in excess of 1000 homes per annum. In reality, some of those identified as being in need of affordable housing will already be adequately housed, albeit having to spend more than 25% of their gross income on housing costs<sup>3</sup>. In addition, some households in housing need can be accommodated in the Private Rented Sector with the support of Local Housing Allowance. An analysis of all the studies concluded that the unconstrained objective assessment of **overall** housing requirements for Adur per annum (including an allowance to meet the significant backlog of affordable housing) falls between the range of 215 units (low); 245 units (high), and 230 units (median).

**3.6** These studies have considered not only issues associated with housing need but also supply. A number of factors impact on this. First, Adur has particular constraints, being located between the sea and the South Downs National Park and in close proximity to neighbours to east and west. In addition, large areas are subject to flood risk and / or are of particular landscape quality. Second, there are also issues in relation to lack of infrastructure to support housing development. A significant investment in roads and other types of infrastructure will be required, to enable housing to come forward. The ability of both the public and private sectors to provide that level of investment must be factored in to a realistic housing figure. Third, consideration must be given to the market's ability to deliver housing over the Local Plan period, given historic building rates. All of these supply side issues have been considered extensively during preparation of the Local Plan, and have been tested through consultation before arriving at the housing provision figure set out in Policy 3: Housing Provision, that equates to 174 – 182 units per annum..

**3.7** It is clear that the issue of affordable housing need has been fully and carefully considered in setting the overall housing provision figure for the Local Plan. An increase in that figure to overcome any adverse impact on identified Groups arising from limited supply of affordable housing would be likely to damage the area's landscape quality, not be adequately supported by infrastructure, or require development of land at risk of flooding, all to the detriment of residents. It would also undermine the results of consultation with Adur's population. Above all, evidence suggests that the market would not be able to deliver a higher rate of provision. **It is considered, therefore, that no change should be made to Policy 3: Housing Provision.** Accepting this conclusion means that the emphasis must be placed on the effective implementation of Policy 3 and Policy 21: Affordable Housing together to achieve the maximum provision of affordable housing possible.

#### Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth

**3.8** Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth proposes that, to facilitate regeneration and ensure a sustainable economy, 41,000 square metres of land is allocated for employment generating uses. Three sites make up this provision – Shoreham Airport; New Monks Farm, and Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area. This is intended to:

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<sup>3</sup> The study used the figure of 25% of gross income as the cut off above which households were identified as being in need of affordable housing.

- Create more jobs within Adur so that residents have the opportunity to work nearer to home
- Deliver higher value-added employment supporting growth in average wages, and
- Provide the potential to diversify the economy.

These benefits should particularly help Groups who are traditionally employed in low wage jobs; have higher than average rates of people not in work but wanting to, and who are more likely to lack access to a car to travel to work outside of Adur. These are the young in the Age Group; the Life Limiting Illnesses or Disability Group; the Race Group and women in the Sex (Gender) Group. An increase in job availability may also help emotional wellbeing and mitigate social isolation. The policy is considered to have a mixed impact, however, because whilst it will deliver some improvement on the current situation, the amount of provision has been almost halved from the equivalent policy in the Draft Local Plan 2012. Additionally, the level of employment provision proposed in the Plan is less than the forecast demand of approx. 60,000sqm up to 2031 as identified by the Council's Employment Land Review (2014). The positive impact will, therefore, be less and whilst this will have implications for the whole working population, the Groups outlined above are likely to be disproportionately affected.

**3.9** At the stage of the Draft Local Plan 2012, 30,000 square metres of employment floorspace was proposed at Shoreham Airport with the proviso that the precise amount would be subject to the outcome of a future landscape and capacity assessment. Similarly, up to 26,000 square metres of floorspace was proposed at Shoreham Harbour, the exact figure to be refined through a Development Brief and public consultation. In both cases, this work has now been carried out with the consequent reduction in floorspace to 15,000 square metres and 16,000 square metres respectively. Provision of 10,000 square metres at New Monks Farm is unchanged.

**3.10** The reduction in employment floorspace provision reflects changes to policy that occur over the period of preparation of a Local Plan as detailed assessment and consultation take place. A balance must be struck between economic, environmental and community interests, and the revised floorspace figures are the result of this. Any increase in floorspace to reduce the adverse impact on the identified Groups would be likely to have adverse impacts on other Groups or the wider population. **It is considered, therefore, that no change should be made to Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth.** Given the more limited supply of floorspace available to implement the Economic Intervention Scenario, it is important that development permitted under the Policy maximises the opportunity to deliver higher value-added employment and add diversity to the economy of Adur.

#### Policy 17: The Historic Environment

**3.11** Policy 17: The Historic Environment resists changes that would harm Heritage Assets, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. The Stage 1 assessment indicates that this has the potential to impact adversely on older people within the Age Group and on the Life Limiting Illnesses / Disability Group because it may constrain adaptations within the Historic Environment that would help them.

**3.12** The approach in the policy reflects legislation, and guidance set out in the National

Planning Policy Framework and there would be little scope to change it significantly. In reality, whilst the heritage assets in Adur are an important feature of the area, they make up only a limited amount of the built fabric of the District. The potential for conflict with the needs of the two Groups is likely, therefore, to be limited. In any event, as illustrated by the recent improvements in East Street within the Shoreham-by-Sea Conservation Area, it is often possible to carry out change within an historic asset without detriment to the interests of these Groups. **It is considered, therefore, that no change should be made to Policy 17: The Historic Environment.**

#### Policy 21: Affordable Housing

**3.13** The purpose of this document is not only to assess the impact of the Local Plan on the identified Groups. It should also assess whether any of the policies is likely to affect relations between certain groups, for example, because it is seen as favouring a particular group or denying opportunities to another. Policy 21: Affordable Housing is not unusual in having a potential positive impact on a number of Groups, namely Age; Life Limiting Illnesses or Disability; Race; Mental health and emotional wellbeing, and Social Isolation. This is the one instance, however, where there is potential for conflict with the wider population. This is because housing supply is a limited resource and the policy has the effect of ring fencing an element of that resource for specific Groups. There is also the issue of the requirement for affordable housing potentially impacting on the viability of market housing to the detriment of overall supply.

**3.14** Paragraphs 3.4 and 3.5 above set out the evidence base in relation to Adur's objectively assessed requirement for market and affordable housing. Noted is the particular issue of affordability in Adur due in part to below average earnings in the District. A net need of 318 affordable homes per annum to 2031 is identified, if all households in need are to be housed in affordable homes. Having taken into account supply side factors set out in paragraph 3.6, the Local Plan proposes an annual rate of 174-182 new homes to 2031 for all types of housing. The Adur Housing Strategy 2012 aims to achieve 50 affordable homes per annum from sources including provision set out in the Local Plan. It is clear from this analysis that considerable work has been undertaken to identify the extent of affordable housing need in Adur and that supply constraints mean that only a small proportion of annual requirements will actually be built. In this context, the intention of Policy 21 to earmark some housing for those in need of affordable homes cannot be viewed as disproportionate.

**3.15** In relation to the impact of Policy 21 on the supply of market housing, a study has been undertaken into the viability of seeking this level of affordable housing from market housing schemes. This has shown that the sizes of site set out in the policy are viable and that Policy 21 will not adversely impact on market housing supply. In any event, the policy is a tool for negotiation. If robust financial viability evidence shows that the particular constraints associated with a site do not allow for the level of affordable housing set out under the policy, a lower figure may be accepted. Taking this into account together with the issues addressed in paragraph 3.14, it is considered that no change should be made to Policy 21: Affordable Housing.

#### Policies 9: Lancing; 11: Shoreham-by-Sea; 12: Southwick and Fishersgate, and 27: Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> These policies are considered together as the same issue regarding A5 (hot food takeaways) applies to them all.



**3.16** One aim of these policies is to retain vital and viable town centres and local parades. This would benefit many of the Groups, particularly those who do not have access to a car to travel to out of town shopping centres. Whilst the primary aim is often to maintain a strong A1 (shop) presence, the policies do set out circumstances under which A5 (hot food takeaways) would be permitted in certain locations, some of which are close to schools and recreation grounds. This has the potential to impact adversely on the Obese and overweight adults / children Group.

**3.17** The issue of obese and overweight adults and children is clearly one that requires a multi-agency approach. There is a potential role for planning policy, however, as an increasing number of local authorities are including relevant policies in Local Plans restricting the location of A5 uses, or preparing specific Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPDs). Research suggests that for these policies to be effective, they need to form part of a local authority / agency wide approach to obesity, involving for example environmental health, health agencies and schools. This approach does not yet fully exist in Adur. **It is proposed, therefore, that this issue should be considered first at this wider level. If subsequently it is considered that planning policy should be used to control the location of A5 uses, Supplementary Planning Guidance could be produced, linked to the Local Plan by Policy 33: Planning for Sustainable Communities, which supports a reduction in health inequalities / initiatives to facilitate healthier lifestyles.**

### **Analysis of consultation undertaken with the Health and Equalities Groups**

**3.18** Consultation is an integral part of the preparation of a local plan. Taking account of the public's opinions and local knowledge as early as possible (as well as other stakeholders) is the best way to make sure that development has the widest possible local support. The guiding principles for all consultation relating to the Local Plan are set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). This document can be found on the Council's website (<http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/adur-ldf/statement-of-community-involvement>).

**3.19** The key stages of consultation (carried out under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012) during preparation of the Local Plan were as follows:

Adur Housing and Employment Options	27 June – 7 August 2011
Draft Adur Local Plan	19 September – 31 October 2012
Revised Draft Adur Local Plan	26 September – 7 November 2013

During these periods, relevant consultation material was made widely available. All documents were always accessible on the Council's website and responses could be made online. The website also includes advice on how individuals with sight or mobility problems can adapt their computer or other device to make information easier to access. This includes how to use the keyboard instead of a mouse; make text bigger or get the device to read text. For those who do not have access to a computer in their home, online material could be accessed at local libraries or the Council's offices. Use was also made of Twitter and Facebook to publicise consultation events.

**3.20** Not everyone who wants to be involved in consultation can or wants to use online facilities. A range of documents, leaflets and forms were distributed throughout Adur at a variety of venues during consultation events. These venues included libraries, shops,

health centres, Parish Council offices, and community centres. The local weekly paper was also used to advertise events and explain how to get involved. Planning Policy Officers were available to speak to at certain times at exhibitions or could be contacted at the Council's offices or by phone.

**3.21** As well as encouraging the general public to get involved in consultation, the Council has a database of consultees who are contacted directly. Appendix 4 gives the names of consultees whose activities are related to the identified Health and Equality Groups. The Local Strategic Partnership, which brings together a range of public services, voluntary and community organisations, was also consulted directly. Some groups are harder to reach than others. In Adur, the young have been under-represented in consultation responses. Contacting schools, youth clubs and the Youth Council, and using online consultation, Facebook and Twitter were all intended to help overcome this problem.

**3.22** Overall, it is considered that a good range of opportunities existed for members of the Health and Equality Groups to get involved in consultation on the Local Plan. To assess whether they did so, Equal Opportunities forms were distributed with consultation forms. Appendix 5 sets out an analysis of those forms returned in each of the key consultation stages. The results for 2013 need to be treated with caution as only 15 Equal Opportunities forms were returned compared with over 100 for each of the other consultation periods. In respect to the Age Group, not surprisingly the over 51 year olds were over represented. This is an age range that usually has more time to get involved in such exercises. The under 21s were better represented in the earlier stages when specific events were set up for them or the process was less formal. With regard to long term health problems, coverage was generally good. The results for 2013 may simply be a reflection how few forms were returned. The response from ethnic minorities was very limited, and this may be an area to consider further in consultations in the future. The split between male and female respondents was generally reflective of Adur's population; again the results for 2013 may be distorted due to the limited number of forms.

### **Monitoring and Review.**

**3.23** Once the Local Plan is in operation, it will be important to monitor the effect of its policies on the Health and Equality Groups to assess if the impacts are as expected or whether unforeseen issues arise. The Local Plan already sets out ways in which policies will be monitored. Some of these, such as the amount of affordable housing provided each year, will serve to help assess the extent to which the likely needs of the Groups for this type of accommodation is being met. Others, for example the amount of employment floorspace provided under Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth, will need a qualitative element to assess the type of employment generated. Consideration should be given, therefore, to any additional quantitative or qualitative monitoring that is required to effectively assess the impact of policies on the Health and Equality Groups. The results of this monitoring over time will contribute to any future review of the Local Plan.

## **Appendix 1: Definitions of Protected Characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010**

**Age.** A person belonging to a particular age or range of ages.

**Disability.** A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

**Gender reassignment.** The process of transitioning from one gender to another.

**Pregnancy and maternity.** Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth.

**Race.** Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.

**Religion and belief.** Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

**Sex (gender).** A man or a woman

**Sexual orientation.** Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.

*Taken from the Equalities and Human Rights Commission website.*

## Appendix 2: Stage 1 Health and Equalities Impact Assessment of Policies in the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014.

Stage 1 of the Impact Assessment procedure requires that the following questions be considered: -

- Who will benefit from this initiative? Is there likely to be a positive impact on specific health and equality groups (whether or not they are the intended beneficiaries), and if so, how? Or is it clear at this stage that it will be equality “neutral” i.e. will have no particular effect on any group.
- Is there likely to be an adverse impact on one or more health and equality group as a result of this initiative? If so, who may be affected and why? Or is it clear at this stage that it will be equality “neutral”? Will the initiative have an adverse impact on any particular health and equality group or on community relations? If yes, in what way? Will the impact be different for different groups – e.g. men and women?

All policies in the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014, with the exception of Pre Submission Policy 1: Sustainable Development, have been assessed for any positive or adverse impact on the identified Health and Equality Groups. The following scoring system has been used.

<b>Green</b>	Positive impact
<b>Amber</b>	Mixed impact
<b>Red</b>	Adverse impact
<b>-</b>	Neutral – no particular effect

In addition, changes to policy have been suggested where it is considered that a positive impact can be made more effective or extended to more groups.

### Policy 2: Spatial Strategy

<b>Age</b>
Green Focussing development within or on the edge of the Built Up Area Boundary should result in it being more accessible to existing facilities and services, including public transport. This could be of benefit to younger and elderly people, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Focussing development within or on the edge of the Built Up Area Boundary should result in it being more accessible to existing facilities and services, including public transport. This could be of benefit to people with disabilities, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green Focussing development within or on the edge of the Built Up Area Boundary should re-

sult in it being more accessible to existing facilities and services, including public transport. This could be of benefit to this Group, who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green Focussing development within or on the edge of the Built Up Area Boundary should result in it being more accessible to existing facilities and services, including public transport. This could be of benefit to certain ethnic minorities, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Focussing development within or on the edge of the Built Up Area Boundary should result in it being more accessible to existing facilities and services, including public transport. This could be of benefit to women, who are less likely than men to have access to a car or have a driving licence.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
No particular effect
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy promotes a sustainable pattern of growth that should reduce the need to travel / support public transport and other alternatives to the car. This will be of benefit to specific groups with lower rates of access to a car. There are no adverse impacts on other groups or the population outside of the identified Groups.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

### Policy 3: Housing Provision

<b>Age</b>
Amber The level of housing development set out in the policy does not enable Adur to fully meet affordable housing needs. This may impact particularly on older and younger people who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through

market housing. The extent of development promoted by the policy will, however, help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as community and health services, which would benefit the young and elderly, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Amber The level of housing development set out in the policy does not enable the District to fully meet affordable housing needs. This may impact on people in this Group, who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. The extent of development promoted by the policy will, however, help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as community and health services, which would benefit this Group.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green The extent of new development promoted by this policy will help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as shopping centres and health facilities, which would benefit this group.
<b>Race</b>
Amber The level of housing development set out in the policy does not enable the District to fully meet affordable housing needs. This may impact on certain ethnic minorities, who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. The extent of development promoted by the policy will, however, help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as community and health services, which could be of benefit within certain ethnic minorities, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green The extent of development promoted by the policy will help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as community and health services, which would benefit women, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
Green The extent of development promoted by the policy will help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as community and health services, which could benefit this group who may be affected by time constraints.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Amber

The level of housing development set out in the policy does not enable the District to fully meet affordable housing needs. This may impact on the emotional wellbeing of people unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. The protection of important rural and urban environmental assets achieved by limiting development will, however, provide essential areas of tranquillity.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The extent of development promoted by the policy will help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as community and leisure services, which could allow more opportunities for social interaction.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy has a potential mixed impact on several Groups. It needs to be considered further, therefore, under Stage 2.
<b>Recommendation</b>
Assess under Stage 2.

**Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth** (This assessment relates to the broad policy. The sites allocated in it are assessed in the site specific policies).

<b>Age</b>
Amber The overall intention of this policy is to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; provide development space for higher value added employment, supporting growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. This would benefit younger people in particular who are often in low paid jobs and lack access to a car to travel out of the area to work. Whilst this policy will achieve some improvements, the fact that it provides for less floorspace than the equivalent policy in the 2012 Plan and doesn't meet the district's forecast employment demand means, however, that this will not be to such a significant extent.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Amber The overall intention of this policy is to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; provide development space for higher value added employment, supporting growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. This would help disabled people, who are more likely to be in lower paid jobs and to benefit from not having to travel out of the District to work. Whilst this policy will achieve some improvements, the fact that it provides for less floorspace than the equivalent policy in the 2012 Plan and doesn't meet Adur's forecast employment demand means, however, that this will not be to such a significant extent.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Race</b>
Amber The overall intention of this policy is to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; provide development space for higher value added employment, supporting

growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. This could be of benefit amongst a group that has higher than average rates of people not in work but wanting to. They may also benefit from not having to travel out of the District to work. Whilst this policy will achieve some improvements, the fact that it provides for less floorspace than the equivalent policy in the 2012 Plan and doesn't meet Adur's forecast employment demand means, however, that this will not be to such a significant extent.

**Religion or belief**

No particular effect.

**Sex (gender)**

Amber

The overall intention of this policy is to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; provide development space for higher value added employment, supporting growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. This could benefit women, who are often in lower paid jobs and lack access to a car to travel out of the area to work. Whilst this policy will achieve some improvements, the fact that it provides for less floorspace than the equivalent policy in the 2012 Plan and doesn't meet Adur's forecast employment demand means, however, that this will not be to such a significant extent.

**Sexual orientation**

No particular effect.

**Alcohol harms**

No particular effect.

**Carers**

No particular effect.

**High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers**

No particular effect.

**Low physical activity rates for adults and children**

No particular effect.

**Mental health and emotional wellbeing**

Amber

The overall intention of this policy is to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; provide development space for higher value added employment, supporting growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. Availability of a good range of accessible jobs may promote emotional wellbeing in the District. Whilst this policy will achieve some improvements, the fact that it provides for less floorspace than the equivalent policy in the 2012 Plan and doesn't meet Adur's forecast employment demand means, however, that this will not be to such a significant extent.

**Obese and overweight adults and children**

No particular effect.

**Social isolation**

Amber

The overall intention of this policy is to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; provide development space for higher value added employment, supporting growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. Increased opportunities for employment may enable some people to interact more. Whilst this policy will achieve some improvements, the fact that it provides for less floorspace than the equivalent policy in the 2012 Plan and doesn't meet Adur's forecast employment demand means, however, that this will not be to such a significant extent.



<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy has a potential mixed impact on several Groups. It needs to be considered further, therefore, under Stage 2.
<b>Recommendation</b>
Assess under Stage 2.

**Policy 5: New Monks Farm, Lancing**

<b>Age</b>
Green The young and elderly are less likely to have access to a car so would benefit from the provision of a range of new facilities at this site, such as the neighbourhood centre and leisure and employment opportunities, as well as any improvements achieved in pedestrian, cycle and public transport provision. Careful consideration should be given to the actual mix of uses to be located within the neighbourhood centre / community hub to best meet the needs of this and other Groups. The provision of affordable housing could be beneficial in particular to these two elements within the Group who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. Younger people, especially those with limited qualifications, tend to be on lower incomes. In addition, Mash Barn is an area of deprivation for education. It is important, therefore, that the new employment floorspace should offer opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment. Investment in the new primary school should be a benefit in relation to education overall.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green People with limited mobility would benefit from the provision of new facilities at this site, such as the neighbourhood centre and leisure and employment opportunities, as well as any improvements achieved in pedestrian and public transport provision. Careful consideration should be given to the actual mix of uses to be located within the neighbourhood centre / community hub to best meet the needs of this and other Groups. The provision of affordable housing could also be beneficial to this group who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. Disabled people tend to be on lower incomes. In addition, Mash Barn is an area of deprivation for education. It is important, therefore, that the new employment floorspace should offer opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment. The provision of open space and recreation / ecological enhancements should help to create a healthy environment but mitigation of noise and pollution generated from traffic will be essential.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
Green. This group may benefit from the provision of the community hub, if it offers meeting space, as a venue to meet.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green This is a group who may experience periods of limited mobility and who would benefit therefore from the provision of new local facilities at this site. The neighbourhood centre / community hub, in particular, could be important to this group depending on the range of services provided. Improved access, for example pedestrian and public transport links could also be of benefit.
<b>Race</b>
Green

<p>The provision of affordable housing could be beneficial to certain ethnic minorities within this group who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. The provision of employment floorspace could also be of help amongst a group that has higher than average rates of people not in work but wanting to. The community hub, if it offers meeting space, may offer the opportunity for small ethnic groups to meet together.</p>
<p><b>Religion or belief</b></p>
<p>Green The community hub, if it offers meeting space, may offer a venue for people to meet for worship or other activities associated with their religion.</p>
<p><b>Sex (gender)</b></p>
<p>Green Women are less likely to have access to a car and would benefit therefore from the provision of new facilities at this site. Careful consideration should be given to the actual mix of uses to be located within the neighbourhood centre / community hub to best meet the needs of this and other groups. Improved access, for example pedestrian and public transport links could also be of benefit. Women tend to be in lower paid employment. In addition, Mash Barn is an area of deprivation for education. It is important, therefore, that the new employment floorspace should offer opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment.</p>
<p><b>Sexual orientation</b></p>
<p>Green. This group may benefit from the provision of the community hub, if it offers meeting space, as a venue to meet.</p>
<p><b>Alcohol harms</b></p>
<p>Whilst the eventual development may include services or facilities that would help this group, for example displacement activities, this is not clear at this point.</p>
<p><b>Carers</b></p>
<p>Green The provision of local facilities within the new development could be of benefit to this group who may be subject to time constraints. Careful consideration should be given to the actual mix of uses to be located within the neighbourhood centre / community hub to best meet the needs of this and other groups. The community hub, if it offers meeting space, may provide an opportunity to meet other people.</p>
<p><b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b></p>
<p>Whilst the eventual development may include services or facilities that would help this group, for example displacement activities, this is not clear at this point.</p>
<p><b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b></p>
<p>Green The development should result in improved opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access the South Downs National Park, as well as providing an informal country park. Open space and recreation areas will also be provided in association with the new housing.</p>
<p><b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b></p>
<p>Green An increase in supply of affordable housing may result in an improved quality of life for some people. Availability of a good range of accessible jobs may promote emotional wellbeing. Environmental enhancements and improved opportunities to exercise and to access the tranquil environment of the South Downs National Park could be of benefit under this heading, as could the provision of a community hub, if it offers meeting</p>

space. The extent of the beneficial effects will be dependent on what facilities actually come forward.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green The development should result in improved opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access the South Downs National Park, as well as providing an informal country park. Open space and recreation space will also be provided in association with the new housing. With regard to healthy eating, consideration should be given to ensuring that any future local retail units do not result in A5 (hot food takeaways) operating in close proximity to the new school.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The requirement that affordable housing be distributed throughout the development may help to reduce social isolation of residents within such accommodation, whilst increased employment opportunities may enable some people to interact more. The development will include a range of built and natural facilities, such as the community hub and countryside park, that should increase opportunities for social interaction. The extent of any beneficial effects will be dependent on what facilities actually come forward in the final development.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy has the potential to be positive for most groups. The extent to which this is realised will depend on the detail of what development is provided and how it is managed, for example accessibility to any community space / restrictions on hot food takeaways. Possible conflict arising from ring-fencing resource of affordable housing is dealt with under Policy 21 Affordable Housing. No adverse impact on other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

## Policy 6: Land at West Sompting

<b>Age</b>
Green The young and elderly are less likely to have access to a car so would benefit from any improvements achieved in pedestrian, cycle and public transport facilities. The provision of affordable housing could be beneficial in particular to these two groups, who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green People with limited mobility would benefit from any improvements achieved in pedestrian and public transport facilities. The provision of affordable housing could also be beneficial to this group who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. The provision of open space and recreation / ecological enhancements should help to create a healthy environment.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>

Green This is a group who may experience periods of limited mobility and who would benefit therefore from improved pedestrian and public transport links.
<b>Race</b>
Green The provision of affordable housing could be beneficial to certain ethnic minorities within this group who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. They may also benefit from improvements in public transport facilities.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Women are less likely to have access to a car and would benefit therefore from improved pedestrian, cycle and public transport facilities.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green The development may result in improved opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access adjoining countryside. Open space and recreation areas will also be provided in association with the new housing.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green An increase in supply of affordable housing may result in an improved quality of life for some people. Environmental enhancements and improved opportunities to exercise and to access the tranquil countryside could also be of benefit.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green The development may result in improved opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access adjoining countryside. Open space and recreation areas will also be provided in association with the new housing.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The requirement that affordable housing be distributed throughout the development may help to reduce social isolation of residents within such accommodation. The community orchard / facility could act as a catalyst for social interaction across a wide range of groups.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy has the potential to be positive for a number of groups. Possible conflict arising from ring-fencing resource of affordable housing is dealt with under Policy 21 Affordable Housing. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider popula-

tion.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

### Policy 7: Shoreham Airport

<b>Age</b>
Green Younger people, especially those with limited qualifications, tend to be on lower incomes. In addition, Shoreham Airport is within reasonable proximity of three wards, Southlands, St Mary's and Mash Barn that are areas of deprivation for education. The policy has the potential to make a positive impact therefore provided that the new employment floorspace offers opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment. Given that younger people are also less likely to have access to a car, the policy's requirements regarding sustainable modes of transport are important.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Disabled workers are more likely to be on lower incomes than able bodied workers. In addition Shoreham Airport is within reasonable proximity of three wards, Southlands, St Mary's and Mash Barn that are areas of deprivation for education. The policy has the potential therefore to make a positive impact provided that the new employment floor-space offers opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment. The provision of sustainable modes of transport will also be important to this group.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Race</b>
Green The provision of employment floorspace could be of benefit amongst a group that has higher than average rates of people not in work but wanting to.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Women tend to be in lower paid work. In addition Shoreham Airport is within reasonable proximity of three wards, Southlands, St Mary's and Mash Barn that are areas of deprivation for education. The policy has the potential to make a positive impact, therefore, provided that the new employment floorspace offers opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment. The provision of sustainable modes of transport will also be important as women are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.

<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green Availability of a good range of accessible jobs may promote emotional wellbeing.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green Increased employment opportunities may enable some people to interact more.
<b>Conclusion</b>
The policy is likely to have a positive impact for a number of groups. Given the location's proximity to several areas of deprivation for education, however, its positive impact could be strengthened by including provision for training / education opportunities. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. Consider adding reference to the provision of training / education opportunities.

**Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area** (This Assessment is only of the Policy in the Adur Local Plan. The Joint Area Action Plan will be the subject of a separate Impact Assessment).

<b>Age</b>
Green Overall, the Policy is likely to result in improved access for pedestrians, cyclists and via public transport, and greater availability of local facilities such as small shops and community uses. This would be of benefit to the young and elderly, who are less likely to have access to a car. Residential development should enable the provision of an element of affordable housing, which could be beneficial in particular to these two groups who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. Younger people, especially those with limited qualifications, tend to be on lower incomes. In addition, the Regeneration Area is adjacent to Eastbrook Ward and close to Southlands and St Marys Wards, all of which are areas of deprivation for education. The Policy has the potential to make a positive impact therefore, provided that any new employment or other relevant floorspace offers opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green The Regeneration Area is adjacent to Eastbrook Ward and close to Southlands and St Marys Wards, all of which are areas of deprivation for Health and Disability. Overall, people with limited mobility would be likely to benefit from the provision of new local facilities at this site, as well as any improvements achieved in pedestrian and public transport provision. Residential development will enable the provision of an element of affordable housing, which could also be beneficial to this group who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. Disabled people are more likely to be on lower incomes than able bodied workers. In addition, the Regeneration Area is adjacent to Eastbrook Ward and close to Southlands and St Marys Wards, all of which are areas of deprivation for education. The Policy has the

<p>potential to make a positive impact, therefore, provided that any new employment or other relevant floorspace offers opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment. Any public realm or environmental / ecological enhancements achieved should help to create a healthier environment. Mitigation of noise and pollution generated from increased traffic and existing industrial activities will be essential, especially as three adjoining or nearby Wards are areas of deprivation for Living Environment which includes air quality as an indicator.</p>
<p><b>Gender Assignment</b></p>
<p>No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.</p>
<p><b>Pregnancy and maternity</b></p>
<p>Green This is a group who may experience periods of limited mobility and who would benefit therefore from the provision of new local facilities at this site. Improved access, for example pedestrian and public transport links could also be of benefit.</p>
<p><b>Race</b></p>
<p>Green Overall, the Policy is likely to result in improved access for pedestrians, cyclists and via public transport, and greater availability of local facilities such as small shops and community uses. This could be of benefit to certain ethnic minorities who are less likely to have access to a car. Residential development will enable the provision of an element of affordable housing. This could be beneficial to certain ethnic minorities within this group who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing. The provision of new employment opportunities could also be of help amongst a group that has higher than average rates of people not in work but wanting to.</p>
<p><b>Religion or belief</b></p>
<p>No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.</p>
<p><b>Sex (gender)</b></p>
<p>Green Women are less likely to have access to a car and would benefit therefore from the provision of new local facilities at this site, and improved access, for example pedestrian, cycle and public transport links. Women tend to be in lower paid employment. In addition, the Regeneration Area is adjacent to Eastbrook Ward and close to Southlands and St Marys Wards, all of which are areas of deprivation for education. The Policy has the potential to make a positive impact, therefore, provided that any new employment or other relevant floorspace offers opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment.</p>
<p><b>Sexual orientation</b></p>
<p>No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.</p>
<p><b>Alcohol harms</b></p>
<p>No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.</p>
<p><b>Carers</b></p>
<p>Green The provision of any new local facilities may be of benefit to this Group who may be subject to time constraints.</p>
<p><b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b></p>
<p>No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.</p>
<p><b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b></p>

Green
Several of the Area Priorities refer to improvements to walking and cycle access to existing open spaces such as the beaches. This would provide the opportunity for increased physical activity across the age ranges. Within the broad range of the rest of the Policy, however, it is less clear what provision will finally be made for new recreation and leisure facilities and how accessible they will be to relevant people within this Group.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green
Residential development should enable the provision of an element of affordable housing. This may result in an improved quality of life for some people. Environmental enhancements and improved opportunities to access the natural areas such as the beaches could also be of benefit.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green
Opportunities for increased activity as a measure to reduce weight are set out above. In terms of healthy eating, there is no particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green
Increased employment opportunities may enable some people to interact more. Whilst the regeneration of the area is very likely to increase opportunities for social interaction, it is not possible to assess impact under the broad terms of the Policy.
<b>Conclusion</b>
The scale and location of the development promoted through this policy means that it has the potential to have a significant positive impact on many groups. The extent of that impact will be determined through the JAAP. Possible conflict arising from ring-fencing resource of affordable housing is dealt with under Policy 21 Affordable Housing. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

## Policy 9: Lancing

<b>Age</b>
Green
The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Lancing and improve pedestrian and cycle access. This would be of benefit to both the older and younger age groups who are less likely to have access to a car and therefore be more dependent on local facilities.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green
The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Lancing. This should be of benefit to those with limited mobility.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green
The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Lancing and improve



pedestrian access. This could be of benefit to this group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Lancing and improve pedestrian and cycle access. This could be of benefit to certain ethnic minorities who are less likely to have access to a car and therefore be more dependent on local facilities.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Lancing and improve pedestrian and cycle access. This would be of benefit to women, who are less likely to have access to a car and more likely, therefore, to be dependent on local facilities.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Lancing. This could be of benefit to this group who may find it easier to use local facilities because of time constraints.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green The policy promotes improved cycle and pedestrian facilities in addition to supporting Lancing Vision, which includes plans for more opportunities for exercise.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green The improved opportunities for exercise and environmental enhancements promoted by Lancing Vision, which is supported by this policy, may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Amber The policy promotes improved cycle and pedestrian facilities in addition to supporting Lancing Vision, which includes plans for more opportunities for exercise. Under the policy there is the potential for A5 (hot food takeaways) to locate in certain retail frontages. Some of these locations are close to recreation areas.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green Lancing Vision, which is supported by this policy, seeks to maintain and enhance a healthy and vibrant village centre and create a network of community places and spaces. This should be of benefit to this group.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy, in conjunction with Lancing Vision, has positive implications for a number of groups. There is however the potential for A5 (hot food takeaways) to locate near rec-

reation grounds. This needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>Recommendation</b>
Assess under Stage 2.

**Policy 10: Sompting** - There are no particular effects for any of the Equality or Health Groups from this Policy.

**Policy 11: Shoreham-by-Sea**

<b>Age</b>
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Shoreham-by-Sea and improve pedestrian and cycle access. This would be of benefit to both the younger and older age groups who are less likely to have access to a car and therefore be more dependent on local facilities.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Shoreham-by-Sea. This should be of benefit to those with limited mobility. In addition, improved health facilities are promoted at Pond Road and measures are included to reduce traffic pollution.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Shoreham-by-Sea and improve pedestrian access. This could be of benefit to this group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Shoreham-by-Sea and improve pedestrian and cycle access. This could be of benefit to certain ethnic minorities who are less likely to have access to a car and therefore be more dependent on local facilities.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Shoreham-by-Sea and improve pedestrian and cycle access. This would be of benefit to women, who are less likely to have access to a car and more likely, therefore, to be dependent on local facilities.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
The policy does permit A4 (drinking establishments) in certain frontages of Shoreham town centre. However, it is the role of licensing not planning to address issues regarding alcohol consumption.
<b>Carers</b>

Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Shoreham-by-Sea. This could be of benefit to this group who may find it easier to use local facilities because of time constraints.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green The policy promotes improved cycle and pedestrian facilities.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green Improved opportunities for walking and cycling, and environmental enhancements may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Amber The policy promotes improved cycle and pedestrian facilities. A vital and viable town centre should also ensure that people can walk or cycle to shops, achieving some exercise. The policy permits A5 (hot food takeaways) in the secondary frontages, however, some of which are in close proximity to a recreation ground.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green Promotion of a healthy and vibrant town centre, including community facilities such as an improved library should be of benefit to this group.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This is a positive policy for many groups. There is potential, however, for hot food takeaways to locate near a recreation ground. This needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>Recommendation</b>
Assess under Stage 2.

## Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate

<b>Age</b>
Green The policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of Southwick town centre. This would be of benefit both to older and younger age groups, who are less likely to have access to a car and more likely, therefore to be dependent on local facilities. The development opportunities site is located within Eastbrook ward; an area of deprivation for education. Whilst this impacts on all ages, the measures used particularly reflect young people's qualifications and skills. Given this indicator, consideration should be given to a stronger commitment within the policy to the provision of training / education facilities within the development opportunities site.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green The policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of Southwick town centre. This should be of benefit to those with limited mobility.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>

Green The policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of Southwick town centre. This could be of benefit to this group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green The policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of Southwick town centre. This could be of benefit to certain ethnic minorities who are less likely to have access to a car and more likely, therefore to be dependent on local facilities.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green The policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of Southwick town centre. This would be of benefit to women, who are less likely to have access to a car and more likely, therefore to be dependent on local facilities.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
The policy does permit A4 (drinking establishments) in the primary frontage of Southwick town centre. However, it is the role of licensing not planning to address issues regarding alcohol consumption.
<b>Carers</b>
Green The policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of Southwick town centre. This could be of benefit to this group who may find it easier to use local facilities because of time constraints.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Development at the site in Eastbrook ward will see the retention of allotments in existing use so there will be no net loss or gain in opportunity for physical activity.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Amber A vital and viable town centre should ensure that people can walk or cycle to shops, achieving some exercise. The policy would permit A5 (hot food takeaways) to locate in the primary frontage of Southwick town centre under certain circumstances. This is in close proximity to a recreation ground.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green Promotion of a healthy town centre should be of benefit to this group.
<b>Conclusion</b>
By maintaining a vital and viable town centre the policy will have a positive effect on many groups. It has the potential to be more positive, however, depending on the details of the development brief for the development opportunities site. A key issue here is the site's location within Eastbrook ward; an area of deprivation for education. No adverse impact on other groups or the wider population. The issue of hot food takea-

ways being able to locate near to a recreation ground needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>Recommendation</b>
Assess part of the policy under Stage 2. Separately consider a stronger commitment within the policy to the provision of training / education facilities within the development opportunities site.

**Policy 13: Adur’s Countryside and Coast and Policy 14: Local Green Gaps.** Policy 14 relates specifically to protecting the separate identities and character of Adur’s settlements protected by Local Green Gaps. These gaps lie within (and form the majority of) Adur’s countryside; as a result they have been assessed together.

<b>Age</b>
Green Policy 13 does seek to improve pedestrian and cycle facilities in the countryside. This could benefit older people and the young who are less likely to have access to a car. It also supports a key high technology local employer located within the countryside, which could help younger people, who are often in low paid work.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Policy 13 supports improvements to green infrastructure including better access for those with mobility difficulties. In addition, it supports a key high technology local employer located within the countryside, which could help disabled workers who are more likely to be in low paid jobs.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green Policy 13 supports improvements to green infrastructure including pedestrian and cycle links and better access for those with mobility difficulties. This may be of benefit to members of this group, who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green Policy 13 does support a key high technology local employer located within the countryside. Maintaining this source of jobs may help a group that has higher than average rates of people not in work but wanting to.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Policy 13 supports a key high technology local employer located within the countryside, and seeks to improve pedestrian and cycle facilities. These outcomes are relevant to women, who are more likely to be in lower paid work and less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>

No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green Policy 13 supports enhanced access to and within the countryside, and informal recreation uses both within the countryside and on the coast.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of the countryside as a place of tranquillity and natural beauty may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green Policy 13 supports enhanced access to and within the countryside, and informal recreation uses both within the countryside and on the coast.
<b>Social isolation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to either policy.

### Policy 15: Quality of the Built Environment and Public Realm

<b>Age</b>
Green The policy requires development to include a layout and design which takes account of potential users of the site. This should be of benefit to particular age groups such as the elderly.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green The policy requires development to include a layout and design which takes account of potential users of the site. This should be of benefit to this group.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green The policy requires development to include a layout and design which takes account of potential users of the site. This should be of benefit to this group.
<b>Race</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.

<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green The policy seeks to provide a high quality built environment and public realm, including public art in major developments. This may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The policy requires development to incorporate the principles of securing safety and reducing crime through design in order to create a safe and secure environment. This may help people feel less vulnerable outside of their homes.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

**Policy 16: A Strategic Approach to the Historic Environment.** - There are no particular effects for any of the Equality or Health Groups from this policy.

**Policy 17: The Historic Environment**

<b>Age</b>
Red Constraints on adaptations to historic buildings or the wider historic environment may impact on the elderly.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Red Constraints on adaptations to historic buildings or the wider historic environment may impact on this group.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Race</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>

No particular effect.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Conclusion</b>
The policy has a potential negative impact on two groups. It needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>Recommendation</b>
Assess under Stage 2.

**Policy 18: The Energy Hierarchy** - There are no particular effects for any of the Equality or Health Groups from this policy.

**Policy 19: Sustainable Design**

<b>Age</b>
Under the Code for Sustainable Homes points are awarded for health and wellbeing criteria including Lifetime Homes. This may be of benefit to the elderly.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Under the Code for Sustainable Homes points are awarded for health and wellbeing criteria including Lifetime Homes. This may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Race</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.



<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Under the Code for Sustainable Homes points are awarded for health and wellbeing criteria including outdoor space. This may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Under the Code for Sustainable Homes, points are awarded for health and well-being criteria related to daylighting, sound insulation and outdoor space. Under BREEAM, points are also awarded for health and wellbeing criteria including daylighting. This may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Under the Code for Sustainable Homes points are awarded for health and wellbeing criteria related to outdoor space. This may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Under the Code for Sustainable Homes points are awarded for health and wellbeing criteria including outdoor space. This may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

### **Policy 20: Decentralised Energy and Stand-alone Energy Schemes -**

There are no particular effects for any of the Equality or Health Groups from this policy.

### **Policy 21: Housing Mix and Quality**

<b>Age</b>
Green The policy specifically supports housing suitable for the elderly in accessible locations. The provision of housing to Lifetime Homes standards would also increase opportunities for the elderly to stay in their own homes as their housing needs change.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green The Lifetime Homes standards are designed to enable people with life limiting illness or disabilities to cope within their own home. Provision of homes built to this standard would, therefore, benefit this group.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green The Lifetime Homes standards are intended to meet the needs of families raising small

children, for example in terms of space to manoeuvre prams, easy gradients to accesses etc.
<b>Race</b>
Green The emphasis on provision of family sized housing may be of benefit to some ethnic minorities who wish to live in family groups.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green Access to a range of good quality housing is likely to be beneficial to this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The provision of a range of dwelling types, tenures and sizes may help to ensure a mixed community and reduce the likelihood of social isolation.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

## Policy 22: Affordable Housing

<b>Age</b>
Green The provision of affordable housing could be beneficial in particular to younger people and the elderly, who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green The provision of affordable housing could be beneficial to this group who may be on

lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Race</b>
Green The provision of affordable housing could be beneficial to certain ethnic minorities within this group who may be on lower incomes or unable to meet their housing needs through market housing.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green An increase in supply of affordable housing may result in an improved quality of life for some people.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The policy seeks to ensure that, where feasible, affordable housing is integrated throughout a development. This may help to reduce social isolation of those within such accommodation.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy has the potential to be beneficial to a number of groups. Its effectiveness will, however, be dependent on the size of housing sites that come forward and financial viability. The policy can be considered to have a negative effect on the wider community in that it reserves an element of overall housing supply for certain groups i.e. those on lower incomes or with specialised housing needs. There is also the issue of the potential for the policy to deter market housing development from coming forward to the detriment of the wider community as well as the groups highlighted above. This needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>Recommendation</b>
Assess under Stage 2.

## Policy 23: Density

<b>Age</b>
Green Higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links. This could be of benefit to younger and elderly people who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links. This could be of benefit to people with limited mobility.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green Higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links. This could be of benefit to this group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green Higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links. This could be of benefit to certain ethnic minorities, who may not have access to a car.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links. This could be of benefit to women, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
Green Higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links. This could be of benefit to this group who may find it easier to use local facilities due to time constraints.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>

No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green Higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links. This could be of benefit to this group.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy should be positive for a wide range of groups. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider community.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

**Policy 24: Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and  
Policy 25: Safeguarding Existing Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites**

<b>Age</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Race</b>
Green These policies specifically set out criteria against which a planning application for a Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople site in Adur can be assessed, and existing sites retained.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.

<b>Social isolation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This is a very specific policy intended to benefit a particular minority within one group. This approach is justified by an identified need for provision for this group and does not limit resources available to other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

**Policy 26: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites and Premises**

<b>Age</b>
Green Retention of key employment sites within the District could benefit younger people in Adur by helping to maintain a range of jobs, including better paid ones, in easily accessible locations.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Retention of key employment sites within the District could benefit this group in Adur by helping to maintain a range of jobs, including better paid ones, in easily accessible locations.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Race</b>
Green Retention of key employment sites within the District could benefit certain ethnic minorities within this group in Adur by helping to maintain a range of jobs, including better paid ones, in easily accessible locations.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Retention of key employment sites within the District could benefit women in Adur by helping to maintain a range of jobs, including better paid ones, in easily accessible locations.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>

Green The availability of a good range of accessible jobs may promote emotional wellbeing within the District.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The availability of a good range of accessible jobs may increase the opportunity for people to find work and bring themselves out of social isolation.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy should benefit a range of groups who tend to be in lower paid employment and have limited access to a car, by maintaining a variety of job opportunities in easily accessible locations. It should be noted, however, that all of the employment sites specifically listed in the policy are close to areas of deprivation, principally for education but also for income. Consideration should be given, therefore, to the scope for including training as a land use that could be acceptable in these locations. This would benefit a number of identified groups, especially those on lower incomes. There is no adverse impact on other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. Consider amending the policy to include training as an acceptable land use within all or some of the employment sites.

## Policy 27: The Visitor Economy

<b>Age</b>
Green Any improvements in visitor facilities, particularly in locations with good public transport access and within the Built Up Area could potentially also be accessible to younger and older residents who are less likely to have access to a car. Whilst expansion of the visitor economy may also create new jobs, these are often low paid, particularly for younger people, so any benefit would be limited.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Any improvements in visitor facilities, particularly in locations with good public transport access and within the Built Up Area could potentially also be accessible to people with limited mobility. Whilst expansion of the visitor economy may also create new jobs, these are often low paid. Those with disabilities are already more likely to be in low paid employment so any benefit would be limited.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green Any improved access to the river, coast and National Park could be of benefit to a group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green Expansion of the visitor economy may create new jobs, which would be of benefit to groups with higher rates of people not in work but wanting to. Such jobs are often low paid, however, so the benefit will be limited.

<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Any improvements in visitor facilities, particularly in locations with good public transport access and within the Built Up Area could potentially also be accessible to women who are less likely to have access to a car. Whilst expansion of the visitor economy may also create new jobs, these are often low paid. Women are already more likely to be in low paid employment, so any benefit will be limited.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
A4 (drinking establishments) may be supported by this policy because of the part they play in the visitor economy. However, it is the role of licensing not planning to address issues regarding alcohol consumption.
<b>Carers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green Improved access to the river, coast and National Park could increase opportunities for exercise.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green Improved access to the river, coast and National Park could increase opportunities for exercise and enjoyment of the outdoors.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green Improved access to the river, coast and National Park could increase opportunities for exercise.
<b>Social isolation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Improvements to visitor facilities, particularly in accessible locations would also benefit residents in a number of the identified groups. Whilst any increase in job opportunities would be welcome in general, they may be of limited value to groups who are already more likely to be in low paid work. There is no adverse impact on other groups or the wider population.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

## **Policy 28: Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades**

<b>Age</b>
Green Vital and viable town centres and a range of local parades should ensure key services are accessible to younger and older residents who are less likely to have access to a car to travel further afield. Whilst the policy may also help retain or create jobs, those in



the retail sector are often low paid so any benefit would be limited.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Vital and viable town centres and a range of local parades should ensure key services are accessible to people with limited mobility. Whilst the policy may also help retain or create jobs, those in the retail sector are often low paid. Those with disabilities are already more likely to be in low paid employment so any benefit will be limited.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green The retention of vital and viable town centres and a range of local parades may be of benefit to a group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green Vital and viable town centres and a range of local parades should ensure key services are accessible to certain ethnic minorities who are less likely to have access to a car to travel further afield. This policy may also help to retain or create new jobs, which would be of benefit to groups with higher rates of people not in work but wanting to. Such jobs are often low paid, however, so any benefit will be limited.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Vital and viable town centres and a range of local parades should ensure key services are accessible to women who are less likely to have access to a car to travel further afield. Whilst the policy may also help retain or create jobs, those in the retail sector are often low paid. Women are already more likely to be in low paid employment, so any benefit will be limited.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
Town centre uses may include bars, pubs and night-clubs. However, it is the role of licensing not planning to address issues regarding alcohol consumption
<b>Carers</b>
Green Vital and viable town centres and a range of local parades should ensure key services are accessible to a group who may find it easier to use local facilities due to time constraints.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Amber Vital and viable town centres and a range of local parades should ensure that people

can walk or cycle to shops achieving some exercise. Some of the identified centres and local parades are, however, in close proximity to schools and recreation grounds. Under this policy there is potential for hot food takeaways to open in these locations.

<b>Social isolation</b>
Green Vital and viable town centres with a range of key services should be of benefit to this group.
<b>Conclusion</b>
The policy, by retaining local services and reducing the need to travel, should benefit a number of identified groups. There is potential, however, under the policy for hot food takeaways to locate in shops near schools and recreation grounds. This needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
<b>Recommendation</b>
Assess under Stage 2.

### Policy 29: Transport and Connectivity

<b>Age</b>
Green Measures to reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport, including public transport and pedestrian facilities, would benefit those without access to a car or on lower incomes. This includes younger people and the elderly. For those older people who need a car to access services etc., the policy aims to secure road and junction improvements and to address parking issues.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Measures to reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport, including public transport and pedestrian facilities, would benefit those without access to a car or on lower incomes. This is likely to include members of this group. In addition, the policy specifically encourages new and improved rights of way suitable for a range of users including those with mobility difficulties. Improvements in air quality arising from the policy may also bring health benefits. For those people in this group who cannot access services etc. without a car, the policy aims to secure road and junction improvements and to address parking issues.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green Measures to reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport could be of benefit to a group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green Measures to reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport could be of benefit to certain ethnic minorities without access to a car or on lower incomes.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Women are less likely to have access to a car and more likely to be on low incomes.

They would benefit therefore from a reduced need to travel and improved pedestrian, cycle and public transport facilities.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
Green Measures to reduce the need to travel may help members of this group, who are subject to time constraints, as would road and junction improvements and the addressing of parking issues.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green Improvements to cycle and pedestrian links throughout the District should increase opportunities to exercise.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green Improvements to transport links throughout the District, especially to open space, countryside and coast, should benefit this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green Improvements to cycle and pedestrian links throughout the District should increase opportunities to exercise.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The policy promotes accessibility throughout the District. This may help to minimise social isolation.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy should result in particular benefits for a range of identified groups. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider community.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

### Policy 30: Delivering Infrastructure

<b>Age</b>
Green Whilst all age groups are likely to benefit from this policy, improvements achieved to public transport or pedestrian and cycling facilities would be of particular benefit to younger and older age groups, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green This group would be likely to benefit from any improvements in health care facilities, and to increased accessibility through public transport, pedestrian facilities and public realm works.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>

No particular effect
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green Any improvements achieved in health care facilities, childcare and general accessibility would benefit this group.
<b>Race</b>
Green Improvements achieved to public transport or pedestrian and cycling facilities could be of particular benefit to certain ethnic minorities, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Any improvements achieved in early education, childcare and general accessibility could benefit women.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
Green Any improvements achieved in health care facilities, and the provision of displacement activities such as youth and leisure facilities might benefit this group.
<b>Carers</b>
Green Improvements in facilities or services either for carers or those they care for would be of benefit to this group.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
Green Any improvements achieved in health care facilities, and the provision of displacement activities such as youth and leisure facilities might benefit this group.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green A range of infrastructure such as play space, leisure facilities and improved pedestrian and cycle facilities could benefit this group.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green A range of infrastructure including improved health care facilities and opportunities to exercise and enjoy an improved environment could benefit this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green A range of infrastructure such as play space, leisure facilities and improved pedestrian and cycle facilities would benefit this group.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green This group could benefit from a range of infrastructure provision. Improved early education and child care could allow single parents free time to socialise; whilst a range of activity based infrastructure would allow social interaction.
<b>Conclusion</b>

This policy deals with the provision of additional or improved infrastructure and facilities. As a consequence it will benefit a wide range of groups. Provision will be based on identified need and will bring benefits to the community as a whole and not just identified groups.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

### Policy 31: Green Infrastructure

<b>Age</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District would benefit younger and older people, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District would benefit people with limited mobility, in addition to creating a healthier environment.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District could benefit a group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District may benefit certain ethnic minorities, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District would benefit women, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
Green The creation of a healthier and inclusive environment may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Carers</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District may benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to experience a healthy and inclusive environment.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>

Green The creation of a healthier and inclusive environment may be of benefit to this group.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District may benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to exercise within a healthy and inclusive environment.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District may benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to experience a healthy and inclusive environment.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District may benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to exercise within a healthy and inclusive environment.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access, throughout the District may benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to exercise within a healthy and inclusive environment.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy will have a range of particular benefits for identified groups as well as improvements for the wider community.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

**Policy 32: Biodiversity** - Whilst this Policy will have significant benefits for residents of Adur as a whole, it is considered that there are no particular effects for any of the Equality or Health Groups.

### **Policy 33: Open Space, Recreation and Leisure**

<b>Age</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space could be beneficial to those without access to a car or on lower incomes. This includes younger people and the elderly.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space could be beneficial to those without access to a car or on lower incomes. This may include members of this group.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space and recreation fa-

cilities could be beneficial to this group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
<b>Race</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space could be beneficial to those without access to a car or on lower incomes. This may include members of this group.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space and recreation facilities would benefit women, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space and recreation facilities may offer opportunities for displacement activities which might benefit this group.
<b>Carers</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space and recreation facilities may benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to experience a healthy and inclusive environment.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space and recreation facilities may offer opportunities for displacement activities which might benefit this group.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green This is a key policy in relation to this group. Whilst some specific intervention may be required to encourage people to use facilities, it is obviously essential that those facilities are available in the first place.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space and recreation facilities may benefit this group by providing opportunities to exercise within a healthy and inclusive environment.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green As in the case of low physical activity rates above, the provision of facilities is essential if people are to be encouraged to exercise as part of a weight loss plan.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space and recreation facilities may benefit this group by providing opportunities to exercise within a healthy and inclusive environment.

<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy has the potential to benefit a number of the identified groups. The benefits are not exclusive, however, to these groups and there is no adverse impact for the wider community. It should be noted that whilst the policy can impact on retention of existing facilities, it will require a partnership with developers and service providers to enable new facilities to come forward.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

### Policy 34: Planning for Sustainable Communities

<b>Age</b>
Green Whilst all age groups would benefit from the retention or provision of social and community facilities, the elderly in particular may find local access to community venues, places of worship or health facilities important to maintaining health and wellbeing.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green This is another group likely to find local access to social and community facilities particularly important.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
Green. This group may benefit from the provision and protection of community venues to meet as well as the provision of health facilities
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green This is another group likely to find local access to social and community facilities beneficial
<b>Race</b>
Green Small ethnic groups may find local access to community venues useful as a means of meeting together.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
Green The definition of social and community facilities includes community venues and places of worship, both of which may be important to this group.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
Green Local access to social and community facilities would be of particular benefit to women, who are less likely to have access to a car.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
Green. This group may benefit from the provision and protection of community venues to provide meeting places.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
Green Retention or improvements in health care facilities, and the provision of displacement activities in community venues might benefit this group. The supporting text states that the definition of social and community facilities, for the purposes of this policy, includes



the retention of pubs with community value (where this is demonstrated by evidence). However given the availability of alcohol in retail outlets, etc., it is not anticipated that this will have a specifically adverse impact on this group.
<b>Carers</b>
Green. This group may benefit from the provision and protection of community venues to meet with other people.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
Green Retention or improvements in health care facilities, and the provision of displacement activities in community venues might benefit this group
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
Green Community venues can provide accommodation for indoor sports activities.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green This is another group likely to find local access to social and community facilities particularly important
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
Green Retention or improvements in health care facilities, and the provision of displacement activities in community venues might benefit this group
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green This is another group likely to find local access to inclusive social and community facilities particularly important.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy has the potential to benefit all of the identified groups. The benefits are not exclusive, however, to these groups and there is no adverse impact for the wider community. It should be noted that whilst the policy can impact on retention of existing facilities, it will require a partnership with service providers to enable new facilities to come forward.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

**Policy 35: Pollution and Contamination and Pre Submission Policy 36: Water Quality and Protection** - Whilst these Policies will have significant benefits for residents of Adur as a whole, it is considered that there are no particular effects for any of the Equality or Health Groups.

**Policy 37: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage** - There are no particular effects for any of the Equality or Health Groups from this policy.

**Policy 38: Telecommunications**

<b>Age</b>
Green Improved telecommunications could allow the elderly in particular greater access to services online, such as retail and health that would be difficult to get to in person. The

benefits set out under social isolation may also impact on this group.
<b>Life limiting illnesses or disabilities</b>
Green Improved telecommunications could allow people in this group greater access to services online, such as retail and health that would be difficult to get to in person. The benefits set out under social isolation may also impact on this group.
<b>Gender Assignment</b>
No particular effect
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>
Green Improved telecommunications could allow people in this group greater access to services online, such as retail and health that would be difficult to get to in person. The benefits set out under social isolation may also impact on this group.
<b>Race</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Religion or belief</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sex (gender)</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Alcohol harms</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Carers</b>
Green Improved telecommunications could allow people in this group greater access to services online, such as retail and health that would be difficult to get to in person. The benefits set out under social isolation may also impact on this group.
<b>High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Low physical activity rates for adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Mental health and emotional wellbeing</b>
Green Improved telecommunications could allow people in this group greater access to services online, such as retail and health that would be difficult to get to in person. The benefits set out under social isolation may also impact on this group.
<b>Obese and overweight adults and children</b>
No particular effect.
<b>Social isolation</b>
Green Improved telecommunications has the potential to reduce social exclusion through increased opportunity to access and share information. This could have a positive impact on a number of health and equalities groups as noted above.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy has the potential to benefit a range of groups. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider community.

Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

### Appendix 3: Stage 1 Assessment of Cumulative Impact of Policies in the Adur Local Plan Pre Submission 2014 on each identified Health and Equality Group.

As well as considering the impact of each policy across all the identified Health and Equalities Groups as in Appendix 2, it is important to consider whether any particular groups are disproportionately affected by the policies of the Plan in their entirety. The tables below set out the impact assessment by identified Group.

#### Age

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/1	15	16	17	18	19	20
G	A	A	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	4 G	G	-	R	-	G	0
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	37	
G	G	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	G	-

#### Life Limiting Illnesses / Disability

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19	20
G	A	A	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	G	G	-	R	-	G	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
G	G	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	G	-

#### Gender assignment

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
-	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	-

#### Pregnancy and maternity

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
G	G	-	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
G	-	G	-	-	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	G	-

### Race

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
G	A	A	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	

### Religion or belief

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
-	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	

### Sex (Gender)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	

### Sexual orientation

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
-	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	

### Alcohol harms

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	

### Carers

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
-	G	-	G	-	-	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	G	-	-	-	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	G	

### High smoking amongst manual / routine jobs.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	

**Low physical activity rates adults and children.**

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19G	20
-	-	-	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	G	-	-	-	-		-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	-	-	-	G	-	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	

**Mental health and emotional wellbeing.**

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19G	20
-	A	A	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	-	G	G	-	-	-		-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
G	G	-	-	G	G	-	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	G	

**Obese and overweight adults / children.**

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19G	20
-	-	-	G	G	-	G	A	-	A	A	G	-	-	-	-		-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
-	-	-	-	-	G	A	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	

**Social isolation.**

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13/14	15	16	17	18	19G	20
-	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-		-
21	22	23	24/25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
G	G	G	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	G	

## Appendix 4: Relevant Groups who were involved in Consultation in Respect of the Local Plan.

4 Sight (charity supporting the blind and partially sighted)	Adur Talking News
Adur Voluntary Action	Lancing Sea Scouts
Adur Bangladeshi Welfare Society	Adur Youth Council
Age UK	Equality and Human Rights Commission
Electric Storm Youth	Ethnic Minorities Representative Council
Eastbrook Primary School	Glebe Primary School
FFFT Planning Friends, Families and Travellers Law Reform Project.	Joint Adur and Worthing Local Strategic Partnership
National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups	Outset Youth Action
Portslade Community Project	Hove and Adur Sea Cadets
Lancing and District Pensioners Club	Lancing Citizen Advice Bureau
NSPCC	The Older Peoples Council
Rainer charity for under supported young people	Southwick Methodist Church
Shoreham and District Mental Health	Shoreham Baptist Church
Sir Robert Woodard Academy	St Michael and All Angel's Church
St Peters Community Infant School	Sussex Clubs for Young People
Sussex Deaf Association	The Shoreham Academy
West Sussex Association for the Disabled	West Sussex Bangladeshi Association
Worthing Mencap	

These groups were either specifically consulted by the District Council or responded following publicity of the consultation process.

## Appendix 5: Results from Equal Opportunities Forms for Three Key Stages of Consultation on the Adur Local Plan.

This appendix compares the rates of response from certain groups to consultation on the Local Plan with the size of those groups in Adur District's population. This will show whether they were over or under represented in the consultation process. All figures shown are percentages.

### Age

Age	Local Plan Consultation 2011	Local Plan Consultation 2012	Local Plan Consultation 2013	Census 2011
under 21	25.4*	7.4	0	22.8
21-30	1.1	1.7	6.7	10.2
31-40	2.1	5.0	6.7	12.3
41-50	8.5	6.6	13.3	14.6
51-60	18.5	14.0	26.7	12.4
61+	44.4	65.3	47	28
Total	100	100	100	100

\* Derives from a specific event at a local secondary school.

### Long term health problems or disabilities that limit day to day activities

	Local Plan Consultation 2011	Local Plan Consultation 2012	Local Plan Consultation 2013	Census 2011
No limitation	79.1	77.2	66.7	79.9
A little limitation	14.2	17.8	33.3	11.0
A lot of limitation	6.7	5.0	0.0	9.1
Total	100	100	100	100

### Race

	Local Plan Consultation 2011	Local Plan Consultation 2012	Local Plan Consultation 2013	Census 2011
Asian or Asian British	0	0	0	1.3
Black, Black British, African, Caribbean	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Chinese	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Mixed / multiple ethnic groups	0	0.9	0	1.4
White British <sup>5</sup>	97.8	97.2	92.9	92.9
White Other	0	1.9	7.1	3
Other	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100

<sup>5</sup> In 2011 the options for responses did not differentiate between White and White Other.

**Sex (gender)**

	Local Plan Consultation 2011	Local Plan Consultation 2012	Local Plan Consultation 2013	Census 2011
Male	52.2	53.3	66.7	48.2
Female	47.8	46.7	33.3	51.8
Total	100	100	100	100